Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
MMWR
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Surveillance Summaries / Vol. 67 / No. 8
June 15, 2018

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2017

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CONTENTS

Introduction 2
Methods 3
Sampling 3
Results 8
Discussion 102
Limitations 112
Conclusion 112
References 113

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 2018;67(No. SS-#):[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Robert R. Redfield, MD, *Director*
Anne Schuchat, MD, *Principal Deputy Director*
Leslie Dauphin, PhD, *Acting 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)**

Charlotte K. Kent, PhD, MPH, *Acting Editor in Chief, Executive Editor*
Christine G. Casey, MD, *Editor*
Mary Dott, MD, MPH, *Online Editor*
Teresa F. Rutledge, *Managing Editor*
David C. Johnson, *Lead Technical Writer-Editor*
Catherine B. Lansdowne, MS, *Project Editor*

Martha F. Boyd, *Lead Visual Information Specialist*
Maureen A. Leahy, Julia C. Martinroe,
Stephen R. Spriggs, Tong Yang,
Visual Information Specialists
Quang M. Doan, MBA, Phyllis H. King,
Terraye M. Starr, Moua Yang,
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, 2017

Laura Kann, PhD[1]; Tim McManus, MS[1]; William A. Harris, MM[1]; Shari L. Shanklin, MPH[1]; Katherine H. Flint, MA[2]; Barbara Queen, MS[3]; Richard Lowry, MD[1]; David Chyen, MS[1]; Lisa Whittle, MPH[1]; Jemekia Thornton, MPA[1]; Connie Lim, MPA[1]; Denise Bradford, MS[1]; Yoshimi Yamakawa, MPH[1]; Michelle Leon, MPH[1]; Nancy Brener, PhD[1]; Kathleen A. Ethier, PhD[1]

[1]Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC, Atlanta, GA; [2]ICF International, Rockville, Maryland; [3]Westat, Rockville, Maryland

Abstract

Problem: Health-risk behaviors contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults in the United States. In addition, significant health disparities exist among demographic subgroups of youth defined by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in school and between sexual minority and nonsexual minority youth. Population-based data on the most important health-related behaviors at the national, state, and local levels can be used to help monitor the effectiveness of public health interventions designed to protect and promote the health of youth at the national, state, and local levels.

Reporting Period Covered: September 2016–December 2017.

Description of the System: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six categories of priority health-related 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 other health-related behaviors, obesity, and asthma. 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. Starting with the 2015 YRBSS cycle, a question to ascertain sexual identity and a question to ascertain sex of sexual contacts were added to the national YRBS questionnaire and to the standard YRBS questionnaire used by the states and large urban school districts as a starting point for their questionnaires. This report summarizes results from the 2017 national YRBS for 121 health-related behaviors and for obesity, overweight, and asthma by demographic subgroups defined by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in school and by sexual minority status; updates the numbers of sexual minority students nationwide; and describes overall trends in health-related behaviors during 1991–2017. This reports also summarizes results from 39 state and 21 large urban school district surveys with weighted data for the 2017 YRBSS cycle by sex and sexual minority status (where available).

Results: Results from the 2017 national YRBS indicated that many high school students are engaged in 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, 39.2% of high school students nationwide (among the 62.8% who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey) had texted or e-mailed while driving, 29.8% reported current alcohol use, and 19.8% reported current marijuana use. In addition, 14.0% of students had taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it one or more times during their life. During the 12 months before the survey, 19.0% had been bullied on school property and 7.4% had attempted suicide. Many high school students are engaged in sexual risk behaviors that relate to unintended pregnancies and STIs, including HIV infection. Nationwide, 39.5% of students had ever had sexual intercourse and 9.7% had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Among currently sexually active students, 53.8% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Results from the 2017 national YRBS also indicated many high school students are engaged in behaviors associated with chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes. Nationwide, 8.8% of high school students had smoked cigarettes and 13.2% had used an electronic vapor product on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Forty-three percent played video or computer games or used a computer for 3 or more hours per day on an average school day for something that was not school work and 15.4% had not been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey. Further, 14.8% had obesity and 15.6% were overweight. The prevalence of most health-related behaviors varies by sex, race/ethnicity, and, particularly, sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts. Specifically, the prevalence of many health-risk behaviors is significantly higher among sexual minority students compared with nonsexual minority

Corresponding author: Laura Kann, PhD, Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Telephone: 678-315-2406; E-mail: lkk1@cdc.gov.

students. Nonetheless, analysis of long-term temporal trends indicates that the overall prevalence of most health-risk behaviors has moved in the desired direction.

Interpretation: Most high school students cope with the transition from childhood through adolescence to adulthood successfully and become healthy and productive adults. However, this report documents that some subgroups of students defined by sex, race/ethnicity, grade in school, and especially sexual minority status have a higher prevalence of many health-risk behaviors that might place them at risk for unnecessary or premature mortality, morbidity, and social problems (e.g., academic failure, poverty, and crime).

Public Health Action: YRBSS data are used widely to compare the prevalence of health-related behaviors among subpopulations of students; assess trends in health-related behaviors over time; monitor progress toward achieving 21 national health objectives; provide comparable state and large urban school district data; and take public health actions to decrease health-risk behaviors and improve health outcomes among youth. Using this and other reports based on scientifically sound data is important for raising awareness about the prevalence of health-related behaviors among students in grades 9–12, especially sexual minority students, among decision makers, the public, and a wide variety of agencies and organizations that work with youth. These agencies and organizations, including schools and youth-friendly health care providers, can help facilitate access to critically important education, health care, and high-impact, evidence-based interventions.

Introduction

In 2016 in the United States, 74% of all deaths among persons aged 10–24 years resulted from four causes: motor vehicle crashes (22%), other unintentional injuries (20%), suicide (17%), and homicide (15%) (*1*). Among persons aged 15–19 years, 209,809 births (*2*); 488,700 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis (*3*); and 1,652 diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (*4*) were reported. Among persons aged ≥25 years, 54% of all deaths in the United States resulted from cardiovascular disease (31%) and cancer (23%) (*1*). These leading causes of mortality, morbidity, and social problems (e.g., academic failure, poverty, and crime) among youth and adults in the United States are associated with six categories of priority health-related behaviors: 1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors that related to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV infection; 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. These behaviors, as well as obesity, overweight, and asthma, frequently are related, are established during childhood and adolescence, and extend into adulthood.

Significant health disparities exist among demographic subgroups of youth defined by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in school, and especially between sexual minority and nonsexual minority youth (*5*–*7*). More specifically, violence, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, STIs, and pregnancy occur more frequently among sexual minority youth than nonsexual minority youth. In addition, some sexual minority youth struggle with stigma, discrimination, family disapproval, and social rejection. However, although differences based on sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in school have been well documented, not enough is known about health-related behaviors that contribute to negative health outcomes among sexual minority youth (*5*,*7*).

Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts can both be used to identify sexual minority youth. Sexual minority youth include those who identify as gay, lesbian, and bisexual and those who are not sure about their sexual identity as well as those who have sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes. Dissonance between sexual identity and sex of sexual contact occurs, particularly among youth (*6*–*12*). Some youth who identify as heterosexual, gay, lesbian, or bisexual and some youth who are not sure of their sexual identity might not have had any sexual contact. Some youth who have had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes might identify as heterosexual and some youth who have had sexual contact with only the opposite sex might identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual or might not be sure of their sexual identity. Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts can change throughout the life span.

To monitor health-related behaviors and the prevalence of obesity, overweight, and asthma among youth, CDC developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) (*13*). The YRBSS includes a school-based national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and state and large urban school district YRBSs conducted among representative samples of students in grades 9–12. National, state, and large urban school district surveys have been conducted biennially since 1991 (Supplementary Table 1). Since 1995, the need for more and higher quality data on the health-related behaviors of sexual minority high school students has been recognized

by an increasing number of states and large urban school districts (Supplementary Table 2). With CDC support, these states and large urban school districts began adding at least one of two questions to their YRBS questionnaire to ascertain sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, or both and to generate estimates of health-related behaviors by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts. For the 1997 YRBSS cycle, a question on sexual identity and a question on sex of sexual contacts were placed on the YRBS Optional Question List indicating CDC's support for the use of these questions. Results from seven states and six large urban school districts that used these questions during 2001–2009 were then summarized in a previous report in June 2011 (*14*). For the 2015 YRBSS cycle, on the basis of substantial support from the state and large urban school district YRBS coordinators, the two questions ascertaining sexual minority status were added to the standard YRBS questionnaire used by the states and large urban school districts as a starting point for their YRBS questionnaires. The two questions also were added to the national YRBS questionnaire. A report summarizing these national, state, and large urban school district results and providing the first national estimates of the numbers of sexual minority high school students was published in August 2016 (*15*).

This report summarizes results from the 2017 national YRBS, including 121 health-related behaviors and obesity, overweight, and asthma. Specifically, this report provides the latest update on the prevalence of health-related behaviors among United States high school students by demographic subgroups (i.e., sex, race/ethnicity, and grade) and by sexual minority status, updates the numbers of sexual minority students nationwide, and describes overall trends in health-related behaviors during 1991–2017. Results by sex and sexual minority status (where available) from the 39 state and 21 large urban school district surveys with weighted data for the 2017 YRBSS cycle (Figure) also are included in this report. Data from seven state surveys with unweighted data are not included. Among those sites with weighted data for 2017, three state and two large urban school district surveys were conducted during fall 2016; the national survey, 33 state, and 18 large urban school district surveys were conducted during spring 2017; and three state and one large urban school district surveys were conducted during fall 2017. Results from 30 state and all 21 large urban school district surveys that asked at least one of the questions to ascertain sexual minority status and had weighted data for the 2017 YRBSS cycle also are included in this report. Additional information about YRBSS is available at https://www.cdc.gov/yrbs.

Methods

Detailed information about the methodology of the national, state, and large urban school district YRBSs has been described elsewhere (*13*). Information also is available at https://www.cdc.gov/yrbs.

Sampling

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The sampling frame for the 2017 national YRBS consisted of all regular public (including charter schools), Catholic, and other non-public schools with students in at least one of grades 9–12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Alternative schools, special education schools, schools operated by the Department of Defense, Bureau of Indian Education schools, and vocational schools serving only pull-out populations were excluded. The sampling frame combined data sets obtained from Market Data Retrieval, Inc. (MDR) (*16*) and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) (*17*). The NCES data sets were based on the Common Core of Data for public schools and the Private School Survey for nonpublic schools. Very small schools with an enrollment of ≤40 across grades 9–12 were excluded.

A three-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12 who attend public and private schools. The first-stage sampling frame consisted of 1,257 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of counties; groups of smaller, adjacent counties; or parts of larger counties. The 1,257 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 1,257 PSUs, 54 were sampled with probability proportional to overall school enrollment size for the PSU.

For the second stage of sampling, secondary sampling units (SSUs) were defined as a physical school with grades 9–12 or a school created by combining nearby schools to provide all four grades. From the 54 PSUs, 162 SSUs were sampled with probability proportional to school enrollment size. These 162 SSUs corresponded to 192 physical schools.

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.

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

sampled 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 the 2013, 2015, and 2017 national YRBS to balance the precision needed for subgroup estimates with minimum variance for overall estimates.

State and Large Urban School District Youth Risk Behavior Surveys

States and large urban school districts used a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9–12 in their jurisdiction. In 2017, the samples were representative of regular public school and in some jurisdictions, charter school students, in grades 9–12 in 26 states and 13 large urban school districts and regular public school students plus students in grades 9–12 in other types of public schools (e.g., public alternative, special education, or vocational schools or schools overseen by the Bureau of Indian Education) in 13 states and eight large urban school districts.

In the first sampling stage, schools with any of grades 9–12 were sampled with probability proportional to school enrollment size in 36 states and four large urban school districts; all schools with any of grades 9–12 were invited to participate in three states and 17 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 38 states and 20 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.

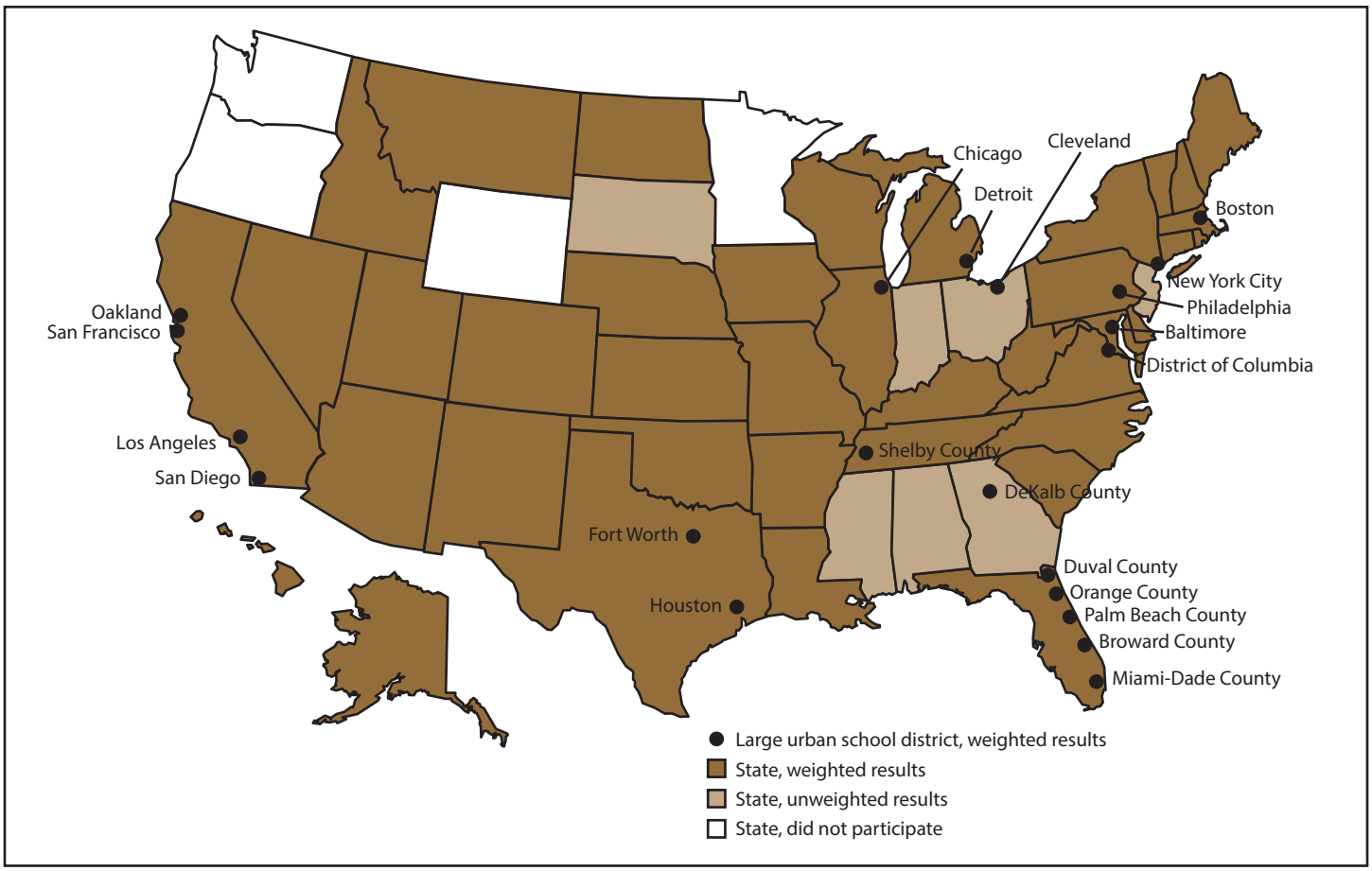
The 2017 YRBS standard questionnaire contained 89 questions. This questionnaire was used as the starting point for the state and large urban school district questionnaires. States and large urban school districts could add and delete questions from the standard questionnaire. Only two states and two large urban school districts included in this report used the 2017 YRBS standard questionnaire without modifications.

The 2017 national YRBS questionnaire contained 99 questions, including all 89 questions on the standard questionnaire. This report presents national results and state and large urban school district results for questions on the 2017 standard questionnaire and national (only) results from eight additional questions measuring having driven when they had been using marijuana, having ever used hallucinogenic drugs, sports drink consumption, plain water consumption, having done muscle-strengthening exercises on 3 or more days during the 7 days before the survey, indoor tanning device use, having had a sunburn, and having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction.

Two questions on the standard questionnaire and national questionnaire measured sexual minority status. Sexual identity was ascertained with the following question: "Which of the following best describes you?" Response options were "heterosexual (straight)," "gay or lesbian," "bisexual," and "not sure." Sex of sexual contacts was ascertained with, "During your life, with whom have you had sexual contact?" Response options were "I have never had sexual contact," "females," "males," and "females and males." No definition was provided for sexual contact. Across all the states and large urban school districts included in this report, 30 states and 21 large urban school districts included the question on sexual identity and 26 states and 21 large urban school districts included the question on sex of sexual contacts.

Introductions on the standard questionnaire and national questionnaire before some questions provided additional information about the behaviors being measured. For example, bullying was defined as "when 1 or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way." The questions on attempted suicide were preceded by, "Sometimes people feel so depressed about the future that they may consider attempting suicide, that is, taking some action to end their own life." The introduction to the questions on electronic vapor products included brand names (blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo) and examples of types of electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes,

FIGURE. State and large urban school district Youth Risk Behavior Surveys — United States, 2017



vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens). The introduction to the questions on alcohol use clarified that drinking alcohol "includes drinking beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka, or whiskey. For these questions, drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes." The questions on dietary behaviors were preceded by, "Think about all the meals and snacks you had from the time you got up until you went to bed. Be sure to include food you ate at home, at school, at restaurants, or anywhere else." Concussions were defined as, "when a blow or jolt to the head causes problems such as headaches, dizziness, being dazed or confused, difficulty remembering or concentrating, vomiting, blurred vision, or being knocked out."

Except for six demographic questions (sex, grade in school, age, Hispanic ethnicity, race, and sexual identity) and three questions assessing height, weight, and asthma, all the remaining questions on the standard questionnaire and the national questionnaire in this report 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 (*18*,*19*). The wording of each question, including recall periods and response options, and operational definitions for each variable can be found by reviewing the 2017 standard and national YRBS questionnaires and Data User's Guide at https://www.cdc.gov/yrbs.

Data Processing Procedures and Response Rates

For the 2017 national YRBS, 14,956 questionnaires were completed in 144 schools. The national data set was cleaned and edited for inconsistencies. Missing data were

not statistically imputed. Among the 14,956 completed questionnaires, 191 failed quality control* and were excluded from analysis, resulting in 14,765 usable questionnaires (Supplementary Table 3). The school response rate was 75%, the student response rate was 81%, and the overall response rate was 60%† (Supplementary Table 3).

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 0.1% to 8.8% (median: 0.9%) across the states and from 0.3% to 10.7% (median: 1.7%) across the large urban school districts. The student sample sizes ranged from 1,273 to 51,087 (median: 2,139) across the states and from 805 to 10,191 (median: 1,971) across the large urban school districts (Supplementary Table 3). Among the states, the school response rates ranged from 68% to 100%, student response rates ranged from 66% to 90%, and overall response rates ranged from 60% to 82%. Among the large urban school districts, the school response rates ranged from 84% to 100%, student response rates ranged from 63% to 89%, and overall response rates ranged from 61% to 89% (Supplementary Table 3).

To obtain a sufficient sample size for analyses of health-related behaviors by sexual identity subgroups, students who selected "gay or lesbian" or "bisexual" were combined into a single subgroup and are referred to as "gay, lesbian, and bisexual students." Students who selected "heterosexual (straight)" are referred to as "heterosexual students," and students who selected "not sure" are referred to as "not sure students." Sex of sexual contacts was ascertained from the questions, "During your life, with whom have you had sexual contact?" and "What is your sex?" Response options were "female" and "male." To obtain a sufficient sample size for analyses of health-related behaviors by sex of sexual contact subgroups, students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes were combined into a single subgroup and are referred to as "students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes." Students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex are referred to as "students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex." Students who selected "I have never had sexual contact" are referred to as "students who had no sexual contact." Students who had no sexual contact were excluded from analyses on sexual behaviors, female students who had sexual contact with only females were excluded from analyses on condom use and birth control use, and male students who had sexual contact with only males were excluded from analyses on birth control use.

Race/ethnicity was ascertained 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 based on their body mass index (kg/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 (*20*). Obesity was defined as a BMI of ≥95th percentile for age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI of ≥85th percentile and <95th percentile for age and sex. These classifications are not intended to diagnose obesity or overweight in individual students but to provide 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, and an overall response rate of ≥60% were weighted. A weight based on student sex, race/ethnicity, and grade was applied to each record to adjust for school and student nonresponse in

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

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

each jurisdiction. The weighted count of students equals the student population in each jurisdiction. Data from 39 states and 21 large urban school districts were weighted. In 26 states and 13 large urban school districts weighted estimates are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending regular public schools and in 13 states and eight large urban school districts weighted estimates are representative of regular public school students plus students in grades 9–12 in other types of public schools (e.g., public alternative, special education, or vocational schools or schools overseen by the Bureau of Indian Education).

Analytic Methods

Statistical analyses were conducted on weighted data using SAS (*21*) and SUDAAN (*22*) software to account for the complex sampling designs. Prevalence estimates and confidence intervals were computed for all variables and all data sets. In the supplementary tables, prevalence estimates, confidence intervals, or both are not provided in the following instances: 1) the question was not asked; 2) the number of students in the relevant subgroup is <100 for sites with an overall sample size ≥1,000 students, <50 for sites with an overall sample size of 200–999 students, and <30 for any analyses including either of the variables ascertaining sexual minority status; or 3) the prevalence estimate was 0%. In addition, ranges and medians for the overall prevalence estimates were computed across states and across large urban school districts for all variables unless fewer than five sites had data available.

In addition, for the national YRBS data, t tests were used to determine pairwise differences between subpopulations (*23*). Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the t test p value was <0.05 for main effects (sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts) and for interactions (sex by race/ethnicity, sex by grade, race/ethnicity by sex, grade by sex, sex by sexual identity, sexual identity by sex, sex by sex of sexual contacts, and sex of sexual contacts 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, grade by sex, sexual identity, sex by sexual identity, sexual identity by sex, sex of sexual contacts, sex by sex of sexual contacts, and sex of sexual contacts by sex.

To identify overall long-term temporal trends in health-related behaviors nationwide, prevalence estimates from the earliest year of data collection to 2017 for each variable assessed with identically worded questions 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 (*23*). 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. A minimum of 3 survey years was required to calculate linear trends, and a minimum of 6 survey years was required to calculate quadratic trends. Separate regression models were used to assess linear and quadratic trends for every variable. When a significant quadratic trend was identified, Joinpoint software (*24*) was used to automate identification of the year, or joinpoint, where the nonlinear (i.e., quadratic) trend changed, 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 changes in health-related behaviors nationwide, prevalence estimates from 2015 and 2017 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 changes. Prevalence estimates not provided in the results section can be found at Youth Online (https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx). Information about long-term temporal trends and 2-year changes are not available because of changes in question or response option wording or because the question was asked for the first time during 2017 for the following variables: having driven when they had been using marijuana; having carried a gun; having experienced sexual violence by anyone; having first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years; having usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store; current, current frequent, and current daily smokeless tobacco use; current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use; current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use; having tried to quit using all tobacco products; current binge drinking; having ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it; and having had a concussion one or more times from playing a sport or being physically active.

Results

Demographic Characteristics

Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity

Data from the national YRBS were weighted to match national population proportions. Thus, 50.7% of the students were female, 27.3% were in 9th grade, 25.6% were in 10th grade, 23.9% were in 11th grade, and 23.0% were in 12th grade (Supplementary Table 3). A total of 53.5% were white, 13.4% were black, 22.8% were Hispanic, and 10.3% were American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or multiple race (non-Hispanic). The demographic characteristics of the state and local samples varied by jurisdiction but were weighted to match the demographic characteristics of each student population.

Sexual Identity

Nationwide, 85.4% of students identified as heterosexual, 2.4% identified as gay or lesbian, 8.0% identified as bisexual, and 4.2% were not sure of their sexual identity (Supplementary Table 4). Across 30 states, 79.9%–88.0% (median: 85.1%) of students identified as heterosexual, 1.7%–6.4% (median: 2.9%) identified as gay or lesbian, 6.4%–10.3% (median 7.8%) identified as bisexual, and 2.6%–8.4% (median: 4.2%) were not sure of their sexual identity. Across 21 large urban school districts, 74.7%–88.4% (median: 82.8%) of students identified as heterosexual, 1.7%–5.5% (median: 3.5%) identified as gay or lesbian, 5.5%–11.9% (median: 7.9%) identified as bisexual, and 3.3%–14.9% (median: 4.7%) were not sure of their sexual identity.

Sex of Sexual Contacts

Nationwide, 45.3% of students had had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 1.6% had had sexual contact with only the same sex, 5.3% had had sexual contact with both sexes, and 47.8% had had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 5). Across 26 states, 33.6%–51.4% (median: 45.3%) of students had had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, from 1.5% to 6.9% (median: 2.8%) had had sexual contact with only the same sex, 3.1%–6.2% (median: 5.0%) had had sexual contact with both sexes, and 40.0%–58.9% (median: 47.0%) had had no sexual contact. Across 21 large urban school districts, 28.6%–50.5% (median: 44.6%) of students had had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 2.7%–6.6% (median: 4.0%) had had sexual contact with only the same sex, 3.3%–9.8% (median: 5.5%) had had sexual contact with both sexes, and 36.3%–64.3% (median: 45.8%) had had no sexual contact.

Dissonance Between Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contact

Nationwide, among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 94.1% identified as heterosexual; 4.0% identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 1.9% were not sure of their sexual identity (Supplementary Table 6). Across 26 states, among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 88.1%–96.2% (median: 93.3%) identified as heterosexual; 2.9%–7.9% (median: 4.6%) identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 0.9%–5.2% (median: 2.2%) were not sure of their sexual identity. Across 21 large urban school districts, among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 83.5%–94.3%% (median: 92.4%) identified as heterosexual; 3.1%–6.7% (median: 5.2%) identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 1.3%–10.0% (median: 2.5%) were not sure of their sexual identity.

Nationwide, among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, 20.1% identified as heterosexual; 68.4% identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 11.4% were not sure of their sexual identity (Supplementary Table 6). Across 26 states, among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, 18.7%–43.0% (median: 29.4%) identified as heterosexual; 48.8%–71.1% (median: 60.2%) identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 4.1%–18.7% (median: 9.0%) were not sure of their sexual identity. Across 21 large urban school districts, among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, 20.8%–47.4% (median: 30.6%) identified as heterosexual; 43.2%–66.9% (median: 59.1%) identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 1.3%–20.2% (median: 10.3%) were not sure of their sexual identity.

Nationwide, among students who had no sexual contact, 87.6% identified as heterosexual; 7.7% identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 4.7% were not sure of their sexual identity (Supplementary Table 6). Across 26 states, among students who had no sexual contact, 84.2%–91.7% (median: 88.0%) identified as heterosexual; 5.0%–10.1% (median: 7.3%) identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 3.0%–8.0% (median: 4.6%) were not sure of their sexual identity. Across 21 large urban school districts, among students who had no sexual contact, 78.3%–90.2% (median: 87.8%) identified as heterosexual; 5.2%–13.6% (median: 7.4%) identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 3.0%–14.6% (median: 5.0%) were not sure of their sexual identity.

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Rarely or Never Wear a Seat Belt

Nationwide, 5.9% of students rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (Supplementary Table 7). The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt was higher among male (6.6%) than female (5.1%) students, higher among white male (5.3%) than white female (3.4%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (6.9%) and 12th-grade male (7.9%) than 11th-grade female (4.6%) and 12th-grade female (4.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt was higher among black (9.8%) and Hispanic (7.3%) than white (4.3%) students, higher among black (9.8%) than Hispanic (7.3%) students, higher among black female (8.1%) and Hispanic female (7.6%) than white female (3.4%) students, and higher among black male (11.3%) than white male (5.3%) and Hispanic male (7.0%) students. The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt was higher among 9th-grade female (6.5%) than 12th-grade female (4.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 5.8% of heterosexual students; 6.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 7.9% of not sure students rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (Supplementary Table 7). Among male students, the prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt was higher among not sure (11.6%) than heterosexual (6.4%) students. The prevalence also was higher among not sure male (11.6%) than not sure female (4.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 8.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 8.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 2.9% of students who had no sexual contact rarely or never wore a seat belt (Supplementary Table 7). The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (8.3%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (8.1%) than students who had no sexual contact (2.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (6.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (7.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (9.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (8.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (9.7%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (6.5%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (25.9%–5.9%) occurred in the overall prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt did not change significantly from 2015 (6.1%) to 2017 (5.9%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt ranged from 5.0% to 17.5% across state surveys (median: 7.3%) (Supplementary Table 8). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.3% to 22.1% (median: 9.6%).

Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

Nationwide, 16.5% of students had ridden one or more times during the 30 days before the survey in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (Supplementary Table 9). The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among black female (19.1%) than black male (14.8%) students. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among Hispanic (20.7%) than white (15.0%) and black (17.0%) students, higher among Hispanic female (21.9%) than white female (15.7%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (19.5%) than white male (14.2%) and black male (14.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 16.1% of heterosexual students; 20.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 20.9% of not sure students had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (Supplementary Table 9). The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (20.1%) than heterosexual (16.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (17.1%) than heterosexual male (15.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 21.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 26.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 10.6% of students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 9) had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (21.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (26.7%) than students who had

no sexual contact (10.6%) and higher among students who had sexual contacts with only the same sex or with both sexes (26.7%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (21.1%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (21.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (28.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (12.0%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (28.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (21.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (21.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (23.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (9.2%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had no sexual contact (12.0%) than male students who had no sexual contact (9.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (39.9%–16.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. 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 rapidly during 2009–2017 (28.3%–16.5%). The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol decreased significantly from 2015 (20.0%) to 2017 (16.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 34 states, the overall prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ranged from 12.8% to 28.2% across state surveys (median: 16.5%) (Supplementary Table 10). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 14.0% to 27.0% (median: 19.5%).

Drove When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol

Among the 62.6% of students nationwide who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey,[§] 5.5% had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 11). The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among male (6.8%) than female (4.1%) students; higher among white male (6.3%) and Hispanic male (8.5%) than white female (3.8%) and Hispanic female (5.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (6.9%) and 12th-grade male (10.4%) than 11th-grade female (4.1%) and 12th-grade female (5.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among Hispanic (7.0%) than white (5.0%) and black (4.1%) students, higher among Hispanic female (5.4%) than white female (3.8%) students, and higher among white male (6.3%) and Hispanic male (8.5%) than black male (4.1%) students. The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among 11th-grade (5.5%) and 12th-grade (8.1%) than 9th-grade (3.2%) and 10th-grade (3.2%) students, respectively; higher among 12th-grade (8.1%) than 11th-grade (5.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (5.9%) than 9th-grade female (2.4%), 10th-grade female (2.4%), and 11th-grade female (4.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (6.9%) than 10th grade male (4.0%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (10.4%) than 9th-grade male (4.0%), 10th-grade male (4.0%), and 11th-grade male (6.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, 5.2% of heterosexual students; 6.9% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 9.5% of not sure students had driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (Supplementary Table 11). Among female students, the prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among gay and bisexual (7.1%) than heterosexual (3.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (6.8%) than heterosexual female (3.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, 8.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 10.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.0% of students who had no sexual contact had driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (Supplementary Table 11). The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (8.4%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (10.3%) than students who had no sexual contact. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (5.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (10.3%) than those who had no sexual contact

[§] The prevalence of driving a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey varies slightly for the three variables (having driven when they had been drinking alcohol, having driven when they had been using marijuana, and having texted or e-mailed while driving) because of differences in the number of students who selected the response option "I did not drive a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days" for each question.

(1.2%) and among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (10.3%) than those who had sexual contact only with males (5.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (10.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (10.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.9%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (10.8%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (5.4%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2013–2017, a significant linear decrease (10.0%–5.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol, among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey. Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol decreased significantly from 2015 (7.8%) to 2017 (5.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 34 states, the overall prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol, among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, ranged from 2.8% to 10.7% across state surveys (median: 5.7%) (Supplementary Table 12). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.2% to 8.0% (median: 5.5%).

Drove When They Had Been Using Marijuana

Among the 64.5% of students nationwide who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey,[§] 13.0% had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been using marijuana (also called grass, pot, or weed) during the 30 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 13). The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been using marijuana was higher among male (14.6%) than female (11.3%) students; higher among white male (13.7%) than white female (10.2%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (10.2%) and 10th-grade male (13.5%) than 9th-grade female (4.5%) and 10th-grade female (8.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been using marijuana was higher among 10th-grade (11.3%), 11th-grade (12.3%), and 12th-grade (18.3%) than 9th-grade (7.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade (18.3%) than 10th-grade (11.3%) and 11th-grade (12.3%) students, higher among 10th-grade female (8.9%), 11th-grade female (11.7%), and 12th-grade female (16.5%) than 9th-grade female (4.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (16.5%) than 10th-grade female (8.9%) and 11th-grade female (11.7%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (20.1%) than 9th-grade male (10.2%), 10th-grade male (13.5%), and 11th-grade male (12.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, 12.2% of heterosexual students; 20.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 21.7% of not sure students had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been using marijuana (Supplementary Table 13). The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been using marijuana was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (20.5%) than heterosexual (12.2%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (20.2%) than heterosexual (10.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (14.1%) than heterosexual female (10.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, 19.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 30.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 2.6% of students who had no sexual contact had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been using marijuana (Supplementary Table 13). The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been using marijuana was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (30.0%) than students who had no sexual contact (2.6%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (30.0%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.1%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (16.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (30.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.0%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (30.5%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (16.0%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (21.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (28.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (21.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (16.0%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when using marijuana was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term

temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when using marijuana are not available.

Texted or E-Mailed While Driving

Among the 62.8% of students nationwide who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey,[§] 39.2% had texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 14). The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving was higher among white (43.9%) and Hispanic (36.6%) than black (26.9%) students, higher among white (43.9%) than Hispanic (36.6%) students, higher among white female (46.0%) and Hispanic female (36.8%) than black female (27.4%) students, higher among white female (46.0%) than Hispanic female (36.8%) students, higher among white male (41.7%) and Hispanic male (36.5%) than black male (26.3%) students, and higher among white male (41.7%) than Hispanic male (36.5%) students. The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving was higher among 10th-grade (24.5%), 11th-grade (45.5%), and 12th-grade (59.3%) than 9th-grade (12.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade (45.5%) and 12th-grade (59.3%) than 10th-grade (24.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (59.3%) than 11th-grade (45.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (25.1%), 11th-grade female (47.9%), and 12th-grade female (60.3%) than 9th-grade female (11.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (47.9%) and 12th-grade female (60.3%) than 10th-grade female (25.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (60.3%) than 11th-grade female (47.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (24.0%), 11th-grade male (43.2%), and 12th-grade male (58.5%) than 9th-grade male (14.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (43.2%) and 12th-grade male (58.5%) than 10th-grade male (24.0%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (58.5%) than 11th-grade male (43.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, 39.5% of heterosexual students; 38.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 35.9% of not sure students texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (Supplementary Table 14). The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving was higher among heterosexual female (41.5%) than heterosexual male (38.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, 52.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 44.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 23.0% of students who had no sexual contact had texted or e-mailed while driving (Supplementary Table 14). The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (52.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (44.0%) than students who had no sexual contact (23.0%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (52.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (44.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (55.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (45.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (25.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (55.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (45.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (50.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (40.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (20.9%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (55.6%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (50.7%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (25.1%) than male students who had no sexual contact (20.9%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey during 2013–2017 (41.4%–39.2%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of texting or e-mailing while driving did not change significantly from 2015 (41.5%) to 2017 (39.2%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving, among the students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, ranged from 27.4% to 55.2% across state surveys (median: 39.3%) (Supplementary Table 15). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 18.0% to 36.6% (median: 31.4%).

Behaviors That Contribute to Violence

Carried a Weapon

Nationwide, 15.7% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 16). The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among male (24.2%) than female (7.4%) students; higher among white male (29.0%), black male (15.3%), and Hispanic male (18.4%) than white female (8.0%), black female (6.1%), and Hispanic female (6.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (23.2%), 10th-grade male (24.5%), 11th-grade male (25.3%), and 12th-grade male (23.2%) than 9th-grade female (7.6%), 10th-grade female (6.3%), 11th-grade female (8.6%), and 12th-grade female (6.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among white (18.1%) than black (10.8%) and Hispanic (12.7%) students and higher among white male (29.0%) than black male (15.3%) and Hispanic male (18.4%) students. The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among 11th-grade (16.8%) than 12th-grade (14.6%) students and higher among 11th-grade female (8.6%) than 10th-grade female (6.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 15.6% of heterosexual students; 16.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 17.4% of not sure students had carried a weapon (Supplementary Table 16). Among female students, the prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among lesbian and bisexual (14.1%) than heterosexual (6.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (23.7%) than heterosexual female (6.1%) students, higher among gay and bisexual male (22.9%) than lesbian and bisexual female (14.1%) students, and higher among not sure male (27.6%) than not sure female (9.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 20.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 21.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 10.5% of students who had no sexual contact had carried a weapon (Supplementary Table 16). The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (20.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (21.4%) than students who had no sexual contact (10.5%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (7.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (17.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (5.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (17.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (7.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (30.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (33.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (16.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (30.2%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (7.9%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (33.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (17.2%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (16.2%) than female students who had no sexual contact (5.1%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (26.1%–15.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having carried a weapon. 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 1997–2017 (18.3%–15.7%). The prevalence of having carried a weapon did not change significantly from 2015 (16.2%) to 2017 (15.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 26 states, the overall prevalence of having carried a weapon ranged from 11.1% to 29.6% across state surveys (median: 18.2%) (Supplementary Table 17). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.8% to 19.0% (median: 11.7%).

Carried a Weapon on School Property

Nationwide, 3.8% 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 (Supplementary Table 18). The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among male (5.6%) than female (1.9%) students; higher among white male (5.9%), black male (5.4%), and Hispanic male (4.5%) than white female (1.7%), black female (1.7%), and Hispanic female (2.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (3.6%), 10th-grade male (4.8%), 11th-grade male (7.1%), and 12th-grade male (7.0%) than 9th-grade female (1.3%), 10th-grade female (1.4%), 11th-grade female (3.0%), and 12th-grade female (1.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among 11th-grade (5.0%) and 12th-grade (4.2%) than 9th-grade (2.5%) students; higher among 11th-grade (5.0%) than 10th-grade (3.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (3.0%) than 9th-grade female (1.3%), 10th-grade female (1.4%), and 12th-grade female (1.5%) students; and higher among

11th-grade male (7.1%) and 12th-grade male (7.0%) than 9th-grade male (3.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 3.4% of heterosexual students; 5.9% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 4.9% of not sure students had carried a weapon on school property (Supplementary Table 18). The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (5.9%) than heterosexual (3.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (4.9%) than heterosexual (1.4%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (5.0%) than heterosexual female (1.4%) students and higher among not sure male (6.8%) than not sure female (2.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 4.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 6.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.6% of students who had no sexual contact had carried a weapon on school property (Supplementary Table 18). The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (4.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (6.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (6.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (1.5%) and those who had no sexual contact (1.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (7.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (9.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (7.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (1.5%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (2.2%) than female students who had no sexual contact (1.1%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1993–2017, a significant linear decrease (11.8%–3.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property. 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 slowly during 1997–2017 (8.5%–3.8%). The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property did not change significantly from 2015 (4.1%) to 2017 (3.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 35 states, the overall prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property ranged from 2.2% to 10.2% across state surveys (median: 4.9%) (Supplementary Table 19). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.6% to 7.8% (median: 3.3%).

Carried a Gun

Nationwide, 4.8% of students had carried a gun on at least 1 day (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport, such as target shooting) during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 20). The prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among male (7.7%) than female (1.9%) students; higher among white male (7.0%), black male (9.8%), and Hispanic male (9.0%) than white female (1.3%), black female (3.0%), and Hispanic female (2.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (6.4%), 10th-grade male (6.9%), 11th-grade male (8.2%), and 12th-grade male (9.4%) than 9th-grade female (2.4%), 10th-grade female (1.4%), 11th-grade female (1.7%), and 12th-grade female (1.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among 12th-grade (5.5%) than 10th-grade (4.1%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (9.4%) than 9th-grade male (6.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 4.8% of heterosexual students; 3.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 7.9% of not sure students had carried a gun (Supplementary Table 20). The prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among not sure (7.9%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (3.7%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among not sure (12.0%) than gay and bisexual (4.7%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (7.6%) than heterosexual female (1.6%) students and higher among not sure male (12.0%) than not sure female (3.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 7.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 6.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 2.0% of students who had no sexual contact had carried a gun (Supplementary Table 20). The prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (6.6%) than students who had no sexual contact (2.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (4.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (2.1%) or those who had no sexual contact (1.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (11.4%) and those who

had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (11.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.9%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (11.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (2.1%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (11.7%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (4.9%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (2.9%) than female students who had no sexual contact (1.1%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport, such as target shooting) during the 12 months before the survey was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 22 states, the overall prevalence of having carried a gun ranged from 2.7% to 12.2% across state surveys (median: 6.0%) (Supplementary Table 21). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 3.4% to 10.8% (median: 5.9%).

Were 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 (Supplementary Table 22). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among male (7.8%) than female (4.1%) students; higher among white male (6.5%), black male (10.0%), and Hispanic male (8.3%) than white female (3.6%), black female (5.5%), and Hispanic female (3.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (8.8%), 10th-grade male (8.5%), 11th-grade male (6.7%), and 12th-grade male (6.6%) than 9th-grade female (4.9%), 10th-grade female (5.0%), 11th-grade female (3.2%), and 12th-grade female (2.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among black (7.8%) than white (5.0%) and Hispanic (6.1%) students and higher among black male (10.0%) and Hispanic male (8.3%) than white male (6.5%) students. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among 9th-grade (6.8%) and 10th-grade (6.8%) than 12th-grade (4.6%) students, higher among 9th-grade (6.8%) than 11th-grade (5.1%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (4.9%) and 10th-grade female (5.0%) than 12th-grade female (2.7%) students, and higher among 9th-grade female (4.9%) than 11th-grade female (3.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 5.4% of heterosexual students; 9.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 11.1% of not sure students had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (Supplementary Table 22). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (9.4%) and not sure (11.1%) than heterosexual (5.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (7.4%) than heterosexual (3.6%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (14.6%) and not sure (17.2%) than heterosexual (6.9%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (6.9%) than heterosexual female (3.6%) students, higher among gay and bisexual male (14.6%) than lesbian and bisexual female (7.4%) students, and higher among not sure male (17.2%) than not sure female (5.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 7.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 12.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 3.1% of students who had no sexual contact had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (Supplementary Table 22). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (12.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.6%) than students who had no sexual contact (3.1%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (12.1%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (4.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (8.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.7%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (8.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (4.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (9.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (21.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.6%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (21.5%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (9.9%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (9.9%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (4.9%) and higher among male students who

had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (21.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (8.8%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1993–2017, a significant linear decrease (7.3%–6.0%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property did not change significantly during 1993–2003 (7.3%–9.2%) and then decreased during 2003–2017 (9.2%–6.0%). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property did not change significantly from 2015 (6.0%) to 2017 (6.0%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ranged from 4.8% to 12.8% across state surveys (median: 6.9%) (Supplementary Table 23). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.9% to 12.3% (median: 7.1%).

Were in a Physical Fight

Nationwide, 23.6% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 24). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male (30.0%) than female (17.2%) students; higher among white male (28.7%), black male (37.2%), and Hispanic male (29.9%) than white female (13.5%), black female (29.1%), and Hispanic female (21.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (33.9%), 10th-grade male (34.7%), 11th-grade male (25.8%), and 12th-grade male (24.1%) than 9th-grade female (22.7%), 10th-grade female (18.0%), 11th-grade female (15.2%), and 12th-grade female (11.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among black (33.2%) and Hispanic (25.7%) than white (20.8%) students, higher among black (33.2%) than Hispanic (25.7%) students, higher among black female (29.1%) and Hispanic female (21.1%) than white female (13.5%) students, higher among black female (29.1%) than Hispanic female (21.1%) students, and higher among black male (37.2%) than white male (28.7%) students. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among 9th-grade (28.3%) and 10th-grade (26.2%) than 11th-grade (20.4%) and 12th-grade (17.8%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (22.7%) than 10th-grade female (18.0%), 11th-grade female (15.2%), and 12th-grade female (11.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (18.0%) than 12th-grade female (11.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (33.9%) and 10th-grade male (34.7%) than 11th-grade male (25.8%) and 12th-grade male (24.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 23.2% of heterosexual students; 27.9% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 19.8% of not sure students had been in a physical fight (Supplementary Table 24). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (27.9%) than heterosexual (23.2%) and not sure (19.8%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (27.6%) than heterosexual (15.5%) and not sure (14.8%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (29.9%) than heterosexual female (15.5%) students and higher among not sure male (24.5%) than not sure female (14.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 32.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 36.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 13.4% of students who had no sexual contact had been in a physical fight (Supplementary Table 24). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (36.6%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (32.2%) and students who had no sexual contact (13.4%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (32.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (13.4%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (35.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only males (20.9%) or students who had no sexual contact (10.2%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only males (20.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (10.2%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (41.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (38.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (16.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (41.6%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (20.9%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (16.8%) than female students who had no sexual contact (10.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (42.5%–23.6%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having been in a physical fight. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight decreased during 1991–2011 (42.5%–32.8%) and then decreased more rapidly during 2011–2017 (32.8%–23.6%). The prevalence of having been

in a physical fight did not change significantly from 2015 (22.6%) to 2017 (23.6%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of having been in a physical fight ranged from 15.3% to 30.6% across state surveys (median: 20.1%) (Supplementary Table 25). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 15.4% to 39.1% (median: 24.5%).

Were in a Physical Fight on School Property

Nationwide, 8.5% of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 26). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male (11.6%) than female (5.6%) students; higher among white male (10.1%) and Hispanic male (11.6%) than white female (3.1%) and Hispanic female (7.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (16.9%), 10th-grade male (13.5%), 11th-grade male (7.5%), and 12th-grade male (6.5%) than 9th-grade female (7.7%), 10th-grade female (5.8%), 11th-grade female (4.5%), and 12th-grade female (3.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among black (15.3%) and Hispanic (9.4%) than white (6.5%) students, higher among black (15.3%) than Hispanic (9.4%) students, higher among black female (13.7%) and Hispanic female (7.0%) than white female (3.1%) students, higher among black female (13.7%) than Hispanic female (7.0%) students, and higher among black male (16.9%) than white male (10.1%) and Hispanic male (11.6%) students. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among 9th-grade (12.3%) than 10th-grade (9.6%), 11th-grade (6.0%), and 12th-grade (5.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade (9.6%) than 11th-grade (6.0%) and 12th-grade (5.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (7.7%) and 10th-grade female (5.8%) than 12th-grade female (3.6%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (16.9%) and 10th-grade male (13.5%) than 11th-grade male (7.5%) and 12th-grade male (6.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 8.3% of heterosexual students; 9.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 11.8% of not sure students had been in a physical fight on school property (Supplementary Table 26). Among female students, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among lesbian and bisexual (8.9%) than heterosexual (4.9%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (11.3%) than heterosexual female (4.9%) students and higher among not sure male (16.4%) than not sure female (7.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 12.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 12.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 4.0% of students who had no sexual contact had been in a physical fight on school property (Supplementary Table 26). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (12.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (12.7%) than students who had no sexual contact (4.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (7.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (10.3%) than students who had no sexual contact (2.7%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (16.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (19.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (5.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (16.2%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (7.3%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (5.5%) than female students who had no sexual contact (2.7%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1993–2017, a significant linear decrease (16.2%–8.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property did not change significantly from 2015 (7.8%) to 2017 (8.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 32 states, the overall prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property ranged from 4.6% to 12.3% across state surveys (median: 7.3%) (Supplementary Table 27). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 6.2% to 17.9% (median: 9.5%).

Were Electronically Bullied

Nationwide, 14.9% of students had been electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media) during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 28). The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among female (19.7%) than male (9.9%) students; higher among white female (23.0%), black female (13.3%), and Hispanic female (17.2%) than white male (11.2%), black male (8.4%), and Hispanic male (7.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (22.3%), 10th-grade female (19.7%), 11th-grade female (19.9%), and 12th-grade female (16.4%) than 9th-grade male (10.9%), 10th-grade

male (9.7%), 11th-grade male (8.2%), and 12th-grade male (10.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among white (17.3%) than black (10.9%) and Hispanic (12.3%) students, higher among white female (23.0%) and Hispanic female (17.2%) than black female (13.3%) students, higher among white female (23.0%) than Hispanic female (17.2%) students, and higher among white male (11.2%) than black male (8.4%) and Hispanic male (7.6%) students. The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among 9th-grade (16.7%) than 10th-grade (14.8%) and 12th-grade (13.5%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (22.3%) and 10th-grade female (19.7%) than 12th-grade female (16.4%) students, and higher among 9th-grade male (10.9%) than 11th-grade male (8.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 13.3% of heterosexual students; 27.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 22.0% of not sure students had been electronically bullied (Supplementary Table 28). The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (27.1%) and not sure (22.0%) than heterosexual (13.3%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (28.5%) than heterosexual (18.6%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (22.3%) and not sure (18.2%) than heterosexual (8.8%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (18.6%) than heterosexual male (8.8%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual female (28.5%) than gay and bisexual male (22.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 17.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 31.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 10.5% of students who had no sexual contact had been electronically bullied (Supplementary Table 28). The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (17.7%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (31.4%) than students who had no sexual contact (10.5%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (31.4%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (17.7%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (26.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (32.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (13.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (10.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (29.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (7.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (29.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (10.5%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (26.6%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (10.5%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (13.3%) than male students who had no sexual contact (7.4%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having been electronically bullied during 2011–2017 (16.2%–14.9%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having been electronically bullied did not change significantly from 2015 (15.5%) to 2017 (14.9%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of having been electronically bullied ranged from 10.1% to 21.2% across state surveys (median: 16.1%) (Supplementary Table 29). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 8.8% to 16.0% (median: 11.7%).

Were Bullied on School Property

Nationwide, 19.0% of students had been bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 30). The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among female (22.3%) than male (15.6%) students; higher among white female (24.6%) and Hispanic female (21.0%) than white male (18.1%) and Hispanic male (11.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (25.2%), 10th-grade female (23.6%), 11th-grade female (23.5%), and 12th-grade female (16.3%) than 9th-grade male (20.0%), 10th-grade male (16.8%), 11th-grade male (12.8%), and 12th-grade male (11.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among white (21.5%) and Hispanic (16.3%) than black (13.2%) students, higher among white (21.5%) than Hispanic (16.3%) students, higher among white female (24.6%) and Hispanic female (21.0%) than black female (14.5%) students and higher among white male (18.1%) than black male (11.8%) and Hispanic male (11.8%) students. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among 9th-grade (22.7%), 10th-grade (20.3%), and 11th-grade (18.3%) than 12th-grade (14.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade (22.7%) than 11th-grade (18.3%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (25.2%), 10th-grade female (23.6%), and 11th-grade female (23.5%) than 12th-grade female (16.3%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (20.0%) and 10th-grade male (16.8%) than 11th-grade male (12.8%) and 12th-grade male (11.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 17.1% of heterosexual students; 33.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 24.3% of not sure students had been bullied on school property (Supplementary Table 30). The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (33.0%) than heterosexual (17.1%) and not sure (24.3%) students and higher among not sure (24.3%) than heterosexual (17.1%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (32.2%) than heterosexual (20.5%) and not sure (25.2%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (35.0%) and not sure (21.5%) than heterosexual (14.2%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (20.5%) than heterosexual male (14.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 19.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 35.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 16.8% of students who had no sexual contact had been bullied on school property (Supplementary Table 30). The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.3%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (35.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (16.8%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (35.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.3%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (25.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (35.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (18.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (35.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (25.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (35.5%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (14.4%) and those who had no sexual contact (15.4%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (25.4%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (14.4%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (18.1%) than male students who had no sexual contact (15.4%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having been bullied on school property during 2009–2017 (19.9%–19.0%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property did not change significantly from 2015 (20.2%) to 2017 (19.0%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 38 states, the overall prevalence of having been bullied on school property ranged from 14.1% to 26.7% across state surveys (median: 21.2%) (Supplementary Table 31). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 10.6% to 19.7% (median: 13.9%).

Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

Nationwide, 6.7% 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) (Supplementary Table 32). The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among white female (5.7%) than white male (3.9%) students. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among black (9.0%) and Hispanic (9.4%) than white (4.9%) students, higher among black female (9.5%) and Hispanic female (9.3%) than white female (5.7%) students, and higher among black male (8.2%) and Hispanic male (9.4%) than white male (3.9%) students. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among 9th-grade (7.6%) and 10th-grade (7.9%) than 11th-grade (5.4%) and 12th-grade (5.2%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (8.7%) and 10th-grade female (8.6%) than 11th-grade female (5.7%) and 12th-grade female (4.7%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (7.2%) than 11th-grade male (4.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 6.1% of heterosexual students; 10.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 10.7% of not sure students did not go to school because of safety concerns (Supplementary Table 32). The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (10.0%) and not sure (10.7%) than heterosexual (6.1%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (12.3%) and not sure (12.6%) than heterosexual (5.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (6.7%) than heterosexual male (5.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 7.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 11.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 4.5% of students who had no sexual contact did not go to school because of safety concerns (Supplementary Table 32). The prevalence of having not gone

to school because of safety concerns was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (11.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (4.5%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (11.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (8.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (11.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (5.5). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (7.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (11.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.5%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had no sexual contact (5.5%) than male students who had no sexual contact (3.5%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1993–2017, a significant linear increase (4.4%–6.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns did not change significantly from 2015 (5.6%) to 2017 (6.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns ranged from 4.5% to 11.8% across state surveys (median: 7.3%) (Supplementary Table 33). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.8% to 13.3% (median: 9.6%).

Were Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, 7.4% of students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Supplementary Table 34). The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among female (11.3%) than male (3.5%) students; higher among white female (11.2%), black female (11.7%), and Hispanic female (11.2%) than white male (3.3%), black male (3.4%), and Hispanic male (3.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (8.1%), 10th-grade female (11.2%), 11th-grade female (12.1%), and 12th-grade female (13.9%) than 9th-grade male (2.7%), 10th-grade male (3.5%), 11th-grade male (2.8%), and 12th-grade male (4.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (7.4%), 11th-grade (7.5%), and 12th-grade (9.4%) than 9th-grade (5.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade (9.4%) than 10th-grade (7.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (11.2%), 11th-grade female (12.1%), and 12th-grade female (13.9%) than 9th-grade female (8.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (4.8%) than 9th-grade male (2.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 5.4% of heterosexual students; 21.9% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 13.1% of not sure students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Supplementary Table 34). The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (21.9%) than heterosexual (5.4%) and not sure (13.1%) students and higher among not sure (13.1%) than heterosexual (5.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (23.7%) than heterosexual (8.8%) and not sure (12.7%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (15.6%) and not sure (11.8%) than heterosexual (2.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (8.8%) than heterosexual male (2.5%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual female (23.7%) than gay and bisexual male (15.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 9.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 30.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.5% of students who had no sexual contact had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Supplementary Table 34). The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (9.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (30.3%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.5%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (30.3%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (9.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (17.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (31.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (31.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (17.5%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (3.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (26.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.8%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (26.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only

females (3.6%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (17.5%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (3.6%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (2.1%) than male students who had no sexual contact (0.8%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2001–2017, a significant linear decrease (7.7%–7.4%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2015 (6.7%) to 2017 (7.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 34 states, the overall prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse ranged from 5.7% to 19.2% across state surveys (median: 8.3%) (Supplementary Table 35). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 6.8% to 11.9% (median: 9.2%).

Experienced Sexual Violence by Anyone

Nationwide, 9.7% of students had been forced to do "sexual things" (e.g., kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do one or more times during the 12 months before the survey by anyone (i.e., sexual violence) (Supplementary Table 36). The prevalence of having experienced sexual violence by anyone was higher among female (15.2%) than male (4.3%) students; higher among white female (16.6%), black female (11.0%), and Hispanic female (15.1%) than white male (3.5%), black male (5.8%), and Hispanic male (4.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (14.7%), 10th-grade female (15.3%), 11th-grade female (16.1%), and 12th-grade female (14.4%) than 9th-grade male (3.8%), 10th-grade male (4.4%), 11th-grade male (4.1%), and 12th-grade male (4.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having experienced sexual violence was higher among white female (16.6%) and Hispanic female (15.1%) than black female (11.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 7.9% of heterosexual students; 22.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 16.7% of not sure students had experienced sexual violence by anyone (Supplementary Table 36). The prevalence of having experienced sexual violence by anyone was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (22.2%) and not sure (16.7%) than heterosexual (7.9%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (22.2%) than not sure (16.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (22.8%) and not sure (18.9%) than heterosexual (13.4%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (19.6%) and not sure (11.3%) than heterosexual (3.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (13.4%) than heterosexual male (3.1%) students and higher among not sure female (18.9%) than not sure male (11.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 12.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 31.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 4.3% of students who had no sexual contact had experienced sexual violence by anyone (Supplementary Table 36). The prevalence of having experienced sexual violence by anyone was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (12.0%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (31.4%) than students who had no sexual contact (4.3%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (31.4%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (12.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (21.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (33.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (7.0%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (33.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (21.2%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (4.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (26.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (26.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (4.7%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (21.2%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (4.7%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (7.0%) than male students who had no sexual contact (1.4%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having experienced sexual violence by anyone was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 26 states, the overall prevalence of having experienced sexual violence by anyone ranged from 7.7% to 18.5% across state surveys (median: 10.5%) (Supplementary Table 37). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 8.4% to 14.1% (median: 11.0%).

Experienced Sexual Dating Violence

Among the 68.3% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey,¶ 6.9% had been forced to do "sexual things" (e.g., kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do one or more times during the 12 months before the survey by someone they were dating or going out with (i.e., sexual dating violence) (Supplementary Table 38). The prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence was higher among female (10.7%) than male (2.8%) students; higher among white female (11.1%), black female (6.8%), and Hispanic female (11.4%) than white male (2.6%), black male (2.7%), and Hispanic male (2.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (11.0%), 10th-grade female (10.6%), 11th-grade female (11.5%), and 12th-grade female (9.4%) than 9th-grade male (2.2%), 10th-grade male (2.9%), 11th-grade male (1.8%), and 12th-grade male (4.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence was higher among white (6.9%) and Hispanic (6.9%) than black (4.8%) students and higher among white female (11.1%) and Hispanic female (11.4%) than black female (6.8%) students. The prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence was higher among 12th-grade male (4.0%) than 11th-grade male (1.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among the students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, 5.5% of heterosexual students; 15.8% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 14.1% of not sure students had experienced sexual dating violence (Supplementary Table 38). The prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (15.8%) and not sure (14.1%) than heterosexual (5.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (16.3%) than heterosexual (9.3%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (13.5%) than heterosexual (2.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (9.3%) than heterosexual male (2.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among the students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, 7.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 19.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 3.5% of students who had no sexual contact had experienced sexual dating violence (Supplementary Table 38). The prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (3.5%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (12.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (19.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (6.0%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (19.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (12.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (2.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (20.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.6%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (20.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (2.8%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (12.4%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (2.8%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (6.0%) than male students who had no sexual contact (0.6%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2013–2017, a significant linear decrease (10.4%–6.9%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence, among the students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey. Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence decreased significantly from 2015 (10.6%) to 2017 (6.9%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 27 states, the overall prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence, among the students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, ranged from 5.2% to 12.0% across state surveys (median: 7.3%) (Supplementary Table 39). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 3.5% to 15.4% (median: 5.8%).

Experienced Physical Dating Violence

Among the 69.0% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey,¶ 8.0% had been physically hurt on purpose (e.g., being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon)

¶ The prevalence of dating or going out with someone during the 12 months before the survey varies slightly for the two variables (having experienced sexual dating violence and having experienced physical dating violence) because of differences in the number of students who selected the response option "I did not date or go out with anyone during the past 12 months" for each question.

one or more times during the 12 months before the survey by someone they were dating or going out with (i.e., physical dating violence) (Supplementary Table 40). The prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence was higher among female (9.1%) than male (6.5%) students; higher among black female (13.1%) and Hispanic female (9.2%) than black male (7.1%) and Hispanic male (5.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (8.1%), 10th-grade female (10.1%), and 11th-grade female (8.4%) than 9th-grade male (5.6%), 10th-grade male (6.5%), and 11th-grade male (4.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence was higher among black (10.2%) than white (7.0%) and Hispanic (7.6%) students and higher among black female (13.1%) than white female (8.0%) students. The prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence was higher among 12th-grade (9.2%) than 9th-grade (7.0%) and 11th-grade (6.8%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (8.9%) than 9th-grade male (5.6%) and 11th-grade male (4.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among the students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, 6.4% of heterosexual students; 17.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 14.1% of not sure students had experienced physical dating violence (Supplementary Table 40). The prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (17.2%) and not sure (14.1%) than heterosexual (6.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (16.9%) than heterosexual (7.1%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (16.8%) and not sure (14.1%) than heterosexual (5.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among the students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, 9.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 20.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 2.4% of students who had no sexual contact had experienced physical dating violence (Supplementary Table 40). The prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (9.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (20.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (2.4%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (20.2%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (9.1%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (10.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (19.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.9%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (19.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (10.5%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (7.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (21.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.8%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (21.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (7.9%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (10.5%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (7.9%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2013–2017, a significant linear decrease (10.3%–8.0%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence, among the students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey. Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence decreased significantly from 2015 (9.6%) to 2017 (8.0%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence, among the students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, ranged from 5.5% to 12.1% across state surveys (median: 8.4%) (Supplementary Table 41). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.2% to 14.1% (median: 8.7%).

Felt Sad or Hopeless

During the 12 months before the survey, 31.5% 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 (Supplementary Table 42). The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was higher among female (41.1%) than male (21.4%) students; higher among white female (38.2%), black female (40.7%), and Hispanic female (46.8%) than white male (21.4%), black male (17.3%), and Hispanic male (21.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (40.0%), 10th-grade female (43.1%), 11th-grade female (43.6%), and 12th-grade female (37.5%) than 9th-grade male (19.5%), 10th-grade male (21.5%), 11th-grade male (20.9%), and 12th-grade male (24.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was higher among Hispanic (33.7%) than white (30.2%) and black (29.2%) students and higher among Hispanic female (46.8%) than white female (38.2%) students. The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was higher among 10th-grade female (43.1%)

and 11th-grade female (43.6%) than 12th-grade female (37.5%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (24.1%) than 9th-grade male (19.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 27.5% of heterosexual students; 63.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 46.4% of not sure students had felt sad or hopeless (Supplementary Table 42). The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (63.0%) and not sure (46.4%) than heterosexual (27.5%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (63.0%) than not sure (46.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (68.8%) and not sure (51.9%) than heterosexual (36.8%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual (68.8%) than not sure (51.9%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (45.5%) and not sure (36.4%) than heterosexual (19.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (36.8%) than heterosexual male (19.5%) students, higher among lesbian and bisexual female (68.8%) than gay and bisexual male (45.5%) students, and higher among not sure female (51.9%) than not sure male (36.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 34.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 63.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 25.4% of students who had no sexual contact had felt sad or hopeless (Supplementary Table 42). The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (34.8%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (63.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (25.4%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (63.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (34.8%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (48.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (68.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (33.2%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (68.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (48.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (23.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (49.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (17.0%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (49.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (23.6%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (48.4%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (23.6%), higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (68.9%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (49.8%), and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (33.2%) than male students who had no sexual contact (17.0%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear increase (28.3%–31.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless decreased during 1999–2009 (28.3%–26.1%) and then increased during 2009–2017 (26.1%–31.5%). The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless did not change significantly from 2015 (29.9%) to 2017 (31.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless ranged from 24.8% to 40.2% across state surveys (median: 30.4%) (Supplementary Table 43). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 26.1% to 35.5% (median: 31.4%).

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

Nationwide, 17.2% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 44). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among female (22.1%) than male (11.9%) students; higher among white female (21.2%), black female (22.4%), and Hispanic female (22.2%) than white male (13.0%), black male (6.6%), and Hispanic male (10.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (22.1%), 10th-grade female (23.4%), 11th-grade female (23.1%), and 12th-grade female (19.5%) than 9th-grade male (10.3%), 10th-grade male (10.9%), 11th-grade male (11.7%), and 12th-grade male (15.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among white (17.3%) than black (14.7%) students and higher among white male (13.0%) and Hispanic male (10.8%) than black male (6.6%) students. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among 10th-grade female (23.4%) than 12th-grade female (19.5%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (15.1%) than 9th-grade male (10.3%), 10th-grade male (10.9%), and 11th-grade male (11.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 13.3% of heterosexual students; 47.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 31.8% of not sure students had seriously considered attempting suicide (Supplementary Table 44). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among gay, lesbian,

and bisexual (47.7%) and not sure (31.8%) than heterosexual (13.3%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (47.7%) than not sure (31.8%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (51.0%) and not sure (35.9%) than heterosexual (16.9%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual (51.0%) than not sure (35.9%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (37.0%) and not sure (23.9%) than heterosexual (10.2%) students and higher among gay and bisexual (37.0%) than not sure (23.9%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (16.9%) than heterosexual male (10.2%) students, higher among lesbian and bisexual female (51.0%) than gay and bisexual male (37.0%) students, and higher among not sure female (35.9%) than not sure male (23.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 19.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 45.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 12.3% of students who had no sexual contact had seriously considered attempting suicide (Supplementary Table 44). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.0%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (45.1%) than students who had no sexual contact (12.3%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (45.1%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (25.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (48.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (15.9%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (48.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (25.8%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (13.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (34.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (8.5%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (34.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (13.5%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (25.8%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (13.5%), higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (48.7%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (34.6%), and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (15.9%) than male students who had no sexual contact (8.5%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (29.0%–17.2%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide decreased during 1991–2007 (29.0%–14.5%) and then increased during 2007–2017 (14.5%–17.2%). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide did not change significantly from 2015 (17.7%) to 2017 (17.2%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 38 states, the overall prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide ranged from 12.4% to 23.2% across state surveys (median: 17.0%) (Supplementary Table 45). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 11.9% to 20.5% (median: 15.7%).

Made a Suicide Plan

During the 12 months before the survey, 13.6% of students nationwide had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (Supplementary Table 46). The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among female (17.1%) than male (9.7%) students; higher among white female (15.3%), black female (18.9%), and Hispanic female (17.2%) than white male (9.6%), black male (6.5%), and Hispanic male (9.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (16.3%), 10th-grade female (19.0%), and 11th-grade female (18.5%) than 9th-grade male (8.8%), 10th-grade male (9.0%), and 11th-grade male (9.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among white male (9.6%) and Hispanic male (9.9%) than black male (6.5%) students. The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among 10th-grade female (19.0%) and 11th-grade female (18.5%) than 12th-grade female (14.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 10.4% of heterosexual students; 38.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 25.6% of not sure students had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (Supplementary Table 46). The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (38.0%) and not sure (25.6%) than heterosexual (10.4%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (38.0%) than not sure (25.6%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (40.8%) and not sure (26.8%) than heterosexual (12.8%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual (40.8%) than not sure (26.8%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (28.7%) and not sure (21.9%) than heterosexual (8.2%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (12.8%) than heterosexual

male (8.2%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual female (40.8%) than gay and bisexual male (28.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 14.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 41.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 9.1% of students who had no sexual contact had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (Supplementary Table 46). The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (14.4%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (41.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (9.1%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (41.2%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (14.4%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (19.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (42.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (11.3%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (42.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (19.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (10.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (38.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (6.7%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (38.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (10.2%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (19.4%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (10.2%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (11.3%) than male students who had no sexual contact (6.7%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (18.6%–13.6%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having made a suicide plan. 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 2009–2017 (10.9%–13.6%). The prevalence of having made a suicide plan did not change significantly from 2015 (14.6%) to 2017 (13.6%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of having made a suicide plan ranged from 10.7% to 26.1% across state surveys (median: 14.2%) (Supplementary Table 47). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 10.1% to 18.4% (median: 13.2%).

Attempted Suicide

Nationwide, 7.4% of students had actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 48). The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among female (9.3%) than male (5.1%) students; higher among white female (7.3%), black female (12.5%), and Hispanic female (10.5%) than white male (4.6%), black male (6.7%), and Hispanic male (5.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (11.3%) and 10th-grade female (11.7%) than 9th-grade male (5.0%) and 10th-grade male (5.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among black (9.8%) than white (6.1%) students and higher among black female (12.5%) than white female (7.3%) students. The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among 9th-grade (8.3%) and 10th-grade (8.6%) than 11th-grade (6.1%) and 12th-grade (5.8%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (11.3%) and 10th-grade female (11.7%) than 11th-grade female (7.3%) and 12th-grade female (6.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 5.4% of heterosexual students; 23.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 14.3% of not sure students had attempted suicide (Supplementary Table 48). The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (23.0%) and not sure (14.3%) than heterosexual (5.4%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (23.0%) than not sure (14.3%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (23.7%) and not sure (12.9%) than heterosexual (7.0%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual (23.7%) than not sure (12.9%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (18.3%) and not sure (13.8%) than heterosexual (4.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (7.0%) than heterosexual male (4.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 8.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 23.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 4.2% of students who had no sexual contact had attempted suicide (Supplementary Table 48). The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (8.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (23.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (4.2%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (23.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (8.1%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who

had sexual contact with only males (10.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (24.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (5.8%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (24.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (10.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (5.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (22.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.5%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (22.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (5.8%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (10.9%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (5.8%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (5.8%) than male students who had no sexual contact (2.5%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (7.3%–7.4%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having attempted suicide.** A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having attempted suicide did not change significantly from 2015 (8.6%) to 2017 (7.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 38 states, the overall prevalence of having attempted suicide ranged from 5.4% to 16.8% across state surveys (median: 9.3%) (Supplementary Table 49). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.6% to 19.5% (median: 11.0%).

Made a Suicide Attempt Resulting in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose that Had to be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse

During the 12 months before the survey, 2.4% of students nationwide had made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Supplementary Table 50). The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among female (3.1%) than male (1.5%) students; higher among white female (2.3%) and Hispanic female (3.8%) than white male (1.3%) and Hispanic male (1.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (3.8%) and 12th-grade female (2.7%) than 9th-grade male (1.2%) and 12th-grade male (1.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among black (3.4%) than white (1.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 1.7% of heterosexual students; 7.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 5.6% of not sure students had made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Supplementary Table 50). The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (7.5%) and not sure (5.6%) than heterosexual (1.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (8.2%) than heterosexual (2.2%) and not sure (4.4%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (2.2%) than heterosexual male (1.3%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual female (8.2%) than gay and bisexual male (3.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 2.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 7.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.2% of students who had no sexual contact had made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Supplementary Table 50). The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (2.7%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (7.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.2%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (7.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (2.7%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (3.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (8.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.7%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (8.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (3.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (1.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (6.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.6%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (3.9%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (1.6%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (1.7%) than male students who had no sexual contact (0.6%).

** 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.

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during 1991–2017 (1.7%–2.4%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse did not change significantly from 2015 (2.8%) to 2017 (2.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse ranged from 1.9% to 7.6% across state surveys (median: 3.1%) (Supplementary Table 51). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.5% to 7.5% (median: 3.6%).

Tobacco Use

Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking

Nationwide, 28.9% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (Supplementary Table 52). The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among male (30.7%) than female (27.3%) students. The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among white (31.0%) and Hispanic (29.7%) than black (21.1%) students, higher among white female (29.1%) and Hispanic female (27.5%) than black female (21.2%) students, and higher among white male (33.0%) and Hispanic male (31.8%) than black male (20.8%) students. The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among 10th-grade (26.1%), 11th-grade (33.1%), and 12th-grade (37.1%) than 9th-grade (20.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade (33.1%) and 12th-grade (37.1%) than 10th-grade (26.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade (37.1%) than 11th-grade (33.1%) students, higher among 10th-grade female (24.6%), 11th-grade female (30.5%), and 12th-grade female (34.8%) than 9th-grade female (20.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (30.5%) and 12th-grade female (34.8%) than 10th-grade female (24.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (27.8%), 11th-grade male (35.8%), and 12th-grade male (39.5%) than 9th-grade male (21.4%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (35.8%) and 12th-grade male (39.5%) than 10th-grade male (27.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 28.2% of heterosexual students; 41.8% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 27.5% of not sure students had ever tried cigarette smoking (Supplementary Table 52). The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (41.8%) than heterosexual (28.2%) and not sure (27.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (42.1%) than heterosexual (25.7%) and not sure (25.4%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (40.2%) than heterosexual (30.5%) and not sure (28.6%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (30.5%) than heterosexual female (25.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 43.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 57.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 13.0% of students who had no sexual contact had ever tried cigarette smoking (Supplementary Table 52). The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (43.3%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (57.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (13.0%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (57.2%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (43.3%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (40.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (57.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (12.9%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (57.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (40.0%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (46.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (56.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (13.2%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (56.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (46.1%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (46.1%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (40.0%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (70.1%–28.9%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking did not change significantly during 1991–1999 (70.1%–70.4%) and then decreased during 1999–2017 (70.4%–28.9%). The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking did not change significantly from 2015 (32.3%) to 2017 (28.9%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 30 states, the overall prevalence of having ever tried

cigarette smoking ranged from 16.4% to 40.5% across state surveys (median: 28.3%) (Supplementary Table 53). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 15.0% to 27.3% (median: 18.6%).

Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 9.5% of students had first tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 54). The prevalence of having first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years was higher among male (10.9%) than female (8.0%) students; higher among white male (10.0%) and Hispanic male (13.0%) than white female (7.7%) and Hispanic female (7.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (10.7%) and 12th-grade male (11.6%) than 11th-grade female (8.3%) and 12th-grade female (7.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among black female (10.9%) than Hispanic female (7.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 8.8% of heterosexual students; 14.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 14.8% of not sure students had first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 54). The prevalence of having first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (14.2%) and not sure (14.8%) than heterosexual (8.8%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (13.2%) than heterosexual (7.0%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (15.9%) and not sure (16.7%) than heterosexual (10.4%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (10.4%) than heterosexual female (7.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 13.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 23.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 3.9% of students who had no sexual contact had first tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 54). The prevalence of was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (13.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (23.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (3.9%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (23.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (13.5%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (10.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (23.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.5%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (23.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (10.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (16.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (26.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (4.3%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (26.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (16.1%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (16.1%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (10.3%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having first tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) before age 13 years was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 32 states, the overall prevalence of having first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years ranged from 5.7% to 16.7% across state surveys (median: 9.9%) (Supplementary Table 55). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.9% to 12.6% (median: 9.1%).

Current Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 8.8% of students had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) (Supplementary Table 56). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among male (9.8%) than female (7.8%) students; higher among white male (12.3%) and black male (5.7%) than white female (9.9%) and black female (2.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 12th-grade male (15.7%) than 12th-grade female (11.1%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among white (11.1%) and Hispanic (7.0%) than black (4.4%) students, higher among white (11.1%) than Hispanic (7.0%) students, higher among white female (9.9%) and Hispanic female (6.6%) than black female (2.8%) students, higher among white female (9.9%) than Hispanic female (6.6%) students, higher among white male (12.3%) than black male (5.7%) and Hispanic male (7.4%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among 10th-grade (7.6%), 11th-grade (9.5%), and 12th-grade (13.4%) than 9th-grade (5.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade (9.5%) and 12th-grade (13.4%) than 10th-grade (7.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade (13.4%) than 11th-grade (9.5%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (8.6%) and 12th-grade female (11.1%) than 9th-grade female (4.9%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (11.1%) than 10th-grade female (6.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (8.4%), 11th-grade

male (10.2%), and 12th-grade male (15.7%) than 9th-grade male (5.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (15.7%) than 10th-grade male (8.4%) and 11th-grade male (10.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigarette use was 8.1% among heterosexual students; 16.2% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 10.1% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 56). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (16.2%) than heterosexual (8.1%) and not sure (10.1%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (15.4%) than heterosexual (6.6%) and not sure (8.6%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (17.1%) than heterosexual (9.4%) and not sure (9.7%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (9.4%) than heterosexual female (6.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigarette use was 14.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 24.5% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.9% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 56). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (14.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (24.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.9%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (24.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (14.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (12.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (24.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.5%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (24.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (12.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (15.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (23.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.3%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (15.9%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (12.1%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (27.5%–8.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of current cigarette use. 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 1997–2017 (36.4%–8.8%). The prevalence of current cigarette use did not change significantly from 2015 (10.8%) to 2017 (8.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of current cigarette use ranged from 3.8% to 14.4% across state surveys (median: 8.2%) (Supplementary Table 57). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.7% to 6.7% (median: 4.2%).

Current Frequent Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 2.6% of students had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette use) (Supplementary Table 58). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among Hispanic male (2.2%) than Hispanic female (1.1%) students. The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among white (3.6%) than black (1.1%) and Hispanic (1.7%) students, higher among white female (3.7%) than black female (0.9%) and Hispanic female (1.1%) students, and higher among white male (3.4%) than black male (1.2%) and Hispanic male (2.2%) students. The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among 12th-grade (4.7%) than 9th-grade (1.3%), 10th-grade (1.8%), and 11th-grade (2.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade (2.8%) than 9th-grade (1.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (4.8%) than 9th-grade female (1.1%), 10th-grade female (1.5%), and 11th-grade female (2.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (2.9%) than 9th-grade female (1.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (4.5%) than 9th-grade male (1.5%), 10th-grade male (2.1%), and 11th-grade male (2.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was 2.3% among heterosexual students; 5.4% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 4.0% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 58). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (5.4%) than heterosexual (2.3%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (5.3%) than heterosexual (2.1%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (5.9%) than heterosexual (2.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was 4.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 10.3% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.2% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 58). The prevalence

of current frequent cigarette use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (4.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (10.3%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.2%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (10.3%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (4.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (3.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (11.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.3%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (11.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (3.7%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (4.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (8.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.1%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (12.7%–2.6%) occurred in the overall prevalence of current frequent cigarette use. 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 1999–2017 (16.8%–2.6%). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use did not change significantly from 2015 (3.4%) to 2017 (2.6%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of current frequent cigarette use ranged from 0.4% to 5.5% across state surveys (median: 2.2%) (Supplementary Table 59). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.1% to 1.4% (median: 0.8%).

Current Daily Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 2.0% of students had smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current daily cigarette use) (Supplementary Table 60). The prevalence of current daily cigarette use was higher among white (2.6%) than black (1.1%) and Hispanic (1.3%) students and higher among white female (2.9%) than black female (0.9%) and Hispanic female (0.8%) students. The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily was higher among 11th-grade (2.2%) and 12th-grade (3.5%) than 9th-grade (0.9%) students, higher among 12th-grade (3.5%) than 10th-grade (1.4%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (2.4%) and 12th-grade female (3.7%) than 9th-grade female (0.9%) students, higher among 12th-grade female (3.7%) than 10th-grade female (1.1%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (2.1%) and 12th-grade male (3.1%) than 9th-grade male (1.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current daily cigarette use was 1.7% among heterosexual students; 3.9% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 3.4% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 60). The prevalence of current daily cigarette use was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (3.9%) than heterosexual (1.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current daily cigarette use was 3.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 8.3% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.2% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 60). The prevalence of current daily cigarette use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (3.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (8.3%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.2%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (8.3%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (3.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (2.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (9.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.3%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (9.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (2.8%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (3.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (6.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.1%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (9.8%–2.0%) occurred in the overall prevalence of current daily cigarette use. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of current daily cigarette use increased during 1991–1999 (9.8%–12.8%) and then decreased during 1999–2017 (12.8%–2.0%). The prevalence of current daily cigarette use did not change significantly from 2015 (2.3%) to 2017 (2.0%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of current daily cigarette use ranged from 0.3% to 4.5% across state surveys (median: 1.6%) (Supplementary Table 61). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.1% to 0.8% (median: 0.6%).

Smoked More than 10 Cigarettes per Day

Among the 8.8% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes, 9.7% of students had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days

before the survey (Supplementary Table 62). The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among male (11.7%) than female (6.5%) students and higher among white male (10.4%) than white female (5.6%) students. The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among 12th-grade (11.6%) than 11th-grade (5.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among the students who currently smoked cigarettes, 8.1% of heterosexual students; 5.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 39.6% of not sure students had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (Supplementary Table 62). The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among not sure (39.6%) than heterosexual (8.1%) and gay, lesbian, and bisexual (5.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among the students who currently smoked cigarettes, 8.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 14.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.5% of students who had no sexual contact had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (Supplementary Table 62). The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (8.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (14.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.5%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (10.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (32.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (10.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (5.2%) and higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (32.3%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (9.4%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (18.0%–9.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day, among the students who currently smoked cigarettes. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day did not change significantly from 2015 (7.9%) to 2017 (9.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 28 states, the overall prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day, among the students who currently smoked cigarettes, ranged from 2.3% to 18.1% across state surveys (median: 8.0%) (Supplementary Table 63). Across seven large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 3.6% to 12.9% (median: 7.9%).

Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product

Nationwide, 42.2% of students had ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) (Supplementary Table 64). The prevalence of having ever used an electronic vapor product was higher among male (44.9%) than female (39.7%) students, higher among Hispanic male (50.5%) than Hispanic female (46.8%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (52.4%) than 12th-grade female (45.0%) students. The prevalence of having ever used an electronic vapor product was higher among white (41.8%) and Hispanic (48.7%) than black (36.2%) students, higher among Hispanic (48.7%) than white (41.8%) students, higher among Hispanic female (46.8%) than white female (39.1%) and black female (35.5%) students, higher among white male (44.9%) and Hispanic male (50.5%) than black male (36.7%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (50.5%) than white male (44.9%) students. The prevalence of having ever used an electronic vapor product was higher among 10th-grade (41.0%), 11th-grade (48.0%), and 12th-grade (48.6%) than 9th-grade (32.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade (48.0%) and 12th-grade (48.6%) than 10th-grade (41.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (38.7%), 11th-grade female (45.6%), and 12th-grade female (45.0%) than 9th-grade female (30.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (45.6%) and 12th-grade female (45.0%) than 10th-grade female (38.7%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (43.6%), 11th-grade male (50.5%), and 12th-grade male (52.4%) than 9th-grade male (34.6%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (50.5%) and 12th-grade male (52.4%) than 10th-grade male (43.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 42.8% of heterosexual students; 50.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 37.3% of not sure students had ever used an electronic vapor product (Supplementary Table 64). The prevalence of having ever used an electronic vapor product was higher among heterosexual (42.8%) and gay, lesbian, and bisexual (50.5%) than not sure (37.3%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (50.5%) than heterosexual (42.8%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (53.2%) than heterosexual (39.6%) and not sure (36.5%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (45.6%) than not sure (36.7%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (45.6%) than heterosexual female (39.6%) students and

higher among lesbian and bisexual female (53.2%) than gay and bisexual male (42.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 61.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 66.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 22.9% of students who had no sexual contact had ever used an electronic vapor product (Supplementary Table 64). The prevalence of having ever used an electronic vapor product was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (61.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (66.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (22.9%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (66.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (61.5%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (57.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (69.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (22.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (69.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (57.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (64.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (57.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (23.4%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (64.8%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (57.6%) and higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (69.7%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (57.8%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having ever used an electronic vapor product was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having ever used an electronic vapor product did not change significantly from 2015 (44.9%) to 2017 (42.2%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having ever used an electronic vapor product ranged from 33.2% to 51.0% across state surveys (median: 41.1%) (Supplementary Table 65). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 25.0% to 42.0% (median: 36.6%).

Current Electronic Vapor Product Use

Nationwide, 13.2% of students had used an electronic vapor product (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) (Supplementary Table 66). The prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was higher among male (15.9%) than female (10.5%) students; higher among white male (19.6%) than white female (11.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (11.3%), 10th-grade male (13.4%), 11th-grade male (17.0%), and 12th-grade male (22.7%) than 9th-grade female (7.8%), 10th-grade female (9.5%), 11th-grade female (11.1%), and 12th-grade female (14.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was higher among white (15.6%) and Hispanic (11.4%) than black (8.5%) students, higher among white (15.6%) than Hispanic (11.4%) students, and higher among white male (19.6%) than black male (9.2%) and Hispanic male (12.3%) students. The prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was higher among 10th-grade (11.4%), 11th-grade (14.1%), and 12th-grade (18.3%) than 9th-grade (9.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (18.3%) than 10th-grade (11.4%) and 11th-grade (14.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (14.1%) than 9th-grade female (7.8%) and 10th-grade female (9.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade male (22.7%) than 9th-grade male (11.3%), 10th-grade male (13.4%), and 11th-grade male (17.0%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (17.0%) than 9th-grade male (11.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was 13.2% among heterosexual students; 17.5% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 10.8% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 66). The prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (17.5%) than heterosexual (13.2%) and not sure (10.8%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (17.8%) than heterosexual (9.6%) and not sure (10.3%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (16.3%) than not sure (8.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (16.3%) than heterosexual female (9.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was 22.6% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 27.0% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 3.5% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 66). The prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (22.6%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (27.0%) than students who had no sexual

contact (3.5%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (27.0%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (22.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (16.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (28.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.0%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (28.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (16.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (27.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (22.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (4.0%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (27.7%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (16.4%).

The question measuring the prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of current electronic vapor product use decreased significantly from 2015 (24.1%) to 2017 (13.2%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 37 states, the overall prevalence of current electronic vapor product use ranged from 7.6% to 26.2% across state surveys (median: 14.3%) (Supplementary Table 67). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.7% to 17.3% (median: 7.4%).

Current Frequent Electronic Vapor Product Use

Nationwide, 3.3% of students had used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current frequent electronic vapor product use) (Supplementary Table 68). The prevalence of current frequent electronic vapor product use was higher among male (5.0%) than female (1.6%) students; higher among white male (6.6%), black male (2.2%), and Hispanic male (3.1%) than white female (2.2%), black female (0.5%), and Hispanic female (1.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (2.6%), 10th-grade male (3.8%), 11th-grade male (6.1%), and 12th-grade male (7.9%) than 9th-grade female (1.0%), 10th-grade female (1.5%), 11th-grade female (1.4%), and 12th-grade female (2.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current frequent electronic vapor product use was higher among white (4.3%) than black (1.4%) and Hispanic (2.1%) students, higher among white female (2.2%) than black female (0.5%) students, and higher among white male (6.6%) than black male (2.2%) and Hispanic male (3.1%) students. The prevalence of current frequent electronic vapor product use was higher among 10th-grade (2.7%), 11th-grade (3.7%), and 12th-grade (5.0%) than 9th-grade (1.8%) students; higher among 12th-grade (5.0%) than 10th-grade (2.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (6.1%) and 12th-grade male (7.9%) than 9th-grade male (2.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (7.9%) than 10th-grade male (3.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current frequent electronic vapor product use was 3.3% among heterosexual students; 4.0% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 3.4% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 68). Among female students, the prevalence of current frequent electronic vapor product use was higher among lesbian and bisexual (3.5%) than heterosexual (1.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (5.2%) than heterosexual female (1.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current frequent electronic vapor product use was 6.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 6.4% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.6% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 68). The prevalence of current frequent electronic vapor product use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (6.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (6.4%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (2.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (6.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (9.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (7.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.0%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (9.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (2.1%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (1.0%) than female students who had no sexual contact (0.3%).

The question measuring the prevalence of current frequent electronic vapor product use was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of current frequent electronic vapor product use did not change significantly from 2015 (3.0%) to 2017 (3.3%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 37 states, the overall prevalence of current

frequent electronic vapor product use ranged from 1.5% to 5.7% across state surveys (median: 2.8%) (Supplementary Table 69). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.4% to 2.5% (median: 0.9%).

Current Daily Electronic Vapor Product Use

Nationwide, 2.4% of students had used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current daily electronic vapor product use) (Supplementary Table 70). The prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use was higher among male (3.8%) than female (1.1%) students; higher among white male (4.7%), black male (1.6%), and Hispanic male (2.5%) than white female (1.5%), black female (0.2%), and Hispanic female (0.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (1.9%), 10th-grade male (2.6%), 11th-grade male (4.5%), and 12th-grade male (6.1%) than 9th-grade female (0.5%), 10th-grade female (0.7%), 11th-grade female (1.0%), and 12th-grade female (2.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use was higher among white (3.1%) than black (1.0%) and Hispanic (1.7%) students, higher among white female (1.5%) and Hispanic female (0.9%) than black female (0.2%) students, and higher among white male (4.7%) than black male (1.6%) and Hispanic male (2.5%) students. The prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use was higher among 11th-grade (2.7%) and 12th-grade (4.0%) than 9th-grade (1.2%) and 10th-grade (1.7%) students, higher among 12th-grade female (2.0%) than 9th-grade female (0.5%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (4.5%) and 12th-grade male (6.1%) than 9th-grade male (1.9%) and 10th-grade male (2.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use was 2.4% among heterosexual students; 2.8% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 3.1% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 70). Among female students, the prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use was higher among lesbian and bisexual (2.7%) than heterosexual (0.7%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (3.8%) than heterosexual female (0.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use was 4.5% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 4.9% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.5% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 70). The prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (4.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (4.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.5%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (1.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (5.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.2%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (7.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.9%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (7.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (1.4%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (0.9%) than female students who had no sexual contact (0.2%).

The question measuring the prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use did not change significantly from 2015 (2.0%) to 2017 (2.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 37 states, the overall prevalence of current daily electronic vapor product use ranged from 0.9% to 4.0% across state surveys (median: 1.9%) (Supplementary Table 71). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.1% to 1.9% (median: 0.7%).

Usually Got Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store

Among the 8.7% of students nationwide who currently used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) and who were aged <18 years, 13.6% had usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (e.g., convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store) during the 30 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 72). The prevalence of having usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store was higher among 12th-grade (22.9%) than 9th-grade (8.7%), 10th-grade (11.6%), and 11th-grade (14.3%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (25.3%) than 9th-grade male (10.0%) and 10th-grade male (12.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among the students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years, 14.1% of heterosexual students; 10.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 21.3% of not sure students had usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them

in a store (Supplementary Table 72). Among male students, the prevalence of having usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store was higher among heterosexual (16.5%) than gay and bisexual (5.4%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (16.5%) than heterosexual female (9.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among the students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years, 15.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 7.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 10.7% of students who had no sexual contact had usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (Supplementary Table 72). The prevalence of having usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (15.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (7.5%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 26 states, the overall prevalence of having usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store, among the students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years, ranged from 6.0% to 26.7% across state surveys (median: 10.6%) (Supplementary Table 73). Across seven large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 10.5% to 23.6% (median: 18.4%).

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 5.5% of students had used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (e.g., Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs) (not counting any electronic vapor products) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use) (Supplementary Table 74). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (8.9%) than female (1.9%) students; higher among white male (11.9%), black male (5.0%), and Hispanic male (5.6%) than white female (2.1%), black female (1.8%), and Hispanic female (1.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (6.8%), 10th-grade male (7.5%), 11th-grade male (9.7%), and 12th-grade male (12.0%) than 9th-grade female (1.5%), 10th-grade female (1.8%), 11th-grade female (1.5%), and 12th-grade female (2.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among white (6.8%) than black (3.5%) and Hispanic (3.7%) students and higher among white male (11.9%) than black male (5.0%) and Hispanic male (5.6%) students. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among 11th-grade (5.7%) and 12th-grade (7.2%) than 9th-grade (4.1%) students, higher among 12th-grade (7.2%) than 10th-grade (4.6%) students, higher among 12th-grade female (2.7%) than 9th-grade female (1.5%) students, higher among 11th-grade male (9.7%) and 12th-grade male (12.0%) than 9th-grade male (6.8%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (12.0%) than 10th-grade male (7.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was 5.5% among heterosexual students; 5.9% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 6.3% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 74). Among female students, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among lesbian and bisexual (4.0%) than heterosexual (1.4%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (9.0%) than heterosexual female (1.4%) students and higher among gay and bisexual male (11.1%) than lesbian and bisexual female (4.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was 9.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 8.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.6% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 74). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (9.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (8.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (2.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (6.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (6.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (2.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (14.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (14.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.9%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (14.6%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (2.6%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (14.5%) than

female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (6.1%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (2.9%) than female students who had no sexual contact (0.4%).

The question measuring the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, not counting any electronic vapor products) use was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use ranged from 2.8% to 12.7% across state surveys (median: 5.9%) (Supplementary Table 75). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.9% to 5.9% (median: 3.7%).

Current Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 2.1% of students had used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (e.g., Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs) (not counting any electronic vapor products) on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current frequent smokeless tobacco use) (Supplementary Table 76). The prevalence of current frequent smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (3.7%) than female (0.4%) students; higher among white male (5.5%), black male (1.5%), and Hispanic male (1.6%) than white female (0.5%), black female (0.2%), and Hispanic female (0.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (1.6%), 10th-grade male (3.2%), 11th-grade male (4.0%), and 12th-grade male (6.1%) than 9th-grade female (0.2%), 10th-grade female (0.3%), 11th-grade female (0.0%), and 12th-grade female (0.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current frequent smokeless tobacco use was higher among white (2.9%) than black (0.9%) and Hispanic (1.0%) students and higher among white male (5.5%) than black male (1.5%) and Hispanic male (1.6%) students. The prevalence of current frequent smokeless tobacco use was higher among 10th-grade (1.7%), 11th-grade (2.0%), and 12th-grade (3.4%) than 9th-grade (0.9%) students; higher among 12th-grade (3.4%) than 10th-grade (1.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (0.8%) than 11th-grade female (0.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (3.2%), 11th-grade male (4.0%), and 12th-grade male (6.1%) than 9th-grade male (1.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (6.1%) than 10th-grade male (3.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current frequent smokeless tobacco use was 2.1% among heterosexual students; 1.0% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 4.1% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 76). The prevalence of current frequent smokeless tobacco use was higher among heterosexual (2.1%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (1.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (3.7%) than heterosexual female (0.3%) students and higher among gay and bisexual male (2.7%) than lesbian and bisexual female (0.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current frequent smokeless tobacco use was 3.8% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 3.6% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.3% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 76). The prevalence of current frequent smokeless tobacco use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (3.8%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (3.6%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.3%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (1.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (6.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (9.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.6%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (6.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (0.4%) and higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (9.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (1.8%).

The question measuring the prevalence of current frequent smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, not counting any electronic vapor products) use was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of current frequent smokeless tobacco use ranged from 0.6% to 5.8% across state surveys (median: 1.6%) (Supplementary Table 77). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.3% to 1.4% (median: 0.6%).

Current Daily Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 1.6% of students had used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, (e.g., Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen,

Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs) (not counting any electronic vapor products) on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current daily smokeless tobacco use) (Supplementary Table 78). The prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (2.8%) than female (0.3%) students; higher among white male (4.2%), black male (1.0%), and Hispanic male (1.2%) than white female (0.3%), black female (0.2%), and Hispanic female (0.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (1.0%), 10th-grade male (2.8%), 11th-grade male (3.0%), and 12th-grade male (4.7%) than 9th-grade female (0.2%), 10th-grade female (0.3%), 11th-grade female (0.0%), and 12th-grade female (0.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use was higher among white (2.2%) than black (0.6%) and Hispanic (0.8%) students and higher among white male (4.2%) than black male (1.0%) and Hispanic male (1.2%) students. The prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use was higher among 10th-grade (1.5%), 11th-grade (1.5%), and 12th-grade (2.6%) than 9th-grade (0.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade (2.6%) than 10th-grade (1.5%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (2.8%), 11th-grade male (3.0%), and 12th-grade male (4.7%) than 9th-grade male (1.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use was 1.6% among heterosexual students; 0.7% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 3.5% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 78). The prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use was higher among heterosexual (1.6%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (0.7%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (2.8%) than heterosexual female (0.2%) students and higher among gay and bisexual male (2.3%) than lesbian and bisexual female (0.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use was 2.9% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 2.8% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.3% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 78). The prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (2.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (2.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (5.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (7.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (5.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (0.3%).

The question measuring the prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, not counting any electronic vapor products) use was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use ranged from 0.4% to 5.1% across state surveys (median: 1.4%) (Supplementary Table 79). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.1% to 1.2% (median: 0.4%).

Current Cigar Use

Nationwide, 8.0% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigar use) (Supplementary Table 80). The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among male (10.5%) than female (5.4%) students; higher among white male (12.7%) and Hispanic male (7.6%) than white female (5.5%) and Hispanic female (5.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (6.1%), 10th-grade male (7.4%), 11th-grade male (11.3%), and 12th-grade male (18.0%) than 9th-grade female (3.9%), 10th-grade female (3.6%), 11th-grade female (7.0%), and 12th-grade female (7.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among white (9.0%) than Hispanic (6.3%) students and higher among white male (12.7%) than black male (8.7%) and Hispanic male (7.6%) students. The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among 11th-grade (9.2%) and 12th-grade (12.5%) than 9th-grade (5.0%) and 10th-grade (5.5%) students, higher among 12th-grade (12.5%) than 11th-grade (9.2%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (7.0%) and 12th-grade female (7.4%) than 9th-grade female (3.9%) and 10th-grade female (3.6%) students, higher among 11th-grade male (11.3%) and 12th-grade male (18.0%) than 9th-grade male (6.1%) and 10th-grade male (7.4%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (18.0%) than 11th-grade male (11.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigar use was 7.7% among heterosexual students; 10.8% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 10.9% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 80). The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (10.8%) than heterosexual (7.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (10.1%)

than heterosexual (4.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (10.4%) than heterosexual female (4.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigar use was 13.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 18.7% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.9% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 80). The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (13.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (18.7%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.9%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (18.7%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (13.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (7.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (18.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.2%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (18.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (7.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (17.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (20.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.6%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (17.7%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (7.6%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (2.6%) than female students who had no sexual contact (1.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1997–2017, a significant linear decrease (22.0%–8.0%) occurred in the overall prevalence of current cigar use. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of current cigar use decreased from 2015 (10.3%) to 2017 (8.0%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of current cigar use ranged from 3.2% to 14.1% across state surveys (median: 7.7%) (Supplementary Table 81). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.7% to 10.5% (median: 6.3%).

Current Frequent Cigar Use

Nationwide, 1.3% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current frequent cigar use) (Supplementary Table 82). The prevalence of current frequent cigar use was higher among male (1.7%) than female (0.7%) students; higher among white male (1.7%) and Hispanic male (1.5%) than white female (0.7%) and Hispanic female (0.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (1.2%) than 10th-grade female (0.2%) students. The prevalence of current frequent cigar use was higher among 11th-grade (1.4%) and 12th-grade (2.2%) than 9th-grade (0.6%) students, higher among 12th-grade (2.2%) than 10th-grade (0.7%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (0.8%) and 12th-grade female (1.5%) than 9th-grade female (0.3%) and 10th-grade female (0.2%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (2.8%) than 9th-grade male (1.0%) and 10th-grade male (1.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current frequent cigar use was 1.1% among heterosexual students; 1.5% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 4.3% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 82). The prevalence of current frequent cigar use was higher among heterosexual male (1.4%) than heterosexual female (0.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current frequent cigar use was 1.9% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 4.1% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.2% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 82). The prevalence of current frequent cigar use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (1.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (4.1%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (0.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (2.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.2%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (2.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (8.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.1%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (2.7%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (0.9%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of current frequent cigar use during 1997–2017 (1.3%–1.3%). A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of current frequent cigar use increased during 1997–2013 (1.3%–1.8%) and then decreased during 2013–2017 (1.8%–1.3%). The prevalence of current frequent cigar use did not change significantly from 2015 (1.3%) to 2017 (1.3%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of current frequent cigar use ranged from 0.4% to 2.9% across state surveys (median: 1.1%) (Supplementary Table 83). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.5% to 1.6% (median: 1.0%).

Current Daily Cigar Use

Nationwide, 1.0% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current daily cigar use) (Supplementary Table 84). The prevalence of current daily cigar use was higher among male (1.2%) than female (0.6%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (1.2%) than 10th-grade female (0.2%) students. The prevalence of current daily cigar use was higher among 12th-grade (1.7%) than 9th-grade (0.4%), 10th-grade (0.7%), and 11th-grade (0.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade (0.8%) than 9th-grade (0.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (1.4%) than 9th-grade female (0.2%) and 10th-grade female (0.2%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (2.0%) than 9th-grade male (0.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current daily cigar use was 0.8% among heterosexual students; 1.1% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 3.9% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 84). The prevalence of current daily cigar use was higher among heterosexual male (1.0%) than heterosexual female (0.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current daily cigar use was 1.4% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 3.4% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.1% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 84). The prevalence of current daily cigar use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (1.4%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (3.4%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.1%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (3.4%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (1.4%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (0.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (2.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (1.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (7.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.1%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (1.8%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (0.8%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of current daily cigar use during 1997–2017 (0.9%–1.0%). A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of current daily cigar use increased during 1997–2011 (0.9%–1.4%) and then decreased during 2011–2017 (1.4%–1.0%). The prevalence of current daily cigar use did not change significantly from 2015 (1.0%) to 2017 (1.0%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of current daily cigar use ranged from 0.3% to 2.4% across state surveys (median: 0.8%) (Supplementary Table 85). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.3% to 1.1% (median: 0.7%).

Current Cigarette or Cigar Use

Nationwide, 12.3% of students had smoked cigarettes or cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette or cigar use) (Supplementary Table 86). The prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use was higher among male (14.3%) than female (10.3%) students, higher among white male (17.5%) than white female (11.8%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (11.3%) and 12th-grade male (23.6%) than 10th-grade female (8.4%) and 12th-grade female (14.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use was higher among white (14.5%) than black (9.5%) and Hispanic (9.9%) students and higher among white male (17.5%) than black male (10.7%) and Hispanic male (10.6%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use was higher among 10th-grade (9.8%), 11th-grade (13.4%), and 12th-grade (18.9%) than 9th-grade (7.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade (13.4%) and 12th-grade (18.9%) than 10th-grade (9.8%) students; higher among 12th-grade (18.9%) than 11th-grade (13.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (11.9%) and 12th-grade female (14.6%) than 9th-grade female (6.6%) and 10th-grade female (8.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (11.3%), 11th-grade male (14.8%), and 12th-grade male (23.6%) than 9th-grade male (8.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (23.6%) than 10th-grade male (11.3%) and 11th-grade male (14.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use was 11.6% among heterosexual students; 19.8% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 14.7% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 86). The prevalence

of current cigarette or cigar use was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (19.8%) than heterosexual (11.6%) and not sure (14.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (19.0%) than heterosexual (8.9%) and not sure (12.0%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (21.3%) than heterosexual (14.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (14.0%) than heterosexual female (8.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use was 19.9% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 30.9% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 3.0% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 86). The prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (30.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (3.0%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (30.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (15.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (30.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (30.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (15.7%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (23.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (31.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.7%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (23.3%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (15.7%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (3.7%) than female students who had no sexual contact (2.4%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1997–2017, a significant linear decrease (42.6%–12.3%) occurred in the overall prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use decreased from 2015 (16.0%) to 2017 (12.3%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use ranged from 5.0% to 19.7% across state surveys (median: 12.7%) (Supplementary Table 87). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 3.6% to 11.2% (median: 8.3%).

Current Cigarette, Cigar, or Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 14.0% of students had smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use) (Supplementary Table 88). The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (17.3%) than female (10.7%) students; higher among white male (21.7%) than white female (12.3%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (11.4%), 10th-grade male (14.1%), 11th-grade male (17.6%), and 12th-grade male (26.9%) than 9th-grade female (6.9%), 10th-grade female (8.7%), 11th-grade female (12.5%), and 12th-grade female (14.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was higher among white (16.8%) than black (10.2%) and Hispanic (10.5%) students and higher among white male (21.7%) than black male (11.9%) and Hispanic male (11.9%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was higher among 10th-grade (11.4%), 11th-grade (15.1%), and 12th-grade (20.7%) than 9th-grade (9.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade (15.1%) and 12th-grade (20.7%) than 10th-grade (11.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade (20.7%) than 11th-grade (15.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (12.5%) and 12th-grade female (14.9%) than 9th-grade female (6.9%) and 10th-grade female (8.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (17.6%) and 12th-grade male (26.9%) than 9th-grade male (11.4%) and 10th-grade male (14.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (26.9%) than 11th-grade male (17.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was 13.5% among heterosexual students; 20.5% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 15.6% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 88). The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (20.5%) than heterosexual (13.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (19.6%) than heterosexual (9.2%) and not sure (13.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (17.2%) than heterosexual female (9.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was 22.7% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 31.6% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 3.9% among students

who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 88). The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (22.7%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (31.6%) than students who had no sexual contact (3.9%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (31.6%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (22.7%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (16.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (31.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.6%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (31.5%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (16.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (28.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (32.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (5.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (28.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (16.3%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (5.2%) than female students who had no sexual contact (2.6%).

The question measuring the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use that is used to calculate current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 32 states, the overall prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use ranged from 5.8% to 23.1% across state surveys (median: 14.4%) (Supplementary Table 89). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.3% to 13.6% (median: 9.5%).

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

Nationwide, 19.5% of students had smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or an electronic vapor product on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use) (Supplementary Table 90). The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was higher among male (23.4%) than female (15.6%) students; higher among white male (28.1%) and Hispanic male (18.5%) than white female (17.2%) and Hispanic female (14.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (16.3%), 10th-grade male (19.6%), 11th-grade male (24.3%), and 12th-grade male (34.5%) than 9th-grade female (10.9%), 10th-grade female (13.3%), 11th-grade female (17.8%), and 12th-grade female (20.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was higher among white (22.4%) than black (14.9%) and Hispanic (16.6%) students and higher among white male (28.1%) than black male (16.2%) and Hispanic male (18.5%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was higher among 10th-grade (16.4%), 11th-grade (21.1%), and 12th-grade (27.5%) than 9th-grade (13.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade (21.1%) and 12th-grade (27.5%) than 10th-grade (16.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade (27.5%) than 11th-grade (21.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (17.8%) and 12th-grade female (20.8%) than 9th-grade female (10.9%) and 10th-grade female (13.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (19.6%), 11th-grade male (24.3%), and 12th-grade male (34.5%) than 9th-grade male (16.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (24.3%) and 12th-grade male (34.5%) than 10th-grade male (19.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (34.5%) than 11th-grade male (24.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was 19.2% among heterosexual students; 27.2% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 18.7% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 90). The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (27.2%) than heterosexual (19.2%) and not sure (18.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (27.5%) than heterosexual (14.1%) and not sure (16.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (23.6%) than heterosexual female (14.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was 32.5% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 41.5% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 5.7% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 90). The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (32.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (41.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (5.7%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (41.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the

opposite sex (32.5%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (24.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (42.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (4.5%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (42.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (24.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (39.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (39.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (7.0%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (39.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (24.4%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (7.0%) than female students who had no sexual contact (4.5%).

The question measuring the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use that is used to calculate current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 32 states, the overall prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use ranged from 9.7% to 32.7% across state surveys (median: 21.5%) (Supplementary Table 91). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.1% to 21.4% (median: 13.6%).

Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products

Among the 24.2% of students nationwide who used any tobacco products during the past 12 months, 41.4% had ever tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products) during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 92). The prevalence of having tried to quit using all tobacco products was higher among female (47.7%) than male (36.8%) students; higher among white female (51.8%) than white male (36.6%) students; and higher among 10th-grade female (49.2%), 11th-grade female (52.2%), and 12th-grade female (47.4%) than 10th-grade male (38.7%), 11th-grade male (35.3%), and 12th-grade male (32.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having tried to quit using all tobacco products was higher among white (42.8%) and Hispanic (42.8%) than black (32.2%) students and higher among white female (51.8%) and Hispanic female (47.9%) than black female (33.0%) students. The prevalence of having tried to quit using all tobacco products was higher among 9th-grade male (43.9%) than 11th-grade male (35.3%) and 12th-grade male (32.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among the 19.5% of students who used any tobacco products during the past 12 months, 39.4% of heterosexual students; 53.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 47.6% of not sure students had tried to quit using all tobacco products (Supplementary Table 92). The prevalence of having tried to quit using all tobacco products was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (53.0%) than heterosexual (39.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among not sure (69.2%) than heterosexual (45.2%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (45.2%) than heterosexual male (36.2%) students and higher among not sure female (69.2%) than not sure male (23.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among the 19.5% of students who used any tobacco products during the past 12 months, 41.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 49.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 41.9% of students who had no sexual contact had tried to quit using all tobacco products (Supplementary Table 92). The prevalence of having tried to quit using all tobacco products was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (49.6%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (41.0%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (49.8%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (36.3%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having tried to quit using all tobacco products was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 21 states, the overall prevalence of having tried to quit using all tobacco products, among the 19.5% of students who used any tobacco products during the past 12 months, ranged from 33.0% to 50.7% across state surveys (median: 45.1%) (Supplementary Table 93). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 34.8% to 46.0% (median: 39.1%).

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Ever Drank Alcohol

Nationwide, 60.4% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life (i.e., ever drank

alcohol) (Supplementary Table 94). The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among female (62.6%) than male (58.1%) students and higher among black female (57.3%) than black male (44.8%) students. The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among white (61.7%) and Hispanic (64.7%) than black (51.3%) students, higher among Hispanic female (67.1%) than black female (57.3%) students, and higher among white male (60.5%) and Hispanic male (62.3%) than black male (44.8%) students. The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among 10th-grade (58.0%), 11th-grade (66.4%), and 12th-grade (71.7%) than 9th-grade (47.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade (66.4%) and 12th-grade (71.7%) than 10th-grade (58.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade (71.7%) than 11th-grade (66.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (59.9%), 11th-grade female (68.9%), and 12th-grade female (74.0%) than 9th-grade female (49.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (68.9%) and 12th-grade female (74.0%) than 10th-grade female (59.9%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (74.0%) than 11th-grade female (68.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (56.0%), 11th-grade male (63.7%), and 12th-grade male (69.4%) than 9th-grade male (45.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (63.7%) and 12th-grade male (69.4%) than 10th-grade male (56.0%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (69.4%) than 11th-grade male (63.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 60.9% of heterosexual students; 72.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 50.0% of not sure students had ever drunk alcohol (Supplementary Table 94). The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among heterosexual (60.9%) and gay, lesbian, and bisexual (72.2%) than not sure (50.0%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (72.2%) than heterosexual (60.9%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (63.8%) and lesbian and bisexual (74.3%) than not sure (50.6%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual (74.3%) than heterosexual (63.8%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (58.5%) and gay and bisexual (66.3%) than not sure (47.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (63.8%) than heterosexual male (58.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 81.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 86.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 41.6% of students who had no sexual contact had ever drunk alcohol (Supplementary Table 94). The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (81.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (86.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (41.6%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (86.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (81.5%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (85.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (89.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (44.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (89.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (85.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (78.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (79.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (38.6%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (85.3%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (78.4%), higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (89.3%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (79.6%), and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (44.4%) than male students who had no sexual contact (38.6%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (81.6%–60.4%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol. 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 2007–2017 (75.0%–60.4%). The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol did not change significantly from 2015 (63.2%) to 2017 (60.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 29 states, the overall prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol ranged from 30.4% to 68.0% across state surveys (median: 58.7%) (Supplementary Table 95). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 38.2% to 64.8% (median: 55.4%).

Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 15.5% of students had their first drink of alcohol (other than a few sips) before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 96). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years was higher among male (18.2%) than female (12.8%) students; higher among white male (17.1%) and Hispanic male (22.5%) than white female (10.9%) and Hispanic female (15.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (20.3%), 10th-grade male (18.1%), 11th-grade male (17.4%), and 12th-grade male (16.2%) than 9th-grade female (16.0%), 10th-grade female (12.8%),

11th-grade female (12.3%), and 12th-grade female (9.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years was higher among Hispanic (19.3%) than white (14.0%) and black (14.9%) students, higher among Hispanic female (15.9%) than white female (10.9%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (22.5%) than white male (17.1%) and black male (14.9%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years was higher among 9th-grade (18.2%), 10th-grade (15.4%), and 11th-grade (14.9%) than 12th-grade (12.7%) students; higher among 9th-grade (18.2%) than 11th-grade (14.9%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (16.0%), 10th-grade female (12.8%), and 11th-grade female (12.3%) than 12th-grade female (9.3%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (16.0%) than 11th-grade female (12.3%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (20.3%) than 12th-grade male (16.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 14.9% of heterosexual students; 21.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 20.0% of not sure students had drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 96). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (21.6%) than heterosexual (14.9%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (20.2%) than heterosexual (11.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (17.7%) than heterosexual female (11.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 20.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 28.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 9.1% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 96). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (20.8%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (28.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (9.1%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (28.2%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (20.8%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (15.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (26.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (7.9%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (26.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (15.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (25.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (32.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (10.4%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (25.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (15.9%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (10.4%) than female students who had no sexual contact (7.9%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (32.7%–15.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years. 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 1999–2017 (32.2%–15.5%). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years did not change significantly from 2015 (17.2%) to 2017 (15.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 38 states, the overall prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years ranged from 7.8% to 22.5% across state surveys (median: 15.8%) (Supplementary Table 97). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 13.8% to 21.2% (median: 16.9%).

Current Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 29.8% 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) (Supplementary Table 98). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among female (31.8%) than male (27.6%) students; higher among black female (24.3%) and Hispanic female (35.9%) than black male (16.9%) and Hispanic male (26.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (22.0%) and 11th-grade female (36.8%) than 9th-grade male (15.3%) and 11th-grade male (31.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among white (32.4%) and Hispanic (31.3%) than black (20.8%) students, higher among white female (33.2%) and Hispanic female (35.9%) than black female (24.3%) students, higher among white male (31.6%) and Hispanic male (26.8%) than black male (16.9%) students, and higher among white male (31.6%) than Hispanic male (26.8%) students. The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among 10th-grade (27.0%), 11th-grade (34.4%), and 12th-grade (40.8%) than 9th-grade (18.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade (34.4%) and 12th-grade (40.8%) than 10th-grade (27.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade (40.8%) than 11th-grade (34.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (28.7%), 11th-grade female (36.8%), and

12th-grade female (41.2%) than 9th-grade female (22.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (36.8%) and 12th-grade female (41.2%) than 10th-grade female (28.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (41.2%) than 11th-grade female (36.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (25.3%), 11th-grade male (31.6%), and 12th-grade male (40.5%) than 9th-grade male (15.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (31.6%) and 12th-grade male (40.5%) than 10th-grade male (25.3%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (40.5%) than 11th-grade male (31.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current alcohol use was 29.7% among heterosexual students; 37.4% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 21.5% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 98). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among heterosexual (29.7%) and gay, lesbian, and bisexual (37.4%) than not sure (21.5%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (37.4%) than heterosexual (29.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (32.2%) and lesbian and bisexual (39.9%) than not sure (20.6%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual (39.9%) than heterosexual (32.2%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (32.2%) than heterosexual male (27.7%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual female (39.9%) than gay and bisexual male (29.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current alcohol use was 47.5% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 52.5% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 13.1% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 98). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (47.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (52.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (13.1%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (50.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (55.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (15.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (45.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (43.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (10.2%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (50.2%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (45.2%), higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (55.5%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (43.9%), and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (15.9%) than male students who had no sexual contact (10.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (50.8%–29.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of current alcohol use. 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 2007–2017 (44.7%–29.8%). The prevalence of current alcohol use did not change significantly from 2015 (32.8%) to 2017 (29.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of current alcohol use ranged from 10.6% to 34.0% across state surveys (median: 27.1%) (Supplementary Table 99). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 16.8% to 32.5% (median: 22.9%).

Usually Got Alcohol by Someone Giving It to Them

Among the 29.8% of students nationwide who currently drank alcohol, 43.5% had usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them during the 30 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 100). The prevalence of having usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them was higher among female (48.4%) than male (37.8%) students; higher among white female (49.4%) and Hispanic female (47.9%) than white male (38.6%) and Hispanic male (36.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (52.4%) and 12th-grade female (48.4%) than 9th-grade male (38.0%) and 12th-grade male (35.3%) students, respectively.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among the students who currently drank alcohol, 44.2% of heterosexual students; 42.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 29.5% of not sure students had usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (Supplementary Table 100). The prevalence of having usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them was higher among heterosexual (44.2%) than not sure (29.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (50.8%) than not sure (28.2%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (50.8%) than heterosexual male (37.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among the students who currently drank alcohol, 43.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 36.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 51.4% of students who had no sexual contact had usually

gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (Supplementary Table 100). The prevalence of having usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them was higher among students who had no sexual contact (51.4%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (43.0%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (36.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (50.4%) and those who had no sexual contact (51.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (37.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (50.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (36.1%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (50.4%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (36.1%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them, among the students who currently drank alcohol, during 2007–2017 (41.7%–43.5%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of having usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them did not change significantly from 2015 (44.1%) to 2017 (43.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 31 states, the overall prevalence of having usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them, among the students who currently drank alcohol, ranged from 31.7% to 46.6% across state surveys (median: 40.1%) (Supplementary Table 101). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 26.9% to 45.7% (median: 40.0%).

Current Binge Drinking

Nationwide, 13.5% of students had had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row (if they were female) or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (if they were male) within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current binge drinking) (Supplementary Table 102). The prevalence of current binge drinking was higher among black female (6.8%) and Hispanic female (16.0%) than black male (4.1%) and Hispanic male (12.0%) students, respectively and higher among 9th-grade female (9.2%) and 10th-grade female (12.6%) than 9th-grade male (5.3%) and 10th-grade male (10.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current binge drinking was higher among white (15.7%) and Hispanic (14.0%) than black (5.6%) students, higher among white female (15.9%) and Hispanic female (16.0%) than black female (6.8%) students, higher among white male (15.5%) and Hispanic male (12.0%) than black male (4.1%) students, and higher among white male (15.5%) than Hispanic male (12.0%) students. The prevalence of current binge drinking was higher among 10th-grade (11.4%), 11th-grade (15.4%), and 12th-grade (20.9%) than 9th-grade (7.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade (15.4%) and 12th-grade (20.9%) than 10th-grade (11.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade (20.9%) than 11th-grade (15.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (12.6%), 11th-grade female (15.4%), and 12th-grade female (20.1%) than 9th-grade female (9.2%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (20.1%) than 10th-grade female (12.6%) and 11th-grade female (15.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (10.1%), 11th-grade male (15.4%), and 12th-grade male (21.9%) than 9th-grade male (5.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (15.4%) and 12th-grade male (21.9%) than 10th-grade male (10.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (21.9%) than 11th-grade male (15.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current binge drinking was 13.2% among heterosexual students; 17.2% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 10.8% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 102). The prevalence of current binge drinking was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (17.2%) than heterosexual (13.2%) and not sure (10.8%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (18.3%) than heterosexual (13.9) and not sure (10.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current binge drinking was 23.1% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 25.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 4.0% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 102). The prevalence of current binge drinking was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (23.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (25.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (4.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (23.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (26.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (5.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (22.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (21.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.8%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had no sexual contact (5.1%) than male students who had no sexual contact (2.8%).

The question measuring the prevalence of current binge drinking using different criteria for male and female students was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of current binge drinking ranged from 4.8% to 17.9% across state surveys (median: 13.1%) (Supplementary Table 103). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.1% to 13.1% (median: 8.3%).

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

Nationwide, 4.4% of students had reported 10 or more as the largest number of alcoholic drinks they had had in a row, within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 104). The prevalence of having reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row was higher among male (5.8%) than female (2.9%) students; higher among white male (7.0%) and Hispanic male (5.7%) than white female (2.9%) and Hispanic female (3.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (5.1%), 11th-grade male (6.6%), and 12th-grade male (10.1%) than 10th-grade female (2.1%), 11th-grade female (3.5%), and 12th-grade female (4.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row was higher among white (4.9%) and Hispanic (4.7%) than black (1.4%) students, higher among white female (2.9%) and Hispanic female (3.7%) than black female (1.0%) students, and higher among white male (7.0%) and Hispanic male (5.7%) than black male (1.5%) students. The prevalence of having reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row was higher among 10th-grade (3.6%), 11th-grade (5.0%), and 12th-grade (7.3%) than 9th-grade (1.9%) students; higher among 12th-grade (7.3%) than 10th-grade (3.6%) students and 11th-grade (5.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (3.5%) and 12th-grade female (4.6%) than 9th-grade female (1.8%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (4.6%) than 10th-grade female (2.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (5.1%), 11th-grade male (6.6%), and 12th-grade male (10.1%) than 9th-grade male (2.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (10.1%) than 10th-grade male (5.1%) and 11th-grade male (6.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 4.3% of heterosexual students; 4.8% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 6.1% of not sure students had reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row (Supplementary Table 104). The prevalence of having reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row was higher among heterosexual male (5.7%) than heterosexual female (2.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 7.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 10.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.8% of students who had no sexual contact had reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row (Supplementary Table 104). The prevalence of having reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (10.1%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.8%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (4.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (9.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.8%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (9.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (4.8%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (10.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (13.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (10.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (4.8%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2013–2017, a significant linear decrease (6.1%–4.4%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row. Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row did not change significantly from 2015 (4.3%) to 2017 (4.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 21 states, the overall prevalence of having reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row ranged from 1.9% to 6.9% across state surveys (median: 4.1%) (Supplementary Table 105). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.1% to 3.2% (median: 2.1%).

Ever Used Marijuana

Nationwide, 35.6% of students had used marijuana (also called grass, pot, or weed) one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 106). The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among black (42.8%) and Hispanic (42.4%) than white (32.0%) students, higher among black female (44.9%) and Hispanic female (42.7%) than

white female (32.1%) students, and higher among black male (40.5%) and Hispanic male (42.1%) than white male (31.7%) students. The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among 10th-grade (33.3%), 11th-grade (41.4%), and 12th-grade (45.8%) than 9th-grade (23.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade (41.4%) and 12th-grade (45.8%) than 10th-grade (33.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade (45.8%) than 11th-grade (41.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (33.6%), 11th-grade female (42.3%), and 12th-grade female (45.3%) than 9th-grade female (24.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (42.3%) and 12th-grade female (45.3%) than 10th-grade female (33.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (33.1%), 11th-grade male (40.3%), and 12th-grade male (46.2%) than 9th-grade male (23.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (40.3%) and 12th-grade male (46.2%) than 10th-grade male (33.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (46.2%) than 11th-grade male (40.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 35.2% of heterosexual students; 50.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 28.8% of not sure students had ever used marijuana (Supplementary Table 106). The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among heterosexual (35.2%) and gay, lesbian, and bisexual (50.4%) than not sure (28.8%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (50.4%) than heterosexual (35.2%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (54.3%) than heterosexual (34.7%) and not sure (29.9%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (35.7%) and gay and bisexual (38.5%) than not sure (24.9%) students. The prevalence also was higher among lesbian and bisexual female (54.3%) than gay and bisexual male (38.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 55.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 67.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 15.0% of students who had no sexual contact had ever used marijuana (Supplementary Table 106). The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (55.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (67.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (15.0%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (67.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (55.5%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (54.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (71.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (16.6%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (71.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (54.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (56.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (55.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (13.3%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (71.6%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (55.5%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having ever used marijuana during 1991–2017 (31.3%–35.6%). 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 1997–2017 (47.1%–35.6%). The prevalence of having ever used marijuana did not change significantly from 2015 (38.6%) to 2017 (35.6%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 30 states, the overall prevalence of having ever used marijuana ranged from 16.6% to 44.1% across state surveys (median: 34.4%) (Supplementary Table 107). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 25.6% to 46.9% (median: 36.4%).

Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 6.8% of students had tried marijuana (also called grass, pot, or weed) for the first time before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 108). The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years was higher among male (8.3%) than female (5.3%) students; higher among black male (12.8%) and Hispanic male (12.1%) than black female (6.8%) and Hispanic female (7.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (8.0%), 10th-grade male (8.6%), 11th-grade male (8.2%), and 12th-grade male (8.4%) than 9th-grade female (6.0%), 10th-grade female (5.0%), 11th-grade female (5.1%), and 12th-grade female (4.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years was higher among black (9.8%) and Hispanic (9.8%) than white (4.7%) students, higher among Hispanic female (7.5%) than white female (4.0%) students, and higher among black male (12.8%) and Hispanic male (12.1%) than white male (5.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 6.3% of heterosexual students; 11.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 8.7% of not sure students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 108). The prevalence of

having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (11.1%) than heterosexual (6.3%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (10.7%) than heterosexual (4.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (8.2%) than heterosexual female (4.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 10.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 18.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.7% of students who had no sexual contact had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 108). The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (10.6%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (18.0%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.7%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (18.0%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (10.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (6.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (17.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (17.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (6.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (13.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (18.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.0%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (13.6%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (6.9%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (7.4%–6.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years increased during 1991–1999 (7.4%–11.3%) and then decreased during 1999–2017 (11.3%–6.8%). The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years did not change significantly from 2015 (7.5%) to 2017 (6.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 38 states, the overall prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years ranged from 4.1% to 15.7% across state surveys (median: 6.7%) (Supplementary Table 109). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.7% to 15.9% (median: 8.1%).

Current Marijuana Use

Nationwide, 19.8% of students had used marijuana (also called grass, pot, or weed) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) (Supplementary Table 110). The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among black (25.3%) and Hispanic (23.4%) than white (17.7%) students, higher among black female (25.0%) and Hispanic female (23.8%) than white female (17.2%) students, and higher among black male (25.4%) and Hispanic male (23.1%) than white male (18.1%) students. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 10th-grade (18.7%), 11th-grade (22.6%), and 12th-grade (25.7%) than 9th-grade (13.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade (22.6%) and 12th-grade (25.7%) than 10th-grade (18.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade (25.7%) than 11th-grade (22.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (18.7%), 11th-grade female (23.3%), and 12th-grade female (23.8%) than 9th-grade female (13.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (23.3%) and 12th-grade female (23.8%) than 10th-grade female (18.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (18.7%), 11th-grade male (21.7%), and 12th-grade male (27.8%) than 9th-grade male (13.0%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (27.8%) than 10th-grade male (18.7%) and 11th-grade male (21.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current marijuana use was 19.1% among heterosexual students; 30.6% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 18.9% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 110). The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (30.6%) than heterosexual (19.1%) and not sure (18.9%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (32.8%) than heterosexual (18.1%) and not sure (19.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of current marijuana use was 31.9% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 43.3% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 6.4% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 110). The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (31.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (43.3%) than students who had no sexual contact (6.4%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (43.3%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (31.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who

had sexual contact with only males (30.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (45.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (7.6%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (45.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (30.0%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (33.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (37.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (5.1%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had no sexual contact (7.6%) than male students who had no sexual contact (5.1%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of current marijuana use during 1991–2017 (14.7%–19.8%). A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of current marijuana use increased during 1991–1995 (14.7%–25.3%) and then decreased during 1995–2017 (25.3%–19.8%). The prevalence of current marijuana use did not change significantly from 2015 (21.7%) to 2017 (19.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of current marijuana use ranged from 8.1% to 27.3% across state surveys (median: 18.6%) (Supplementary Table 111). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 15.5% to 33.0% (median: 20.9%).

Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana

Nationwide, 6.9% 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 (Supplementary Table 112). The prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was higher among black male (8.4%) than black female (4.2%) students. The prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was higher among Hispanic (9.1%) than white (5.9%) and black (6.3%) students, higher among Hispanic female (8.9%) than black female (4.2%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (9.3%) than white male (5.9%) students. The prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was higher among 12th-grade (7.6%) than 9th-grade (5.5%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (8.6%) than 9th-grade male (5.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 6.0% of heterosexual students; 12.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 11.1% of not sure students had ever used synthetic marijuana (Supplementary Table 112). The prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (12.7%) and not sure (11.1%) than heterosexual (6.0%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (11.8%) than heterosexual (5.4%) and not sure (7.2%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (14.4%) and not sure (15.4%) than heterosexual (6.6%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (6.6%) than heterosexual female (5.4%) students and higher among not sure male (15.4%) than not sure female (7.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 10.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 19.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.7% of students who had no sexual contact had ever used synthetic marijuana (Supplementary Table 112). The prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (10.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.1%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.7%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.1%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (10.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (8.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (19.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.9%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (19.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (8.5%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (11.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (17.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (11.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (8.5%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana decreased from 2015 (9.2%) to 2017 (6.9%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 28 states, the overall prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana ranged from 4.8% to 17.3% across state surveys (median: 6.6%) (Supplementary Table 113). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.9% to 10.4% (median: 6.8%).

Ever Used Cocaine

Nationwide, 4.8% of students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack,[††] or freebase[§§]) one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 114). The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among male (6.1%) than female (3.5%) students; higher among white male (5.5%), black male (4.2%), and Hispanic male (8.1%) than white female (3.4%), black female (1.2%), and Hispanic female (4.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (3.6%), 10th-grade male (5.5%), 11th-grade male (6.6%), and 12th-grade male (8.7%) than 9th-grade female (2.3%), 10th-grade female (2.3%), 11th-grade female (4.1%), and 12th-grade female (5.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among white (4.4%) and Hispanic (6.3%) than black (2.8%) students, higher among Hispanic (6.3%) than white (4.4%) students, higher among white female (3.4%) and Hispanic female (4.6%) than black female (1.2%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (8.1%) than white male (5.5%) and black male (4.2%) students. The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among 12th-grade (7.0%) than 9th-grade (2.9%), 10th-grade (3.9%), and 11th-grade (5.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade (5.4%) than 9th-grade (2.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (4.1%) and 12th-grade female (5.3%) than 9th-grade female (2.3%) and 10th-grade female (2.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (6.6%) and 12th-grade male (8.7%) than 9th-grade male (3.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (8.7%) than 10th-grade male (5.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 4.2% of heterosexual students; 8.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 10.4% of not sure students had ever used cocaine (Supplementary Table 114). The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (8.0%) and not sure (10.4%) than heterosexual (4.2%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (5.6%) than heterosexual (3.0%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (14.6%) and not sure (15.1%) than heterosexual (5.2%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (5.2%) than heterosexual female (3.0%) students, higher among gay and bisexual male (14.6%) than lesbian and bisexual female (5.6%) students, and higher among not sure male (15.1%) than not sure female (6.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 7.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 14.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.8% of students who had no sexual contact had ever used cocaine (Supplementary Table 114). The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (14.4%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.8%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (14.4%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.1%).

Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (4.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (11.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.8%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (11.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (4.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (9.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (21.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.8%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (21.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (9.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (9.2%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (4.6%) and higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (21.3%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (11.9%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (5.9%–4.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever used cocaine. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever used cocaine increased during 1991–2001 (5.9%–9.4%) and then decreased during 2001–2017 (9.4%–4.8%). The prevalence of having ever used cocaine did not change significantly from 2015 (5.2%) to 2017 (4.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 32 states, the overall prevalence of having ever used cocaine ranged from 2.9% to 9.9% across state surveys (median: 4.6%) (Supplementary Table 115). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.3% to 7.8% (median: 5.8%).

Ever Used Inhalants

Nationwide, 6.2% of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays

[††] Pellet-sized pieces of highly purified cocaine.
[§§] A process in which cocaine is dissolved in ether or sodium hydroxide and the precipitate is filtered off.

to get high one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 116). The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was higher among 9th-grade female (9.0%) than 9th-grade male (5.6%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (5.8%) than 12th-grade female (4.1%) students. The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was higher among Hispanic (7.1%) than white (5.7%) students. The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was higher among 9th-grade (7.2%) than 10th-grade (5.7%) and 12th-grade (4.9%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (9.0%) than 10th-grade female (5.6%) and 12th-grade female (4.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 5.1% of heterosexual students; 10.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 18.3% of not sure students had ever used inhalants (Supplementary Table 116). The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (10.7%) and not sure (18.3%) than heterosexual (5.1%) students and higher among not sure (18.3%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (10.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (9.9%) and not sure (15.8%) than heterosexual (5.2%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (13.2%) and not sure (20.4%) than heterosexual (5.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 7.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 18.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 2.9% of students who had no sexual contact had ever used inhalants (Supplementary Table 116). The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.4%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (18.6%) than students who had no sexual contact (2.9%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (18.6%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.4%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (7.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (17.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (17.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (7.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (7.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (23.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (23.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (7.3%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had no sexual contact (3.4%) than male students who had no sexual contact (2.4%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1995–2017, a significant linear decrease (20.3%–6.2%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever used inhalants. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever used inhalants decreased during 1995–2011 (20.3%–11.4%) and then decreased more slowly during 2011–2017 (11.4%–6.2%). The prevalence of having ever used inhalants did not change significantly from 2015 (7.0%) to 2017 (6.2%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 27 states, the overall prevalence of having ever used inhalants ranged from 5.5% to 12.6% across state surveys (median: 6.7%) (Supplementary Table 117). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.6% to 12.4% (median: 7.4%).

Ever Used Heroin

Nationwide, 1.7% of students had used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 118). The prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among male (2.4%) than female (0.9%) students; higher among white male (1.8%), black male (2.9%), and Hispanic male (2.7%) than white female (0.4%), black female (1.3%), and Hispanic female (1.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (2.2%), 11th-grade male (2.1%), and 12th-grade male (3.1%) than 9th-grade female (0.5%), 11th-grade female (0.8%), and 12th-grade female (1.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among black (2.2%) than white (1.1%) students, higher among Hispanic female (1.0%) than white female (0.4%) students, and higher among black male (2.9%) than white male (1.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 1.1% of heterosexual students; 3.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 7.7% of not sure students had ever used heroin (Supplementary Table 118). The prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (3.5%) and not sure (7.7%) than heterosexual (1.1%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (2.2%) than heterosexual (0.6%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (7.4%) and not sure (13.2%) than heterosexual (1.6%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (1.6%) than heterosexual female (0.6%) students, higher among gay and bisexual male (7.4%) than lesbian and bisexual female (2.2%) students, and higher among not sure male (13.2%) than not sure female (2.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 1.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 6.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.3% of students who had no sexual contact had ever used heroin (Supplementary Table 118). The prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (1.7%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (6.6%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.3%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (6.6%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (1.7%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (3.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (0.4%) and those who had no sexual contact (0.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (2.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (15.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.2%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (15.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (2.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (2.8%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (0.4%) and higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (15.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (3.6%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear decrease (2.4%–1.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever used heroin. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever used heroin did not change significantly during 1999–2011 (2.4%–2.9%) and then decreased during 2011–2017 (2.9%–1.7%). The prevalence of having ever used heroin did not change significantly from 2015 (2.1%) to 2017 (1.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having ever used heroin ranged from 1.2% to 9.6% across state surveys (median: 2.3%) (Supplementary Table 119). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.3% to 7.6% (median: 3.8%).

Ever Used Methamphetamines

Nationwide, 2.5% of students had used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 120). The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among male (3.4%) than female (1.4%) students; higher among white male (2.9%), black male (3.5%), and Hispanic male (4.0%) than white female (1.0%), black female (1.5%), and Hispanic female (1.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (2.5%), 10th-grade male (3.5%), 11th-grade male (3.2%), and 12th-grade male (4.3%) than 9th-grade female (1.2%), 10th-grade female (1.0%), 11th-grade female (1.3%), and 12th-grade female (2.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among 12th-grade (3.2%) than 9th-grade (1.9%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (4.3%) than 9th-grade male (2.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 1.8% of heterosexual students; 6.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 7.6% of not sure students had ever used methamphetamines (Supplementary Table 120). The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (6.1%) and not sure (7.6%) than heterosexual (1.8%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (3.9%) than heterosexual (0.9%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (12.4%) and not sure (12.6%) than heterosexual (2.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (2.5%) than heterosexual female (0.9%) students, higher among gay and bisexual male (12.4%) than lesbian and bisexual female (3.9%) students, and higher among not sure male (12.6%) than not sure female (2.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 2.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 8.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.6% of students who had no sexual contact had ever used methamphetamines (Supplementary Table 120). The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (2.8%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (8.7%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.6%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (8.7%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (2.8%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (1.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (6.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.5%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (6.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (1.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (4.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (14.3%) than those who

had no sexual contact (0.8%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (14.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (4.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (4.2%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (1.1%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear decrease (9.1%–2.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines did not change significantly from 2015 (3.0%) to 2017 (2.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 30 states, the overall prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines ranged from 1.7% to 10.5% across state surveys (median: 2.6%) (Supplementary Table 121). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.0% to 7.1% (median: 4.2%).

Ever Used Ecstasy

Nationwide, 4.0% of students had used ecstasy (also called "MDMA" [3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine]) one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 122). The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among male (5.0%) than female (2.9%) students; higher among white male (4.1%), black male (4.1%), and Hispanic male (6.6%) than white female (2.8%), black female (1.7%), and Hispanic female (3.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (3.5%), 10th-grade male (4.2%), and 11th-grade male (5.2%) than 9th-grade female (1.6%), 10th-grade female (1.7%), and 11th-grade female (3.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among Hispanic (5.1%) than white (3.4%) and black (3.0%) students, higher among Hispanic female (3.5%) than black female (1.7%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (6.6%) than white male (4.1%) and black male (4.1%) students. The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among 11th-grade (4.4%) and 12th-grade (6.0%) than 9th-grade (2.5%) and 10th-grade (2.9%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (3.4%) and 12th-grade female (5.1%) than 9th-grade female (1.6%) and 10th-grade female (1.7%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (6.9%) than 9th-grade male (3.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 3.3% of heterosexual students; 8.8% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 8.1% of not sure students had ever used ecstasy (Supplementary Table 122). The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (8.8%) and not sure (8.1%) than heterosexual (3.3%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (6.4%) than heterosexual (2.3%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (15.0%) and not sure (11.2%) than heterosexual (4.2%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (4.2%) than heterosexual female (2.3%) students and higher among gay and bisexual male (15.0%) than lesbian and bisexual female (6.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 5.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 14.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.6% of students who had no sexual contact had ever used ecstasy (Supplementary Table 122). The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (5.7%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (14.3%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.6%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (14.3%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (5.7%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (3.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (12.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (12.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (3.7%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (7.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (19.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.8%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (19.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (7.4%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (7.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (3.7%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2001–2017, a significant linear decrease (11.1%–4.0%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever used ecstasy. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy decreased from 2015 (5.0%) to 2017 (4.0%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 28 states, the overall prevalence of having ever used ecstasy ranged from 2.8% to 13.0% across state surveys (median: 4.1%) (Supplementary Table 123). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.9% to 7.9% (median: 5.1%).

Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs

Nationwide, 6.6% of students had used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 124). The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among male (7.6%) than female (5.5%) students; higher among black male (4.8%) and Hispanic male (8.2%) than black female (1.4%) and Hispanic female (5.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (7.0%) than 10th-grade female (4.0%) students. The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among white (7.2%) and Hispanic (7.1%) than black (3.3%) students, higher among white female (6.4%) and Hispanic female (5.8%) than black female (1.4%) students, and higher among white male (7.9%) and Hispanic male (8.2%) than black male (4.8%) students. The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among 11th-grade (8.0%) and 12th-grade (9.2%) than 9th-grade (4.0%) and 10th-grade (5.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (7.0%) and 12th-grade female (7.6%) than 9th-grade female (3.7%) and 10th-grade female (4.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (7.0%), 11th-grade male (8.8%), and 12th-grade male (10.7%) than 9th-grade male (4.4%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (10.7%) than 10th-grade male (7.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 5.7% of heterosexual students; 11.9% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 12.0% of not sure students had ever used hallucinogenic drugs (Supplementary Table 124). The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (11.9%) and not sure (12.0%) than heterosexual (5.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (10.9%) than heterosexual (4.3%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (15.3%) than heterosexual (7.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (7.0%) than heterosexual female (4.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 9.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 20.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.3% of students who had no sexual contact had ever used hallucinogenic drugs (Supplementary Table 124). The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (9.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (20.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (1.3%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (20.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (9.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (7.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (20.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (20.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (7.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (22.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (12.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.5%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (22.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (12.1%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (12.1%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (7.3%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2001–2017, a significant linear decrease (13.3%–6.6%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs. 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 slowly during 2005–2017 (8.5%–6.6%). The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs did not change significantly from 2015 (6.4%) to 2017 (6.6%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. 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 Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription

Nationwide, 2.9% of students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 125). The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was higher among male (3.3%) than female (2.4%) students. The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was higher among Hispanic (3.5%) than white (2.2%) students. The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was higher among 12th-grade male (3.8%) than 9th-grade male (2.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 2.3% of heterosexual students; 6.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 6.5% of not sure students had ever taken steroids without a doctor's

prescription (Supplementary Table 125). The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (6.1%) and not sure (6.5%) than heterosexual (2.3%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (4.8%) than heterosexual (1.8%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (9.8%) and not sure (7.7%) than heterosexual (2.8%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (2.8%) than heterosexual female (1.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 3.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 8.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.7% of students who had no sexual contact had ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription (Supplementary Table 125). The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (3.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (8.0%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.7%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (8.0%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (3.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (2.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (7.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.0%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (7.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (2.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (4.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (10.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (4.9%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (2.6%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription during 1991–2017 (2.7%–2.9%). 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 2001–2017 (5.0%–2.9%). The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription did not change significantly from 2015 (3.5%) to 2017 (2.9%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 22 states, the overall prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription ranged from 2.1% to 9.2% across state surveys (median: 3.5%) (Supplementary Table 126). Across 14 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.6% to 7.5% (median: 4.5%).

Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It

Nationwide, 14.0% of students had taken prescription pain medicine (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet) without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 127)). The prevalence of having ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it was higher among Hispanic (15.1%) than black (12.3%) students and higher among Hispanic female (16.1%) than black female (12.5%) students. The prevalence of having ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it was higher among 11th-grade (15.4%) and 12th-grade (17.0%) than 9th-grade (10.9%) students, higher among 12th-grade (17.0%) than 10th-grade (12.8%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (16.4%) and 12th-grade female (16.2%) than 9th-grade female (12.1%) students, higher among 11th-grade male (14.3%) and 12th-grade male (17.7%) than 9th-grade male (9.7%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (17.7%) than 10th-grade male (12.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 12.9% of heterosexual students; 24.3% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 17.7% of not sure students had ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (Supplementary Table 127). The prevalence of having ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (24.3%) and not sure (17.7%) than heterosexual (12.9%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (24.3%) than not sure (17.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (23.8%) than heterosexual (12.9%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (25.4%) than heterosexual (12.8%) and not sure (13.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 19.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 35.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 5.7% of students who had no sexual contact had ever taken prescription pain medicine without

a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (Supplementary Table 127). The prevalence of having ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (35.3%) than students who had no sexual contact (5.7%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (35.3%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (19.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (18.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (37.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (6.9%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (37.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (18.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (20.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (29.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (4.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (29.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (20.8%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had no sexual contact (6.9%) than male students who had no sexual contact (4.4%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of having ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it ranged from 7.8% to 19.3% across state surveys (median: 13.7%) (Supplementary Table 128). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 8.9% to 18.1% (median: 12.8%).

Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug

Nationwide, 1.5% of students had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (Supplementary Table 129). The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among male (2.0%) than female (0.8%) students; higher among white male (1.4%), black male (2.6%), and Hispanic male (2.1%) than white female (0.5%), black female (1.1%), and Hispanic female (0.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (2.1%) and 10th-grade male (1.9%) than 9th-grade female (0.6%) and 10th-grade female (0.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among 12th-grade (1.9%) than 11th-grade (1.1%) students and higher among 12th-grade female (1.3%) than 11th-grade female (0.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 1.0% of heterosexual students; 3.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 6.1% of not sure students had ever injected any illegal drug (Supplementary Table 129). The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (3.4%) and not sure (6.1%) than heterosexual (1.0%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (2.3%) than heterosexual (0.4%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (5.7%) and not sure (8.0%) than heterosexual (1.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (1.5%) than heterosexual female (0.4%) students and higher among gay and bisexual male (5.7%) than lesbian and bisexual female (2.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 1.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 6.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 0.2% of students who had no sexual contact had ever injected any illegal drug (Supplementary Table 129). The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (1.4%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (6.0%) than students who had no sexual contact (0.2%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (6.0%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (1.4%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (4.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (0.3%) and those who had no sexual contact (0.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (2.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (11.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (0.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (11.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (2.4%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (2.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (0.3%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1995–2017, a significant linear decrease (2.1%–1.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug did not change significantly during 1995–2011 (2.1%–2.3%) and then decreased during 2011–2017 (2.3%–1.5%). The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug did not change significantly from 2015 (1.8%) to 2017 (1.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 24 states, the overall prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug ranged from 1.4% to 8.0% across state surveys (median: 2.4%) (Supplementary Table 130). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 6.1% (median: 3.3%).

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

Nationwide, 19.8% of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 131). The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among male (20.9%) than female (18.7%) students; higher among white male (19.6%) than white female (15.9%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (22.1%) and 12th-grade male (21.5%) than 10th-grade female (18.5%) and 12th-grade female (17.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among Hispanic (25.4%) than white (17.7%) and black (18.9%) students, higher among Hispanic female (25.0%) than white female (15.9%) and black female (18.2%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (25.8%) than white male (19.6%) and black male (19.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 18.9% of heterosexual students; 28.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 19.6% of not sure students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (Supplementary Table 131). The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (28.2%) than heterosexual (18.9%) and not sure (19.6%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (28.1%) than heterosexual (17.2%) and not sure (18.7%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (28.8%) than heterosexual (20.4%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (20.4%) than heterosexual female (17.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 24.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 31.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 13.3% of students who had no sexual contact had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (Supplementary Table 131). The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (24.3%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (31.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (13.3%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (31.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (24.3%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (22.2%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (33.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (13.0%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (33.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (22.2%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (26.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (28.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (13.6%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (26.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (22.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1993–2017, a significant linear decrease (24.0%–19.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. 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 1997–2017 (31.7%–19.8%). The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property did not change significantly from 2015 (21.7%) to 2017 (19.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 34 states, the overall prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property ranged from 12.1% to 30.7% across state surveys (median: 22.3%) (Supplementary Table 132). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 19.7% to 32.2% (median: 27.6%).

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

Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, 39.5% of students had ever had sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 133). The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among male (41.4%) than female (37.7%) students; higher among black male (52.7%) and Hispanic male (44.1%) than black female (39.4%) and Hispanic female (37.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (23.3%) than 9th-grade female (17.2%) students. The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among black (45.8%) than white (38.6%) students, higher among black male (52.7%) and Hispanic male (44.1%) than white male (38.5%) students, and higher among black male (52.7%) than Hispanic male (44.1%) students. The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (36.2%), 11th-grade (47.3%), and 12th-grade (57.3%) than 9th-grade (20.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade (47.3%) and 12th-grade (57.3%) than 10th-grade (36.2%) students; higher among 12th-grade (57.3%) than 11th-grade (47.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (34.4%), 11th-grade female (45.8%), and 12th-grade female (55.8%) than 9th-grade female (17.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (45.8%) and 12th-grade female (55.8%) than 10th-grade female (34.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (55.8%) than 11th-grade female (45.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (38.0%), 11th-grade male (48.8%), and 12th-grade male (58.9%) than 9th-grade male (23.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (48.8%) and 12th-grade male (58.9%) than 10th-grade male (38.0%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (58.9%) than 11th-grade male (48.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 39.1% of heterosexual students; 48.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 28.4% of not sure students had ever had sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 133). The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among heterosexual (39.1%) and gay, lesbian, and bisexual (48.4%) than not sure (28.4%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (48.4%) than heterosexual (39.1%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (36.3%) and lesbian and bisexual (50.1%) than not sure (25.7%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual (50.1%) than heterosexual (36.3%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (41.6%) than not sure (30.8%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (41.6%) than heterosexual female (36.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 78.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 74.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes had ever had sexual intercourse (students who had no sexual contact are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 133).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (54.1%–39.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2015 (41.2%) to 2017 (39.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse ranged from 29.1% to 45.9% across state surveys (median: 37.7%) (Supplementary Table 134). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 21.7% to 49.2% (median: 37.2%).

Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 3.4% of students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 135). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among male (4.8%) than female (2.0%) students; higher among black male (12.8%) and Hispanic male (6.0%) than black female (2.5%) and Hispanic female (1.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (5.7%), 10th-grade male (4.6%), 11th-grade male (3.5%), and 12th-grade male (5.1%) than 9th-grade female (2.2%), 10th-grade female (2.2%), 11th-grade female (1.2%), and 12th-grade female (1.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among black (7.5%) and Hispanic (4.0%) than white (2.1%) students, higher among black (7.5%) than Hispanic (4.0%) students, higher among black male (12.8%) and Hispanic male (6.0%) than white male (2.3%) students, and higher among black male (12.8%) than Hispanic male (6.0%) students. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among 9th-grade (4.1%), 10th-grade (3.4%), and 12th-grade (3.5%) than 11th-grade (2.3%) students and higher among 9th-grade male (5.7%) and 12th-grade male (5.1%) than 11th-grade male (3.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 3.0% of heterosexual students; 6.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 4.1% of not sure students had had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (Supplementary Table 135). The prevalence of having

had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (6.1%) than heterosexual (3.0%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (5.2%) than heterosexual (1.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (4.6%) than heterosexual female (1.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 5.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 10.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes had had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (students who had no sexual contact are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 135). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (10.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (5.8%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (8.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (2.8%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (17.5%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (8.4%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (8.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (2.8%) and higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (17.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (8.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (10.2%–3.4%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years did not change significantly from 2015 (3.9%) to 2017 (3.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 35 states, the overall prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years ranged from 2.1% to 6.0% across state surveys (median: 3.3%) (Supplementary Table 136). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.7% to 9.0% (median: 4.7%).

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons

Nationwide, 9.7% of students had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life (Supplementary Table 137). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among male (11.6%) than female (7.9%) students; higher among black male (23.2%) and Hispanic male (12.0%) than black female (7.0%) and Hispanic female (6.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (6.0%), 10th-grade male (9.7%), and 11th-grade male (12.2%) than 9th-grade female (1.8%), 10th-grade female (5.1%), and 11th-grade female (9.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among black (14.8%) than white (8.6%) and Hispanic (9.4%) students, higher among black male (23.2%) and Hispanic male (12.0%) than white male (8.6%) students, and higher among black male (23.2%) than Hispanic male (12.0%) students. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among 10th-grade (7.3%), 11th-grade (10.6%), and 12th-grade (18.0%) than 9th-grade (4.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade (10.6%) and 12th-grade (18.0%) than 10th-grade (7.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade (18.0%) than 11th-grade (10.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (5.1%), 11th-grade female (9.1%), and 12th-grade female (16.5%) than 9th-grade female (1.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (9.1%) and 12th-grade female (16.5%) than 10th-grade female (5.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (16.5%) than 11th-grade female (9.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (9.7%), 11th-grade male (12.2%), and 12th-grade male (19.5%) than 9th-grade male (6.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (12.2%) and 12th-grade male (19.5%) than 10th-grade male (9.7%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (19.5%) than 11th-grade male (12.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 9.1% of heterosexual students; 14.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 9.9% of not sure students had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (Supplementary Table 137). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (14.7%) than heterosexual (9.1%) and not sure (9.9%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (15.0%) than heterosexual (6.5%) and not sure (8.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (11.5%) than heterosexual female (6.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 17.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 28.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (students who had no sexual contact are excluded from these analyses) had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (Supplementary Table 137). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (28.6%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (17.7%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had

sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (30.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (12.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (22.1%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (12.5%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (18.7%–9.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons did not change significantly from 2015 (11.5%) to 2017 (9.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 32 states, the overall prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons ranged from 5.4% to 12.7% across state surveys (median: 8.8%) (Supplementary Table 138). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.9% to 14.8% (median: 9.5%).

Currently Sexually Active

Nationwide, 28.7% of students had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey (i.e., currently sexually active) (Supplementary Table 139). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among black male (34.6%) than black female (28.4%) students. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among black male (34.6%) than white male (27.6%) students. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among 10th-grade (24.9%), 11th-grade (35.3%), and 12th-grade (44.3%) than 9th-grade (12.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade (35.3%) and 12th-grade (44.3%) than 10th-grade (24.9%) students; higher among 12th-grade (44.3%) than 11th-grade (35.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (24.6%), 11th-grade female (35.8%), and 12th-grade female (45.1%) than 9th-grade female (11.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (35.8%) and 12th-grade female (45.1%) than 10th-grade female (24.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (45.1%) than 11th-grade female (35.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (25.3%), 11th-grade male (34.7%), and 12th-grade male (43.5%) than 9th-grade male (14.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (34.7%) and 12th-grade male (43.5%) than 10th-grade male (25.3%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (43.5%) than 11th-grade male (34.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 28.5% of heterosexual students; 33.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 19.8% of not sure students were currently sexually active (Supplementary Table 139). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among heterosexual (28.5%) and gay, lesbian, and bisexual (33.7%) than not sure (19.8%) students and higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (33.7%) than heterosexual (28.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (28.0%) and lesbian and bisexual (36.5%) than not sure (18.6%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual (36.5%) than heterosexual (28.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among lesbian and bisexual female (36.5%) than gay and bisexual male (26.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 56.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 55.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes were currently sexually active (students who had no sexual contact are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 139). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (58.0%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (48.0%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (37.5%–28.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of being currently sexually active. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of being currently sexually active decreased during 1991–2013 (37.5%–34.0%) and then decreased more rapidly during 2013–2017 (34.0%–28.7%). The prevalence of being currently sexually active did not change significantly from 2015 (30.1%) to 2017 (28.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 35 states, the overall prevalence of being currently sexually active ranged from 19.2% to 33.5% across state surveys (median: 26.3%) (Supplementary Table 140). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 15.4% to 35.6% (median: 25.0%).

Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 28.7% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 53.8% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 141). The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among male (61.3%) than female (46.9%) students; higher among white male (61.9%), black male (57.9%), and Hispanic male (62.4%) than white female (47.0%), black female (45.8%), and Hispanic female (47.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (61.1%), 10th-grade male (63.2%), 11th-grade male (63.1%), and 12th-grade male (59.1%) than 9th-grade female (46.8%), 10th-grade female (52.4%), 11th-grade female (50.0%), and 12th-grade female (41.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was

higher among 10th-grade (57.8%) and 11th-grade (56.3%) than 12th-grade (49.9%) students and higher among 10th-grade female (52.4%) and 11th-grade female (50.0%) than 12th-grade female (41.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 56.1% of heterosexual students; 39.9% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 44.1% of not sure students had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 141). The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among heterosexual (56.1%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (39.9%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (49.6%) than lesbian and bisexual (37.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (61.8%) than heterosexual female (49.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 56.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 39.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (male and female students who had no sexual contact and female students who had sexual contact with only females are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 141). The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (56.3%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (39.7%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (50.3%) than those who had sexual contact with both sexes (36.1%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (61.6%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (50.3%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear increase (46.2%–53.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse increased during 1991–2005 (46.2%–62.8%) and then decreased during 2005–2017 (62.8%–53.8%). The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2015 (56.9%) to 2017 (53.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 35 states, the overall prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students, ranged from 42.7% to 65.6% across state surveys (median: 54.4%) (Supplementary Table 142). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 45.0% to 64.5% (median: 56.3%).

Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 28.7% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 20.7% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 143). The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among 12th-grade female (31.4%) than 12th-grade male (22.8%) students. The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (27.1%) than black (13.2%) and Hispanic (12.1%) students, higher among white female (29.6%) than black female (11.2%) and Hispanic female (12.0%) students, and higher among white male (24.5%) than black male (15.1%) and Hispanic male (12.1%) students. The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (17.0%), 11th-grade (20.6%), and 12th-grade (27.2%) than 9th-grade (8.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade (27.2%) than 10th-grade (17.0%) and 11th-grade (20.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (17.4%), 11th-grade female (19.9%), and 12th-grade female (31.4%) than 9th-grade female (10.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (31.4%) than 10th-grade female (17.4%) and 11th-grade female (19.9%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (16.7%), 11th-grade male (21.5%), and 12th-grade male (22.8%) than 9th-grade male (7.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 21.7% of heterosexual students; 15.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 10.2% of not sure students had used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 143). The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among heterosexual (21.7%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (15.4%) and not sure (10.2%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (24.2%) than lesbian and bisexual (16.2%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (19.5%) than gay and bisexual (10.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (24.2%) than heterosexual male (19.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 21.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 17.0% of students who had sexual contact with both sexes had used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (students who had no sexual contact

and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 143).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear increase (20.8%–20.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students.** A significant quadratic trend also 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 1995–2017 (17.4%–20.7%). The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2015 (18.2%) to 2017 (20.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students, ranged from 14.1% to 34.8% across state surveys (median: 21.2%) (Supplementary Table 144). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 8.6% to 23.1% (median: 13.5%).

Used an IUD or Implant Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 28.7% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 4.1% reported that either they or their partner had used an intrauterine device (IUD) (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 145). The prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (5.3%) than male (2.7%) students; higher among white female (6.2%) and Hispanic female (4.4%) than white male (3.4%) and Hispanic male (0.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 12th-grade female (6.0%) than 12th-grade male (3.2%) students. The prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (4.9%) than Hispanic (2.2%) students and higher among white male (3.4%) than Hispanic male (0.1%) students. The prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse was higher among 12th-grade male (3.2%) than 9th-grade male (1.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 4.0% of heterosexual students; 4.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 6.2% of not sure students had used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 145). Among male students, the prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse was higher among heterosexual (2.6%) and not sure (13.0%) than gay and bisexual (0.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (5.5%) than heterosexual male (2.6%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual female (4.9%) than gay and bisexual male (0.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 4.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 5.9% of students who had sexual contact with both sexes had used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse (students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 145). The prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (5.4%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (2.7%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2013–2017, a significant linear increase (1.6%–4.1%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students. Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2015 (3.3%) to 2017 (4.1%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students, ranged from 1.9% to 13.3% across state surveys (median: 5.0%) (Supplementary Table 146). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.7% to 10.4% (median: 3.4%).

Used a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 28.7% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 4.7% reported that either they or their partner had used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 147). The prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (6.9%) than male (2.2%) students; higher among white female (8.1%), black female (8.6%), and Hispanic female (3.9%) than white male (2.4%), black male (3.4%), and Hispanic male (1.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade female (6.0%), 11th-grade female (7.5%), and 12th-grade female (7.3%) than 10th-grade male (0.9%), 11th-grade male (3.0%), and 12th-grade male (2.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control

ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (5.4%) and black (6.0%) than Hispanic (2.5%) students and higher among white female (8.1%) and black female (8.6%) than Hispanic female (3.9%) students. The prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among 11th-grade (5.4%) than 10th-grade (3.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 4.7% of heterosexual students; 5.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 2.4% of not sure students had used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 147). Among male students, the prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among heterosexual (2.3%) than gay and bisexual (0.0%) and not sure (0.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (7.3%) than heterosexual male (2.3%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual female (6.0%) than gay and bisexual male (0.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 4.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 5.2% of students who had sexual contact with both sexes had used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 147). The prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (7.3%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (2.2%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students, during 2013–2017 (4.7%–4.7%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2015 (5.3%) to 2017 (4.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students, ranged from 2.1% to 7.9% across state surveys (median: 4.7%) (Supplementary Table 148). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.0% to 9.3% (median: 3.3%).

Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 28.7% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 29.4% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills; an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 149). 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 (34.6%) than male (23.9%) students; higher among white female (43.9%) and Hispanic female (20.4%) than white male (30.3%) and Hispanic male (13.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (19.2%) and 12th-grade female (44.7%) than 9th-grade male (10.1%) and 12th-grade male (28.5%) 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 (37.4%) and black (22.5%) than Hispanic (16.8%) students, higher among white (37.4%) than black (22.5%) students, higher among white female (43.9%) than black female (23.7%) and Hispanic female (20.4%) students, higher among white male (30.3%) and black male (21.1%) than Hispanic male (13.4%) students, and higher among white male (30.3%) than black male (21.1%) 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 (24.1%), 11th-grade (30.4%), and 12th-grade (36.9%) than 9th-grade (14.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade (30.4%) and 12th-grade (36.9%) than 10th-grade (24.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade (36.9%) than 11th-grade (30.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (44.7%) than 9th-grade female (19.2%), 10th-grade female (28.5%), and 11th-grade female (32.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (32.8%) than 9th-grade female (19.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (19.6%), 11th-grade male (27.8%), and 12th-grade male (28.5%) than 9th-grade male (10.1%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (27.8%) and 12th-grade male (28.5%) than 10th-grade male (19.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 30.3% of heterosexual students; 24.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 18.8% of not sure students had used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse

(Supplementary Table 149). 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 heterosexual (30.3%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (24.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (37.0%) than lesbian and bisexual (27.2%) and not sure (19.6%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (24.5%) than gay and bisexual (10.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (37.0%) than heterosexual male (24.5%) students and higher among lesbian and bisexual female (27.2%) than gay and bisexual male (10.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 30.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 28.1% of students who had sexual contact with both sexes had used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 149). 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 students who had sexual contact with only males (36.8%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (24.6%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2013–2017, a significant linear increase (25.3%–29.4%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students. Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. 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 2015 (26.8%) to 2017 (29.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students, ranged from 20.9% to 50.2% across state surveys (median: 33.1%) (Supplementary Table 150). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 14.0% to 36.3% (median: 21.5%).

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

Among the 28.7% 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 (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy (Supplementary Table 151). 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 (11.6%) than black (6.4%) and Hispanic (4.2%) students, higher among white female (12.2%) than black female (6.0%) and Hispanic female (3.8%) students, and higher among white male (10.9%) than Hispanic male (4.5%) 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 male (10.2%) than 9th-grade male (4.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 9.6% of heterosexual students; 4.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 3.7% of not sure students had 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 (Supplementary Table 151). 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 heterosexual (9.6%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (4.4%) and not sure (3.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (10.2%) than lesbian and bisexual (4.3%) and not sure (2.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 9.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 5.1% of students who had sexual contact with both sexes had 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 (students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 151). 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 students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (9.5%) than students who had sexual contact with both sexes (5.1%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (10.1%) than those who had sexual contact with both sexes (4.6%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall 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, among currently sexually active students, during 2013–2017 (8.8%–8.8%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. 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 2015 (8.8%) to 2017 (8.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall 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, among currently sexually active students, ranged from 5.5% to 18.9% across state surveys (median: 11.2%) (Supplementary Table 152). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.5% to 10.7% (median: 6.6%).

Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy

Among the 28.7% 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 (Supplementary Table 153). The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy was higher among female (16.7%) than male (10.5%) students; higher among black female (25.5%) than black male (10.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade female (27.6%) and 11th-grade female (15.4%) than 9th-grade male (13.8%) and 11th-grade male (7.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy was higher among black (17.8%) and Hispanic (19.0%) than white (10.0%) students, higher among black female (25.5%) and Hispanic female (22.0%) than white female (11.8%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (16.1%) than white male (7.7%) students. The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy was higher among 9th-grade (20.1%) than 11th-grade (11.5%) and 12th-grade (12.3%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (27.6%) than 11th-grade female (15.4%) and 12th-grade female (13.7%) students, and higher among 9th-grade male (13.8%) than 11th-grade male (7.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 11.5% of heterosexual students; 27.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 25.0% of not sure students had not used any method to prevent pregnancy (Supplementary Table 153). The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (27.4%) and not sure (25.0%) than heterosexual (11.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (27.8%) than heterosexual (13.7%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (25.9%) than heterosexual (9.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (13.7%) than heterosexual male (9.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 11.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 20.8% of students who had sexual contact with both sexes had not used any method to prevent pregnancy (students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 153). The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy was higher among students who had sexual contact with both sexes (20.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (11.5%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with both sexes (22.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (13.8%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (13.8%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (9.5%) and higher among female students who had sexual contact with both sexes (22.6%) than male students who had sexual contact with both sexes (10.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (16.5%–13.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy, among currently sexually active students. 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 2007–2017 (12.2%–13.8%). The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy did not change significantly from 2015 (13.8%) to 2017 (13.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of not

having used any method to prevent pregnancy, among currently sexually active students, ranged from 6.6% to 23.1% across state surveys (median: 13.3%) (Supplementary Table 154). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 12.6% to 27.1% (median: 18.7%).

Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 28.7% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 18.8% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 155). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among male (21.6%) than female (15.9%) students; higher among Hispanic male (22.6%) than Hispanic female (12.6%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (25.6%) and 12th-grade male (23.3%) than 10th-grade female (14.1%) and 12th-grade female (17.5%), respectively. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among white female (16.6%) than Hispanic female (12.6%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (19.7%) and 12th-grade (20.3%) than 11th-grade (14.2%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (17.5%) than 11th-grade female (13.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (24.2%), 10th-grade male (25.6%), and 12th-grade male (23.3%) than 11th-grade male (14.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 18.0% of heterosexual students; 20.3% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 34.6% of not sure students had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (Supplementary Table 155). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among not sure (34.6%) than heterosexual (18.0%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (20.2%) and not sure (30.7%) than heterosexual (14.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (21.3%) than heterosexual female (14.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 17.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and 24.8% of students who had sexual contact with both sexes had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (students who had no sexual contact are excluded from these analyses) (Supplementary Table 155). Among female students, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (26.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (13.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (21.7%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (13.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear decrease (21.6%–18.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students. A significant quadratic trend also 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 1999–2017 (24.8%–18.8%). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2015 (20.6%) to 2017 (18.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 35 states, the overall prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students, ranged from 13.7% to 22.8% across state surveys (median: 18.2%) (Supplementary Table 156). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 11.6% to 24.1% (median: 19.1%).

Ever Been Tested for HIV

Nationwide, 9.3% of students had ever been tested for HIV, not counting tests done if they donated blood (Supplementary Table 157). The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV was higher among female (10.5%) than male (8.1%) students, higher among Hispanic female (10.1%) than Hispanic male (7.7%) students, and higher among 12th-grade female (15.8%) than 12th-grade male (10.2%) students. The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV was higher among black (15.2%) than white (7.9%) and Hispanic (8.9%) students, higher among black female (16.6%) than white female (8.8%) and Hispanic female (10.1%) students, and higher among black male (13.7%) than white male (6.9%) and Hispanic male (7.7%) students. The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV was higher among 10th-grade (8.2%), 11th-grade (10.3%), and 12th-grade (13.2%) than 9th-grade (6.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade (10.3%) and 12th-grade (13.2%) than 10th-grade (8.2%) students; higher among 12th-grade (13.2%) than 11th-grade (10.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (11.6%) and 12th-grade female (15.8%) than 9th-grade female (6.6%) and 10th-grade female (8.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (15.8%) than 11th-grade female (11.6%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (9.0%) and 12th-grade male (10.2%) than 9th-grade male (5.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 9.1% of heterosexual students; 14.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 7.4% of not sure students had ever been tested for HIV (Supplementary Table 157). The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (14.0%) than heterosexual (9.1%) and not sure (7.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (14.7%) than heterosexual (10.5%) and not sure (6.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (10.5%) than heterosexual male (7.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 13.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 20.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 3.6% of students who had no sexual contact had ever been tested for HIV (Supplementary Table 157). The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (13.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (20.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (3.6%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (20.2%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (13.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (15.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (22.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (4.4%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (22.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (15.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (11.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (15.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (2.7%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (15.6%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (11.3%), higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (22.0%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (15.1%), and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (4.4%) than male students who had no sexual contact (2.7%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2005–2017, a significant linear decrease (11.9%–9.3%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having been tested for HIV did not change significantly during 2005–2013 (11.9%–12.9%) and then decreased during 2013–2017 (12.9%–9.3%). The prevalence of having been tested for HIV did not change significantly from 2015 (10.2%) to 2017 (9.3%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 29 states, the overall prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV ranged from 8.2% to 23.8% across state surveys (median: 12.0%) (Supplementary Table 158). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 10.2% to 37.2% (median: 18.0%).

Dietary Behaviors

Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices

Nationwide, 5.6% of students had not eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices (e.g., orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks) during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 159). The prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices was higher among male (7.2%) than female (4.0%) students; higher among white male (7.1%), black male (9.5%), and Hispanic male (6.3%) than white female (4.1%), black female (4.4%), and Hispanic female (3.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (8.5%), 10th-grade male (6.4%), 11th-grade male (6.2%), and 12th-grade male (7.2%) than 9th-grade female (3.8%), 10th-grade female (4.4%), 11th-grade female (3.7%), and 12th-grade female (3.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices was higher among black (7.0%) than white (5.5%) and Hispanic (5.0%) students and higher among black male (9.5%) than Hispanic male (6.3%) students. The prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices was higher among 9th-grade (6.1%) than 11th-grade (4.9%) students and higher among 9th-grade male (8.5%) than 11th-grade male (6.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 5.6% of heterosexual students; 4.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 8.9% of not sure students had not eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices (Supplementary Table 159). The prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices was higher among not sure (8.9%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (4.4%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (7.0%) than heterosexual female (4.1%) students, higher among gay and bisexual male (7.5%) than lesbian and bisexual female (3.2%) students, and higher among not sure male (12.8%) than not sure female (5.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 4.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 4.6% of students who

had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 5.8% of students who had no sexual contact had not eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices (Supplementary Table 159). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (7.5%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (5.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (5.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (3.1%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (8.9%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (3.1%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (7.5%) than female students who had no sexual contact (4.2%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices during 1999–2017 (5.4%–5.6%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices did not change significantly from 2015 (5.2%) to 2017 (5.6%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 37 states, the overall prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices ranged from 4.9% to 13.0% across state surveys (median: 7.5%) (Supplementary Table 160). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 3.8% to 12.1% (median: 8.1%).

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

Nationwide, 60.8% of students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices (e.g., orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks) one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 161). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day was higher among male (63.3%) than female (58.2%) students; higher among white male (62.6%) and Hispanic male (65.3%) than white female (56.7%) and Hispanic female (59.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (63.7%) and 12th-grade male (63.6%) than 10th-grade female (56.7%) and 12th-grade female (56.6%) students, respectively.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 61.6% of heterosexual students; 56.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 56.2% of not sure students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 161). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day was higher among heterosexual (61.6%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (56.5%) and not sure (56.2%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (59.4%) than not sure (53.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (63.5%) than heterosexual female (59.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 63.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 59.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 60.6% of students who had no sexual contact had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 161). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (63.0%) than students who had no sexual contact (60.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (67.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (60.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (67.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (57.5%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day during 1999–2017 (62.6%–60.8%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (63.3%) to 2017 (60.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 37 states, the overall prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day ranged from 48.1% to 64.9% across state surveys (median: 57.4%) (Supplementary Table 162). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 48.3% to 61.2% (median: 53.8%).

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

Nationwide, 31.3% of students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices (e.g., orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks) two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 163). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among male (33.8%) than female (28.8%) students; higher among white male (31.5%), black male (40.1%), and Hispanic male (36.2%) than white female (27.4%), black female (33.6%), and Hispanic female (29.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (37.6%) and 12th-grade male (33.6%) than 10th-grade female (26.4%) and 12th-grade female (28.4%) students, respectively.

The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among black (36.8%) and Hispanic (33.0%) than white (29.4%) students, higher among black female (33.6%) than white female (27.4%) students, and higher among black male (40.1%) than white male (31.5%) students. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among 9th-grade female (30.3%) than 10th-grade female (26.4%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (37.6%) than 11th-grade male (30.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 32.3% of heterosexual students; 26.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 29.1% of not sure students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 163). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among heterosexual (32.3%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (26.2%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (30.2%) than lesbian and bisexual (25.4%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (34.0%) than gay and bisexual (27.4%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (34.0%) than heterosexual female (30.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 33.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 32.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 30.3% of students who had no sexual contact had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 163). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (33.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (30.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (37.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (30.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (37.9%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (28.2%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during 1999–2017 (34.8%–31.3%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (31.5%) to 2017 (31.3%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 37 states, the overall prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day ranged from 20.3% to 33.3% across state surveys (median: 27.5%) (Supplementary Table 164). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 23.3% to 34.0% (median: 27.8%).

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

Nationwide, 18.8% of students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices (e.g., orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks) three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 165). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day was higher among male (21.8%) than female (15.9%) students; higher among white male (19.2%), black male (29.2%), and Hispanic male (24.6%) than white female (13.3%), black female (22.3%), and Hispanic female (18.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (20.9%), 10th-grade male (24.9%), 11th-grade male (20.1%), and 12th-grade male (20.9%) than 9th-grade female (17.0%), 10th-grade female (15.6%), 11th-grade female (16.1%), and 12th-grade female (14.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day was higher among black (25.7%) and Hispanic (21.7%) than white (16.1%) students, higher among black (25.7%) than Hispanic (21.7%) students, higher among black female (22.3%) and Hispanic female (18.6%) than white female (13.3%) students, higher among black female (22.3%) than Hispanic female (18.6%) students, higher among black male (29.2%) and Hispanic male (24.6%) than white male (19.2%) students, and higher among black male (29.2%) than Hispanic male (24.6%) students. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day was higher among 10th-grade (20.2%) than 11th-grade (18.1%) and 12th-grade (17.6%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (24.9%) than 9th-grade male (20.9%) and 11th-grade male (20.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 19.6% of heterosexual students; 15.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 17.9% of not sure students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 165). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day was higher among heterosexual (19.6%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (15.2%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (22.1%) than heterosexual female (16.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 21.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 19.9% of students

who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 16.9% of students who had no sexual contact had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 165). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (21.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (16.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (25.9%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (25.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (17.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (25.9%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (16.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear decrease (24.9%–18.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (20.0%) to 2017 (18.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 37 states, the overall prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day ranged from 12.0% to 20.2% across state surveys (median: 15.8%) (Supplementary Table 166). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 14.8% to 22.8% (median: 17.7%).

Did Not Eat Vegetables

Nationwide, 7.2% of students had not eaten vegetables (green salad, potatoes [not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables) during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 167). The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables was higher among male (8.9%) than female (5.5%) students; higher among white male (6.9%), black male (14.9%), and Hispanic male (11.1%) than white female (3.8%), black female (10.6%), and Hispanic female (7.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (10.5%), 10th-grade male (8.3%), 11th-grade male (7.8%), and 12th-grade male (8.8%) than 9th-grade female (6.2%), 10th-grade female (5.5%), 11th-grade female (5.6%), and 12th-grade female (4.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables was higher among black (12.7%) and Hispanic (9.2%) than white (5.3%) students, higher among black (12.7%) than Hispanic (9.2%) students, higher among black female (10.6%) and Hispanic female (7.2%) than white female (3.8%) students, higher among black female (10.6%) than Hispanic female (7.2%) students, higher among black male (14.9%) and Hispanic male (11.1%) than white male (6.9%) students, and higher among black male (14.9%) than Hispanic male (11.1%) students. The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables was higher among 9th-grade (8.3%) than 11th-grade (6.7%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (6.2%) than 12th-grade female (4.5%) students, and higher among 9th-grade male (10.5%) than 11th-grade male (7.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 7.5% of heterosexual students; 6.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 7.7% of not sure students had not eaten vegetables (Supplementary Table 167). The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables was higher among heterosexual male (9.1%) than heterosexual female (5.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 6.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 5.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 7.4% of students who had no sexual contact had not eaten vegetables (Supplementary Table 167). The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (8.2%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (5.4%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (9.1%) than female students who had no sexual contact (5.8%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear increase (4.2%–7.2%) occurred in the overall prevalence of not having eaten vegetables. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables did not change significantly from 2015 (6.7%) to 2017 (7.2%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of not having eaten vegetables ranged from 4.5% to 16.5% across state surveys (median: 7.7%) (Supplementary Table 168). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.1% to 15.8% (median: 11.8%).

Ate Vegetables One or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 59.4% of students had eaten vegetables (green salad, potatoes [not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables) one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 169). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day was higher among white (62.8%) and Hispanic (56.1%) than black (49.4%) students, higher among white (62.8%) than Hispanic (56.1%) students, higher among white female (64.0%) and Hispanic female (55.2%) than black female (47.4%) students, higher among white female (64.0%) than Hispanic female (55.2%) students, higher

among white male (61.5%) and Hispanic male (56.9%) than black male (51.5%) students, and higher among white male (61.5%) than Hispanic male (56.9%) students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day was higher among 10th-grade (60.8%), 11th-grade (60.4%), and 12th-grade (60.8%) than 9th-grade (56.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (62.0%) than 9th-grade female (56.0%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (61.1%) and 11th-grade male (61.7%) than 9th-grade male (55.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 58.9% of heterosexual students; 58.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 66.0% of not sure students had eaten vegetables one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 169). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day was higher among not sure (66.0%) than heterosexual (58.9%) and gay, lesbian, and bisexual (58.6%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among not sure (69.9%) than heterosexual (58.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 59.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 64.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 58.6% of students who had no sexual contact had eaten vegetables one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 169). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (64.7%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (59.9%) and students who had no sexual contact (58.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (61.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (70.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (57.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (70.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (61.0%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (70.7%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (62.7%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear decrease (64.5%–59.4%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (61.0%) to 2017 (59.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day ranged from 46.7% to 71.2% across state surveys (median: 57.6%) (Supplementary Table 170). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 45.6% to 58.2% (median: 50.1%).

Ate Vegetables Two or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 26.6% of students had eaten vegetables (green salad, potatoes [not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables) two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 171). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day was higher among male (28.7%) than female (24.5%) students; higher among black male (27.4%) and Hispanic male (28.6%) than black female (20.8%) and Hispanic female (23.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (30.5%) than 10th-grade female (24.3%) students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day was higher among white female (25.8%) than black female (20.8%) students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day was higher among 10th-grade (27.3%), 11th-grade (27.5%), and 12th-grade (27.7%) than 9th-grade (24.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (25.8%) than 9th-grade female (22.3%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (30.5%) than 9th-grade male (25.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 26.5% of heterosexual students; 26.3% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 29.2% of not sure students had eaten vegetables two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 171). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day was higher among heterosexual male (27.8%) than heterosexual female (24.9%) students, higher among gay and bisexual male (33.1%) than lesbian and bisexual female (23.9%) students, and higher among not sure male (38.0%) than not sure female (23.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 27.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 32.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 24.9% of students who had no sexual contact had eaten vegetables two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 171). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (27.6%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (32.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (24.9%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (32.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (27.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes

(28.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (24.2%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (30.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (44.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (25.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (44.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (30.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (30.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (24.2%) and higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (44.8%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (28.9%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day during 1999–2017 (28.5%–26.6%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (28.0%) to 2017 (26.6%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day ranged from 18.3% to 35.1% across state surveys (median: 24.7%) (Supplementary Table 172). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 18.6% to 25.9% (median: 21.2%).

Ate Vegetables Three or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 13.9% of students had eaten vegetables (green salad, potatoes [not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables) three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 173). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among male (15.9%) than female (12.1%) students; higher among white male (14.4%), black male (19.3%), and Hispanic male (16.2%) than white female (11.4%), black female (12.0%), and Hispanic female (12.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (17.6%) and 12th-grade male (16.4%) than 10th-grade female (11.0%) and 12th-grade female (13.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among black (15.6%) than white (12.8%) students and higher among black male (19.3%) than white male (14.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 13.8% of heterosexual students; 14.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 17.4% of not sure students had eaten vegetables three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 173). Among male students, the prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among gay and bisexual (22.4%) and not sure (25.2%) than heterosexual (15.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (15.1%) than heterosexual female (12.4%) students, higher among gay and bisexual male (22.4%) than lesbian and bisexual female (12.1%) students, and higher among not sure male (25.2%) than not sure female (12.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 15.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 19.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 12.1% of students who had no sexual contact had eaten vegetables three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 173). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (15.2%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.7%) than students who had no sexual contact (12.1%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.7%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (15.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (16.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (12.4%) and those who had no sexual contact (11.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (17.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (28.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (12.6%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (28.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (17.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (17.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (12.4%) and higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (28.1%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (16.8%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day during 1999–2017 (14.0%–13.9%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (14.8%) to 2017 (13.9%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day ranged from 9.0% to 18.1% across state surveys (median: 12.3%) (Supplementary Table 174). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 9.4% to 14.8% (median: 11.8%).

Did Not Drink Milk

Nationwide, 26.7% of students had not drunk milk during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 175). The prevalence of not having drunk milk was higher among female (33.7%) than male (19.4%) students; higher among white female (31.9%), black female (50.3%), and Hispanic female (27.4%) than white male (18.1%), black male (31.2%), and Hispanic male (15.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (30.2%), 10th-grade female (33.7%), 11th-grade female (34.0%), and 12th-grade female (37.1%) than 9th-grade male (21.1%), 10th-grade male (15.9%), 11th-grade male (20.0%), and 12th-grade male (20.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having drunk milk was higher among white (25.3%) and black (40.9%) than Hispanic (21.4%) students, higher among black (40.9%) than white (25.3%) students, higher among white female (31.9%) and black female (50.3%) than Hispanic female (27.4%) students, higher among black female (50.3%) than white female (31.9%) students, and higher among black male (31.2%) than white male (18.1%) and Hispanic male (15.7%) students. The prevalence of not having drunk milk was higher among 12th-grade (29.1%) than 9th-grade (25.7%) and 10th-grade (25.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (37.1%) than 9th-grade female (30.2%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (21.1%), 11th-grade male (20.0%), and 12th-grade male (20.6%) than 10th-grade male (15.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 25.9% of heterosexual students; 32.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 31.8% of not sure students had not drunk milk (Supplementary Table 175). The prevalence of not having drunk milk was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (32.4%) and not sure (31.8%) than heterosexual (25.9%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (29.0%) than heterosexual (18.9%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (34.1%) than heterosexual male (18.9%) students and higher among not sure female (36.8%) than not sure male (21.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 27.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 31.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 25.8% of students who had no sexual contact had not drunk milk (Supplementary Table 175). The prevalence of not having drunk milk was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (31.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (27.1%) and students who had no sexual contact (25.8%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (35.7%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (19.9%), higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (36.2%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (19.3%), and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (32.8%) than male students who had no sexual contact (18.2%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear increase (17.0%–26.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of not having drunk milk. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of not having drunk milk increased during 1999–2013 (17.0%–19.4%) and then increased more rapidly during 2013–2017 (19.4%–26.7%). The prevalence of not having drunk milk also increased from 2015 (21.5%) to 2017 (26.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 27 states, the overall prevalence of not having drunk milk ranged from 14.9% to 37.3% across state surveys (median: 25.1%) (Supplementary Table 176). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 25.3% to 43.5% (median: 30.9%).

Drank One or More Glasses of Milk per Day

Nationwide, 31.3% of students had drunk one or more glasses of milk per day (counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass) during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 177). The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day was higher among male (40.4%) than female (22.5%) students; higher among white male (44.5%), black male (28.7%), and Hispanic male (38.8%) than white female (24.4%), black female (16.9%), and Hispanic female (23.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (42.5%), 10th-grade male (42.3%), 11th-grade male (39.2%), and 12th-grade male (37.3%) than 9th-grade female (24.2%), 10th-grade female (24.5%), 11th-grade female (21.5%), and 12th-grade female (19.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day was higher among white (34.0%) and Hispanic (31.1%) than black (22.7%) students, higher among white female (24.4%) and Hispanic female (23.1%) than black female (16.9%) students, higher among white male (44.5%) and Hispanic male (38.8%) than black male (28.7%) students, and higher among white male (44.5%) than Hispanic male (38.8%) students. The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day was higher among 9th-grade (33.2%) and 10th-grade (33.2%) than 12th-grade (28.0%) students, higher among 10th-grade (33.2%) than

11th-grade (30.2%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (24.2%) and 10th-grade female (24.5%) than 12th-grade female (19.2%) students, higher among 10th-grade female (24.5%) than 11th-grade female (21.5%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (42.3%) than 12th-grade male (37.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 32.1% of heterosexual students; 23.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 28.3% of not sure students had drunk one or more glasses of milk per day (Supplementary Table 177). The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day was higher among heterosexual (32.1%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (23.5%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (40.8%) than gay and bisexual (28.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (40.8%) than heterosexual female (22.0%) students and higher among not sure male (40.1%) than not sure female (21.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 30.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 25.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 32.6% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk one or more glasses of milk per day (Supplementary Table 177). The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (30.7%) and students who had no sexual contact (32.6%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (25.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (24.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (20.1%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (39.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (20.1%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (37.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (20.8%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (41.9%) than female students who had no sexual contact (24.1%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear decrease (47.1%–31.3%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day decreased during 1999–2013 (47.1%–40.3%) and then decreased more rapidly during 2013–2017 (40.3%–31.3%). The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day decreased from 2015 (37.5%) to 2017 (31.3%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 27 states, the overall prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day ranged from 19.8% to 48.3% across state surveys (median: 28.9%) (Supplementary Table 178). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 15.5% to 32.8% (median: 22.8%).

Drank Two or More Glasses of Milk per Day

Nationwide, 17.5% of students had drunk two or more glasses of milk per day (counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass) during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 179). The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day was higher among male (24.7%) than female (10.6%) students; higher among white male (28.2%), black male (17.1%), and Hispanic male (21.9%) than white female (11.4%), black female (9.2%), and Hispanic female (11.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (26.5%), 10th-grade male (25.5%), 11th-grade male (24.2%), and 12th-grade male (22.0%) than 9th-grade female (12.5%), 10th-grade female (11.1%), 11th-grade female (10.1%), and 12th-grade female (8.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day was higher among white (19.4%) and Hispanic (16.6%) than black (13.1%) students, higher among white male (28.2%) and Hispanic male (21.9%) than black male (17.1%) students, and higher among white male (28.2%) than Hispanic male (21.9%) students. The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day was higher among 9th-grade (19.4%) and 10th-grade (18.2%) than 12th-grade (15.0%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (12.5%) than 12th-grade female (8.4%) students, and higher among 9th-grade male (26.5%) than 12th-grade male (22.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 17.8% of heterosexual students; 14.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 17.9% of not sure students had drunk two or more glasses of milk per day (Supplementary Table 179). The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day was higher among heterosexual (17.8%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (14.6%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (24.5%) than heterosexual female (10.0%) students, higher among gay and bisexual male (21.3%) than lesbian and bisexual female (12.3%) students, and higher among not sure male (27.3%) than not sure female (12.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 17.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 14.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both

sexes, and 17.6% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk two or more glasses of milk per day (Supplementary Table 179). The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (24.9%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (9.6%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (26.1%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (10.8%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (24.3%) than female students who had no sexual contact (11.5%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear decrease (33.6%–17.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day decreased during 1999–2013 (33.6%–25.9%) and then decreased more rapidly during 2013–2017 (25.9%–17.5%). The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day decreased from 2015 (22.4%) to 2017 (17.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 27 states, the overall prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day ranged from 10.9% to 33.9% across state surveys (median: 16.7%) (Supplementary Table 180). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.8% to 17.3% (median: 12.0%).

Drank Three or More Glasses of Milk per Day

Nationwide, 7.9% of students had drunk three or more glasses of milk per day (counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass) during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 181). The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among male (11.8%) than female (4.1%) students; higher among white male (13.8%), black male (8.8%), and Hispanic male (9.6%) than white female (4.4%), black female (3.5%), and Hispanic female (4.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (13.1%), 10th-grade male (12.4%), 11th-grade male (12.2%), and 12th-grade male (9.2%) than 9th-grade female (4.4%), 10th-grade female (4.7%), 11th-grade female (3.6%), and 12th-grade female (3.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among white (8.9%) than black (6.2%) students and higher among white male (13.8%) than black male (8.8%) and Hispanic male (9.6%) students. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among 9th-grade (8.7%) and 10th-grade (8.5%) than 12th-grade (6.3%) students and higher among 9th-grade male (13.1%) than 12th-grade male (9.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 7.9% of heterosexual students; 6.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 8.9% of not sure students had drunk three or more glasses of milk per day (Supplementary Table 181). The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among heterosexual male (11.8%) than heterosexual female (3.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 8.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 9.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 7.3% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk three or more glasses of milk per day (Supplementary Table 181). Among female students, the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (7.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (3.6%) and those who had no sexual contact (3.7%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (12.1%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (3.6%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (11.2%) than female students who had no sexual contact (3.7%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear decrease (18.0%–7.9%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day decreased during 1999–2013 (18.0%–12.5%) and then decreased more rapidly during 2013–2017 (12.5%–7.9%). The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day decreased from 2015 (10.2%) to 2017 (7.9%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 27 states, the overall prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day ranged from 4.8% to 16.1% across state surveys (median: 8.5%) (Supplementary Table 182). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 3.2% to 7.6% (median: 5.5%).

Did Not Drink Soda or Pop

Nationwide, 27.8% of students had not drunk soda or pop (e.g., Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop) during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 183). The prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop was higher among female (31.4%) than male (24.0%) students; higher among white female (32.9%) than white male (22.7%) students; and higher among 9th-grade female (30.9%), 10th-grade female (30.3%), 11th-grade female (31.7%), and

12th-grade female (32.9%) than 9th-grade male (23.2%), 10th-grade male (22.9%), 11th-grade male (25.1%), and 12th-grade male (25.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop was higher among white female (32.9%) than black female (25.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 27.0% of heterosexual students; 26.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 30.3% of not sure students had not drunk soda or pop (Supplementary Table 183). Among female students, the prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop was higher among heterosexual (30.7%) and not sure (35.3%) than lesbian and bisexual (26.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (30.7%) than heterosexual male (23.7%) students and higher among not sure female (35.3%) than not sure male (23.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 24.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 24.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 30.0% of students who had no sexual contact had not drunk soda or pop (Supplementary Table 183). The prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop was higher among students who had no sexual contact (30.0%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (24.0%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (24.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (33.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (27.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (25.0%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (26.1%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (21.0%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (27.6%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (21.0%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (33.6%) than male students who had no sexual contact (26.1%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2007–2017, a significant linear increase (18.6%–27.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop did not change significantly from 2015 (26.2%) to 2017 (27.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop ranged from 21.4% to 38.2% across state surveys (median: 29.1%) (Supplementary Table 184). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 21.4% to 36.1% (median: 29.9%).

Drank Soda or Pop One or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 18.7% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (e.g., Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop) one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 185). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day was higher among male (22.3%) than female (15.4%) students; higher among white male (24.0%) and Hispanic male (19.9%) than white female (15.5%) and Hispanic female (14.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (21.5%), 10th-grade male (23.5%), 11th-grade male (21.0%), and 12th-grade male (22.9%) than 9th-grade female (14.3%), 10th-grade female (15.6%), 11th-grade female (15.0%), and 12th-grade female (16.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day was higher among black (21.5%) than Hispanic (17.0%) students, higher among black female (19.8%) than Hispanic female (14.0%) students, and higher among white male (24.0%) than Hispanic male (19.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 19.1% of heterosexual students; 21.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 20.0% of not sure students had drunk soda or pop one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 185). Among female students, the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day was higher among lesbian and bisexual (19.9%) than heterosexual (15.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (22.4%) than heterosexual female (15.3%) students and higher among not sure male (28.0%) than not sure female (13.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 23.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 25.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 14.6% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk soda or pop one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 185). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (23.9%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (25.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (14.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (19.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (22.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (12.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (27.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (32.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (17.0%). The

prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (27.8%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (19.1%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (17.0%) than female students who had no sexual contact (12.4%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2007–2017, a significant linear decrease (33.8%–18.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (20.4%) to 2017 (18.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day ranged from 10.2% to 32.0% across state surveys (median: 16.4%) (Supplementary Table 186). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 9.4% to 23.4% (median: 15.1%).

Drank Soda or Pop Two or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 12.5% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (e.g., Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop) two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 187). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day was higher among male (15.0%) than female (10.0%) students; higher among white male (16.1%) and Hispanic male (12.8%) than white female (9.4%) and Hispanic female (8.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (14.2%), 10th-grade male (16.5%), 11th-grade male (13.5%), and 12th-grade male (15.9%) than 9th-grade female (9.6%), 10th-grade female (10.1%), 11th-grade female (9.2%), and 12th-grade female (10.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day was higher among black (16.6%) than white (12.7%) and Hispanic (10.8%) students, higher among black female (16.2%) than white female (9.4%) and Hispanic female (8.8%) students, and higher among white male (16.1%) and black male (17.0%) than Hispanic male (12.8%) students. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day was higher among 10th-grade (13.2%) and 12th-grade (13.3%) than 11th-grade (11.3%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (16.5%) than 11th-grade male (13.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 12.5% of heterosexual students; 15.8% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 14.2% of not sure students had drunk soda or pop two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 187). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (15.8%) than heterosexual (12.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (15.3%) than heterosexual (9.6%) and not sure (7.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (15.0%) than heterosexual female (9.6%) students and higher among not sure male (23.3%) than not sure female (7.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 15.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 19.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 9.2% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk soda or pop two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 187). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (15.8%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (9.2%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (15.8%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (11.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (18.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (7.9%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (18.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (11.5%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (19.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (22.4%) than those who had no sexual contact (10.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (19.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (11.5%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (10.5%) than female students who had no sexual contact (7.9%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2007–2017, a significant linear decrease (24.4%–12.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (13.0%) to 2017 (12.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day ranged from 5.9% to 21.1% across state surveys (median: 9.7%) (Supplementary Table 188). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.8% to 16.6% (median: 9.7%).

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 (e.g., Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop) three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 189). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day was higher among male (8.7%) than female (5.5%) students; higher among white male (9.3%) and Hispanic male (7.3%) than white female (5.4%) and Hispanic female (4.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (8.2%), 10th-grade male (9.6%), and 11th-grade male (7.5%) than 9th-grade female (5.3%), 10th-grade female (5.2%), and 11th-grade female (5.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day was higher among black (9.9%) than white (7.3%) and Hispanic (5.8%) students, higher among black female (8.8%) than white female (5.4%) and Hispanic female (4.2%) students, and higher among black male (11.1%) than Hispanic male (7.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 7.1% of heterosexual students; 8.3% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 9.7% of not sure students had drunk soda or pop three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 189). Among female students, the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day was higher among lesbian and bisexual (8.2%) than heterosexual (5.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (8.7%) than heterosexual female (5.3%) students and higher among not sure male (15.1%) than not sure female (5.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 9.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 11.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 5.0% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk soda or pop three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 189). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (9.3%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (11.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (5.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (6.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (10.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (4.2%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (10.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (6.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (11.8%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (14.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (5.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (11.8%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (6.3%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2007–2017, a significant linear decrease (14.4%–7.1%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (7.1%) to 2017 (7.1%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 36 states, the overall prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day ranged from 2.5% to 12.0% across state surveys (median: 5.1%) (Supplementary Table 190). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.2% to 10.5% (median: 6.0%).

Did Not Drink a Sports Drink

Nationwide, 47.7% of students had not drunk a sports drink (e.g., Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2) during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 191). The prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was higher among female (57.7%) than male (37.3%) students; higher among white female (62.2%), black female (49.5%), and Hispanic female (47.5%) than white male (39.4%), black male (28.9%), and Hispanic male (33.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (53.9%), 10th-grade female (57.2%), 11th-grade female (58.7%), and 12th-grade female (61.6%) than 9th-grade male (36.0%), 10th-grade male (37.9%), 11th-grade male (36.3%), and 12th-grade male (39.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was higher among white (51.3%) than black (39.4%) and Hispanic (40.4%) students, higher among white female (62.2%) than black female (49.5%) and Hispanic female (47.5%) students, higher among white male (39.4%) and Hispanic male (33.7%) than black male (28.9%) students, and higher among white male (39.4%) than Hispanic male (33.7%) students. The prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was higher among 12th-grade (50.7%) than 9th-grade (45.0%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (58.7%) and 12th-grade female (61.6%) than 9th-grade female (53.9%) students, and higher among 12th-grade female (61.6%) than 10th-grade female (57.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 44.7% of heterosexual students; 59.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 57.5% of

not sure students had not drunk a sports drink (Supplementary Table 191). The prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (59.4%) and not sure (57.5%) than heterosexual (44.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among not sure (67.6%) than heterosexual (55.2%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (62.6%) than heterosexual (35.6%) and not sure (42.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (55.2%) than heterosexual male (35.6%) students and higher among not sure female (67.6%) than not sure male (42.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 38.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 50.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 54.2% of students who had no sexual contact had not drunk a sports drink (Supplementary Table 191). The prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (50.8%) and students who had no sexual contact (54.2%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (38.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (61.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (51.6%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (52.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (47.0%) and those who had no sexual contact (46.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (27.9%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (51.6%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (27.9%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (61.7%) than male students who had no sexual contact (46.2%).

The question measuring the prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink increased from 2015 (42.4%) to 2017 (47.7%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. 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 a Sports Drink One or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 12.4% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (e.g., Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2) one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 192). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day was higher among male (16.9%) than female (8.2%) students; higher among white male (15.4%), black male (27.6%), and Hispanic male (17.3%) than white female (6.3%), black female (14.8%), and Hispanic female (9.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (16.7%), 10th-grade male (18.7%), 11th-grade male (14.8%), and 12th-grade male (17.1%) than 9th-grade female (9.5%), 10th-grade female (7.9%), 11th-grade female (7.7%), and 12th-grade female (7.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day was higher among black (21.1%) and Hispanic (13.5%) than white (10.7%) students, higher among black (21.1%) than Hispanic (13.5%) students, higher among black female (14.8%) and Hispanic female (9.4%) than white female (6.3%) students, higher among black female (14.8%) than Hispanic female (9.4%) students, and higher among black male (27.6%) than white male (15.4%) and Hispanic male (17.3%) students. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day was higher among 10th-grade male (18.7%) than 11th-grade male (14.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 13.2% of heterosexual students; 9.3% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 11.1% of not sure students had drunk a sports drink one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 192). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day was higher among heterosexual (13.2%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (9.3%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (17.2%) than gay and bisexual (12.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (17.2%) than heterosexual female (8.6%) students and higher among not sure male (18.3%) than not sure female (5.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 16.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 12.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 8.9% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk a sports drink one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 192). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (16.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (12.5%) and students who had no sexual contact (8.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (10.3%) than those

who had no sexual contact (6.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (22.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (20.9%) than those who had no sexual contact (11.3%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (22.3%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (10.3%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (20.9%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (9.6%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (11.3%) than female students who had no sexual contact (6.6%).

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. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (13.8%) to 2017 (12.4%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. 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 a Sports Drink Two or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 7.6% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (e.g., Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2) two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 193). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day was higher among male (10.7%) than female (4.5%) students; higher among white male (9.7%), black male (18.9%), and Hispanic male (11.2%) than white female (3.6%), black female (8.5%), and Hispanic female (4.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (11.0%), 10th-grade male (10.9%), 11th-grade male (9.5%), and 12th-grade male (11.3%) than 9th-grade female (4.9%), 10th-grade female (4.6%), 11th-grade female (4.4%), and 12th-grade female (4.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day was higher among black (13.6%) and Hispanic (8.2%) than white (6.5%) students, higher among black (13.6%) than Hispanic (8.2%) students, higher among black female (8.5%) than white female (3.6%) and Hispanic female (4.9%) students, and higher among black male (18.9%) than white male (9.7%) and Hispanic male (11.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 8.0% of heterosexual students; 6.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 8.0% of not sure students had drunk a sports drink two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 193). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day was higher among heterosexual (8.0%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (6.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (10.9%) than heterosexual female (4.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 10.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 9.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 4.9% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk a sports drink two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 193). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (10.6%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (9.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (4.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (6.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (7.0%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.1%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (14.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (15.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (6.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (14.4%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (6.1%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (15.6%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (7.0%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (6.8%) than female students who had no sexual contact (3.1%).

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. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (8.3%) to 2017 (7.6%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. 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 a Sports Drink Three or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 4.2% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (e.g., Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2) three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 194). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day was higher among male (5.9%) than female (2.5%) students; higher among white male (5.0%), black male (13.4%), and Hispanic male (5.9%) than white female (2.0%), black female (4.6%), and Hispanic female (2.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (6.3%), 10th-grade male (5.5%), 11th-grade male (4.9%), and 12th-grade male (6.9%) than 9th-grade female (2.5%), 10th-grade female (2.3%), 11th-grade female (2.4%), and 12th-grade female (2.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day was higher among black (8.9%) than white (3.4%) and Hispanic (4.2%) students, higher among black female (4.6%) than white female (2.0%) and Hispanic female (2.4%) students, and higher among black male (13.4%) than white male (5.0%) and Hispanic male (5.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 4.3% of heterosexual students; 3.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 6.4% of not sure students had drunk a sports drink three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 194). Among male students, the prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day was higher among not sure (12.2%) than gay and bisexual (4.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (5.9%) than heterosexual female (2.5%) students and higher among not sure male (12.2%) than not sure female (2.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 6.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 6.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 2.3% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk a sports drink three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 194). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (6.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (6.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (2.3%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (3.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (4.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.5%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (8.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (11.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.0%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (8.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (3.1%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (3.0%) than female students who had no sexual contact (1.5%).

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. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (4.8%) to 2017 (4.2%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. 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 Plain Water

Nationwide, 3.8% of students had not drunk plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water) during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 195). The prevalence of not having drunk plain water was higher among male (5.0%) than female (2.7%) students; higher among white male (4.3%) and Hispanic male (5.5%) than white female (1.9%) and Hispanic female (2.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (5.8%), 11th-grade male (4.2%), and 12th-grade male (5.5%) than 9th-grade female (2.5%), 11th-grade female (2.1%), and 12th-grade female (2.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having drunk plain water was higher among black (6.7%) than white (3.1%) and Hispanic (4.0%) students, higher among black female (5.5%) than white female (1.9%) and Hispanic female (2.3%) students, and higher among black male (8.0%) than white male (4.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 3.8% of heterosexual students; 3.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 6.5% of not sure students had not drunk plain water (Supplementary Table 195). The prevalence of not having drunk plain water was higher among not sure (6.5%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (3.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (4.9%) than heterosexual female (2.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 3.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 3.4% of students who

had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 3.4% of students who had no sexual contact had not drunk plain water (Supplementary Table 195). The prevalence of not having drunk plain water was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (4.7%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (2.5%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (4.4%) than female students who had no sexual contact (2.4%).

The question measuring the prevalence of not having drunk plain water was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of not having drunk water did not change significantly from 2015 (3.5%) to 2017 (3.8%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of not having drunk plain water are not available.

Drank Plain Water One or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 75.4% of students had drunk a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water) one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 196). The prevalence of having drunk plain water one or more times per day was higher among white (77.8%) and Hispanic (73.4%) than black (67.6%) students, higher among white (77.8%) than Hispanic (73.4%) students, higher among white female (78.5%) than black female (67.6%) and Hispanic female (72.4%) students, and higher among white male (77.3%) and Hispanic male (74.4%) than black male (67.5%) students. The prevalence of having drunk plain water one or more times per day was higher among 11th-grade (76.8%) and 12th-grade (76.8%) than 9th-grade (73.2%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (76.1%), 11th-grade male (77.7%), and 12th-grade male (76.3%) than 9th-grade male (71.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 75.3% of heterosexual students; 73.3% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 70.2% of not sure students had drunk plain water one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 196). The prevalence of having drunk plain water one or more times per day was higher among heterosexual (75.3%) than not sure (70.2%) students. Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 75.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 74.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 76.0% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk plain water one or more times per day (Supplementary Table 196).

The question measuring the prevalence of having drunk plain water one or more times per day was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having drunk plain water one or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (73.6%) to 2017 (75.4%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having drunk plain water one or more times per day are not available.

Drank Plain Water Two or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 66.8% of students had drunk a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water) two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 197). The prevalence of having drunk plain water two or more times per day was higher among Hispanic male (67.7%) than Hispanic female (64.1%) students. The prevalence of having drunk plain water two or more times per day was higher among white (68.0%) and Hispanic (66.0%) than black (61.1%) students, higher among white female (68.0%) than black female (61.6%) students, and higher among white male (68.1%) and Hispanic male (67.7%) than black male (60.6%) students. The prevalence of having drunk plain water two or more times per day was higher among 11th-grade (68.3%) and 12th-grade (68.9%) than 9th-grade (63.9%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (68.6%), 11th-grade male (69.2%), and 12th-grade male (69.7%) than 9th-grade male (62.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 66.8% of heterosexual students; 64.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 63.0% of not sure students had drunk plain water two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 197). Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 66.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 65.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 67.0% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk plain water two or more times per day (Supplementary Table 197).

The question measuring the prevalence of having drunk plain water two or more times per day was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having drunk plain water two or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (64.3%) to 2017 (66.8%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district

surveys in 2017. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having drunk plain water two or more times per day are not available.

Drank Plain Water Three or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 51.3% of students had drunk a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water) three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 198). The prevalence of having drunk plain water three or more times per day was higher among Hispanic (52.5%) than black (47.3%) students and higher among Hispanic male (54.6%) than black male (47.1%) students. The prevalence of having drunk plain water three or more times per day was higher among 12th-grade male (54.1%) than 9th-grade male (48.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 51.5% of heterosexual students; 47.3% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 49.2% of not sure students had drunk plain water three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 198). The prevalence of having drunk plain water three or more times per day was higher among heterosexual (51.5%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (47.3%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (52.0%) than gay and bisexual (42.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 51.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 48.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 51.2% of students who had no sexual contact had drunk plain water three or more times per day (Supplementary Table 198). Among male students, the prevalence of having drunk plain water three or more times per day was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (52.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (42.0%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having drunk plain water three or more times per day was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having drunk plain water three or more times per day did not change significantly from 2015 (49.5%) to 2017 (51.3%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having drunk plain water three or more times per day are not available.

Did Not Eat Breakfast

Nationwide, 14.1% of students had not eaten breakfast during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 199). The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast was higher among 10th-grade female (15.4%) than 10th-grade male (12.0%) students. The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast was higher among Hispanic (16.0%) than white (12.8%) students and higher among Hispanic male (16.4%) than white male (12.4%) students. The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast was higher among 12th-grade male (16.4%) than 9th-grade male (12.9%), 10th-grade male (12.0%), and 11th-grade male (12.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 13.9% of heterosexual students; 18.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 16.0% of not sure students had not eaten breakfast (Supplementary Table 199). The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (18.1%) than heterosexual (13.9%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (18.9%) than heterosexual (14.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 15.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 19.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 12.4% of students who had no sexual contact had not eaten breakfast (Supplementary Table 199). The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (15.0%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.5%) than students who had no sexual contact (12.4%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (15.0%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (16.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (19.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (12.6%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (19.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (14.1%) and those who had no sexual contact (12.2%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having not eaten breakfast during 2011–2017 (13.1%–14.1%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast did not change significantly from 2015 (13.8%) to 2017 (14.1%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having not eaten breakfast ranged from 10.5% to 24.5% across state surveys (median: 14.6%) (Supplementary Table 200). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 12.2% to 22.0% (median: 17.7%).

Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days

Nationwide, 35.3% of students had eaten breakfast on all 7 days during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 201). The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days was higher among male (39.9%) than female (31.0%) students; higher among white male (43.4%) and black male (35.1%) than white female (33.2%) and black female (22.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (43.8%), 10th-grade male (44.1%), 11th-grade male (36.4%), and 12th-grade male (34.3%) than 9th-grade female (32.8%), 10th-grade female (31.2%), 11th-grade female (29.5%), and 12th-grade female (30.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days was higher among white (38.1%) than black (28.7%) and Hispanic (31.7%) students, higher among white female (33.2%) and Hispanic female (29.8%) than black female (22.7%) students, and higher among white male (43.4%) than black male (35.1%) and Hispanic male (33.6%) students. The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days was higher among 9th-grade (38.1%) and 10th-grade (37.5%) than 11th-grade (32.8%) and 12th-grade (32.1%) students and higher among 9th-grade male (43.8%) and 10th-grade male (44.1%) than 11th-grade male (36.4%) and 12th-grade male (34.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 36.6% of heterosexual students; 24.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 33.8% of not sure students had eaten breakfast on all 7 days (Supplementary Table 201). The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days was higher among heterosexual (36.6%) and not sure (33.8%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (24.6%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (32.1%) and not sure (33.1%) than lesbian and bisexual (23.4%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (40.7%) than gay and bisexual (28.9%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (40.7%) than heterosexual female (32.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 31.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 22.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 41.3% of students who had no sexual contact had eaten breakfast on all 7 days (Supplementary Table 201). The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days was higher among students who had no sexual contact (41.3%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (31.5%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (22.1%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (31.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (22.1%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (36.5%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (26.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (21.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (46.5%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (35.7%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (24.6%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (35.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (24.6%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (35.7%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (26.3%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (46.5%) than female students who had no sexual contact (36.5%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days during 2011–2017 (37.7%–35.3%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days did not change significantly from 2015 (36.3%) to 2017 (35.3%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 33 states, the overall prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days ranged from 20.9% to 39.7% across state surveys (median: 34.6%) (Supplementary Table 202). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 16.3% to 40.3% (median: 27.8%).

Physical Activity

Were Not Physically Active for a Total of at Least 60 Minutes on at Least 1 Day

Nationwide, 15.4% of students had not been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey (adding up time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time) (Supplementary Table 203). The prevalence of not having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day was higher among female (19.5%) than male (11.0%) students; higher among

white female (16.7%), black female (26.6%), and Hispanic female (20.0%) than white male (10.2%), black male (12.7%), and Hispanic male (12.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (12.9%), 10th-grade female (19.1%), 11th-grade female (23.0%), and 12th-grade female (23.7%) than 9th-grade male (8.1%), 10th-grade male (10.7%), 11th-grade male (12.3%), and 12th-grade male (13.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day was higher among black (19.8%) than white (13.6%) students and higher among black female (26.6%) than white female (16.7%) students. The prevalence of not having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day was higher among 10th-grade (14.9%), 11th-grade (17.7%), and 12th-grade (18.7%) than 9th-grade (10.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (18.7%) than 10th-grade (14.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (19.1%), 11th-grade female (23.0%), and 12th-grade female (23.7%) than 9th-grade female (12.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (10.7%), 11th-grade male (12.3%), and 12th-grade male (13.5%) than 9th-grade male (8.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (13.5%) than 10th-grade male (10.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 13.9% of heterosexual students; 20.8% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 23.1% of not sure students had not been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day (Supplementary Table 203). The prevalence of not having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (20.8%) and not sure (23.1%) than heterosexual (13.9%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (21.5%) than heterosexual (18.1%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (19.4%) and not sure (25.6%) than heterosexual (10.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (18.1%) than heterosexual male (10.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 13.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 20.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 14.4% of students who had no sexual contact had not been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day (Supplementary Table 203). The prevalence of not having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (20.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (13.1%) and students who had no sexual contact (14.4%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (22.3%) than those who had no sexual contact (16.8%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (16.7%) and those who had no sexual contact (11.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (8.8%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (18.4%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (8.8%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (16.8%) than male students who had no sexual contact (11.8%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of not having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day during 2011–2017 (13.8%–15.4%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of not having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day did not change significantly from 2015 (14.3%) to 2017 (15.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of not having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day ranged from 11.1% to 28.2% across state surveys (median: 15.9%) (Supplementary Table 204). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 14.2% to 29.8% (median: 22.8%).

Were Physically Active for a Total of at Least 60 Minutes per Day on 5 or More Days

Nationwide, 46.5% of students had been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (adding up time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time) (Supplementary Table 205). The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among male (56.9%) than female (36.8%) students; higher among white male (59.4%), black male (54.5%), and Hispanic male (52.6%) than white female (38.8%), black female (29.9%), and Hispanic female (36.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (63.1%), 10th-grade male (56.4%), 11th-grade male (56.3%), and 12th-grade male (51.2%) than 9th-grade female (45.3%), 10th-grade female (34.2%), 11th-grade female (34.6%), and 12th-grade female (32.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among white (48.7%) than black (42.0%) students, higher among white female (38.8%) and Hispanic female (36.9%) than

black female (29.9%) students, and higher among white male (59.4%) than Hispanic male (52.6%) students. The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among 9th-grade (54.1%) than 10th-grade (45.0%), 11th-grade (45.1%), and 12th-grade (41.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade (45.0%) and 11th-grade (45.1%) than 12th-grade (41.4%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (45.3%) than 10th-grade female (34.2%), 11th-grade female (34.6%), and 12th-grade female (32.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (63.1%) than 10th-grade male (56.4%), 11th-grade male (56.3%), and 12th-grade male (51.2%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (56.4%) and 11th-grade male (56.3%) than 12th-grade male (51.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 49.6% of heterosexual students; 32.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 34.2% of not sure students had been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (Supplementary Table 205). The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among heterosexual (49.6%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (32.2%) and not sure (34.2%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (39.4%) than lesbian and bisexual (31.5%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (58.7%) than gay and bisexual (33.6%) and not sure (35.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (58.7%) than heterosexual female (39.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 52.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 34.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 46.2% of students who had no sexual contact had been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (Supplementary Table 205). The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (52.7%) and students who had no sexual contact (46.2%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (34.8%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (52.7%) than students who had no sexual contact (46.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (39.3%) and those who had no sexual contact (39.7%) than those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (32.5%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (63.8%) and those who had no sexual contact (53.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (41.5%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (63.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (53.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (63.8%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (39.3%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (53.2%) than female students who had no sexual contact (39.7%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days during 2011–2017 (49.5%–46.5%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days did not change significantly from 2015 (48.6%) to 2017 (46.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days ranged from 35.1% to 53.4% across state surveys (median: 45.6%) (Supplementary Table 206). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 25.5% to 48.5% (median: 33.6%).

Were Physically Active for a Total of at Least 60 Minutes per Day on All 7 Days

Nationwide, 26.1% of students had been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days during the 7 days before the survey (calculated by adding up time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time) (Supplementary Table 207). The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days was higher among male (35.3%) than female (17.5%) students; higher among white male (36.7%), black male (33.7%), and Hispanic male (33.3%) than white female (18.4%), black female (15.5%), and Hispanic female (18.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (39.7%), 10th-grade male (36.7%), 11th-grade male (34.5%), and 12th-grade male (29.8%) than 9th-grade female (22.0%), 10th-grade female (15.2%), 11th-grade female (15.9%), and 12th-grade female (16.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days was higher among 9th-grade (30.6%) than 10th-grade (25.6%), 11th-grade (24.9%), and 12th-grade (22.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade (25.6%) than 12th-grade (22.9%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (22.0%) than 10th-grade female (15.2%), 11th-grade female (15.9%), and 12th-grade female (16.4%) students; higher among 9th-grade

male (39.7%) and 10th-grade male (36.7%) than 12th-grade male (29.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (39.7%) than 11th-grade male (34.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 28.5% of heterosexual students; 14.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 19.0% of not sure students had been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (Supplementary Table 207). The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days was higher among heterosexual (28.5%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (14.7%) and not sure (19.0%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (19.0%) than lesbian and bisexual (14.3%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (37.0%) than gay and bisexual (15.0%) and not sure (24.1%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (37.0%) than heterosexual female (19.0%) students and higher among not sure male (24.1%) than not sure female (16.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 31.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 16.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 24.9% of students who had no sexual contact had been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (Supplementary Table 207). The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (31.6%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (16.2%) and students who had no sexual contact (24.9%) and higher among students who had no sexual contact (24.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (16.2%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (41.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (19.5%) and those who had no sexual contact (31.6%) and higher among those who had no sexual contact (31.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (19.5%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (41.9%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (19.2%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (31.6%) than female students who had no sexual contact (18.7%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days during 2011–2017 (28.7%–26.1%). Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days did not change significantly from 2015 (27.1%) to 2017 (26.1%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days ranged from 17.9% to 30.8% across state surveys (median: 23.4%) (Supplementary Table 208). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 13.4% to 24.0% (median: 18.0%).

Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Muscles on 3 or More Days

Nationwide, 51.1% of students had done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles (e.g., push-ups, sit-ups, or weightlifting) on 3 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (Supplementary Table 209). The prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days was higher among male (62.1%) than female (40.8%) students; higher among white male (61.2%), black male (65.9%), and Hispanic male (60.9%) than white female (41.2%), black female (36.2%), and Hispanic female (43.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (66.4%), 10th-grade male (63.8%), 11th-grade male (60.2%), and 12th-grade male (56.6%) than 9th-grade female (49.3%), 10th-grade female (39.8%), 11th-grade female (36.8%), and 12th-grade female (36.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days was higher among Hispanic female (43.1%) than black female (36.2%) students and higher among black male (65.9%) than white male (61.2%) students. The prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days was higher among 9th-grade (57.6%) than 10th-grade (51.5%), 11th-grade (48.2%), and 12th-grade (46.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (49.3%) than 10th-grade female (39.8%), 11th-grade female (36.8%), and 12th-grade female (36.1%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (66.4%) and 10th-grade male (63.8%) than 12th-grade male (56.6%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (66.4%) than 11th-grade male (60.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 54.1% of heterosexual students; 36.4% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 39.4% of not sure students had done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days (Supplementary Table 209). The prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days was higher among heterosexual (54.1%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (36.4%) and not sure (39.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (43.7%) than lesbian and bisexual

(34.5%) and not sure (35.7%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (63.2%) than gay and bisexual (42.4%) and not sure (46.3%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (63.2%) than heterosexual female (43.7%) students and higher among not sure male (46.3%) than not sure female (35.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 56.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 38.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 49.2% of students who had no sexual contact had done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days (Supplementary Table 209). The prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (56.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (38.7%) and students who had no sexual contact (49.2%) and higher among students who had no sexual contact (49.2%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (38.7%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (42.4%) and those who had no sexual contact (43.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (33.7%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (69.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (54.8%) and those who had no sexual contact (55.1%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (69.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (42.4%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (54.8%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (33.7%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (55.1%) than female students who had no sexual contact (43.6%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear increase occurred in the overall prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days (47.8%–51.1%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days increased during 1991–2011 (47.8%–55.6%) and then did not change significantly during 2011–2017 (55.6%–51.1%). The prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days did not change significantly from 2015 (53.4%) to 2017 (51.1%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days are not available.

Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours per Day

Nationwide, 43.0% of students played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day on an average school day for something that was not school work (counting "time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media") (Supplementary Table 210). The prevalence of playing video or computer games or using a computer 3 or more hours per day was higher among black (47.2%) and Hispanic (45.4%) than white (40.7%) students, higher among black female (46.7%) and Hispanic female (46.8%) than white female (39.6%) students, and higher among black male (47.7%) than white male (41.7%) students. The prevalence of playing video or computer games or using a computer 3 or more hours per day was higher among 9th-grade (45.0%) and 10th-grade (45.1%) than 12th-grade (39.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (44.0%), 10th-grade female (46.5%), and 11th-grade female (43.4%) than 12th-grade female (37.5%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (45.7%) than 12th-grade male (40.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 42.6% of heterosexual students; 52.9% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 47.4% of not sure students had played video or computer games or using a computer 3 or more hours per day (Supplementary Table 210). The prevalence of playing video or computer games or using a computer 3 or more hours per day was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (52.9%) than heterosexual (42.6%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (51.5%) than heterosexual (42.8%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (57.4%) than heterosexual (42.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 43.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 51.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 44.3% of students who had no sexual contact played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (Supplementary Table 210). The prevalence of playing video or computer games or using a computer 3 or

more hours per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (51.9%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (43.1%) and students who had no sexual contact (44.3%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (46.0%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (51.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (42.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (52.8%) and those who had no sexual contact (46.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (40.7%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (46.0%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (40.7%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (46.3%) than female students who had no sexual contact (42.4%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2003–2017, a significant linear increase (22.1%–43.0%) occurred in the overall prevalence of playing video or computer games or using a computer 3 or more hours per day. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of playing video or computer games or using a computer 3 or more hours per day did not change significantly from 2015 (41.7%) to 2017 (43.0%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 37 states, the overall prevalence of playing video or computer games or using a computer 3 or more hours per day ranged from 33.7% to 47.9% across state surveys (median: 41.2%) (Supplementary Table 211). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 38.0% to 49.7% (median: 40.6%).

Watched Television 3 or More Hours per Day

Nationwide, 20.7% of students watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (Supplementary Table 212). The prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day was higher among black (35.2%) and Hispanic (20.7%) than white (17.7%) students, higher among black (35.2%) than Hispanic (20.7%) students, higher among black female (32.8%) than white female (18.4%) and Hispanic female (19.5%) students, higher among black male (37.8%) and Hispanic male (21.9%) than white male (16.9%) students, and higher among black male (37.8%) than Hispanic male (21.9%) students. The prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day was higher among 10th-grade female (22.7%) than 12th-grade female (18.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 20.5% of heterosexual students; 25.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 24.4% of not sure students watched television 3 or more hours per day (Supplementary Table 212). The prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (25.6%) than heterosexual (20.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (27.2%) than heterosexual (20.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 21.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 23.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 19.9% of students who had no sexual contact watched television 3 or more hours per day (Supplementary Table 212). The prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (21.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (19.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (22.5%) than those who had no sexual contact (19.3%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear decrease (42.8%–20.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day decreased during 1999–2013 (42.8%–32.5%) and then decreased more rapidly during 2013–2017 (32.5%–20.7%). The prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day decreased from 2015 (24.7%) to 2017 (20.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 35 states, the overall prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day ranged from 14.5% to 28.7% across state surveys (median: 20.8%) (Supplementary Table 213). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 19.1% to 32.7% (median: 23.6%).

Went to Physical Education Classes on 1 or More Days

Nationwide, 51.7% of students went to physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school (Supplementary Table 214). The prevalence of going to PE classes on 1 or more days was higher among male (55.9%) than female (47.6%) students; higher among white male (52.7%), black male (62.4%), and Hispanic male (58.8%) than white female (45.1%), black female (47.8%), and Hispanic female (53.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (60.0), 11th-grade male (44.9), and 12th-grade male (42.0) than 10th-grade female (51.0), 11th-grade female (33.4), and 12th-grade female (32.2) students, respectively. The prevalence of going to PE classes on

1 or more days was higher among Hispanic (56.0%) than white (48.7%) students and higher among black male (62.4%) than white male (52.7%) students. The prevalence of going to PE classes on 1 or more days was higher among 9th-grade (72.1%) than 10th-grade (55.4%), 11th-grade (39.0%), and 12th-grade (39.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade (55.4%) than 11th-grade (39.0%) and 12th-grade (36.9%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (70.8%) than 10th-grade female (51.0%), 11th-grade female (33.4%), and 12th-grade female (32.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (51.0%) than 11th-grade female (33.4%) and 12th-grade female (32.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (73.5%) than 10th-grade male (60.0%), 11th-grade male (44.9%), and 12th-grade male (42.0%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (60.0%) than 11th-grade male (44.9%) and 12th-grade male (42.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 52.0% of heterosexual students; 43.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 51.0% of not sure students went to PE classes on 1 or more days (Supplementary Table 214). The prevalence of going to PE classes on 1 or more days was higher among heterosexual (52.0%) and not sure (51.0%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (43.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (46.7%) and not sure (51.6%) than lesbian and bisexual (42.0%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (56.7%) than gay and bisexual s (47.6%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (56.7%) than heterosexual female (46.7%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 50.1% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 39.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 55.1% of students who had no sexual contact went to PE classes on 1 or more days (Supplementary Table 214). The prevalence of going to PE classes on 1 or more days was higher among students who had no sexual contact (55.1%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (50.1%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (39.8%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (50.1%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (39.8%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (52.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (42.3%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (36.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (56.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (42.3%), higher among male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (48.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (36.8%), and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (57.4%) than female students who had no sexual contact (52.9%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of going to PE classes on 1 or more days during 1991–2017 (48.9%–51.7%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of going to PE classes on 1 or more days did not change significantly from 2015 (51.6%) to 2017 (51.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 35 states, the overall prevalence of going to PE classes on 1 or more days ranged from 27.9% to 91.5% across state surveys (median: 46.4%) (Supplementary Table 215). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 28.0% to 86.1% (median: 44.6%).

Went to Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days

Nationwide, 29.9% of students went to PE classes on all 5 days in an average week when they were in school (Supplementary Table 216). The prevalence of going to PE classes on all 5 days was higher among male (34.7%) than female (25.3%) students; higher among white male (32.2%), black male (35.8%), and Hispanic male (40.5%) than white female (22.6%), black female (21.6%), and Hispanic female (34.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (45.5%), 10th-grade male (36.7%), 11th-grade male (28.3%), and 12th-grade male (26.5%) than 9th-grade female (39.2%), 10th-grade female (24.2%), 11th-grade female (20.3%), and 12th-grade female (15.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of going to PE classes on all 5 days was higher among Hispanic (37.4%) than white (27.2%) students and higher among Hispanic female (34.1%) than white female (22.6%) and black female (21.6%) students. The prevalence of going to PE classes on all 5 days was higher among 9th-grade (42.3%) than 10th-grade (30.2%), 11th-grade (24.3%), and 12th-grade (21.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade (30.2%) than 11th-grade (24.3%) and 12th-grade (21.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade (24.3%) than 12th-grade (21.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (39.2%) than 10th-grade female (24.2%), 11th-grade female (20.3%), and 12th-grade female (15.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (24.2%) and 11th-grade female (20.3%) than 12th-grade female (15.9%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (45.5%) than 10th-grade male (36.7%), 11th-grade male (28.3%), and 12th-grade male (26.5%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (36.7%) than 11th-grade male (28.3%) and 12th-grade male (26.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 32.3% of heterosexual students; 21.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 24.3% of not sure students went to PE classes on all 5 days (Supplementary Table 216). The prevalence of going to PE classes on all 5 days was higher among heterosexual (32.3%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (21.7%) and not sure (24.3%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (28.2%) than lesbian and bisexual (20.4%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (35.9%) than gay and bisexual (25.5%) and not sure (26.9%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (35.9%) than heterosexual female (28.2%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 31.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 19.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 33.8% of students who had no sexual contact went to PE classes on all 5 days (Supplementary Table 216). The prevalence of going to PE classes on all 5 days was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (31.3%) and students who had no sexual contact (33.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (19.8%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had no sexual contact (30.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (25.4%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (18.8%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (25.4%) those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (18.8%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (36.3%) and those who had no sexual contact (36.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (22.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (36.3%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (25.4%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (36.9%) than female students who had no sexual contact (30.9%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of going to PE classes on all 5 days during 1991–2017 (41.6%–29.9%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of going to PE classes on all 5 days did not change significantly from 2015 (29.8%) to 2017 (29.9%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 35 states, the overall prevalence of going to PE classes on all 5 days ranged from 5.8% to 68.4% across state surveys (median: 22.0%) (Supplementary Table 217). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.1% to 43.5% (median: 22.1%).

Played on at Least One Sports Team

Nationwide, 54.3% of students had played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 218). The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among male (59.7%) than female (49.3%) students; higher among white male (59.6%), black male (67.5%), and Hispanic male (56.7%) than white female (49.8%), black female (51.1%), and Hispanic female (47.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (63.9%), 10th-grade male (59.2%), 11th-grade male (59.5%), and 12th-grade male (55.9%) than 9th-grade female (56.4%), 10th-grade female (49.2%), 11th-grade female (47.0%), and 12th-grade female (43.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among black (59.1%) than Hispanic (52.2%) students and higher among black male (67.5%) than white male (59.6%) and Hispanic male (56.7%) students. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among 9th-grade (60.0%) than 10th-grade (54.0%), 11th-grade (53.1%), and 12th-grade (49.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade (54.0%) and 11th-grade (53.1%) than 12th-grade (49.6%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (56.4%) than 10th-grade female (49.2%), 11th-grade female (47.0%), and 12th-grade female (43.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (49.2%) than 12th-grade female (43.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (63.9%) than 10th-grade male (59.2%) and 12th-grade male (55.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 57.9% of heterosexual students; 38.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 43.7% of not sure students had played on at least one sports team (Supplementary Table 218). The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among heterosexual (57.9%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (38.5%) and not sure (43.7%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (54.1%) than lesbian and bisexual (38.1%) and not sure (44.9%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (61.2%) than gay and bisexual (40.0%) and not sure (42.6%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (61.2%) than heterosexual female (54.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 60.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 41.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both

sexes, and 53.4% of students who had no sexual contact had played on at least one sports team (Supplementary Table 218). The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (60.0%) and students who had no sexual contact (53.4%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (41.3%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (60.0%) than students who had no sexual contact (53.4%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (52.9%) and those who had no sexual contact (52.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (41.3%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (66.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (43.4%) and those who had no sexual contact (54.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (66.0%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (52.9%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of having played on at least one sports team during 1999–2017 (55.1%–54.3%). A significant quadratic trend also was not identified. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team did not change significantly from 2015 (57.6%) to 2017 (54.3%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 26 states, the overall prevalence of having played on at least one sports team ranged from 46.8% to 62.8% across state surveys (median: 54.6%) (Supplementary Table 219). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 40.4% to 54.7% (median: 47.7%).

Had a Concussion One or More Times from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active

Nationwide, 15.1% of students had a concussion one or more times during the 12 months before the survey from playing a sport or being physically active (Supplementary Table 220). The prevalence of having had a concussion one or more times was higher among male (17.1%) than female (13.0%) students; higher among white male (16.7%), black male (20.0%), and Hispanic male (16.5%) than white female (12.6%), black female (13.9%), and Hispanic female (13.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (18.6%) and 12th-grade male (13.9%) than 10th-grade female (11.9%) and 12th-grade female (10.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having had a concussion one or more times was higher among black male (20.0%) than Hispanic male (16.5%) students. The prevalence of having had a concussion one or more times was higher among 9th-grade (17.0%), 10th-grade (15.2%), and 11th-grade (15.3%) than 12th-grade (12.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (15.5%) than 10th-grade female (11.9%) and 12th-grade female (10.5%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (18.6%), 10th-grade male (18.6%), and 11th-grade male (17.1%) than 12th-grade male (13.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 15.0% of heterosexual students; 15.7% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 17.2% of not sure students had had a concussion one or more times (Supplementary Table 220). Among female students, the prevalence of having had a concussion one or more times was higher among lesbian and bisexual (15.7%) than heterosexual (12.8%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (16.9%) than heterosexual female (12.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 18.3% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 18.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 11.2% of students who had no sexual contact had had a concussion one or more times (Supplementary Table 220). The prevalence of having had a concussion one or more times was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (18.3%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (18.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (11.2%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (14.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (18.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (11.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (18.2%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (14.5%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (21.5%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (20.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (11.3%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (21.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (14.5%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having had a concussion one or more times was used for the first time in the 2017 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for this variable.

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 28 states, the overall prevalence of having had a concussion one or more times ranged from 12.7% to 21.5% across state surveys (median: 15.8%) (Supplementary Table 221).

Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 10.7% to 20.9% (median: 16.2%).

Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

Obesity

Nationwide, 14.8% of students had obesity (were ≥95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) (Supplementary Table 222). The prevalence of obesity was higher among male (17.5%) than female (12.1%) students; higher among white male (14.8%) and Hispanic male (22.2%) than white female (10.3%) and Hispanic female (14.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (15.9%), 10th-grade male (18.9%), 11th-grade male (18.6%), and 12th-grade male (16.2%) than 9th-grade female (10.3%), 10th-grade female (11.0%), 11th-grade female (15.2%), and 12th-grade female (12.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of obesity was higher among black (18.2%) and Hispanic (18.2%) than white (12.5%) students, higher among black female (16.7%) and Hispanic female (14.0%) than white female (10.3%) students, and higher among black male (19.7%) and Hispanic male (22.2%) than white male (14.8%) students. The prevalence of obesity was higher among 11th-grade (16.9%) than 9th-grade (13.1%) and 12th-grade (14.2%) students and higher among 11th-grade female (15.2%) than 9th-grade female (10.3%) and 10th-grade female (11.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of obesity was 14.4% among heterosexual students; 20.5% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 16.5% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 222). The prevalence of obesity was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (20.5%) than heterosexual (14.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (20.0%) and not sure (17.6%) than heterosexual (10.8%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual male (17.5%) than heterosexual female (10.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of obesity was 13.5% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 21.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 15.6% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 222). The prevalence of obesity was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (21.2%) and students who had no sexual contact (15.6%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (13.5%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (21.2%) than students who had no sexual contact (15.6%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (20.7%) and those who had no sexual contact (12.8%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (10.0%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (20.7%) than those who had no sexual contact (12.8%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (16.5%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (10.0%) and higher among male students who had no sexual contact (18.6%) than female students who had no sexual contact (12.8%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear increase (10.6%–14.8%) occurred in the overall prevalence of obesity. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of obesity did not change significantly from 2015 (13.9%) to 2017 (14.8%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of obesity ranged from 9.5% to 21.7% across state surveys (median: 14.2%) (Supplementary Table 223). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 10.1% to 20.4% (median: 16.1%).

Overweight

Nationwide, 15.6% of students were overweight (≥85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) (Supplementary Table 224). The prevalence of overweight was higher among female (16.8%) than male (14.4%) students, higher among black female (20.8%) than black male (14.8%) students, and higher among 11th-grade female (18.8%) than 11th-grade male (14.1%) students. The prevalence of overweight was higher among black (17.8%) and Hispanic (19.5%) than white (14.0%) students, higher among black female (20.8%) and Hispanic female (21.9%) than white female (14.3%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (17.1%) than white male (13.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of overweight was 15.5% among heterosexual students; 19.2% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 15.7% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 224). The prevalence of overweight was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (19.2%) than heterosexual (15.5%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (20.5%) than heterosexual (16.6%) students. The prevalence

also was higher among heterosexual female (16.6%) than heterosexual male (14.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of overweight was 16.2% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 18.3% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 15.2% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 224). The prevalence of overweight was higher among female students who had no sexual contact (16.8%) than male students who had no sexual contact (13.6%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear increase occurred in the overall prevalence of overweight (14.1%–15.6%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of overweight did not change significantly from 2015 (16.0%) to 2017 (15.6%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 39 states, the overall prevalence of overweight ranged from 12.3% to 18.3% across state surveys (median: 15.9%) (Supplementary Table 225). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 12.2% to 20.4% (median: 16.6%).

Described Themselves as Overweight

Nationwide, 31.5% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight (Supplementary Table 226). The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among female (37.5%) than male (25.3%) students; higher among white female (35.4%), black female (36.8%), and Hispanic female (42.5%) than white male (23.9%), black male (19.1%), and Hispanic male (31.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (35.2%), 10th-grade female (34.6%), 11th-grade female (41.8%), and 12th-grade female (38.6%) than 9th-grade male (25.6%), 10th-grade male (24.6%), 11th-grade male (25.3%), and 12th-grade male (25.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among Hispanic (37.1%) than white (29.9%) and black (28.1%) students, higher among Hispanic female (42.5%) than white female (35.4%) and black female (36.8%) students, higher among white male (23.9%) and Hispanic male (31.9%) than black male (19.1%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (31.9%) than white male (23.9%) students. The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among 11th-grade (33.8%) than 9th-grade (30.5%) and 10th-grade (29.7%) students and higher among 11th-grade female (41.8%) than 9th-grade female (35.2%) and 10th-grade female (34.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 29.9% of heterosexual students; 45.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 43.0% of not sure students described themselves as overweight (Supplementary Table 226). The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (45.6%) and not sure (43.0%) than heterosexual (29.9%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian and bisexual (48.4%) and not sure (48.7%) than heterosexual (36.0%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (37.3%) than heterosexual (24.6%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (36.0%) than heterosexual male (24.6%) students, higher among lesbian and bisexual female (48.4%) than gay and bisexual male (37.3%) students, and higher among not sure female (48.7%) than not sure male (33.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 28.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 46.4% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 34.3% of students who had no sexual contact described themselves as overweight (Supplementary Table 226). The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (46.4%) and students who had no sexual contact (34.3%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (28.6%) and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (46.4%) than students who had no sexual contact (34.3%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (49.8%) and those who had no sexual contact (39.9%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (35.6%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (49.8%) than those who had no sexual contact (39.9%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (36.5%) and those who had no sexual contact (28.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (22.8%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (35.6%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (22.8%), higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (49.8%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (36.5%), and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (39.9%) than male students who had no sexual contact (28.4%).

Trend analyses did not identify a significant linear trend in the overall prevalence of describing themselves as overweight during 1991–2017 (31.8%–31.5%). A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of describing themselves

as overweight decreased during 1991–1995 (31.8%–27.6%) and then increased during 1995–2017 (27.6%–31.5%). The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight did not change significantly from 2015 (31.5%) to 2017 (31.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 30 states, the overall prevalence of describing themselves as overweight ranged from 25.5% to 35.9% across state surveys (median: 30.7%) (Supplementary Table 227). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 22.4% to 37.3% (median: 29.2%).

Trying to Lose Weight

Nationwide, 47.1% of students were trying to lose weight (Supplementary Table 228). The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female (59.9%) than male (34.0%) students; higher among white female (58.6%), black female (55.3%), and Hispanic female (65.6%) than white male (30.6%), black male (28.9%), and Hispanic male (45.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (56.9%), 10th-grade female (57.9%), 11th-grade female (63.4%), and 12th-grade female (62.0%) than 9th-grade male (35.4%), 10th-grade male (34.3%), 11th-grade male (33.0%), and 12th-grade male (32.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among Hispanic (55.4%) than white (45.1%) and black (42.3%) students, higher among Hispanic female (65.6%) than white female (58.6%) and black female (55.3%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (45.7%) than white male (30.6%) and black male (28.9%) students. The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among 11th-grade female (63.4%) than 9th-grade female (56.9%) and 10th-grade female (57.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 45.8% of heterosexual students; 59.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 49.3% of not sure students were trying to lose weight (Supplementary Table 228). The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (59.5%) than heterosexual (45.8%) and not sure (49.3%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (48.5%) than heterosexual (33.7%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (60.0%) than heterosexual male (33.7%) students, higher among lesbian and bisexual female (63.1%) than gay and bisexual male (48.5%) students, and higher among not sure female (61.5%) than not sure male (32.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 46.0% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 58.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 47.2% of students who had no sexual contact were trying to lose weight (Supplementary Table 228). The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (58.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (46.0%) and students who had no sexual contact (47.2%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (44.0%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (32.6%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (62.2%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (32.6%), higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (63.5%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (44.0%), and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (58.7%) than male students who had no sexual contact (35.0%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1991–2017, a significant linear increase (41.8%–47.1%) occurred in the overall prevalence of trying to lose weight. A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of trying to lose weight did not change significantly from 2015 (45.6%) to 2017 (47.1%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 29 states, the overall prevalence of trying to lose weight ranged from 41.1% to 52.3% across state surveys (median: 44.8%) (Supplementary Table 229). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 41.0% to 50.6% (median: 44.5%).

Other Health-Related Topics

Asthma

Nationwide, 22.5% of students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma (Supplementary Table 230). The prevalence of having ever been told they have asthma was higher among black (29.8%) than white (20.9%) and Hispanic (21.1%) students, higher among black female (29.1%) than white female (21.2%) and Hispanic female (20.7%) students, and higher among black male (30.5%) than white male (20.6%) and Hispanic male (21.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 22.1% of heterosexual students; 29.1% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 23.3% of not sure students had ever been told they have asthma (Supplementary Table 230). The prevalence of having ever been told they have asthma was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (29.1%) than heterosexual (22.1%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among lesbian

and bisexual (27.6%) than heterosexual (22.4%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (32.3%) than heterosexual (22.0%) and not sure (19.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 23.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 27.6% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 21.1% of students who had no sexual contact had ever been told they have asthma (Supplementary Table 230). The prevalence of having ever been told they have asthma was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (27.6%) than students who had no sexual contact (21.1%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (28.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (21.8%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2003–2017, a significant linear increase (18.9%–22.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having ever been told they have asthma. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever been told they have asthma increased during 2003–2009 (18.9%–22.0%) and then did not change significantly during 2009–2017 (22.0%–22.5%). The prevalence of having ever been told they have asthma did not change significantly from 2015 (22.8%) to 2017 (22.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 29 states, the overall prevalence of having ever been told they have asthma ranged from 19.3% to 33.4% across state surveys (median: 24.3%) (Supplementary Table 231). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 17.4% to 33.4% (median: 23.9%).

Never Saw a Dentist

Nationwide, 1.5% of students had never seen a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work (Supplementary Table 232). The prevalence of having never seen a dentist was higher among male (1.7%) than female (1.2%) students, higher among Hispanic male (2.5%) than Hispanic female (1.2%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (2.2%) than 12th-grade female (0.7%) students. The prevalence of having never seen a dentist was higher among black (2.3%) and Hispanic (1.9%) than white (1.0%) students and higher among black male (2.7%) and Hispanic male (2.5%) than white male (1.2%) students. The prevalence of having never seen a dentist was higher among 9th-grade male (2.0%) and 12th-grade male (2.2%) than 10th-grade male (1.1%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 1.4% of heterosexual students; 1.5% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 2.6% of not sure students had never seen a dentist (Supplementary Table 232). Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 1.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 2.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 1.2% of students who had no sexual contact had never seen a dentist (Supplementary Table 232). The prevalence of having never seen a dentist was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (2.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (1.2%) and students who had no sexual contact (1.2%). The prevalence also was higher among male students who had sexual contact with only females (1.6%) than female students who had sexual contact with only males (0.7%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear decrease (3.0%–1.5%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having never seen a dentist. Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend, because the question measuring the prevalence of having never seen a dentist was only used in 1999, 2001, 2003, 2015, and 2017. The prevalence of having never seen a dentist did not change significantly from 2015 (1.9%) to 2017 (1.5%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 31 states, the overall prevalence of having never seen a dentist ranged from 0.9% to 4.7% across state surveys (median: 1.9%) (Supplementary Table 233). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.6% to 4.3% (median: 2.7%).

Saw a Dentist

Nationwide, 75.7% of students had seen a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 234). The prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey was higher among female (77.3%) than male (74.2%) students; higher among white female (82.7%) and Hispanic female (74.1%) than white male (79.0%) and Hispanic male (69.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade female (79.1%) than 10th-grade male (75.3%) students. The prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey was higher among white (80.8%) and Hispanic (71.6%) than black (64.5%) students, higher among white (80.8%) than Hispanic (71.6%) students, higher among white female (82.7%) and Hispanic female (74.1%) than black female (66.1%) students, higher among white female (82.7%) than Hispanic female (74.1%) students, higher among white male (79.0%) and Hispanic male (69.3%) than black male (62.9%) students, and higher among

white male (79.0%) than Hispanic male (69.3%) students. The prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey was higher among 10th-grade (77.1%) than 12th-grade (73.8%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (75.3%) than 12th-grade male (71.8%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 76.2% of heterosexual students; 70.0% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 67.6% of not sure students had seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 234). The prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey was higher among heterosexual (76.2%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (70.0%) and not sure (67.6%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (75.8%) than gay and bisexual (60.3%) and not sure (51.6%) students. The prevalence also was higher among lesbian and bisexual female (73.6%) than gay and bisexual male (60.3%) students and higher among not sure female (79.3%) than not sure male (51.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 75.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 68.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 76.5% of students who had no sexual contact had seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 234). The prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (75.8%) and students who had no sexual contact (76.5%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (68.8%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (74.1%) and those who had no sexual contact (76.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (57.3%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (77.8%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (74.1%) and higher among female students who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (72.8%) than male students who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (57.3%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 1999–2017, a significant linear increase (66.8%–75.7%) occurred in the overall prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey. Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend, because the question measuring the prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey was only used in 1999, 2001, 2003, 2015, and 2017. The prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey did not change significantly from 2015 (74.4%) to 2017 (75.7%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 31 states, the overall prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey ranged from 65.0% to 82.8% across state surveys (median: 76.1%) (Supplementary Table 235). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 60.9% to 74.2% (median: 68.1%).

Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep

Nationwide, 25.4% of students got 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night (Supplementary Table 236). The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among 9th-grade male (37.5%) than 9th-grade female (32.3%) students. The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among 9th-grade (34.8%) than 10th-grade (26.6%), 11th-grade (21.4%), and 12th-grade (17.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade (26.6%) than 11th-grade (21.4%) and 12th-grade (17.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade (21.4%) than 12th-grade (17.6%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (32.3%) than 10th-grade female (26.0%), 11th-grade female (21.1%), and 12th-grade female (17.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (26.0%) than 11th-grade female (21.1%) and 12th-grade female (17.9%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (37.5%) than 10th-grade male (27.0%), 11th-grade male (21.6%), and 12th-grade male (17.3%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (27.0%) than 11th-grade male (21.6%) and 12th-grade male (17.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 25.9% of heterosexual students; 17.8% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 24.7% of not sure students had gotten 8 or more hours of sleep (Supplementary Table 236). The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among heterosexual (25.9%) and not sure (24.7%) than gay, lesbian, and bisexual (17.8%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (25.6%) than lesbian and bisexual (18.1%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (26.4%) and not sure (32.1%) than gay and bisexual (18.0%) students. The prevalence also was higher among not sure male (32.1%) than not sure female (20.5%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 21.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 15.8% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 29.8% of students who had no sexual contact had gotten 8 or more hours of sleep (Supplementary Table 236). The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep was higher

among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (21.9%) and students who had no sexual contact (29.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (15.8%) and higher among students who had no sexual contact (29.8%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (21.9%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (21.2%) and those who had no sexual contact (28.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (16.6%) and higher among those who had no sexual contact (28.4%) than those who had sexual contact with only males (21.2%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (22.5%) and those who had no sexual contact (31.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (13.5%) and higher among those who had no sexual contact (31.3%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (22.5%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2007–2017, a significant linear decrease (31.1%–25.4%) occurred in the overall prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep. A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep did not change significantly during 2007–2013 (31.1%–31.7%) and then decreased during 2013–2017 (31.7%–25.4%). The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep did not change significantly from 2015 (27.3%) to 2017 (25.4%).

Analyses of state and large urban school district data indicated that across 34 states, the overall prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep ranged from 19.4% to 32.8% across state surveys (median: 23.7%) (Supplementary Table 237). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 12.1% to 30.5% (median: 20.2%).

Indoor Tanning Device Use

Nationwide, 5.6% of students had used an indoor tanning device (e.g., 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) (Supplementary Table 238). The prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among female (7.5%) than male (3.5%) students; higher among white female (10.1%) than white male (2.8%) students; higher among black male (7.0%) than black female (3.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade female (5.0%), 11th-grade female (8.1%), and 12th-grade female (12.9%) than 9th-grade male (2.3%), 11th-grade male (2.9%), and 12th-grade male (4.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among white (6.6%) and black (5.5%) than Hispanic (3.2%) students, higher among white female (10.1%) than black female (3.8%) and Hispanic female (3.0%) students, and higher among black male (7.0%) than white male (2.8%) and Hispanic male (3.4%) students. The prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among 12th-grade (8.9%) than 9th-grade (3.7%), 10th-grade (4.3%), and 11th-grade (5.5%) students; higher among 11th-grade (5.5%) than 9th-grade (3.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (8.1%) and 12th-grade female (12.9%) than 9th-grade female (5.0%) and 10th-grade female (4.2%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (12.9%) than 11th-grade female (8.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (4.3%) and 12th-grade male (4.5%) than 9th-grade male (2.3%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (4.5%) than 11th-grade male (2.9%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of indoor tanning device use was 5.4% among heterosexual students; 6.0% among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 9.9% among not sure students (Supplementary Table 238). The prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among not sure (9.9%) than heterosexual (5.4%) students. Among female students, the prevalence was higher among heterosexual (8.4%) than lesbian and bisexual (4.9%) and not sure (5.0%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (9.4%) and not sure (15.6%) than heterosexual (2.8%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (8.4%) than heterosexual male (2.8%) students and higher among not sure male (15.6%) than not sure female (5.0%).

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, the prevalence of indoor tanning device use was 7.7% among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 10.8% among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 2.3% among students who had no sexual contact (Supplementary Table 238). The prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (7.7%) and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (10.8%) than students who had no sexual contact (2.3%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (12.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (9.2%) than those who had no sexual contact (3.4%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only females (4.1%) and those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (15.6%) than those who had no sexual contact (1.1%) and higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (15.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only females (4.1%). The prevalence also was higher among female

students who had sexual contact with only males (12.1%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (4.1%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (3.4%) than male students who had no sexual contact (1.1%).

Trend analyses indicated that during 2009–2017, a significant linear decrease (15.6%–5.6%) occurred in the overall prevalence of indoor tanning device use. Not enough data points were available to identify a quadratic trend. The prevalence of indoor tanning device use decreased from 2015 (7.3%) to 2017 (5.6%).

The question measuring the prevalence of indoor tanning device use was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. 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, 57.2% of students had had a sunburn one or more times (counting the number of times even a small part of their skin turned red or hurt for 12 or more hours after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device) during the 12 months before the survey (Supplementary Table 239). The prevalence of having had a sunburn was higher among female (61.6%) than male (52.8%) students; higher among white female (78.8%), black female (15.5%), and Hispanic female (50.1%) than white male (70.5%), black male (10.4%), and Hispanic male (40.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (61.5%), 10th-grade female (61.2%), 11th-grade female (59.9%), and 12th-grade female (63.9%) than 9th-grade male (53.6%), 10th-grade male (52.9%), 11th-grade male (51.2%), and 12th-grade male (53.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having had a sunburn was higher among white (74.8%) and Hispanic (45.0%) than black (13.0%) students, higher among white (74.8%) than Hispanic (45.0%) students, higher among white female (78.8%) and Hispanic female (50.1%) than black female (15.5%) students, higher among white female (78.8%) than Hispanic female (50.1%) students, higher among white male (70.5%) and Hispanic male (40.3%) than black male (10.4%) students, and higher among white male (70.5%) than Hispanic male (40.3%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 57.0% of heterosexual students; 56.2% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 52.4% of not sure students had had a sunburn (Supplementary Table 239). Among female students, the prevalence of having had a sunburn was higher among heterosexual (62.7%) than lesbian and bisexual (54.6%) students. Among male students, the prevalence was higher among gay and bisexual (62.3%) than heterosexual (52.2%) and not sure (45.7%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (62.7%) than heterosexual male (52.2%) students and higher among gay and bisexual male (62.3%) than lesbian and bisexual female (54.6%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 58.9% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 57.7% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 55.7% of students who had no sexual contact had had a sunburn (Supplementary Table 239). The prevalence of having had a sunburn was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (58.9%) than students who had no sexual contact (55.7%). Among female students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males (65.6%) than those who had sexual contact with only females or with both sexes (57.0%) and those who had no sexual contact (58.9%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (65.6%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (53.4%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (58.9%) than male students who had no sexual contact (52.4%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having had a sunburn was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having had a sunburn did not change significantly from 2015 (55.8%) to 2017 (57.2%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. 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.

Have to Avoid Some Foods Because Eating the Food Could Cause an Allergic Reaction

Nationwide, 15.2% of students have to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction (e.g., skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing) (Supplementary Table 240). The prevalence of having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was higher among female (18.4%) than male (11.9%) students; higher among white female (17.6%), black female (24.1%), and Hispanic female (17.2%) than white male (10.5%), black male (16.6%), and Hispanic male (11.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (17.3%), 10th-grade female (19.7%), 11th-grade female (18.1%), and 12th-grade female (18.5%) than 9th-grade male (11.5%), 10th-grade male (13.0%), 11th-grade male (10.0%), and 12th-grade male (12.9%) students, respectively. The

prevalence of having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was higher among black (20.4%) than white (14.3%) and Hispanic (14.1%) students, higher among black female (24.1%) than white female (17.6%) and Hispanic female (17.2%) students, and higher among black male (16.6%) than white male (10.5%) and Hispanic male (11.1%) students. The prevalence of having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was higher among 10th-grade (16.5%) than 9th-grade (14.5%) and 11th-grade (14.1%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (13.0%) and 12th-grade male (12.9%) than 11th-grade male (10.0%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining sexual identity indicated that nationwide, 14.5% of heterosexual students; 19.6% of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students; and 18.3% of not sure students have to avoid food because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction (Supplementary Table 240). The prevalence of having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (19.6%) than heterosexual (14.5%) students. The prevalence also was higher among heterosexual female (17.9%) than heterosexual male (11.6%) students and higher among not sure female (23.0%) than not sure male (11.4%) students.

Analyses based on the question ascertaining the sex of sexual contacts indicated that nationwide, 15.5% of students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex, 20.2% of students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes, and 14.0% of students who had no sexual contact have to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction (Supplementary Table 240). The prevalence of having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes (20.2%) than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (15.5%) and students who had no sexual contact (14.0%). Among male students, the prevalence was higher among those who had sexual contact with only males or with both sexes (18.1%) than those who had no sexual contact (10.9%). The prevalence also was higher among female students who had sexual contact with only males (19.2%) than male students who had sexual contact with only females (12.3%) and higher among female students who had no sexual contact (16.9%) than male students who had no sexual contact (10.9%).

The question measuring the prevalence of having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS. As a result, long-term temporal trends are not available for this variable. The prevalence of having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction did not change significantly from 2015 (16.0%) to 2017 (15.2%).

The question also was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2017. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having to avoid some foods 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-related behaviors among high school students. In addition, YRBSS has been measuring sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts at the state and local levels longer than any other public health surveillance system in the United States. YRBSS data are used widely to compare the prevalence of health-related behaviors among subpopulations of students, assess trends in health-related behaviors over time, monitor progress toward achieving national health objectives, provide comparable state and large urban school district data, and take public health actions to decrease health-risk behaviors and improve health outcomes among youth. This report provides an update on the prevalence of health-related behaviors among students in grades 9–12 nationwide and across 39 states and 21 large urban school districts. More specifically, it describes nationwide disparities in health-related behaviors by demographic subgroups (defined by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in school) and sexual minority status (as defined by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts), describes trends in the overall prevalence of health-related behaviors at the national level, and provides an update on the size of sexual minority subgroups nationwide.

Although the majority of the 16,311,000 students projected to have attended public and private schools in grades 9–12 nationwide in 2017 (*25*) are heterosexual, this report indicates that approximately 391,000 are gay or lesbian, 1,305,000 are bisexual, and 685,000 are not sure of their sexual identity. In addition, approximately 261,000 of all students in grades 9–12 have had sexual contact with only the same sex and 864,000 have had sexual contact with both sexes. These counts are somewhat higher than previously reported (*15*) reflecting both an increase in the size of the overall estimated number of students in grade 9–12 nationwide and social and demographic changes in the sexual minority community (*26*). Sexual minority students are part of every community and are as racially, ethnically, socially, economically, and geographically diverse as their nonsexual minority peers.

Comparison of the Prevalence of Health-Related Behaviors Among Subpopulations of Students

YRBSS is designed to identify how health-related behaviors vary by subpopulations of high school students. Understanding these variations (or lack of variation) in health-related behaviors might help design, target, and identify the impact of school and community policies, programs, and practices. However, isolating the effects of demographic subgroups ascertained by the YRBSS from the effects of socioeconomic status (SES) or culture on the prevalence of health-related behaviors is not possible. For example, in a national study, the likelihood of cardiovascular disease risks such as obesity, sedentary behaviors, and tobacco exposure increased among adolescents aged 12–17 years as their SES based on a poverty-income ratio decreased (*27*).

Variations by Sex

The prevalence of most health-related behaviors varies by sex. For example, the prevalence of three of the five injury-related behaviors (rarely or never wearing a seatbelt, having driven when they had been drinking alcohol, and having driven when they had been using marijuana) was higher among male than female students. The prevalence of six of the 13 violence-related behaviors (having carried a weapon, having carried a weapon on school property, having carried a gun, having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, having been in a physical fight, and having been in a physical fight on school property) also was higher among male than female students. However, the prevalence of six other violence-related behaviors (having been electronically bullied, having been bullied on school property, having been forced to have sexual intercourse, having experienced sexual violence by anyone, having experienced sexual dating violence, and having experienced physical dating violence) was higher among female than male students. The prevalence of all five suicide-related behaviors (having felt sad or hopeless, having seriously considered attempting suicide, having made a suicide plan, having attempted 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. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, having texted or e-mailed while driving, and having not gone to school because of safety concerns did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of 17 of the 20 tobacco use risk behaviors (having ever tried cigarette smoking; having first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years; current cigarette use; having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day; having ever used an electronic vapor product; current, current frequent, and current daily electronic vapor product use; current, current frequent, and current daily smokeless tobacco use; current, current frequent, and current daily cigar use; current cigarette or cigar use; current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use; and current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or current electronic vapor product use) was higher among male than female students. However, among all the tobacco-use behaviors, the only behavior that was health promoting (having tried to quit using all tobacco products) had a higher prevalence among female than male students. The prevalence of three tobacco use behaviors (current frequent and current daily cigarette use and having usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store) did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of 11 of the 20 alcohol and other drug use behaviors (having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years; having reported 10 or more as the largest number of alcoholic drinks in a row; having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years; having ever used cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, and hallucinogenic drugs; having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription; having ever injected any illegal drug; and having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property) was higher among male than female students. However, the prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol, current alcohol use, and having usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them was higher among female than male students. Six alcohol and other drug use behaviors (current binge drinking, having ever used marijuana, current marijuana use, having ever used synthetic marijuana, having ever used inhalants, and having ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it) did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of four of the six sexual risk behaviors (having ever had sexual intercourse, having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years, having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons, and having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse) and one of the six protective sexual behaviors (having used a condom during last sexual intercourse) was higher among male than female students. The prevalence of three protective sexual behaviors (having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse; having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse; and 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 than male students, while one sexual risk behavior (not having used any method to prevent pregnancy) also was higher among female than male students. Similarly, the prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV was higher among female than male students. The prevalence of being currently sexually active; having used birth control pills

before last sexual intercourse; and 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 vary by sex.

The prevalence of 18 of the 26 dietary behaviors (not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices; having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times, two or more times, and three or more times per day; not having eaten vegetables; having eaten vegetables two or more times and three or more times per day; having drunk one or more glasses, two or more glasses, and three or more glasses of milk per day; having drunk soda or pop one or more times, two or more times, and three or more times per day; having drunk a sports drink one or more times, two or more times, and three or more times per day; not having drunk plain water; and having eaten breakfast on all 7 days) was higher among male than female students. In contrast, the prevalence of only three dietary behaviors (not having drunk milk, not having drunk soda or pop, and not having drunk a sports drink) was higher among female than male students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day; having drunk plain water one or more times, two or more times, and three or more times per day; and having not eaten breakfast did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of all six protective physical activity behaviors (having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days, having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days, having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days, going to PE classes on 1 or more days, going to PE classes on all 5 days, and having played on at least one sports team), and one of the four physical activity risk behaviors (having had a concussion one or more times from playing a sport or being physically active) was higher among male than female students. Only one physical activity risk behavior (were not physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day) had a higher prevalence estimate among female than male students. The prevalence of playing video or computer games or using a computer 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, whereas the prevalence of being overweight, describing themselves as overweight, and trying to lose weight was higher among female than male students. The prevalence of having never seen a dentist was higher among male than female students, whereas the prevalence of having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey, indoor tanning device use, having had a sunburn, and having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was higher among female than male students. The prevalence of having ever been told they have asthma and getting 8 or more hours of sleep did not vary by sex.

Variations by Race/Ethnicity

The prevalence of most health-related behaviors varies by race/ethnicity. The prevalence of 25 behaviors (17 risk and eight protective) was higher among white than black and Hispanic students, the prevalence of 21 behaviors (19 risk and two protective) was higher among black than white and Hispanic students, and the prevalence of 11 risk behaviors was higher among Hispanic than white and black students. Twenty-four behaviors (17 risk and seven protective) did not vary by race/ethnicity.

White students had a higher prevalence than black and Hispanic students of one injury-related risk behavior (having texted or e-mailed while driving), three violence-related risk behaviors (having carried a weapon, having been electronically bullied, and having been bullied on school property), 12 tobacco-use related risk behaviors (current, current frequent, and current daily cigarette use; current, current frequent, and current daily electronic vapor product use; current, current frequent, and current daily smokeless tobacco use; current cigarette or cigar use; current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use; and current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use), three protective sexual behaviors (having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse; having used birth control pills, an IUD or implant, or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse; and 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), four protective dietary behaviors (having eaten vegetables one or more times per day, not having drunk a sports drink, having drunk plain water one or more times per day, and having eaten breakfast on all 7 days), one additional protective behavior (having seen a dentist during the 12 months before the survey) and one additional risk behavior (having had a sunburn).

Black students had a higher prevalence than white and Hispanic students of one injury-related risk behavior (rarely or never wearing a seatbelt), four violence-related risk behaviors (having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, having been in a physical fight, having been in a physical fight on school property, and having experienced physical dating violence), two sexual risk behaviors (having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years and having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons), having ever been tested for HIV, nine dietary risk behaviors (not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices; not having eaten vegetables; not having drunk milk; having drunk soda or pop two or more times and three or more times per day; having drunk a sports

drink one or more times, two or more times, and three or more times per day; and not having drunk plain water), one protective dietary behavior (having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day), one physical activity risk behavior (watching television 3 or more hours per day), and two additional risk behaviors (having ever been told they have asthma and having to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction).

Hispanic students had a higher prevalence than white and black students of two injury-related risk behaviors (having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol and having driven when they had been drinking alcohol), one suicide-related risk behavior (having felt sad or hopeless), one tobacco use-related risk behavior (having ever used an electronic vapor product), five risk behaviors related to alcohol and other drug use (having drunk alcohol before age 13 years; having ever used synthetic marijuana; having ever used cocaine; having ever used ecstasy; and having been offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property), and two weight control-related behaviors (describing themselves as overweight and trying to lose weight).

The prevalence of some health-related behaviors did not vary by race/ethnicity: one injury-related risk behavior (having driven when using marijuana), four violence-related risk behaviors (having carried a weapon on school property, having carried a gun, having been forced to have sexual intercourse, and having experienced sexual violence by anyone), one suicide-related risk behavior (having made a suicide plan), five tobacco-related risk behaviors (having first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years, having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day, having usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store, and current frequent and current daily cigar use), three risk behaviors related to alcohol and other drug use (having usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them, having ever used methamphetamines, and having ever injected any illegal drug), two sexual risk behaviors (being currently sexually active and having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse), one protective sexual behavior (having used a condom during last sexual intercourse), three protective dietary behaviors (having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day, having eaten vegetables two or more times per day, and not having drunk soda or pop), two protective physical activity-related behaviors (having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days and having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days), one physical activity risk behavior (having had a concussion one or more times from playing a sport or being physically active), and one additional protective behavior (getting 8 or more hours of sleep).

Variations by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts

The prevalence of most health-related behaviors varies by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts. However, unlike the variations by sex and race/ethnicity, this report documents that the differences are almost always in the same direction with sexual minority students having a higher prevalence of health-risk behaviors compared with nonsexual minority students. For example, across the 13 violence-related risk behaviors, the prevalence of 10 was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students than heterosexual students and the prevalence of nine was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex. The prevalence for five of these behaviors (having been electronically bullied, having been forced to have sexual intercourse, having experienced sexual violence by anyone, having experienced sexual dating violence, and having experienced physical dating violence) was twofold or greater for gay, lesbian, and bisexual students compared with heterosexual students and the prevalence for four of these same behaviors (having been forced to have sexual intercourse, having experienced sexual violence by anyone, having experienced sexual dating violence, and having experienced physical dating violence) was twofold or greater for students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex. Similarly, across the five suicide-related risk behaviors, the prevalence of all five was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students than heterosexual students and higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex. The prevalence of all five of these behaviors (having felt sad or hopeless; having seriously considered attempting suicide; having made a suicide plan; having attempted suicide; and having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse) was twofold or greater for gay, lesbian, and bisexual students compared with heterosexual students and the prevalence for four of these same behaviors (having seriously considered attempting suicide; having made a suicide plan; having attempted suicide; and having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse) was twofold or greater for students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex.

Across the 19 tobacco use-related risk behaviors, the prevalence of 11 was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students than heterosexual students and the prevalence of

12 was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex. The prevalence for three of these behaviors (current, current frequent, and current daily cigarette use) was twofold or greater for gay, lesbian, and bisexual students compared with heterosexual students and the prevalence for four of these behaviors (current frequent and current daily cigarette use and current frequent and current daily cigar use) was twofold or greater for students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex.

Similarly, across the 19 risk behaviors related to alcohol and other drug use, the prevalence of 18 was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students than heterosexual students and the prevalence of 16 was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex. The prevalence for eight of these behaviors (having ever used synthetic marijuana, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, and hallucinogenic drugs; having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription, and having ever injected any illegal drug) was twofold or greater for gay, lesbian, and bisexual students compared with heterosexual students and the prevalence for eight of these behaviors (having ever used cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, and hallucinogenic drugs; having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription, and having ever injected any illegal drug) was twofold or greater for students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex.

The same pattern also was evident across the six sexual risk behaviors. The prevalence of five of these behaviors was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual students than heterosexual students and the prevalence of three of these behaviors was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex. The prevalence for two of these behaviors (having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years and not having used any method to prevent pregnancy) was twofold or greater for gay, lesbian, and bisexual students compared with heterosexual students.

In contrast, no clear pattern of differences by sexual identity or sex of sexual contact subgroups was detected for dietary behaviors, physical activity, and other health-related behaviors. However, the prevalence of having never seen a dentist was twofold or greater for students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex.

This report also demonstrates that some students are not yet sure of their sexual identity. Not sure students and gay, lesbian, and bisexual students often have a similar prevalence of many health-risk behaviors. For example, not sure students and gay, lesbian, and bisexual students had a similar prevalence for all five of the injury-related risk behaviors, eight of the 13 violence-related risk behaviors, 12 of the 19 tobacco use-related risk behaviors, 11 of the 19 risk behaviors related to alcohol and other drug use, three of the six sexual risk behaviors, nine of the 11 dietary risk behaviors, all four physical activity risk behaviors, and four of the five other health-related risk behaviors and obesity and overweight. In addition, not sure students often have a higher prevalence of many health-risk behaviors than heterosexual students. For example, not sure students had a higher prevalence for eight of the 13 violence-related risk behaviors, all five suicide-related risk behaviors, and 10 of the 19 risk behaviors related to alcohol and other drug use.

Students who had no sexual contact have a much lower prevalence of most health-risk behaviors compared with students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes. For example, the prevalence of all five injury-related risk behaviors, all 13 violence-related risk behaviors, all five suicide-related risk behaviors, all 19 tobacco use-related risk behaviors, all 19 risk behaviors related to alcohol and other drug use, and six of the 11 dietary risk behaviors was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex or with both sexes than students who had no sexual contact.

Assessment of Trends in Health-Related 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 26 years) and more recent 2-year changes in most of the health-related behaviors included in this report. Although this report describes many overall long-term temporal trends and 2-year changes in prevalence, a more in-depth trend analysis by demographic subgroups would increase understanding of how to implement effective interventions among the students who need them most. Nonetheless, almost all of the overall trends reflect actual reductions in risk behaviors and potential improvements in health outcomes among high school students nationwide.

For behaviors for which long-term trend data are available, long-term linear decreases occurred in the prevalence of three of the four injury-related risk behaviors (rarely or never wearing a seatbelt, having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, and having driven when they had been drinking alcohol). Long-term linear decreases also occurred

in the prevalence of eight of the 11 violence-related risk behaviors (having carried a weapon, having carried a weapon on school property, having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, having been in a physical fight, having been in a physical fight on school property, having been forced to have sexual intercourse, having experienced sexual dating violence, and having experienced physical dating violence), whereas a long-term linear increase was identified in the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns. A linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of having carried a weapon from 1991–2017; however, based on significant quadratic trends, no change has occurred since 1997. In addition, long-term linear decreases occurred in the prevalence of three of the five suicide-related risk behaviors (having seriously considered attempting suicide, having made a suicide plan, and having attempted suicide), whereas a long-term linear increase occurred in the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless. Despite the linear decreases in the prevalence of having seriously considered suicide and having made a suicide plan, based on significant quadratic trends, having seriously considered attempting suicide increased since 2007 and having made a suicide plan increased since 2009. No long-term trends occurred in the prevalence of one injury-related risk behavior (having texted or e-mailed while driving), two violence-related risk behaviors (having been electronically bullied and having been bullied on school property), and one suicide-related risk behavior (having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse).

Long-term linear decreases occurred in the prevalence of seven of the nine tobacco use-related risk behaviors (having ever tried cigarette smoking; current, current frequent, and current daily cigarette use; having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day; current cigar use; and current cigarette or cigar use). No long-term linear trends occurred in the prevalence of current frequent and current daily cigar use. However, based on significant quadratic trends, current frequent cigar use increased from 1997–2013 and then decreased from 2013–2017 and current daily cigar use increased from 1997–2011 and then decreased from 2011–2017.

Long-term linear decreases occurred in the prevalence of 13 of the 17 risk behaviors related to alcohol and other drug use (having ever drunk alcohol; having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years; current alcohol use; having reported 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row; having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years; having ever used cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, and hallucinogenic drugs; having ever injected an illegal drug; and having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property). Although no long-term linear trends occurred for three additional behaviors related to alcohol and other drug use, based on significant quadratic trends, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana increased from 1991–1997 and then decreased from 1997–2017, current marijuana use increased from 1991–1995 and then decreased from 1995–2017, and having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription increased from 1991–2001 and then decreased from 2001–2017. No long-term trends (linear or quadratic) occurred in the prevalence of having usually gotten the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them.

Long-term linear decreases occurred in the prevalence of all six sexual risk behaviors (having ever had sexual intercourse, having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years, having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons, being currently sexually active, not having used any method to prevent pregnancy, and having drunk alcohol before last sexual intercourse), whereas long-term linear increases occurred in the prevalence of four of the six protective sexual behaviors (having used a condom during last sexual intercourse; having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse; having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse; and having used birth control pills, an IUD or implant, or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse). However, based on significant quadratic trends, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse has decreased since 2005 and not having used any method to prevent pregnancy has not changed since 2007. In addition, a significant linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV.

Although a long-term linear increase occurred in the prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop and long-term linear decreases occurred in the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times, two or more times, and three or more times per day (improvements in dietary behaviors), long-term linear increases occurred in the prevalence of not having eaten vegetables and not having drunk milk and long-term linear decreases occurred in the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day, having eaten vegetables one or more times per day, and having drunk one or more glasses, two or more glasses, and three or more glasses of milk per day (worsening dietary behaviors). No long-term linear or quadratic trends occurred in the prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices, having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times and two or more times per day, having eaten vegetables two or more times and three or more times per day, having not eaten breakfast, and having eaten breakfast on all 7 days.

A long-term linear increase occurred in the prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days; however, based on significant quadratic trends, the prevalence of having done exercises to strengthen or tone

their muscles on 3 or more days has not changed since 2011. Although a long-term linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day, this decrease in sedentary behavior might have been offset by a long-term linear increase in the prevalence of playing video or computer games or using a computer 3 or more hours per day. No long-term trends occurred in the prevalence of six of the nine behaviors related to physical activity (not having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day, having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days, having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days, going to PE classes on 1 or more days, going to PE classes on all 5 days, and having played on at least one sports team).

Long-term linear increases occurred in the prevalence of obesity, overweight, trying to lose weight, and having ever been told they have asthma; however, based on significant quadratic trends, no change has occurred in the prevalence of having ever been told they have asthma since 2009. Long-term linear decreases occurred in the prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep and indoor tanning device use. No long-term linear trend occurred in the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight, though a significant quadratic trend indicated that describing themselves as overweight decreased from 1991–1995 and then increased from 1995–2017.

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 (*28*). 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 2017 national YRBS for 16 of the 21 objectives (Supplementary Table 241). Because of changes in the questions included in the 2017 national YRBS or changes in question wording, 2017 data are not available for five objectives. The data indicate that as of 2017, eight of the 16 objectives have been achieved, which is one more than the number met when the 2015 national YRBS data were reported in 2016 (*15*) and twice the number met when the 2013 national YRBS data were reported in 2014 (*29*). *Healthy People 2020* objective AH-7 is to reduce the proportion of adolescents who have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property to ≤20.4%. During 2017, 19.8% of high school students nationwide had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months before the survey. This is the first time this objective has been met. *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 ≤14.0%. During 2017, 5.6% 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 ≤28.4%. During 2017, 23.6% 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 ≤4.6%. During 2017, 3.8% 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 9–12 who view television, watch videos, or play video games for no more than 2 hours per day. During 2017, 79.3% 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 ≤25.5%. During 2017, 16.5% of high school students nationwide had ridden one or more times during the 30 days before the survey in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. *Healthy People 2020* objective TU-2.2 is to reduce the proportion of adolescents who use cigarettes during the past 30 days to ≤16.0%. During 2017, 8.8% of high school students smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. *Healthy People 2020* objective TU-2.4 is to reduce the proportion of adolescents who use cigars during the past 30 days to ≤8.0%. During 2017, 8.0% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. This is the first time this objective has been met.

To meet additional *Healthy People 2020* objectives, 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 ≤17.9%. During 2017, 19.0% 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 9–12 who get sufficient sleep to ≥33.2%. During 2017, 25.4% of high school students nationwide got 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night. The 2015 and 2017 prevalence estimates for both of these objectives were not significantly different suggesting that more work might be needed to address these issues.

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 for local stakeholders and decision makers than national data. Because participating states and large urban school districts use similar sampling designs, questionnaires, data collection strategies, and data processing procedures, their YRBS data can be compared which provides even more information to guide decision making about public health interventions that can help reduce health-risk behaviors among youth.

Across states, a range of 25 or more percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified for the following 19 behaviors:

- having texted or e-mailed while driving (minimum: 27.4%; maximum: 55.2%);
- current frequent cigarette use (minimum: 0.4%; maximum: 5.5%);
- current daily cigarette use (minimum: 0.3%; maximum: 4.5%);
- having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (minimum: 2.3%; maximum: 18.1%);
- current frequent smokeless tobacco use (minimum: 0.6%; maximum: 5.8%);
- current daily smokeless tobacco use (minimum: 0.4%; maximum: 5.1%);
- current frequent cigar use (minimum: 0.4%; maximum: 2.9%);
- current daily cigar use (minimum: 0.3%; maximum: 2.4%);
- having ever drunk alcohol (minimum: 30.4%; maximum: 68.0%);
- having ever used marijuana (minimum: 16.6%; maximum: 44.1%);
- having ever used heroin (minimum: 1.2%; maximum: 9.6%);
- having ever used methamphetamines (minimum: 1.7%; maximum: 10.5%);
- having ever injected any illegal drug (minimum: 1.4%; maximum: 8.0%);
- having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse (minimum: 1.9%; maximum: 13.3%);
- having used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (minimum: 20.9%; maximum: 50.2%);
- having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day (minimum: 19.8%; maximum: 48.3%);
- going to PE classes on 1 or more days (minimum: 27.9%; maximum: 91.5%);
- going to PE classes on all 5 days (minimum: 5.8%; maximum: 68.4%); and
- having never seen a dentist (minimum: 0.9%; maximum: 4.7%).

Across large urban school districts, a range of 25 or more percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified for the following 13 behaviors:

- current frequent cigarette use (minimum: 0.1%; maximum: 1.4%);
- current daily cigarette use (minimum: 0.1%; maximum: 0.8%);
- current frequent electronic vapor product use (minimum: 0.4%; maximum: 2.5%);
- current daily electronic vapor product use (minimum: 0.1%; maximum: 1.9%);
- current daily smokeless tobacco use (minimum: 0.1%; maximum: 1.2%);
- having ever drunk alcohol (minimum: 38.2%; maximum: 64.8%);
- having ever used heroin (minimum: 1.3%; maximum: 7.6%);
- having ever had sexual intercourse (minimum: 21.7%; maximum: 49.2%);
- having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse (minimum: 0.7%; maximum: 10.4%);
- having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (minimum: 0.0%; maximum: 9.3%);
- having ever been tested for HIV (minimum: 10.2%; maximum: 37.2%);
- going to PE classes on 1 or more days (minimum: 28.0%; maximum: 86.1%); and
- going to PE classes on all 5 days (minimum: 7.1%; maximum: 43.5%).

All these substantial differences across states and large urban school districts 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 (including attitudes toward sexual minorities), the amount of stigma and discrimination, demographic characteristics of the population, and adult practices and health-related behaviors. Positive changes in one or more of these factors might contribute to important reductions in health-risk behaviors within and across states and large urban school districts among students in grades 9–12.

Take Public Health Action

Most high school students cope with the transition from childhood through adolescence to adulthood successfully and become healthy and productive adults. However, this report documents that some subgroups of students defined by sex, race/ethnicity, grade in school, and sexual minority status have a higher prevalence of many health-risk behaviors that might place them at risk for unnecessary or premature mortality, morbidity, and social problems. Sexual minority students in particular struggle because of the disparities in health-related behaviors documented in this report, including violence-related behaviors and alcohol and other drug use, that can be compounded by stigma, discrimination, and homophobia. Because many health-risk behaviors initiated during adolescence often extend into adulthood, they might have life-long negative effects on health outcomes, educational attainment, employment, housing, and overall quality of life.

Schools have a unique and an important role to play in addressing the health-related behaviors of all students, including sexual minority students. In the United States, schools have direct contact with more than 56 million students (*25*) for at least 6 hours a day during 13 key years of their social, physical, and intellectual development. After the family home, schools are the primary places responsible for the development of young persons. This gives schools an opportunity to dramatically improve the health and well-being of their students each day. Research shows that well-designed, well-implemented, school-based prevention programs can significantly reduce health-risk behaviors among all students (*30*) as well as sexual minority students (*31–33*).

During 2013–2018, CDC supported schools in implementing prevention programs through two major cooperative agreements. The first, Promoting Adolescent Health Through School-Based HIV/STD Prevention and School-Based Surveillance (http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/fundedpartners/1308/pdf/rfa-1308.pdf), provided funding and technical assistance to the education agency in 18 states and the District of Columbia and to 17 large urban school districts to help schools implement effective policies and practices to reduce sexual risk behaviors among youth. These programs focused partly on adolescents most at risk as part of their HIV, STI, and pregnancy prevention activities. Examples of program activities included the implementation of quality health education, connecting youth to school-linked and school-based health services, and supporting schools in establishing safe and supportive environments. This cooperative agreement also provided funding to 46 states and 21 large urban school districts to conduct the YRBS and School Health Profiles (https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/profiles/index.htm).

The second major cooperative agreement, 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), provided funding to the health agency in all 50 states and the District of Columbia to reduce the risk factors associated with childhood obesity and to promote the well-being and healthy development of all children and youth. As part of this program, CDC supported use of the following proven strategies in schools: healthier nutrition environments, comprehensive physical activity programs and physical education policies, and improved processes and better training to help students manage chronic conditions. In addition, CDC gives schools well-researched and effective guidance and support to help them improve school health services, policies, and practices. This support helps schools and students manage challenges associated with chronic conditions such as diabetes, asthma, and food allergies. Providing health services in schools helps reduce absences among children with chronic conditions.

In addition, CDC provides resources to help states and communities take advantage of the best available evidence to prevent violence. Specifically, CDC has developed several technical packages containing strategies to prevent or reduce youth violence, sexual violence, dating violence, and suicide (available at https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/technical-packages.html).

YRBS data are a primary data source for monitoring the impact of both of the cooperative agreements described previously at the state and local levels. In addition, health and education agencies and nongovernmental organizations in these jurisdictions use their YRBS data in myriad ways to improve health-related policies, programs, and practices. For example, state and local agencies use YRBS results to inform key stakeholders, help develop local health promotion programs, identify the highest risk behaviors around which programmatic funds should be focused, combine with results from other surveys on health topics, review and set goals for children's health and wellness, measure long-term outcomes related to certain projects or goals, and demonstrate need for public health funding and grant programs. More specifically, state and local health and education agencies used YRBS results in the following ways:

- The Rhode Island Department of Health and the Rhode Island Department of Education collaboratively developed a Rhode Island Adolescent Sexual Health Profile. The data

source for many of the indicators in the profile is the Rhode Island YRBS. The profile was presented to Rhode Island decision-makers and is also being shared with other stakeholders to help guide discussions about policy and program recommendations.

- In Vermont, YRBS results have been instrumental in helping the Vermont Agency of Education and Department of Health to document the need for and support schools in instituting condom availability programs in high schools throughout the state. The two agencies released a joint memo on comprehensive sex education citing YRBS results and encouraging schools to provide access to condoms, which has led to supportive newspaper coverage and discussions within schools and at school board meetings.
- The New York City Department of Education's Office of School Wellness Programs routinely uses YRBS results during its professional development workshops and trainings for health and physical education teachers. During these trainings, YRBS results are used to inform educators about students' health-related behaviors. The New York City Teens Connection, a program of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Center for Health Equity, relies heavily on YRBS results to support its teen pregnancy and STI prevention work. The New York City Teens Connection works through local and citywide partnerships to provide evidence-based sexual health education programs and access to health care for youth. To recruit implementation partners (e.g., community-based organizations, schools, clinics, and citywide agencies), the New York City Teens Connection routinely presents YRBS results on adolescent sexual behaviors to demonstrate the need for sexual health education programs and access to health care.
- San Diego Unified School District used their YRBS results to help determine which sexual health curriculum would best meet the needs of students; revise curriculum to include up-to-date information on sexual orientation, sexual behaviors, and harassment; educate parents, caregivers, and community members about the importance of the new curriculum via community forum presentations and panel discussions; and revise their sexual health instruction training for district teachers.
- The State of Alaska Obesity Prevention and Control Program makes extensive use of YRBS results to support their Play Every Day public education campaign, describe the burden of childhood obesity, and document the need to increase physical activity in Alaska schools. YRBS results were helpful in passing the Physical Activity in Schools Law that requires every student in grades K–8 be provided with opportunities for 54 minutes (90% of the recommended 60 minutes) of physical activity every school day.
- The Montana Office of Public Instruction's tobacco use prevention trainings for school administrators and faculty feature their YRBS results on electronic vapor product use along with examples of the products themselves, how easily they can be concealed in school, and the health risks produced by electronic vapor product use. The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services ran a public education campaign that included television commercials featuring Montana YRBS results on electronic vapor product use.
- North Dakota YRBS results are used by the North Dakota Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy, also known as BreatheND, to support a public education campaign designed to prevent tobacco use among youth and exposure to second hand smoke. North Dakota's YRBS results documented a statewide decrease in cigarette use among high school students that they attribute in part to this public education campaign.
- New Hampshire YRBS results revealed a real need for a program on distracted driving and informed regional efforts on suicide prevention and dating violence prevention efforts in high schools for both students and parents. In addition, a prevention program called Life of an Athlete was brought into a region's high schools because of their YRBS results on substance use. Student teams reviewed YRBS results to help inform the type of outreach and other activities they will conduct throughout the school year to specifically address the attitudes around substance misuse and student misperceptions about the prevalence of use.

CDC and other federal agencies use YRBS data in various reports and publications including State Health Profiles (*34*); Indicators for Chronic Disease Surveillance (*35*); America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being (*36*); Prevention Status Reports (*37*); Indicators of School Crime and Safety (*38*); and Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity: Data, Trends and Maps (*39*). Each of these reports and other similar reports using YRBS data are intended to stimulate support for and improvements in public health interventions.

Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to at least eight 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 2013, of persons aged 16–17 years, approximately 5% were not enrolled in high school and lacked a high school credential (*40*). However, sexual minority youth might represent a disproportionate percentage of high school dropouts and other youths who are absent from or do not attend school (*41*). Second, the extent of underreporting or overreporting of health-related behaviors cannot be determined, although the survey questions demonstrate good test-retest reliability (*18*,*19*). Third, some students might not have known their sexual identity; might have been unwilling to disclose it on the YRBS questionnaire; might have been unwilling to label themselves as heterosexual, gay, lesbian, or bisexual; or might not have understood the sexual identity question. Although the "not sure" response option for the sexual identity question is a credible choice for youth who might truly be unsure of their sexual identity at this point in their lives, this response option might have been selected by students who did not know what the question or the other response options meant. Nonetheless, evidence that the words used to describe various types of sexual identity are unclear to youth is not available. Fourth, because no definition was provided for sexual contact, students likely considered a range of sexual activities when responding to this question, possibly including involuntary activities. Fifth, the questions used to ascertain sexual minority status focused only on sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts. Questions focused on sexual attraction or gender identity might have identified a different subgroup of sexual minority students and different estimates of the prevalence of health-related behaviors. Sixth, BMI is calculated on the basis of self-reported height and weight, and therefore tends to underestimate the prevalence of obesity and overweight (*19*). Seventh, not all states and large urban school districts included all of the standard questions on their YRBS questionnaire; therefore, data for certain variables are not available for some sites. Finally, these analyses are based on cross-sectional surveys and can only provide an indication of association, not causality.

Conclusion

YRBSS is an ongoing source of high-quality data at the national, state, and large urban school district levels for monitoring health-related behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among youth and adults in the United States. In 2017, in addition to the national data, 39 states and 21 large urban school districts obtained data representative of their high school students. Questionnaires for the national survey, 30 of the 39 state surveys, and all 21 large urban school district surveys included a question to ascertain sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, or both.

YRBSS data are an important tool for planning, implementing, and evaluating public health policies, programs, and practices. Although beyond the scope of this report, a particular strength of YRBSS (as compared with more narrowly focused surveys) is that it allows analysis of the interrelationships among health-related 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-related behaviors overall as described in this report but also long-term trends among demographic 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 over time.

This report documents important disparities in health-related behaviors among subgroups of students defined by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in school and experienced by sexual minority students. Using this and other reports based on scientifically sound data is important to raise awareness about the prevalence of health-related behaviors among students in grades 9–12, especially sexual minority students, among decision-makers, the public, and a wide variety of agencies and organizations that work with youth. These agencies and organizations, including schools and youth-friendly health care providers, can help facilitate access to critically important education, health care, and evidence-based interventions.

To maintain the quality of YRBSS data, 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 county- or school district-level, and more universal use of all standard YRBSS questions are needed. Because sexual minority students represent a relatively small proportion of all students, use of large, population-based samples of students is key to obtaining the most generalizable and highest quality data on which to base policy and programmatic decisions that can help eliminate the health-related behavior disparities and improve health status, educational outcomes, and overall quality of life for this population as well as all other youth.

References

1. CDC WONDER Online Database. Underlying cause of death, 1999–2016. Multiple cause of death files, 1999–2016. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, US Department of Health and Human Services; 2017. https://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html
2. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, Driscoll AK, Drake P. Births: final data for 2016. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2018;67:1–54. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_01.pdf
3. CDC. Sexually transmitted disease surveillance 2016. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017. https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats16/CDC_2016_STDS_Report-for508WebSep21_2017_1644.pdf
4. CDC. HIV surveillance report, 2016 (vol 28). Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2016-vol-28.pdf
5. Institute of Medicine. The health of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people: building a foundation for better understanding. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2011. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK64806
6. Coker TR, Austin SB, Schuster MA. The health and health care of lesbian, gay, and bisexual adolescents. Annu Rev Public Health 2010;31:457–77. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.publhealth.012809.103636
7. Mayer KH, Bradford JB, Makadon HJ, Stall R, Goldhammer H, Landers S. Sexual and gender minority health: what we know and what needs to be done. Am J Public Health 2008;98:989–95. https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2007.127811
8. Robin L, Brener ND, Donahue SF, Hack T, Hale K, Goodenow C. Associations between health risk behaviors and opposite-, same-, and both-sex sexual partners in representative samples of Vermont and Massachusetts high school students. Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med 2002;156:349–55. https://doi.org/10.1001/archpedi.156.4.349
9. Pathela P, Schillinger JA. Sexual behaviors and sexual violence: adolescents with opposite-, same-, or both-sex partners. Pediatrics 2010;126:879–86. https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-0396
10. Saewyc EM, Bauer GR, Skay CL, et al. Measuring sexual orientation in adolescent health surveys: evaluation of eight school-based surveys. J Adolesc Health 2004;35:345.e1–15. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2004.06.002
11. Savin-Williams RC. A critique of research on sexual-minority youths. J Adolesc 2001;24:5–13. https://doi.org/10.1006/jado.2000.0369
12. Kann L, Olsen EO, McManus T, et al. Sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, and health-related behaviors among students in grades 9–12—United States and selected sites, 2015. MMWR Surveill Summ 2016;65(No. SS-9). https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6509a1
13. Brener ND, Kann L, Shanklin S, et al. Methodology of the youth risk behavior surveillance system—2013. MMWR Recomm Rep 2013;62(No. RR-1).
14. Kann L, Olsen EO, McManus T, et al. Sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, and health-risk behaviors among students in grades 9-12—youth risk behavior surveillance, selected sites, United States, 2001–2009. MMWR Surveill Summ 2011;60(No. SS-7).
15. Kann L, McManus T, Harris WA, et al. Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2015. MMWR Surveill Summ 2016;65(No. SS-6).
16. Market Data Retrieval. National education database master extract. Shelton, CT: Market Data Retrieval; 2016. http://www.mdrorders.com/scripts/cgiip.exe/WService=mdr/startlist.r
17. 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. https://nces.ed.gov/ccd
18. Brener ND, Kann L, McManus T, Kinchen SA, Sundberg EC, Ross JG. Reliability of the 1999 youth risk behavior survey questionnaire. J Adolesc Health 2002;31:336–42. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1054-139X(02)00339-7
19. 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. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1054-139X(02)00708-5
20. Kuczmarski RJ, Ogden CL, Grummer-Strawn LM, et al. CDC growth charts: United States. Advance Data. Vital Health Stat, No. 314. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, CDC; 2000. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ad/ad314.pdf
21. SAS Institute, Inc. SAS, version 9.3 [software and documentation]. Cary, NC: SAS Institute; 2010.
22. Research Triangle Institute. SUDAAN, version 11.0.1 [software and documentation]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute; 2013. https://www.rti.org/impact/sudaan-statistical-software-analyzing-correlated-data
23. Hinkle DE, Wiersma W, Jurs SG. Applied statistics for the behavioral sciences. 5th ed. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Co; 2003.
24. National Cancer Institute. Joinpoint trend analysis software, version 3.5 [software and documentation]. Bethesda, MD: National Cancer Institute; 2013. http://surveillance.cancer.gov/joinpoint
25. Snyder TD, de Brey C, Dillow SA. Digest of education statistics, 2015. Pub No. 2016–014. National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, US Department of Education: Washington, DC; 2016. https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2016014
26. Gates GJ. LGBT data collection amid social and demographic shifts of the U.S. LGBT community. Am J Public Health 2017;107:1220–2. https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.303927
27. Ali MK, Bullard KM, Beckles GL, et al. Household income and cardiovascular disease risks in U.S. children and young adults: analyses from NHANES 1999–2008. Diabetes Care 2011;34:1998–2004. https://doi.org/10.2337/dc11-0792
28. US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy people 2020. Washington, DC. US Department of Health and Human Services. https://www.healthypeople.gov
29. Kann L, Kinchen S, Shanklin SL, et al. Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2013. MMWR Surveill Summ 2014;63(No. SS-4).
30. CDC. Registries of programs effective in reducing youth risk behaviors. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC. https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/adolescenthealth/registries.htm
31. Espelage DL, Aragon SR, Birkett M, Koenig BW Homophobic teasing, psychological outcomes, and sexual orientation among high school students: What influence do parents and schools have? School Psych Rev 2008;37:202–16.
32. Goodenow C, Szalacha L, Westheimer K. School support groups, other school factors, and the safety of sexual minority adolescents. Psychol Sch 2006;43:573–89. https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.20173
33. Saewyc EM, Konishi C, Rose HA, Homma Y. School-based strategies to reduce suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and discrimination among sexual minority and heterosexual adolescents in Western Canada. Int J Child Youth Fam Stud 2014;5:89–112. https://doi.org/10.18357/ijcyfs.saewyce.512014
34. CDC. State health profiles. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC. https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/stateprofiles/default.htm
35. Holt JB, Huston SL, Heidari K, et al. Indicators for chronic disease surveillance—United States, 2013. MMWR Recomm Rep 2015;64(No. RR-1).
36. Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. America's children: key national indicators of well-being. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office; 2017. https://www.childstats.gov/pdf/ac2017/ac_17.pdf

37. CDC. Prevention status reports. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC. https://www.cdc.gov/psr/index.html
38. Musu-Gillette L, Zhang A, Wang K, Zhang J, Oudekerk BA. Indicators of school crime and safety: 2016. Pub Nos. NCES 2017–064 and NCJ 250650. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, US Department of Education, and Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, US Department of Justice; 2017. https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2017/2017064.pdf
39. CDC. Nutrition, physical activity, and obesity: data, trends, and maps. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC. https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/data-trends-maps/index.html
40. McFarland J, Stark P, Cui J. Trends in high school dropout and completion rates in the United States: 2013. Pub. No. NCES 2016–117). Washington, DC: US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; 2016. https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2016/2016117rev.pdf
41. Burton CM, Marshal MP, Chisolm DJ. School absenteeism and mental health among sexual minority youth and heterosexual youth. J Sch Psychol 2014;52:37–47. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsp.2013.12.001

State and Large Urban School District Youth Risk Behavior Survey Coordinators

States: Alaska: Tazlina Mannix, MPH, Department of Health and Social Services; Arizona: Miranda Graves, Department of Education; Arkansas: Kathleen Courtney, MS, Department of Education; California: Daniela E. Torres, MPH, Department of Education; Colorado: Mariana del Hierro, MA, Department of Public Health and Environment; Connecticut: Celeste Jorge, MPH, Department of Public Health; Delaware: Fred Breukelman, Division of Public Health; Florida: Tera Anderson, Department of Health; Hawaii: Monica Mann, MA, Department of Education; Idaho: Lisa Kramer, Department of Education; Illinois: Jessica Gerdes, MS, State Board of Education; Iowa: Shea Cook, MPP, Department of Education; Kansas: Mark Thompson, PhD, Department of Education; Kentucky: Stephanie Bunge, MEd, Department of Education; Louisiana: Michael Comeaux, MS, Department of Education; Maine: Jean Zimmerman, MS, Department of Education; Maryland: Nikardi Jallah, MPH, Department of Health, Prevention and Health Promotion Administration; Massachusetts: Chiniqua N. Milligan, MPH, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Michigan: Nicole Kramer, Department of Education; Missouri: Craig Rector, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Montana: Susan Court, Office of Public Instruction; Nebraska: Chris Junker, Department of Education; Nevada: Brian Parrish, MPH, Division of Public and Behavioral Health; New Hampshire: Joseph Pipinias, Department of Education; New Mexico: Dean Hopper, MAEd, Public Education Department; New York: Martha R. Morrissey, MA, State Education Department; North Carolina: Les Spell, MAEd, Department of Public Instruction; North Dakota: Robin Lang, MS, Department of Public Instruction; Oklahoma: Thad Burk, MPH, Department of Health; Pennsylvania: Nicholas T. Slotterback, MS, Department of Education; Rhode Island: Tara Cooper, MPH, Department of Health; South Carolina: Sabrina B. Moore, PhD, Department of Education; Tennessee: Mark Bloodworth, Department of Education; Texas: Jennifer Haussler Garing, MS, Department of State Health Services; Utah: Michael Friedrichs, MS, Department of Health; Vermont: Kristen Murray, PhD, Department of Health; Virginia: Sarah Conklin, PhD, Department of Health; West Virginia: Rebecca King, MSN, Department of Education; Wisconsin: Molly M. Herrmann, MS, Department of Public Instruction.

Large Urban School Districts: Baltimore, Maryland: Alexia Lotts-McCain, MEd, Baltimore City Public Schools; Boston, Massachusetts: Katia Miller, MPH, Boston Public Schools; Broward County, Florida: Sebrina James, EdS, Broward County Public Schools; Chicago, Illinois: E Marshall, MPH, Chicago Public Schools; Cleveland, Ohio: Deborah Aloshen, MEd, Cleveland Municipal School District; DeKalb County, Georgia: Sedessie Spivey, MS, DeKalb County Board of Health; Detroit, Michigan: Arlene Richardson, EdD, Detroit Public Schools Community District; District of Columbia: Aimee McLaughlin, MPA, Office of the State Superintendent of Education; Duval County, Florida: Jamie Y. Wells, MSH, Duval County Public Schools; Fort Worth, Texas: Edward Patterson, MS, Ft. Worth Independent School District; Houston, Texas: Felicia Ceaser-White, MS, Houston Independent School District; Los Angeles, California: Timothy Kordic, MA, Los Angeles Unified School District; Miami, Florida: Steven M. Urdegar, PhD, Miami-Dade County Public Schools; New York City, New York: Madeline Travers, MPH, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Oakland, California: Ilsa Bertolini, MA, Oakland Unified School District; Orange County, Florida: Brenda Christopher-Muench, Orange County Public Schools; Palm Beach, Florida: William P. Stewart, Jr., MPH, School District of Palm Beach County; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Judith Peters, MBA, School District of Philadelphia; San Diego, California: Rachel Miller, MEd, San Diego Unified School District; San Francisco, California: Kim Levine, MHA, San Francisco Unified School District; Shelby County, Tennessee: Carla Shirley, PhD, Shelby County Schools.

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* at *https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index.html.*

Readers who have difficulty accessing this PDF file may access the HTML file at https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/ss/ss6708a1.htm?s_cid=ss6708a1_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.*

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)

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 — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991–2017

	Number of states			Number of large urban school districts		
Year	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
2017	**46**	39	7	**21**	21	0

TABLE 2. Number of states and large urban school districts that included at least one of two questions ascertaining sexual minority status and obtained weighted data, by year of survey — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995–2017

Unit	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
States	3	3	2	3	4	4	7	10	14	20	25	30
Districts	1	2	4	5	5	5	6	7	10	19	19	21
Total	**4**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**9**	**9**	**13**	**17**	**24**	**39**	**44**	**51**

TABLE 3. Sample sizes, response rates, and demographic characteristics* — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

Site	Student Sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White†	Black†	Hispanic	Other§
National survey	14,765	75	81	60	50.7	49.3	27.3	25.6	23.9	23.0	53.5	13.4	22.8	10.3
State surveys														
Alaska	1,332	93	66	62	47.5	52.5	26.4	25.7	24.1	23.5	46.6	2.5	7.2	43.6
Arizona	2,139	73	83	60	49.1	50.9	26.9	25.7	24.1	23.1	41.4	5.3	43.0	10.3
Arkansas	1,682	79	69	61	49.3	50.7	26.6	25.5	24.1	23.0	63.4	20.3	11.6	4.7
California	1,778	68	90	61	49.0	51.0	26.3	26.4	24.0	23.2	25.7	5.7	51.6	17.0
Colorado	1,493	90	67	60	48.9	51.1	26.7	25.6	24.3	23.2	55.7	4.6	31.5	8.2
Connecticut	2,425	76	81	61	48.8	51.2	26.1	25.2	24.4	24.1	58.7	12.9	21.2	7.3
Delaware	2,906	89	78	70	49.3	50.7	28.2	25.9	23.5	21.9	47.8	28.8	15.3	8.2
Florida	6,171	98	68	66	49.2	50.8	25.7	25.9	24.9	23.3	40.1	31.2	22.4	6.3
Hawaii	6,031	100	77	77	50.6	49.4	28.2	25.3	23.7	22.2	15.3	0.7	10.0	74.0
Idaho	1,818	92	85	79	49.0	51.0	27.6	26.1	24.1	22.1	77.2	0.9	16.5	5.4
Illinois	5,010	92	79	73	48.9	51.1	25.9	25.4	24.5	23.9	54.3	14.5	23.0	8.2
Iowa	1,691	69	88	60	48.6	51.4	25.1	25.3	24.8	24.6	78.6	5.4	9.9	6.1
Kansas	2,413	82	81	66	48.5	51.5	26.2	25.3	24.4	23.9	66.8	6.8	17.8	8.6
Kentucky	1,997	91	84	76	48.9	51.1	27.5	26.0	23.7	22.4	80.4	10.9	4.7	4.0
Louisiana	1,273	84	75	63	49.9	50.1	29.1	25.7	23.8	21.1	47.0	43.7	5.4	3.9
Maine	9,501	83	75	62	48.1	51.9	24.8	25.1	24.8	24.9	90.4	1.3	2.7	5.5
Maryland	51,087	100	77	77	49.0	51.0	27.4	25.9	23.3	23.0	40.8	34.8	13.6	10.8
Massachusetts	3,286	75	80	60	49.5	50.5	26.2	25.3	24.5	23.9	64.4	9.1	17.4	9.1
Michigan	1,626	80	84	67	49.3	50.7	26.1	25.9	24.4	23.4	70.5	16.0	6.6	6.8
Missouri	1,864	72	83	60	49.5	50.5	25.3	25.0	24.0	23.1	73.9	15.0	5.9	5.2
Montana	4,741	94	85	80	48.3	51.7	26.6	25.1	24.8	23.2	81.4	0.5	4.0	14.1
Nebraska	1,427	85	73	63	48.8	51.2	25.2	24.8	24.6	25.3	68.4	6.6	17.9	7.2
Nevada	1,667	100	68	68	48.8	51.2	25.8	25.6	24.8	23.5	34.4	10.4	41.0	14.2
New Hampshire	12,050	86	83	71	48.1	51.9	26.6	25.3	24.4	23.5	87.7	1.7	5.5	5.0
New Mexico	5,781	90	78	70	49.4	50.6	28.8	25.9	23.1	21.7	23.6	1.4	60.5	14.5
New York	11,411	87	76	66	49.0	51.0	26.5	26.3	23.5	23.3	50.8	17.0	21.6	10.6
North Carolina	3,151	92	73	67	49.0	51.0	27.7	26.2	24.0	21.8	51.3	26.1	14.8	7.9
North Dakota	2,142	92	86	80	48.7	51.3	26.3	25.6	23.7	24.2	79.5	2.2	4.2	14.1
Oklahoma	1,649	90	81	73	48.7	51.3	27.2	26.2	24.0	22.5	51.6	9.2	14.3	25.0
Pennsylvania	3,761	83	82	68	48.8	51.2	26.4	25.5	24.3	23.7	71.9	14.2	8.5	5.4
Rhode Island	2,221	86	78	67	48.5	51.5	27.3	25.9	23.6	22.8	61.5	8.4	23.2	6.9
South Carolina	1,501	74	81	60	49.6	50.4	29.2	25.9	22.3	22.0	53.7	36.4	7.2	2.7
Tennessee	2,043	100	77	77	48.7	51.3	26.2	25.5	24.7	23.2	65.5	22.2	8.3	4.0
Texas	2,113	70	88	62	48.9	51.1	28.6	26.0	23.6	21.7	30.7	12.7	50.2	6.3
Utah	1,848	98	67	66	48.9	51.1	25.9	25.9	24.7	23.3	75.7	1.4	16.1	6.7
Vermont	20,653	99	77	76	48.5	51.5	25.3	25.3	24.6	24.5	83.2	2.5	4.5	9.7
Virginia	3,697	100	82	82	48.7	51.3	26.6	25.3	24.1	23.7	51.2	22.1	14.6	12.1
West Virginia	1,563	100	78	78	48.7	51.3	27.7	25.1	23.6	22.6	90.9	4.9	1.7	2.5
Wisconsin	2,067	88	88	77	48.7	51.3	25.4	25.1	25.1	24.3	73.9	8.6	10.2	7.3

Site	Student Sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White†	Black†	Hispanic	Other§
Large urban school district surveys														
Baltimore, MD	805	92	69	64	49.9	50.1	29.5	25.2	24.0	21.1	6.8	83.2	8.4	1.7
Boston, MA	1,616	100	76	76	49.3	50.7	25.9	24.0	24.1	25.7	12.0	36.0	39.8	12.3
Broward County, FL	938	97	63	61	49.9	50.1	26.1	26.3	24.8	22.7	40.5	39.3	11.6	8.6
Chicago, IL	1,883	97	75	73	51.4	48.6	25.9	25.4	24.7	23.5	11.4	33.8	48.0	6.8
Cleveland, OH	1,860	100	69	69	48.0	52.0	28.8	26.1	22.4	22.5	22.5	65.4	7.1	5.1
DeKalb County, GA	1,906	100	82	82	50.3	49.7	28.7	26.6	22.5	22.1	12.3	66.8	13.3	7.6
Detroit, MI	1,442	100	63	63	52.9	47.1	26.2	25.2	24.4	24.1	0.5	82.0	13.4	4.0
District of Columbia	8,578	92	67	61	50.3	49.7	31.3	25.7	22.7	19.9	4.5	72.3	17.5	5.7
Duval County, FL	3,493	100	79	79	51.4	48.6	27.5	27.6	23.7	20.8	40.6	43.4	9.3	6.7
Ft. Worth, TX	3,380	100	85	85	49.9	50.1	29.5	26.3	23.2	20.7	11.8	21.5	63.1	3.6
Houston, TX	3,041	100	89	89	48.4	51.6	31.2	25.3	22.7	20.3	7.3	25.3	61.9	5.6
Los Angeles, CA	1,409	100	83	83	48.8	51.2	28.9	25.9	22.3	22.5	8.8	8.6	74.1	8.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	2,863	84	68	69	49.8	50.2	24.8	25.1	24.8	23.6	7.2	20.3	70.1	2.4
New York City, NY	10,191	93	76	71	48.8	51.2	28.4	26.7	22.8	21.5	14.2	28.1	38.9	18.8
Oakland, CA	1,971	100	67	67	47.1	52.9	26.1	27.2	23.8	22.5	7.1	29.4	42.2	21.2
Orange County, FL	1,386	100	78	78	50.0	50.0	26.5	26.4	24.0	22.8	28.3	26.0	37.9	7.8
Palm Beach County, FL	2,353	100	76	76	49.0	51.0	25.6	25.8	24.6	23.6	34.4	26.9	31.8	6.8
Philadelphia, PA	1,585	100	70	70	50.0	50.0	29.7	26.0	22.9	21.3	13.1	53.5	18.3	15.1
San Diego, CA	2,452	100	85	85	48.7	51.3	28.1	26.5	23.7	21.6	23.0	8.3	43.8	24.8
San Francisco, CA	2,544	100	77	77	47.8	52.2	24.4	25.4	25.9	23.7	9.8	7.2	25.9	57.0
Shelby County, TN	1,991	96	72	69	50.6	49.4	27.1	24.9	23.7	24.1	7.1	78.6	11.7	2.6

* Weighted population estimates for the United States and each site.
† Non-Hispanic.
§ American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and multiple race (non-Hispanic).

TABLE 4. Number and percentage of students, by sexual identity — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sexual identity											
	Heterosexual (straight)			Gay or lesbian			Bisexual			Not sure		
Site	No.	%	CI*	No.	%	CI	No.	%	CI	No.	%	CI
National survey												
Total	12,012	85.4	(84.1–86.6)	357	2.4	(1.9–2.9)	1,137	8.0	(7.2–9.0)	602	4.2	(3.6–4.8)
Male	6,195	91.5	(90.4–92.5)	157	2.3	(1.6–3.3)	199	2.8	(2.3–3.5)	227	3.3	(2.8–4.1)
Female	5,741	79.6	(77.5–81.5)	190	2.3	(1.9–2.8)	914	13.1	(11.6–14.9)	366	5.0	(4.2–5.9)
State surveys												
Arizona	1,764	85.2	(81.9–88.0)	73	3.6	(2.4–5.2)	172	8.1	(6.6–9.8)	71	3.2	(2.2–4.6)
Arkansas	1,291	82.4	(76.6–87.0)	95	6.4	(3.3–12.2)	121	7.8	(6.1–9.9)	59	3.4	(2.4–4.8)
California	1,523	87.2	(84.7–89.4)	46	2.6	(1.6–4.1)	127	6.8	(5.5–8.3)	63	3.4	(2.5–4.5)
Colorado	1,103	84.9	(80.8–88.3)	40	3.0	(1.9–4.6)	104	8.6	(6.0–12.2)	47	3.5	(2.7–4.7)
Connecticut	1,948	84.5	(82.1–86.6)	82	3.3	(2.5–4.3)	179	7.8	(6.2–9.7)	108	4.5	(3.7–5.5)
Delaware	2,289	86.3	(84.2–88.2)	81	3.3	(2.3–4.6)	206	7.5	(6.2–9.0)	82	2.9	(2.2–3.9)
Florida	4,978	84.3	(83.3–85.3)	173	3.0	(2.5–3.5)	460	7.4	(6.7–8.1)	327	5.4	(4.7–6.1)
Hawaii	4,848	84.2	(82.6–85.6)	224	3.6	(3.0–4.4)	393	7.6	(6.5–8.8)	304	4.6	(3.9–5.5)
Illinois	3,938	84.7	(82.7–86.5)	156	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	404	7.3	(6.4–8.4)	223	5.1	(4.1–6.3)
Iowa	1,312	87.1	(84.6–89.3)	36	1.9	(1.2–3.2)	114	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	67	4.2	(3.0–5.9)
Kentucky	1,676	84.7	(82.0–87.2)	65	3.3	(2.3–4.7)	151	8.0	(6.4–10.1)	74	3.9	(3.1–5.0)
Maine	7,887	84.7	(83.4–85.8)	279	2.9	(2.6–3.3)	834	8.5	(7.6–9.5)	404	3.9	(3.5–4.5)
Maryland	39,936	82.2	(81.6–82.8)	1,708	3.7	(3.5–4.0)	4,205	9.0	(8.6–9.5)	2,287	5.1	(4.8–5.3)
Massachusetts	2,779	86.6	(84.9–88.1)	92	2.8	(2.1–3.7)	233	6.4	(5.4–7.5)	141	4.3	(3.5–5.2)
Michigan	1,373	85.1	(82.1–87.6)	31	2.0	(1.3–3.0)	107	6.9	(5.0–9.6)	91	6.0	(4.8–7.6)
Nebraska	1,195	86.5	(83.3–89.3)	29	1.9	(1.1–3.3)	100	6.9	(5.1–9.4)	61	4.6	(3.3–6.5)
Nevada	1,353	83.0	(80.5–85.2)	51	3.1	(2.2–4.3)	165	10.3	(8.7–12.2)	58	3.6	(2.9–4.5)
New Hampshire	10,108	85.8	(84.9–86.6)	236	2.0	(1.7–2.3)	950	7.8	(7.2–8.5)	559	4.4	(4.0–4.9)
New Mexico	4,643	83.5	(81.7–85.1)	173	3.3	(2.7–4.1)	477	8.3	(7.2–9.5)	260	4.9	(4.4–5.5)
New York	8,358	79.9	(77.3–82.3)	349	3.3	(2.6–4.2)	909	8.4	(7.5–9.3)	1,432	8.4	(7.3–9.7)
North Carolina	2,584	85.1	(83.0–87.1)	92	2.9	(2.0–4.1)	254	7.9	(6.7–9.2)	119	4.1	(3.4–5.0)
North Dakota	1,816	86.8	(85.1–88.3)	59	3.0	(2.2–4.0)	137	6.4	(5.3–7.6)	87	3.8	(3.1–4.8)
Oklahoma	1,395	86.4	(82.8–89.3)	29	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	126	8.1	(5.9–11.0)	63	3.9	(2.9–5.2)
Pennsylvania	3,085	87.1	(85.3–88.7)	91	2.1	(1.5–3.0)	255	7.2	(6.1–8.5)	163	3.6	(2.8–4.6)
Rhode Island	1,828	83.9	(81.0–86.4)	62	2.5	(1.4–4.3)	194	8.6	(7.0–10.6)	105	5.0	(3.6–6.9)
South Carolina	1,096	83.6	(80.4–86.3)	53	4.2	(2.7–6.4)	123	8.8	(7.4–10.4)	53	3.5	(2.2–5.4)
Texas	1,754	85.7	(83.6–87.6)	57	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	174	7.9	(6.6–9.4)	82	3.6	(2.8–4.5)
Vermont	17,490	85.4	(84.9–85.8)	462	2.3	(2.1–2.5)	1,605	7.8	(7.4–8.2)	944	4.6	(4.3–4.9)
West Virginia	1,330	88.0	(84.7–90.7)	39	2.7	(1.6–4.7)	114	6.7	(5.2–8.5)	46	2.6	(1.8–3.6)
Wisconsin	1,736	85.9	(83.4–88.2)	48	2.3	(1.6–3.2)	150	7.5	(6.0–9.4)	84	4.2	(3.6–5.1)
Median		*85.1*			*2.9*			*7.8*			*4.2*	
Range		*79.9–88.0*			*1.7–6.4*			*6.4–10.3*			*2.6–8.4*	

	Sexual identity											
	Heterosexual (straight)			Gay or lesbian			Bisexual			Not sure		
Site	No.	%	CI*	No.	%	CI	No.	%	CI	No.	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys												
Baltimore, MD	483	76.6	(71.5–81.0)	36	5.1	(3.6–7.2)	81	11.9	(8.8–15.9)	44	6.4	(4.5–9.0)
Boston, MA	1,344	84.9	(83.0–86.7)	42	2.8	(2.1–3.9)	119	7.5	(6.4–8.8)	76	4.8	(3.6–6.2)
Broward County, FL	748	82.2	(78.6–85.3)	37	4.4	(2.6–7.6)	70	7.8	(5.7–10.5)	52	5.6	(4.0–7.6)
Chicago, IL	1,416	81.6	(79.0–83.9)	73	4.1	(2.8–5.9)	178	9.3	(7.3–11.7)	85	5.1	(4.0–6.4)
Cleveland, OH	1,510	82.1	(79.5–84.4)	56	3.2	(2.3–4.5)	183	10.1	(8.3–12.2)	78	4.6	(3.5–5.9)
DeKalb County, GA	1,541	82.7	(80.6–84.6)	67	4.3	(3.3–5.5)	151	7.1	(5.8–8.7)	106	5.9	(4.6–7.5)
Detroit, MI	1,141	82.5	(80.0–84.9)	44	3.3	(2.3–4.7)	139	10.2	(8.2–12.7)	57	4.0	(2.9–5.3)
District of Columbia	6,778	81.6	(80.7–82.5)	394	4.8	(4.3–5.3)	868	9.8	(9.1–10.5)	374	3.8	(3.4–4.3)
Duval County, FL	2,569	78.5	(76.7–80.1)	186	5.5	(4.6–6.5)	357	10.9	(9.7–12.3)	184	5.1	(4.3–6.0)
Ft. Worth, TX	2,787	86.5	(85.1–87.7)	81	2.6	(2.1–3.3)	255	7.3	(6.5–8.3)	128	3.6	(3.0–4.3)
Houston, TX	2,386	82.4	(80.6–84.0)	107	3.6	(2.9–4.6)	261	8.4	(7.4–9.5)	178	5.6	(4.8–6.5)
Los Angeles, CA	1,223	88.4	(85.6–90.7)	24	1.7	(1.0–3.1)	78	5.5	(3.8–7.8)	62	4.4	(3.2–6.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	2,333	85.2	(83.3–86.9)	100	3.5	(2.8–4.5)	224	8.0	(6.9–9.3)	95	3.3	(2.6–4.1)
New York City, NY	7,340	74.7	(73.1–76.2)	309	3.0	(2.6–3.6)	792	7.4	(6.7–8.2)	1,419	14.9	(13.9–16.0)
Oakland, CA	1,663	86.2	(84.3–87.9)	31	1.8	(1.1–2.8)	163	7.9	(6.7–9.1)	88	4.2	(3.4–5.2)
Orange County, FL	1,094	83.4	(80.7–85.8)	54	4.2	(3.1–5.8)	110	7.9	(6.3–9.9)	63	4.4	(3.4–5.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	1,858	83.8	(81.6–85.7)	90	4.0	(3.2–4.9)	155	7.1	(5.8–8.5)	120	5.1	(4.1–6.4)
Philadelphia, PA	1,237	84.7	(81.6–87.4)	56	3.3	(2.6–4.3)	135	8.5	(6.6–10.9)	62	3.5	(2.5–4.8)
San Diego, CA	2,082	85.9	(83.9–87.6)	52	2.3	(1.7–3.1)	176	7.1	(5.9–8.6)	110	4.7	(3.8–5.8)
San Francisco, CA	2,140	85.8	(84.0–87.4)	44	1.8	(1.3–2.5)	153	6.0	(4.8–7.4)	153	6.4	(5.4–7.7)
Shelby County, TN	1,476	82.8	(80.1–85.2)	105	5.0	(3.9–6.3)	157	7.7	(6.4–9.3)	95	4.5	(3.2–6.3)
Median		*82.8*			*3.5*			*7.9*			*4.7*	
Range		*74.7–88.4*			*1.7–5.5*			*5.5–11.9*			*3.3–14.9*	

* 95% confidence interval.

TABLE 5. Number and percentage of students, by sex of sexual contacts — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex of sexual contacts											
	Opposite sex only			Same sex only			Both sexes			No sexual contact		
Site	No.	%	CI*	No.	%	CI	No.	%	CI	No.	%	CI
National survey												
Total	5,124	45.3	(43.1–47.4)	221	1.6	(1.3–2.0)	598	5.3	(4.8–5.9)	5,370	47.8	(45.7–49.9)
Male	2,782	50.0	(47.3–52.7)	79	1.4	(1.0–1.8)	113	2.3	(1.8–3.0)	2,490	46.4	(43.8–49.0)
Female	2,342	40.6	(38.2–43.0)	142	1.8	(1.5–2.3)	485	8.4	(7.3–9.6)	2,880	49.2	(46.9–51.6)
State surveys												
Arizona	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	609	46.9	(42.3–51.5)	85	6.9	(3.3–14.1)	79	6.2	(4.7–8.1)	615	40.0	(33.8–46.5)
California	660	42.0	(37.8–46.4)	58	3.4	(2.3–5.0)	64	4.0	(2.7–5.8)	851	50.6	(46.2–55.0)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	915	42.6	(39.8–45.3)	71	3.3	(2.5–4.3)	120	5.9	(4.6–7.3)	1,066	48.3	(45.2–51.5)
Delaware	1,305	51.4	(48.3–54.4)	72	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	136	4.7	(3.8–5.9)	1,152	41.2	(37.7–44.7)
Florida	2,349	42.8	(40.9–44.6)	155	2.7	(2.2–3.3)	313	5.6	(5.0–6.2)	2,854	49.0	(47.2–50.8)
Hawaii	1,979	33.6	(31.6–35.7)	214	3.6	(2.9–4.4)	230	4.0	(3.3–4.8)	2,912	58.9	(56.0–61.7)
Illinois	1,968	45.1	(42.1–48.0)	149	2.8	(2.2–3.7)	236	5.5	(4.7–6.5)	1,988	46.6	(43.3–49.9)
Iowa	674	49.2	(45.6–52.8)	38	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	71	4.1	(3.1–5.2)	665	44.4	(40.2–48.7)
Kentucky	835	45.3	(41.5–49.2)	44	2.4	(1.8–3.2)	90	5.2	(3.9–6.8)	845	47.1	(42.9–51.3)
Maine	3,799	46.3	(44.4–48.2)	338	4.0	(3.5–4.6)	437	4.8	(4.0–5.6)	4,025	45.0	(42.8–47.2)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,275	42.5	(39.4–45.7)	109	3.1	(2.4–3.9)	156	5.3	(4.3–6.4)	1,490	49.1	(45.6–52.7)
Michigan	665	46.5	(42.5–50.7)	36	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	73	5.2	(3.6–7.5)	743	45.5	(40.8–50.3)
Nebraska	504	38.0	(34.5–41.6)	40	2.5	(1.7–3.6)	38	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	742	56.4	(52.4–60.3)
Nevada	608	40.5	(36.2–44.9)	49	3.2	(2.4–4.2)	88	6.2	(5.0–7.7)	801	50.2	(45.3–55.1)
New Hampshire	5,559	48.7	(47.0–50.3)	173	1.5	(1.2–1.7)	511	4.1	(3.7–4.6)	5,185	45.8	(44.0–47.5)
New Mexico	2,304	43.2	(40.1–46.3)	167	3.3	(2.8–3.9)	263	5.1	(3.9–6.6)	2,589	48.4	(44.4–52.5)
New York	3,273	37.1	(34.0–40.4)	338	3.1	(2.3–4.2)	460	4.8	(4.1–5.6)	5,302	54.9	(51.4–58.4)
North Carolina	1,326	46.5	(42.7–50.4)	84	3.3	(2.5–4.3)	170	5.5	(4.4–7.0)	1,320	44.6	(40.0–49.3)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	740	51.3	(46.8–55.8)	29	1.9	(1.1–3.4)	76	5.3	(3.9–7.1)	696	41.5	(37.7–45.3)
Pennsylvania	1,505	46.5	(44.0–48.9)	84	2.3	(1.6–3.2)	163	4.4	(3.6–5.4)	1,663	46.9	(44.3–49.5)
Rhode Island	845	44.1	(39.8–48.5)	68	3.1	(2.0–4.7)	97	4.8	(3.8–6.1)	993	47.9	(42.1–53.9)
South Carolina	565	46.1	(41.9–50.5)	49	4.6	(2.8–7.4)	75	5.8	(4.5–7.5)	523	43.5	(39.1–48.0)
Texas	820	44.4	(40.0–48.9)	49	2.5	(1.7–3.8)	91	4.8	(3.6–6.5)	966	48.3	(43.1–53.5)
Vermont	9,859	50.9	(50.2–51.6)	336	1.7	(1.6–1.9)	941	4.8	(4.5–5.1)	8,596	42.5	(41.8–43.2)
West Virginia	709	50.8	(45.6–56.0)	35	2.4	(1.5–3.8)	86	5.2	(3.8–7.2)	603	41.6	(37.0–46.4)
Wisconsin	892	45.3	(42.1–48.5)	48	2.5	(1.9–3.2)	77	3.6	(3.0–4.3)	924	48.6	(45.5–51.7)
Median		*45.3*			*2.8*			*5.0*			*47.0*	
Range		*33.6–51.4*			*1.5–6.9*			*3.1–6.2*			*40.0–58.9*	

	Sex of sexual contacts											
	Opposite sex only			Same sex only			Both sexes			No sexual contact		
Site	No.	%	CI*	No.	%	CI	No.	%	CI	No.	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys												
Baltimore, MD	264	45.5	(40.2–50.9)	41	6.4	(4.6–8.8)	55	8.8	(6.1–12.6)	223	39.3	(33.1–45.9)
Boston, MA	658	47.5	(43.5–51.4)	61	4.2	(3.2–5.7)	57	4.3	(3.3–5.6)	656	44.0	(40.1–48.0)
Broward County, FL	353	44.6	(38.7–50.6)	29	3.8	(2.1–6.6)	57	7.4	(5.2–10.4)	397	44.2	(38.4–50.2)
Chicago, IL	718	44.9	(41.1–48.8)	63	3.6	(2.8–4.7)	89	5.7	(4.3–7.4)	717	45.8	(41.6–50.0)
Cleveland, OH	726	48.8	(45.4–52.2)	96	6.1	(4.7–8.0)	131	8.7	(6.8–11.1)	587	36.3	(32.6–40.2)
DeKalb County, GA	726	44.9	(41.7–48.1)	71	4.6	(3.5–5.9)	105	5.7	(4.6–7.0)	838	44.9	(41.5–48.3)
Detroit, MI	482	43.4	(39.1–47.7)	75	6.6	(5.1–8.6)	84	7.0	(5.4–8.9)	593	43.1	(38.6–47.6)
District of Columbia	3,050	45.8	(44.5–47.0)	414	6.2	(5.5–6.8)	501	7.1	(6.5–7.8)	3,050	41.0	(39.8–42.2)
Duval County, FL	1,294	45.1	(42.4–47.8)	181	5.9	(5.0–6.9)	284	9.8	(8.6–11.0)	1,149	39.3	(36.5–42.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	1,234	42.4	(40.4–44.4)	86	3.0	(2.4–3.8)	117	3.8	(3.1–4.7)	1,546	50.8	(48.7–53.0)
Houston, TX	1,022	39.3	(36.9–41.8)	95	3.5	(2.7–4.5)	155	5.5	(4.7–6.5)	1,394	51.6	(49.0–54.3)
Los Angeles, CA	511	41.1	(35.4–47.0)	34	2.7	(1.8–4.0)	43	3.6	(2.5–5.1)	722	52.6	(46.8–58.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1,216	47.0	(43.9–50.2)	106	4.2	(3.2–5.4)	156	5.6	(4.8–6.5)	1,074	43.2	(39.6–46.8)
New York City, NY	2,695	33.1	(30.4–35.9)	289	3.3	(2.8–3.9)	384	4.6	(3.9–5.5)	4,588	58.9	(55.7–62.0)
Oakland, CA	662	39.1	(35.8–42.6)	55	3.9	(2.9–5.2)	81	4.2	(3.2–5.5)	884	52.7	(48.7–56.7)
Orange County, FL	465	40.1	(36.1–44.2)	56	4.7	(3.5–6.2)	65	5.1	(4.0–6.6)	631	50.1	(45.6–54.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	840	42.9	(39.3–46.5)	77	4.0	(3.0–5.2)	100	4.9	(3.9–6.1)	1,019	48.3	(44.9–51.7)
Philadelphia, PA	646	44.6	(38.7–50.6)	52	3.6	(2.4–5.3)	79	5.8	(4.3–7.7)	634	46.1	(39.1–53.2)
San Diego, CA	954	42.8	(39.5–46.2)	83	3.9	(2.9–5.1)	84	3.9	(3.1–5.0)	1,172	49.4	(46.2–52.5)
San Francisco, CA	683	28.6	(25.8–31.5)	84	3.8	(3.1–4.6)	75	3.3	(2.4–4.6)	1,418	64.3	(61.0–67.5)
Shelby County, TN	803	50.5	(47.4–53.6)	104	5.5	(4.2–7.1)	93	4.9	(3.8–6.2)	624	39.1	(36.0–42.3)
Median		*44.6*			*4.0*			*5.5*			*45.8*	
Range		*28.6–50.5*			*2.7–6.6*			*3.3–9.8*			*36.3–64.3*	

* 95% confidence interval.
† Not available.

TABLE 6. Sex of sexual contacts, by sexual identity — United States and selected U.S. sites,* Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

		Sexual identity					
		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure	
Site	Sex of sexual contacts	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
National survey	Opposite sex only	94.1	(92.9–95.1)	4.0	(3.1–5.2)	1.9	(1.4–2.5)
	Same sex only or both sexes	20.1	(16.2–24.8)	68.4	(64.0–72.6)	11.4	(8.7–15.0)
	No sexual contact	87.6	(85.9–89.1)	7.7	(6.5–9.1)	4.7	(3.9–5.6)
State surveys							
Arkansas	Opposite sex only	90.0	(80.5–95.2)	7.9	(3.1–18.6)	2.1	(0.9–4.7)
	Same sex only or both sexes	43.0	(27.0–60.6)	52.8	(37.5–67.7)	4.1	(1.5–10.8)
	No sexual contact	91.7	(88.8–93.9)	5.0	(3.2–7.7)	3.3	(2.3–4.6)
California	Opposite sex only	95.2	(92.7–96.9)	3.7	(2.2–6.2)	1.1	(0.4–2.6)
	Same sex only or both sexes	38.9	(33.0–45.2)	56.0	(50.1–61.6)	5.1	(2.2–11.5)
	No sexual contact	87.6	(84.5–90.1)	8.0	(5.9–10.7)	4.5	(3.1–6.3)
Connecticut	Opposite sex only	93.4	(91.0–95.2)	4.3	(3.0–6.1)	2.3	(1.4–3.6)
	Same sex only or both sexes	33.9	(28.0–40.3)	53.0	(44.6–61.2)	13.2	(7.5–22.0)
	No sexual contact	86.9	(83.6–89.6)	8.5	(6.0–11.9)	4.6	(3.9–5.6)
Delaware	Opposite sex only	93.6	(90.1–95.9)	4.8	(3.1–7.5)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)
	Same sex only or both sexes	23.9	(17.9–31.1)	71.1	(63.6–77.7)	5.0	(2.4–10.2)
	No sexual contact	89.3	(86.9–91.3)	6.8	(5.3–8.6)	3.9	(2.7–5.7)
Florida	Opposite sex only	93.3	(92.1–94.4)	4.0	(3.3–4.9)	2.6	(2.0–3.5)
	Same sex only or both sexes	20.7	(16.6–25.6)	64.0	(58.4–69.1)	15.3	(12.1–19.2)
	No sexual contact	88.1	(86.9–89.2)	6.9	(6.1–7.9)	5.0	(4.1–6.0)
Hawaii	Opposite sex only	93.2	(91.8–94.4)	5.1	(4.0–6.7)	1.7	(1.0–2.6)
	Same sex only or both sexes	32.9	(26.6–39.8)	58.0	(50.8–64.8)	9.1	(5.4–15.1)
	No sexual contact	87.9	(86.1–89.5)	7.0	(5.7–8.5)	5.2	(4.1–6.5)
Illinois	Opposite sex only	94.6	(92.9–95.9)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)
	Same sex only or both sexes	23.9	(18.8–29.9)	61.1	(54.3–67.5)	14.9	(10.2–21.4)
	No sexual contact	87.7	(85.6–89.5)	6.5	(5.2–8.2)	5.8	(4.3–7.8)
Iowa	Opposite sex only	92.0	(89.2–94.1)	5.5	(3.7–7.9)	2.6	(1.5–4.5)
	Same sex only or both sexes	37.6	(26.9–49.6)	56.0	(45.2–66.3)	6.5	(3.1–13.0)
	No sexual contact	90.8	(86.4–93.8)	5.7	(3.8–8.4)	3.6	(2.0–6.2)
Kentucky	Opposite sex only	94.0	(92.4–95.2)	4.2	(3.0–5.7)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)
	Same sex only or both sexes	18.7	(11.9–28.2)	70.3	(62.6–76.9)	11.0	(5.3–21.3)
	No sexual contact	88.0	(84.2–90.9)	7.6	(5.4–10.6)	4.5	(3.0–6.5)
Maine	Opposite sex only	92.8	(91.7–93.8)	5.3	(4.5–6.3)	1.8	(1.4–2.4)
	Same sex only or both sexes	37.5	(33.2–41.9)	56.3	(51.4–61.0)	6.3	(4.8–8.1)
	No sexual contact	86.4	(85.0–87.6)	8.7	(7.9–9.7)	4.9	(4.1–5.8)
Massachusetts	Opposite sex only	93.7	(91.7–95.2)	4.5	(3.1–6.3)	1.9	(1.2–2.8)
	Same sex only or both sexes	42.8	(36.3–49.5)	48.8	(42.4–55.2)	8.4	(5.4–12.9)
	No sexual contact	88.3	(86.3–90.0)	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	5.0	(3.8–6.6)
Michigan	Opposite sex only	93.5	(90.8–95.5)	3.7	(2.4–5.7)	2.8	(1.6–4.9)
	Same sex only or both sexes	32.1	(24.5–40.6)	49.3	(37.5–61.1)	18.7	(11.5–28.8)
	No sexual contact	87.8	(84.6–90.4)	6.0	(4.1–8.8)	6.2	(4.5–8.5)

Site	Sex of sexual contacts	Sexual identity					
		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure	
		%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Nebraska	Opposite sex only	91.8	(88.3–94.3)	4.9	(2.9–8.2)	3.4	(1.8–6.1)
	Same sex only or both sexes	42.4	(28.9–57.2)	53.4	(38.8–67.5)	4.2	(1.4–12.0)
	No sexual contact	89.8	(86.8–92.2)	5.7	(3.9–8.3)	4.5	(3.0–6.6)
Nevada	Opposite sex only	92.4	(89.6–94.5)	5.2	(3.6–7.5)	2.4	(1.3–4.3)
	Same sex only or both sexes	28.7	(19.4–40.1)	64.0	(53.0–73.7)	7.4	(3.8–13.7)
	No sexual contact	86.0	(81.7–89.4)	10.1	(7.1–14.2)	3.9	(2.8–5.6)
New Hampshire	Opposite sex only	92.7	(91.8–93.6)	5.0	(4.4–5.8)	2.3	(1.8–2.8)
	Same sex only or both sexes	20.6	(17.0–24.7)	67.3	(62.8–71.6)	12.1	(9.6–15.2)
	No sexual contact	86.8	(85.7–87.9)	7.9	(7.0–8.9)	5.2	(4.6–6.0)
New Mexico	Opposite sex only	91.9	(90.5–93.1)	5.3	(4.2–6.8)	2.8	(2.0–3.8)
	Same sex only or both sexes	23.6	(19.4–28.5)	62.2	(57.8–66.5)	14.1	(10.9–18.1)
	No sexual contact	87.1	(85.5–88.5)	8.4	(7.1–10.0)	4.5	(3.8–5.3)
New York	Opposite sex only	88.1	(85.4–90.3)	6.7	(5.3–8.5)	5.2	(4.1–6.6)
	Same sex only or both sexes	30.0	(23.9–37.0)	57.1	(50.3–63.6)	12.9	(8.7–18.7)
	No sexual contact	84.2	(81.4–86.6)	7.8	(6.5–9.3)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)
North Carolina	Opposite sex only	92.9	(91.2–94.3)	4.7	(3.6–6.2)	2.3	(1.5–3.7)
	Same sex only or both sexes	30.1	(23.7–37.3)	58.8	(51.0–66.3)	11.1	(7.2–16.8)
	No sexual contact	90.0	(87.9–91.8)	6.5	(5.2–8.2)	3.5	(2.8–4.3)
Oklahoma	Opposite sex only	92.5	(89.2–94.9)	4.5	(2.7–7.5)	3.0	(1.6–5.5)
	Same sex only or both sexes	24.6	(16.0–35.9)	68.9	(56.9–78.7)	6.6	(2.4–16.8)
	No sexual contact	90.8	(87.2–93.5)	5.0	(3.3–7.5)	4.2	(2.7–6.4)
Pennsylvania	Opposite sex only	95.7	(94.5–96.7)	3.2	(2.4–4.1)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)
	Same sex only or both sexes	26.4	(19.5–34.7)	63.6	(55.4–71.1)	10.0	(6.9–14.3)
	No sexual contact	88.6	(86.0–90.8)	6.7	(5.1–8.6)	4.8	(3.5–6.5)
Rhode Island	Opposite sex only	91.7	(89.8–93.2)	5.6	(3.8–8.4)	2.7	(1.5–4.8)
	Same sex only or both sexes	41.4	(30.0–53.8)	49.1	(35.3–63.0)	9.5	(4.5–19.0)
	No sexual contact	86.0	(80.0–90.4)	9.0	(5.8–13.9)	5.0	(3.5–7.0)
South Carolina	Opposite sex only	93.1	(89.8–95.4)	5.5	(3.6–8.3)	1.4	(0.6–3.2)
	Same sex only or both sexes	24.0	(16.6–33.3)	66.4	(58.3–73.7)	9.5	(5.7–15.4)
	No sexual contact	89.3	(85.6–92.1)	7.7	(5.4–11.0)	3.0	(1.6–5.3)
Texas	Opposite sex only	94.4	(91.4–96.3)	4.0	(2.5–6.3)	1.6	(1.0–2.8)
	Same sex only or both sexes	23.8	(16.6–32.9)	68.9	(59.0–77.3)	7.3	(3.8–13.7)
	No sexual contact	88.4	(85.6–90.7)	7.5	(5.8–9.5)	4.1	(2.9–5.8)
Vermont	Opposite sex only	93.3	(92.8–93.8)	4.5	(4.1–4.9)	2.2	(2.0–2.6)
	Same sex only or both sexes	26.4	(24.0–28.9)	64.8	(62.1–67.4)	8.8	(7.4–10.5)
	No sexual contact	86.1	(85.4–86.9)	8.2	(7.6–8.8)	5.7	(5.2–6.2)
West Virginia	Opposite sex only	96.2	(93.9–97.7)	2.9	(1.6–5.0)	0.9	(0.5–1.9)
	Same sex only or both sexes	28.0	(20.0–37.7)	64.7	(57.6–71.2)	7.4	(3.3–15.5)
	No sexual contact	90.4	(87.0–93.0)	6.5	(4.4–9.6)	3.1	(1.9–5.0)
Wisconsin	Opposite sex only	94.1	(91.6–95.9)	3.8	(2.3–6.4)	2.1	(1.2–3.6)
	Same sex only or both sexes	34.5	(24.4–46.3)	59.2	(46.7–70.6)	6.3	(2.6–14.6)
	No sexual contact	86.5	(82.9–89.4)	8.9	(6.9–11.4)	4.6	(3.3–6.5)

		Sexual identity					
		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure	
Site	Sex of sexual contacts	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Median	*Opposite sex only*	*93.3*		*4.6*		*2.2*	
Range	*Opposite sex only*	*88.1–96.2*		*2.9–7.9*		*0.9–5.2*	
Median	*Same sex only or both sexes*	*29.4*		*60.2*		*9.0*	
Range	*Same sex only or both sexes*	*18.7–43.0*		*48.8–71.1*		*4.1–18.7*	
Median	*No sexual contact*	*88.0*		*7.3*		*4.6*	
Range	*No sexual contact*	*84.2–91.7*		*5.0–10.1*		*3.0–8.0*	
Large urban school district surveys							
Baltimore, MD	Opposite sex only	91.6	(87.3–94.5)	5.4	(3.3–8.7)	3.1	(1.4–6.4)
	Same sex only or both sexes	23.2	(16.0–32.3)	65.0	(53.2–75.2)	11.9	(5.6–23.4)
	No sexual contact	78.3	(68.6–85.6)	13.6	(9.2–19.5)	8.1	(4.4–14.7)
Boston, MA	Opposite sex only	92.3	(89.3–94.6)	4.5	(3.1–6.4)	3.2	(1.8–5.7)
	Same sex only or both sexes	39.2	(30.7–48.4)	50.0	(39.8–60.1)	10.8	(6.2–18.4)
	No sexual contact	86.1	(82.5–89.0)	8.4	(6.4–10.9)	5.6	(3.6–8.5)
Broward County, FL	Opposite sex only	93.4	(89.9–95.8)	3.1	(1.5–6.4)	3.4	(1.6–7.0)
	Same sex only or both sexes	31.8	(19.1–47.9)	61.1	(45.3–74.9)	7.1	(3.2–15.4)
	No sexual contact	82.5	(75.7–87.8)	10.0	(6.7–14.7)	7.4	(4.5–11.9)
Chicago, IL	Opposite sex only	91.8	(88.8–94.0)	6.1	(4.2–8.8)	2.2	(1.3–3.5)
	Same sex only or both sexes	29.2	(21.8–37.9)	58.7	(51.1–65.9)	12.1	(7.2–19.6)
	No sexual contact	84.5	(81.5–87.1)	10.1	(7.4–13.7)	5.4	(4.2–6.8)
Cleveland, OH	Opposite sex only	92.7	(89.7–94.8)	5.0	(3.2–7.8)	2.3	(1.2–4.2)
	Same sex only or both sexes	42.5	(34.7–50.6)	50.8	(42.0–59.5)	6.8	(4.0–11.4)
	No sexual contact	84.4	(80.0–88.0)	9.1	(6.6–12.5)	6.5	(4.2–9.9)
DeKalb County, GA	Opposite sex only	91.4	(88.7–93.4)	5.7	(4.2–7.7)	2.9	(1.8–4.7)
	Same sex only or both sexes	20.8	(13.8–30.2)	62.4	(53.2–70.7)	16.8	(11.6–23.7)
	No sexual contact	89.1	(86.2–91.5)	5.8	(4.2–8.0)	5.1	(3.6–7.0)
Detroit, MI	Opposite sex only	91.9	(87.9–94.7)	6.2	(3.9–9.7)	1.9	(1.0–3.7)
	Same sex only or both sexes	32.6	(24.3–42.2)	58.1	(48.2–67.4)	9.3	(5.2–15.9)
	No sexual contact	89.6	(86.4–92.1)	7.4	(5.1–10.7)	3.0	(2.0–4.5)
District of Columbia	Opposite sex only	92.1	(91.0–93.0)	5.9	(5.0–6.8)	2.1	(1.6–2.7)
	Same sex only or both sexes	39.5	(35.9–43.1)	54.9	(51.3–58.5)	5.6	(4.3–7.3)
	No sexual contact	84.3	(82.9–85.7)	10.8	(9.7–12.1)	4.8	(4.1–5.6)
Duval County, FL	Opposite sex only	90.8	(88.7–92.5)	6.7	(5.3–8.4)	2.5	(1.7–3.9)
	Same sex only or both sexes	25.4	(21.3–30.0)	63.8	(58.6–68.7)	10.8	(8.1–14.3)
	No sexual contact	86.5	(83.9–88.7)	8.3	(6.6–10.4)	5.2	(3.8–7.0)
Ft. Worth, TX	Opposite sex only	93.1	(91.4–94.5)	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	2.6	(1.8–3.6)
	Same sex only or both sexes	27.3	(21.2–34.3)	66.9	(59.2–73.7)	5.8	(3.4–9.9)
	No sexual contact	90.2	(88.5–91.6)	6.3	(5.2–7.6)	3.5	(2.6–4.8)
Houston, TX	Opposite sex only	90.0	(87.7–92.0)	6.4	(5.0–8.2)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)
	Same sex only or both sexes	26.2	(19.7–34.0)	59.1	(51.9–65.8)	14.7	(9.8–21.6)
	No sexual contact	88.1	(86.1–89.8)	7.0	(5.7–8.6)	4.9	(3.8–6.2)
Los Angeles, CA	Opposite sex only	94.3	(90.7–96.6)	4.1	(2.4–7.1)	1.6	(0.5–4.5)
	Same sex only or both sexes	41.1	(28.0–55.5)	49.8	(35.9–63.7)	9.1	(5.7–14.2)
	No sexual contact	89.8	(86.7–92.2)	5.2	(3.1–8.6)	5.0	(3.5–7.0)

		Sexual identity					
		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure	
Site	Sex of sexual contacts	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Miami-Dade County, FL	Opposite sex only	92.9	(90.7–94.7)	5.7	(4.3–7.7)	1.3	(0.8–2.3)
	Same sex only or both sexes	30.6	(23.5–38.7)	59.8	(52.1–67.0)	9.7	(6.2–14.7)
	No sexual contact	90.1	(87.4–92.2)	6.8	(4.9–9.3)	3.2	(2.3–4.3)
New York City, NY	Opposite sex only	83.5	(81.5–85.3)	6.5	(5.4–7.8)	10.0	(8.5–11.8)
	Same sex only or both sexes	27.9	(24.9–31.2)	51.9	(47.7–56.0)	20.2	(16.3–24.8)
	No sexual contact	78.4	(76.8–79.9)	7.0	(6.1–8.1)	14.6	(13.4–15.9)
Oakland, CA	Opposite sex only	92.1	(89.6–94.0)	5.4	(3.9–7.4)	2.5	(1.6–4.1)
	Same sex only or both sexes	47.4	(37.4–57.5)	43.2	(33.3–53.6)	9.4	(4.8–17.8)
	No sexual contact	89.4	(87.1–91.4)	6.9	(5.2–9.0)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)
Orange County, FL	Opposite sex only	94.3	(91.5–96.2)	4.1	(2.5–6.5)	1.7	(0.7–3.7)
	Same sex only or both sexes	30.7	(22.7–40.1)	60.3	(50.9–68.9)	9.0	(4.7–16.6)
	No sexual contact	87.8	(84.9–90.3)	7.4	(5.4–10.0)	4.8	(3.2–7.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	Opposite sex only	92.4	(89.6–94.6)	4.6	(3.3–6.4)	3.0	(1.7–5.2)
	Same sex only or both sexes	24.8	(18.0–33.0)	60.5	(52.8–67.8)	14.7	(9.9–21.2)
	No sexual contact	88.6	(86.5–90.4)	6.6	(5.3–8.3)	4.7	(3.5–6.5)
Philadelphia, PA	Opposite sex only	94.2	(91.9–95.8)	4.4	(2.9–6.7)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)
	Same sex only or both sexes	26.7	(18.9–36.3)	62.2	(50.8–72.3)	11.1	(5.0–22.8)
	No sexual contact	88.0	(84.4–90.9)	8.7	(6.0–12.5)	3.3	(2.2–4.9)
San Diego, CA	Opposite sex only	92.9	(90.6–94.7)	5.2	(3.6–7.4)	2.0	(1.2–3.2)
	Same sex only or both sexes	44.5	(35.2–54.2)	51.8	(42.0–61.4)	3.7	(1.3–9.8)
	No sexual contact	87.8	(85.3–90.0)	6.6	(5.0–8.5)	5.6	(4.2–7.5)
San Francisco, CA	Opposite sex only	93.4	(91.1–95.1)	4.1	(2.7–6.3)	2.5	(1.4–4.3)
	Same sex only or both sexes	43.3	(34.2–53.0)	46.4	(37.7–55.3)	10.3	(5.9–17.3)
	No sexual contact	87.5	(85.4–89.3)	5.6	(4.2–7.3)	6.9	(5.5–8.7)
Shelby County, TN	Opposite sex only	93.8	(91.9–95.3)	4.3	(3.1–6.0)	1.8	(1.0–3.3)
	Same sex only or both sexes	25.6	(17.1–36.5)	62.3	(53.0–70.8)	12.1	(7.4–19.0)
	No sexual contact	87.2	(83.5–90.2)	8.7	(6.7–11.4)	4.0	(2.4–6.7)
Median	*Opposite sex only*	*92.4*		*5.2*		*2.5*	
Range	*Opposite sex only*	*83.5–94.3*		*3.1–6.7*		*1.3–10.0*	
Median	*Same sex only or both sexes*	*30.6*		*59.1*		*10.3*	
Range	*Same sex only or both sexes*	*20.8–47.4*		*43.2–66.9*		*3.7–20.2*	
Median	*No sexual contact*	*87.8*		*7.4*		*5.0*	
Range	*No sexual contact*	*78.3–90.2*		*5.2–13.6*		*3.0–14.6*	

* Among the 26 states and 21 large urban school districts that ascertained both sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts.
† 95% confidence interval.

TABLE 7. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**5.1**	**(4.1–6.3)**	**6.6**	**(5.2–8.5)**	**5.9**	**(4.8–7.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	3.4	(2.2–5.2)	5.3	(3.6–7.7)	**4.3**	**(3.0–6.1)**
Black§	8.1	(5.8–11.3)	11.3	(8.7–14.7)	**9.8**	**(7.7–12.4)**
Hispanic	7.6	(5.6–10.2)	7.0	(5.5–8.8)	**7.3**	**(6.1–8.8)**
Grade						
9	6.5	(5.1–8.3)	5.9	(4.1–8.3)	**6.2**	**(5.0–7.7)**
10	4.5	(3.2–6.4)	5.9	(4.2–8.3)	**5.2**	**(3.9–6.9)**
11	4.6	(3.3–6.5)	6.9	(5.0–9.5)	**5.8**	**(4.3–7.7)**
12	4.0	(2.7–6.0)	7.9	(5.5–11.0)	**5.9**	**(4.4–7.9)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	5.1	(4.2–6.3)	6.4	(4.9–8.2)	**5.8**	**(4.7–7.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	6.2	(4.4–8.7)	5.7	(2.6–12.2)	**6.1**	**(4.1–9.0)**
Not sure	4.1	(1.7–9.8)	11.6	(7.1–18.3)	**7.9**	**(4.2–14.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	6.5	(5.4–7.9)	9.7	(7.4–12.7)	**8.3**	**(6.6–10.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	7.8	(5.4–11.2)	8.7	(4.8–15.1)	**8.1**	**(5.5–11.7)**
No sexual contact	3.3	(2.6–4.4)	2.5	(1.7–3.6)	**2.9**	**(2.3–3.7)**

* When riding in a car driven by someone else.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 8. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	4.5	(2.8–7.2)	10.2	(7.9–13.0)	7.6	(5.8–9.9)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	7.7	(5.0–11.7)	8.0	(5.4–11.8)	8.1	(6.2–10.5)	7.5	(5.7–9.7)	13.4	(7.9–21.9)	4.7	(1.8–11.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	16.3	(5.7–38.6)	18.6	(11.1–29.6)	17.5	(8.3–33.3)	15.1	(7.2–29.1)	30.2	(11.4–59.3)	19.8	(7.3–43.6)	18.2	(11.3–28.0)	33.9	(14.5–60.9)	4.9	(2.7–8.8)
California	4.5	(3.2–6.3)	6.1	(3.8–9.6)	5.8	(4.3–7.8)	5.4	(4.1–7.2)	5.7	(1.8–16.6)	13.6	(6.0–27.8)	4.2	(2.7–6.4)	9.2	(4.3–18.6)	4.0	(2.3–7.0)
Colorado	5.5	(4.3–7.1)	5.9	(4.3–8.0)	5.9	(4.8–7.3)	5.1	(3.9–6.7)	5.1	(2.3–10.7)	9.7	(3.1–26.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	5.0	(3.6–7.1)	7.2	(5.3–9.7)	6.4	(4.9–8.3)	5.6	(4.1–7.7)	5.5	(3.2–9.2)	12.4	(6.1–23.5)	6.5	(4.7–9.1)	11.8	(6.8–19.8)	3.7	(2.5–5.5)
Delaware	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	7.0	(5.2–9.2)	5.5	(4.4–6.7)	4.9	(3.9–6.3)	4.9	(2.5–9.6)	16.1	(7.7–30.7)	5.6	(4.2–7.5)	12.4	(7.4–20.2)	2.0	(1.2–3.1)
Florida	5.8	(4.9–6.9)	10.1	(8.4–12.0)	8.0	(6.9–9.4)	7.4	(6.2–8.9)	9.1	(6.5–12.5)	11.5	(7.8–16.8)	9.3	(7.4–11.5)	12.7	(9.9–16.1)	4.6	(3.8–5.6)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	6.1	(4.5–8.1)	8.5	(6.4–11.2)	7.3	(5.8–9.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	4.2	(2.5–7.0)	8.7	(6.4–11.8)	6.8	(5.0–9.1)	6.0	(4.3–8.3)	8.8	(3.5–20.6)	13.2	(5.0–30.5)	7.5	(5.3–10.6)	3.9	(1.4–10.6)	4.0	(2.6–6.3)
Kansas	3.8	(2.5–6.0)	6.2	(3.9–9.7)	5.0	(3.5–7.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	6.5	(4.6–9.1)	10.3	(7.7–13.5)	8.7	(7.1–10.6)	7.8	(6.4–9.6)	13.8	(8.5–21.5)	9.6	(3.9–21.7)	10.3	(7.8–13.5)	14.6	(9.9–21.0)	3.9	(2.6–5.9)
Louisiana	8.5	(6.3–11.3)	16.1	(12.9–19.9)	12.5	(10.3–15.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	4.5	(3.6–5.6)	7.3	(6.3–8.5)	6.1	(5.2–7.1)	5.4	(4.5–6.5)	7.8	(6.2–9.8)	11.8	(8.9–15.6)	6.8	(5.6–8.3)	13.4	(11.0–16.2)	2.4	(2.0–2.9)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	3.8	(2.7–5.5)	8.7	(6.6–11.2)	6.3	(5.1–7.9)	5.9	(4.5–7.7)	5.6	(3.4–9.0)	13.1	(7.3–22.4)	8.7	(6.4–11.6)	6.6	(2.6–15.6)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)
Missouri	5.9	(3.9–8.8)	12.0	(8.5–16.6)	9.0	(6.6–12.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	5.6	(4.6–6.8)	9.7	(8.1–11.6)	7.8	(6.7–9.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	7.8	(5.0–11.9)	8.8	(6.3–12.3)	8.5	(6.1–11.9)	8.2	(5.5–12.0)	15.1	(9.1–24.2)	4.4	(1.5–11.8)	10.9	(7.7–15.1)	16.8	(8.3–31.2)	5.3	(2.7–9.9)
Nevada	5.4	(3.9–7.3)	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	6.3	(5.1–7.8)	5.8	(4.7–7.2)	5.3	(2.9–9.3)	13.1	(5.0–30.3)	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	9.1	(5.1–15.7)	4.0	(2.8–5.8)
New Hampshire	5.3	(4.6–6.1)	8.1	(7.1–9.2)	6.9	(6.2–7.7)	6.4	(5.7–7.2)	8.6	(6.7–11.1)	11.5	(8.4–15.5)	9.2	(8.2–10.3)	16.3	(13.0–20.2)	2.6	(2.1–3.3)
New Mexico	6.2	(4.8–7.9)	8.6	(7.5–9.9)	7.5	(6.4–8.7)	6.3	(5.3–7.5)	11.2	(8.8–14.1)	13.9	(9.2–20.5)	9.1	(7.5–10.9)	13.6	(10.3–17.8)	3.8	(2.9–5.0)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	4.2	(2.8–6.3)	8.8	(6.6–11.7)	6.7	(5.0–8.9)	5.8	(4.2–8.1)	7.8	(4.5–13.2)	17.1	(11.7–24.3)	7.0	(5.2–9.5)	13.4	(7.7–22.4)	3.3	(2.0–5.5)
North Dakota	5.1	(3.7–6.8)	10.8	(8.6–13.4)	8.1	(6.7–9.7)	7.6	(6.2–9.4)	11.2	(7.0–17.3)	14.4	(8.2–24.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	6.6	(5.4–8.0)	9.3	(7.1–12.0)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	7.7	(6.3–9.5)	10.1	(5.4–18.0)	9.0	(2.5–27.0)	9.6	(7.3–12.6)	17.1	(9.8–28.2)	3.9	(2.3–6.4)
Pennsylvania	8.9	(6.8–11.5)	13.6	(11.1–16.5)	11.3	(9.3–13.7)	10.3	(8.5–12.4)	14.6	(9.6–21.6)	12.0	(6.5–20.9)	13.7	(10.9–17.0)	20.5	(15.0–27.5)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)
Rhode Island	4.0	(2.2–7.1)	8.6	(6.3–11.7)	6.7	(4.7–9.3)	5.6	(3.7–8.4)	8.3	(3.6–18.2)	17.2	(9.8–28.4)	7.1	(4.7–10.5)	8.2	(3.4–18.1)	4.0	(2.1–7.5)
South Carolina	5.3	(3.5–8.0)	7.4	(5.6–9.8)	6.8	(5.5–8.5)	6.3	(4.9–8.3)	9.2	(5.0–16.3)	11.2	(5.4–21.8)	5.8	(3.9–8.7)	14.5	(9.5–21.5)	4.8	(3.1–7.3)
Tennessee	4.8	(3.2–7.0)	12.7	(9.3–17.1)	8.9	(7.2–11.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	5.2	(4.0–6.7)	8.8	(6.3–12.1)	7.1	(5.5–9.2)	6.7	(4.8–9.3)	9.6	(5.9–15.3)	5.9	(2.2–14.9)	9.5	(7.1–12.7)	14.5	(9.7–21.0)	2.9	(1.6–5.1)
Utah	9.9	(4.5–20.6)	8.8	(4.9–15.2)	9.5	(4.8–17.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	4.9	(3.5–7.0)	7.7	(6.3–9.5)	6.4	(5.1–8.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	6.8	(5.1–9.0)	10.3	(8.1–13.0)	8.9	(7.2–10.9)	8.2	(6.5–10.4)	13.9	(10.5–18.1)	10.1	(3.3–26.7)	10.1	(7.2–13.9)	15.5	(10.1–22.9)	3.9	(2.2–6.8)
Wisconsin	6.2	(4.3–8.8)	5.4	(3.7–7.9)	5.9	(4.5–7.7)	5.2	(3.8–7.1)	8.5	(5.0–14.0)	12.6	(8.1–18.9)	6.1	(4.2–8.7)	11.2	(6.1–19.6)	3.6	(2.3–5.7)
Median	*5.4*		*8.7*		*7.3*		*6.3*		*8.9*		*12.2*		*8.7*		*13.4*		*3.9*	
Range	*3.7–16.3*		*5.4–18.6*		*5.0–17.5*		*4.9–15.1*		*4.9–30.2*		*4.4–19.8*		*4.2–18.2*		*3.9–33.9*		*2.0–5.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	15.2	(11.7–19.5)	17.5	(13.9–21.8)	16.6	(14.0–19.5)	15.1	(12.0–18.9)	17.9	(11.1–27.8)	18.6	(9.0–34.4)	17.0	(13.1–21.7)	18.3	(11.3–28.3)	11.5	(7.7–16.6)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	6.7	(4.1–10.8)	7.5	(3.9–13.9)	7.2	(4.7–11.0)	6.9	(4.3–11.1)	8.1	(4.0–16.0)	8.4	(1.8–31.7)	7.2	(3.1–15.9)	3.3	(1.1–8.9)	5.7	(3.5–9.1)
Chicago, IL	9.7	(7.4–12.6)	14.4	(10.7–19.2)	12.2	(9.9–14.9)	11.5	(9.2–14.4)	14.1	(9.7–20.1)	11.1	(6.6–18.0)	13.6	(10.2–18.0)	18.8	(12.9–26.6)	6.8	(4.6–9.9)
Cleveland, OH	15.7	(12.9–19.1)	22.9	(19.7–26.6)	19.6	(17.2–22.2)	19.4	(16.7–22.4)	18.9	(13.2–26.4)	23.8	(15.2–35.2)	19.7	(16.7–23.2)	20.2	(13.7–28.7)	15.6	(11.9–20.1)
DeKalb County, GA	6.0	(4.5–8.0)	9.1	(7.2–11.5)	7.7	(6.4–9.1)	7.4	(6.1–9.0)	5.9	(3.3–10.6)	11.2	(6.0–19.8)	8.0	(6.1–10.4)	8.8	(4.9–15.3)	5.2	(3.8–7.1)
Detroit, MI	9.2	(7.1–11.9)	11.1	(8.6–14.2)	10.3	(8.4–12.5)	9.1	(7.4–11.2)	14.6	(10.4–20.1)	12.3	(5.3–26.0)	9.2	(6.4–12.9)	14.4	(10.0–20.4)	7.9	(5.7–10.7)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	9.1	(7.5–10.9)	11.2	(9.4–13.4)	10.8	(9.5–12.1)	8.9	(7.6–10.5)	13.1	(10.2–16.6)	16.9	(10.7–25.6)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)	11.5	(8.8–14.9)	4.7	(3.4–6.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	6.7	(5.3–8.5)	10.0	(8.6–11.7)	8.6	(7.5–9.8)	8.1	(7.0–9.4)	10.7	(7.5–15.2)	13.4	(7.9–21.9)	9.3	(7.8–11.1)	12.6	(8.3–18.7)	5.2	(4.0–6.7)
Houston, TX	9.1	(7.7–10.8)	10.2	(8.3–12.5)	9.8	(8.4–11.3)	8.9	(7.5–10.4)	11.7	(8.8–15.4)	18.9	(12.2–28.1)	10.2	(8.4–12.4)	13.5	(8.7–20.3)	6.8	(5.5–8.5)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	8.6	(7.0–10.5)	9.8	(7.8–12.2)	9.4	(8.2–10.9)	8.5	(7.3–9.9)	13.4	(9.5–18.5)	18.2	(11.9–26.8)	11.6	(9.8–13.7)	15.8	(10.4–23.2)	5.2	(3.9–7.0)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	8.4	(6.8–10.4)	9.9	(7.6–12.9)	9.2	(7.6–11.0)	7.4	(6.1–9.1)	14.0	(9.5–20.3)	23.7	(13.6–38.0)	8.4	(6.3–11.0)	17.3	(12.5–23.5)	6.1	(4.0–9.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	5.5	(4.2–7.3)	8.8	(7.2–10.8)	7.4	(6.2–8.7)	5.8	(4.7–7.2)	14.2	(10.4–19.0)	16.6	(10.1–26.0)	7.8	(5.9–10.2)	16.0	(11.0–22.8)	3.9	(2.8–5.3)
Philadelphia, PA	20.4	(16.7–24.7)	23.6	(18.5–29.6)	22.1	(18.0–26.8)	20.7	(16.8–25.4)	26.9	(19.9–35.3)	26.2	(11.5–49.0)	25.3	(19.7–31.9)	36.2	(22.6–52.5)	14.8	(11.9–18.2)
San Diego, CA	4.5	(3.4–6.0)	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	5.3	(4.2–6.6)	4.9	(3.9–6.0)	5.7	(3.3–9.7)	8.8	(3.4–20.9)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	8.2	(4.3–14.9)	3.3	(2.5–4.4)
San Francisco, CA	6.7	(5.3–8.5)	8.4	(6.7–10.6)	7.7	(6.5–9.2)	7.0	(5.6–8.6)	12.2	(8.1–18.0)	10.0	(5.6–17.1)	8.0	(5.8–10.9)	17.7	(11.7–25.9)	5.1	(3.8–6.9)
Shelby County, TN	8.3	(6.4–10.6)	14.8	(12.1–18.0)	11.6	(9.7–13.9)	10.6	(8.7–12.9)	12.7	(7.5–20.7)	17.6	(11.4–26.2)	12.9	(10.3–16.2)	13.8	(8.6–21.5)	5.9	(4.1–8.6)
Median	*8.5*		*10.1*		*9.6*		*8.7*		*13.2*		*16.7*		*9.8*		*15.1*		*5.8*	
Range	*4.5–20.4*		*5.8–23.6*		*5.3–22.1*		*4.9–20.7*		*5.7–26.9*		*8.4–26.2*		*5.7–25.3*		*3.3–36.2*		*3.3–15.6*	

* When riding in a car driven by someone else.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 9. Percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**17.1**	**(15.6–18.9)**	**15.7**	**(14.4–17.2)**	**16.5**	**(15.2–17.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	15.7	(13.6–18.1)	14.2	(12.3–16.2)	**15.0**	**(13.4–16.7)**
Black§	19.1	(15.9–22.8)	14.8	(12.3–17.7)	**17.0**	**(14.9–19.4)**
Hispanic	21.9	(19.4–24.6)	19.5	(17.5–21.7)	**20.7**	**(19.2–22.2)**
Grade						
9	17.8	(15.4–20.6)	16.0	(13.5–18.8)	**16.9**	**(14.9–19.0)**
10	18.2	(15.6–21.1)	16.2	(14.1–18.5)	**17.2**	**(15.5–19.1)**
11	16.3	(14.0–19.0)	14.3	(12.0–16.9)	**15.4**	**(13.4–17.5)**
12	15.8	(12.7–19.4)	16.1	(13.5–19.2)	**16.0**	**(14.0–18.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	17.1	(15.4–18.8)	15.3	(14.0–16.7)	**16.1**	**(14.9–17.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	19.7	(16.5–23.5)	22.1	(15.7–30.2)	**20.1**	**(17.1–23.5)**
Not sure	19.7	(12.7–29.2)	20.4	(13.1–30.4)	**20.9**	**(16.4–26.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	21.1	(19.2–23.2)	21.2	(18.9–23.6)	**21.1**	**(19.4–23.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	28.0	(23.6–32.9)	23.1	(15.6–32.8)	**26.7**	**(22.9–30.9)**
No sexual contact	12.0	(10.1–14.1)	9.2	(8.1–10.5)	**10.6**	**(9.4–12.0)**

* In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 10. Percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	17.0	(13.9–20.6)	15.9	(13.6–18.5)	16.4	(14.6–18.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	18.9	(14.7–24.0)	19.4	(15.3–24.3)	19.2	(15.7–23.3)	18.7	(15.4–22.6)	24.6	(15.7–36.3)	16.1	(9.5–25.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	24.6	(15.6–36.5)	27.7	(22.5–33.6)	26.3	(19.6–34.3)	22.4	(15.9–30.5)	43.4	(37.7–49.3)	28.9	(15.9–46.8)	26.8	(22.3–31.9)	48.7	(33.7–63.9)	10.1	(8.1–12.7)
California	14.2	(11.7–17.1)	15.9	(12.6–20.0)	15.4	(13.1–18.1)	15.4	(13.0–18.1)	17.3	(12.7–23.1)	14.3	(4.9–34.9)	18.8	(14.6–23.8)	22.5	(15.3–31.8)	10.5	(8.5–13.0)
Colorado	14.2	(11.4–17.7)	12.8	(10.3–16.0)	13.4	(11.0–16.2)	12.2	(9.6–15.5)	18.8	(12.3–27.6)	19.7	(9.8–35.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	16.6	(13.8–19.7)	17.6	(14.3–21.4)	17.2	(14.8–19.9)	16.0	(13.5–18.8)	23.4	(18.6–29.0)	15.2	(8.0–26.8)	19.1	(15.5–23.4)	24.4	(17.5–32.9)	12.5	(10.4–14.9)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	17.2	(15.6–18.8)	17.0	(15.7–18.3)	17.1	(16.0–18.2)	16.4	(15.4–17.6)	20.1	(16.9–23.8)	17.9	(14.2–22.3)	21.1	(19.5–22.8)	27.3	(22.4–32.9)	10.9	(9.7–12.2)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	17.0	(14.3–20.1)	14.9	(12.0–18.4)	15.9	(13.5–18.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	20.6	(18.1–23.3)	17.4	(14.5–20.7)	19.2	(17.3–21.2)	17.2	(15.5–19.1)	25.4	(18.6–33.6)	28.9	(17.8–43.2)	20.9	(17.5–24.7)	34.6	(26.7–43.4)	11.5	(10.0–13.2)
Iowa	21.9	(17.9–26.5)	19.0	(13.9–25.4)	20.8	(16.8–25.5)	19.6	(15.1–24.9)	29.9	(19.0–43.7)	25.3	(13.0–43.5)	23.6	(17.7–30.7)	28.2	(19.0–39.8)	14.3	(9.7–20.7)
Kansas	19.5	(17.3–21.9)	17.8	(15.6–20.2)	18.6	(17.0–20.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	28.1	(21.6–35.6)	27.3	(23.9–30.9)	28.2	(23.8–33.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	14.0	(13.4–14.5)	13.9	(13.3–14.6)	14.2	(13.8–14.7)	12.4	(12.0–12.9)	20.8	(19.4–22.3)	16.9	(14.7–19.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	14.5	(12.2–17.2)	14.1	(12.2–16.1)	14.4	(12.7–16.2)	13.8	(12.1–15.8)	17.5	(13.0–23.1)	18.0	(12.2–25.8)	19.8	(17.1–22.8)	20.2	(14.2–28.0)	8.0	(6.5–9.7)
Michigan	15.2	(12.5–18.4)	15.1	(12.4–18.4)	15.1	(13.1–17.4)	14.4	(12.2–17.0)	13.3	(7.6–22.1)	21.4	(11.8–35.6)	18.6	(15.4–22.5)	21.7	(14.8–30.6)	9.0	(6.0–13.2)
Missouri	14.7	(10.7–19.9)	16.6	(13.5–20.4)	15.7	(13.1–18.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	19.9	(18.2–21.8)	19.5	(17.5–21.6)	19.8	(18.2–21.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	24.4	(20.6–28.7)	19.3	(16.5–22.5)	22.1	(19.6–24.8)	20.8	(18.2–23.6)	34.4	(25.8–44.2)	27.7	(16.0–43.5)	28.9	(24.3–33.9)	40.4	(25.6–57.2)	15.0	(11.8–18.8)
Nevada	15.8	(13.4–18.5)	17.3	(14.1–21.1)	16.8	(14.7–19.1)	16.3	(13.9–19.0)	17.7	(13.0–23.6)	17.4	(7.9–33.9)	20.5	(16.4–25.3)	22.1	(15.7–30.3)	11.1	(8.7–14.0)
New Hampshire	15.1	(14.0–16.3)	13.6	(12.5–14.7)	14.4	(13.7–15.2)	14.0	(13.2–14.8)	16.4	(14.0–19.2)	18.4	(14.7–22.7)	17.2	(16.1–18.4)	27.1	(23.2–31.4)	9.3	(8.5–10.3)
New Mexico	21.9	(19.8–24.2)	18.7	(16.6–21.0)	20.4	(18.6–22.4)	18.7	(16.8–20.8)	28.3	(23.5–33.6)	26.5	(22.2–31.3)	23.7	(21.0–26.7)	31.7	(27.5–36.1)	13.7	(11.6–16.1)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	15.0	(12.7–17.7)	15.4	(13.2–18.0)	15.4	(13.3–17.9)	14.2	(12.1–16.6)	20.1	(14.8–26.6)	25.8	(17.5–36.4)	17.5	(14.7–20.7)	22.1	(16.4–29.3)	10.2	(8.0–12.9)
North Dakota	14.8	(12.3–17.8)	18.0	(15.5–20.8)	16.5	(14.4–18.8)	16.4	(14.4–18.6)	20.8	(14.5–29.0)	16.9	(10.2–26.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	15.9	(12.8–19.5)	13.2	(10.6–16.4)	14.6	(12.1–17.4)	13.2	(11.0–15.7)	22.2	(13.5–34.3)	22.9	(12.6–38.0)	16.9	(14.2–19.9)	36.1	(25.7–48.0)	8.0	(5.9–10.9)
Pennsylvania	16.0	(13.5–18.8)	16.9	(14.7–19.4)	16.5	(14.8–18.3)	15.8	(14.0–17.8)	19.7	(15.2–25.0)	14.4	(8.9–22.5)	19.5	(17.0–22.2)	22.3	(16.6–29.3)	11.4	(9.3–13.9)
Rhode Island	11.9	(10.0–14.1)	15.2	(12.2–18.8)	13.9	(12.2–15.9)	12.8	(11.1–14.8)	19.3	(13.0–27.7)	14.5	(8.3–24.1)	17.7	(14.6–21.3)	20.2	(16.9–23.9)	7.8	(6.6–9.2)
South Carolina	17.7	(15.4–20.4)	17.6	(14.3–21.5)	18.1	(15.9–20.4)	16.5	(14.2–19.1)	24.7	(17.6–33.5)	36.1	(19.5–56.9)	21.6	(17.8–26.0)	28.3	(18.2–41.1)	9.5	(7.3–12.2)
Tennessee	14.4	(11.6–17.9)	14.7	(12.1–17.8)	14.9	(12.6–17.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	22.5	(19.6–25.7)	18.8	(15.5–22.6)	20.8	(18.2–23.6)	19.8	(17.1–22.7)	24.3	(19.1–30.5)	27.9	(19.2–38.7)	24.4	(20.5–28.7)	35.8	(28.6–43.8)	13.5	(11.2–16.2)
Utah	16.3	(9.7–25.9)	12.8	(8.4–19.0)	14.7	(9.4–22.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	18.7	(17.9–19.4)	17.1	(16.4–17.9)	17.9	(17.4–18.5)	17.4	(16.8–18.0)	21.6	(19.8–23.4)	19.8	(17.4–22.5)	22.4	(21.6–23.3)	31.0	(28.5–33.6)	10.1	(9.5–10.8)
Virginia	14.4	(12.0–17.3)	13.8	(11.9–16.0)	14.2	(12.7–15.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	12.0	(9.6–14.9)	13.0	(10.8–15.7)	12.8	(10.7–15.2)	12.1	(10.3–14.3)	17.7	(9.4–31.0)	14.1	(6.2–29.0)	15.6	(12.8–18.9)	22.0	(12.9–34.9)	6.3	(4.3–9.2)
Wisconsin	17.1	(14.7–19.9)	17.3	(14.3–20.8)	17.4	(15.3–19.7)	16.8	(14.4–19.6)	16.1	(11.7–21.9)	24.7	(17.0–34.5)	19.7	(16.6–23.3)	27.5	(18.9–38.2)	12.6	(10.1–15.6)
Median	*16.4*		*16.9*		*16.5*		*16.3*		*20.8*		*19.7*		*19.8*		*27.3*		*10.5*	
Range	*11.9–28.1*		*12.8–27.7*		*12.8–28.2*		*12.1–22.4*		*13.3–43.4*		*14.1–36.1*		*15.6–28.9*		*20.2–48.7*		*6.3–15.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	16.7	(13.2–20.9)	24.1	(18.2–31.1)	20.5	(17.5–23.8)	19.2	(15.7–23.3)	22.6	(15.9–31.0)	22.0	(11.9–37.2)	21.2	(15.0–29.0)	23.6	(14.6–35.7)	16.2	(12.4–20.8)
Boston, MA	20.2	(17.4–23.4)	16.1	(12.9–19.9)	18.3	(16.2–20.7)	17.1	(14.8–19.7)	28.6	(22.3–35.9)	15.5	(8.5–26.5)	21.8	(17.8–26.3)	31.9	(23.0–42.3)	10.1	(7.8–13.0)
Broward County, FL	18.6	(14.1–24.2)	18.1	(12.4–25.7)	18.8	(14.3–24.3)	16.9	(12.2–22.9)	23.4	(12.4–39.6)	15.2	(7.0–29.9)	19.9	(13.6–28.1)	27.3	(13.8–46.8)	10.6	(6.9–15.9)
Chicago, IL	22.2	(18.4–26.6)	24.0	(19.0–29.8)	23.5	(19.5–28.0)	22.0	(18.1–26.5)	30.2	(22.4–39.3)	21.0	(13.7–30.7)	22.7	(17.0–29.7)	35.3	(26.6–45.0)	18.2	(14.0–23.3)
Cleveland, OH	29.6	(25.4–34.1)	23.9	(20.8–27.4)	27.0	(24.2–30.0)	25.5	(22.7–28.6)	34.2	(27.5–41.6)	30.5	(18.6–45.6)	27.9	(24.0–32.1)	39.8	(32.4–47.7)	18.9	(15.3–23.1)
DeKalb County, GA	14.7	(12.3–17.4)	18.4	(15.7–21.4)	16.6	(14.5–18.9)	15.1	(13.0–17.6)	23.3	(17.5–30.3)	19.2	(12.6–28.2)	20.5	(17.0–24.4)	21.1	(15.3–28.5)	10.7	(8.3–13.7)
Detroit, MI	21.8	(19.1–24.8)	24.8	(21.2–28.9)	23.3	(21.0–25.9)	21.1	(18.6–23.9)	31.3	(23.2–40.8)	30.4	(19.4–44.2)	26.7	(22.5–31.4)	28.4	(20.4–38.0)	16.2	(13.1–20.0)
District of Columbia	21.4	(20.1–22.8)	21.5	(20.1–23.0)	22.1	(21.1–23.1)	20.3	(19.2–21.4)	28.4	(25.6–31.3)	29.8	(24.9–35.3)	23.0	(21.4–24.8)	31.4	(28.1–35.0)	13.6	(12.2–15.0)
Duval County, FL	20.9	(18.1–23.9)	21.1	(18.8–23.6)	21.6	(19.8–23.5)	19.0	(17.1–21.2)	25.9	(21.7–30.6)	27.1	(19.5–36.3)	22.2	(19.6–25.0)	28.2	(23.5–33.5)	14.0	(11.9–16.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	23.0	(20.8–25.4)	21.5	(19.3–24.0)	22.4	(20.7–24.3)	21.5	(19.6–23.6)	27.1	(22.6–32.1)	31.1	(23.4–40.0)	27.7	(25.1–30.3)	34.6	(27.4–42.7)	16.2	(14.1–18.4)
Houston, TX	21.3	(19.2–23.7)	21.4	(19.1–24.0)	21.8	(20.0–23.7)	20.5	(18.6–22.5)	25.2	(20.6–30.3)	26.6	(19.1–35.7)	27.3	(24.3–30.5)	30.8	(24.6–37.9)	13.9	(12.2–15.8)
Los Angeles, CA	15.3	(12.4–18.6)	14.0	(10.4–18.5)	14.7	(12.5–17.3)	14.5	(12.1–17.2)	20.0	(14.5–26.9)	14.0	(7.3–25.2)	17.8	(14.3–21.9)	30.4	(21.5–41.0)	10.0	(7.6–13.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	20.6	(18.5–22.9)	17.8	(15.3–20.6)	19.5	(17.9–21.2)	17.3	(15.7–19.0)	28.7	(23.4–34.8)	26.4	(17.3–38.1)	20.8	(18.3–23.6)	34.2	(26.3–43.0)	13.7	(11.8–15.9)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	17.6	(14.9–20.6)	18.6	(15.2–22.5)	18.5	(16.2–20.9)	17.6	(15.3–20.2)	22.7	(17.0–29.7)	26.8	(18.6–36.9)	23.6	(20.4–27.1)	22.3	(15.5–31.0)	12.3	(9.5–15.9)
Orange County, FL	16.7	(14.2–19.5)	16.2	(12.8–20.4)	17.0	(14.5–19.8)	15.0	(12.6–17.8)	25.2	(18.1–33.9)	24.1	(15.2–36.2)	19.7	(16.4–23.4)	29.9	(20.0–42.0)	11.2	(8.6–14.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia, PA	15.6	(13.0–18.5)	17.0	(13.0–22.0)	16.3	(14.2–18.7)	15.1	(12.6–18.0)	18.9	(13.3–26.0)	15.9	(8.2–28.4)	17.0	(14.5–19.7)	22.0	(14.6–31.7)	11.4	(9.0–14.2)
San Diego, CA	16.0	(13.8–18.6)	14.8	(12.7–17.2)	15.5	(13.8–17.3)	15.0	(13.4–16.8)	17.4	(12.8–23.1)	21.3	(13.2–32.5)	18.5	(16.0–21.3)	23.2	(15.8–32.9)	10.1	(8.4–12.0)
San Francisco, CA	14.3	(12.1–16.7)	13.5	(11.4–16.1)	14.0	(12.5–15.7)	13.0	(11.4–14.8)	18.9	(13.4–26.2)	19.1	(12.8–27.6)	21.0	(17.8–24.8)	26.9	(18.7–37.1)	8.3	(6.8–10.2)
Shelby County, TN	18.7	(15.7–22.3)	21.8	(18.8–25.0)	20.7	(18.3–23.4)	18.0	(15.9–20.4)	26.2	(19.8–33.8)	41.6	(29.0–55.4)	19.8	(17.0–22.8)	30.3	(22.6–39.3)	13.6	(10.4–17.7)
Median	*18.7*		*18.6*		*19.5*		*17.6*		*25.2*		*24.1*		*21.2*		*29.9*		*13.6*	
Range	*14.3–29.6*		*13.5–24.8*		*14.0–27.0*		*13.0–25.5*		*17.4–34.2*		*14.0–41.6*		*17.0–27.9*		*21.1–39.8*		*8.3–18.9*	

* In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who drove when they had been drinking alcohol,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**4.1**	**(3.4–5.0)**	**6.8**	**(5.9–7.9)**	**5.5**	**(4.9–6.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	6.3	(5.1–7.7)	**5.0**	**(4.3–5.9)**
Black§	4.2	(2.6–6.9)	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	**4.1**	**(3.2–5.3)**
Hispanic	5.4	(4.2–7.0)	8.5	(6.7–10.6)	**7.0**	**(5.7–8.7)**
Grade						
9	2.4	(1.7–3.6)	4.0	(2.4–6.6)	**3.2**	**(2.3–4.4)**
10	2.4	(1.3–4.4)	4.0	(2.5–6.3)	**3.2**	**(2.3–4.5)**
11	4.1	(3.0–5.7)	6.9	(5.3–8.9)	**5.5**	**(4.5–6.8)**
12	5.9	(4.5–7.7)	10.4	(8.5–12.8)	**8.1**	**(6.7–9.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	3.5	(2.7–4.4)	6.8	(5.7–8.0)	**5.2**	**(4.5–6.0)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	7.1	(4.7–10.5)	6.6	(3.4–12.3)	**6.9**	**(5.0–9.6)**
Not sure	5.4	(2.0–13.8)	11.0	(4.9–23.0)	**9.5**	**(5.1–17.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	5.4	(4.1–6.9)	10.8	(9.4–12.4)	**8.4**	**(7.4–9.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	10.3	(7.8–13.4)	10.5	(4.6–22.0)	**10.3**	**(7.9–13.3)**
No sexual contact	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	0.9	(0.5–1.5)	**1.0**	**(0.7–1.6)**

* In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among the 62.6% of students nationwide who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 12. Percentage of high school students who drove when they had been drinking alcohol,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	5.6	(3.2–9.7)	3.0	(1.7–5.2)	4.3	(2.9–6.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	5.7	(3.4–9.5)	6.7	(4.8–9.2)	6.2	(4.7–8.0)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	9.3	(5.0–16.8)	4.0	(0.9–16.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	7.7	(5.3–11.1)	12.8	(8.8–18.2)	10.7	(8.2–14.0)	8.2	(5.2–12.7)	18.3	(14.4–23.0)	—	—	13.6	(8.9–20.2)	16.3	(5.9–37.8)	1.6	(0.6–4.3)
California	4.9	(3.0–7.8)	4.7	(3.0–7.4)	4.9	(3.5–6.9)	4.8	(3.3–7.1)	4.6	(1.3–15.2)	—	—	7.1	(4.1–12.0)	12.1	(5.0–26.6)	1.3	(0.5–3.6)
Colorado	5.8	(3.1–10.4)	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	5.3	(3.4–8.0)	4.6	(3.1–6.8)	11.7	(5.6–22.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	4.9	(3.0–7.9)	7.7	(5.3–11.0)	6.3	(4.8–8.1)	5.0	(3.4–7.2)	8.2	(3.7–17.0)	15.7	(7.7–29.5)	8.0	(5.8–11.1)	9.6	(4.2–20.5)	2.5	(1.2–5.2)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	4.0	(2.9–5.4)	7.3	(5.7–9.3)	5.8	(4.9–6.9)	5.0	(4.0–6.1)	8.2	(5.4–12.2)	11.9	(7.6–18.1)	7.6	(6.0–9.6)	13.1	(9.0–18.8)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	4.5	(2.6–7.7)	7.5	(5.0–11.0)	6.0	(4.4–8.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	3.6	(2.0–6.5)	5.9	(4.3–8.1)	5.2	(3.6–7.3)	4.7	(3.1–7.2)	3.7	(1.5–9.1)	4.2	(1.5–11.0)	7.2	(4.6–11.0)	9.6	(6.0–15.1)	1.1	(0.5–2.6)
Iowa	4.8	(3.2–7.2)	7.7	(4.4–13.1)	6.5	(4.1–10.2)	6.2	(3.8–9.9)	8.3	(2.7–22.9)	—	—	8.0	(5.7–11.1)	9.5	(3.5–23.3)	2.8	(1.1–7.0)
Kansas	5.9	(3.7–9.2)	6.9	(4.7–10.1)	6.4	(5.1–8.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	3.0	(1.4–6.2)	4.3	(2.8–6.8)	3.9	(2.5–6.1)	3.8	(2.6–5.7)	6.0	(1.2–25.7)	—	—	5.1	(3.2–8.1)	5.2	(2.0–12.9)	1.2	(0.3–4.5)
Louisiana	9.5	(6.0–14.8)	10.6	(6.9–15.9)	10.0	(6.9–14.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	3.0	(2.2–4.1)	5.3	(4.3–6.5)	4.3	(3.6–5.1)	3.8	(3.1–4.5)	4.4	(2.9–6.6)	14.0	(8.7–21.7)	5.5	(4.4–6.7)	10.4	(7.0–15.1)	0.6	(0.3–1.4)
Maryland	4.4	(3.8–5.0)	6.7	(6.1–7.3)	5.9	(5.5–6.4)	4.3	(3.9–4.7)	10.1	(8.6–11.9)	11.3	(8.7–14.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3.8	(2.6–5.6)	7.4	(5.5–9.8)	5.7	(4.3–7.4)	5.2	(3.9–7.1)	7.3	(3.6–14.1)	7.9	(1.8–27.8)	8.3	(6.3–10.9)	8.8	(5.0–15.2)	0.9	(0.3–2.7)
Michigan	2.7	(1.3–5.4)	4.4	(2.4–8.0)	3.7	(2.4–5.5)	3.2	(1.9–5.4)	5.4	(2.0–14.1)	11.4	(3.9–28.8)	5.0	(2.9–8.5)	9.7	(4.9–18.3)	0.5	(0.4–0.7)
Missouri	3.6	(2.3–5.4)	6.6	(4.3–10.1)	5.3	(4.2–6.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	6.7	(5.6–8.1)	8.4	(7.0–10.1)	7.6	(6.6–8.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	5.7	(3.6–9.1)	6.9	(4.2–11.1)	6.3	(4.3–9.1)	6.0	(4.0–8.8)	11.7	(5.5–23.2)	4.3	(0.6–26.0)	12.2	(8.2–17.6)	20.0	(8.6–40.1)	0.5	(0.1–1.7)
Nevada	3.3	(1.9–5.5)	6.2	(4.2–8.9)	5.0	(3.5–7.2)	4.4	(3.2–6.0)	6.7	(1.7–22.6)	—	—	5.8	(3.9–8.5)	20.5	(10.2–36.8)	0.8	(0.2–2.7)
New Hampshire	4.5	(3.7–5.5)	6.8	(5.8–7.8)	5.8	(5.2–6.6)	5.3	(4.6–6.1)	8.2	(5.6–11.8)	12.3	(8.4–17.8)	7.4	(6.5–8.6)	17.2	(13.2–22.1)	1.1	(0.7–1.9)
New Mexico	6.0	(4.5–7.9)	6.9	(5.4–8.7)	6.5	(5.4–8.0)	5.4	(4.4–6.7)	11.5	(7.8–16.6)	17.2	(11.0–25.8)	9.2	(7.6–11.1)	16.2	(11.7–21.9)	1.1	(0.6–1.9)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	5.5	(3.9–7.6)	5.3	(3.9–7.2)	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	4.6	(3.5–5.9)	12.5	(7.0–21.2)	8.5	(3.1–21.4)	7.2	(5.3–9.8)	15.1	(10.0–22.0)	0.9	(0.2–3.2)
North Dakota	4.9	(3.6–6.6)	8.1	(5.8–11.2)	6.5	(5.1–8.3)	6.5	(5.0–8.4)	9.8	(4.4–20.3)	1.7	(0.2–11.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	5.3	(3.2–8.7)	5.3	(2.8–10.0)	5.3	(3.4–8.3)	5.0	(3.0–8.4)	12.3	(5.0–27.2)	0.0	—	8.2	(5.1–12.9)	13.0	(4.4–32.6)	0.5	(0.1–2.2)
Pennsylvania	4.2	(2.4–7.3)	5.4	(3.7–7.6)	5.0	(3.7–6.7)	4.8	(3.5–6.5)	5.2	(2.5–10.7)	3.7	(0.6–20.7)	7.2	(4.8–10.6)	6.5	(2.9–13.9)	1.1	(0.4–3.0)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	5.2	(3.6–7.4)	9.0	(6.0–13.4)	7.5	(5.5–10.1)	6.4	(4.6–8.9)	9.9	(4.4–20.6)	—	—	9.7	(6.8–13.6)	16.5	(8.3–30.1)	1.3	(0.4–4.4)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	5.7	(3.7–8.6)	8.3	(6.0–11.3)	7.1	(5.2–9.6)	6.6	(4.8–9.1)	8.3	(4.0–16.3)	10.1	(2.9–30.1)	10.8	(7.5–15.2)	15.7	(8.2–27.7)	1.2	(0.4–3.3)
Utah	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	3.7	(2.2–6.3)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	5.3	(4.8–6.0)	8.8	(8.1–9.5)	7.3	(6.8–7.8)	6.7	(6.3–7.2)	9.6	(7.9–11.6)	14.3	(11.2–18.0)	9.6	(8.9–10.3)	19.0	(16.3–22.0)	0.7	(0.5–1.0)
Virginia	4.8	(3.5–6.6)	6.0	(4.6–7.9)	5.6	(4.5–6.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	2.6	(1.2–5.5)	7.6	(5.6–10.4)	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	5.2	(3.6–7.3)	8.5	(2.9–22.6)	—	—	7.2	(5.4–9.6)	13.4	(6.3–26.3)	1.0	(0.3–3.2)
Wisconsin	3.4	(2.0–5.5)	7.2	(4.9–10.5)	5.5	(3.8–8.0)	5.0	(3.3–7.5)	8.4	(4.0–16.8)	8.6	(2.8–23.4)	7.2	(4.5–11.3)	18.0	(8.9–33.0)	1.2	(0.5–2.8)
Median	*4.8*		*6.8*		*5.7*		*5.0*		*8.4*		*9.4*		*7.5*		*13.3*		*1.1*	
Range	*1.6–9.5*		*3.0–12.8*		*2.8–10.7*		*3.2–8.2*		*3.7–18.3*		*0.0–17.2*		*5.0–13.6*		*5.2–20.5*		*0.5–2.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	3.0	(1.3–6.9)	6.0	(2.4–13.9)	4.6	(2.4–8.5)	1.5	(0.5–4.4)	2.9	(0.4–20.2)	—	—	1.0	(0.1–7.2)	21.3	(8.3–44.9)	0.9	(0.2–4.3)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	4.9	(2.3–10.1)	7.3	(2.9–17.3)	6.2	(3.1–11.8)	6.8	(3.2–14.1)	1.2	(0.2–8.8)	—	—	10.8	(4.9–22.3)	6.6	(1.2–28.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)
Chicago, IL	3.0	(1.6–5.5)	6.6	(3.5–12.1)	5.4	(3.1–9.0)	4.4	(2.2–8.7)	10.9	(5.6–20.1)	—	—	6.6	(3.2–12.8)	14.5	(7.0–27.5)	1.2	(0.4–4.1)
Cleveland, OH	3.9	(2.0–7.6)	7.6	(5.0–11.3)	6.2	(4.4–8.7)	4.4	(2.9–6.6)	12.1	(6.2–22.3)	—	—	4.5	(2.5–7.7)	17.9	(9.2–31.8)	1.6	(0.4–5.7)
DeKalb County, GA	3.1	(1.7–5.8)	3.5	(1.7–7.0)	3.3	(2.2–5.0)	2.9	(1.8–4.6)	5.0	(1.8–13.3)	5.1	(1.1–21.4)	4.2	(2.5–7.0)	9.6	(4.2–20.6)	0.9	(0.3–3.0)
Detroit, MI	2.7	(1.4–5.0)	4.3	(1.9–9.2)	3.5	(2.0–6.0)	2.9	(1.3–6.3)	3.2	(0.9–11.4)	—	—	4.5	(1.9–10.3)	7.8	(3.6–16.0)	1.3	(0.3–4.9)
District of Columbia	5.5	(4.3–7.0)	7.0	(5.6–8.7)	7.0	(5.9–8.1)	4.6	(3.7–5.7)	14.3	(10.7–18.8)	18.8	(12.3–27.7)	4.7	(3.5–6.3)	19.1	(14.9–24.2)	1.0	(0.4–2.4)
Duval County, FL	3.6	(2.5–5.3)	5.4	(4.1–7.0)	5.1	(4.0–6.5)	2.7	(2.0–3.6)	7.9	(4.8–12.7)	7.3	(3.6–14.5)	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	10.3	(6.8–15.3)	0.8	(0.3–2.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	4.7	(3.4–6.6)	8.6	(6.7–10.8)	6.9	(5.8–8.2)	6.6	(5.4–8.1)	6.7	(3.8–11.5)	2.5	(0.6–10.2)	11.2	(9.0–13.8)	11.6	(6.7–19.5)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)
Houston, TX	5.3	(3.7–7.7)	8.7	(6.7–11.2)	7.3	(5.9–9.0)	6.1	(4.8–7.7)	9.3	(5.3–15.9)	17.7	(8.9–32.1)	9.9	(7.6–12.9)	17.5	(10.8–27.2)	2.0	(1.1–3.9)
Los Angeles, CA	4.8	(2.5–8.9)	4.6	(2.0–10.3)	5.1	(2.8–8.9)	3.9	(2.0–7.6)	17.9	(6.1–42.5)	—	—	6.1	(2.8–12.8)	15.0	(4.9–37.9)	2.4	(0.8–7.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.4	(2.7–7.1)	6.4	(4.4–9.2)	5.6	(4.3–7.3)	4.8	(3.6–6.4)	7.8	(3.9–14.8)	15.7	(5.0–39.8)	6.7	(4.7–9.3)	10.7	(5.7–19.4)	1.7	(0.7–4.1)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	3.3	(1.6–6.5)	8.9	(6.0–13.0)	6.5	(4.6–9.2)	4.5	(2.9–7.0)	15.8	(7.3–31.0)	—	—	9.1	(6.1–13.3)	15.1	(6.4–31.5)	0.9	(0.2–4.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	6.5	(4.1–10.1)	7.2	(5.2–9.7)	7.0	(5.2–9.2)	6.2	(4.4–8.6)	9.5	(4.9–17.8)	11.3	(5.5–21.6)	10.4	(7.3–14.6)	15.1	(8.3–26.0)	1.0	(0.4–2.5)
Philadelphia, PA	1.9	(0.6–6.0)	2.6	(1.1–5.8)	2.3	(1.2–4.4)	1.6	(0.6–4.2)	4.7	(0.9–21.6)	—	—	2.4	(0.9–6.5)	6.5	(1.4–25.2)	0.4	(0.1–3.1)
San Diego, CA	6.7	(4.8–9.4)	8.8	(6.6–11.6)	8.0	(6.2–10.2)	7.6	(6.0–9.7)	10.2	(4.4–21.6)	8.4	(2.4–25.4)	10.5	(8.1–13.5)	16.5	(7.4–32.8)	1.4	(0.4–5.0)
San Francisco, CA	3.5	(1.5–8.2)	4.7	(2.3–9.2)	4.9	(2.8–8.3)	3.9	(1.8–7.9)	4.9	(1.3–16.6)	15.5	(6.6–32.5)	4.1	(1.8–8.9)	14.7	(4.3–40.0)	1.0	(0.2–3.8)
Shelby County, TN	1.4	(0.5–3.7)	3.0	(1.5–5.7)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	1.2	(0.6–2.4)	2.8	(1.0–7.8)	16.5	(7.1–34.0)	2.0	(0.8–4.9)	9.4	(4.5–18.7)	0.5	(0.1–3.7)
Median	*3.7*		*6.5*		*5.5*		*4.4*		*7.8*		*13.4*		*5.4*		*14.6*		*1.0*	
Range	*1.4–6.7*		*2.6–8.9*		*2.2–8.0*		*1.2–7.6*		*1.2–17.9*		*2.5–18.8*		*1.0–11.2*		*6.5–21.3*		*0.1–2.4*	

* 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 13. Percentage of high school students who drove when they had been using marijuana,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**11.3**	**(9.6–13.2)**	**14.6**	**(13.1–16.3)**	**13.0**	**(11.7–14.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	10.2	(8.1–12.8)	13.7	(11.7–16.1)	**11.9**	**(10.2–13.9)**
Black§	13.3	(9.9–17.7)	14.1	(10.3–19.0)	**13.7**	**(11.4–16.6)**
Hispanic	13.6	(10.2–18.0)	15.9	(13.9–18.3)	**14.8**	**(12.5–17.5)**
Grade						
9	4.5	(2.8–7.2)	10.2	(7.6–13.5)	**7.3**	**(5.5–9.7)**
10	8.9	(6.5–12.2)	13.5	(11.0–16.5)	**11.3**	**(9.4–13.5)**
11	11.7	(9.0–15.2)	12.8	(10.5–15.4)	**12.3**	**(10.2–14.6)**
12	16.5	(13.2–20.5)	20.1	(16.6–24.1)	**18.3**	**(15.5–21.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	10.0	(8.3–12.0)	14.1	(12.5–15.9)	**12.2**	**(10.9–13.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	20.2	(15.3–26.1)	21.0	(12.7–32.5)	**20.5**	**(16.1–25.7)**
Not sure	18.0	(8.5–34.3)	23.8	(14.4–36.5)	**21.7**	**(13.3–33.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	16.0	(13.6–18.8)	21.4	(19.0–24.1)	**19.1**	**(17.0–21.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	30.5	(24.4–37.2)	28.7	(19.0–40.9)	**30.0**	**(24.6–36.1)**
No sexual contact	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	3.2	(2.1–5.0)	**2.6**	**(1.9–3.6)**

* Also called grass, pot, or weed, in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among the 64.5% of students nationwide who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 14. Percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**40.2**	**(37.4–43.1)**	**38.2**	**(35.7–40.7)**	**39.2**	**(37.0–41.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	46.0	(42.2–49.9)	41.7	(38.5–45.0)	**43.9**	**(41.1–46.7)**
Black§	27.4	(23.0–32.2)	26.3	(22.1–31.1)	**26.9**	**(24.4–29.5)**
Hispanic	36.8	(32.0–41.9)	36.5	(32.6–40.5)	**36.6**	**(33.6–39.6)**
Grade						
9	11.3	(8.6–14.6)	14.4	(11.5–18.0)	**12.9**	**(11.1–14.9)**
10	25.1	(20.5–30.2)	24.0	(20.4–28.0)	**24.5**	**(21.2–28.2)**
11	47.9	(42.6–53.2)	43.2	(39.0–47.6)	**45.5**	**(41.4–49.7)**
12	60.3	(56.4–64.0)	58.5	(53.3–63.5)	**59.3**	**(55.8–62.6)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	41.5	(38.1–44.9)	38.0	(35.8–40.4)	**39.5**	**(37.3–41.8)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	39.9	(33.5–46.5)	32.1	(21.9–44.3)	**38.1**	**(32.4–44.1)**
Not sure	34.6	(25.0–45.5)	35.1	(23.2–49.3)	**35.9**	**(28.0–44.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	55.6	(51.3–59.7)	50.7	(47.8–53.6)	**52.9**	**(50.0–55.7)**
Same sex only or both sexes	45.3	(39.0–51.8)	40.2	(27.5–54.4)	**44.0**	**(37.5–50.7)**
No sexual contact	25.1	(22.2–28.2)	20.9	(18.2–23.8)	**23.0**	**(20.7–25.5)**

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among the 62.8% of students nationwide who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 15. Percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	32.6	(25.7–40.2)	24.8	(19.6–30.8)	28.6	(23.8–34.0)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	45.8	(39.3–52.3)	45.4	(36.3–54.8)	46.2	(39.7–52.8)	42.8	(35.6–50.2)	59.2	(46.6–70.7)	—	—	52.1	(47.1–57.0)	61.6	(50.8–71.3)	26.1	(18.6–35.4)
California	33.6	(23.3–45.8)	34.2	(24.0–46.2)	34.3	(25.1–44.8)	35.1	(25.6–46.1)	27.4	(14.8–45.0)	—	—	46.7	(34.2–59.7)	37.4	(25.5–51.1)	18.3	(11.5–27.8)
Colorado	37.4	(29.0–46.6)	32.8	(27.2–38.9)	35.2	(29.4–41.4)	36.3	(29.9–43.1)	46.9	(38.3–55.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	32.6	(27.7–38.0)	33.3	(28.0–39.1)	33.0	(28.7–37.7)	34.4	(29.7–39.4)	24.3	(16.2–34.9)	30.9	(15.4–52.2)	46.0	(41.4–50.6)	31.8	(23.3–41.7)	17.0	(12.3–22.9)
Delaware	47.1	(40.4–54.0)	42.8	(38.5–47.3)	45.0	(40.3–49.8)	45.2	(40.1–50.4)	43.9	(32.3–56.3)	50.1	(28.6–71.5)	52.1	(46.1–58.0)	53.1	(42.3–63.6)	27.4	(21.9–33.8)
Florida	33.1	(30.2–36.2)	36.9	(33.8–40.1)	35.1	(33.0–37.4)	35.2	(32.8–37.7)	33.4	(27.7–39.6)	35.7	(28.3–43.9)	47.5	(44.1–50.9)	49.1	(41.8–56.6)	18.1	(15.9–20.5)
Hawaii	36.3	(32.3–40.5)	38.8	(34.8–42.9)	38.2	(35.0–41.4)	37.3	(33.6–41.2)	40.5	(31.5–50.2)	34.1	(25.1–44.5)	47.8	(42.7–52.9)	47.4	(37.0–58.1)	23.4	(20.1–27.0)
Idaho	49.0	(43.3–54.8)	45.0	(39.0–51.1)	47.0	(41.8–52.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	36.5	(30.0–43.5)	37.0	(31.5–42.8)	37.1	(31.7–42.9)	37.5	(31.6–43.9)	35.9	(27.3–45.5)	30.4	(21.5–41.1)	49.9	(41.0–58.7)	45.2	(36.2–54.5)	21.1	(17.3–25.3)
Iowa	56.0	(47.7–64.0)	53.8	(48.0–59.4)	55.2	(49.9–60.3)	55.8	(49.7–61.7)	44.1	(30.3–58.8)	66.5	(42.4–84.3)	71.2	(67.0–75.1)	55.6	(43.4–67.2)	33.8	(24.3–44.9)
Kansas	49.4	(44.1–54.7)	46.4	(39.3–53.6)	48.0	(43.5–52.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	30.2	(22.7–39.0)	37.7	(32.8–42.9)	34.7	(29.9–39.9)	34.7	(29.7–40.1)	35.4	(24.7–47.8)	31.8	(16.2–52.9)	45.4	(40.1–50.8)	31.9	(19.2–48.0)	19.6	(13.0–28.4)
Louisiana	41.1	(32.3–50.4)	44.7	(35.7–54.0)	43.0	(35.4–51.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	26.7	(25.2–28.2)	28.3	(27.1–29.6)	28.1	(27.0–29.2)	27.1	(26.0–28.3)	32.3	(29.6–35.2)	31.5	(27.3–36.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	34.0	(30.1–38.1)	36.8	(31.2–42.9)	35.6	(31.4–40.0)	35.7	(31.1–40.7)	34.8	(26.4–44.3)	28.3	(14.4–48.2)	48.3	(41.9–54.8)	46.0	(37.5–54.7)	16.1	(12.3–20.8)
Michigan	40.4	(32.3–49.0)	38.0	(32.7–43.5)	39.4	(33.5–45.8)	38.9	(32.3–45.9)	39.7	(27.8–53.0)	39.3	(28.8–50.8)	51.7	(43.9–59.4)	49.7	(34.9–64.6)	20.6	(15.9–26.1)
Missouri	47.7	(42.8–52.6)	44.5	(37.5–51.7)	46.4	(41.4–51.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	56.6	(53.3–59.9)	51.9	(48.6–55.2)	54.2	(51.4–57.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	51.0	(43.4–58.5)	45.8	(39.6–52.1)	48.3	(43.1–53.6)	49.9	(44.6–55.2)	52.9	(36.2–68.9)	34.9	(22.6–49.7)	65.8	(59.2–71.7)	58.5	(36.8–77.4)	35.6	(30.3–41.3)
Nevada	31.0	(24.5–38.4)	32.2	(26.9–37.9)	31.9	(27.1–37.2)	31.4	(26.6–36.7)	35.8	(27.3–45.2)	—	—	43.0	(35.8–50.5)	36.3	(24.8–49.6)	18.0	(13.2–23.9)
New Hampshire	43.0	(40.0–46.0)	40.3	(37.4–43.3)	41.7	(39.2–44.2)	42.5	(39.9–45.2)	37.0	(31.9–42.4)	34.5	(27.9–41.8)	52.3	(49.6–55.1)	53.0	(46.5–59.4)	23.9	(21.3–26.8)
New Mexico	39.8	(35.6–44.2)	39.3	(36.0–42.6)	39.6	(36.3–43.0)	39.5	(36.1–42.9)	38.5	(33.4–43.9)	45.6	(35.0–56.6)	51.5	(47.3–55.7)	51.9	(44.5–59.2)	23.4	(21.1–26.0)
New York	21.9	(19.3–24.8)	31.3	(26.1–37.1)	27.4	(24.8–30.1)	25.6	(22.1–29.5)	32.3	(24.6–41.0)	41.3	(34.5–48.6)	34.0	(28.9–39.5)	48.1	(39.0–57.3)	14.4	(12.0–17.3)
North Carolina	40.2	(33.9–46.8)	35.8	(29.7–42.5)	38.0	(32.4–43.8)	37.8	(32.2–43.8)	41.0	(33.3–49.1)	35.6	(22.3–51.6)	48.2	(41.2–55.1)	53.0	(43.6–62.2)	22.2	(17.0–28.4)
North Dakota	55.3	(50.5–60.0)	50.1	(45.2–54.9)	52.6	(48.6–56.6)	54.3	(50.0–58.5)	42.5	(30.8–55.2)	35.1	(21.2–52.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	50.7	(43.2–58.0)	41.7	(35.9–47.7)	45.7	(41.9–49.6)	46.6	(42.7–50.7)	41.2	(25.1–59.4)	49.3	(28.4–70.4)	55.5	(50.1–60.8)	52.5	(34.1–70.3)	31.3	(23.1–40.9)
Pennsylvania	38.5	(33.5–43.7)	36.4	(31.1–42.1)	37.4	(33.0–42.0)	38.0	(33.3–42.8)	35.9	(24.6–49.0)	29.0	(14.0–50.5)	50.0	(44.4–55.6)	44.7	(31.3–58.8)	19.2	(14.7–24.7)
Rhode Island	31.5	(25.4–38.3)	41.3	(37.3–45.4)	37.3	(33.9–40.8)	36.7	(32.6–41.0)	42.8	(30.7–56.0)	34.7	(18.3–55.9)	47.0	(41.5–52.6)	49.4	(34.8–64.1)	19.7	(13.3–28.2)
South Carolina	44.1	(34.6–54.1)	46.0	(39.1–52.9)	45.4	(38.9–52.1)	44.8	(38.2–51.5)	44.3	(32.9–56.3)	33.5	(14.2–60.6)	54.3	(48.1–60.4)	54.0	(44.8–62.9)	31.1	(24.5–38.5)
Tennessee	51.1	(43.4–58.7)	46.8	(41.5–52.2)	49.0	(43.7–54.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	39.7	(34.3–45.4)	38.5	(34.4–42.8)	39.3	(35.2–43.5)	38.8	(34.4–43.3)	42.5	(31.0–54.8)	34.0	(15.6–58.9)	51.2	(45.8–56.5)	50.0	(36.7–63.3)	21.8	(16.6–28.1)
Utah	38.2	(31.7–45.2)	42.5	(35.9–49.4)	40.6	(35.0–46.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	33.9	(32.7–35.2)	34.0	(32.8–35.2)	34.1	(33.2–34.9)	34.5	(33.6–35.4)	30.4	(27.6–33.3)	33.7	(29.4–38.2)	45.3	(44.1–46.5)	42.9	(39.4–46.4)	14.0	(13.0–15.1)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	34.2	(25.5–44.1)	33.7	(28.5–39.2)	34.0	(28.2–40.4)	34.4	(28.1–41.3)	33.6	(25.3–43.0)	—	—	42.4	(35.5–49.7)	41.7	(26.2–59.0)	18.9	(12.7–27.3)
Wisconsin	47.3	(42.3–52.3)	44.0	(38.5–49.7)	45.7	(41.7–49.7)	46.6	(42.3–50.9)	44.5	(36.1–53.2)	35.0	(22.1–50.6)	62.0	(56.0–67.7)	61.5	(50.4–71.6)	24.1	(19.9–28.9)
Median	*39.7*		*39.0*		*39.3*		*37.7*		*39.1*		*34.7*		*49.9*		*49.4*		*21.1*	
Range	*21.9–56.6*		*24.8–53.8*		*27.4–55.2*		*25.6–55.8*		*24.3–59.2*		*28.3–66.5*		*34.0–71.2*		*31.8–61.6*		*14.0–35.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	17.2	(11.8–24.4)	32.6	(23.5–43.2)	25.7	(20.3–32.1)	23.0	(17.8–29.3)	28.4	(16.9–43.5)	—	—	22.6	(14.6–33.3)	47.3	(29.8–65.5)	9.7	(4.7–19.0)
Boston, MA	29.4	(22.2–37.9)	39.4	(32.0–47.2)	35.1	(29.5–41.2)	35.3	(29.6–41.5)	35.1	(20.0–54.1)	—	—	37.0	(30.1–44.5)	—	—	24.5	(17.4–33.3)
Broward County, FL	30.5	(21.6–41.1)	37.4	(29.2–46.4)	34.4	(27.3–42.3)	35.2	(27.3–44.1)	25.4	(13.2–43.3)	—	—	46.9	(34.3–59.9)	44.0	(24.1–66.0)	14.2	(9.3–21.1)
Chicago, IL	24.4	(18.8–30.9)	29.0	(23.5–35.1)	27.4	(22.7–32.6)	26.5	(21.9–31.8)	31.3	(19.7–45.9)	29.7	(15.1–50.1)	32.4	(24.8–41.0)	44.7	(29.3–61.1)	14.7	(10.2–20.8)
Cleveland, OH	19.8	(14.9–25.9)	21.6	(17.2–26.7)	21.0	(17.8–24.7)	21.3	(17.7–25.4)	15.9	(9.1–26.5)	—	—	24.6	(19.5–30.7)	29.8	(17.2–46.3)	9.3	(5.6–15.1)
DeKalb County, GA	25.1	(19.9–31.1)	29.7	(23.8–36.3)	27.6	(23.0–32.7)	25.0	(20.9–29.7)	41.2	(29.6–53.9)	30.9	(16.7–49.9)	33.4	(27.5–39.8)	49.5	(36.8–62.3)	15.4	(10.7–21.7)
Detroit, MI	25.0	(19.8–30.9)	28.3	(22.3–35.2)	26.8	(21.9–32.3)	28.8	(23.0–35.4)	17.5	(10.1–28.6)	—	—	33.3	(26.8–40.5)	29.3	(19.4–41.6)	20.6	(14.3–28.8)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	30.5	(26.5–34.8)	31.3	(27.3–35.6)	31.4	(28.2–34.7)	28.6	(25.4–32.1)	39.3	(33.5–45.6)	33.2	(23.6–44.4)	39.3	(35.0–43.8)	44.0	(37.2–51.1)	15.5	(12.0–19.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	33.5	(29.9–37.3)	38.5	(34.9–42.3)	36.3	(33.6–39.2)	36.0	(33.2–38.9)	41.1	(33.3–49.3)	28.9	(18.1–42.7)	47.9	(43.7–52.1)	51.5	(41.7–61.3)	22.2	(19.0–25.8)
Houston, TX	30.2	(26.4–34.3)	34.8	(31.3–38.5)	33.1	(30.3–36.0)	31.3	(28.0–34.9)	41.9	(34.1–50.2)	36.8	(24.8–50.7)	41.8	(37.5–46.3)	50.9	(42.0–59.8)	19.7	(16.2–23.6)
Los Angeles, CA	15.4	(8.1–27.5)	19.7	(12.9–29.1)	18.0	(12.0–26.2)	16.8	(11.6–23.9)	31.2	(12.6–58.7)	—	—	25.4	(16.3–37.2)	32.0	(16.5–52.8)	7.5	(3.6–15.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	33.4	(28.9–38.3)	38.8	(34.2–43.5)	36.6	(32.8–40.6)	37.0	(33.3–40.8)	37.1	(27.6–47.7)	37.3	(20.6–57.7)	47.4	(42.7–52.2)	35.7	(26.6–46.1)	22.0	(18.0–26.6)
New York City, NY	25.8	(20.8–31.6)	36.5	(33.5–39.6)	33.8	(31.5–36.3)	27.7	(24.9–30.7)	44.7	(37.1–52.5)	47.2	(42.7–51.8)	34.5	(30.5–38.8)	53.3	(42.4–63.9)	20.5	(16.1–25.8)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	35.2	(29.3–41.5)	31.9	(26.3–38.1)	33.9	(29.5–38.6)	32.4	(27.4–37.9)	53.7	(39.7–67.1)	—	—	43.0	(37.4–48.9)	58.4	(44.4–71.2)	18.7	(13.7–25.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	35.2	(29.6–41.3)	36.1	(30.4–42.1)	36.0	(31.0–41.3)	36.9	(31.5–42.6)	34.7	(25.9–44.6)	30.6	(21.4–41.8)	46.8	(39.7–54.0)	46.4	(35.0–58.2)	20.9	(16.3–26.4)
Philadelphia, PA	16.3	(11.8–22.1)	30.6	(20.6–42.9)	24.6	(18.1–32.5)	24.0	(17.3–32.3)	26.6	(13.5–45.6)	—	—	29.2	(20.3–40.1)	39.2	(22.5–58.8)	9.0	(4.9–16.1)
San Diego, CA	33.7	(28.2–39.7)	26.4	(21.6–31.9)	29.9	(26.1–34.0)	30.2	(26.3–34.4)	28.5	(17.2–43.3)	27.3	(15.6–43.3)	37.7	(32.6–43.1)	34.1	(22.5–48.0)	18.2	(13.3–24.4)
San Francisco, CA	18.6	(13.6–24.9)	16.7	(12.6–21.8)	18.1	(14.7–22.1)	16.4	(12.8–20.6)	23.2	(11.5–41.3)	26.3	(14.4–42.9)	23.5	(16.9–31.7)	30.2	(18.1–45.9)	6.1	(3.5–10.5)
Shelby County, TN	30.7	(25.7–36.1)	34.9	(28.7–41.6)	33.7	(29.1–38.6)	32.2	(26.9–37.9)	37.9	(26.0–51.6)	38.6	(23.3–56.6)	38.5	(31.1–46.5)	45.4	(32.1–59.4)	20.3	(15.0–26.8)
Median	*29.4*		*31.9*		*31.4*		*28.8*		*34.7*		*30.9*		*37.0*		*44.3*		*18.2*	
Range	*15.4–35.2*		*16.7–39.4*		*18.0–36.6*		*16.4–37.0*		*15.9–53.7*		*26.3–47.2*		*22.6–47.9*		*29.3–58.4*		*6.1–24.5*	

* 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.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 16. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**7.4**	**(5.8–9.3)**	**24.2**	**(20.9–27.7)**	**15.7**	**(13.3–18.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	8.0	(5.8–10.9)	29.0	(24.2–34.2)	**18.1**	**(14.8–22.0)**
Black§	6.1	(4.3–8.7)	15.3	(12.4–18.8)	**10.8**	**(8.7–13.3)**
Hispanic	6.9	(5.3–8.9)	18.4	(15.7–21.4)	**12.7**	**(10.7–15.1)**
Grade						
9	7.6	(5.5–10.4)	23.2	(18.7–28.4)	**15.3**	**(12.3–19.0)**
10	6.3	(4.6–8.6)	24.5	(21.5–27.8)	**15.3**	**(13.1–17.8)**
11	8.6	(6.7–11.0)	25.3	(21.2–29.9)	**16.8**	**(13.8–20.2)**
12	6.6	(4.5–9.4)	23.2	(19.0–27.9)	**14.6**	**(12.2–17.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	6.1	(4.7–7.8)	23.7	(20.7–27.0)	**15.6**	**(13.4–18.0)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	14.1	(11.3–17.3)	22.9	(16.9–30.2)	**16.2**	**(13.4–19.4)**
Not sure	9.3	(5.4–15.5)	27.6	(18.1–39.6)	**17.4**	**(11.7–25.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	7.9	(6.3–9.8)	30.2	(26.7–34.0)	**20.1**	**(17.7–22.7)**
Same sex only or both sexes	17.2	(13.8–21.3)	33.4	(25.0–43.0)	**21.4**	**(18.1–25.1)**
No sexual contact	5.1	(3.8–7.0)	16.2	(13.3–19.5)	**10.5**	**(8.5–12.8)**

* Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 17. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	9.0	(6.8–11.8)	21.6	(16.3–28.0)	15.6	(12.1–20.0)	15.1	(11.8–19.0)	19.2	(10.8–31.8)	12.9	(5.1–29.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	10.8	(7.2–15.7)	32.8	(26.8–39.4)	22.2	(17.2–28.2)	21.0	(16.6–26.1)	23.5	(14.7–35.4)	23.5	(11.1–43.1)	28.9	(21.6–37.4)	19.4	(9.5–35.5)	13.0	(9.2–17.9)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	6.3	(4.7–8.3)	20.5	(17.7–23.7)	13.5	(11.7–15.6)	13.7	(11.8–15.9)	12.0	(7.5–18.5)	21.6	(11.9–35.9)	18.0	(15.4–21.0)	18.3	(11.0–29.1)	6.6	(5.0–8.6)
Florida	7.9	(6.8–9.1)	20.1	(18.4–22.0)	14.2	(13.0–15.5)	13.2	(11.9–14.7)	19.0	(15.6–23.0)	19.3	(14.4–25.3)	19.2	(17.1–21.4)	25.2	(21.1–29.8)	7.4	(6.3–8.5)
Hawaii	6.0	(4.8–7.4)	16.8	(14.7–19.1)	11.8	(10.4–13.5)	9.9	(8.4–11.5)	19.1	(14.8–24.3)	18.6	(12.8–26.3)	15.9	(13.3–18.9)	21.8	(16.3–28.5)	5.8	(4.7–7.2)
Idaho	17.7	(15.1–20.6)	41.1	(36.6–45.8)	29.6	(26.9–32.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	8.8	(6.9–11.2)	18.4	(15.7–21.5)	14.0	(12.1–16.2)	12.9	(11.3–14.7)	21.2	(14.3–30.2)	13.0	(7.3–22.1)	15.9	(13.6–18.5)	24.6	(16.6–34.7)	8.2	(6.5–10.3)
Iowa	8.9	(5.9–13.3)	26.2	(20.4–33.1)	18.1	(13.8–23.3)	17.7	(12.6–24.3)	20.0	(14.2–27.4)	16.2	(6.1–36.8)	20.3	(13.5–29.5)	24.4	(13.8–39.3)	13.0	(9.0–18.4)
Kansas	8.5	(6.9–10.3)	24.8	(21.4–28.5)	16.9	(14.7–19.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	9.2	(7.1–11.8)	30.8	(26.1–36.0)	20.5	(17.2–24.1)	20.6	(17.2–24.5)	21.9	(15.3–30.5)	15.2	(7.1–29.6)	25.6	(20.6–31.4)	24.7	(17.1–34.3)	14.0	(11.2–17.2)
Louisiana	10.7	(8.1–14.0)	34.8	(28.1–42.1)	22.8	(18.8–27.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	18.2	(16.1–20.6)	11.1	(9.7–12.7)	11.0	(9.6–12.6)	11.0	(6.8–17.1)	11.8	(7.0–19.3)	14.9	(12.5–17.7)	13.3	(8.9–19.3)	6.6	(5.1–8.5)
Michigan	8.5	(6.2–11.5)	26.3	(22.6–30.3)	17.5	(15.1–20.2)	17.4	(15.4–19.6)	17.4	(10.8–26.9)	17.5	(9.2–30.7)	21.0	(17.8–24.7)	23.3	(14.8–34.6)	12.9	(9.8–16.8)
Missouri	11.5	(8.7–15.2)	27.8	(23.0–33.1)	19.8	(16.5–23.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	14.2	(12.7–15.9)	35.4	(32.9–38.0)	25.2	(23.6–26.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	7.6	(6.8–8.5)	23.5	(22.1–24.9)	16.0	(15.1–16.9)	15.7	(14.8–16.7)	18.4	(15.8–21.2)	17.5	(13.8–21.9)	19.5	(18.2–20.9)	28.2	(24.1–32.6)	10.4	(9.4–11.6)
New Mexico	14.8	(13.0–16.9)	33.1	(30.4–36.0)	24.2	(22.3–26.1)	22.8	(20.6–25.1)	30.8	(27.0–35.0)	31.4	(25.7–37.7)	29.6	(26.6–32.8)	38.6	(33.0–44.5)	16.6	(14.4–19.0)
New York	6.5	(5.3–8.1)	15.9	(13.6–18.5)	11.6	(10.1–13.4)	10.1	(8.5–12.0)	18.8	(14.6–24.0)	15.2	(11.4–19.9)	15.6	(13.1–18.4)	26.9	(17.2–39.4)	5.8	(4.0–8.5)
North Carolina	8.5	(6.9–10.5)	27.9	(23.7–32.5)	18.4	(15.9–21.3)	18.6	(16.2–21.3)	17.7	(11.9–25.4)	22.0	(13.3–34.3)	25.0	(22.3–28.0)	21.2	(14.9–29.2)	10.8	(8.3–14.0)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	10.6	(7.3–15.2)	29.8	(25.5–34.5)	20.4	(17.4–23.8)	21.2	(18.2–24.6)	17.9	(11.5–26.9)	14.2	(6.3–28.9)	24.2	(20.6–28.2)	20.1	(13.0–29.8)	15.8	(11.6–21.0)
Pennsylvania	8.9	(7.6–10.4)	25.1	(21.5–29.1)	17.4	(15.2–19.8)	17.3	(14.7–20.3)	17.3	(12.3–23.7)	17.2	(11.1–25.7)	21.2	(18.1–24.6)	24.1	(18.6–30.5)	12.2	(9.7–15.2)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	9.4	(6.8–12.9)	26.1	(22.4–30.2)	18.3	(15.7–21.2)	18.3	(15.5–21.6)	13.2	(8.7–19.6)	23.2	(12.3–39.6)	23.2	(18.5–28.7)	27.8	(20.6–36.3)	9.9	(6.6–14.5)
Tennessee	8.1	(6.5–10.1)	27.9	(23.4–33.0)	18.5	(15.6–21.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	8.3	(6.3–11.0)	24.0	(20.4–28.0)	16.5	(14.1–19.2)	15.5	(13.1–18.2)	19.2	(13.6–26.2)	18.8	(10.6–31.1)	20.6	(17.8–23.8)	23.8	(16.7–32.9)	10.1	(7.3–13.9)
Utah	16.0	(11.7–21.5)	31.7	(26.6–37.3)	24.0	(20.4–28.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	9.7	(7.4–12.7)	36.9	(33.0–40.9)	23.8	(20.6–27.4)	23.0	(19.6–26.7)	26.6	(19.0–35.8)	28.6	(14.3–49.1)	27.6	(23.9–31.6)	35.0	(25.8–45.5)	15.3	(11.1–20.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*8.9*		*26.2*		*18.2*		*17.3*		*19.0*		*17.5*		*20.8*		*24.2*		*10.6*	
Range	*3.8–17.7*		*15.9–41.1*		*11.1–29.6*		*9.9–23.0*		*11.0–30.8*		*11.8–31.4*		*14.9–29.6*		*13.3–38.6*		*5.8–16.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	15.4	(12.2–19.3)	22.1	(18.1–26.8)	19.0	(16.5–21.8)	16.2	(13.5–19.3)	29.3	(20.1–40.6)	13.3	(5.4–29.4)	21.8	(17.0–27.6)	27.0	(17.8–38.8)	9.2	(5.7–14.6)
Boston, MA	6.3	(4.6–8.4)	13.1	(10.6–16.0)	9.9	(8.3–11.7)	9.3	(7.7–11.1)	13.3	(8.3–20.5)	10.1	(4.4–21.4)	13.0	(10.2–16.4)	19.6	(12.5–29.3)	4.0	(2.5–6.4)
Broward County, FL	4.2	(2.6–6.9)	15.9	(11.8–21.2)	10.4	(8.0–13.3)	9.7	(7.4–12.7)	17.5	(9.5–29.8)	4.2	(1.3–12.5)	12.4	(8.4–17.9)	11.9	(4.8–26.3)	5.9	(3.0–11.3)
Chicago, IL	8.4	(6.7–10.5)	14.8	(11.4–19.1)	11.9	(9.6–14.6)	10.0	(7.9–12.5)	17.4	(11.6–25.2)	18.4	(10.0–31.5)	11.1	(7.8–15.5)	22.5	(16.7–29.5)	6.4	(4.3–9.4)
Cleveland, OH	11.0	(8.8–13.7)	23.0	(19.4–26.9)	17.4	(15.2–19.9)	15.7	(13.5–18.2)	25.5	(18.8–33.5)	22.2	(12.0–37.3)	16.6	(13.3–20.6)	27.9	(20.7–36.4)	10.0	(7.4–13.4)
DeKalb County, GA	5.0	(3.4–7.3)	12.3	(9.8–15.3)	8.7	(7.0–10.7)	7.4	(5.9–9.2)	12.7	(8.1–19.4)	17.0	(9.4–28.6)	12.6	(10.0–15.7)	18.5	(11.3–28.6)	2.5	(1.6–3.7)
Detroit, MI	9.0	(6.6–12.2)	17.0	(13.4–21.3)	12.9	(10.6–15.6)	12.4	(9.9–15.4)	16.0	(10.8–22.9)	2.1	(0.3–14.4)	18.6	(14.9–23.0)	11.9	(7.3–19.0)	5.3	(3.4–8.2)
District of Columbia	13.2	(12.1–14.3)	23.5	(22.0–25.0)	18.8	(17.9–19.7)	17.5	(16.5–18.6)	24.1	(21.5–26.8)	19.6	(15.5–24.5)	23.0	(21.4–24.7)	28.7	(25.6–32.1)	6.8	(5.8–7.9)
Duval County, FL	10.5	(8.9–12.4)	21.0	(18.5–23.7)	16.2	(14.5–18.1)	13.3	(11.7–15.1)	25.1	(20.8–30.0)	25.2	(18.5–33.3)	17.0	(14.6–19.8)	25.0	(20.3–30.4)	9.9	(8.0–12.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	6.7	(5.4–8.3)	20.0	(17.6–22.6)	13.7	(12.2–15.4)	12.7	(11.2–14.5)	21.4	(16.7–26.9)	12.0	(6.8–20.3)	19.7	(17.3–22.5)	22.2	(16.3–29.6)	7.2	(5.8–8.9)
Houston, TX	7.1	(5.9–8.6)	19.8	(17.4–22.6)	14.0	(12.4–15.7)	13.2	(11.6–14.9)	13.4	(9.8–17.9)	20.1	(13.5–28.9)	20.8	(18.2–23.8)	19.2	(13.7–26.2)	6.3	(5.1–7.9)
Los Angeles, CA	5.1	(4.1–6.3)	10.2	(7.5–13.8)	7.8	(6.2–9.7)	7.3	(5.3–9.9)	14.9	(8.0–26.2)	7.7	(2.7–19.9)	10.6	(7.3–15.1)	21.0	(13.5–31.1)	4.3	(3.0–6.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.0	(3.6–6.9)	13.7	(11.4–16.5)	9.7	(8.3–11.3)	8.6	(7.4–9.9)	13.1	(8.6–19.6)	20.1	(11.7–32.4)	11.2	(9.4–13.4)	17.0	(11.6–24.3)	4.6	(3.1–6.8)
New York City, NY	4.3	(3.6–5.0)	11.5	(9.9–13.2)	8.2	(7.2–9.3)	6.9	(6.0–7.8)	12.6	(9.3–16.8)	11.9	(9.8–14.4)	12.7	(11.3–14.2)	15.3	(11.6–20.0)	3.0	(2.3–3.9)
Oakland, CA	8.3	(6.3–10.9)	16.9	(14.0–20.2)	13.1	(11.0–15.5)	12.0	(10.1–14.2)	18.5	(12.5–26.7)	14.7	(6.0–32.0)	19.6	(15.6–24.3)	22.4	(14.7–32.6)	5.4	(3.8–7.7)
Orange County, FL	6.0	(4.2–8.6)	15.4	(12.7–18.5)	10.8	(9.0–13.0)	9.1	(7.5–11.1)	17.4	(11.4–25.5)	19.7	(11.2–32.2)	15.7	(12.3–19.8)	19.1	(12.2–28.7)	4.5	(3.1–6.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	5.9	(4.6–7.6)	16.6	(14.4–19.2)	11.6	(10.2–13.3)	9.9	(8.3–11.7)	18.8	(14.0–24.7)	20.2	(13.9–28.4)	15.0	(12.6–17.8)	23.2	(16.8–31.1)	5.6	(4.2–7.6)
Philadelphia, PA	6.5	(4.7–8.9)	13.7	(10.5–17.8)	10.1	(7.9–12.7)	9.1	(7.3–11.4)	9.8	(6.1–15.5)	18.4	(9.1–33.7)	14.3	(11.0–18.4)	21.1	(14.2–30.2)	3.2	(1.8–5.6)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	5.2	(4.0–6.8)	14.0	(11.9–16.5)	10.0	(8.6–11.6)	9.4	(7.8–11.2)	16.8	(11.9–23.2)	11.4	(7.0–18.0)	19.0	(15.7–22.7)	22.4	(15.3–31.7)	3.6	(2.7–4.8)
Shelby County, TN	7.7	(6.0–9.7)	18.3	(15.9–20.9)	13.5	(12.0–15.2)	11.9	(10.1–13.9)	17.5	(10.5–27.6)	17.2	(9.0–30.4)	15.9	(13.4–18.9)	18.6	(12.5–26.7)	5.5	(3.6–8.2)
Median	*6.6*		*16.2*		*11.7*		*9.9*		*17.4*		*17.1*		*15.8*		*21.0*		*5.5*	
Range	*4.2–15.4*		*10.2–23.5*		*7.8–19.0*		*6.9–17.5*		*9.8–29.3*		*2.1–25.2*		*10.6–23.0*		*11.9–28.7*		*2.5–10.0*	

* Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 18. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.5)**	**5.6**	**(4.4–7.1)**	**3.8**	**(2.9–4.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	1.7	(1.1–2.8)	5.9	(4.2–8.2)	**3.8**	**(2.7–5.3)**
Black§	1.7	(0.9–3.2)	5.4	(3.6–8.1)	**3.6**	**(2.4–5.4)**
Hispanic	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	4.5	(3.4–5.8)	**3.5**	**(2.8–4.4)**
Grade						
9	1.3	(0.8–2.3)	3.6	(2.3–5.4)	**2.5**	**(1.7–3.6)**
10	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	4.8	(3.2–7.2)	**3.2**	**(2.2–4.5)**
11	3.0	(2.0–4.3)	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	**5.0**	**(3.9–6.3)**
12	1.5	(0.8–2.7)	7.0	(5.2–9.3)	**4.2**	**(3.1–5.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	1.4	(0.9–2.0)	5.0	(4.1–6.2)	**3.4**	**(2.7–4.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	4.9	(2.9–8.3)	8.6	(4.6–15.7)	**5.9**	**(3.6–9.4)**
Not sure	2.2	(1.2–4.1)	6.8	(3.5–12.7)	**4.9**	**(3.1–7.7)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	7.0	(5.5–9.0)	**4.5**	**(3.6–5.7)**
Same sex only or both sexes	6.0	(3.3–10.7)	9.1	(4.8–16.5)	**6.8**	**(4.3–10.5)**
No sexual contact	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	2.2	(1.7–2.9)	**1.6**	**(1.1–2.3)**

* Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	6.8	(5.0–9.1)	13.3	(10.5–16.8)	10.2	(8.4–12.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2.7	(1.3–5.6)	4.2	(2.7–6.5)	3.5	(2.5–4.9)	3.0	(2.1–4.4)	5.7	(2.8–11.3)	4.8	(0.9–21.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	2.7	(1.5–4.9)	9.6	(6.3–14.4)	6.3	(4.8–8.2)	5.6	(4.1–7.7)	5.3	(2.3–11.7)	20.3	(9.2–39.0)	7.6	(5.1–11.1)	3.3	(0.7–13.9)	4.0	(2.0–8.1)
California	1.9	(1.2–3.2)	6.7	(4.5–10.0)	4.7	(3.2–7.0)	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	7.0	(3.4–14.0)	10.5	(3.8–25.9)	6.5	(4.3–9.7)	10.7	(6.0–18.5)	1.3	(0.5–3.5)
Colorado	3.5	(2.3–5.2)	6.2	(4.4–8.7)	4.9	(3.8–6.4)	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	10.0	(5.3–18.1)	6.4	(1.9–19.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	3.2	(2.2–4.7)	7.3	(5.9–9.0)	5.4	(4.4–6.7)	3.9	(3.0–5.1)	9.5	(5.9–14.9)	7.1	(3.2–15.1)	5.4	(4.0–7.3)	8.7	(5.2–14.3)	2.0	(1.2–3.5)
Delaware	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	4.7	(3.5–6.3)	3.1	(2.4–4.1)	2.8	(2.1–3.9)	3.6	(1.8–7.2)	10.0	(3.6–24.6)	3.7	(2.5–5.3)	8.9	(5.1–15.0)	1.0	(0.5–2.1)
Florida	1.7	(1.2–2.3)	4.4	(3.6–5.4)	3.2	(2.7–3.7)	2.5	(2.1–3.0)	4.9	(3.2–7.4)	8.3	(5.5–12.3)	4.4	(3.7–5.4)	9.1	(6.4–12.8)	0.5	(0.3–1.0)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	5.2	(3.5–7.8)	14.2	(10.5–18.9)	9.8	(7.4–12.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2.0	(1.2–3.2)	5.0	(3.5–7.0)	3.7	(2.5–5.3)	2.9	(2.1–4.1)	7.5	(3.6–15.0)	3.5	(0.8–13.4)	4.1	(2.8–6.0)	8.6	(4.4–16.0)	0.9	(0.5–1.5)
Iowa	1.8	(1.0–3.4)	5.7	(4.2–7.6)	4.2	(3.0–5.8)	2.9	(2.1–3.9)	10.8	(5.5–20.3)	11.8	(4.1–29.5)	3.4	(2.6–4.4)	11.2	(3.4–31.3)	1.8	(1.2–2.9)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	1.5	(0.9–2.6)	7.8	(5.3–11.4)	4.9	(3.3–7.0)	4.5	(3.0–6.9)	8.1	(4.5–14.2)	3.3	(1.0–10.4)	7.6	(4.6–12.2)	6.7	(3.6–12.2)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)
Louisiana	2.9	(1.8–4.7)	7.8	(5.2–11.5)	5.7	(4.1–7.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	2.3	(1.8–2.9)	7.8	(6.5–9.3)	5.3	(4.5–6.1)	4.5	(3.7–5.4)	8.6	(7.4–9.9)	9.2	(6.5–12.8)	6.2	(5.2–7.4)	11.6	(9.6–13.9)	2.0	(1.5–2.8)
Maryland	4.5	(4.1–5.0)	9.3	(8.8–9.9)	7.4	(7.0–7.8)	5.4	(5.0–5.8)	13.8	(12.5–15.2)	12.0	(10.2–14.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	4.5	(3.8–5.4)	2.7	(2.3–3.2)	2.6	(2.2–3.2)	2.5	(1.2–5.1)	2.4	(0.8–7.4)	3.7	(2.8–4.8)	3.8	(1.9–7.4)	1.3	(0.8–1.9)
Michigan	1.4	(0.6–3.0)	6.4	(4.1–10.0)	4.1	(2.6–6.3)	3.6	(2.1–5.9)	7.4	(3.3–15.7)	5.4	(1.9–14.2)	5.2	(3.2–8.1)	8.2	(4.2–15.6)	1.6	(0.8–2.9)
Missouri	2.6	(1.3–5.3)	5.5	(3.5–8.5)	4.2	(2.6–6.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	4.7	(3.9–5.7)	11.9	(10.0–14.1)	8.5	(7.4–9.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2.7	(1.5–5.1)	7.8	(5.2–11.6)	5.4	(3.7–7.8)	5.0	(3.3–7.5)	7.6	(2.4–21.4)	9.7	(4.1–21.3)	7.5	(4.6–12.0)	6.6	(2.8–14.9)	2.9	(1.8–4.9)
Nevada	3.0	(1.9–4.6)	6.2	(4.6–8.4)	4.7	(3.6–6.2)	4.1	(3.2–5.1)	5.4	(2.6–10.9)	11.6	(4.3–27.9)	6.8	(4.8–9.6)	6.1	(2.9–12.3)	2.2	(1.3–3.9)
New Hampshire	1.7	(1.3–2.2)	5.1	(4.5–5.8)	3.6	(3.2–4.1)	3.1	(2.8–3.6)	6.0	(4.6–7.7)	7.1	(4.9–10.1)	4.5	(3.9–5.2)	12.0	(9.3–15.3)	1.4	(1.0–1.8)
New Mexico	3.4	(2.7–4.5)	8.0	(6.5–9.8)	5.8	(4.8–6.9)	4.5	(3.5–5.7)	11.7	(8.8–15.4)	15.1	(11.1–20.1)	6.7	(5.3–8.5)	16.6	(12.8–21.3)	2.8	(2.0–4.0)
New York	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	4.5	(3.5–5.8)	3.4	(2.7–4.2)	2.4	(1.9–3.1)	6.0	(4.2–8.4)	8.5	(5.4–13.1)	3.9	(3.0–5.1)	8.6	(4.4–15.9)	1.0	(0.6–1.9)
North Carolina	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	5.0	(3.7–6.8)	3.4	(2.5–4.4)	2.8	(2.1–3.7)	4.9	(2.5–9.3)	9.4	(4.5–18.6)	5.0	(3.7–6.7)	6.8	(3.6–12.5)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)
North Dakota	2.0	(1.3–3.2)	9.4	(7.3–12.1)	5.9	(4.5–7.6)	5.7	(4.4–7.3)	7.8	(4.4–13.5)	5.5	(1.9–14.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2.4	(1.3–4.5)	10.0	(7.6–13.0)	6.3	(4.9–8.2)	6.5	(4.9–8.6)	7.2	(3.6–13.9)	2.7	(0.6–10.8)	8.7	(6.9–11.0)	8.5	(3.9–17.4)	3.1	(1.6–5.8)
Pennsylvania	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	2.2	(1.7–2.9)	1.9	(1.4–2.6)	3.2	(1.4–7.1)	4.2	(1.5–11.2)	2.5	(1.7–3.9)	4.9	(2.2–10.4)	1.1	(0.5–2.1)
Rhode Island	2.6	(1.2–5.4)	6.8	(4.5–10.3)	5.1	(3.2–7.9)	4.3	(2.7–6.6)	9.0	(4.7–16.8)	9.0	(3.9–19.4)	7.3	(4.9–10.9)	9.5	(3.4–23.8)	1.2	(0.6–2.5)
South Carolina	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	5.6	(3.7–8.5)	3.9	(2.7–5.5)	3.3	(2.2–5.1)	5.2	(2.8–9.5)	10.8	(3.6–28.3)	4.3	(2.5–7.4)	10.8	(5.0–21.9)	1.3	(0.6–2.9)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	3.9	(2.8–5.5)	9.9	(7.2–13.4)	7.1	(5.7–8.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	3.0	(2.7–3.4)	10.2	(9.7–10.9)	6.9	(6.5–7.2)	6.4	(6.0–6.7)	9.1	(7.9–10.4)	11.1	(9.2–13.4)	8.9	(8.3–9.4)	13.4	(11.6–15.4)	2.7	(2.4–3.1)
Virginia	2.1	(1.5–2.9)	5.3	(4.1–6.8)	3.8	(3.1–4.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	1.5	(0.8–2.8)	7.6	(5.4–10.6)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	6.4	(3.7–11.0)	8.8	(3.8–19.0)	5.9	(4.0–8.6)	11.1	(5.8–20.3)	1.8	(0.7–4.7)
Wisconsin	3.5	(2.6–4.6)	6.6	(4.6–9.4)	5.2	(3.9–7.0)	4.2	(3.0–6.0)	8.3	(4.7–14.4)	14.2	(8.1–23.7)	5.7	(4.2–7.8)	14.0	(8.3–22.7)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)
Median	*2.4*		*6.7*		*4.9*		*4.0*		*7.3*		*8.9*		*5.6*		*8.8*		*1.5*	
Range	*0.9–6.8*		*3.4–14.2*		*2.2–10.2*		*1.9–6.5*		*2.5–13.8*		*2.4–20.3*		*2.5–8.9*		*3.3–16.6*		*0.5–4.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	7.9	(5.2–11.8)	7.3	(4.6–11.5)	7.8	(5.7–10.7)	5.2	(3.2–8.5)	17.6	(10.5–28.0)	6.9	(1.9–22.2)	6.6	(3.6–11.6)	15.5	(8.6–26.4)	4.2	(1.8–9.7)
Boston, MA	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	3.8	(2.5–5.6)	3.5	(2.7–4.7)	2.7	(1.9–3.7)	8.5	(5.0–14.2)	6.9	(2.7–16.1)	4.2	(2.8–6.3)	9.9	(5.6–16.9)	1.0	(0.4–2.7)
Broward County, FL	2.0	(0.8–4.8)	3.4	(1.7–6.6)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)	2.5	(1.3–4.7)	4.8	(1.5–14.6)	1.8	(0.2–13.9)	3.1	(1.4–7.0)	3.8	(1.3–10.5)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)
Chicago, IL	3.0	(1.8–4.9)	3.4	(2.2–5.1)	3.4	(2.3–5.1)	2.2	(1.4–3.5)	6.4	(3.2–12.4)	5.5	(3.0–9.9)	2.5	(1.3–4.8)	12.2	(7.7–18.7)	1.0	(0.4–2.5)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	1.0	(0.5–2.1)	3.4	(2.2–5.2)	2.3	(1.6–3.2)	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	5.8	(3.0–10.8)	4.8	(1.7–12.4)	2.6	(1.4–4.8)	7.3	(3.9–13.0)	0.6	(0.2–1.6)
Detroit, MI	2.0	(0.9–4.2)	4.1	(2.6–6.3)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	2.3	(1.4–3.8)	4.4	(2.3–8.6)	2.5	(0.3–16.3)	2.9	(1.6–5.3)	4.0	(1.7–8.9)	1.6	(0.6–3.8)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	4.2	(3.2–5.6)	4.0	(3.2–5.0)	2.1	(1.6–2.8)	7.9	(5.3–11.6)	10.4	(6.3–16.7)	3.2	(2.3–4.3)	6.9	(4.6–10.2)	0.9	(0.5–1.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	4.7	(3.6–6.3)	3.3	(2.6–4.2)	2.5	(1.9–3.3)	8.7	(5.8–13.1)	6.4	(2.9–13.5)	4.4	(3.2–5.9)	9.9	(6.2–15.6)	1.1	(0.7–1.9)
Houston, TX	2.1	(1.5–2.9)	3.9	(2.9–5.3)	3.3	(2.6–4.2)	2.5	(1.8–3.4)	4.4	(2.8–6.9)	8.9	(4.6–16.6)	4.3	(3.1–5.8)	9.0	(5.4–14.7)	0.7	(0.3–1.3)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.6	(1.0–2.4)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	2.4	(1.8–3.1)	1.5	(1.0–2.2)	5.0	(3.2–7.7)	11.6	(5.2–23.7)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	7.9	(4.8–12.8)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)
New York City, NY	1.4	(1.1–1.8)	4.6	(3.6–5.8)	3.3	(2.6–4.0)	2.1	(1.6–2.8)	6.1	(3.8–9.5)	6.7	(5.2–8.5)	4.7	(3.6–6.0)	8.7	(6.2–12.1)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)
Oakland, CA	3.8	(2.6–5.5)	6.5	(4.9–8.6)	5.5	(4.5–6.8)	4.8	(3.8–6.1)	8.0	(4.6–13.6)	7.6	(3.1–17.7)	8.7	(6.5–11.6)	10.5	(6.0–17.7)	1.5	(0.9–2.6)
Orange County, FL	1.7	(1.0–3.0)	2.8	(1.6–4.7)	2.4	(1.5–3.6)	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	6.1	(3.0–12.0)	10.7	(5.0–21.5)	2.4	(1.4–4.2)	7.8	(3.8–15.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	1.6	(1.0–2.7)	4.0	(2.9–5.5)	3.1	(2.3–4.0)	1.7	(1.1–2.5)	9.5	(6.3–14.2)	7.8	(4.0–14.7)	3.0	(1.9–4.5)	9.4	(5.4–16.0)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)
Philadelphia, PA	0.7	(0.3–1.7)	2.5	(1.6–3.8)	1.6	(1.2–2.3)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	3.1	(1.1–8.5)	2.7	(0.7–9.3)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	2.8	(1.0–7.4)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)
San Diego, CA	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	6.2	(4.6–8.4)	4.1	(3.0–5.4)	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	4.6	(2.4–8.8)	7.5	(2.6–19.9)	5.5	(3.9–7.7)	4.3	(2.1–8.4)	1.3	(0.7–2.3)
San Francisco, CA	3.0	(2.1–4.2)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	4.8	(3.8–6.0)	4.2	(3.2–5.5)	7.8	(4.4–13.4)	7.8	(4.4–13.5)	9.1	(6.8–12.0)	15.6	(9.3–25.2)	1.1	(0.7–1.8)
Shelby County, TN	2.1	(1.3–3.6)	5.5	(3.8–7.8)	4.2	(3.1–5.6)	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	4.9	(2.4–9.8)	8.6	(3.8–18.6)	5.5	(3.6–8.5)	5.3	(2.6–10.3)	0.8	(0.3–2.3)
Median	*2.0*		*4.0*		*3.3*		*2.4*		*6.1*		*7.2*		*3.7*		*8.3*		*0.9*	
Range	*0.7–7.9*		*2.5–7.3*		*1.6–7.8*		*0.9–5.2*		*3.1–17.6*		*1.8–11.6*		*1.7–9.1*		*2.8–15.6*		*0.1–4.2*	

* Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 20. Percentage of high school students who carried a gun,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.5)**	**7.7**	**(6.6–9.0)**	**4.8**	**(4.1–5.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	1.3	(0.8–2.2)	7.0	(5.5–9.0)	**4.1**	**(3.2–5.2)**
Black§	3.0	(1.5–5.8)	9.8	(7.1–13.4)	**6.5**	**(4.4–9.5)**
Hispanic	2.5	(1.4–4.4)	9.0	(7.2–11.3)	**5.9**	**(4.5–7.6)**
Grade						
9	2.4	(1.6–3.5)	6.4	(5.2–8.0)	**4.4**	**(3.6–5.4)**
10	1.4	(0.8–2.3)	6.9	(5.4–8.8)	**4.1**	**(3.2–5.2)**
11	1.7	(0.9–3.2)	8.2	(6.0–11.2)	**5.0**	**(3.5–6.9)**
12	1.8	(1.0–3.3)	9.4	(7.2–12.3)	**5.5**	**(4.2–7.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	1.6	(1.2–2.2)	7.6	(6.4–8.9)	**4.8**	**(4.1–5.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	3.3	(1.9–5.6)	4.7	(2.7–8.1)	**3.7**	**(2.4–5.5)**
Not sure	3.3	(1.7–6.5)	12.0	(7.4–18.9)	**7.9**	**(5.2–11.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	2.1	(1.4–3.0)	11.4	(9.7–13.4)	**7.2**	**(6.1–8.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	4.9	(3.0–7.7)	11.7	(6.7–19.7)	**6.6**	**(4.6–9.2)**
No sexual contact	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	2.9	(2.2–3.8)	**2.0**	**(1.5–2.6)**

* On at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey, not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport, such as target shooting.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who carried a gun,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	3.7	(1.6–8.2)	8.9	(6.8–11.6)	6.6	(4.6–9.5)	6.1	(4.4–8.3)	7.7	(3.9–14.7)	5.6	(2.1–14.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	4.4	(3.4–5.7)	16.1	(12.0–21.3)	10.7	(8.2–13.9)	9.2	(6.6–12.7)	14.6	(10.4–20.1)	13.8	(5.7–29.7)	12.7	(9.5–16.9)	11.6	(6.2–20.9)	3.4	(2.1–5.6)
California	0.9	(0.3–2.3)	7.1	(5.4–9.4)	4.3	(3.1–5.9)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	4.5	(1.8–10.8)	9.8	(5.5–16.7)	5.6	(3.6–8.7)	6.2	(2.5–14.8)	1.7	(0.9–3.5)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	9.5	(7.6–11.8)	6.2	(5.2–7.3)	5.1	(4.0–6.5)	10.6	(8.0–14.0)	6.4	(2.7–14.4)	8.5	(6.8–10.6)	12.9	(8.8–18.7)	1.4	(0.7–2.5)
Iowa	1.7	(0.8–3.5)	6.6	(4.0–10.8)	4.6	(3.0–6.9)	3.6	(1.9–6.9)	9.4	(4.0–20.4)	7.2	(2.0–22.9)	4.5	(2.4–8.3)	8.6	(2.8–23.6)	1.7	(0.6–4.5)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	4.2	(2.8–6.2)	9.4	(7.1–12.3)	7.3	(5.7–9.3)	6.7	(5.1–8.8)	10.7	(6.0–18.5)	6.1	(2.4–14.5)	9.5	(6.7–13.3)	10.0	(6.1–16.0)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)
Louisiana	5.3	(3.0–9.1)	17.7	(13.5–22.9)	12.2	(8.9–16.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	2.6	(2.3–2.9)	7.6	(7.1–8.0)	5.5	(5.1–5.8)	3.8	(3.6–4.1)	9.7	(8.6–11.1)	10.0	(8.4–12.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	4.2	(3.3–5.4)	2.7	(2.1–3.4)	2.2	(1.7–2.8)	5.4	(3.1–9.5)	2.5	(0.8–7.0)	3.6	(2.5–5.0)	5.6	(3.1–9.8)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)
Michigan	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	8.3	(5.8–11.7)	5.1	(3.6–7.4)	4.0	(2.5–6.5)	10.2	(5.6–17.8)	11.8	(5.5–23.6)	5.9	(3.2–10.5)	15.2	(9.4–23.6)	1.8	(0.8–4.1)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.7	(2.8–4.8)	11.4	(9.9–13.2)	7.7	(6.8–8.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	4.4	(3.5–5.4)	13.8	(12.1–15.7)	9.2	(8.2–10.3)	8.5	(7.4–9.7)	9.6	(7.1–12.9)	16.8	(11.0–24.9)	11.5	(9.9–13.3)	17.6	(14.2–21.5)	4.8	(3.8–5.9)
New York	1.8	(1.1–2.8)	5.7	(4.3–7.7)	4.2	(3.2–5.5)	3.0	(2.4–3.7)	8.8	(5.4–14.2)	7.9	(5.8–10.8)	4.9	(3.4–7.1)	8.2	(6.5–10.4)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)
North Carolina	2.2	(1.3–3.7)	10.4	(8.1–13.4)	6.5	(5.2–8.2)	6.0	(4.6–7.9)	7.7	(4.7–12.4)	12.8	(7.4–21.1)	10.3	(7.9–13.2)	7.4	(4.2–12.8)	1.8	(1.0–3.2)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1.7	(0.9–3.3)	9.0	(6.7–11.9)	5.5	(4.2–7.1)	5.5	(4.1–7.4)	6.2	(3.5–10.6)	5.4	(1.6–16.9)	7.8	(5.7–10.7)	8.3	(4.7–14.5)	2.4	(1.3–4.5)
Pennsylvania	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	7.1	(5.6–8.9)	4.3	(3.4–5.4)	4.0	(3.1–5.2)	3.5	(1.6–7.5)	7.2	(3.2–15.3)	5.5	(4.3–7.1)	8.1	(5.1–12.6)	1.5	(0.9–2.6)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	3.1	(1.8–5.3)	10.9	(8.5–13.7)	7.6	(6.2–9.1)	7.4	(5.8–9.3)	4.9	(2.5–9.6)	13.0	(6.8–23.5)	9.5	(6.5–13.6)	10.6	(6.7–16.3)	2.5	(1.2–5.2)
Tennessee	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	12.1	(9.7–14.9)	7.5	(6.1–9.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	2.3	(1.4–3.9)	8.8	(6.8–11.4)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)	5.0	(4.0–6.3)	6.3	(3.4–11.6)	11.4	(4.4–26.4)	8.3	(6.7–10.2)	6.8	(2.7–16.0)	1.6	(0.9–3.0)
Utah	2.4	(1.3–4.5)	8.3	(6.6–10.5)	5.6	(4.3–7.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	2.3	(1.4–3.6)	12.0	(9.0–15.8)	7.4	(5.6–9.7)	7.1	(5.2–9.6)	8.9	(4.2–17.9)	11.2	(4.4–25.6)	9.0	(6.4–12.6)	8.0	(3.4–17.8)	3.8	(2.4–6.2)
Wisconsin	1.8	(1.0–3.1)	7.8	(5.9–10.3)	5.2	(4.0–6.8)	4.7	(3.4–6.3)	4.6	(2.6–8.1)	12.7	(6.4–23.9)	6.6	(4.9–8.8)	10.2	(5.6–17.8)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)
Median	*2.3*		*8.9*		*6.0*		*5.1*		*8.3*		*9.9*		*8.0*		*8.5*		*1.8*	
Range	*0.9–5.3*		*4.2–17.7*		*2.7–12.2*		*2.2–9.2*		*3.5–14.6*		*2.5–16.8*		*3.6–12.7*		*5.6–17.6*		*0.5–4.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	3.1	(1.8–5.4)	14.3	(9.8–20.4)	8.9	(6.8–11.7)	6.5	(4.3–9.8)	17.0	(11.0–25.2)	7.6	(2.0–25.1)	8.3	(5.2–13.0)	13.1	(6.5–24.7)	2.1	(0.8–5.3)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	2.5	(1.2–4.9)	6.5	(3.8–11.1)	4.9	(3.0–7.7)	4.2	(2.4–7.4)	6.7	(2.6–16.2)	6.8	(2.4–17.5)	5.3	(2.4–11.1)	7.5	(2.5–20.3)	0.7	(0.2–3.3)
Chicago, IL	2.7	(1.6–4.5)	11.4	(8.6–15.1)	7.2	(5.4–9.6)	5.6	(3.8–8.2)	11.6	(7.3–17.8)	10.4	(4.9–21.0)	9.4	(6.1–14.2)	11.3	(7.8–16.1)	1.6	(1.0–2.5)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	2.4	(1.5–4.0)	10.8	(7.7–15.0)	6.7	(5.1–8.8)	5.8	(4.3–7.8)	11.0	(6.3–18.5)	6.1	(2.0–17.2)	8.1	(5.5–11.8)	12.0	(7.4–18.8)	1.5	(0.8–2.9)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	2.7	(2.0–3.6)	10.1	(8.4–12.0)	6.6	(5.7–7.6)	5.9	(5.0–7.0)	11.3	(8.2–15.5)	7.6	(3.8–14.6)	9.4	(7.8–11.2)	13.3	(9.3–18.5)	2.3	(1.6–3.5)
Houston, TX	3.2	(2.3–4.3)	12.5	(10.9–14.4)	8.4	(7.3–9.7)	7.2	(6.1–8.5)	11.1	(8.4–14.5)	12.5	(7.2–20.9)	12.6	(10.6–15.0)	15.1	(10.5–21.0)	2.0	(1.4–3.0)
Los Angeles, CA	2.5	(1.3–4.6)	4.1	(2.9–5.8)	3.4	(2.3–5.0)	3.1	(2.0–4.7)	8.9	(3.4–21.5)	0.5	(0.1–3.9)	4.6	(2.8–7.7)	13.7	(6.7–26.0)	1.0	(0.5–1.9)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.9	(1.2–2.8)	9.2	(7.0–12.0)	5.9	(4.7–7.4)	4.5	(3.5–5.7)	10.1	(6.7–14.9)	18.8	(11.0–30.2)	7.3	(5.3–10.0)	11.8	(7.6–18.0)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)
New York City, NY	1.7	(1.3–2.4)	6.2	(5.3–7.4)	4.3	(3.6–5.1)	2.8	(2.3–3.3)	9.0	(6.7–12.0)	7.7	(5.7–10.5)	5.4	(4.4–6.7)	13.1	(9.8–17.2)	0.6	(0.4–0.9)
Oakland, CA	4.2	(2.8–6.2)	9.9	(7.9–12.4)	7.6	(6.2–9.2)	6.9	(5.7–8.5)	13.1	(7.9–21.1)	4.7	(1.8–11.6)	11.3	(8.8–14.4)	16.4	(10.4–25.0)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)
Orange County, FL	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	8.2	(5.8–11.5)	5.6	(4.0–7.8)	4.8	(3.4–6.7)	7.3	(3.5–14.7)	15.5	(7.6–29.1)	7.5	(5.1–11.0)	9.7	(5.3–17.1)	1.8	(1.0–3.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.8	(2.0–4.0)	7.5	(5.9–9.5)	5.4	(4.5–6.5)	3.7	(2.9–4.8)	11.0	(7.4–16.0)	11.9	(7.0–19.8)	5.2	(3.7–7.4)	16.1	(11.4–22.2)	1.4	(0.9–2.4)
Philadelphia, PA	2.0	(1.1–3.5)	7.0	(4.1–11.8)	4.6	(2.8–7.4)	3.5	(2.2–5.4)	5.4	(2.7–10.4)	20.7	(6.9–47.9)	6.3	(4.2–9.2)	12.9	(5.9–26.0)	1.0	(0.4–2.7)
San Diego, CA	1.3	(0.8–2.3)	5.5	(4.1–7.5)	3.6	(2.7–4.9)	3.1	(2.3–4.2)	3.2	(1.5–7.0)	11.6	(4.3–27.4)	5.2	(3.8–7.1)	4.6	(1.9–10.6)	0.8	(0.3–1.8)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	4.6	(3.4–6.2)	16.4	(14.2–19.0)	10.8	(9.4–12.4)	9.1	(7.5–10.9)	12.6	(7.5–20.3)	19.2	(10.8–31.8)	14.3	(11.5–17.6)	13.2	(8.9–19.1)	1.9	(1.0–3.4)
Median	*2.5*		*9.2*		*5.9*		*4.8*		*11.0*		*10.4*		*7.5*		*13.1*		*1.6*	
Range	*1.3–4.6*		*4.1–16.4*		*3.4–10.8*		*2.8–9.1*		*3.2–17.0*		*0.5–20.7*		*4.6–14.3*		*4.6–16.4*		*0.6–2.3*	

* On at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey, not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport, such as target shooting.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 22. Percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**4.1**	**(3.3–5.1)**	**7.8**	**(7.0–8.6)**	**6.0**	**(5.3–6.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	3.6	(2.5–5.2)	6.5	(5.6–7.6)	**5.0**	**(4.1–6.2)**
Black§	5.5	(3.9–7.8)	10.0	(7.8–12.9)	**7.8**	**(6.6–9.3)**
Hispanic	3.8	(2.7–5.2)	8.3	(6.8–10.1)	**6.1**	**(5.3–7.1)**
Grade						
9	4.9	(3.6–6.7)	8.8	(7.1–10.8)	**6.8**	**(5.7–8.2)**
10	5.0	(3.7–6.8)	8.5	(6.6–10.8)	**6.8**	**(5.6–8.1)**
11	3.2	(2.1–4.8)	6.7	(5.4–8.3)	**5.1**	**(4.0–6.4)**
12	2.7	(1.7–4.4)	6.6	(5.3–8.2)	**4.6**	**(3.7–5.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	6.9	(6.1–7.8)	**5.4**	**(4.8–6.0)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	7.4	(5.6–9.7)	14.6	(9.8–21.2)	**9.4**	**(7.4–11.8)**
Not sure	5.3	(2.7–10.0)	17.2	(11.1–25.7)	**11.1**	**(7.9–15.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	4.9	(3.5–6.6)	9.9	(8.5–11.5)	**7.6**	**(6.6–8.8)**
Same sex only or both sexes	8.8	(6.1–12.7)	21.5	(13.9–31.8)	**12.1**	**(9.0–16.0)**
No sexual contact	2.7	(2.1–3.4)	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	**3.1**	**(2.6–3.8)**

* Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 23. Percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	6.7	(4.5–9.7)	8.7	(5.9–12.7)	7.9	(6.0–10.5)	7.4	(5.3–10.3)	10.1	(6.5–15.4)	12.2	(4.2–30.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	8.3	(6.0–11.4)	13.7	(11.5–16.3)	11.7	(9.7–14.0)	8.9	(7.0–11.3)	20.3	(16.3–25.0)	22.0	(9.9–42.2)	13.8	(11.3–16.7)	16.3	(10.0–25.5)	2.6	(1.3–5.1)
California	2.5	(1.5–4.2)	6.5	(4.6–9.1)	5.0	(3.6–7.1)	4.5	(3.4–5.9)	7.5	(3.1–16.9)	8.4	(2.4–25.7)	6.3	(4.4–9.0)	5.6	(2.1–14.3)	2.5	(1.3–4.7)
Colorado	5.5	(3.7–8.1)	6.0	(4.8–7.4)	5.8	(4.9–6.8)	4.6	(3.6–5.9)	11.3	(6.6–18.8)	16.1	(5.7–37.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	6.1	(4.1–8.8)	8.0	(6.0–10.5)	7.1	(5.5–9.0)	5.2	(3.8–7.0)	14.4	(9.6–21.0)	13.1	(6.5–24.6)	7.2	(5.0–10.2)	16.2	(9.6–26.0)	3.7	(2.6–5.1)
Delaware	4.2	(3.0–5.9)	7.5	(5.9–9.6)	6.0	(4.9–7.3)	5.5	(4.4–7.0)	9.4	(5.5–15.8)	10.1	(4.2–22.3)	6.1	(4.6–8.0)	14.2	(8.0–24.0)	3.2	(1.9–5.2)
Florida	6.5	(5.4–7.8)	10.1	(9.0–11.4)	8.4	(7.5–9.4)	7.4	(6.5–8.5)	10.9	(8.7–13.6)	15.0	(11.6–19.3)	9.6	(8.2–11.3)	18.1	(14.1–23.1)	4.6	(3.8–5.6)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	5.0	(3.5–6.9)	7.2	(5.5–9.3)	6.2	(5.0–7.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	4.9	(3.8–6.2)	9.7	(7.6–12.2)	7.5	(6.6–8.6)	5.9	(5.0–6.9)	13.2	(9.3–18.3)	13.0	(8.2–20.1)	8.3	(7.1–9.8)	21.2	(16.7–26.5)	3.0	(2.2–4.0)
Iowa	6.3	(3.7–10.6)	9.5	(7.3–12.1)	8.2	(5.8–11.5)	7.0	(4.4–11.0)	10.2	(5.4–18.4)	23.1	(9.7–45.8)	10.4	(5.5–18.5)	10.9	(5.4–20.7)	4.0	(1.8–8.8)
Kansas	4.8	(3.5–6.6)	6.6	(4.8–9.0)	5.8	(4.6–7.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	4.7	(3.0–7.2)	9.1	(7.1–11.6)	7.1	(5.6–9.0)	6.1	(4.7–7.8)	12.4	(8.1–18.4)	13.0	(5.4–28.3)	8.0	(5.6–11.3)	11.0	(5.9–19.6)	4.6	(3.2–6.6)
Louisiana	7.9	(5.4–11.4)	16.1	(12.1–21.1)	12.8	(9.5–17.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	3.7	(3.0–4.7)	6.9	(6.0–7.9)	5.5	(4.8–6.4)	4.4	(3.8–5.1)	9.9	(7.9–12.2)	13.4	(9.9–18.0)	6.0	(5.1–7.0)	13.6	(11.2–16.4)	2.0	(1.6–2.5)
Maryland	5.2	(4.8–5.6)	9.7	(9.2–10.2)	7.8	(7.5–8.2)	5.7	(5.4–6.1)	14.2	(12.9–15.5)	13.0	(11.3–14.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3.1	(2.2–4.3)	6.5	(4.8–8.6)	4.8	(3.7–6.2)	4.2	(3.2–5.6)	7.6	(4.7–11.8)	6.3	(3.0–12.9)	5.1	(3.6–7.3)	11.1	(6.8–17.5)	2.2	(1.3–3.5)
Michigan	4.9	(3.5–6.9)	7.6	(6.1–9.4)	6.5	(5.4–7.8)	5.7	(4.6–7.1)	11.9	(6.2–21.6)	7.6	(3.2–17.0)	7.0	(5.4–9.0)	13.7	(8.5–21.4)	3.5	(2.2–5.5)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	5.2	(4.0–6.8)	8.4	(7.0–10.0)	7.0	(5.9–8.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	5.9	(4.0–8.5)	7.7	(5.2–11.2)	7.1	(5.2–9.5)	5.4	(3.8–7.6)	17.5	(10.2–28.2)	21.0	(10.5–37.5)	9.6	(6.6–13.7)	18.0	(10.6–28.8)	2.3	(1.3–3.8)
Nevada	5.8	(4.4–7.8)	9.6	(6.8–13.3)	8.1	(6.5–10.1)	6.9	(5.4–8.7)	11.0	(8.3–14.3)	15.9	(6.9–32.3)	10.9	(8.9–13.4)	10.2	(5.8–17.5)	3.9	(2.7–5.8)
New Hampshire	5.4	(4.6–6.3)	7.7	(6.9–8.6)	6.7	(6.1–7.3)	5.8	(5.3–6.5)	11.8	(9.6–14.5)	11.5	(8.8–14.8)	7.8	(7.0–8.7)	20.7	(16.8–25.3)	3.4	(2.8–4.1)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	5.6	(3.7–8.4)	9.5	(7.8–11.5)	8.0	(6.3–10.2)	5.7	(4.8–6.8)	16.3	(11.2–23.2)	15.0	(10.8–20.6)	7.9	(6.3–9.9)	22.8	(15.3–32.5)	2.9	(2.1–4.0)
North Carolina	4.4	(2.9–6.6)	9.0	(7.5–10.9)	6.9	(5.5–8.6)	5.8	(4.6–7.4)	12.1	(7.2–19.5)	10.7	(6.1–17.9)	7.7	(6.3–9.4)	12.7	(8.1–19.4)	3.0	(2.0–4.5)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	4.2	(2.6–6.7)	5.2	(3.5–7.6)	4.8	(3.4–6.6)	4.1	(2.9–5.8)	10.0	(6.2–15.8)	7.2	(1.9–23.7)	6.0	(4.0–8.9)	12.1	(6.3–22.2)	2.0	(1.2–3.5)
Pennsylvania	4.3	(2.9–6.4)	6.2	(5.0–7.7)	5.3	(4.4–6.4)	4.9	(4.1–6.0)	7.8	(4.7–12.7)	8.4	(3.5–18.6)	6.2	(4.7–8.2)	9.6	(6.1–14.8)	3.4	(2.0–5.7)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	6.6	(4.6–9.6)	11.3	(8.4–14.9)	9.4	(7.2–12.1)	7.2	(5.0–10.3)	16.4	(10.4–24.9)	24.3	(14.0–38.8)	9.1	(6.3–12.9)	23.3	(16.6–31.5)	4.3	(2.7–6.8)
Tennessee	4.7	(3.2–6.9)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	6.5	(5.1–8.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	4.8	(3.5–6.6)	9.4	(6.6–13.3)	7.4	(5.6–9.7)	6.1	(4.4–8.2)	13.9	(9.2–20.5)	12.3	(6.2–23.1)	8.0	(6.0–10.7)	18.5	(11.9–27.6)	3.4	(2.0–5.7)
Utah	5.1	(3.7–7.1)	8.2	(6.6–10.1)	7.0	(5.6–8.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	3.5	(3.2–3.9)	5.8	(5.3–6.2)	4.8	(4.5–5.1)	4.0	(3.7–4.3)	9.0	(7.9–10.4)	10.4	(8.6–12.6)	5.4	(5.0–5.8)	12.7	(11.0–14.6)	2.3	(2.0–2.6)
Virginia	4.7	(3.3–6.5)	8.0	(6.3–10.2)	6.4	(5.1–8.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	5.0	(3.4–7.1)	7.3	(5.0–10.6)	6.5	(4.6–9.2)	5.5	(3.8–7.7)	13.3	(7.4–22.7)	12.3	(5.7–24.3)	4.9	(3.3–7.3)	18.8	(10.7–30.9)	4.8	(3.2–7.2)
Wisconsin	4.7	(2.7–8.0)	8.9	(5.9–13.2)	6.9	(4.7–10.2)	5.8	(3.6–9.2)	11.9	(7.4–18.4)	16.4	(8.0–30.5)	7.2	(4.5–11.2)	14.1	(7.3–25.4)	4.7	(2.5–8.6)
Median	*5.0*		*8.0*		*6.9*		*5.7*		*11.8*		*13.0*		*7.7*		*14.1*		*3.4*	
Range	*2.5–8.3*		*5.2–16.1*		*4.8–12.8*		*4.0–8.9*		*7.5–20.3*		*6.3–24.3*		*4.9–13.8*		*5.6–23.3*		*2.0–4.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	8.9	(5.9–13.1)	14.5	(10.5–19.5)	12.3	(9.7–15.5)	10.6	(7.7–14.4)	16.9	(10.0–27.0)	9.5	(2.6–29.3)	8.8	(5.6–13.6)	23.6	(14.1–37.0)	6.6	(3.8–11.0)
Boston, MA	3.7	(2.4–5.6)	7.6	(5.6–10.2)	5.7	(4.5–7.2)	4.5	(3.3–6.1)	11.9	(7.1–19.3)	12.5	(6.3–23.1)	5.6	(4.2–7.6)	10.5	(5.4–19.6)	3.2	(1.9–5.3)
Broward County, FL	6.8	(3.6–12.4)	5.8	(3.3–9.9)	6.7	(4.2–10.6)	4.7	(2.8–7.8)	15.5	(8.4–26.6)	9.9	(4.3–20.8)	5.7	(3.3–9.6)	22.8	(11.5–40.3)	2.2	(0.9–5.7)
Chicago, IL	5.6	(3.3–9.2)	9.0	(6.5–12.4)	7.7	(5.5–10.7)	5.9	(4.2–8.2)	10.8	(5.6–20.1)	15.1	(7.1–29.2)	7.8	(5.1–11.7)	13.8	(8.0–22.7)	2.6	(1.4–4.9)
Cleveland, OH	7.8	(5.9–10.1)	12.8	(10.1–15.9)	10.7	(8.8–12.8)	9.7	(8.0–11.8)	12.6	(8.3–18.8)	17.9	(9.8–30.4)	11.1	(8.5–14.4)	16.6	(11.0–24.3)	4.0	(2.8–5.8)
DeKalb County, GA	3.0	(2.1–4.4)	8.5	(6.5–11.0)	5.9	(4.6–7.4)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	10.1	(6.1–16.1)	12.8	(7.2–21.9)	5.9	(4.0–8.6)	12.5	(8.3–18.2)	2.6	(1.5–4.4)
Detroit, MI	5.5	(3.9–7.6)	9.7	(7.2–12.8)	7.7	(6.1–9.7)	5.5	(4.2–7.3)	13.8	(8.5–21.8)	12.4	(5.5–25.3)	7.8	(5.3–11.3)	17.2	(11.7–24.7)	2.8	(1.8–4.4)
District of Columbia	7.1	(6.3–8.0)	11.0	(9.9–12.1)	9.8	(9.1–10.5)	7.7	(7.0–8.4)	17.1	(14.7–19.7)	16.1	(12.3–20.7)	8.2	(7.2–9.3)	18.4	(15.7–21.4)	3.0	(2.4–3.8)
Duval County, FL	7.3	(6.1–8.7)	11.0	(9.2–13.1)	9.9	(8.6–11.4)	7.1	(6.0–8.3)	16.1	(12.6–20.3)	15.4	(10.5–22.0)	8.7	(7.2–10.6)	16.5	(12.9–20.9)	3.7	(2.7–5.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	4.0	(3.0–5.5)	7.0	(5.9–8.3)	5.8	(4.9–6.9)	4.6	(3.8–5.5)	14.3	(10.4–19.4)	8.0	(4.1–15.0)	5.8	(4.5–7.3)	15.2	(10.3–21.8)	2.9	(2.1–4.0)
Houston, TX	4.7	(3.6–6.0)	8.5	(7.3–10.0)	7.0	(6.1–8.0)	5.3	(4.5–6.4)	12.0	(8.8–16.3)	13.8	(8.5–21.5)	8.7	(7.0–10.8)	13.0	(8.7–18.9)	2.7	(2.0–3.6)
Los Angeles, CA	3.7	(2.5–5.6)	5.7	(4.1–7.7)	4.9	(3.6–6.4)	4.1	(2.9–5.9)	10.3	(5.1–19.9)	8.9	(4.2–18.1)	4.8	(3.4–6.6)	18.2	(11.7–27.3)	2.3	(1.3–4.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.3	(3.9–7.1)	8.0	(6.1–10.5)	7.1	(5.9–8.5)	5.5	(4.5–6.9)	13.0	(8.6–19.2)	19.4	(11.7–30.5)	7.5	(5.9–9.3)	17.6	(11.7–25.6)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)
New York City, NY	4.3	(3.4–5.5)	10.1	(8.7–11.7)	7.7	(6.6–8.9)	5.5	(4.7–6.4)	13.7	(11.1–16.7)	13.4	(11.3–15.9)	9.2	(7.9–10.6)	18.3	(14.1–23.3)	2.9	(2.3–3.8)
Oakland, CA	4.1	(2.9–5.9)	10.1	(8.0–12.6)	7.6	(6.2–9.2)	7.2	(5.9–8.9)	7.9	(4.2–14.2)	13.4	(7.0–24.2)	8.1	(5.8–11.2)	12.1	(7.3–19.5)	4.5	(3.0–6.5)
Orange County, FL	4.3	(2.9–6.3)	8.5	(6.1–11.7)	6.9	(5.2–9.2)	5.0	(3.4–7.2)	13.7	(8.4–21.7)	16.1	(8.5–28.5)	8.2	(5.3–12.6)	15.8	(10.0–24.1)	2.1	(1.2–3.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	4.8	(3.7–6.1)	8.8	(6.9–11.2)	7.1	(5.9–8.5)	5.0	(4.1–6.3)	18.1	(13.4–23.8)	11.0	(6.6–17.8)	7.5	(5.7–9.7)	17.0	(11.6–24.2)	3.1	(2.2–4.4)
Philadelphia, PA	3.9	(2.5–5.9)	7.2	(4.7–11.0)	5.7	(4.2–7.7)	4.3	(3.1–5.9)	10.4	(6.5–16.3)	14.4	(4.2–39.2)	5.8	(3.8–8.7)	11.6	(5.6–22.6)	3.0	(1.8–5.0)
San Diego, CA	3.1	(2.1–4.6)	7.0	(5.2–9.5)	5.3	(4.0–6.9)	5.0	(3.7–6.7)	6.9	(4.1–11.3)	6.0	(2.7–12.8)	7.4	(5.2–10.5)	10.8	(6.1–18.3)	2.1	(1.3–3.2)
San Francisco, CA	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	7.7	(5.9–9.9)	6.1	(5.0–7.5)	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	7.4	(4.1–13.3)	11.1	(7.0–17.2)	7.9	(5.7–10.9)	18.0	(11.2–27.7)	2.4	(1.6–3.5)
Shelby County, TN	8.6	(6.7–10.9)	12.2	(10.4–14.3)	10.8	(9.4–12.3)	8.3	(7.0–9.9)	16.4	(12.1–21.8)	24.2	(13.8–38.8)	10.3	(7.9–13.4)	18.8	(13.3–26.0)	5.1	(3.4–7.7)
Median	*4.7*		*8.5*		*7.1*		*5.4*		*13.0*		*13.4*		*7.8*		*16.6*		*2.9*	
Range	*3.0–8.9*		*5.7–14.5*		*4.9–12.3*		*4.1–10.6*		*6.9–18.1*		*6.0–24.2*		*4.8–11.1*		*10.5–23.6*		*2.1–6.6*	

* Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 24. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**17.2**	**(15.3–19.4)**	**30.0**	**(27.8–32.4)**	**23.6**	**(21.6–25.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	13.5	(11.8–15.3)	28.7	(26.8–30.6)	**20.8**	**(19.2–22.5)**
Black§	29.1	(24.4–34.4)	37.2	(31.3–43.7)	**33.2**	**(28.3–38.4)**
Hispanic	21.1	(17.0–26.0)	29.9	(24.4–36.1)	**25.7**	**(22.1–29.6)**
Grade						
9	22.7	(19.8–26.0)	33.9	(30.0–38.1)	**28.3**	**(25.3–31.5)**
10	18.0	(14.6–22.0)	34.7	(31.6–37.9)	**26.2**	**(24.0–28.6)**
11	15.2	(13.2–17.6)	25.8	(23.3–28.3)	**20.4**	**(18.6–22.3)**
12	11.8	(8.9–15.6)	24.1	(19.8–29.0)	**17.8**	**(14.9–21.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	15.5	(13.5–17.7)	29.9	(27.4–32.5)	**23.2**	**(21.3–25.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	27.6	(23.8–31.6)	28.8	(24.0–34.2)	**27.9**	**(24.6–31.3)**
Not sure	14.8	(10.1–21.3)	24.5	(18.1–32.3)	**19.8**	**(14.7–26.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	20.9	(18.4–23.7)	41.6	(38.8–44.4)	**32.2**	**(30.2–34.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	35.9	(31.5–40.5)	38.5	(30.8–46.9)	**36.6**	**(32.4–40.9)**
No sexual contact	10.2	(8.5–12.2)	16.8	(14.7–19.1)	**13.4**	**(11.9–15.0)**

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 25. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	15.5	(12.6–19.0)	26.2	(22.7–30.1)	21.2	(18.8–23.8)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	12.7	(9.4–17.1)	28.4	(24.8–32.2)	21.1	(18.1–24.6)	19.4	(16.4–22.6)	31.4	(26.4–36.9)	18.4	(7.3–39.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	19.0	(15.5–23.1)	33.1	(29.1–37.3)	26.6	(23.3–30.3)	23.6	(20.5–27.0)	34.5	(26.6–43.4)	25.3	(15.9–37.7)	32.3	(27.0–38.0)	39.1	(29.2–50.0)	11.4	(8.7–14.8)
California	10.2	(7.2–14.4)	23.6	(20.7–26.7)	17.4	(14.5–20.8)	17.2	(14.3–20.5)	19.2	(12.5–28.4)	17.5	(6.4–39.9)	24.5	(19.1–30.9)	24.0	(17.8–31.5)	9.7	(7.8–12.1)
Colorado	12.8	(10.7–15.3)	24.5	(21.0–28.3)	18.8	(16.7–21.0)	17.9	(15.4–20.8)	21.7	(13.4–33.4)	35.9	(26.3–46.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	11.8	(9.6–14.3)	22.5	(18.6–26.9)	17.3	(15.0–19.9)	15.2	(13.4–17.2)	24.7	(19.6–30.5)	24.7	(13.2–41.6)	21.2	(17.8–25.0)	32.2	(26.5–38.5)	9.0	(6.8–11.8)
Delaware	15.2	(12.5–18.3)	24.7	(21.9–27.7)	20.0	(17.9–22.3)	20.1	(18.0–22.4)	19.7	(13.9–27.2)	16.1	(8.5–28.3)	25.0	(21.7–28.6)	30.1	(22.4–39.3)	10.6	(8.7–12.8)
Florida	15.0	(13.4–16.8)	27.0	(25.1–29.0)	21.1	(19.8–22.6)	19.9	(18.4–21.5)	28.3	(24.4–32.5)	24.0	(19.0–29.7)	28.7	(26.3–31.2)	34.9	(29.3–41.1)	11.2	(9.9–12.7)
Hawaii	11.4	(9.9–13.2)	20.8	(18.1–23.7)	16.8	(15.3–18.3)	15.1	(13.8–16.5)	22.5	(18.1–27.6)	22.1	(15.6–30.4)	22.8	(20.6–25.1)	30.0	(24.5–36.1)	8.5	(7.2–9.9)
Idaho	17.3	(14.8–20.3)	27.9	(23.5–32.8)	22.7	(20.4–25.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	15.6	(13.2–18.4)	24.6	(21.2–28.4)	20.3	(18.0–22.8)	18.5	(16.2–21.0)	30.0	(23.0–37.9)	15.5	(10.6–22.1)	25.5	(21.7–29.7)	38.6	(31.2–46.6)	10.5	(8.5–13.0)
Iowa	14.1	(11.0–17.9)	24.5	(19.2–30.6)	19.7	(15.7–24.3)	17.8	(13.1–23.9)	28.8	(20.1–39.5)	23.9	(12.1–41.7)	23.0	(16.4–31.3)	40.3	(31.1–50.2)	10.5	(6.9–15.7)
Kansas	10.8	(8.4–13.9)	21.3	(18.5–24.3)	16.2	(14.0–18.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	14.7	(11.6–18.5)	27.3	(23.0–32.1)	21.4	(18.3–24.9)	20.3	(17.2–23.9)	30.4	(21.6–41.0)	21.1	(12.8–32.9)	30.7	(25.5–36.5)	30.5	(22.6–39.7)	10.3	(8.4–12.7)
Louisiana	24.6	(19.3–30.7)	36.1	(31.0–41.5)	30.6	(26.1–35.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	10.2	(9.1–11.4)	19.7	(18.5–20.9)	15.3	(14.3–16.2)	14.1	(13.3–15.0)	20.8	(17.9–24.0)	22.2	(17.7–27.5)	19.0	(17.8–20.3)	28.1	(23.9–32.7)	7.7	(6.9–8.5)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	12.4	(10.5–14.7)	23.0	(20.3–26.0)	17.8	(16.1–19.6)	17.1	(15.4–19.1)	21.3	(16.2–27.4)	22.7	(15.4–32.2)	23.1	(20.5–26.0)	28.4	(23.4–34.1)	10.7	(8.4–13.6)
Michigan	17.3	(13.7–21.5)	31.2	(27.7–34.9)	24.4	(21.5–27.6)	22.4	(19.4–25.8)	34.5	(28.7–40.8)	32.5	(21.3–46.2)	31.5	(27.2–36.2)	39.5	(31.7–47.9)	13.6	(10.2–18.0)
Missouri	14.4	(10.9–19.0)	24.2	(20.1–28.8)	19.7	(16.4–23.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	14.5	(13.1–16.0)	25.2	(23.1–27.4)	20.1	(18.7–21.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	12.2	(9.0–16.4)	25.5	(21.5–29.9)	19.2	(16.3–22.5)	17.7	(14.7–21.1)	37.2	(26.3–49.6)	14.7	(8.4–24.4)	27.4	(22.0–33.5)	41.3	(27.5–56.7)	11.2	(8.8–14.2)
Nevada	14.8	(12.4–17.6)	23.6	(21.1–26.4)	19.4	(17.6–21.2)	18.1	(15.7–20.8)	23.0	(18.7–27.9)	27.1	(14.2–45.3)	24.9	(21.1–29.2)	33.1	(24.2–43.3)	11.7	(8.9–15.1)
New Hampshire	11.9	(10.9–13.0)	25.7	(24.1–27.3)	19.2	(18.2–20.2)	18.4	(17.4–19.5)	22.7	(20.0–25.6)	23.1	(18.9–27.8)	24.1	(22.6–25.7)	35.5	(31.2–40.0)	11.2	(10.2–12.3)
New Mexico	19.8	(17.9–21.7)	33.1	(30.6–35.6)	26.5	(24.7–28.5)	25.1	(23.3–27.1)	32.4	(28.3–36.8)	29.6	(23.9–36.1)	33.2	(31.1–35.4)	41.7	(36.5–47.1)	16.9	(15.1–18.9)
New York	15.2	(12.9–17.8)	25.4	(22.6–28.5)	20.8	(18.7–23.0)	18.4	(16.7–20.3)	33.7	(26.8–41.3)	22.6	(19.5–26.1)	26.0	(23.3–28.9)	35.7	(27.8–44.5)	12.2	(10.9–13.6)
North Carolina	16.2	(12.9–20.1)	27.7	(24.3–31.4)	22.1	(19.6–24.9)	21.2	(18.7–24.0)	27.6	(21.6–34.4)	20.5	(13.3–30.2)	29.7	(26.8–32.7)	32.6	(26.3–39.7)	11.4	(9.0–14.4)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	17.6	(14.3–21.5)	27.0	(23.2–31.3)	22.5	(19.9–25.4)	21.7	(18.7–25.1)	33.5	(24.3–44.2)	19.2	(11.4–30.6)	29.2	(25.2–33.5)	43.9	(33.2–55.2)	11.4	(8.9–14.6)
Pennsylvania	16.4	(13.1–20.2)	28.9	(26.2–31.8)	22.8	(20.5–25.4)	22.1	(19.7–24.7)	26.6	(21.0–33.2)	19.7	(12.4–29.9)	30.5	(26.6–34.7)	34.5	(28.0–41.7)	12.3	(10.6–14.3)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	17.8	(13.5–23.1)	29.0	(26.1–32.1)	23.9	(20.7–27.4)	22.8	(19.7–26.4)	35.1	(25.1–46.5)	31.0	(17.3–49.2)	31.5	(26.6–36.9)	43.2	(30.4–57.0)	11.5	(8.6–15.1)
Tennessee	15.6	(11.9–20.1)	28.7	(25.5–32.1)	22.4	(19.2–25.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	13.9	(11.8–16.5)	27.0	(23.7–30.5)	20.9	(18.8–23.1)	19.3	(17.7–21.0)	29.2	(19.9–40.7)	21.3	(12.2–34.4)	27.7	(24.9–30.6)	29.9	(20.2–41.9)	11.8	(9.1–15.1)
Utah	13.9	(11.6–16.5)	26.1	(22.2–30.4)	20.1	(17.3–23.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	11.3	(10.7–11.9)	22.2	(21.4–23.0)	17.0	(16.5–17.5)	16.4	(15.9–17.0)	21.5	(19.8–23.4)	17.4	(15.0–20.0)	21.3	(20.5–22.1)	29.6	(27.1–32.2)	9.4	(8.8–10.0)
Virginia	14.3	(11.6–17.6)	24.8	(22.3–27.6)	19.8	(17.5–22.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	10.4	(7.9–13.5)	26.8	(23.3–30.7)	19.3	(16.4–22.5)	18.5	(15.8–21.5)	25.3	(17.5–35.2)	22.6	(11.4–39.8)	24.4	(20.7–28.6)	28.0	(17.3–41.9)	10.0	(7.9–12.6)
Wisconsin	12.8	(9.7–16.7)	26.7	(22.7–31.0)	20.0	(16.9–23.5)	19.4	(16.3–23.0)	19.1	(13.3–26.6)	29.8	(20.3–41.3)	23.0	(19.1–27.5)	32.1	(22.1–44.2)	13.5	(10.4–17.3)
Median	*14.4*		*25.9*		*20.1*		*18.5*		*27.6*		*22.6*		*25.5*		*33.1*		*11.2*	
Range	*10.2–24.6*		*19.7–36.1*		*15.3–30.6*		*14.1–25.1*		*19.1–37.2*		*14.7–35.9*		*19.0–33.2*		*24.0–43.9*		*7.7–16.9*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	31.8	(27.0–37.0)	37.4	(30.5–44.9)	34.9	(30.5–39.6)	33.6	(27.8–40.0)	37.2	(27.0–48.7)	23.3	(11.8–40.9)	41.6	(35.4–48.2)	44.5	(32.1–57.6)	20.4	(13.6–29.4)
Boston, MA	14.9	(12.0–18.3)	22.1	(18.6–26.1)	18.6	(16.2–21.2)	17.6	(15.0–20.4)	25.5	(18.8–33.5)	18.3	(11.5–28.0)	23.3	(19.2–27.9)	29.0	(20.0–40.0)	9.3	(6.7–12.7)
Broward County, FL	15.1	(11.2–20.0)	24.4	(18.4–31.7)	20.0	(15.8–24.9)	20.1	(15.6–25.4)	27.1	(17.5–39.4)	8.5	(3.2–20.6)	27.5	(20.2–36.3)	26.1	(16.4–38.8)	10.4	(7.3–14.6)
Chicago, IL	20.2	(17.1–23.7)	28.9	(23.7–34.6)	24.7	(21.6–28.0)	22.3	(19.0–25.9)	32.8	(26.8–39.5)	27.8	(16.1–43.7)	31.9	(26.7–37.5)	41.7	(33.9–50.0)	11.8	(9.1–15.1)
Cleveland, OH	36.0	(31.6–40.6)	41.5	(37.1–46.1)	39.1	(35.8–42.5)	37.6	(34.1–41.3)	44.9	(37.7–52.4)	39.8	(25.0–56.8)	44.2	(39.2–49.2)	45.7	(36.7–55.0)	24.2	(19.8–29.3)
DeKalb County, GA	15.9	(13.2–18.9)	26.0	(22.8–29.6)	21.0	(18.8–23.5)	19.4	(17.0–22.1)	27.2	(21.1–34.2)	23.9	(15.9–34.3)	28.6	(24.8–32.8)	35.9	(27.7–45.1)	10.4	(8.1–13.2)
Detroit, MI	24.9	(21.8–28.3)	35.9	(31.2–40.8)	30.1	(27.1–33.3)	29.3	(25.9–33.0)	35.6	(27.8–44.2)	14.2	(6.7–27.6)	37.3	(32.5–42.4)	37.4	(29.0–46.7)	20.6	(16.7–25.1)
District of Columbia	29.2	(27.7–30.8)	31.9	(30.3–33.6)	31.0	(29.9–32.1)	29.4	(28.2–30.6)	40.3	(37.2–43.5)	25.4	(20.5–31.1)	34.5	(32.6–36.4)	42.9	(39.3–46.7)	17.4	(15.9–19.1)
Duval County, FL	21.7	(19.3–24.5)	29.9	(27.1–32.9)	26.3	(24.2–28.6)	22.1	(19.9–24.6)	37.4	(32.4–42.6)	29.7	(22.6–38.0)	28.5	(25.4–31.9)	41.2	(35.7–46.9)	13.7	(11.3–16.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	20.1	(18.2–22.2)	30.9	(28.3–33.6)	25.8	(24.0–27.6)	23.8	(21.9–25.8)	38.9	(33.3–45.0)	32.9	(24.8–42.3)	33.9	(30.8–37.2)	42.0	(35.6–48.7)	15.3	(13.4–17.5)
Houston, TX	18.3	(16.3–20.5)	30.3	(27.8–32.9)	24.7	(22.8–26.7)	22.9	(20.8–25.2)	30.0	(25.2–35.3)	31.2	(23.5–40.1)	34.2	(31.4–37.1)	33.1	(27.2–39.6)	13.5	(11.6–15.6)
Los Angeles, CA	13.0	(9.6–17.3)	18.2	(15.3–21.4)	15.7	(13.1–18.7)	15.3	(12.5–18.7)	21.6	(13.4–32.8)	14.1	(6.6–27.4)	22.2	(18.5–26.4)	26.6	(12.2–48.6)	9.3	(6.5–13.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	14.5	(12.3–17.1)	24.3	(21.8–27.0)	19.6	(18.0–21.4)	18.4	(16.4–20.5)	26.3	(20.8–32.7)	28.5	(19.2–40.1)	25.0	(22.4–27.8)	30.9	(24.8–37.7)	11.6	(9.3–14.4)
New York City, NY	18.2	(16.2–20.5)	29.6	(27.2–32.2)	24.4	(22.5–26.4)	23.0	(21.1–25.0)	33.7	(29.4–38.4)	25.7	(22.5–29.3)	34.4	(31.4–37.5)	39.1	(33.7–44.7)	14.0	(12.4–15.8)
Oakland, CA	16.8	(13.9–20.1)	24.1	(20.8–27.8)	20.9	(18.5–23.4)	20.5	(18.1–23.1)	23.5	(18.0–30.0)	20.8	(11.8–34.0)	28.9	(25.2–33.0)	28.2	(19.5–38.8)	12.4	(9.7–15.7)
Orange County, FL	17.0	(13.8–20.8)	28.4	(24.2–33.0)	23.1	(20.1–26.4)	21.1	(17.9–24.7)	27.8	(20.2–36.9)	29.4	(18.6–43.1)	31.4	(26.6–36.7)	30.7	(23.5–39.0)	12.3	(10.0–15.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	13.5	(11.5–15.8)	25.4	(22.1–29.0)	19.5	(17.4–21.9)	17.9	(15.7–20.4)	27.2	(21.1–34.3)	27.3	(18.7–38.0)	26.7	(23.2–30.6)	33.1	(25.5–41.7)	10.0	(7.9–12.5)
Philadelphia, PA	25.6	(20.1–32.0)	37.2	(30.5–44.4)	31.5	(26.6–36.8)	29.6	(24.2–35.6)	41.7	(34.4–49.3)	19.9	(11.6–31.8)	41.2	(34.3–48.4)	49.6	(40.5–58.6)	15.3	(11.4–20.2)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	10.6	(8.7–12.8)	19.8	(17.0–23.0)	15.4	(13.5–17.6)	14.4	(12.4–16.7)	22.1	(16.1–29.5)	17.7	(11.8–25.9)	27.2	(22.9–32.1)	37.2	(29.5–45.6)	7.1	(5.5–9.1)
Shelby County, TN	28.0	(24.4–31.9)	37.0	(32.4–42.0)	32.6	(29.4–36.1)	29.9	(26.7–33.4)	43.6	(34.6–53.1)	39.2	(26.0–54.2)	37.6	(33.4–42.0)	47.5	(38.1–57.1)	19.8	(15.6–24.7)
Median	*18.2*		*29.2*		*24.5*		*22.2*		*31.4*		*25.6*		*31.7*		*37.3*		*12.9*	
Range	*10.6–36.0*		*18.2–41.5*		*15.4–39.1*		*14.4–37.6*		*21.6–44.9*		*8.5–39.8*		*22.2–44.2*		*26.1–49.6*		*7.1–24.2*	

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 26. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**5.6**	**(4.6–6.8)**	**11.6**	**(10.4–12.9)**	**8.5**	**(7.5–9.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	3.1	(2.2–4.4)	10.1	(8.6–11.7)	**6.5**	**(5.3–7.9)**
Black§	13.7	(10.2–18.3)	16.9	(13.7–20.7)	**15.3**	**(12.6–18.5)**
Hispanic	7.0	(5.0–9.9)	11.6	(9.4–14.1)	**9.4**	**(7.7–11.4)**
Grade						
9	7.7	(5.5–10.6)	16.9	(14.3–19.9)	**12.3**	**(10.3–14.6)**
10	5.8	(4.4–7.6)	13.5	(11.4–15.9)	**9.6**	**(8.2–11.2)**
11	4.5	(3.1–6.4)	7.5	(6.2–9.2)	**6.0**	**(4.8–7.5)**
12	3.6	(2.3–5.4)	6.5	(4.8–8.7)	**5.0**	**(3.9–6.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	4.9	(3.8–6.2)	11.3	(10.0–12.7)	**8.3**	**(7.2–9.5)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	8.9	(6.6–11.9)	11.4	(8.6–14.9)	**9.6**	**(7.4–12.2)**
Not sure	7.3	(4.1–12.7)	16.4	(11.0–23.8)	**11.8**	**(8.0–17.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	7.3	(5.7–9.4)	16.2	(14.2–18.5)	**12.2**	**(10.7–13.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	10.3	(7.3–14.3)	19.6	(12.2–29.8)	**12.7**	**(9.7–16.5)**
No sexual contact	2.7	(1.8–4.1)	5.5	(4.3–7.0)	**4.0**	**(3.1–5.2)**

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 27. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	3.7	(2.3–5.8)	9.5	(7.5–11.8)	6.8	(5.6–8.3)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	4.4	(2.5–7.7)	7.9	(6.2–10.2)	6.2	(4.6–8.2)	5.0	(3.8–6.6)	10.6	(6.5–16.8)	13.1	(4.2–34.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	4.1	(2.6–6.6)	13.0	(10.2–16.6)	8.8	(7.3–10.5)	6.5	(5.1–8.2)	17.9	(12.7–24.8)	10.4	(3.9–25.3)	10.3	(7.5–14.0)	11.4	(6.2–20.1)	3.7	(2.5–5.3)
California	1.9	(1.0–3.7)	9.4	(6.5–13.3)	5.7	(3.8–8.5)	5.5	(3.7–8.1)	4.7	(1.9–11.3)	12.7	(3.7–35.6)	9.7	(6.6–14.2)	2.9	(0.7–11.2)	2.3	(1.1–4.9)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	6.4	(4.6–8.9)	10.4	(8.4–12.7)	8.4	(6.9–10.2)	8.2	(6.6–10.1)	7.3	(4.4–12.0)	11.3	(4.4–26.3)	9.8	(7.5–12.9)	18.3	(12.3–26.3)	4.6	(3.2–6.6)
Florida	5.5	(4.4–6.7)	10.2	(8.9–11.7)	7.9	(7.0–8.9)	6.8	(5.9–7.8)	12.4	(9.8–15.7)	14.2	(10.1–19.6)	9.5	(8.2–11.0)	15.4	(11.8–19.8)	4.2	(3.3–5.3)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	4.8	(3.5–6.6)	10.8	(8.1–14.2)	7.8	(6.3–9.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	5.1	(4.1–6.5)	9.1	(7.2–11.5)	7.3	(6.2–8.6)	6.4	(5.2–7.9)	10.9	(7.4–15.9)	4.3	(2.1–8.6)	9.1	(7.1–11.5)	15.0	(8.7–24.5)	3.0	(2.2–4.2)
Iowa	5.0	(2.5–9.6)	9.2	(6.0–14.0)	7.4	(4.6–11.6)	6.7	(3.8–11.4)	6.6	(2.7–15.4)	17.6	(8.7–32.3)	8.0	(3.6–17.1)	13.0	(7.1–22.6)	3.8	(1.9–7.4)
Kansas	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	6.9	(5.0–9.6)	4.6	(3.4–6.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	4.7	(3.5–6.2)	10.3	(7.9–13.3)	7.7	(6.1–9.5)	6.9	(5.4–8.8)	12.4	(8.0–18.6)	9.7	(6.3–14.7)	10.5	(8.0–13.5)	10.3	(5.6–18.2)	2.9	(1.7–5.1)
Louisiana	9.5	(5.6–15.6)	14.7	(10.8–19.8)	12.3	(8.6–17.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	2.4	(1.9–3.0)	7.7	(6.7–8.8)	5.2	(4.6–5.9)	4.7	(4.2–5.4)	6.7	(5.2–8.4)	8.4	(6.1–11.5)	6.5	(5.7–7.4)	10.7	(8.7–13.2)	2.0	(1.6–2.6)
Maryland	8.7	(8.1–9.4)	14.7	(14.1–15.4)	12.2	(11.7–12.8)	9.7	(9.2–10.2)	19.1	(17.6–20.6)	15.6	(13.7–17.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3.6	(2.5–5.1)	8.0	(6.6–9.8)	5.8	(4.8–7.0)	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	6.8	(4.2–10.9)	10.3	(5.8–17.4)	7.0	(5.2–9.3)	10.8	(7.1–16.1)	3.6	(2.5–5.2)
Michigan	4.9	(3.4–6.9)	10.8	(8.8–13.2)	7.9	(6.4–9.8)	6.7	(5.5–8.3)	11.0	(6.3–18.7)	15.7	(8.8–26.5)	9.7	(7.6–12.2)	17.9	(11.2–27.4)	3.9	(2.7–5.7)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.8	(3.1–4.7)	8.5	(7.3–9.9)	6.3	(5.5–7.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	3.0	(1.7–5.2)	8.8	(6.8–11.4)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	5.5	(4.0–7.6)	12.0	(7.0–19.7)	4.0	(1.2–12.0)	8.9	(6.3–12.4)	17.6	(10.9–27.1)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)
Nevada	4.5	(3.0–6.8)	7.0	(4.9–10.0)	5.9	(4.4–7.8)	5.2	(3.9–7.0)	7.3	(4.0–13.1)	12.3	(4.7–28.2)	7.4	(5.2–10.4)	11.2	(5.8–20.6)	3.3	(2.0–5.3)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	6.6	(5.7–7.7)	12.3	(10.5–14.4)	9.5	(8.4–10.8)	8.4	(7.2–9.8)	13.7	(10.7–17.3)	13.2	(10.0–17.3)	10.9	(9.3–12.8)	20.6	(17.3–24.5)	5.3	(4.2–6.7)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	5.2	(4.0–6.6)	9.8	(7.7–12.3)	7.6	(6.6–8.7)	7.3	(6.0–8.8)	10.2	(7.0–14.8)	3.7	(1.5–8.8)	10.0	(7.8–12.7)	12.6	(8.4–18.6)	3.5	(2.2–5.6)
North Dakota	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	10.6	(8.6–13.0)	7.2	(5.8–8.8)	6.1	(4.9–7.6)	14.2	(9.1–21.4)	12.0	(6.7–20.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	5.2	(3.2–8.3)	8.4	(6.3–11.2)	6.8	(5.0–9.3)	6.6	(4.7–9.1)	10.5	(5.5–19.3)	6.2	(2.0–17.7)	8.9	(6.4–12.2)	14.5	(7.1–27.3)	3.1	(1.8–5.2)
Pennsylvania	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	8.8	(7.0–11.1)	7.4	(6.0–8.9)	6.6	(5.2–8.3)	11.5	(8.0–16.4)	7.8	(3.8–15.3)	9.8	(7.6–12.6)	13.5	(8.8–20.3)	3.0	(2.0–4.6)
Rhode Island	7.6	(4.5–12.6)	12.7	(9.6–16.6)	10.5	(7.4–14.7)	9.0	(6.1–13.1)	14.3	(8.9–22.2)	20.2	(12.7–30.7)	14.2	(10.0–19.8)	15.0	(7.7–27.1)	4.2	(1.9–9.0)
South Carolina	5.7	(3.6–9.0)	10.7	(8.1–14.0)	8.6	(6.9–10.9)	8.0	(5.9–10.8)	13.2	(8.8–19.4)	12.5	(4.6–29.5)	11.3	(8.4–15.0)	16.0	(9.3–26.2)	3.1	(1.4–6.8)
Tennessee	4.5	(2.7–7.5)	9.8	(7.7–12.5)	7.3	(5.6–9.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	2.9	(2.1–4.0)	10.3	(7.8–13.5)	6.8	(5.4–8.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	3.5	(3.1–3.9)	9.2	(8.7–9.8)	6.5	(6.2–6.9)	6.0	(5.7–6.4)	9.0	(7.8–10.3)	9.9	(8.1–12.0)	8.1	(7.6–8.7)	14.2	(12.3–16.2)	3.0	(2.6–3.3)
Virginia	4.3	(3.1–5.8)	8.5	(6.8–10.6)	6.5	(5.3–8.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	8.6	(7.2–10.4)	6.2	(5.0–7.7)	5.7	(4.7–6.8)	8.9	(4.8–15.9)	15.2	(6.2–32.4)	7.1	(5.5–9.2)	12.1	(6.2–22.2)	3.2	(1.9–5.3)
Wisconsin	3.7	(2.6–5.3)	10.3	(8.1–13.0)	7.3	(5.7–9.3)	6.5	(4.9–8.6)	8.5	(5.8–12.4)	13.9	(7.5–24.2)	8.0	(5.9–10.9)	16.0	(10.4–23.8)	3.6	(2.3–5.7)
Median	*4.5*		*9.6*		*7.3*		*6.6*		*10.8*		*12.1*		*9.5*		*14.2*		*3.3*	
Range	*1.9–9.5*		*6.9–14.7*		*4.6–12.3*		*4.7–9.7*		*4.7–19.1*		*3.7–20.2*		*6.5–14.2*		*2.9–20.6*		*2.0–5.3*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	16.5	(13.1–20.6)	19.7	(14.3–26.3)	17.9	(14.4–22.1)	16.4	(11.8–22.4)	24.0	(17.3–32.3)	14.1	(6.3–28.4)	19.7	(14.1–26.9)	31.6	(19.8–46.4)	9.5	(5.2–16.9)
Boston, MA	6.7	(4.9–9.1)	7.6	(5.6–10.3)	7.2	(5.8–8.9)	6.1	(4.8–7.6)	13.3	(8.2–20.8)	13.5	(7.5–23.1)	7.9	(5.7–10.9)	15.2	(8.8–24.9)	3.7	(2.0–6.7)
Broward County, FL	4.5	(2.9–6.8)	10.0	(6.6–14.9)	7.5	(5.4–10.3)	7.1	(4.9–10.3)	11.5	(5.9–21.1)	4.7	(1.2–16.3)	11.4	(7.7–16.7)	6.9	(2.4–18.2)	2.7	(1.5–5.0)
Chicago, IL	9.0	(6.8–11.7)	10.7	(7.4–15.3)	10.0	(7.6–12.9)	8.6	(6.3–11.6)	16.6	(11.7–22.9)	9.1	(3.5–21.9)	12.4	(8.4–17.9)	21.3	(15.7–28.2)	4.0	(2.7–6.0)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	11.4	(8.9–14.6)	17.3	(13.3–22.2)	14.3	(11.7–17.3)	13.5	(10.9–16.8)	17.7	(11.7–25.9)	5.2	(1.4–17.7)	17.1	(12.8–22.6)	20.4	(12.9–30.8)	8.2	(5.6–11.7)
District of Columbia	15.0	(13.8–16.2)	15.2	(14.0–16.6)	15.5	(14.6–16.4)	14.3	(13.3–15.3)	21.2	(18.6–24.0)	16.1	(11.9–21.5)	16.7	(15.2–18.2)	21.7	(18.6–25.2)	8.7	(7.5–10.0)
Duval County, FL	8.2	(6.6–10.2)	13.9	(11.9–16.0)	11.5	(10.0–13.1)	9.0	(7.6–10.7)	16.1	(12.3–20.8)	14.2	(9.3–21.1)	12.3	(10.0–15.0)	16.4	(12.9–20.7)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	8.1	(6.8–9.7)	10.9	(9.1–12.9)	9.6	(8.4–10.8)	8.5	(7.4–9.8)	15.0	(10.9–20.3)	14.0	(8.3–22.6)	12.2	(10.3–14.4)	14.7	(10.5–20.0)	5.3	(4.1–6.8)
Houston, TX	6.1	(5.1–7.2)	11.1	(9.3–13.2)	8.9	(7.7–10.1)	7.8	(6.6–9.1)	12.9	(9.5–17.3)	13.1	(7.3–22.5)	12.5	(10.3–15.0)	10.6	(6.3–17.4)	4.1	(3.1–5.4)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.2	(3.8–7.0)	8.9	(7.3–10.8)	7.2	(6.3–8.3)	6.1	(4.9–7.6)	12.7	(8.7–18.1)	15.2	(8.0–27.2)	8.7	(7.0–10.6)	12.6	(8.4–18.6)	4.2	(2.9–5.9)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	7.0	(5.3–9.2)	9.7	(7.6–12.3)	8.5	(7.0–10.3)	8.5	(6.9–10.4)	10.4	(6.5–16.1)	5.3	(1.5–16.9)	10.5	(7.8–13.9)	11.4	(6.6–19.1)	5.2	(3.6–7.5)
Orange County, FL	6.8	(4.9–9.5)	9.3	(7.2–12.1)	8.5	(6.7–10.7)	7.1	(5.4–9.4)	13.2	(7.9–21.1)	10.9	(4.4–24.6)	10.3	(7.5–14.0)	13.1	(7.4–22.1)	3.6	(2.3–5.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	4.4	(3.3–5.9)	7.7	(6.0–9.8)	6.2	(5.2–7.3)	4.9	(3.9–6.0)	11.9	(8.4–16.8)	9.3	(5.2–16.3)	6.9	(5.2–9.1)	14.0	(9.4–20.4)	3.0	(2.0–4.3)
Philadelphia, PA	12.2	(8.6–17.0)	14.7	(10.1–21.0)	13.6	(10.2–17.8)	12.1	(8.9–16.3)	21.9	(16.3–28.7)	8.1	(3.4–18.4)	17.9	(12.6–24.9)	22.9	(17.3–29.7)	6.5	(4.5–9.3)
San Diego, CA	6.2	(4.6–8.4)	12.4	(10.4–14.8)	9.5	(7.9–11.4)	9.5	(7.9–11.4)	8.3	(5.2–13.0)	11.1	(5.1–22.8)	12.2	(9.8–15.2)	15.3	(9.7–23.5)	5.0	(3.7–6.8)
San Francisco, CA	3.7	(2.6–5.4)	8.4	(6.6–10.6)	6.4	(5.2–7.8)	5.7	(4.4–7.2)	7.6	(4.3–12.9)	9.9	(5.9–16.1)	8.6	(5.8–12.7)	18.6	(11.6–28.5)	2.5	(1.5–3.9)
Shelby County, TN	11.8	(9.2–15.1)	16.4	(13.3–20.2)	14.3	(11.9–16.9)	12.1	(9.6–15.3)	21.7	(14.9–30.6)	17.8	(9.0–32.2)	15.0	(11.6–19.2)	19.8	(13.6–27.9)	7.1	(4.8–10.3)
Median	*7.0*		*10.9*		*9.5*		*8.5*		*13.3*		*11.1*		*12.2*		*15.3*		*4.6*	
Range	*3.7–16.5*		*7.6–19.7*		*6.2–17.9*		*4.9–16.4*		*7.6–24.0*		*4.7–17.8*		*6.9–19.7*		*6.9–31.6*		*2.5–9.5*	

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 28. Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**19.7**	**(17.4–22.3)**	**9.9**	**(9.2–10.7)**	**14.9**	**(13.7–16.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	23.0	(19.4–27.0)	11.2	(10.0–12.6)	**17.3**	**(15.6–19.2)**
Black§	13.3	(10.5–16.7)	8.4	(6.3–10.9)	**10.9**	**(9.0–13.1)**
Hispanic	17.2	(15.4–19.1)	7.6	(6.1–9.5)	**12.3**	**(11.5–13.1)**
Grade						
9	22.3	(19.5–25.4)	10.9	(9.4–12.7)	**16.7**	**(15.4–18.1)**
10	19.7	(16.6–23.1)	9.7	(8.0–11.6)	**14.8**	**(13.3–16.4)**
11	19.9	(16.1–24.3)	8.2	(6.6–10.2)	**14.2**	**(12.0–16.9)**
12	16.4	(13.8–19.5)	10.4	(8.3–13.1)	**13.5**	**(11.4–15.9)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	18.6	(16.9–20.5)	8.8	(7.9–9.8)	**13.3**	**(12.4–14.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	28.5	(24.4–33.1)	22.3	(16.5–29.4)	**27.1**	**(23.1–31.4)**
Not sure	23.3	(16.9–31.4)	18.2	(13.1–24.8)	**22.0**	**(16.9–28.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	26.6	(23.6–29.7)	10.5	(8.9–12.5)	**17.7**	**(16.1–19.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	32.0	(26.4–38.2)	29.7	(20.6–40.6)	**31.4**	**(26.3–36.9)**
No sexual contact	13.3	(11.9–14.8)	7.4	(6.2–8.9)	**10.5**	**(9.5–11.5)**

* Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 29. Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied,* — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	25.2	(21.4–29.5)	14.6	(11.5–18.5)	19.8	(17.2–22.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	19.2	(15.8–23.1)	10.7	(8.3–13.8)	15.2	(12.7–18.1)	12.7	(10.6–15.1)	32.3	(22.7–43.8)	21.1	(13.6–31.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	23.6	(20.4–27.2)	15.5	(12.8–18.7)	19.7	(17.6–22.0)	16.9	(14.9–19.2)	34.8	(28.2–42.1)	21.7	(10.3–40.0)	22.5	(18.6–27.0)	33.4	(23.2–45.5)	8.2	(6.1–10.9)
California	17.3	(14.8–20.0)	9.7	(7.2–13.0)	13.6	(11.7–15.8)	12.8	(10.8–15.1)	23.5	(16.3–32.7)	4.0	(1.0–15.1)	17.5	(13.9–21.7)	22.2	(15.9–30.1)	9.6	(7.3–12.5)
Colorado	18.7	(15.9–21.9)	10.4	(8.0–13.5)	14.5	(12.8–16.5)	12.8	(11.0–14.8)	28.0	(17.5–41.5)	20.9	(11.3–35.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	20.9	(17.7–24.4)	11.0	(9.1–13.2)	15.8	(13.8–18.0)	14.2	(12.5–16.2)	26.9	(19.1–36.5)	20.4	(10.7–35.5)	15.5	(12.1–19.6)	35.8	(28.7–43.6)	12.3	(10.0–15.0)
Delaware	12.4	(10.2–14.9)	7.6	(6.0–9.6)	10.1	(8.6–11.9)	9.0	(7.5–10.7)	18.7	(13.3–25.7)	8.5	(4.1–16.7)	11.6	(9.1–14.7)	22.6	(15.7–31.6)	6.3	(4.9–8.1)
Florida	15.2	(13.9–16.7)	7.9	(6.9–9.0)	11.5	(10.6–12.5)	9.4	(8.4–10.5)	25.4	(21.6–29.6)	21.7	(17.8–26.1)	13.0	(11.8–14.4)	31.0	(26.0–36.4)	6.9	(6.0–7.9)
Hawaii	16.6	(15.2–18.1)	12.2	(10.9–13.6)	14.6	(13.6–15.5)	13.5	(12.5–14.6)	23.5	(18.6–29.4)	14.3	(10.0–20.0)	17.5	(15.5–19.7)	30.2	(24.8–36.2)	10.6	(9.3–12.0)
Idaho	28.5	(24.9–32.3)	12.4	(10.5–14.6)	20.3	(18.0–22.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	22.3	(19.2–25.7)	12.1	(9.2–15.6)	17.3	(15.4–19.5)	15.1	(13.3–17.0)	31.9	(28.0–36.0)	20.4	(14.4–28.0)	18.8	(15.7–22.4)	33.9	(25.9–42.9)	11.7	(9.8–13.9)
Iowa	22.0	(16.9–28.2)	13.8	(9.5–19.6)	18.0	(14.7–21.8)	15.8	(12.0–20.6)	28.5	(19.6–39.5)	34.9	(18.9–55.2)	21.2	(16.3–27.3)	33.5	(21.1–48.7)	10.2	(7.6–13.6)
Kansas	21.0	(18.6–23.7)	10.6	(8.7–13.0)	15.8	(14.2–17.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	25.1	(21.5–29.1)	11.8	(9.6–14.5)	18.2	(16.0–20.7)	16.2	(14.0–18.6)	32.8	(24.8–42.1)	26.7	(14.7–43.4)	22.6	(20.1–25.3)	32.0	(23.8–41.6)	12.2	(9.4–15.6)
Louisiana	26.8	(22.4–31.8)	15.1	(11.5–19.5)	21.2	(17.9–25.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	24.1	(22.7–25.6)	11.6	(10.5–12.8)	17.8	(16.7–18.9)	15.6	(14.5–16.8)	32.9	(30.0–35.9)	22.4	(18.7–26.7)	20.2	(18.9–21.5)	35.9	(32.1–39.8)	11.2	(10.2–12.4)
Maryland	17.0	(16.4–17.6)	11.1	(10.6–11.5)	14.1	(13.8–14.5)	12.2	(11.8–12.6)	25.8	(24.4–27.2)	17.4	(15.6–19.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	18.2	(16.2–20.5)	9.0	(7.4–11.0)	13.6	(12.1–15.2)	12.2	(10.6–14.0)	21.4	(16.2–27.7)	24.8	(16.3–35.9)	15.5	(12.9–18.5)	28.0	(20.7–36.7)	9.3	(7.7–11.2)
Michigan	26.6	(23.8–29.7)	12.9	(10.4–15.8)	19.6	(17.2–22.3)	17.9	(15.4–20.7)	30.9	(23.6–39.2)	27.0	(16.0–41.7)	23.6	(18.7–29.3)	31.5	(23.2–41.2)	13.6	(11.3–16.3)
Missouri	23.8	(19.7–28.5)	14.8	(12.5–17.4)	19.4	(16.8–22.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	24.9	(22.9–27.0)	10.8	(9.4–12.4)	17.6	(16.3–19.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	23.2	(19.0–27.9)	11.5	(8.6–15.1)	17.5	(14.8–20.7)	15.8	(13.0–19.0)	34.1	(24.8–44.7)	28.6	(17.8–42.5)	25.4	(20.6–30.9)	31.7	(20.3–45.8)	9.4	(6.9–12.5)
Nevada	17.5	(15.9–19.2)	8.6	(6.4–11.5)	13.0	(11.2–15.0)	10.2	(8.3–12.5)	27.6	(21.2–35.0)	20.5	(11.7–33.4)	13.8	(11.5–16.6)	24.9	(17.9–33.6)	9.9	(7.6–12.8)
New Hampshire	26.2	(24.8–27.7)	12.1	(11.0–13.2)	19.0	(18.2–20.0)	17.1	(16.1–18.1)	34.0	(30.6–37.5)	20.9	(17.1–25.2)	22.4	(21.0–23.8)	44.1	(39.8–48.6)	11.9	(10.8–13.0)
New Mexico	18.5	(16.6–20.5)	9.5	(8.3–10.9)	14.0	(12.9–15.2)	12.0	(10.8–13.2)	27.6	(23.7–31.8)	20.1	(15.7–25.2)	15.4	(13.0–18.1)	30.8	(26.8–35.2)	9.2	(8.0–10.5)
New York	21.2	(18.6–24.0)	14.0	(12.4–15.7)	17.6	(16.3–19.1)	15.2	(13.8–16.6)	31.9	(24.1–40.9)	21.8	(18.3–25.8)	21.4	(18.4–24.7)	31.8	(23.7–41.0)	11.9	(10.3–13.6)
North Carolina	18.4	(15.7–21.4)	9.6	(7.7–11.8)	13.9	(11.8–16.2)	12.1	(10.1–14.5)	26.6	(21.9–32.0)	21.4	(12.8–33.7)	14.7	(11.6–18.4)	24.6	(17.9–32.9)	10.8	(9.1–12.8)
North Dakota	27.4	(24.7–30.2)	10.7	(8.5–13.2)	18.8	(17.1–20.7)	17.3	(15.4–19.2)	35.6	(27.9–44.1)	17.7	(10.8–27.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	27.2	(23.7–31.1)	5.6	(3.8–8.1)	16.1	(13.7–18.8)	13.9	(11.8–16.4)	40.4	(30.9–50.7)	11.4	(6.0–20.7)	18.4	(15.2–22.2)	46.3	(33.4–59.7)	8.8	(6.9–11.2)
Pennsylvania	23.5	(20.9–26.4)	11.3	(9.5–13.3)	17.3	(15.6–19.1)	15.8	(14.3–17.5)	32.1	(25.0–40.2)	18.3	(12.4–26.2)	20.9	(18.5–23.5)	31.2	(24.4–39.0)	11.7	(9.6–14.3)
Rhode Island	17.3	(13.0–22.6)	10.5	(8.0–13.7)	14.2	(11.2–17.9)	11.9	(9.1–15.4)	30.8	(19.9–44.4)	18.4	(10.1–31.3)	17.0	(13.8–20.8)	27.4	(19.1–37.8)	8.4	(5.2–13.2)
South Carolina	18.3	(15.3–21.7)	8.9	(6.6–11.7)	13.6	(11.7–15.9)	12.7	(10.4–15.3)	21.5	(13.9–31.8)	7.4	(1.9–24.5)	16.0	(12.6–20.1)	23.6	(15.4–34.2)	8.8	(6.3–12.1)
Tennessee	21.2	(17.3–25.8)	9.8	(7.7–12.4)	15.6	(13.3–18.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	20.0	(16.6–23.9)	9.1	(7.2–11.5)	14.7	(12.6–17.1)	13.2	(11.0–15.8)	26.1	(21.2–31.7)	20.0	(12.3–30.9)	16.7	(13.7–20.1)	29.5	(22.6–37.5)	10.3	(8.0–13.3)
Utah	23.6	(19.4–28.4)	12.4	(9.9–15.4)	18.0	(15.0–21.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	22.2	(21.4–23.0)	9.7	(9.1–10.2)	15.9	(15.4–16.4)	14.0	(13.5–14.6)	29.6	(27.6–31.6)	19.4	(17.0–22.2)	17.7	(17.0–18.5)	37.3	(34.6–40.0)	10.3	(9.6–10.9)
Virginia	16.3	(14.2–18.7)	8.9	(7.4–10.7)	12.6	(11.2–14.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	25.3	(21.1–30.0)	12.9	(10.0–16.5)	19.3	(16.3–22.7)	17.6	(14.4–21.3)	33.7	(26.3–42.0)	32.7	(17.8–52.1)	20.8	(16.2–26.2)	34.4	(22.7–48.5)	13.3	(10.1–17.2)
Wisconsin	24.9	(22.1–28.0)	11.9	(9.1–15.3)	18.3	(16.2–20.7)	16.4	(14.4–18.5)	30.8	(23.6–39.1)	28.3	(17.0–43.3)	20.6	(18.1–23.3)	41.8	(33.3–50.9)	13.3	(9.5–18.1)
Median	*22.0*		*11.0*		*16.1*		*14.0*		*30.2*		*20.7*		*18.1*		*31.6*		*10.3*	
Range	*12.4–28.5*		*5.6–15.5*		*10.1–21.2*		*9.0–17.9*		*18.7–40.4*		*4.0–34.9*		*11.6–25.4*		*22.2–46.3*		*6.3–13.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	14.0	(10.0–19.4)	8.3	(5.6–12.0)	11.4	(8.6–15.0)	9.3	(6.4–13.5)	19.4	(11.7–30.4)	24.5	(9.2–50.8)	12.6	(8.3–18.6)	13.8	(7.7–23.4)	9.2	(4.5–17.6)
Boston, MA	10.3	(8.2–12.8)	8.2	(6.2–10.7)	9.2	(7.8–10.9)	7.8	(6.4–9.4)	16.8	(10.3–26.1)	15.3	(7.4–29.0)	7.5	(5.7–9.9)	26.7	(20.0–34.6)	5.6	(4.1–7.6)
Broward County, FL	20.0	(14.6–26.7)	7.1	(4.5–11.1)	13.6	(10.4–17.5)	12.2	(8.8–16.7)	29.7	(19.2–42.9)	8.5	(2.4–26.3)	15.6	(10.5–22.5)	33.6	(23.1–46.1)	7.9	(4.5–13.5)
Chicago, IL	13.2	(9.8–17.6)	10.5	(8.6–12.8)	12.1	(9.7–15.0)	9.7	(7.6–12.3)	21.4	(15.1–29.3)	23.2	(16.3–32.0)	11.6	(8.5–15.8)	25.8	(16.8–37.5)	8.2	(6.2–10.7)
Cleveland, OH	14.8	(11.9–18.3)	9.9	(7.6–12.8)	12.2	(10.3–14.5)	10.2	(8.3–12.6)	23.4	(16.9–31.4)	19.4	(10.7–32.5)	11.9	(9.4–14.8)	19.5	(12.9–28.4)	9.1	(6.0–13.6)
DeKalb County, GA	9.2	(7.4–11.3)	8.8	(6.6–11.5)	9.0	(7.5–10.7)	7.1	(5.8–8.6)	17.3	(12.2–24.0)	18.5	(10.9–29.8)	7.9	(5.8–10.6)	22.7	(15.0–32.8)	5.6	(4.1–7.5)
Detroit, MI	13.7	(10.9–17.1)	9.5	(7.2–12.3)	11.7	(9.7–14.1)	9.7	(7.9–11.8)	23.1	(16.9–30.7)	14.4	(7.3–26.6)	10.6	(7.9–14.1)	24.0	(17.3–32.2)	7.8	(5.8–10.5)
District of Columbia	9.8	(8.9–10.8)	7.4	(6.5–8.3)	8.9	(8.2–9.6)	7.4	(6.8–8.1)	14.0	(11.9–16.4)	16.6	(13.0–21.0)	7.6	(6.6–8.6)	14.9	(12.4–17.7)	5.3	(4.5–6.3)
Duval County, FL	19.6	(17.3–22.1)	11.6	(9.8–13.6)	16.0	(14.6–17.6)	11.6	(10.2–13.3)	30.0	(25.9–34.5)	32.2	(25.0–40.5)	13.4	(11.2–16.0)	32.7	(28.0–37.9)	10.9	(9.0–13.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	13.0	(11.4–14.8)	7.1	(5.9–8.6)	10.1	(9.1–11.3)	8.7	(7.6–9.8)	21.6	(17.2–26.8)	15.4	(9.7–23.7)	11.6	(9.9–13.4)	19.5	(14.2–26.2)	6.8	(5.6–8.2)
Houston, TX	13.3	(11.6–15.3)	8.6	(7.1–10.3)	11.2	(10.1–12.3)	8.7	(7.7–9.8)	23.8	(19.6–28.6)	18.4	(12.9–25.5)	10.0	(8.3–12.0)	20.9	(16.1–26.7)	8.2	(6.8–9.7)
Los Angeles, CA	13.9	(10.6–18.0)	7.9	(5.3–11.6)	10.8	(8.6–13.4)	9.3	(7.1–12.2)	26.6	(17.8–37.9)	13.6	(6.1–27.6)	12.3	(8.9–16.8)	31.3	(19.2–46.6)	7.5	(5.6–10.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	14.9	(12.6–17.5)	8.4	(6.7–10.4)	11.8	(10.4–13.4)	10.1	(8.8–11.7)	22.3	(17.8–27.6)	20.0	(11.4–32.7)	11.6	(9.8–13.6)	21.3	(15.9–27.9)	9.0	(6.8–11.7)
New York City, NY	14.7	(13.1–16.6)	11.6	(10.3–13.0)	13.3	(12.3–14.3)	11.1	(10.1–12.1)	25.2	(22.4–28.3)	16.8	(14.6–19.2)	13.5	(12.0–15.1)	23.6	(20.7–26.8)	10.3	(9.3–11.3)
Oakland, CA	10.5	(8.8–12.7)	6.8	(5.3–8.7)	8.8	(7.6–10.3)	7.3	(6.1–8.8)	18.9	(13.7–25.4)	12.2	(6.5–21.8)	9.1	(6.9–12.0)	23.2	(17.6–30.0)	5.9	(4.5–7.7)
Orange County, FL	15.0	(12.1–18.3)	10.4	(7.9–13.5)	12.7	(10.7–15.1)	11.1	(8.9–13.7)	21.5	(15.7–28.8)	17.6	(9.7–29.8)	13.5	(10.4–17.4)	18.2	(12.3–26.2)	10.3	(7.5–13.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	14.4	(12.4–16.7)	8.6	(6.8–10.9)	11.7	(10.4–13.1)	9.3	(7.9–11.0)	23.7	(17.9–30.5)	18.9	(11.7–29.0)	11.5	(9.6–13.8)	30.3	(23.6–38.0)	6.5	(4.8–8.7)
Philadelphia, PA	13.0	(10.7–15.7)	7.6	(5.4–10.5)	10.3	(8.4–12.5)	8.9	(6.7–11.7)	21.1	(13.5–31.4)	18.5	(6.2–44.0)	9.8	(6.8–13.8)	24.0	(17.5–32.0)	7.8	(5.4–11.2)
San Diego, CA	16.1	(13.8–18.6)	9.2	(7.2–11.7)	12.6	(10.9–14.5)	11.6	(10.0–13.4)	22.9	(17.9–28.9)	9.6	(3.4–24.4)	11.9	(9.9–14.4)	24.0	(17.8–31.4)	9.9	(8.0–12.2)
San Francisco, CA	13.1	(11.2–15.2)	10.9	(9.0–13.1)	12.0	(10.6–13.6)	10.5	(9.2–12.1)	23.9	(17.1–32.3)	17.9	(11.8–26.2)	14.4	(11.4–18.0)	28.6	(20.6–38.2)	8.8	(7.2–10.7)
Shelby County, TN	11.4	(9.4–13.7)	8.3	(6.2–11.0)	9.9	(8.4–11.6)	8.5	(6.9–10.4)	17.8	(13.0–23.9)	19.1	(11.4–30.2)	9.9	(7.9–12.5)	17.3	(11.1–26.1)	5.6	(3.4–9.2)
Median	*13.7*		*8.6*		*11.7*		*9.3*		*22.3*		*17.9*		*11.6*		*23.6*		*7.9*	
Range	*9.2–20.0*		*6.8–11.6*		*8.8–16.0*		*7.1–12.2*		*14.0–30.0*		*8.5–32.2*		*7.5–15.6*		*13.8–33.6*		*5.3–10.9*	

* Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram (Facebook, Inc., Menlo Park, California), Facebook (Facebook, Inc., Menlo Park, California), or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 30. Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**22.3**	**(20.0–24.8)**	**15.6**	**(14.5–16.7)**	**19.0**	**(17.6–20.5)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	24.6	(21.0–28.5)	18.1	(16.2–20.0)	**21.5**	**(19.5–23.6)**
Black§	14.5	(11.1–18.8)	11.8	(10.0–13.9)	**13.2**	**(11.1–15.7)**
Hispanic	21.0	(19.0–23.0)	11.8	(10.3–13.6)	**16.3**	**(15.1–17.6)**
Grade						
9	25.2	(22.5–28.0)	20.0	(17.3–23.1)	**22.7**	**(20.9–24.6)**
10	23.6	(20.2–27.3)	16.8	(14.6–19.4)	**20.3**	**(18.1–22.6)**
11	23.5	(18.7–29.2)	12.8	(10.8–15.1)	**18.3**	**(15.6–21.3)**
12	16.3	(14.0–18.8)	11.6	(9.2–14.5)	**14.0**	**(12.1–16.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	20.5	(18.6–22.6)	14.2	(13.1–15.3)	**17.1**	**(16.1–18.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	32.2	(26.9–38.1)	35.0	(25.4–45.9)	**33.0**	**(27.4–39.0)**
Not sure	25.2	(19.4–32.0)	21.5	(15.3–29.4)	**24.3**	**(19.6–29.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	25.4	(22.5–28.4)	14.4	(12.6–16.3)	**19.3**	**(17.9–20.8)**
Same sex only or both sexes	35.9	(30.2–42.0)	35.5	(27.5–44.5)	**35.8**	**(30.5–41.4)**
No sexual contact	18.1	(16.1–20.1)	15.4	(13.5–17.4)	**16.8**	**(15.3–18.3)**

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 31. Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property,* — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	27.3	(23.2–31.8)	19.7	(16.4–23.5)	23.3	(20.5–26.3)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	23.0	(18.3–28.4)	14.8	(12.0–18.2)	19.2	(16.4–22.4)	15.4	(13.4–17.8)	40.9	(31.6–51.0)	40.2	(28.9–52.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	31.4	(27.8–35.2)	21.3	(16.3–27.4)	26.7	(23.4–30.2)	24.3	(20.5–28.5)	37.5	(29.9–45.7)	24.5	(13.9–39.4)	26.9	(23.3–30.8)	36.7	(25.6–49.4)	17.4	(13.2–22.7)
California	20.7	(17.2–24.8)	14.8	(11.5–18.8)	17.9	(15.1–21.1)	16.6	(13.7–20.1)	29.7	(22.9–37.6)	17.4	(8.7–32.0)	18.7	(13.6–25.0)	23.0	(14.4–34.7)	15.1	(12.2–18.6)
Colorado	21.1	(17.4–25.5)	15.0	(13.0–17.2)	18.0	(15.9–20.2)	15.8	(13.8–18.1)	32.2	(21.9–44.5)	20.6	(13.1–31.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	20.8	(17.8–24.2)	17.1	(14.6–20.0)	18.9	(16.7–21.3)	17.5	(15.6–19.5)	28.5	(22.5–35.3)	21.9	(14.7–31.5)	17.0	(14.0–20.5)	28.8	(22.8–35.7)	17.3	(15.2–19.6)
Delaware	17.1	(14.5–20.0)	11.2	(9.5–13.3)	14.1	(12.6–15.7)	12.3	(10.8–14.0)	26.2	(20.4–33.0)	20.1	(12.5–30.6)	13.7	(11.3–16.5)	31.3	(22.6–41.6)	11.3	(9.2–13.7)
Florida	17.4	(16.1–18.7)	11.2	(9.9–12.5)	14.3	(13.3–15.4)	12.0	(11.0–13.2)	27.5	(23.2–32.2)	23.9	(19.3–29.1)	13.4	(11.8–15.1)	32.7	(27.5–38.3)	11.4	(10.2–12.7)
Hawaii	17.8	(16.3–19.5)	18.9	(17.0–20.9)	18.4	(17.1–19.8)	17.3	(15.9–18.9)	25.2	(21.1–29.8)	18.0	(13.0–24.3)	20.6	(18.5–22.9)	30.6	(24.7–37.2)	14.9	(12.9–17.0)
Idaho	30.3	(27.0–33.7)	21.6	(18.8–24.8)	25.8	(23.5–28.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	24.8	(22.0–27.7)	17.6	(14.6–21.0)	21.4	(18.9–24.0)	19.6	(17.2–22.2)	33.1	(28.9–37.6)	22.8	(13.5–35.8)	20.1	(16.8–23.8)	41.9	(34.7–49.5)	17.3	(14.0–21.2)
Iowa	22.9	(19.8–26.4)	23.3	(19.4–27.7)	23.3	(20.6–26.1)	20.6	(17.5–24.2)	37.8	(29.6–46.8)	38.7	(19.2–62.7)	23.8	(18.3–30.4)	27.8	(20.7–36.1)	19.8	(15.8–24.5)
Kansas	23.3	(20.3–26.6)	16.4	(13.5–19.9)	19.8	(17.3–22.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	25.8	(22.3–29.6)	16.4	(14.0–19.2)	21.2	(18.9–23.7)	18.2	(15.6–21.2)	42.8	(34.6–51.3)	29.1	(18.4–42.7)	20.4	(17.0–24.3)	39.3	(31.0–48.3)	17.3	(15.0–20.0)
Louisiana	26.9	(21.8–32.8)	20.5	(17.3–24.0)	23.8	(20.3–27.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	24.8	(22.9–26.9)	18.8	(16.8–20.9)	21.8	(20.0–23.6)	19.1	(17.4–20.9)	38.2	(34.8–41.8)	29.3	(24.2–35.0)	22.1	(20.3–24.0)	41.4	(37.3–45.6)	16.4	(14.6–18.3)
Maryland	19.9	(19.2–20.6)	16.1	(15.4–16.7)	18.2	(17.7–18.7)	15.8	(15.3–16.4)	30.6	(29.2–32.1)	24.2	(22.2–26.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	17.8	(15.4–20.4)	11.5	(9.4–14.1)	14.6	(12.8–16.6)	12.8	(11.0–14.8)	25.7	(19.0–33.7)	25.0	(17.5–34.3)	15.0	(12.1–18.4)	28.3	(20.5–37.6)	11.9	(9.8–14.5)
Michigan	27.1	(23.2–31.4)	18.6	(15.1–22.8)	22.8	(19.6–26.4)	21.1	(17.6–25.0)	38.2	(29.4–47.9)	22.7	(14.4–34.0)	24.3	(19.6–29.7)	34.3	(24.6–45.4)	17.8	(14.2–22.2)
Missouri	27.0	(21.8–33.0)	19.5	(16.1–23.4)	23.3	(19.5–27.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	26.8	(24.7–29.0)	16.8	(14.9–18.9)	21.6	(19.9–23.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	23.5	(19.0–28.8)	21.3	(17.2–26.0)	22.4	(19.3–25.9)	21.4	(18.1–25.1)	34.5	(25.8–44.4)	29.6	(18.4–44.0)	26.6	(21.6–32.3)	30.7	(20.6–43.1)	18.3	(15.1–22.1)
Nevada	19.6	(17.2–22.2)	12.6	(10.2–15.3)	16.0	(14.4–17.8)	13.3	(11.3–15.6)	30.3	(24.0–37.5)	26.9	(14.1–45.2)	14.9	(12.1–18.3)	30.9	(22.3–41.2)	14.6	(12.5–16.8)
New Hampshire	25.7	(24.2–27.3)	16.9	(15.7–18.2)	21.4	(20.3–22.4)	18.8	(17.7–19.9)	39.3	(36.0–42.8)	28.2	(23.8–33.2)	22.7	(21.2–24.2)	44.8	(40.3–49.3)	16.4	(15.0–17.9)
New Mexico	20.6	(19.2–22.2)	16.5	(14.7–18.5)	18.7	(17.4–20.0)	16.9	(15.2–18.8)	28.8	(25.4–32.5)	26.6	(21.9–31.9)	19.0	(16.3–22.0)	31.7	(27.0–36.7)	15.5	(13.8–17.3)
New York	24.6	(21.5–28.0)	18.7	(16.2–21.4)	21.7	(19.6–23.9)	19.4	(17.2–21.9)	34.6	(28.5–41.3)	26.0	(22.3–30.0)	24.7	(22.5–27.1)	36.0	(28.6–44.2)	16.7	(14.5–19.0)
North Carolina	22.5	(19.8–25.6)	14.9	(12.2–18.2)	18.7	(16.5–21.2)	16.2	(14.2–18.4)	33.2	(27.0–40.0)	31.6	(25.7–38.1)	18.5	(15.6–21.7)	31.1	(24.6–38.5)	15.8	(13.7–18.1)
North Dakota	29.1	(26.0–32.3)	19.7	(16.6–23.4)	24.3	(21.9–26.9)	22.4	(19.9–25.2)	39.7	(32.8–47.1)	33.1	(24.2–43.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	29.7	(25.3–34.6)	13.1	(9.8–17.3)	21.3	(18.3–24.5)	18.8	(15.9–22.1)	48.3	(34.9–61.9)	17.3	(9.4–29.6)	22.1	(18.0–26.9)	47.5	(37.1–58.2)	15.2	(11.8–19.4)
Pennsylvania	24.5	(21.1–28.2)	19.0	(16.4–21.9)	21.7	(19.3–24.3)	19.6	(17.3–22.2)	40.3	(33.1–48.0)	27.9	(19.7–37.9)	23.5	(20.0–27.4)	40.1	(33.7–46.9)	17.4	(14.8–20.4)
Rhode Island	19.2	(13.8–26.2)	14.9	(9.8–21.9)	17.3	(12.3–23.9)	15.1	(10.4–21.3)	30.9	(21.0–42.9)	29.7	(14.1–52.1)	18.9	(13.8–25.3)	27.2	(18.3–38.5)	12.7	(7.7–20.2)
South Carolina	23.5	(20.0–27.4)	19.2	(15.3–23.9)	21.5	(19.3–24.0)	18.7	(16.4–21.3)	32.8	(25.4–41.3)	28.6	(18.1–42.0)	19.7	(16.0–24.0)	39.3	(29.1–50.6)	17.5	(14.9–20.4)
Tennessee	24.3	(20.8–28.3)	15.9	(13.6–18.5)	20.3	(18.0–22.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	21.5	(19.0–24.3)	16.1	(14.1–18.4)	18.8	(16.9–21.0)	17.0	(14.8–19.5)	28.1	(21.9–35.1)	33.8	(22.8–46.9)	18.7	(14.9–23.2)	30.9	(23.4–39.5)	16.6	(14.7–18.7)
Utah	22.9	(19.7–26.5)	16.0	(13.7–18.6)	19.4	(17.1–22.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	17.9	(16.0–20.1)	13.5	(11.5–15.7)	15.7	(14.1–17.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	26.2	(22.2–30.7)	20.4	(17.5–23.7)	23.7	(20.4–27.3)	21.8	(18.8–25.1)	40.2	(31.1–49.9)	35.1	(18.8–55.8)	22.4	(18.3–27.0)	39.8	(28.8–51.9)	21.2	(18.0–24.8)
Wisconsin	28.3	(23.2–34.0)	20.1	(17.2–23.2)	24.2	(21.5–27.2)	23.1	(20.3–26.1)	31.3	(23.0–41.0)	34.0	(21.7–49.1)	25.2	(21.8–29.0)	38.6	(27.9–50.5)	21.6	(18.2–25.4)
Median	*23.5*		*16.8*		*21.2*		*18.2*		*33.1*		*26.9*		*20.4*		*32.7*		*16.6*	
Range	*17.1–31.4*		*11.2–23.3*		*14.1–26.7*		*12.0–24.3*		*25.2–48.3*		*17.3–40.2*		*13.4–26.9*		*23.0–47.5*		*11.3–21.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	16.9	(12.1–23.3)	12.1	(9.8–14.9)	14.7	(11.8–18.3)	13.4	(9.6–18.4)	14.1	(7.8–24.2)	32.8	(17.1–53.6)	12.2	(8.5–17.2)	15.6	(8.2–27.6)	17.1	(9.9–28.1)
Boston, MA	10.8	(8.7–13.4)	10.3	(7.6–13.7)	10.6	(8.8–12.7)	9.3	(7.6–11.4)	18.9	(12.8–27.0)	15.7	(7.9–28.7)	8.8	(6.6–11.7)	22.9	(16.6–30.7)	8.3	(6.1–11.3)
Broward County, FL	17.3	(12.9–22.8)	11.1	(7.8–15.6)	14.4	(11.4–17.9)	14.1	(10.5–18.5)	20.9	(13.6–30.8)	9.4	(4.0–20.4)	14.3	(9.9–20.1)	28.9	(18.3–42.5)	10.2	(6.6–15.3)
Chicago, IL	16.2	(12.4–20.8)	14.3	(12.1–16.9)	15.2	(12.7–18.1)	13.6	(11.1–16.6)	22.4	(16.4–29.7)	20.3	(13.1–30.2)	12.5	(9.7–15.9)	27.9	(20.4–36.9)	13.8	(10.6–17.6)
Cleveland, OH	17.5	(14.2–21.5)	9.5	(7.3–12.3)	13.4	(11.2–16.0)	11.1	(9.0–13.6)	24.5	(17.9–32.6)	19.8	(11.0–33.1)	11.0	(8.4–14.3)	21.7	(15.1–30.4)	11.8	(9.0–15.3)
DeKalb County, GA	12.6	(10.4–15.1)	12.0	(9.9–14.4)	12.4	(10.8–14.1)	10.0	(8.4–11.8)	23.7	(17.9–30.7)	19.6	(12.0–30.4)	9.4	(7.3–12.1)	25.4	(18.2–34.3)	9.7	(7.8–12.1)
Detroit, MI	15.8	(12.7–19.4)	15.3	(12.7–18.4)	15.7	(13.5–18.1)	12.5	(10.3–15.2)	29.5	(22.8–37.1)	31.7	(19.9–46.5)	12.6	(9.4–16.7)	27.1	(20.3–35.2)	12.0	(9.4–15.2)
District of Columbia	11.8	(10.7–12.9)	10.9	(9.9–12.1)	11.5	(10.8–12.3)	10.0	(9.2–10.9)	16.3	(14.0–18.9)	21.2	(16.6–26.6)	9.4	(8.4–10.6)	16.8	(14.1–19.8)	9.5	(8.4–10.8)
Duval County, FL	21.5	(19.3–23.9)	17.1	(15.2–19.3)	19.7	(18.1–21.4)	16.0	(14.4–17.8)	32.8	(28.2–37.9)	30.2	(22.0–39.9)	16.8	(14.4–19.6)	34.1	(29.5–39.0)	15.9	(13.3–18.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	15.9	(14.0–17.9)	11.6	(9.8–13.6)	13.9	(12.6–15.4)	11.9	(10.5–13.5)	26.9	(22.2–32.1)	26.2	(18.2–36.2)	13.3	(11.2–15.8)	26.1	(20.0–33.4)	10.6	(8.9–12.5)
Houston, TX	14.9	(13.1–16.9)	11.1	(9.3–13.2)	13.1	(11.9–14.5)	10.8	(9.6–12.1)	22.6	(18.4–27.4)	26.3	(19.1–35.1)	11.3	(9.4–13.5)	25.7	(20.6–31.7)	10.5	(9.0–12.1)
Los Angeles, CA	14.9	(13.2–16.8)	11.6	(8.5–15.6)	13.2	(11.6–14.9)	11.8	(10.0–13.8)	28.2	(20.2–37.8)	15.8	(10.3–23.5)	12.6	(10.8–14.6)	30.7	(23.2–39.4)	12.2	(9.7–15.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	14.7	(12.4–17.3)	11.8	(10.3–13.6)	13.4	(11.9–15.1)	11.4	(10.0–13.0)	22.8	(16.9–30.1)	31.9	(22.3–43.3)	12.9	(10.9–15.2)	21.3	(15.5–28.6)	9.9	(7.6–12.6)
New York City, NY	16.2	(14.6–17.9)	14.4	(13.2–15.6)	15.5	(14.3–16.7)	13.4	(12.2–14.6)	24.4	(21.6–27.4)	19.3	(16.4–22.5)	14.4	(12.7–16.2)	22.5	(18.3–27.4)	13.0	(11.7–14.5)
Oakland, CA	13.1	(11.1–15.5)	12.8	(10.3–16.0)	13.0	(11.1–15.2)	11.1	(9.3–13.2)	27.8	(20.5–36.6)	18.0	(9.7–31.0)	10.7	(8.1–14.1)	24.6	(17.5–33.3)	12.5	(10.0–15.5)
Orange County, FL	19.1	(16.4–22.2)	13.0	(10.6–15.9)	16.3	(14.4–18.5)	14.4	(12.3–16.7)	27.2	(20.1–35.7)	24.8	(15.0–38.3)	14.8	(11.7–18.5)	25.4	(17.4–35.6)	14.7	(11.8–18.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	16.8	(14.7–19.2)	12.2	(10.6–14.1)	14.7	(13.2–16.3)	13.0	(11.2–14.9)	27.1	(21.7–33.2)	17.1	(10.0–27.7)	14.8	(12.6–17.4)	28.1	(20.7–36.9)	11.3	(8.9–14.3)
Philadelphia, PA	13.0	(10.7–15.7)	10.4	(7.9–13.6)	11.7	(10.0–13.6)	10.7	(8.4–13.5)	17.4	(12.5–23.6)	26.6	(14.8–43.2)	9.9	(7.2–13.6)	23.2	(16.2–32.1)	10.6	(7.6–14.5)
San Diego, CA	19.0	(16.9–21.2)	13.1	(10.9–15.8)	16.0	(14.5–17.8)	14.4	(12.8–16.1)	26.5	(19.7–34.6)	24.1	(15.7–35.0)	15.6	(13.4–18.1)	30.8	(22.8–40.2)	12.7	(10.6–15.0)
San Francisco, CA	13.8	(11.7–16.3)	13.0	(10.7–15.8)	13.5	(11.9–15.3)	12.3	(10.7–14.1)	22.2	(16.8–28.8)	20.4	(13.3–29.9)	14.6	(11.6–18.3)	22.9	(16.4–30.9)	11.2	(9.3–13.5)
Shelby County, TN	16.4	(14.0–19.1)	13.8	(10.5–17.9)	15.2	(13.2–17.5)	12.5	(10.4–14.9)	29.6	(21.7–38.9)	24.6	(15.8–36.2)	11.9	(9.6–14.7)	28.1	(19.5–38.7)	13.2	(10.4–16.7)
Median	*15.9*		*12.1*		*13.9*		*12.3*		*24.4*		*21.2*		*12.6*		*25.4*		*11.8*	
Range	*10.8–21.5*		*9.5–17.1*		*10.6–19.7*		*9.3–16.0*		*14.1–32.8*		*9.4–32.8*		*8.8–16.8*		*15.6–34.1*		*8.3–17.1*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 32. Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**7.1**	**(5.9–8.6)**	**6.1**	**(5.2–7.0)**	**6.7**	**(5.7–7.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	5.7	(4.1–7.8)	3.9	(2.9–5.3)	**4.9**	**(3.7–6.4)**
Black§	9.5	(6.9–12.8)	8.2	(5.5–12.2)	**9.0**	**(7.0–11.5)**
Hispanic	9.3	(7.7–11.1)	9.4	(7.6–11.4)	**9.4**	**(7.9–11.1)**
Grade						
9	8.7	(6.7–11.2)	6.4	(5.1–8.1)	**7.6**	**(6.2–9.2)**
10	8.6	(7.0–10.5)	7.2	(5.8–9.0)	**7.9**	**(6.8–9.3)**
11	5.7	(4.2–7.9)	4.8	(3.7–6.1)	**5.4**	**(4.3–6.7)**
12	4.7	(3.5–6.3)	5.5	(4.2–7.2)	**5.2**	**(4.2–6.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	6.7	(5.4–8.3)	5.5	(4.7–6.5)	**6.1**	**(5.1–7.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	9.1	(6.9–11.9)	12.3	(7.4–19.6)	**10.0**	**(8.1–12.3)**
Not sure	8.0	(4.9–12.7)	12.6	(7.7–20.0)	**10.7**	**(7.5–15.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	8.0	(6.1–10.3)	7.8	(6.7–9.1)	**7.9**	**(6.7–9.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	11.4	(8.5–15.0)	11.8	(6.1–21.4)	**11.5**	**(8.9–14.7)**
No sexual contact	5.5	(4.2–7.2)	3.5	(2.6–4.7)	**4.5**	**(3.6–5.7)**

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 33. Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	11.4	(9.4–13.7)	11.6	(8.7–15.2)	11.5	(9.7–13.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	12.2	(8.2–17.8)	7.6	(5.5–10.2)	10.2	(7.6–13.5)	8.1	(5.7–11.4)	20.2	(14.1–28.0)	21.0	(10.8–37.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	11.2	(8.0–15.3)	9.2	(7.1–11.8)	10.8	(8.3–13.8)	8.5	(6.6–10.8)	14.9	(7.4–27.8)	18.7	(8.9–35.3)	10.7	(7.9–14.4)	15.0	(6.3–31.7)	3.2	(2.0–5.2)
California	6.1	(4.1–9.0)	5.6	(3.0–10.4)	6.3	(4.1–9.5)	5.3	(3.3–8.4)	13.6	(7.5–23.3)	6.9	(2.2–20.0)	7.1	(4.5–11.1)	11.0	(5.9–19.6)	3.4	(1.7–6.7)
Colorado	6.4	(4.6–8.8)	4.1	(3.0–5.7)	5.2	(4.1–6.6)	4.1	(3.0–5.5)	10.6	(6.2–17.5)	9.3	(3.2–24.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	7.5	(5.7–9.8)	6.1	(4.5–8.2)	6.9	(5.5–8.6)	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	14.3	(9.1–21.7)	11.3	(5.8–20.8)	6.4	(4.9–8.2)	15.0	(9.0–23.8)	4.3	(3.3–5.7)
Delaware	4.6	(3.4–6.3)	5.4	(4.1–7.1)	5.1	(4.1–6.4)	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	8.4	(5.6–12.4)	13.5	(5.8–28.6)	4.9	(3.4–7.0)	11.9	(7.0–19.7)	3.7	(2.5–5.5)
Florida	10.6	(8.5–13.2)	9.6	(7.9–11.5)	10.2	(8.6–12.2)	8.8	(7.0–10.9)	16.9	(13.6–20.8)	16.7	(12.7–21.5)	11.3	(9.1–14.0)	20.4	(16.0–25.6)	6.0	(4.5–8.0)
Hawaii	7.4	(5.8–9.4)	9.9	(7.9–12.5)	9.3	(7.8–10.9)	7.4	(5.9–9.2)	15.0	(11.4–19.5)	18.2	(11.3–28.0)	8.7	(6.4–11.6)	16.6	(13.0–21.0)	5.0	(3.9–6.3)
Idaho	9.0	(7.3–11.1)	5.2	(3.8–7.1)	7.1	(5.7–8.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	9.0	(6.3–12.6)	8.4	(6.6–10.5)	9.0	(7.1–11.4)	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	17.8	(13.6–23.0)	16.7	(10.3–26.0)	7.9	(5.8–10.7)	22.8	(16.5–30.6)	5.2	(3.2–8.2)
Iowa	7.6	(4.8–12.0)	5.8	(4.1–8.3)	6.9	(5.4–8.9)	4.8	(3.6–6.4)	14.9	(8.9–24.0)	26.1	(15.0–41.5)	6.1	(3.7–10.0)	14.5	(9.4–21.8)	4.1	(2.4–7.1)
Kansas	6.4	(4.4–9.0)	4.1	(2.7–6.2)	5.2	(3.6–7.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	9.0	(6.4–12.6)	13.3	(9.4–18.4)	11.5	(8.4–15.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	6.4	(5.4–7.4)	5.0	(4.2–5.9)	5.8	(5.1–6.6)	4.4	(3.8–5.2)	11.6	(9.5–14.1)	14.7	(11.0–19.4)	6.0	(5.2–7.1)	14.7	(12.0–18.0)	3.2	(2.7–3.9)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	3.3	(2.3–4.6)	4.5	(3.6–5.7)	3.2	(2.4–4.3)	11.3	(7.2–17.4)	9.4	(5.2–16.6)	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	8.9	(5.3–14.5)	2.9	(1.9–4.3)
Michigan	9.7	(7.4–12.8)	6.4	(4.4–9.4)	8.2	(6.2–10.7)	6.9	(5.2–9.2)	16.5	(11.0–24.0)	11.1	(6.6–18.0)	8.1	(5.8–11.2)	16.0	(8.7–27.6)	4.8	(3.3–6.8)
Missouri	4.7	(3.1–7.1)	7.3	(5.2–10.3)	6.4	(4.8–8.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	9.5	(6.5–13.8)	6.3	(4.4–8.7)	8.0	(5.7–11.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	8.1	(5.8–11.2)	6.7	(4.4–10.0)	7.5	(5.7–9.8)	6.0	(4.3–8.4)	15.1	(9.6–22.9)	19.9	(10.9–33.6)	9.5	(6.6–13.4)	16.6	(9.7–26.9)	3.5	(2.0–5.9)
Nevada	9.7	(7.3–12.6)	8.0	(5.8–11.0)	9.0	(7.1–11.3)	7.4	(5.5–10.0)	12.8	(9.1–17.7)	16.9	(7.2–34.7)	9.7	(7.1–13.2)	11.4	(6.4–19.5)	6.2	(4.4–8.8)
New Hampshire	6.4	(5.6–7.3)	3.8	(3.3–4.5)	5.2	(4.7–5.7)	4.0	(3.6–4.6)	11.0	(9.2–13.2)	11.4	(8.4–15.4)	5.5	(4.7–6.3)	15.7	(12.6–19.4)	3.2	(2.7–3.8)
New Mexico	12.4	(8.1–18.4)	11.0	(6.8–17.3)	11.8	(7.6–17.7)	9.9	(5.9–16.4)	16.9	(12.7–22.3)	23.6	(17.0–31.9)	12.5	(7.9–19.3)	18.5	(14.1–23.8)	8.6	(4.7–15.3)
New York	9.8	(7.4–12.8)	8.5	(6.6–10.8)	9.4	(7.5–11.8)	6.0	(4.9–7.4)	21.7	(15.9–28.8)	22.5	(16.6–29.8)	9.0	(7.2–11.2)	24.1	(16.2–34.2)	4.9	(3.6–6.5)
North Carolina	9.6	(6.7–13.5)	10.3	(7.8–13.5)	10.1	(7.5–13.4)	8.7	(6.2–12.2)	16.8	(12.1–22.9)	16.2	(9.9–25.5)	11.3	(8.1–15.6)	20.5	(14.3–28.3)	6.0	(4.1–8.8)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	6.8	(4.6–9.9)	5.5	(3.8–8.1)	6.1	(4.7–8.0)	5.0	(3.9–6.6)	16.4	(10.0–25.6)	8.9	(2.9–24.3)	7.3	(5.4–9.9)	19.1	(10.8–31.6)	2.8	(1.5–5.3)
Pennsylvania	6.3	(4.2–9.4)	6.1	(4.5–8.3)	6.3	(4.7–8.4)	5.4	(3.9–7.3)	11.5	(7.5–17.4)	12.7	(7.3–21.3)	7.0	(5.0–9.7)	10.6	(7.4–15.1)	4.1	(2.5–6.8)
Rhode Island	7.4	(5.5–9.9)	5.6	(4.1–7.8)	6.9	(5.1–9.4)	4.9	(3.5–6.9)	14.9	(9.0–23.7)	11.4	(5.6–21.9)	6.8	(5.3–8.8)	14.1	(10.1–19.5)	4.2	(2.4–7.3)
South Carolina	11.8	(8.6–16.0)	9.6	(7.1–13.0)	11.4	(9.0–14.2)	8.9	(6.2–12.7)	20.0	(13.5–28.5)	22.4	(13.2–35.4)	8.6	(5.4–13.4)	24.6	(18.4–32.0)	9.5	(6.0–14.7)
Tennessee	7.5	(5.3–10.5)	8.0	(5.4–11.7)	8.1	(5.7–11.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	8.7	(7.1–10.7)	6.8	(5.0–9.2)	8.0	(6.6–9.8)	6.6	(5.2–8.3)	14.7	(10.3–20.4)	11.3	(4.8–24.4)	9.5	(7.6–11.8)	20.3	(12.4–31.5)	3.6	(2.8–4.7)
Utah	11.3	(8.7–14.5)	6.1	(4.7–7.9)	8.9	(7.1–11.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	5.8	(5.3–6.2)	3.9	(3.5–4.3)	4.9	(4.6–5.2)	3.7	(3.4–4.0)	11.6	(10.3–13.1)	11.2	(9.3–13.4)	5.2	(4.8–5.6)	14.7	(12.9–16.8)	2.3	(2.0–2.6)
Virginia	7.1	(5.8–8.7)	7.0	(5.2–9.3)	7.1	(5.8–8.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	7.0	(4.7–10.2)	6.1	(4.0–9.2)	7.1	(4.9–10.3)	6.2	(4.3–8.8)	14.1	(6.7–27.2)	7.9	(3.3–17.7)	7.0	(4.8–10.0)	13.9	(7.0–25.7)	3.8	(2.3–6.2)
Wisconsin	7.6	(5.3–10.7)	5.0	(3.8–6.6)	6.3	(4.8–8.2)	5.2	(3.8–7.0)	9.8	(5.9–15.9)	13.7	(6.6–26.1)	5.8	(4.3–7.9)	14.5	(9.3–21.9)	4.7	(3.2–7.0)
Median	*7.6*		*6.3*		*7.3*		*6.0*		*14.9*		*13.7*		*7.3*		*15.0*		*4.1*	
Range	*4.6–12.4*		*3.3–13.3*		*4.5–11.8*		*3.2–9.9*		*8.4–21.7*		*6.9–26.1*		*4.3–12.5*		*8.9–24.6*		*2.3–9.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	10.1	(7.2–14.1)	14.1	(9.8–19.8)	12.2	(9.7–15.2)	9.8	(6.5–14.4)	19.5	(13.7–27.0)	19.4	(7.8–40.6)	11.7	(7.1–18.6)	20.3	(12.7–30.9)	6.2	(3.4–10.9)
Boston, MA	5.7	(4.1–7.7)	6.2	(4.5–8.6)	5.9	(4.8–7.2)	4.3	(3.3–5.6)	11.8	(7.2–18.7)	17.2	(9.7–28.7)	5.5	(3.9–7.8)	9.1	(4.9–16.4)	4.3	(2.7–6.8)
Broward County, FL	8.9	(5.3–14.7)	7.7	(4.7–12.6)	8.6	(5.9–12.5)	7.8	(5.5–10.9)	8.2	(3.6–17.9)	10.5	(3.7–26.3)	9.5	(5.8–15.1)	18.9	(8.0–38.4)	3.2	(2.0–5.2)
Chicago, IL	8.0	(5.8–11.0)	11.5	(8.9–14.7)	10.0	(7.9–12.5)	7.8	(6.1–10.0)	14.6	(8.4–24.1)	18.1	(10.3–29.8)	11.0	(8.2–14.7)	18.8	(12.4–27.6)	3.9	(2.6–5.7)
Cleveland, OH	10.5	(8.0–13.8)	8.8	(6.6–11.6)	10.0	(8.1–12.3)	7.5	(5.8–9.7)	15.5	(10.4–22.5)	28.7	(18.7–41.4)	8.1	(5.8–11.3)	14.2	(9.0–21.6)	6.8	(4.7–9.8)
DeKalb County, GA	6.5	(4.8–8.7)	9.0	(6.4–12.5)	7.7	(5.9–9.9)	5.7	(4.2–7.7)	13.7	(9.2–19.9)	16.5	(9.7–26.8)	8.4	(6.0–11.6)	14.1	(9.6–20.3)	4.4	(2.9–6.4)
Detroit, MI	10.8	(8.8–13.2)	9.5	(7.1–12.4)	10.4	(8.8–12.4)	8.4	(6.9–10.3)	17.5	(12.7–23.7)	17.1	(7.9–33.1)	9.1	(6.5–12.5)	18.4	(12.7–26.0)	7.3	(5.3–10.0)
District of Columbia	9.2	(8.3–10.3)	9.3	(8.3–10.4)	10.0	(9.3–10.7)	8.1	(7.4–8.9)	16.5	(14.3–18.9)	16.1	(12.3–20.7)	7.9	(6.9–9.1)	15.7	(13.3–18.5)	5.2	(4.4–6.2)
Duval County, FL	12.5	(10.6–14.6)	11.7	(9.9–13.7)	12.7	(11.3–14.4)	9.4	(8.0–10.9)	20.4	(16.2–25.4)	21.6	(15.6–29.0)	10.0	(8.2–12.0)	22.7	(18.6–27.5)	7.6	(6.1–9.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	8.9	(7.4–10.5)	8.9	(7.4–10.6)	9.2	(8.1–10.4)	8.2	(7.0–9.4)	15.2	(11.5–19.9)	15.8	(9.9–24.3)	9.2	(7.6–11.0)	12.9	(9.0–18.2)	6.6	(5.4–8.1)
Houston, TX	13.9	(12.2–15.9)	11.9	(10.0–14.1)	13.3	(12.0–14.8)	10.9	(9.5–12.5)	21.8	(17.9–26.2)	24.8	(18.8–31.8)	15.0	(12.8–17.6)	21.4	(15.8–28.4)	8.7	(7.3–10.5)
Los Angeles, CA	8.6	(4.7–15.1)	6.3	(4.5–8.8)	7.4	(4.8–11.1)	7.0	(4.5–10.8)	11.7	(5.9–21.9)	5.4	(2.3–12.4)	7.5	(5.1–10.8)	19.6	(13.8–27.1)	5.7	(2.5–12.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	9.8	(7.9–12.1)	8.8	(6.8–11.2)	9.7	(8.2–11.4)	8.3	(6.9–9.8)	15.0	(10.2–21.6)	16.2	(9.2–26.8)	8.9	(7.2–11.0)	18.7	(12.8–26.4)	6.2	(4.7–8.3)
New York City, NY	7.4	(6.3–8.7)	9.0	(7.6–10.6)	8.6	(7.7–9.6)	6.1	(5.4–7.0)	15.1	(11.5–19.6)	15.4	(13.1–17.9)	8.3	(7.2–9.5)	17.0	(13.0–21.9)	5.1	(4.3–5.9)
Oakland, CA	9.7	(7.9–12.0)	9.0	(7.1–11.4)	9.5	(8.1–11.1)	8.3	(6.9–10.0)	19.8	(14.2–27.0)	11.1	(6.1–19.3)	9.4	(7.3–12.2)	17.4	(11.6–25.4)	6.7	(5.0–8.8)
Orange County, FL	12.4	(10.1–15.2)	9.2	(6.7–12.5)	11.3	(9.4–13.5)	9.0	(7.4–10.9)	21.0	(14.3–29.8)	19.5	(11.9–30.3)	9.1	(6.5–12.7)	25.1	(17.9–33.9)	8.7	(6.7–11.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	10.2	(8.5–12.2)	8.7	(7.1–10.7)	9.6	(8.4–11.0)	7.5	(6.4–8.8)	19.3	(14.5–25.2)	16.0	(9.9–24.9)	10.2	(8.3–12.6)	15.8	(10.8–22.5)	6.2	(4.8–8.1)
Philadelphia, PA	6.2	(4.6–8.2)	7.6	(5.0–11.2)	6.9	(5.4–8.9)	5.7	(4.3–7.7)	14.8	(10.1–21.2)	13.0	(7.4–21.9)	6.9	(5.0–9.4)	15.5	(9.9–23.4)	3.9	(2.6–5.9)
San Diego, CA	6.7	(5.1–8.8)	4.9	(3.6–6.8)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	5.2	(4.0–6.9)	10.5	(6.8–15.8)	8.5	(4.1–16.7)	6.4	(4.6–8.9)	10.3	(6.5–15.9)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	10.3	(8.3–12.7)	11.9	(9.5–14.8)	11.6	(10.0–13.5)	8.5	(7.0–10.4)	17.0	(11.7–24.0)	28.4	(17.2–43.0)	10.2	(7.9–12.9)	22.4	(15.7–30.9)	6.1	(4.5–8.2)
Median	*9.4*		*9.0*		*9.6*		*8.0*		*15.4*		*16.3*		*9.1*		*17.9*		*6.1*	
Range	*5.7–13.9*		*4.9–14.1*		*5.8–13.3*		*4.3–10.9*		*8.2–21.8*		*5.4–28.7*		*5.5–15.0*		*9.1–25.1*		*3.2–8.7*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 34. Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**11.3**	**(9.9–12.9)**	**3.5**	**(2.8–4.2)**	**7.4**	**(6.6–8.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	11.2	(9.4–13.4)	3.3	(2.5–4.4)	**7.3**	**(6.2–8.6)**
Black§	11.7	(9.0–14.9)	3.4	(2.0–5.7)	**7.6**	**(6.1–9.5)**
Hispanic	11.2	(9.2–13.6)	3.6	(2.4–5.5)	**7.3**	**(6.2–8.7)**
Grade						
9	8.1	(6.4–10.1)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	**5.4**	**(4.4–6.6)**
10	11.2	(9.0–14.0)	3.5	(2.5–5.1)	**7.4**	**(6.0–9.1)**
11	12.1	(9.7–15.0)	2.8	(1.7–4.4)	**7.5**	**(6.2–9.1)**
12	13.9	(11.2–17.1)	4.8	(3.5–6.5)	**9.4**	**(7.7–11.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	8.8	(7.5–10.4)	2.5	(2.0–3.0)	**5.4**	**(4.7–6.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	23.7	(20.6–27.2)	15.6	(10.3–22.9)	**21.9**	**(19.0–25.0)**
Not sure	12.7	(7.6–20.4)	11.8	(7.3–18.5)	**13.1**	**(8.9–18.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	17.5	(15.1–20.3)	3.6	(2.9–4.4)	**9.9**	**(8.7–11.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	31.7	(26.7–37.2)	26.4	(17.9–37.0)	**30.3**	**(25.4–35.8)**
No sexual contact	2.1	(1.6–2.9)	0.8	(0.5–1.3)	**1.5**	**(1.1–1.9)**

* When they did not want to.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 35. Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	10.8	(8.0–14.5)	5.8	(3.9–8.4)	8.2	(6.3–10.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	11.5	(8.6–15.4)	4.5	(2.8–7.2)	8.2	(6.3–10.5)	6.1	(4.8–7.7)	23.4	(14.9–34.6)	4.9	(1.5–15.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	22.0	(14.1–32.8)	16.1	(10.2–24.4)	19.2	(12.4–28.6)	16.7	(10.4–25.8)	34.0	(23.1–46.9)	12.1	(5.6–24.0)	20.7	(13.1–31.2)	33.0	(25.5–41.6)	7.0	(4.2–11.5)
California	9.1	(6.9–11.9)	4.8	(3.1–7.3)	7.0	(5.4–9.0)	6.4	(5.0–8.1)	12.3	(6.8–21.4)	7.5	(2.0–23.8)	8.9	(6.1–12.7)	14.9	(7.4–27.6)	3.4	(2.2–5.2)
Colorado	11.5	(8.0–16.4)	2.5	(1.4–4.4)	6.9	(5.0–9.4)	5.6	(3.9–8.0)	12.6	(6.6–23.0)	15.4	(7.0–30.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	9.6	(7.7–11.9)	5.6	(4.4–7.1)	7.5	(6.3–9.0)	5.8	(4.6–7.2)	15.4	(10.9–21.3)	12.4	(6.4–22.6)	6.4	(5.1–8.0)	21.6	(16.9–27.1)	4.0	(2.6–6.1)
Delaware	9.0	(7.5–10.8)	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	6.3	(5.2–7.6)	5.3	(4.1–6.8)	14.7	(10.8–19.7)	12.8	(7.5–21.0)	8.1	(6.5–10.2)	22.3	(16.6–29.3)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)
Florida	8.7	(7.5–10.0)	4.3	(3.3–5.6)	6.5	(5.6–7.5)	4.5	(3.8–5.4)	17.2	(14.1–20.8)	15.5	(10.8–21.6)	8.2	(6.9–9.8)	25.2	(20.6–30.5)	1.4	(1.0–2.0)
Hawaii	10.5	(8.9–12.3)	5.6	(4.7–6.6)	8.3	(7.4–9.3)	7.0	(5.9–8.2)	16.8	(13.8–20.4)	9.4	(6.0–14.6)	11.9	(10.5–13.5)	22.8	(18.4–27.9)	3.6	(2.5–5.1)
Idaho	15.1	(12.6–18.0)	4.1	(2.7–6.0)	9.4	(7.8–11.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	13.1	(10.7–15.9)	7.7	(5.9–9.9)	10.6	(8.7–13.0)	8.5	(7.0–10.3)	26.4	(20.1–34.0)	11.1	(6.2–19.1)	12.3	(9.4–16.1)	34.4	(26.3–43.6)	3.2	(2.2–4.6)
Iowa	16.0	(11.9–21.1)	6.8	(4.3–10.4)	11.4	(8.7–14.9)	9.7	(6.7–13.7)	24.3	(15.1–36.7)	20.5	(9.9–37.6)	14.4	(10.2–19.9)	32.6	(19.8–48.8)	4.3	(2.7–6.8)
Kansas	13.2	(11.1–15.6)	3.4	(2.2–5.1)	8.2	(6.8–9.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	13.0	(10.5–16.0)	3.2	(2.0–5.1)	8.1	(6.5–10.1)	6.1	(4.6–7.9)	23.3	(15.6–33.5)	11.4	(6.2–20.1)	8.9	(6.8–11.5)	33.1	(25.7–41.5)	1.7	(0.8–3.4)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	10.4	(9.3–11.7)	4.3	(3.8–5.0)	7.3	(6.7–8.1)	5.5	(4.9–6.2)	18.3	(16.3–20.5)	14.2	(11.3–17.6)	8.9	(7.9–9.9)	24.7	(21.4–28.4)	1.8	(1.4–2.4)
Maryland	10.5	(9.9–11.1)	6.9	(6.5–7.3)	8.8	(8.4–9.2)	6.8	(6.4–7.2)	18.4	(17.1–19.6)	13.9	(12.1–15.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	9.2	(7.6–11.1)	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	6.8	(5.7–8.1)	5.6	(4.6–6.7)	15.9	(11.5–21.5)	13.9	(9.1–20.8)	7.7	(5.8–10.0)	20.7	(15.2–27.6)	2.9	(1.9–4.4)
Michigan	14.3	(11.3–17.8)	5.0	(3.3–7.8)	9.7	(8.1–11.6)	8.3	(6.7–10.3)	19.3	(13.2–27.2)	16.8	(10.2–26.3)	11.8	(9.2–15.2)	29.2	(20.3–40.1)	4.0	(2.6–6.1)
Missouri	13.3	(10.3–16.9)	7.1	(4.8–10.5)	10.2	(8.4–12.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	14.0	(12.4–15.7)	4.8	(3.5–6.4)	9.3	(8.1–10.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	13.0	(10.1–16.6)	3.9	(2.6–5.9)	8.4	(6.6–10.6)	7.3	(5.6–9.5)	22.3	(13.2–35.0)	8.0	(3.4–17.8)	13.0	(9.8–17.0)	39.0	(24.5–55.9)	2.4	(1.4–4.0)
Nevada	7.5	(5.1–11.0)	3.6	(2.6–5.0)	5.7	(4.3–7.7)	3.9	(2.8–5.4)	12.7	(8.6–18.1)	20.1	(9.0–39.2)	6.8	(4.5–10.3)	18.6	(12.7–26.4)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)
New Hampshire	8.8	(7.9–9.9)	2.8	(2.3–3.3)	5.8	(5.2–6.4)	4.2	(3.7–4.8)	17.2	(14.7–19.9)	8.4	(6.1–11.3)	7.7	(6.8–8.7)	28.5	(24.4–33.0)	0.7	(0.5–1.0)
New Mexico	11.1	(9.2–13.3)	4.8	(3.7–6.2)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	5.9	(4.9–7.1)	19.9	(15.9–24.6)	15.8	(10.3–23.5)	9.9	(8.2–11.7)	26.0	(20.8–32.0)	2.6	(2.0–3.4)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	12.1	(9.8–14.8)	4.9	(3.5–6.7)	8.4	(7.2–9.8)	6.4	(5.4–7.6)	20.6	(16.5–25.6)	15.3	(9.9–22.9)	9.4	(7.9–11.2)	29.2	(21.7–38.0)	2.8	(1.7–4.4)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	15.7	(13.0–18.7)	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	9.1	(7.4–11.1)	7.3	(6.1–8.8)	22.9	(15.6–32.4)	15.3	(4.4–41.5)	11.7	(8.9–15.3)	28.2	(20.9–36.8)	2.8	(1.7–4.7)
Pennsylvania	12.9	(10.8–15.2)	4.6	(3.4–6.3)	8.7	(7.5–10.0)	7.4	(6.3–8.7)	20.2	(15.3–26.2)	11.6	(6.5–19.7)	10.6	(8.8–12.7)	25.1	(19.7–31.5)	4.1	(2.9–5.8)
Rhode Island	9.5	(8.4–10.8)	7.6	(5.5–10.2)	8.8	(7.7–10.1)	7.0	(5.8–8.5)	18.6	(13.6–24.9)	13.6	(6.1–27.5)	10.7	(7.9–14.3)	22.5	(15.6–31.4)	3.9	(3.1–5.1)
South Carolina	14.5	(11.3–18.4)	8.9	(5.8–13.5)	12.0	(10.2–14.0)	9.3	(7.7–11.2)	28.9	(21.7–37.3)	20.3	(9.7–37.6)	11.0	(8.4–14.3)	29.1	(21.1–38.7)	7.2	(4.7–10.8)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	14.0	(11.1–17.5)	6.8	(5.6–8.3)	10.4	(8.7–12.3)	9.3	(7.9–11.0)	16.2	(10.9–23.3)	10.9	(4.6–23.7)	14.1	(11.5–17.2)	24.6	(16.2–35.5)	4.0	(2.6–6.1)
Utah	15.0	(8.6–24.9)	6.9	(3.4–13.3)	11.0	(6.2–19.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	9.2	(8.7–9.8)	3.1	(2.8–3.4)	6.1	(5.8–6.5)	4.6	(4.3–4.9)	17.2	(15.6–18.9)	11.1	(9.2–13.4)	7.7	(7.2–8.2)	27.4	(25.0–29.9)	0.8	(0.6–1.0)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	12.7	(10.3–15.5)	4.9	(3.2–7.6)	8.9	(7.3–10.8)	7.5	(5.8–9.6)	21.0	(13.8–30.7)	14.6	(6.5–29.5)	10.6	(8.2–13.7)	25.1	(17.7–34.2)	2.4	(1.4–4.3)
Wisconsin	8.9	(6.6–11.9)	5.1	(3.5–7.3)	7.2	(5.8–8.9)	5.7	(4.3–7.4)	16.1	(11.4–22.3)	15.8	(8.9–26.5)	9.0	(6.9–11.7)	22.7	(13.8–35.1)	2.1	(1.1–3.8)
Median	*11.8*		*4.8*		*8.3*		*6.4*		*18.5*		*13.7*		*9.9*		*25.2*		*2.8*	
Range	*7.5–22.0*		*2.5–16.1*		*5.7–19.2*		*3.9–16.7*		*12.3–34.0*		*4.9–20.5*		*6.4–20.7*		*14.9–39.0*		*0.7–7.2*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	9.4	(6.2–14.1)	9.9	(6.5–14.6)	9.8	(7.2–13.3)	7.4	(4.6–11.6)	20.8	(12.8–31.9)	22.5	(10.4–42.0)	8.5	(4.6–15.3)	23.6	(14.1–36.7)	5.9	(2.9–11.6)
Boston, MA	9.2	(7.4–11.5)	7.1	(5.2–9.6)	8.2	(6.9–9.8)	7.1	(5.6–9.0)	13.9	(9.0–21.0)	13.9	(6.9–25.9)	10.5	(7.9–13.7)	18.5	(12.4–26.7)	2.7	(1.7–4.4)
Broward County, FL	12.8	(10.0–16.2)	6.8	(4.0–11.3)	9.9	(7.7–12.5)	8.0	(5.9–10.8)	18.0	(10.0–30.2)	17.1	(5.9–40.2)	10.2	(7.2–14.3)	21.7	(12.1–35.9)	4.9	(2.5–9.2)
Chicago, IL	9.7	(7.6–12.3)	5.7	(4.4–7.2)	7.8	(6.4–9.4)	6.5	(5.1–8.2)	13.9	(9.9–19.2)	15.6	(9.5–24.6)	9.7	(7.5–12.5)	21.1	(13.7–31.1)	2.6	(1.3–4.8)
Cleveland, OH	12.7	(10.0–15.9)	6.9	(5.3–9.0)	9.7	(8.1–11.5)	7.4	(5.9–9.1)	20.9	(15.1–28.2)	17.5	(8.8–31.9)	9.1	(6.7–12.2)	21.4	(15.3–29.1)	3.5	(2.1–5.8)
DeKalb County, GA	12.9	(10.8–15.3)	10.2	(8.0–12.8)	11.6	(9.8–13.6)	9.0	(7.4–10.9)	25.1	(19.5–31.6)	13.1	(7.2–22.7)	11.4	(9.1–14.3)	23.4	(16.7–31.8)	6.1	(4.4–8.5)
Detroit, MI	11.9	(9.4–14.8)	11.9	(9.3–15.1)	11.9	(9.9–14.3)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)	16.2	(10.7–23.9)	16.9	(7.7–33.1)	13.6	(10.4–17.5)	18.6	(12.7–26.5)	6.2	(4.3–8.8)
District of Columbia	9.6	(8.7–10.6)	7.0	(6.2–8.0)	8.5	(7.9–9.2)	7.0	(6.3–7.7)	15.4	(13.3–17.7)	15.5	(11.6–20.5)	7.7	(6.7–8.8)	18.7	(16.1–21.7)	3.4	(2.8–4.1)
Duval County, FL	13.5	(11.8–15.4)	7.8	(6.5–9.4)	11.0	(9.9–12.3)	7.9	(6.8–9.1)	21.2	(17.2–25.9)	16.3	(10.6–24.3)	9.9	(8.3–11.7)	26.3	(21.6–31.5)	3.1	(2.2–4.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	10.9	(9.4–12.7)	6.5	(5.3–7.9)	8.9	(7.9–10.0)	7.5	(6.5–8.6)	18.9	(14.4–24.2)	15.9	(10.1–24.3)	9.9	(8.3–11.7)	26.3	(20.1–33.7)	4.4	(3.4–5.7)
Houston, TX	12.7	(10.9–14.7)	7.4	(6.0–9.1)	10.1	(9.0–11.3)	7.9	(6.8–9.1)	22.7	(18.3–27.7)	14.1	(9.0–21.4)	11.5	(9.8–13.6)	25.8	(20.2–32.3)	4.1	(3.2–5.2)
Los Angeles, CA	8.0	(5.5–11.5)	6.0	(4.0–8.7)	7.0	(5.5–8.8)	5.9	(4.4–8.0)	18.4	(11.6–28.0)	8.7	(4.6–15.8)	8.5	(6.5–11.2)	30.0	(18.5–44.6)	2.8	(1.4–5.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	11.8	(9.8–14.0)	6.6	(4.9–8.7)	9.3	(8.0–10.8)	7.4	(6.3–8.8)	19.9	(15.2–25.7)	18.6	(11.0–29.7)	9.9	(8.0–12.2)	25.6	(19.4–33.1)	3.9	(2.7–5.6)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	12.8	(10.8–15.1)	10.0	(7.7–12.8)	11.4	(9.8–13.3)	10.3	(8.7–12.3)	18.5	(13.2–25.2)	13.8	(8.0–22.8)	13.8	(11.3–16.9)	26.5	(18.3–36.7)	6.4	(4.9–8.4)
Orange County, FL	11.5	(9.4–13.9)	4.9	(3.3–7.4)	8.4	(7.0–10.0)	6.8	(5.4–8.5)	17.8	(12.3–25.1)	13.6	(6.4–26.5)	9.3	(6.9–12.6)	21.0	(14.2–29.8)	3.8	(2.4–5.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	11.3	(9.6–13.2)	6.8	(5.4–8.6)	9.2	(8.2–10.4)	7.0	(5.9–8.4)	20.2	(15.6–25.7)	19.2	(13.0–27.4)	10.1	(8.0–12.5)	23.6	(17.6–30.8)	3.9	(2.9–5.3)
Philadelphia, PA	9.8	(7.2–13.2)	6.7	(4.1–10.8)	8.3	(5.9–11.7)	7.1	(4.7–10.5)	16.3	(11.7–22.2)	15.1	(6.4–31.5)	8.8	(6.3–12.1)	22.1	(14.9–31.4)	4.0	(2.1–7.4)
San Diego, CA	8.6	(7.2–10.3)	4.9	(3.4–6.9)	6.8	(5.6–8.3)	5.5	(4.3–7.0)	14.9	(10.6–20.7)	14.9	(9.6–22.2)	8.6	(6.9–10.7)	22.7	(16.7–30.2)	2.0	(1.3–3.0)
San Francisco, CA	8.0	(6.5–9.7)	6.9	(5.1–9.1)	7.4	(6.2–8.8)	6.3	(5.2–7.5)	17.9	(12.8–24.4)	12.0	(5.9–22.8)	8.3	(6.3–11.0)	21.3	(15.0–29.2)	4.1	(3.1–5.4)
Shelby County, TN	12.5	(10.2–15.2)	10.2	(8.0–13.0)	11.5	(9.6–13.6)	9.6	(7.9–11.7)	18.6	(13.4–25.3)	18.3	(9.4–32.6)	12.1	(9.6–15.2)	28.2	(20.7–37.2)	4.4	(2.5–7.5)
Median	*11.4*		*6.9*		*9.2*		*7.4*		*18.5*		*15.6*		*9.9*		*23.1*		*4.0*	
Range	*8.0–13.5*		*4.9–11.9*		*6.8–11.9*		*5.5–11.0*		*13.9–25.1*		*8.7–22.5*		*7.7–13.8*		*18.5–30.0*		*2.0–6.4*	

* When they did not want to.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 36. Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual violence by anyone,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**15.2**	**(13.7–16.9)**	**4.3**	**(3.5–5.1)**	**9.7**	**(9.0–10.5)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	16.6	(14.6–18.8)	3.5	(2.8–4.4)	**10.0**	**(9.1–11.0)**
Black§	11.0	(9.1–13.3)	5.8	(3.9–8.5)	**8.5**	**(7.3–9.9)**
Hispanic	15.1	(12.6–18.1)	4.2	(2.9–6.0)	**9.5**	**(8.1–11.1)**
Grade						
9	14.7	(12.5–17.2)	3.8	(2.8–5.1)	**9.1**	**(7.9–10.5)**
10	15.3	(12.7–18.3)	4.4	(3.1–6.2)	**9.8**	**(8.6–11.1)**
11	16.1	(13.2–19.5)	4.1	(2.9–5.8)	**10.1**	**(8.8–11.7)**
12	14.4	(11.9–17.3)	4.7	(3.4–6.5)	**9.6**	**(8.2–11.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	13.4	(11.9–15.1)	3.1	(2.5–3.8)	**7.9**	**(7.2–8.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	22.8	(18.9–27.3)	19.6	(13.7–27.2)	**22.2**	**(18.7–26.1)**
Not sure	18.9	(13.9–25.2)	11.3	(7.4–16.9)	**16.7**	**(12.7–21.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	21.2	(18.5–24.1)	4.7	(3.8–5.7)	**12.0**	**(10.9–13.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	33.1	(29.4–37.1)	26.4	(19.0–35.3)	**31.4**	**(27.3–35.8)**
No sexual contact	7.0	(5.8–8.5)	1.4	(1.0–2.1)	**4.3**	**(3.6–5.1)**

* Being forced to do "sexual things" (counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by anyone, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 37. Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual violence by anyone,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	16.4	(13.5–19.8)	5.6	(4.0–7.9)	10.7	(9.0–12.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	22.0	(15.5–30.1)	13.9	(10.4–18.3)	18.5	(13.8–24.2)	14.8	(10.6–20.2)	31.3	(22.7–41.3)	29.1	(15.0–48.8)	16.6	(12.8–21.3)	38.2	(24.1–54.7)	6.7	(4.5–10.0)
California	13.6	(11.5–15.9)	6.2	(4.0–9.4)	10.1	(8.3–12.1)	9.0	(7.4–10.9)	18.5	(10.5–30.6)	11.2	(5.0–23.3)	15.0	(12.1–18.4)	18.3	(8.0–36.5)	3.6	(2.1–6.2)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10.4	(8.2–13.2)	4.6	(3.4–6.3)	7.7	(6.3–9.4)	6.7	(5.1–8.7)	15.4	(11.1–21.0)	10.7	(5.2–20.9)	10.5	(8.4–13.0)	20.7	(15.4–27.3)	1.6	(0.9–3.0)
Florida	12.8	(11.5–14.2)	7.0	(5.7–8.4)	9.9	(8.9–10.9)	7.5	(6.6–8.5)	22.8	(19.1–27.0)	20.6	(16.6–25.2)	11.7	(10.1–13.5)	30.5	(25.9–35.7)	4.0	(3.3–5.0)
Hawaii	15.0	(12.8–17.5)	7.8	(6.5–9.2)	11.7	(10.3–13.3)	10.4	(8.9–12.0)	18.2	(14.6–22.3)	16.1	(11.2–22.6)	17.3	(14.5–20.4)	26.5	(20.3–33.9)	5.3	(3.9–7.2)
Idaho	20.8	(17.1–25.1)	5.4	(4.3–6.8)	13.0	(11.0–15.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	16.6	(13.6–20.1)	9.4	(7.2–12.3)	13.2	(10.9–15.8)	10.2	(8.6–12.1)	31.5	(23.8–40.5)	19.5	(11.6–31.0)	15.9	(13.0–19.2)	38.9	(33.9–44.0)	4.9	(3.4–7.1)
Iowa	18.2	(13.9–23.4)	5.3	(3.5–8.1)	11.7	(9.3–14.7)	9.8	(7.1–13.5)	25.0	(19.5–31.4)	14.6	(5.7–32.5)	14.7	(10.0–20.9)	30.3	(17.1–47.9)	4.3	(2.7–6.7)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	14.2	(12.2–16.5)	5.7	(4.2–7.8)	10.0	(8.5–11.7)	7.2	(5.6–9.0)	28.6	(21.8–36.6)	20.7	(13.5–30.4)	11.0	(9.0–13.3)	34.2	(26.8–42.5)	3.9	(2.8–5.5)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	14.0	(13.4–14.6)	7.4	(6.9–7.8)	10.8	(10.5–11.2)	8.2	(7.8–8.5)	23.9	(22.6–25.3)	16.8	(15.0–18.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	14.4	(12.1–17.0)	6.5	(4.8–8.7)	10.4	(8.9–12.1)	8.5	(7.0–10.4)	22.7	(16.9–29.9)	21.9	(13.8–33.1)	13.6	(11.1–16.4)	27.6	(21.9–34.1)	4.4	(3.5–5.6)
Michigan	17.1	(14.5–20.2)	5.7	(3.6–8.9)	11.4	(9.5–13.7)	9.3	(7.5–11.5)	26.5	(18.8–36.0)	21.9	(11.7–37.3)	14.9	(11.1–19.8)	29.8	(22.5–38.2)	4.0	(2.7–6.0)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	15.2	(13.8–16.6)	4.7	(3.6–6.0)	9.8	(8.9–10.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	16.4	(13.2–20.4)	4.1	(2.6–6.4)	10.1	(8.1–12.6)	8.4	(6.5–10.7)	28.1	(18.9–39.6)	9.0	(3.6–20.7)	14.7	(11.0–19.3)	40.5	(26.4–56.5)	3.8	(2.2–6.7)
Nevada	14.2	(11.5–17.3)	6.3	(4.7–8.4)	10.3	(8.5–12.4)	8.5	(6.9–10.4)	17.8	(12.4–24.7)	24.5	(14.4–38.6)	11.8	(9.1–15.0)	23.7	(15.8–34.1)	6.0	(4.2–8.3)
New Hampshire	15.3	(14.0–16.7)	4.1	(3.4–4.8)	9.5	(8.8–10.3)	7.7	(7.0–8.4)	22.7	(19.8–25.8)	14.3	(11.3–18.0)	12.3	(11.2–13.6)	37.6	(32.9–42.6)	3.3	(2.7–4.1)
New Mexico	14.0	(12.4–15.9)	5.7	(4.8–6.8)	9.9	(9.0–11.0)	7.4	(6.6–8.4)	22.5	(19.5–25.7)	19.4	(14.6–25.4)	11.9	(10.5–13.6)	30.1	(26.2–34.4)	4.1	(3.3–4.9)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	16.6	(14.2–19.3)	7.2	(5.4–9.5)	11.9	(10.0–14.1)	8.8	(7.0–10.9)	30.5	(24.8–37.0)	21.4	(14.4–30.6)	13.2	(10.3–16.6)	34.0	(27.7–40.9)	5.3	(4.1–6.8)
North Dakota	13.6	(11.7–15.7)	4.0	(2.8–5.7)	8.7	(7.5–10.0)	7.4	(6.3–8.7)	19.7	(13.8–27.3)	9.9	(4.8–19.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	19.2	(16.6–22.2)	5.5	(3.9–7.8)	12.1	(10.3–14.2)	9.4	(7.4–11.9)	37.5	(28.5–47.6)	12.2	(6.7–21.3)	16.2	(12.8–20.2)	37.3	(26.4–49.7)	3.4	(2.0–5.6)
Pennsylvania	14.7	(12.4–17.4)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	10.1	(8.7–11.6)	8.7	(7.3–10.3)	20.5	(15.3–27.0)	17.1	(9.2–29.7)	13.4	(11.4–15.6)	26.0	(19.5–33.9)	4.5	(3.2–6.1)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	17.7	(15.0–20.8)	8.5	(5.8–12.4)	13.3	(11.4–15.5)	11.4	(9.2–14.2)	26.0	(19.6–33.7)	21.9	(11.1–38.7)	13.9	(11.3–16.9)	34.3	(25.5–44.3)	7.4	(5.2–10.4)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	14.0	(11.2–17.3)	6.4	(5.0–8.2)	10.3	(8.8–12.1)	8.8	(7.3–10.5)	16.6	(12.3–21.9)	18.7	(9.1–34.5)	12.1	(10.1–14.5)	22.9	(14.5–34.2)	6.1	(4.5–8.2)
Utah	23.5	(16.8–31.8)	11.4	(7.1–17.8)	17.6	(12.1–24.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	15.4	(12.4–18.9)	5.6	(3.7–8.4)	10.8	(8.6–13.6)	8.6	(6.7–10.9)	26.9	(18.4–37.5)	19.7	(9.5–36.7)	11.5	(9.1–14.5)	33.0	(23.3–44.4)	4.4	(2.8–7.1)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*15.2*		*5.7*		*10.5*		*8.6*		*23.4*		*19.1*		*13.5*		*30.4*		*4.4*	
Range	*10.4–23.5*		*4.0–13.9*		*7.7–18.5*		*6.7–14.8*		*15.4–37.5*		*9.0–29.1*		*10.5–17.3*		*18.3–40.5*		*1.6–7.4*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	10.7	(8.0–14.1)	10.2	(6.5–15.6)	11.0	(8.4–14.2)	10.2	(7.3–14.0)	17.5	(10.8–27.2)	17.7	(7.6–35.9)	10.1	(6.1–16.3)	26.3	(17.3–37.8)	5.5	(3.2–9.5)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	16.4	(12.0–22.0)	9.1	(5.0–16.0)	12.9	(9.5–17.2)	10.7	(7.2–15.4)	23.1	(14.5–34.7)	13.1	(5.2–29.3)	14.4	(9.3–21.5)	28.3	(17.2–42.8)	6.8	(4.3–10.7)
Chicago, IL	14.8	(12.1–17.8)	12.7	(10.5–15.2)	14.1	(12.2–16.4)	12.2	(10.2–14.5)	22.7	(15.9–31.3)	22.9	(14.9–33.6)	17.0	(13.6–21.2)	34.8	(28.3–41.8)	6.7	(5.0–9.1)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	11.0	(8.9–13.6)	9.2	(7.2–11.6)	10.2	(8.7–12.0)	7.8	(6.5–9.3)	19.2	(13.6–26.4)	20.6	(11.9–33.3)	12.0	(9.4–15.1)	20.9	(15.1–28.1)	4.9	(3.5–6.8)
Detroit, MI	13.3	(10.9–16.1)	10.4	(7.3–14.6)	12.1	(10.2–14.2)	9.7	(7.8–12.1)	22.1	(15.7–30.3)	22.6	(11.6–39.3)	13.0	(9.9–16.8)	25.4	(19.3–32.7)	6.2	(4.5–8.6)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	16.0	(14.2–18.0)	10.8	(9.0–12.9)	14.1	(12.7–15.6)	10.3	(9.0–11.8)	26.1	(21.9–30.8)	22.2	(15.6–30.6)	14.1	(12.1–16.3)	30.2	(25.3–35.5)	5.2	(3.7–7.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	13.1	(11.4–15.0)	7.3	(5.9–9.0)	10.4	(9.2–11.7)	8.1	(7.0–9.3)	26.7	(21.7–32.4)	24.5	(16.7–34.5)	13.2	(11.1–15.6)	31.4	(24.7–39.0)	4.5	(3.5–5.7)
Houston, TX	12.4	(10.8–14.3)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	10.3	(9.1–11.7)	7.9	(6.8–9.2)	23.4	(19.2–28.3)	14.7	(9.4–22.4)	12.2	(10.4–14.4)	23.3	(17.7–30.1)	4.6	(3.6–6.0)
Los Angeles, CA	11.7	(9.0–15.1)	5.1	(3.9–6.7)	8.4	(7.0–10.1)	7.1	(5.8–8.7)	23.3	(17.6–30.0)	13.3	(5.5–28.5)	10.5	(8.1–13.5)	30.7	(21.3–42.0)	4.5	(3.0–6.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	14.0	(11.7–16.7)	8.3	(6.3–10.9)	11.6	(10.1–13.2)	9.0	(7.7–10.5)	22.4	(17.1–28.8)	35.4	(24.2–48.4)	13.0	(10.9–15.4)	29.7	(22.8–37.7)	5.1	(3.6–7.2)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	11.3	(9.4–13.5)	8.4	(6.5–10.8)	9.9	(8.4–11.7)	8.3	(6.8–10.2)	20.5	(15.5–26.6)	19.5	(11.4–31.4)	10.6	(8.3–13.5)	27.1	(19.7–36.0)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)
Orange County, FL	15.0	(12.2–18.3)	6.1	(4.5–8.2)	10.9	(9.2–12.9)	8.2	(6.7–10.1)	23.3	(16.2–32.2)	24.3	(14.5–37.7)	14.3	(11.4–17.7)	23.4	(15.4–33.9)	5.1	(3.6–7.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	14.8	(12.6–17.4)	7.5	(5.7–9.7)	11.2	(9.8–12.9)	8.2	(6.9–9.8)	28.5	(23.0–34.6)	22.8	(13.9–35.0)	14.2	(11.7–17.2)	25.7	(18.4–34.7)	4.9	(3.4–7.1)
Philadelphia, PA	10.1	(8.0–12.7)	8.2	(5.1–13.0)	9.2	(6.9–12.3)	7.6	(5.4–10.8)	15.6	(10.7–22.2)	23.5	(11.8–41.3)	10.8	(7.6–15.2)	18.1	(12.8–25.1)	4.6	(2.8–7.4)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	13.7	(11.2–16.7)	10.0	(7.7–12.8)	12.2	(10.5–14.3)	9.6	(8.1–11.4)	22.8	(16.8–30.1)	24.1	(13.8–38.7)	13.8	(11.2–17.0)	25.4	(19.5–32.4)	5.3	(3.6–7.8)
Median	*13.3*		*8.4*		*11.0*		*8.3*		*22.8*		*22.6*		*13.0*		*26.3*		*5.1*	
Range	*10.1–16.4*		*5.1–12.7*		*8.4–14.1*		*7.1–12.2*		*15.6–28.5*		*13.1–35.4*		*10.1–17.0*		*18.1–34.8*		*4.5–6.8*	

* Being forced to do "sexual things" (counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by anyone, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 38. Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**10.7**	**(9.5–12.1)**	**2.8**	**(2.2–3.4)**	**6.9**	**(6.2–7.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	11.1	(9.4–13.1)	2.6	(1.9–3.7)	**6.9**	**(6.0–8.0)**
Black§	6.8	(4.9–9.2)	2.7	(1.8–4.1)	**4.8**	**(3.8–6.0)**
Hispanic	11.4	(8.6–14.9)	2.5	(1.6–3.8)	**6.9**	**(5.5–8.6)**
Grade						
9	11.0	(8.4–14.4)	2.2	(1.2–4.0)	**6.6**	**(5.1–8.5)**
10	10.6	(8.2–13.6)	2.9	(1.8–4.5)	**6.9**	**(5.4–8.7)**
11	11.5	(9.0–14.5)	1.8	(1.2–2.8)	**6.7**	**(5.6–8.1)**
12	9.4	(6.9–12.7)	4.0	(2.9–5.7)	**6.8**	**(5.3–8.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	9.3	(7.8–11.0)	2.1	(1.6–2.8)	**5.5**	**(4.8–6.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	16.3	(12.8–20.6)	13.5	(7.5–23.0)	**15.8**	**(12.3–20.1)**
Not sure	15.5	(9.7–23.9)	9.2	(4.1–19.1)	**14.1**	**(9.6–20.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	12.4	(10.4–14.7)	2.8	(2.1–3.8)	**7.2**	**(6.2–8.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	19.2	(15.6–23.5)	20.2	(13.5–29.0)	**19.5**	**(16.0–23.5)**
No sexual contact	6.0	(4.4–8.0)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	**3.5**	**(2.6–4.6)**

* Being forced to do "sexual things" (counting such things as 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, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among the 68.3% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 39. Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	7.1	(4.7–10.7)	3.7	(1.7–7.9)	5.5	(3.7–8.1)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	8.7	(5.8–13.0)	6.4	(3.8–10.5)	7.8	(5.5–10.9)	5.7	(4.0–8.1)	15.1	(8.3–26.1)	—	—	7.6	(4.9–11.5)	14.6	(5.7–32.7)	3.6	(2.5–5.2)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	13.9	(11.0–17.5)	5.9	(4.1–8.3)	10.0	(8.2–12.2)	7.5	(6.0–9.4)	22.8	(15.9–31.7)	18.7	(9.2–34.2)	10.4	(7.6–13.9)	20.5	(12.8–31.1)	5.5	(3.6–8.1)
Delaware	6.7	(4.6–9.4)	3.2	(1.8–5.7)	5.2	(3.8–7.1)	4.0	(2.6–6.2)	10.2	(6.3–16.2)	22.2	(10.1–42.2)	4.3	(2.9–6.3)	17.7	(11.0–27.3)	2.1	(0.7–5.6)
Florida	7.6	(6.5–8.7)	4.9	(3.8–6.4)	6.2	(5.4–7.1)	4.6	(3.9–5.5)	14.0	(10.9–17.8)	18.0	(12.0–26.0)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	18.9	(14.6–24.2)	3.0	(2.2–4.1)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	10.7	(7.6–14.8)	4.2	(3.2–5.6)	7.8	(5.8–10.5)	5.2	(3.9–7.0)	19.0	(11.3–30.1)	14.9	(6.0–32.6)	6.4	(4.1–9.8)	21.5	(13.7–32.1)	1.9	(0.9–4.3)
Iowa	14.6	(10.3–20.4)	1.6	(0.6–4.4)	8.4	(6.4–11.0)	7.3	(4.9–11.0)	15.4	(7.5–29.0)	10.5	(2.1–39.6)	9.4	(6.1–14.2)	15.5	(7.0–31.2)	3.3	(1.2–8.6)
Kansas	16.0	(13.0–19.5)	5.9	(3.9–9.0)	11.0	(9.3–13.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	10.2	(7.6–13.4)	2.2	(1.3–3.6)	6.5	(4.9–8.4)	4.1	(2.9–5.7)	22.9	(14.4–34.3)	16.2	(6.0–37.0)	6.0	(4.4–8.1)	22.8	(16.1–31.3)	2.3	(1.0–5.1)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	7.7	(7.1–8.2)	3.8	(3.4–4.2)	6.0	(5.6–6.4)	4.1	(3.8–4.4)	13.6	(12.3–15.1)	14.4	(11.9–17.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	9.3	(7.1–12.0)	2.3	(1.4–3.6)	5.8	(4.5–7.6)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	16.7	(11.1–24.4)	26.9	(15.6–42.3)	5.2	(3.7–7.4)	18.4	(13.2–25.2)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)
Michigan	13.5	(9.9–18.0)	2.4	(1.1–5.5)	8.1	(5.8–11.2)	7.0	(4.9–10.1)	16.1	(8.1–29.3)	11.5	(3.0–35.5)	9.4	(6.5–13.5)	18.5	(11.0–29.5)	3.2	(1.9–5.5)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	10.0	(8.4–11.8)	2.9	(2.1–4.2)	6.5	(5.4–7.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	12.0	(8.4–16.8)	2.7	(1.3–5.8)	7.7	(5.6–10.5)	6.4	(4.3–9.3)	20.4	(9.3–39.0)	13.1	(5.5–27.9)	8.5	(5.5–13.0)	34.4	(18.0–55.7)	2.5	(1.1–5.4)
Nevada	6.8	(4.5–10.2)	3.1	(1.7–5.8)	5.3	(3.6–7.6)	3.2	(2.0–5.1)	10.4	(6.0–17.3)	25.1	(9.5–51.6)	3.8	(2.3–6.2)	14.9	(9.2–23.2)	2.6	(1.5–4.7)
New Hampshire	11.4	(10.1–12.9)	3.0	(2.4–3.9)	7.3	(6.6–8.1)	5.4	(4.7–6.2)	18.6	(15.4–22.3)	17.8	(13.0–23.8)	6.8	(5.9–7.8)	25.7	(21.1–30.9)	3.4	(2.6–4.5)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	12.9	(11.4–14.6)	6.2	(4.7–8.0)	10.0	(9.1–11.1)	7.9	(6.8–9.2)	18.2	(13.6–23.8)	18.4	(14.2–23.5)	11.0	(9.7–12.4)	22.4	(17.6–28.2)	4.3	(3.2–5.7)
North Carolina	10.0	(8.2–12.0)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	6.1	(5.0–7.5)	4.3	(3.3–5.4)	17.7	(12.8–23.8)	8.3	(3.3–19.6)	5.6	(4.0–7.9)	19.3	(14.2–25.8)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	12.6	(9.8–16.0)	2.4	(1.2–4.7)	7.4	(5.7–9.6)	5.3	(3.9–7.2)	24.9	(16.1–36.4)	—	—	8.7	(6.0–12.3)	23.6	(13.5–38.1)	1.7	(0.5–5.1)
Pennsylvania	9.2	(6.7–12.5)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	5.6	(4.2–7.5)	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	12.3	(7.3–19.9)	21.7	(10.7–38.8)	6.2	(4.3–8.8)	12.2	(7.7–18.7)	3.1	(1.7–5.4)
Rhode Island	15.1	(11.9–18.9)	7.7	(5.1–11.5)	12.0	(9.8–14.5)	10.2	(8.0–12.9)	20.7	(13.9–29.8)	21.5	(12.8–33.9)	10.3	(7.6–13.7)	29.5	(20.6–40.2)	6.6	(3.8–11.1)
South Carolina	9.3	(6.5–13.3)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	6.3	(4.5–8.9)	4.6	(3.0–7.0)	15.6	(9.5–24.7)	10.1	(4.4–21.7)	6.2	(4.0–9.3)	12.8	(5.4–27.4)	3.3	(1.9–5.8)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	8.8	(5.9–12.7)	3.1	(1.7–5.5)	6.1	(4.6–8.0)	4.9	(3.5–6.9)	8.4	(4.2–16.2)	18.7	(6.3–44.3)	5.9	(4.1–8.4)	14.6	(6.6–29.4)	3.2	(1.7–6.0)
Utah	13.4	(9.6–18.5)	4.5	(2.4–8.3)	9.0	(6.4–12.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	15.2	(14.4–16.1)	4.7	(4.2–5.2)	10.1	(9.6–10.7)	7.9	(7.4–8.4)	22.6	(20.5–24.8)	26.2	(22.2–30.5)	9.8	(9.2–10.5)	29.7	(27.0–32.5)	3.6	(3.0–4.2)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	10.0	(7.3–13.5)	3.0	(1.6–5.5)	6.8	(5.0–9.1)	5.5	(4.1–7.4)	13.8	(6.6–26.6)	—	—	6.2	(4.4–8.8)	16.3	(8.3–29.6)	3.4	(1.7–6.7)
Wisconsin	15.0	(11.7–19.1)	5.0	(3.4–7.3)	10.2	(8.5–12.1)	9.2	(7.3–11.5)	16.0	(9.0–26.8)	18.4	(10.2–30.9)	11.6	(9.5–14.1)	22.7	(13.9–34.8)	4.1	(2.6–6.5)
Median	*10.2*		*3.1*		*7.3*		*5.3*		*16.1*		*18.2*		*6.6*		*19.1*		*3.2*	
Range	*6.7–16.0*		*1.6–7.7*		*5.2–12.0*		*3.2–10.2*		*8.4–24.9*		*8.3–26.9*		*3.8–11.6*		*12.2–34.4*		*1.7–6.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	3.2	(1.6–6.3)	4.3	(1.9–9.8)	3.8	(2.2–6.5)	2.5	(1.2–5.2)	5.2	(1.5–16.2)	—	—	2.6	(0.9–7.1)	17.9	(7.1–38.1)	0.0	—
Boston, MA	11.8	(9.0–15.2)	8.5	(5.8–12.4)	10.3	(8.1–12.9)	9.2	(7.0–12.0)	17.3	(10.7–26.8)	14.5	(5.7–32.2)	10.3	(7.4–14.2)	21.8	(14.2–31.9)	4.9	(2.5–9.4)
Broward County, FL	11.0	(6.0–19.2)	6.3	(3.5–11.1)	8.7	(5.5–13.4)	6.6	(3.8–11.3)	14.7	(6.6–29.6)	—	—	5.9	(3.3–10.2)	27.0	(12.0–50.1)	3.5	(1.4–8.7)
Chicago, IL	5.4	(3.9–7.4)	2.5	(1.5–4.0)	4.4	(3.4–5.7)	3.1	(2.1–4.4)	8.8	(4.6–16.2)	7.0	(2.1–20.7)	3.5	(2.3–5.2)	13.7	(7.5–23.9)	1.2	(0.4–3.4)
Cleveland, OH	13.3	(10.3–16.9)	8.5	(6.4–11.2)	11.1	(9.2–13.2)	8.9	(7.1–11.0)	18.1	(11.1–27.9)	33.7	(17.5–54.9)	10.7	(8.3–13.7)	19.5	(13.0–28.4)	5.7	(3.6–8.9)
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	5.6	(3.6–8.7)	3.6	(1.7–7.2)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	10.3	(5.2–19.4)	—	—	5.2	(3.0–9.0)	12.2	(7.1–20.4)	1.4	(0.4–4.4)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	9.8	(7.8–12.1)	6.4	(4.4–9.1)	8.9	(7.4–10.6)	6.0	(4.8–7.6)	16.1	(12.1–21.2)	17.6	(9.9–29.5)	8.3	(6.5–10.5)	18.8	(13.9–25.1)	1.8	(0.8–3.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	7.9	(6.2–10.0)	3.6	(2.4–5.5)	5.8	(4.7–7.3)	4.8	(3.7–6.3)	12.2	(8.2–17.9)	13.8	(6.8–26.2)	6.0	(4.5–8.1)	13.4	(8.3–20.8)	3.6	(2.4–5.4)
Houston, TX	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	4.1	(2.7–6.2)	5.6	(4.5–6.9)	4.1	(3.1–5.6)	9.6	(6.1–14.8)	15.7	(7.7–29.1)	6.0	(4.4–7.9)	13.8	(8.5–21.6)	1.7	(0.9–3.2)
Los Angeles, CA	6.0	(4.0–8.7)	3.4	(2.4–5.0)	4.7	(3.3–6.7)	3.4	(2.3–5.1)	16.7	(10.5–25.6)	—	—	5.0	(2.9–8.3)	15.8	(8.2–28.5)	2.1	(1.1–3.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.9	(6.2–10.1)	4.4	(3.0–6.2)	6.5	(5.3–8.0)	4.5	(3.4–5.9)	14.5	(9.9–20.7)	24.4	(13.3–40.4)	5.6	(4.1–7.6)	16.7	(11.0–24.7)	2.4	(1.1–5.3)
New York City, NY	18.1	(15.3–21.2)	11.8	(9.8–14.1)	15.4	(14.2–16.8)	12.1	(10.9–13.4)	27.4	(24.1–31.0)	22.2	(18.5–26.4)	15.8	(14.2–17.6)	29.7	(25.8–34.0)	8.4	(6.3–11.1)
Oakland, CA	4.7	(3.0–7.4)	3.4	(2.1–5.5)	4.1	(2.9–5.7)	3.2	(2.0–5.0)	9.1	(5.0–15.8)	13.0	(4.2–33.5)	4.0	(2.2–7.2)	13.7	(7.4–23.9)	2.0	(0.9–4.4)
Orange County, FL	8.0	(5.9–10.8)	2.5	(1.3–4.8)	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	3.9	(2.6–5.7)	16.2	(8.6–28.4)	—	—	5.3	(3.6–7.9)	13.7	(6.6–26.2)	2.2	(1.0–5.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	9.5	(7.8–11.7)	2.9	(1.6–5.2)	6.4	(5.3–7.8)	4.2	(3.1–5.5)	18.0	(13.3–23.8)	22.3	(12.3–36.9)	6.4	(4.7–8.7)	16.7	(10.8–24.9)	2.7	(1.3–5.3)
Philadelphia, PA	4.7	(3.1–7.1)	2.3	(0.9–5.4)	3.5	(2.4–4.9)	2.7	(1.6–4.6)	9.3	(5.1–16.4)	—	—	3.3	(1.8–5.9)	7.0	(3.1–15.3)	2.4	(0.9–6.4)
San Diego, CA	17.5	(14.5–20.9)	7.4	(5.4–10.0)	12.6	(10.7–14.7)	10.7	(8.7–13.2)	26.6	(20.1–34.2)	17.3	(6.6–38.2)	13.4	(11.2–16.1)	14.8	(9.5–22.3)	7.7	(5.3–11.1)
San Francisco, CA	12.1	(9.6–15.2)	6.6	(4.5–9.6)	9.4	(7.6–11.5)	7.1	(5.6–8.9)	24.8	(16.3–35.8)	20.9	(11.5–34.9)	11.4	(8.6–14.9)	25.3	(17.7–34.8)	3.1	(1.6–5.6)
Shelby County, TN	6.9	(5.0–9.5)	3.1	(1.8–5.3)	5.2	(4.0–6.7)	3.6	(2.4–5.4)	9.6	(5.2–17.0)	14.6	(5.6–33.2)	5.3	(3.4–8.1)	14.7	(9.1–22.9)	1.1	(0.4–3.1)
Median	*7.9*		*4.1*		*5.8*		*4.2*		*14.7*		*17.3*		*5.9*		*15.8*		*2.4*	
Range	*3.2–18.1*		*2.3–11.8*		*3.5–15.4*		*2.5–12.1*		*5.2–27.4*		*7.0–33.7*		*2.6–15.8*		*7.0–29.7*		*0.0–8.4*	

* Being forced to do "sexual things" (counting such things as 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, 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.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 40. Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**9.1**	**(7.9–10.6)**	**6.5**	**(5.8–7.4)**	**8.0**	**(7.3–8.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	5.9	(4.8–7.2)	**7.0**	**(6.1–8.0)**
Black§	13.1	(9.7–17.5)	7.1	(5.3–9.6)	**10.2**	**(8.3–12.4)**
Hispanic	9.2	(7.4–11.4)	5.9	(4.3–8.2)	**7.6**	**(6.3–9.1)**
Grade						
9	8.1	(6.1–10.7)	5.6	(4.2–7.4)	**7.0**	**(5.6–8.6)**
10	10.1	(8.2–12.4)	6.5	(4.5–9.2)	**8.4**	**(7.2–9.7)**
11	8.4	(6.7–10.6)	4.8	(3.6–6.4)	**6.8**	**(5.5–8.3)**
12	9.5	(7.5–11.9)	8.9	(7.2–11.0)	**9.2**	**(7.8–10.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	7.1	(6.0–8.5)	5.8	(5.0–6.7)	**6.4**	**(5.8–7.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	16.9	(13.5–21.0)	16.8	(10.0–27.0)	**17.2**	**(14.3–20.5)**
Not sure	11.3	(7.1–17.4)	14.1	(8.4–22.6)	**14.1**	**(9.9–19.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	10.5	(8.6–12.8)	7.9	(6.8–9.1)	**9.1**	**(8.1–10.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	19.8	(15.9–24.4)	21.4	(14.0–31.4)	**20.2**	**(16.7–24.1)**
No sexual contact	2.9	(1.9–4.3)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	**2.4**	**(1.8–3.2)**

* Being physically hurt on purpose (counting such things as 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, among the 69.0% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 41. Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	8.2	(6.0–11.0)	6.1	(3.9–9.6)	7.3	(5.6–9.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	12.8	(8.8–18.2)	10.3	(6.7–15.7)	12.1	(8.3–17.4)	9.4	(6.1–14.1)	18.0	(10.7–28.8)	—	—	11.7	(7.6–17.5)	13.9	(7.1–25.3)	4.7	(2.8–7.7)
California	7.9	(5.1–11.8)	8.0	(5.4–11.6)	8.3	(5.9–11.7)	7.5	(5.3–10.6)	12.7	(4.6–30.5)	—	—	8.9	(6.1–12.7)	11.6	(4.6–26.4)	4.6	(2.9–7.2)
Colorado	11.3	(7.9–15.9)	6.1	(4.1–9.2)	8.6	(6.3–11.6)	6.1	(3.8–9.6)	19.2	(13.3–26.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	7.0	(5.0–9.8)	5.8	(4.1–8.0)	6.5	(4.9–8.5)	4.0	(2.8–5.7)	20.5	(13.9–29.2)	9.1	(2.8–25.7)	5.2	(3.7–7.3)	21.3	(14.0–31.1)	1.4	(0.6–3.7)
Delaware	11.1	(7.9–15.3)	7.6	(5.7–10.0)	9.5	(7.6–11.9)	8.5	(6.4–11.3)	15.2	(9.9–22.7)	30.3	(17.3–47.5)	9.3	(7.3–11.8)	23.8	(16.2–33.6)	3.8	(1.4–9.9)
Florida	9.2	(7.7–11.1)	7.7	(6.3–9.4)	8.4	(7.4–9.6)	6.1	(5.3–7.1)	20.4	(15.5–26.3)	18.8	(12.1–27.9)	8.5	(7.2–10.1)	26.8	(21.5–33.0)	2.3	(1.6–3.3)
Hawaii	8.8	(7.1–10.8)	13.5	(10.2–17.8)	11.3	(9.3–13.6)	9.3	(7.4–11.5)	19.0	(13.5–26.1)	18.7	(11.7–28.6)	10.9	(8.3–14.4)	23.8	(18.3–30.3)	4.3	(2.7–6.6)
Idaho	9.9	(7.8–12.4)	5.5	(3.6–8.2)	7.8	(6.5–9.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	11.3	(9.1–14.0)	9.3	(7.2–11.8)	10.7	(8.8–13.0)	7.4	(5.8–9.5)	27.1	(17.7–39.2)	17.7	(7.1–37.5)	9.8	(7.5–12.6)	31.3	(20.7–44.4)	3.0	(1.5–5.8)
Iowa	9.1	(5.9–13.8)	7.4	(3.8–13.6)	8.4	(5.7–12.4)	6.2	(4.1–9.4)	25.0	(12.5–43.9)	15.8	(6.1–35.1)	6.9	(3.8–12.0)	26.4	(15.6–41.1)	3.4	(1.4–8.1)
Kansas	8.4	(6.0–11.6)	2.6	(1.6–4.0)	5.5	(4.1–7.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	9.7	(7.3–12.8)	6.7	(4.5–10.1)	8.6	(6.5–11.4)	6.3	(4.9–8.2)	24.1	(13.8–38.6)	16.3	(6.5–35.4)	8.5	(6.7–10.8)	24.9	(15.5–37.5)	2.0	(0.9–4.2)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	9.8	(8.4–11.4)	7.4	(6.3–8.7)	8.7	(7.9–9.7)	7.0	(6.1–8.1)	16.3	(13.6–19.5)	24.8	(19.6–31.0)	9.0	(7.8–10.3)	21.7	(18.5–25.3)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)
Maryland	10.1	(9.4–10.8)	8.8	(8.2–9.4)	9.9	(9.4–10.4)	6.9	(6.4–7.3)	19.8	(18.2–21.6)	20.8	(18.0–23.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	5.6	(4.4–7.1)	5.6	(4.0–7.8)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	4.8	(3.5–6.5)	8.1	(4.7–13.6)	14.9	(6.5–30.7)	6.0	(4.4–8.2)	10.6	(6.7–16.4)	1.8	(0.8–3.6)
Michigan	10.0	(8.1–12.3)	7.1	(4.7–10.5)	8.9	(7.2–11.0)	7.4	(6.1–9.0)	17.1	(9.6–28.6)	15.3	(5.2–37.1)	9.8	(7.6–12.4)	23.2	(13.7–36.4)	1.8	(0.8–4.3)
Missouri	11.4	(8.6–15.0)	8.8	(6.8–11.4)	10.4	(8.6–12.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	9.0	(7.6–10.6)	5.4	(4.2–7.0)	7.2	(6.2–8.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	7.2	(4.9–10.6)	7.2	(4.5–11.3)	7.4	(5.5–9.9)	5.5	(3.6–8.2)	21.0	(12.4–33.3)	21.4	(7.4–48.1)	10.4	(7.3–14.7)	18.0	(10.5–29.1)	0.8	(0.3–2.5)
Nevada	6.8	(4.4–10.4)	5.9	(3.7–9.1)	6.7	(4.9–9.1)	5.3	(3.9–7.1)	10.7	(5.5–19.7)	20.2	(7.2–45.2)	6.8	(4.8–9.7)	15.8	(8.9–26.6)	2.0	(1.0–3.7)
New Hampshire	9.1	(8.1–10.2)	6.3	(5.4–7.4)	7.9	(7.2–8.6)	6.2	(5.6–7.0)	16.7	(13.9–20.0)	17.3	(12.7–23.1)	8.1	(7.2–9.0)	25.5	(21.1–30.5)	2.0	(1.4–2.8)
New Mexico	11.9	(9.4–15.0)	9.9	(8.5–11.5)	11.0	(9.4–12.9)	8.4	(7.0–10.0)	20.6	(16.0–26.2)	33.7	(26.8–41.4)	11.4	(9.2–14.1)	29.3	(23.6–35.7)	4.3	(3.1–5.9)
New York	10.7	(8.4–13.5)	8.6	(6.5–11.3)	10.2	(8.0–12.8)	7.5	(6.1–9.1)	19.8	(14.8–26.0)	22.2	(16.3–29.6)	10.7	(8.4–13.6)	24.6	(16.7–34.7)	4.0	(2.0–8.0)
North Carolina	9.3	(6.8–12.7)	7.0	(4.9–9.9)	8.2	(6.2–10.9)	6.8	(5.1–9.2)	15.7	(9.9–24.2)	10.4	(4.0–24.6)	8.5	(6.1–11.6)	21.7	(15.1–30.1)	3.3	(2.1–5.2)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	11.1	(8.3–14.6)	4.3	(3.0–6.0)	7.7	(6.0–9.7)	6.2	(4.6–8.4)	18.8	(10.3–31.8)	—	—	8.6	(6.3–11.7)	23.3	(11.9–40.6)	1.8	(0.7–4.2)
Pennsylvania	9.3	(6.7–12.7)	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	7.1	(5.6–9.0)	5.5	(4.2–7.1)	17.3	(11.4–25.3)	14.9	(6.6–30.2)	8.2	(6.2–10.8)	18.1	(11.6–27.0)	2.3	(1.1–4.6)
Rhode Island	8.1	(5.1–12.6)	7.9	(5.3–11.8)	9.0	(6.1–13.2)	6.1	(4.1–9.1)	18.9	(11.4–29.7)	35.9	(18.5–58.1)	8.2	(5.2–12.7)	18.0	(9.7–30.9)	4.9	(2.0–11.5)
South Carolina	9.5	(6.5–13.7)	8.4	(5.6–12.2)	9.3	(6.8–12.5)	7.5	(5.2–10.8)	19.3	(10.2–33.6)	12.4	(3.3–36.8)	8.2	(5.4–12.2)	22.5	(10.9–40.9)	5.7	(3.3–9.6)
Tennessee	12.2	(9.6–15.2)	9.2	(7.1–11.8)	10.8	(9.2–12.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	7.6	(5.0–11.3)	6.1	(4.2–9.0)	7.1	(5.1–9.7)	5.9	(4.3–8.1)	10.3	(5.4–18.8)	17.0	(6.5–37.6)	9.6	(6.7–13.5)	10.8	(5.7–19.5)	1.7	(0.9–3.0)
Utah	9.6	(6.8–13.5)	5.1	(3.2–8.0)	7.7	(5.6–10.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	7.5	(6.9–8.2)	5.5	(5.0–6.1)	6.6	(6.2–7.1)	5.2	(4.8–5.6)	14.1	(12.4–16.1)	18.8	(15.3–22.8)	6.7	(6.2–7.3)	20.3	(18.0–22.9)	1.3	(1.0–1.7)
Virginia	11.7	(9.3–14.7)	9.2	(7.1–11.8)	10.6	(9.0–12.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	10.8	(8.1–14.2)	5.9	(3.8–9.2)	9.0	(6.8–11.8)	7.4	(5.6–9.7)	17.2	(10.7–26.3)	—	—	10.2	(7.5–13.8)	19.0	(11.0–30.8)	2.1	(0.9–5.1)
Wisconsin	8.8	(6.5–12.0)	4.5	(2.9–6.9)	6.9	(5.4–8.8)	6.0	(4.4–8.0)	11.1	(6.3–18.7)	16.5	(7.0–34.3)	6.8	(4.7–9.6)	19.4	(10.8–32.3)	3.0	(1.9–4.6)
Median	*9.4*		*7.0*		*8.4*		*6.3*		*18.4*		*17.7*		*8.6*		*21.7*		*2.3*	
Range	*5.6–12.8*		*2.6–13.5*		*5.5–12.1*		*4.0–9.4*		*8.1–27.1*		*9.1–35.9*		*5.2–11.7*		*10.6–31.3*		*0.8–5.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	9.4	(6.1–14.2)	6.2	(3.7–10.3)	8.3	(6.0–11.5)	6.4	(4.3–9.6)	17.5	(10.4–28.0)	—	—	6.1	(3.2–11.1)	18.4	(10.7–29.9)	6.3	(2.7–13.8)
Boston, MA	8.9	(6.6–11.9)	5.7	(3.7–8.8)	7.5	(5.8–9.6)	6.3	(4.8–8.4)	12.8	(7.4–21.2)	16.0	(6.5–34.4)	7.1	(5.1–9.9)	18.2	(11.0–28.6)	1.8	(0.6–5.4)
Broward County, FL	11.7	(6.8–19.5)	9.2	(5.0–16.4)	10.7	(7.2–15.7)	8.4	(5.2–13.4)	14.8	(6.2–31.5)	—	—	10.2	(6.2–16.4)	23.8	(10.2–46.1)	3.2	(1.7–6.1)
Chicago, IL	7.6	(5.5–10.5)	8.7	(6.2–12.3)	8.7	(7.0–10.7)	6.3	(5.0–8.0)	14.7	(9.4–22.2)	19.1	(8.9–36.5)	7.7	(5.7–10.2)	21.9	(13.8–33.0)	2.5	(1.2–5.2)
Cleveland, OH	13.7	(10.9–17.1)	10.4	(7.7–13.9)	12.3	(10.1–15.0)	10.4	(8.4–12.9)	20.6	(13.7–29.7)	22.2	(10.8–40.2)	10.6	(8.0–13.9)	24.1	(16.6–33.8)	4.9	(2.8–8.4)
DeKalb County, GA	10.8	(8.3–13.8)	10.7	(8.2–13.9)	10.9	(9.1–13.1)	8.1	(6.5–10.0)	19.6	(12.7–28.9)	19.5	(10.2–34.1)	10.1	(7.8–13.0)	26.6	(20.0–34.5)	3.6	(1.8–7.0)
Detroit, MI	14.4	(9.1–22.1)	9.8	(6.7–14.0)	12.5	(8.9–17.1)	8.7	(5.6–13.5)	27.2	(16.8–40.8)	—	—	12.8	(7.2–21.5)	22.4	(13.8–34.3)	6.6	(3.9–11.0)
District of Columbia	14.4	(13.0–15.9)	12.8	(11.5–14.3)	14.1	(13.1–15.2)	11.6	(10.6–12.7)	24.2	(21.1–27.6)	19.5	(14.0–26.5)	12.6	(11.3–14.1)	24.4	(20.9–28.2)	5.9	(4.6–7.6)
Duval County, FL	12.3	(9.9–15.2)	13.0	(10.9–15.5)	13.1	(11.3–15.0)	8.7	(7.3–10.3)	23.3	(18.1–29.4)	34.2	(24.2–45.8)	11.5	(9.5–13.9)	28.4	(22.6–35.0)	3.7	(2.2–6.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	8.4	(6.8–10.3)	6.8	(5.0–9.1)	7.7	(6.4–9.3)	6.5	(5.3–8.1)	15.7	(11.2–21.7)	11.3	(5.1–23.2)	8.3	(6.4–10.7)	20.9	(14.4–29.4)	3.0	(1.9–4.7)
Houston, TX	8.8	(7.1–10.9)	9.1	(6.8–11.9)	9.4	(7.9–11.2)	7.6	(6.1–9.5)	15.0	(10.2–21.5)	20.2	(12.1–31.7)	9.4	(7.5–11.7)	20.6	(14.2–28.8)	3.8	(2.4–5.9)
Los Angeles, CA	6.6	(4.5–9.6)	6.6	(4.5–9.7)	6.7	(5.6–8.1)	5.6	(4.1–7.6)	15.8	(7.2–31.1)	14.2	(5.0–34.2)	8.0	(5.7–11.1)	30.6	(17.2–48.4)	0.7	(0.2–2.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.5	(6.0–9.4)	8.4	(6.2–11.2)	8.3	(6.9–10.1)	5.8	(4.7–7.3)	19.3	(13.3–27.1)	26.9	(14.2–45.1)	7.9	(6.2–10.1)	22.3	(15.8–30.4)	1.3	(0.6–3.0)
New York City, NY	9.3	(7.6–11.4)	9.7	(8.0–11.7)	10.0	(8.6–11.7)	7.3	(6.0–8.8)	17.7	(13.8–22.4)	17.8	(13.7–22.7)	9.5	(8.0–11.3)	21.9	(16.8–28.0)	4.3	(3.2–5.6)
Oakland, CA	9.7	(7.1–13.0)	7.3	(5.4–9.7)	8.6	(6.9–10.7)	7.2	(5.6–9.2)	16.7	(9.8–26.8)	12.0	(3.5–33.7)	9.6	(7.2–12.7)	22.8	(14.2–34.5)	3.6	(1.9–6.8)
Orange County, FL	5.8	(3.8–8.9)	7.4	(5.0–10.9)	7.2	(5.1–10.1)	5.3	(3.4–8.1)	14.5	(7.5–26.1)	—	—	6.5	(3.7–11.0)	17.1	(9.9–27.9)	3.0	(1.2–7.3)
Palm Beach County, FL	7.1	(5.3–9.6)	8.0	(6.0–10.5)	7.8	(6.4–9.3)	5.6	(4.2–7.4)	16.5	(11.3–23.6)	22.1	(12.4–36.3)	7.7	(5.7–10.3)	16.9	(11.4–24.2)	3.1	(1.7–5.5)
Philadelphia, PA	13.2	(7.8–21.3)	5.1	(3.0–8.7)	9.1	(5.6–14.5)	7.4	(5.0–11.0)	17.9	(10.0–30.2)	—	—	10.8	(6.3–17.9)	18.4	(10.0–31.3)	3.9	(1.5–9.9)
San Diego, CA	5.2	(3.6–7.4)	4.9	(3.4–6.8)	5.2	(4.1–6.5)	4.6	(3.6–5.9)	9.8	(5.6–16.7)	5.9	(1.7–18.5)	4.9	(3.7–6.4)	9.6	(4.5–19.3)	1.7	(0.7–4.0)
San Francisco, CA	5.8	(3.9–8.5)	4.6	(3.1–6.7)	5.5	(4.1–7.2)	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	9.9	(5.2–18.0)	13.4	(6.6–25.3)	4.7	(3.0–7.2)	15.0	(8.8–24.4)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)
Shelby County, TN	12.0	(9.5–15.0)	9.5	(7.1–12.6)	11.5	(9.4–14.1)	9.0	(6.9–11.7)	20.7	(14.8–28.2)	21.2	(10.8–37.3)	11.3	(8.8–14.3)	23.7	(17.4–31.4)	5.1	(2.7–9.7)
Median	*9.3*		*8.4*		*8.7*		*7.2*		*16.7*		*19.3*		*9.4*		*21.9*		*3.6*	
Range	*5.2–14.4*		*4.6–13.0*		*5.2–14.1*		*4.1–11.6*		*9.8–27.2*		*5.9–34.2*		*4.7–12.8*		*9.6–30.6*		*0.7–6.6*	

* Being physically hurt on purpose (counting such things as 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, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 42. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**41.1**	**(37.4–44.8)**	**21.4**	**(19.7–23.2)**	**31.5**	**(29.6–33.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	38.2	(32.3–44.4)	21.4	(18.8–24.3)	**30.2**	**(27.2–33.3)**
Black§	40.7	(36.1–45.4)	17.3	(14.4–20.7)	**29.2**	**(26.3–32.1)**
Hispanic	46.8	(44.1–49.5)	21.2	(18.2–24.5)	**33.7**	**(32.2–35.3)**
Grade						
9	40.0	(35.9–44.2)	19.5	(16.8–22.4)	**29.8**	**(27.6–32.2)**
10	43.1	(37.8–48.5)	21.5	(19.6–23.5)	**32.5**	**(29.7–35.4)**
11	43.6	(38.5–48.8)	20.9	(17.8–24.4)	**32.5**	**(29.8–35.3)**
12	37.5	(33.9–41.1)	24.1	(21.1–27.3)	**31.0**	**(28.6–33.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	36.8	(34.8–38.8)	19.5	(17.7–21.4)	**27.5**	**(25.9–29.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	68.8	(65.1–72.2)	45.5	(38.9–52.2)	**63.0**	**(59.5–66.5)**
Not sure	51.9	(42.3–61.4)	36.4	(27.9–45.9)	**46.4**	**(38.9–54.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	48.4	(45.1–51.7)	23.6	(21.1–26.3)	**34.8**	**(32.6–37.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	68.9	(64.4–72.9)	49.8	(40.6–59.0)	**63.9**	**(59.5–68.1)**
No sexual contact	33.2	(31.3–35.1)	17.0	(14.8–19.4)	**25.4**	**(24.1–26.7)**

* Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 43. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	48.0	(43.1–52.9)	25.5	(21.7–29.8)	36.1	(32.9–39.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	46.5	(42.8–50.2)	26.3	(22.1–31.0)	36.4	(32.8–40.1)	31.6	(28.7–34.7)	69.7	(58.9–78.8)	48.2	(38.3–58.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	47.4	(41.1–53.9)	32.7	(23.8–43.0)	40.2	(32.7–48.2)	36.2	(29.6–43.3)	66.4	(51.3–78.7)	43.1	(28.6–58.8)	42.3	(35.8–49.1)	63.3	(50.3–74.7)	25.1	(20.4–30.5)
California	42.6	(38.1–47.2)	21.7	(18.2–25.8)	32.1	(29.3–35.1)	28.6	(25.5–32.0)	60.5	(52.3–68.1)	44.8	(28.5–62.3)	36.4	(30.2–43.1)	59.4	(46.6–71.0)	25.6	(21.9–29.7)
Colorado	40.4	(34.0–47.2)	22.2	(19.0–25.9)	31.3	(27.0–35.9)	26.7	(23.0–30.7)	62.5	(54.1–70.2)	46.2	(33.4–59.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	34.8	(31.3–38.5)	19.2	(17.0–21.6)	26.9	(24.6–29.3)	23.0	(20.9–25.4)	47.5	(40.1–55.0)	41.8	(32.0–52.3)	26.4	(23.1–29.9)	58.4	(51.2–65.4)	20.4	(18.0–23.0)
Delaware	36.9	(33.7–40.3)	18.4	(16.1–21.0)	27.6	(25.5–29.8)	24.1	(22.0–26.4)	56.3	(49.2–63.2)	32.6	(22.1–45.3)	30.9	(27.6–34.3)	56.3	(47.4–64.8)	19.4	(16.9–22.1)
Florida	38.1	(36.1–40.2)	17.8	(16.4–19.4)	27.8	(26.4–29.3)	23.3	(22.0–24.8)	57.8	(53.0–62.5)	40.2	(35.0–45.7)	29.7	(27.2–32.3)	56.7	(52.0–61.3)	21.5	(20.1–23.1)
Hawaii	35.0	(32.7–37.4)	23.4	(21.5–25.4)	29.5	(27.9–31.1)	25.6	(23.8–27.5)	54.5	(47.6–61.1)	43.0	(35.6–50.8)	35.0	(31.0–39.2)	55.2	(47.9–62.3)	22.7	(20.9–24.6)
Idaho	46.3	(43.0–49.7)	24.0	(20.5–27.8)	35.0	(32.0–38.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	43.1	(39.9–46.3)	21.4	(19.4–23.6)	32.3	(30.3–34.3)	28.0	(26.0–30.1)	63.7	(55.3–71.4)	38.9	(32.0–46.2)	34.9	(32.1–37.8)	62.1	(53.9–69.7)	24.3	(21.5–27.4)
Iowa	39.7	(34.4–45.4)	18.8	(15.7–22.5)	29.2	(26.5–32.0)	23.8	(20.8–27.1)	69.7	(62.1–76.4)	51.6	(32.8–69.9)	32.1	(27.0–37.6)	60.6	(48.0–71.9)	20.4	(16.2–25.5)
Kansas	33.0	(29.0–37.2)	17.1	(13.8–20.9)	24.8	(22.5–27.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	40.9	(37.2–44.7)	17.6	(14.8–20.8)	29.2	(26.7–31.9)	23.9	(21.0–27.0)	63.5	(55.6–70.7)	51.1	(34.9–67.1)	32.3	(27.9–37.2)	63.8	(50.0–75.6)	20.5	(16.8–24.8)
Louisiana	40.6	(35.8–45.7)	22.3	(17.0–28.7)	31.7	(27.1–36.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	36.1	(33.7–38.6)	18.8	(17.5–20.2)	27.4	(25.8–29.0)	22.1	(20.7–23.6)	63.0	(58.9–67.0)	38.9	(33.4–44.8)	30.0	(28.1–31.9)	56.4	(52.1–60.6)	19.1	(17.6–20.6)
Maryland	38.7	(37.9–39.6)	21.0	(20.4–21.7)	29.9	(29.3–30.5)	24.9	(24.3–25.5)	57.3	(55.7–58.8)	43.6	(40.8–46.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	36.0	(33.3–38.8)	19.0	(16.4–22.0)	27.4	(25.3–29.7)	23.7	(21.6–25.9)	56.0	(47.9–63.7)	43.2	(33.5–53.6)	29.5	(26.2–33.0)	53.8	(45.8–61.5)	21.6	(18.6–24.8)
Michigan	48.3	(44.8–51.7)	26.6	(22.6–30.9)	37.3	(34.1–40.7)	32.3	(30.0–34.8)	67.8	(61.2–73.7)	56.7	(40.2–71.9)	42.7	(37.6–48.0)	71.3	(59.2–80.9)	26.6	(22.7–30.8)
Missouri	38.3	(34.4–42.3)	24.2	(20.6–28.2)	31.3	(28.5–34.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	39.9	(37.8–42.1)	22.8	(20.6–25.1)	31.0	(29.2–32.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	35.2	(29.8–40.9)	19.2	(15.9–23.0)	27.0	(23.6–30.6)	23.2	(19.9–26.9)	62.1	(50.4–72.6)	38.2	(25.9–52.1)	35.8	(30.4–41.5)	58.1	(42.5–72.2)	18.4	(15.1–22.3)
Nevada	47.3	(42.8–51.8)	24.2	(20.3–28.5)	35.5	(31.6–39.6)	29.9	(26.4–33.5)	62.2	(54.1–69.7)	61.0	(48.1–72.5)	38.8	(30.9–47.3)	58.9	(50.8–66.6)	28.3	(25.9–30.9)
New Hampshire	37.6	(35.9–39.3)	18.6	(17.3–20.1)	28.0	(26.9–29.2)	23.2	(22.0–24.4)	64.3	(60.8–67.7)	40.4	(34.8–46.2)	30.9	(29.3–32.6)	66.7	(62.3–70.9)	19.9	(18.6–21.3)
New Mexico	45.1	(42.7–47.5)	26.6	(24.7–28.6)	35.8	(33.9–37.8)	31.7	(29.6–33.8)	61.8	(58.5–65.0)	48.2	(41.7–54.7)	39.1	(37.0–41.1)	61.5	(56.5–66.1)	28.9	(26.2–31.8)
New York	39.0	(36.5–41.6)	22.0	(19.6–24.6)	30.4	(28.5–32.3)	25.5	(23.7–27.4)	59.2	(53.1–64.9)	39.6	(35.0–44.4)	34.3	(32.1–36.6)	58.9	(52.5–64.9)	23.8	(21.0–26.9)
North Carolina	38.9	(36.6–41.3)	20.3	(17.7–23.1)	29.4	(27.6–31.4)	24.9	(23.2–26.8)	59.7	(50.9–67.9)	49.4	(41.0–57.8)	30.4	(27.8–33.2)	58.6	(50.7–66.1)	23.4	(20.8–26.2)
North Dakota	37.9	(35.0–40.8)	20.4	(17.8–23.3)	28.9	(26.8–31.1)	25.5	(23.3–27.8)	57.2	(50.0–64.1)	40.1	(28.6–52.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	43.9	(39.2–48.8)	20.1	(16.1–24.6)	31.8	(28.0–35.8)	27.6	(24.2–31.2)	64.0	(53.7–73.2)	50.1	(31.1–69.1)	35.5	(30.8–40.5)	60.8	(48.1–72.3)	22.7	(18.1–28.0)
Pennsylvania	38.6	(35.3–42.0)	20.4	(18.3–22.7)	29.4	(27.3–31.5)	25.8	(23.9–27.8)	58.3	(49.7–66.4)	44.0	(34.1–54.4)	32.4	(29.9–35.0)	58.9	(51.1–66.3)	22.1	(19.3–25.3)
Rhode Island	38.0	(33.3–42.8)	20.7	(17.2–24.8)	29.4	(26.9–32.0)	25.5	(23.0–28.2)	54.5	(45.4–63.2)	39.3	(29.5–50.0)	32.3	(28.6–36.3)	57.5	(48.7–65.9)	21.1	(18.4–24.2)
South Carolina	43.0	(38.2–47.9)	22.7	(17.9–28.4)	33.2	(29.4–37.3)	28.0	(24.2–32.2)	57.8	(47.3–67.7)	65.9	(41.9–83.8)	35.4	(28.9–42.4)	60.6	(52.6–68.1)	24.2	(20.8–27.9)
Tennessee	40.1	(36.1–44.2)	21.9	(19.2–24.8)	31.1	(28.0–34.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	43.7	(39.9–47.7)	24.7	(20.9–29.0)	34.2	(31.4–37.0)	30.2	(27.7–32.9)	57.4	(49.5–64.9)	53.4	(41.1–65.2)	37.8	(33.4–42.4)	61.2	(47.9–73.0)	26.7	(23.7–30.0)
Utah	42.5	(36.9–48.3)	24.0	(21.0–27.2)	33.0	(29.3–36.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	34.8	(33.9–35.7)	16.2	(15.5–16.9)	25.4	(24.8–26.0)	20.9	(20.3–21.5)	58.3	(56.1–60.4)	35.8	(32.7–38.9)	27.4	(26.5–28.2)	58.9	(56.2–61.6)	17.7	(16.9–18.6)
Virginia	38.9	(36.1–41.7)	20.6	(18.1–23.3)	29.5	(27.7–31.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	39.2	(34.9–43.7)	24.2	(20.7–28.2)	32.0	(28.6–35.6)	27.9	(24.8–31.3)	66.2	(54.2–76.4)	54.0	(39.3–68.1)	35.3	(30.5–40.4)	65.5	(49.5–78.6)	21.0	(18.0–24.4)
Wisconsin	38.1	(33.9–42.5)	16.2	(13.1–19.9)	27.0	(23.9–30.3)	22.9	(19.8–26.4)	58.4	(48.3–67.9)	42.3	(28.1–57.8)	29.9	(25.7–34.4)	56.8	(46.6–66.5)	20.3	(16.7–24.6)
Median	*39.2*		*21.4*		*30.4*		*25.5*		*60.1*		*43.4*		*33.3*		*58.9*		*21.9*	
Range	*33.0–48.3*		*16.2–32.7*		*24.8–40.2*		*20.9–36.2*		*47.5–69.7*		*32.6–65.9*		*26.4–42.7*		*53.8–71.3*		*17.7–28.9*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	41.0	(36.3–45.8)	22.8	(18.9–27.1)	31.9	(28.5–35.6)	25.3	(21.0–30.1)	54.3	(43.7–64.5)	52.1	(33.0–70.7)	26.8	(20.9–33.8)	59.2	(45.5–71.7)	31.4	(25.9–37.5)
Boston, MA	40.8	(37.1–44.7)	26.0	(22.3–30.1)	33.4	(30.6–36.3)	30.9	(27.8–34.2)	50.3	(41.6–58.9)	41.7	(30.8–53.5)	34.6	(29.9–39.6)	49.9	(40.9–59.0)	27.6	(23.6–31.9)
Broward County, FL	41.4	(35.9–47.2)	18.9	(14.3–24.6)	30.1	(25.8–34.8)	26.2	(21.9–31.0)	40.3	(27.4–54.7)	37.4	(20.8–57.6)	27.7	(23.1–32.8)	57.4	(38.5–74.3)	26.4	(20.8–32.8)
Chicago, IL	43.6	(40.2–47.1)	24.7	(21.4–28.2)	34.7	(31.9–37.5)	29.9	(27.4–32.4)	59.9	(52.1–67.2)	46.3	(33.7–59.4)	36.6	(32.5–40.9)	53.0	(45.1–60.8)	29.8	(25.8–34.1)
Cleveland, OH	44.8	(40.5–49.2)	26.5	(23.6–29.7)	35.3	(32.9–37.9)	31.7	(28.8–34.7)	56.1	(47.2–64.7)	38.0	(25.7–52.0)	36.4	(32.3–40.7)	49.9	(41.8–58.0)	28.6	(24.3–33.4)
DeKalb County, GA	30.8	(28.0–33.8)	22.6	(19.7–25.8)	26.8	(24.7–29.0)	22.5	(20.6–24.7)	48.9	(41.4–56.5)	41.6	(30.3–53.9)	25.7	(22.6–29.1)	50.1	(41.0–59.2)	21.7	(18.8–24.8)
Detroit, MI	42.7	(38.9–46.5)	24.0	(19.7–29.0)	34.0	(30.8–37.3)	28.9	(25.7–32.3)	54.2	(46.4–61.8)	62.8	(48.6–75.0)	37.0	(31.1–43.3)	54.1	(44.1–63.8)	25.4	(21.3–30.0)
District of Columbia	33.1	(31.6–34.7)	20.8	(19.4–22.3)	27.2	(26.1–28.2)	23.4	(22.3–24.6)	44.2	(41.1–47.4)	42.0	(36.6–47.7)	26.7	(25.0–28.4)	43.1	(39.5–46.8)	22.1	(20.5–23.7)
Duval County, FL	44.7	(41.7–47.8)	25.2	(22.7–28.0)	35.5	(33.5–37.6)	29.2	(27.2–31.4)	59.4	(54.3–64.2)	56.3	(47.3–64.8)	33.8	(30.8–37.0)	58.7	(53.1–64.0)	29.2	(26.2–32.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	35.9	(33.3–38.7)	21.9	(19.8–24.3)	29.1	(27.3–31.0)	25.9	(24.0–27.9)	53.3	(47.2–59.3)	46.9	(36.8–57.2)	33.0	(29.7–36.6)	53.0	(45.0–60.8)	22.5	(20.1–25.1)
Houston, TX	41.2	(38.4–44.1)	22.1	(19.7–24.6)	31.5	(29.5–33.6)	27.5	(25.5–29.7)	50.9	(45.2–56.5)	46.4	(37.9–55.2)	33.8	(30.6–37.1)	53.9	(46.7–61.0)	25.9	(23.4–28.6)
Los Angeles, CA	37.6	(31.8–43.7)	23.5	(20.0–27.4)	30.5	(27.3–33.9)	27.2	(24.5–30.1)	65.7	(52.4–76.9)	39.8	(30.0–50.5)	30.9	(26.6–35.5)	64.3	(47.8–78.1)	26.7	(23.6–30.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	38.4	(34.4–42.6)	20.7	(18.4–23.1)	29.8	(27.3–32.3)	26.4	(24.0–29.0)	54.5	(46.6–62.2)	40.7	(29.2–53.4)	32.0	(28.4–35.9)	53.5	(47.4–59.6)	23.3	(20.1–27.0)
New York City, NY	38.6	(36.5–40.9)	24.4	(22.9–26.0)	31.6	(30.1–33.2)	27.9	(26.3–29.6)	53.5	(50.1–56.8)	35.8	(31.8–40.0)	33.3	(30.4–36.3)	54.4	(50.6–58.2)	26.7	(25.0–28.4)
Oakland, CA	38.2	(34.1–42.5)	20.4	(17.6–23.4)	29.0	(26.4–31.7)	25.7	(23.3–28.2)	53.5	(44.8–62.0)	43.7	(32.9–55.1)	32.8	(29.2–36.5)	50.5	(39.5–61.5)	23.7	(20.4–27.3)
Orange County, FL	42.5	(38.4–46.7)	24.0	(20.3–28.0)	33.3	(30.4–36.4)	29.2	(26.1–32.6)	54.9	(46.1–63.3)	47.0	(35.4–58.9)	34.1	(29.6–38.9)	52.3	(42.9–61.5)	26.8	(23.3–30.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	36.8	(33.3–40.4)	18.7	(16.2–21.5)	27.7	(25.3–30.1)	22.6	(20.0–25.5)	55.6	(48.8–62.1)	50.2	(41.2–59.1)	29.2	(25.7–33.0)	58.9	(50.6–66.7)	19.8	(17.2–22.7)
Philadelphia, PA	39.0	(35.4–42.7)	23.6	(20.8–26.8)	31.4	(28.8–34.2)	28.3	(25.5–31.3)	52.7	(45.1–60.2)	56.2	(37.2–73.6)	30.8	(26.2–35.9)	52.5	(42.9–61.9)	27.8	(23.8–32.1)
San Diego, CA	42.5	(38.6–46.5)	21.2	(18.4–24.4)	31.6	(29.5–33.9)	27.5	(25.5–29.7)	60.5	(54.3–66.5)	49.5	(39.5–59.5)	34.1	(30.7–37.6)	57.8	(47.8–67.1)	25.7	(22.6–29.0)
San Francisco, CA	31.7	(28.4–35.2)	20.9	(18.5–23.4)	26.1	(24.1–28.3)	22.3	(20.4–24.4)	57.4	(50.5–64.0)	40.6	(30.5–51.4)	33.1	(28.8–37.8)	41.9	(34.3–49.9)	21.6	(19.1–24.4)
Shelby County, TN	37.4	(33.8–41.2)	21.6	(18.5–25.0)	29.7	(26.9–32.6)	26.9	(24.1–29.8)	45.3	(36.9–54.0)	43.1	(30.3–56.9)	29.2	(24.9–33.8)	46.1	(37.6–54.9)	24.8	(20.7–29.4)
Median	*39.0*		*22.6*		*31.4*		*27.2*		*54.2*		*43.7*		*33.0*		*53.0*		*25.9*	
Range	*30.8–44.8*		*18.7–26.5*		*26.1–35.5*		*22.3–31.7*		*40.3–65.7*		*35.8–62.8*		*25.7–37.0*		*41.9–64.3*		*19.8–31.4*	

* Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 44. Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**22.1**	**(20.0–24.4)**	**11.9**	**(10.9–13.0)**	**17.2**	**(16.2–18.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	21.2	(17.9–24.9)	13.0	(11.4–14.7)	**17.3**	**(15.7–19.1)**
Black§	22.4	(19.4–25.7)	6.6	(5.5–8.0)	**14.7**	**(13.2–16.4)**
Hispanic	22.2	(19.7–24.8)	10.8	(9.0–13.0)	**16.4**	**(15.2–17.5)**
Grade						
9	22.1	(19.3–25.2)	10.3	(8.6–12.4)	**16.3**	**(14.8–18.1)**
10	23.4	(19.7–27.6)	10.9	(9.4–12.7)	**17.3**	**(15.2–19.6)**
11	23.1	(19.6–26.9)	11.7	(9.7–14.0)	**17.5**	**(15.6–19.6)**
12	19.5	(17.1–22.2)	15.1	(13.0–17.5)	**17.4**	**(15.8–19.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	16.9	(15.7–18.3)	10.2	(9.2–11.2)	**13.3**	**(12.5–14.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	51.0	(46.1–55.9)	37.0	(31.5–42.8)	**47.7**	**(43.7–51.8)**
Not sure	35.9	(27.4–45.3)	23.9	(17.3–32.0)	**31.8**	**(25.5–38.7)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	25.8	(23.2–28.6)	13.5	(11.8–15.4)	**19.0**	**(17.6–20.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	48.7	(43.3–54.2)	34.6	(27.5–42.4)	**45.1**	**(40.2–50.0)**
No sexual contact	15.9	(14.3–17.5)	8.5	(7.3–9.9)	**12.3**	**(11.3–13.4)**

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 45. Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	28.8	(24.9–33.0)	17.4	(14.0–21.5)	22.8	(20.3–25.6)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	23.8	(20.5–27.5)	14.0	(11.4–17.1)	19.2	(16.7–21.9)	15.1	(13.0–17.6)	49.9	(38.9–60.8)	21.4	(11.0–37.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	27.1	(24.5–29.9)	19.2	(16.1–22.7)	23.2	(21.0–25.5)	19.7	(17.3–22.4)	41.5	(32.3–51.3)	30.3	(19.3–44.2)	26.5	(22.6–30.7)	33.2	(21.1–48.1)	12.5	(10.1–15.4)
California	22.1	(18.8–25.7)	11.7	(9.9–13.9)	17.0	(15.3–18.9)	13.1	(11.4–14.9)	48.9	(39.2–58.6)	29.9	(18.9–43.8)	17.3	(14.2–20.8)	43.7	(35.0–52.8)	13.0	(11.3–14.8)
Colorado	21.4	(17.9–25.4)	12.5	(9.9–15.7)	17.0	(14.5–19.8)	12.5	(10.5–14.9)	45.5	(37.7–53.6)	27.0	(16.2–41.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	16.8	(14.5–19.4)	10.3	(9.0–11.8)	13.5	(12.1–15.0)	10.0	(8.7–11.5)	31.6	(23.4–41.1)	25.3	(17.6–34.9)	11.1	(8.9–13.9)	37.6	(28.9–47.3)	10.1	(8.1–12.5)
Delaware	21.3	(18.1–24.9)	10.8	(8.7–13.4)	16.1	(13.9–18.5)	12.5	(10.3–15.1)	43.4	(36.6–50.5)	22.5	(13.4–35.3)	18.8	(15.7–22.3)	37.0	(28.0–47.0)	9.7	(7.6–12.4)
Florida	18.1	(16.8–19.5)	9.5	(8.4–10.8)	13.8	(12.8–14.8)	9.8	(9.0–10.7)	39.5	(35.5–43.7)	26.5	(21.4–32.2)	13.7	(11.9–15.6)	42.4	(37.6–47.3)	8.9	(7.9–9.9)
Hawaii	18.7	(17.1–20.4)	12.6	(11.1–14.2)	16.0	(14.8–17.3)	12.2	(11.0–13.5)	38.6	(31.3–46.3)	31.2	(22.2–41.9)	18.1	(15.8–20.6)	36.3	(30.6–42.3)	10.9	(9.2–13.0)
Idaho	29.2	(25.9–32.6)	14.3	(11.7–17.5)	21.7	(19.3–24.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	23.3	(20.0–26.9)	11.1	(9.3–13.3)	17.2	(15.4–19.3)	13.8	(12.0–15.8)	43.2	(33.7–53.4)	23.7	(18.8–29.5)	18.1	(16.3–20.0)	46.5	(34.9–58.6)	10.9	(8.6–13.8)
Iowa	24.8	(20.4–29.7)	15.5	(11.9–20.0)	20.2	(16.8–24.2)	15.7	(12.1–20.1)	55.9	(40.6–70.2)	34.2	(19.7–52.3)	23.0	(17.7–29.5)	48.7	(37.8–59.7)	10.9	(6.6–17.3)
Kansas	19.7	(17.1–22.5)	11.4	(8.3–15.6)	15.6	(13.5–17.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	19.4	(17.0–22.1)	9.6	(7.4–12.3)	14.8	(12.9–17.0)	10.5	(8.8–12.5)	44.3	(34.8–54.3)	28.8	(18.6–41.6)	16.3	(13.7–19.2)	46.2	(39.6–52.9)	7.5	(5.5–10.0)
Louisiana	21.4	(17.8–25.4)	13.4	(9.8–18.2)	17.8	(14.8–21.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	17.6	(15.9–19.4)	10.2	(9.3–11.2)	13.9	(12.9–15.0)	10.0	(9.1–10.9)	41.0	(37.8–44.3)	22.1	(18.4–26.2)	14.4	(13.1–15.7)	37.0	(31.8–42.6)	8.7	(7.7–9.7)
Maryland	21.8	(21.2–22.5)	12.4	(11.9–13.0)	17.3	(16.8–17.8)	12.8	(12.3–13.2)	42.9	(41.1–44.7)	28.1	(25.7–30.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	15.7	(13.6–18.0)	9.2	(7.3–11.5)	12.4	(11.2–13.8)	9.4	(8.3–10.6)	35.6	(30.7–40.8)	25.9	(17.4–36.8)	12.0	(10.1–14.2)	34.5	(28.0–41.7)	9.3	(7.4–11.5)
Michigan	27.0	(23.7–30.6)	15.7	(12.8–19.1)	21.3	(18.6–24.3)	17.2	(14.9–19.7)	53.4	(45.7–60.9)	33.1	(21.9–46.6)	25.0	(21.1–29.4)	49.4	(39.2–59.7)	12.6	(10.3–15.5)
Missouri	24.1	(20.4–28.3)	17.5	(14.1–21.6)	20.9	(18.3–23.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	26.8	(24.4–29.2)	15.4	(13.6–17.3)	20.8	(19.2–22.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	23.0	(18.7–28.0)	9.2	(6.8–12.5)	16.1	(13.3–19.4)	12.5	(10.0–15.5)	48.7	(37.0–60.6)	29.1	(16.9–45.4)	20.2	(16.2–24.9)	44.3	(30.2–59.4)	9.7	(7.3–12.7)
Nevada	22.0	(18.6–25.9)	11.6	(9.2–14.6)	16.7	(14.4–19.3)	11.8	(9.9–14.0)	40.4	(31.2–50.3)	40.7	(28.5–54.1)	17.7	(13.7–22.6)	40.1	(32.5–48.1)	11.6	(9.6–13.9)
New Hampshire	20.6	(19.2–22.1)	11.5	(10.4–12.6)	16.1	(15.2–17.1)	11.7	(10.9–12.6)	46.6	(42.8–50.4)	33.5	(28.9–38.5)	17.5	(16.1–18.9)	53.1	(48.3–57.8)	9.8	(8.8–10.8)
New Mexico	22.7	(20.7–24.8)	13.0	(11.7–14.5)	17.8	(16.3–19.5)	13.9	(12.5–15.5)	40.2	(37.0–43.6)	34.6	(27.7–42.3)	19.8	(17.9–21.9)	41.0	(34.9–47.3)	11.9	(10.6–13.5)
New York	22.1	(19.6–24.9)	12.7	(10.7–15.1)	17.4	(15.4–19.6)	13.7	(11.7–16.0)	40.8	(35.4–46.4)	21.9	(19.0–25.2)	19.6	(16.6–23.0)	42.2	(34.1–50.7)	12.0	(10.0–14.4)
North Carolina	21.2	(18.8–23.7)	11.3	(9.3–13.7)	16.2	(14.6–18.0)	12.1	(10.9–13.4)	42.9	(36.2–50.0)	32.3	(22.4–44.1)	16.2	(14.0–18.6)	40.3	(34.3–46.7)	10.8	(8.6–13.4)
North Dakota	24.0	(21.3–27.0)	9.7	(7.8–12.0)	16.7	(14.8–18.8)	13.0	(11.3–14.9)	47.4	(39.4–55.5)	22.6	(14.0–34.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	27.8	(23.9–32.2)	10.9	(8.0–14.5)	19.1	(15.8–22.8)	15.6	(12.8–18.8)	49.8	(36.5–63.1)	20.5	(9.7–38.1)	20.6	(16.2–25.7)	50.4	(38.3–62.6)	12.1	(9.3–15.8)
Pennsylvania	20.6	(18.4–23.1)	9.7	(7.7–12.3)	15.1	(13.5–16.8)	12.1	(10.5–13.9)	38.5	(30.3–47.5)	28.8	(19.7–40.1)	17.2	(14.9–19.8)	38.0	(29.4–47.3)	9.7	(7.9–11.8)
Rhode Island	19.6	(16.1–23.7)	11.7	(9.5–14.3)	15.9	(14.1–17.8)	11.9	(10.5–13.5)	43.2	(34.9–51.8)	24.1	(14.9–36.5)	17.4	(14.2–21.1)	45.1	(36.1–54.5)	9.4	(7.2–12.2)
South Carolina	24.1	(20.1–28.5)	13.8	(9.8–19.0)	19.2	(16.1–22.6)	14.2	(11.8–17.1)	44.3	(35.1–54.0)	41.6	(23.9–61.7)	18.4	(14.3–23.4)	46.3	(36.8–56.2)	11.6	(8.6–15.5)
Tennessee	22.7	(19.5–26.2)	10.2	(8.4–12.3)	16.5	(14.3–19.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	21.7	(18.6–25.3)	13.3	(10.7–16.4)	17.6	(15.4–20.0)	13.5	(11.9–15.3)	42.4	(35.5–49.7)	39.7	(28.1–52.6)	20.6	(17.4–24.3)	45.1	(34.3–56.5)	10.9	(9.0–13.1)
Utah	28.5	(22.5–35.5)	14.9	(12.4–17.7)	21.6	(17.8–26.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	21.1	(19.4–22.9)	10.2	(8.7–12.0)	15.7	(14.4–17.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	20.7	(17.5–24.2)	15.4	(12.4–18.9)	18.5	(15.5–21.8)	14.5	(12.5–16.8)	51.3	(39.0–63.6)	33.7	(19.5–51.6)	18.9	(15.7–22.5)	46.1	(33.5–59.2)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)
Wisconsin	22.4	(19.4–25.8)	10.3	(8.1–13.1)	16.4	(14.4–18.6)	12.9	(10.8–15.3)	42.5	(34.0–51.6)	32.0	(21.0–45.4)	16.4	(13.6–19.7)	45.4	(36.2–54.8)	11.7	(9.9–13.8)
Median	*22.0*		*11.7*		*17.0*		*12.8*		*43.2*		*28.8*		*18.1*		*43.7*		*10.9*	
Range	*15.7–29.2*		*9.2–19.2*		*12.4–23.2*		*9.4–19.7*		*31.6–55.9*		*20.5–41.6*		*11.1–26.5*		*33.2–53.1*		*7.5–13.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	24.5	(19.8–29.8)	13.2	(9.0–19.0)	19.2	(16.0–22.9)	14.1	(11.3–17.4)	39.6	(30.4–49.5)	47.5	(28.9–66.8)	10.6	(6.8–16.2)	44.8	(32.2–58.1)	20.6	(15.1–27.4)
Boston, MA	14.3	(11.8–17.2)	9.3	(7.0–12.3)	11.9	(10.2–13.8)	9.1	(7.4–11.2)	27.2	(20.5–35.1)	26.1	(17.2–37.5)	11.9	(9.3–15.0)	22.2	(15.3–31.1)	9.1	(7.3–11.4)
Broward County, FL	22.7	(18.4–27.7)	8.0	(5.4–11.8)	15.5	(12.9–18.5)	11.8	(9.9–14.0)	33.4	(23.9–44.5)	15.9	(5.7–37.3)	13.7	(9.9–18.7)	40.7	(25.0–58.6)	11.2	(7.9–15.7)
Chicago, IL	23.5	(20.2–27.2)	12.0	(10.6–13.5)	18.0	(16.0–20.2)	13.7	(11.7–16.0)	38.1	(31.6–45.0)	32.7	(19.8–48.9)	17.7	(15.4–20.3)	39.8	(30.8–49.5)	13.9	(11.3–17.0)
Cleveland, OH	23.1	(19.9–26.7)	14.4	(11.6–17.8)	18.6	(16.3–21.2)	15.4	(13.1–18.0)	36.1	(28.0–45.0)	23.0	(13.4–36.6)	19.2	(15.7–23.2)	28.6	(21.4–37.2)	13.2	(10.0–17.3)
DeKalb County, GA	18.6	(16.0–21.4)	12.9	(10.6–15.7)	15.9	(14.2–17.7)	11.7	(10.0–13.6)	39.7	(32.2–47.6)	24.0	(15.7–34.9)	14.3	(12.0–17.0)	42.1	(34.1–50.5)	10.8	(8.9–12.9)
Detroit, MI	25.4	(22.1–28.9)	14.3	(11.2–18.1)	20.2	(17.6–23.0)	15.8	(13.6–18.3)	45.1	(37.3–53.2)	25.5	(15.0–39.9)	20.1	(16.9–23.9)	44.6	(34.7–54.9)	14.3	(11.8–17.1)
District of Columbia	19.1	(17.9–20.4)	11.8	(10.7–13.0)	15.7	(14.8–16.6)	12.0	(11.2–12.9)	33.0	(30.1–36.1)	27.6	(22.9–32.8)	13.9	(12.6–15.3)	31.4	(28.1–34.9)	10.6	(9.4–11.8)
Duval County, FL	25.3	(22.6–28.1)	15.0	(13.0–17.2)	20.5	(18.9–22.3)	15.1	(13.5–17.0)	39.8	(35.4–44.4)	36.9	(28.0–46.9)	18.8	(16.5–21.3)	40.5	(34.9–46.4)	13.7	(11.6–16.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	16.6	(14.8–18.6)	10.1	(8.6–11.8)	13.4	(12.2–14.7)	10.6	(9.4–11.9)	32.5	(27.4–38.1)	30.9	(23.2–39.8)	15.5	(13.4–17.9)	37.0	(30.5–44.0)	8.4	(7.0–10.0)
Houston, TX	19.3	(17.4–21.3)	10.9	(9.2–12.9)	15.2	(13.8–16.7)	11.6	(10.2–13.2)	35.6	(30.6–40.9)	25.6	(19.5–32.8)	16.8	(14.7–19.1)	35.2	(28.6–42.4)	9.4	(7.8–11.2)
Los Angeles, CA	16.3	(13.6–19.3)	9.6	(7.1–12.9)	13.1	(11.3–15.0)	10.2	(8.3–12.4)	36.6	(29.3–44.6)	31.5	(21.9–43.1)	14.8	(11.4–19.0)	35.6	(24.3–48.9)	9.2	(6.9–12.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	17.8	(15.1–20.8)	11.5	(9.7–13.6)	14.8	(13.1–16.6)	11.0	(9.4–12.8)	39.7	(32.9–46.9)	28.5	(18.9–40.7)	15.5	(13.1–18.4)	35.0	(28.6–42.1)	9.1	(7.1–11.6)
New York City, NY	19.1	(17.6–20.7)	13.1	(12.0–14.3)	16.2	(15.1–17.4)	12.8	(11.9–13.8)	34.2	(30.0–38.5)	20.2	(17.6–23.0)	17.3	(15.2–19.6)	34.3	(29.8–39.0)	12.5	(11.3–13.7)
Oakland, CA	15.2	(12.8–17.9)	9.6	(7.9–11.6)	12.4	(10.8–14.2)	10.4	(8.9–12.0)	29.2	(22.8–36.6)	18.3	(10.4–30.1)	14.3	(11.8–17.3)	27.3	(19.9–36.2)	8.5	(6.4–11.2)
Orange County, FL	19.4	(16.4–22.9)	12.5	(9.9–15.8)	16.3	(14.0–18.8)	12.3	(10.2–14.7)	40.5	(32.5–49.0)	32.6	(21.1–46.6)	14.9	(11.6–18.9)	34.6	(25.8–44.6)	12.3	(9.8–15.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	17.6	(15.4–20.1)	11.0	(9.3–13.1)	14.4	(13.0–16.1)	9.9	(8.4–11.6)	37.9	(31.8–44.5)	40.3	(31.9–49.3)	14.2	(12.0–16.9)	38.4	(31.3–46.1)	9.3	(7.6–11.4)
Philadelphia, PA	17.2	(14.7–20.0)	10.4	(8.1–13.2)	13.8	(12.0–15.8)	11.7	(9.8–13.9)	29.5	(25.3–34.1)	25.7	(16.5–37.7)	15.7	(13.0–18.9)	34.6	(25.1–45.5)	9.5	(7.1–12.7)
San Diego, CA	21.1	(18.9–23.5)	11.3	(9.2–13.7)	16.1	(14.5–18.0)	12.7	(11.3–14.3)	40.5	(32.8–48.6)	30.2	(21.3–40.9)	16.9	(14.2–19.9)	38.1	(29.1–48.1)	12.1	(9.7–14.9)
San Francisco, CA	14.4	(12.5–16.5)	11.2	(9.4–13.2)	12.8	(11.3–14.5)	10.1	(8.7–11.8)	36.7	(30.1–43.9)	17.7	(11.5–26.4)	15.3	(12.5–18.5)	28.2	(20.7–37.1)	10.0	(8.2–12.1)
Shelby County, TN	23.8	(20.7–27.2)	12.6	(9.8–16.1)	18.6	(16.3–21.1)	15.2	(13.1–17.7)	40.6	(33.6–47.9)	29.7	(20.0–41.7)	15.6	(12.9–18.8)	41.7	(31.4–52.7)	14.9	(12.0–18.4)
Median	*19.1*		*11.5*		*15.7*		*11.8*		*36.7*		*27.6*		*15.5*		*35.6*		*10.8*	
Range	*14.3–25.4*		*8.0–15.0*		*11.9–20.5*		*9.1–15.8*		*27.2–45.1*		*15.9–47.5*		*10.6–20.1*		*22.2–44.8*		*8.4–20.6*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 46. Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**17.1**	**(15.0–19.3)**	**9.7**	**(8.7–10.9)**	**13.6**	**(12.4–14.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	15.3	(12.7–18.3)	9.6	(8.1–11.3)	**12.6**	**(11.0–14.5)**
Black§	18.9	(14.7–24.0)	6.5	(5.3–8.1)	**12.9**	**(10.7–15.4)**
Hispanic	17.2	(14.9–19.7)	9.9	(8.2–12.1)	**13.5**	**(12.1–15.1)**
Grade						
9	16.3	(14.2–18.8)	8.8	(7.2–10.7)	**12.8**	**(11.4–14.3)**
10	19.0	(15.6–22.9)	9.0	(6.9–11.5)	**14.1**	**(11.7–16.9)**
11	18.5	(15.3–22.2)	9.7	(7.9–11.8)	**14.2**	**(12.4–16.2)**
12	14.2	(11.7–17.1)	11.5	(9.2–14.3)	**12.9**	**(11.2–14.9)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	12.8	(11.2–14.6)	8.2	(7.2–9.4)	**10.4**	**(9.3–11.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	40.8	(36.8–45.0)	28.7	(22.8–35.5)	**38.0**	**(34.5–41.7)**
Not sure	26.8	(20.0–34.8)	21.9	(16.1–28.9)	**25.6**	**(19.9–32.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	19.4	(17.0–22.0)	10.2	(8.8–11.9)	**14.4**	**(12.8–16.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	42.3	(36.6–48.2)	38.0	(30.8–45.7)	**41.2**	**(36.9–45.6)**
No sexual contact	11.3	(9.9–13.0)	6.7	(5.3–8.4)	**9.1**	**(8.0–10.4)**

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 47. Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	23.5	(19.2–28.4)	18.3	(14.9–22.3)	20.7	(18.0–23.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	18.3	(15.0–22.1)	10.7	(9.2–12.5)	14.6	(12.7–16.8)	11.6	(10.0–13.3)	37.8	(30.3–46.0)	17.2	(9.9–28.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	30.2	(20.2–42.4)	22.1	(13.4–34.2)	26.1	(16.9–38.0)	22.0	(13.3–34.1)	48.5	(33.3–63.9)	25.4	(14.9–39.8)	23.1	(16.8–31.0)	55.3	(32.9–75.7)	12.1	(9.1–15.9)
California	18.3	(15.7–21.2)	9.7	(7.7–12.1)	14.1	(12.2–16.3)	11.9	(9.5–14.7)	33.5	(25.7–42.4)	22.3	(10.6–41.1)	14.5	(10.6–19.6)	28.7	(18.8–41.2)	10.7	(8.9–12.8)
Colorado	15.5	(13.1–18.2)	11.1	(8.4–14.5)	13.3	(11.3–15.7)	9.2	(7.4–11.3)	36.3	(27.5–46.1)	37.1	(28.1–47.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	14.8	(12.4–17.5)	8.9	(7.4–10.7)	12.0	(10.3–13.9)	9.5	(8.0–11.1)	32.0	(25.0–39.9)	18.3	(10.0–31.1)	12.5	(10.1–15.4)	33.4	(25.3–42.7)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)
Florida	14.1	(12.7–15.5)	7.3	(6.2–8.7)	10.7	(9.8–11.6)	7.1	(6.4–7.9)	31.6	(27.6–35.9)	23.3	(18.9–28.5)	10.0	(8.8–11.3)	35.3	(30.3–40.6)	6.5	(5.7–7.5)
Hawaii	15.2	(13.6–16.8)	11.9	(10.3–13.7)	13.8	(12.6–15.1)	10.8	(9.8–12.0)	33.9	(28.4–40.0)	22.4	(15.9–30.5)	16.4	(13.7–19.5)	32.2	(26.3–38.8)	9.5	(8.1–11.0)
Idaho	25.1	(22.2–28.3)	11.7	(9.5–14.4)	18.4	(16.7–20.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	19.7	(16.9–22.8)	9.8	(8.1–11.8)	14.8	(12.6–17.3)	11.6	(9.9–13.7)	38.7	(30.9–47.1)	20.4	(13.6–29.4)	15.3	(12.8–18.1)	35.0	(30.1–40.2)	9.7	(7.5–12.5)
Iowa	15.7	(12.1–20.2)	10.8	(8.9–13.0)	13.5	(11.7–15.5)	9.2	(7.3–11.6)	46.0	(38.7–53.4)	25.7	(16.5–37.7)	14.9	(11.3–19.4)	37.2	(26.7–49.1)	6.9	(4.3–10.8)
Kansas	15.2	(12.5–18.4)	8.6	(7.0–10.5)	11.8	(10.5–13.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	15.9	(13.9–18.2)	9.6	(7.5–12.2)	13.0	(11.7–14.4)	9.6	(8.5–10.9)	34.4	(27.8–41.6)	27.8	(17.4–41.3)	13.8	(11.6–16.5)	36.8	(30.7–43.2)	6.0	(4.2–8.6)
Louisiana	19.3	(14.7–24.9)	15.1	(11.0–20.5)	17.5	(13.7–22.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	14.5	(13.1–15.9)	10.0	(9.0–11.1)	12.3	(11.2–13.4)	9.0	(8.2–9.9)	33.7	(30.5–37.0)	20.4	(15.6–26.2)	12.8	(11.7–14.1)	33.0	(29.2–37.0)	7.3	(6.1–8.6)
Maryland	17.7	(17.1–18.3)	11.0	(10.5–11.5)	14.4	(14.0–14.8)	10.9	(10.5–11.3)	34.1	(32.6–35.7)	22.7	(20.5–24.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	12.2	(10.7–13.9)	9.7	(8.2–11.3)	10.9	(9.7–12.2)	8.8	(7.6–10.1)	26.0	(20.3–32.7)	20.5	(14.0–29.1)	11.4	(9.5–13.5)	26.1	(19.4–34.1)	7.6	(6.0–9.5)
Michigan	21.2	(19.0–23.5)	14.0	(10.8–18.1)	17.7	(15.1–20.5)	13.6	(11.2–16.4)	44.7	(36.1–53.7)	34.5	(23.5–47.4)	20.7	(16.6–25.4)	44.2	(33.5–55.6)	9.8	(7.2–13.1)
Missouri	16.6	(13.9–19.8)	14.2	(11.6–17.3)	15.5	(13.5–17.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	19.9	(18.3–21.7)	13.6	(12.2–15.1)	16.6	(15.5–17.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	16.8	(13.3–21.1)	11.0	(8.3–14.4)	14.1	(11.6–17.0)	11.1	(8.8–13.9)	41.0	(30.6–52.3)	22.8	(13.6–35.6)	17.2	(13.4–21.8)	37.5	(23.8–53.4)	8.5	(6.5–10.9)
Nevada	18.8	(15.1–23.1)	9.9	(7.8–12.6)	14.3	(11.7–17.4)	10.8	(8.6–13.6)	30.1	(22.2–39.3)	27.4	(18.2–39.1)	16.1	(12.1–21.0)	30.1	(22.8–38.6)	9.3	(7.1–12.2)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	18.6	(16.7–20.7)	12.1	(10.9–13.5)	15.5	(14.0–17.0)	12.0	(10.7–13.4)	35.9	(32.0–40.0)	28.0	(21.8–35.1)	16.7	(15.0–18.6)	41.2	(36.6–46.0)	9.4	(7.9–11.2)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	17.1	(15.1–19.4)	10.3	(8.2–12.9)	13.8	(12.0–15.7)	10.5	(9.3–11.8)	38.2	(29.9–47.4)	26.5	(17.8–37.3)	14.0	(11.8–16.5)	35.1	(28.5–42.3)	9.0	(7.3–11.0)
North Dakota	18.7	(16.3–21.4)	10.5	(8.5–13.0)	14.5	(12.8–16.4)	11.3	(9.9–13.0)	42.2	(34.5–50.3)	19.9	(12.0–31.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	18.6	(15.2–22.4)	8.6	(6.4–11.4)	13.4	(11.1–16.2)	11.5	(9.2–14.4)	32.2	(22.5–43.6)	10.9	(6.5–17.7)	14.2	(10.3–19.3)	39.9	(31.0–49.6)	8.5	(6.3–11.3)
Pennsylvania	15.7	(13.6–18.0)	8.7	(7.1–10.7)	12.2	(10.7–13.8)	10.0	(8.5–11.7)	30.9	(24.6–38.0)	23.7	(15.8–34.0)	12.9	(11.0–15.1)	29.8	(22.2–38.8)	8.3	(6.6–10.5)
Rhode Island	16.5	(13.8–19.7)	10.5	(8.3–13.2)	13.6	(11.8–15.7)	9.9	(7.8–12.5)	34.7	(26.1–44.6)	26.6	(15.2–42.3)	12.2	(10.3–14.4)	38.3	(26.9–51.1)	9.5	(6.8–13.0)
South Carolina	18.9	(15.1–23.3)	10.2	(7.4–14.0)	14.8	(12.6–17.3)	11.0	(8.9–13.4)	33.2	(25.5–41.9)	28.4	(14.5–48.2)	15.3	(11.2–20.4)	35.6	(24.4–48.8)	8.6	(6.4–11.6)
Tennessee	16.0	(13.9–18.4)	9.8	(8.0–11.9)	13.0	(11.2–15.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	18.1	(14.8–22.0)	10.8	(8.4–13.7)	14.5	(12.3–17.0)	12.4	(10.4–14.8)	29.2	(22.4–37.1)	18.8	(11.4–29.5)	16.4	(13.2–20.1)	31.9	(23.7–41.3)	8.7	(7.0–10.9)
Utah	21.1	(16.1–27.2)	13.1	(10.8–15.8)	17.1	(13.9–20.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	15.1	(14.4–15.9)	7.3	(6.8–7.8)	11.2	(10.8–11.7)	8.1	(7.7–8.5)	33.5	(31.5–35.6)	19.6	(17.1–22.3)	11.1	(10.5–11.8)	37.5	(34.9–40.2)	7.1	(6.6–7.7)
Virginia	15.8	(13.8–18.1)	9.4	(7.5–11.9)	12.6	(11.1–14.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	15.2	(12.5–18.2)	13.4	(10.3–17.4)	14.8	(11.9–18.3)	11.5	(9.3–14.0)	44.5	(33.3–56.3)	22.7	(10.5–42.5)	14.3	(10.9–18.5)	42.7	(31.2–55.1)	8.3	(6.3–11.0)
Wisconsin	18.6	(15.6–22.1)	11.2	(9.0–13.9)	15.0	(12.8–17.6)	11.9	(9.7–14.5)	35.4	(29.8–41.4)	35.6	(24.5–48.4)	13.0	(10.3–16.4)	40.4	(32.5–48.9)	12.0	(9.5–15.0)
Median	*17.4*		*10.6*		*14.2*		*10.9*		*34.4*		*22.8*		*14.3*		*35.6*		*8.6*	
Range	*12.2–30.2*		*7.3–22.1*		*10.7–26.1*		*7.1–22.0*		*26.0–48.5*		*10.9–37.1*		*10.0–23.1*		*26.1–55.3*		*6.0–12.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	19.2	(14.6–24.9)	12.5	(8.4–18.1)	16.0	(12.7–19.9)	10.9	(8.2–14.4)	35.0	(25.4–46.1)	39.3	(21.8–60.1)	10.5	(7.3–14.9)	41.8	(31.4–53.0)	15.2	(9.6–23.4)
Boston, MA	11.8	(9.9–13.9)	8.2	(6.2–10.7)	10.1	(8.7–11.6)	8.4	(7.1–9.9)	14.9	(10.3–21.2)	24.7	(15.7–36.6)	8.0	(5.8–11.0)	17.8	(12.6–24.6)	10.1	(8.0–12.8)
Broward County, FL	19.1	(14.3–25.0)	7.4	(5.0–10.8)	13.3	(10.6–16.5)	9.5	(7.1–12.5)	34.7	(24.5–46.5)	14.7	(5.2–35.2)	9.6	(6.6–13.8)	33.2	(18.8–51.5)	12.1	(8.6–16.9)
Chicago, IL	18.6	(15.8–21.8)	10.7	(8.8–12.8)	14.8	(13.5–16.3)	10.9	(9.2–13.0)	35.6	(30.0–41.6)	22.5	(15.9–30.9)	15.3	(13.2–17.6)	33.5	(27.2–40.6)	9.6	(7.3–12.5)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	17.0	(14.4–20.0)	11.6	(9.2–14.4)	14.3	(12.4–16.4)	10.9	(9.2–12.8)	31.3	(24.9–38.5)	28.7	(19.4–40.2)	12.5	(10.2–15.3)	38.2	(30.5–46.5)	10.5	(8.3–13.3)
Detroit, MI	19.8	(17.2–22.8)	14.9	(11.5–19.2)	17.6	(15.1–20.3)	13.4	(11.1–16.1)	37.9	(31.5–44.7)	34.6	(21.0–51.2)	16.3	(13.1–20.1)	37.4	(28.3–47.5)	12.6	(10.4–15.3)
District of Columbia	18.3	(17.1–19.6)	12.6	(11.5–13.9)	15.8	(14.9–16.7)	12.8	(11.9–13.8)	29.2	(26.3–32.1)	25.6	(21.1–30.8)	13.6	(12.2–15.0)	29.2	(25.9–32.7)	11.2	(10.1–12.6)
Duval County, FL	21.8	(19.2–24.7)	14.1	(12.2–16.3)	18.4	(16.6–20.4)	13.9	(12.0–15.9)	35.3	(30.9–40.0)	27.3	(19.6–36.7)	14.6	(12.3–17.1)	35.7	(30.1–41.8)	13.4	(11.1–16.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	15.6	(13.9–17.6)	9.4	(8.0–11.0)	12.5	(11.4–13.8)	10.1	(8.9–11.5)	30.8	(25.9–36.2)	22.9	(16.0–31.7)	13.6	(11.5–15.9)	32.3	(26.2–39.1)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)
Houston, TX	15.5	(13.8–17.5)	10.7	(9.0–12.7)	13.2	(11.9–14.7)	10.1	(8.9–11.5)	30.6	(25.5–36.1)	20.4	(14.6–27.7)	13.8	(11.9–15.9)	32.2	(25.9–39.1)	7.7	(6.2–9.5)
Los Angeles, CA	13.6	(11.2–16.5)	8.8	(6.3–12.1)	11.4	(9.4–13.9)	9.0	(7.3–11.0)	31.0	(22.9–40.5)	28.4	(18.2–41.4)	11.1	(8.0–15.2)	29.3	(21.4–38.6)	9.6	(7.3–12.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	11.7	(9.8–13.9)	11.0	(9.3–13.1)	11.5	(10.2–13.0)	8.5	(7.2–9.9)	30.0	(24.0–36.7)	26.9	(17.4–39.1)	11.6	(9.9–13.6)	28.2	(22.4–34.7)	7.1	(5.2–9.6)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	14.1	(11.9–16.6)	10.8	(8.9–13.0)	12.5	(11.0–14.2)	11.0	(9.6–12.6)	23.0	(16.4–31.3)	20.7	(11.8–33.8)	13.1	(11.0–15.6)	27.9	(20.3–37.1)	10.2	(8.0–12.9)
Orange County, FL	17.7	(14.8–21.0)	13.8	(10.9–17.4)	15.8	(13.5–18.4)	12.3	(10.3–14.7)	32.5	(24.2–42.1)	28.8	(17.5–43.5)	15.4	(11.9–19.7)	33.2	(24.9–42.6)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	14.9	(13.1–16.9)	9.9	(8.2–11.9)	12.4	(11.1–13.9)	8.7	(7.3–10.3)	31.8	(25.0–39.5)	27.6	(20.2–36.5)	11.5	(9.3–14.0)	37.7	(30.8–45.3)	7.1	(5.4–9.4)
Philadelphia, PA	16.2	(13.8–19.0)	9.5	(6.5–13.8)	13.0	(10.9–15.4)	11.6	(9.2–14.4)	27.4	(22.2–33.4)	20.7	(10.8–36.1)	13.6	(10.5–17.3)	32.1	(22.2–44.0)	10.2	(7.2–14.1)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	13.9	(11.5–16.6)	11.1	(9.1–13.4)	12.5	(11.1–14.0)	10.4	(9.0–12.0)	31.5	(24.9–38.9)	17.1	(11.4–24.8)	15.2	(12.3–18.7)	26.7	(20.1–34.5)	9.2	(7.6–11.0)
Shelby County, TN	18.6	(16.0–21.6)	10.6	(8.1–13.8)	14.8	(13.1–16.7)	12.0	(10.3–14.0)	29.1	(23.2–35.8)	27.7	(19.0–38.5)	12.4	(10.4–14.8)	37.1	(29.7–45.2)	10.8	(8.3–14.1)
Median	*16.6*		*10.7*		*13.2*		*10.9*		*31.2*		*26.3*		*13.3*		*32.7*		*10.2*	
Range	*11.7–21.8*		*7.4–14.9*		*10.1–18.4*		*8.4–13.9*		*14.9–37.9*		*14.7–39.3*		*8.0–16.3*		*17.8–41.8*		*7.1–15.2*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 48. Percentage of high school students who actually attempted suicide,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**9.3**	**(7.7–11.1)**	**5.1**	**(4.3–6.1)**	**7.4**	**(6.5–8.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	7.3	(5.6–9.5)	4.6	(3.6–5.9)	**6.1**	**(5.1–7.3)**
Black§	12.5	(8.6–17.7)	6.7	(4.8–9.3)	**9.8**	**(7.5–12.7)**
Hispanic	10.5	(8.0–13.8)	5.8	(4.4–7.6)	**8.2**	**(6.7–10.1)**
Grade						
9	11.3	(9.3–13.6)	5.0	(3.9–6.4)	**8.3**	**(7.3–9.4)**
10	11.7	(8.7–15.4)	5.2	(3.9–6.8)	**8.6**	**(6.8–10.8)**
11	7.3	(5.2–10.0)	4.7	(3.4–6.5)	**6.1**	**(4.9–7.7)**
12	6.2	(4.6–8.3)	5.3	(3.5–8.0)	**5.8**	**(4.5–7.6)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	7.0	(5.7–8.5)	4.1	(3.3–4.9)	**5.4**	**(4.6–6.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	23.7	(19.4–28.5)	18.3	(11.5–27.9)	**23.0**	**(18.6–28.0)**
Not sure	12.9	(9.2–17.9)	13.8	(9.1–20.5)	**14.3**	**(11.1–18.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	10.9	(8.7–13.6)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	**8.1**	**(7.0–9.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	24.1	(19.8–29.1)	22.6	(14.6–33.3)	**23.8**	**(19.5–28.6)**
No sexual contact	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	2.5	(1.9–3.4)	**4.2**	**(3.5–5.2)**

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 49. Percentage of high school students who actually attempted suicide,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	14.4	(11.1–18.5)	9.5	(6.7–13.2)	12.1	(9.8–14.9)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	11.8	(8.2–16.7)	10.0	(6.8–14.4)	11.3	(8.5–14.9)	8.2	(6.5–10.3)	34.7	(25.3–45.4)	3.2	(0.7–14.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	16.6	(12.9–21.0)	14.4	(11.2–18.3)	15.8	(13.3–18.7)	11.8	(9.4–14.7)	30.9	(21.1–42.8)	40.5	(24.8–58.5)	16.2	(12.9–20.1)	24.9	(12.6–43.3)	5.6	(3.7–8.4)
California	10.4	(7.2–14.9)	8.2	(5.6–11.9)	9.4	(7.1–12.3)	7.8	(6.0–10.1)	21.0	(14.1–30.1)	16.1	(9.9–25.2)	10.0	(7.0–14.1)	20.1	(12.9–29.8)	6.5	(4.6–9.1)
Colorado	8.9	(6.8–11.5)	5.5	(3.7–8.2)	7.2	(5.8–8.9)	4.7	(3.3–6.7)	23.6	(18.0–30.4)	14.1	(5.8–30.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	8.4	(6.8–10.4)	7.8	(5.7–10.4)	8.1	(6.5–10.1)	5.1	(4.1–6.3)	22.7	(16.0–31.3)	14.5	(8.6–23.3)	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	27.3	(19.9–36.0)	4.5	(3.1–6.3)
Delaware	9.1	(7.2–11.6)	4.9	(3.6–6.7)	7.2	(6.0–8.7)	5.4	(4.2–7.0)	19.2	(14.1–25.6)	15.5	(7.4–29.7)	8.3	(6.3–10.8)	19.8	(14.5–26.4)	3.0	(1.8–5.2)
Florida	8.9	(7.8–10.1)	6.1	(4.8–7.7)	7.6	(6.6–8.6)	4.7	(4.1–5.5)	22.5	(18.5–27.2)	18.8	(13.6–25.2)	7.9	(6.7–9.2)	23.3	(18.7–28.7)	3.5	(2.8–4.4)
Hawaii	9.8	(8.6–11.3)	9.0	(7.3–11.1)	10.0	(8.6–11.6)	7.2	(6.0–8.5)	26.5	(21.8–31.9)	12.8	(7.8–20.3)	11.9	(9.7–14.7)	25.0	(19.8–31.0)	4.5	(3.6–5.7)
Idaho	11.8	(9.5–14.5)	7.4	(5.7–9.5)	9.7	(8.2–11.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	11.8	(9.1–15.1)	7.6	(5.6–10.2)	10.0	(8.1–12.2)	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	28.1	(22.6–34.5)	14.0	(7.3–25.3)	11.0	(8.1–14.7)	35.3	(27.9–43.5)	3.3	(2.3–4.6)
Iowa	9.6	(7.4–12.4)	8.5	(5.4–12.9)	9.2	(7.1–11.8)	6.6	(4.4–9.8)	25.3	(16.4–36.9)	15.3	(7.4–29.0)	9.0	(6.7–12.1)	21.4	(15.6–28.5)	4.3	(2.2–8.2)
Kansas	8.6	(6.8–10.9)	5.6	(4.0–7.9)	7.1	(5.9–8.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	9.3	(7.0–12.2)	5.8	(4.1–8.1)	7.9	(6.0–10.4)	4.8	(3.8–6.0)	25.6	(17.2–36.4)	18.9	(10.2–32.3)	8.5	(6.2–11.5)	25.9	(17.9–35.9)	3.4	(1.8–6.6)
Louisiana	17.2	(13.0–22.5)	15.7	(11.0–21.8)	16.8	(13.2–21.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	8.0	(6.9–9.2)	6.7	(6.1–7.3)	7.4	(6.8–8.1)	5.4	(4.9–5.8)	19.3	(16.6–22.2)	15.4	(11.4–20.5)	7.6	(6.8–8.5)	19.5	(16.6–22.8)	3.9	(3.3–4.6)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	6.2	(4.8–8.1)	4.4	(3.0–6.3)	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	3.5	(2.8–4.5)	12.8	(9.1–17.8)	20.2	(11.6–32.7)	5.5	(4.0–7.4)	12.2	(8.2–17.9)	3.2	(2.1–4.9)
Michigan	12.1	(9.4–15.4)	6.4	(4.6–8.8)	9.4	(7.3–12.0)	7.1	(5.8–8.7)	23.5	(16.2–33.0)	21.3	(13.4–32.2)	9.9	(7.4–13.1)	26.0	(17.8–36.3)	4.8	(3.2–7.2)
Missouri	8.4	(6.3–11.0)	8.3	(5.8–12.0)	8.6	(6.7–11.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	11.7	(10.2–13.4)	7.3	(5.8–9.2)	9.5	(8.3–10.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	9.8	(7.4–13.0)	6.0	(3.7–9.6)	8.0	(6.1–10.4)	5.3	(3.9–7.2)	28.5	(18.8–40.7)	23.7	(13.9–37.4)	9.9	(7.2–13.4)	30.4	(17.6–47.2)	3.3	(2.0–5.2)
Nevada	9.8	(7.4–12.9)	4.7	(3.3–6.7)	7.4	(5.8–9.5)	4.5	(3.0–6.8)	20.2	(14.6–27.2)	20.7	(10.0–38.0)	7.7	(5.1–11.5)	16.6	(10.6–25.0)	3.8	(2.6–5.6)
New Hampshire	7.7	(6.8–8.7)	4.0	(3.4–4.6)	5.9	(5.4–6.5)	4.0	(3.5–4.5)	18.7	(16.0–21.8)	12.4	(9.3–16.3)	6.5	(5.7–7.4)	28.0	(23.9–32.5)	2.3	(1.8–2.8)
New Mexico	11.9	(10.0–14.1)	7.7	(6.5–9.0)	9.9	(8.5–11.5)	6.8	(5.7–8.1)	24.8	(19.5–31.0)	26.5	(20.5–33.4)	10.3	(8.6–12.3)	32.8	(25.1–41.6)	5.3	(4.4–6.4)
New York	11.3	(9.2–13.8)	8.6	(6.6–11.1)	10.1	(8.3–12.2)	6.9	(5.8–8.3)	25.8	(20.3–32.1)	18.1	(13.7–23.4)	11.0	(8.5–14.0)	26.7	(19.7–35.1)	4.3	(3.3–5.7)
North Carolina	10.3	(7.8–13.5)	5.9	(4.4–7.8)	8.2	(6.4–10.4)	5.4	(3.8–7.7)	24.7	(18.9–31.7)	24.4	(16.0–35.2)	8.9	(6.4–12.2)	23.5	(16.7–32.1)	3.6	(2.2–6.0)
North Dakota	14.2	(12.2–16.5)	12.5	(10.5–14.8)	13.5	(12.0–15.1)	11.6	(10.1–13.3)	29.4	(23.8–35.7)	16.5	(9.2–28.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	15.7	(12.0–20.3)	6.2	(4.4–8.7)	11.2	(8.9–13.9)	9.0	(7.1–11.4)	29.9	(21.9–39.5)	12.6	(4.4–30.9)	11.9	(8.9–15.8)	36.1	(24.3–50.0)	4.7	(2.9–7.5)
Pennsylvania	10.1	(7.8–12.8)	4.5	(3.3–6.1)	7.4	(6.1–8.9)	5.2	(4.0–6.6)	22.0	(17.1–27.8)	19.5	(11.5–31.0)	6.8	(5.3–8.8)	26.6	(19.1–35.7)	4.3	(2.9–6.2)
Rhode Island	10.3	(8.0–13.2)	9.4	(7.2–12.1)	10.5	(8.6–12.7)	7.0	(5.5–8.9)	27.8	(19.5–37.8)	25.0	(18.3–33.2)	9.7	(7.3–12.8)	25.8	(18.6–34.8)	5.3	(3.7–7.5)
South Carolina	12.8	(9.3–17.5)	8.5	(5.3–13.3)	11.2	(8.5–14.6)	7.6	(4.8–11.7)	29.1	(18.4–42.7)	16.7	(8.4–30.5)	10.1	(6.8–14.8)	28.7	(16.2–45.5)	5.9	(3.1–10.8)
Tennessee	10.8	(8.4–13.7)	5.7	(3.8–8.5)	8.3	(6.5–10.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	13.0	(9.5–17.4)	10.9	(8.7–13.5)	12.3	(10.2–14.6)	9.6	(7.5–12.1)	28.3	(21.8–35.9)	18.7	(11.6–28.7)	15.5	(12.0–19.7)	27.9	(19.0–38.9)	5.3	(3.7–7.5)
Utah	11.4	(8.2–15.6)	7.7	(5.6–10.5)	9.6	(7.5–12.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	7.3	(6.8–7.8)	3.5	(3.2–3.9)	5.4	(5.1–5.8)	3.7	(3.4–3.9)	17.8	(16.2–19.6)	10.0	(8.2–12.1)	5.6	(5.1–6.0)	23.3	(21.1–25.7)	2.2	(1.9–2.5)
Virginia	9.0	(7.2–11.2)	5.4	(4.2–6.9)	7.2	(6.0–8.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	8.3	(6.0–11.4)	10.3	(6.9–15.0)	9.4	(7.1–12.4)	7.2	(5.1–10.0)	30.4	(19.5–43.9)	6.5	(2.4–16.3)	8.7	(6.2–12.0)	31.1	(19.0–46.5)	4.2	(2.9–6.1)
Wisconsin	9.2	(6.8–12.4)	6.2	(4.3–8.9)	7.8	(5.8–10.3)	5.6	(3.9–7.8)	19.7	(15.1–25.3)	19.5	(9.6–35.7)	6.1	(4.1–9.0)	28.4	(19.8–38.9)	5.2	(3.9–7.0)
Median	*10.2*		*7.3*		*9.3*		*6.6*		*24.8*		*16.7*		*9.0*		*25.9*		*4.3*	
Range	*6.2–17.2*		*3.5–15.7*		*5.4–16.8*		*3.5–11.8*		*12.8–34.7*		*3.2–40.5*		*5.5–16.2*		*12.2–36.1*		*2.2–6.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	16.6	(12.3–22.2)	17.6	(13.4–22.6)	17.3	(14.2–20.9)	13.0	(9.3–18.1)	30.6	(20.6–42.9)	27.5	(14.7–45.4)	14.4	(9.2–21.9)	35.8	(24.8–48.6)	8.4	(4.6–14.7)
Boston, MA	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	5.0	(3.6–6.9)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	4.1	(3.1–5.4)	12.8	(8.2–19.6)	12.2	(6.4–22.0)	6.0	(4.1–8.6)	9.3	(4.9–16.7)	2.2	(1.3–3.6)
Broward County, FL	14.3	(9.3–21.2)	7.2	(4.3–11.9)	11.1	(8.0–15.1)	7.7	(5.3–11.2)	26.1	(17.0–37.9)	14.4	(4.9–35.4)	6.9	(4.3–10.9)	39.8	(23.8–58.3)	6.5	(3.7–11.2)
Chicago, IL	13.4	(10.1–17.4)	10.7	(8.3–13.7)	12.3	(9.8–15.2)	8.3	(6.1–11.2)	28.4	(22.3–35.5)	20.3	(11.3–33.8)	11.6	(8.6–15.5)	27.6	(18.8–38.7)	5.3	(3.3–8.4)
Cleveland, OH	20.0	(16.9–23.4)	17.0	(13.6–21.1)	18.6	(16.1–21.5)	16.6	(14.1–19.5)	31.2	(24.6–38.6)	13.1	(6.6–24.2)	17.0	(14.3–20.1)	30.6	(23.5–38.7)	12.0	(8.9–16.0)
DeKalb County, GA	12.1	(9.7–14.9)	11.1	(8.2–14.8)	11.7	(9.8–14.0)	8.5	(6.9–10.4)	30.4	(23.4–38.3)	21.2	(12.7–33.1)	11.0	(8.3–14.4)	34.4	(26.3–43.6)	6.1	(4.5–8.2)
Detroit, MI	14.7	(12.0–17.9)	12.4	(9.3–16.4)	13.7	(11.7–16.0)	9.4	(7.4–11.7)	32.5	(25.3–40.6)	17.6	(8.0–34.3)	12.3	(9.3–16.0)	34.1	(26.3–42.8)	6.2	(4.2–8.9)
District of Columbia	15.7	(14.4–17.0)	15.2	(13.8–16.7)	16.0	(15.1–17.1)	12.6	(11.7–13.7)	31.0	(27.9–34.3)	20.1	(15.7–25.3)	14.1	(12.6–15.7)	30.6	(27.0–34.4)	7.1	(6.1–8.3)
Duval County, FL	20.6	(18.4–22.9)	16.9	(14.7–19.5)	19.5	(17.7–21.3)	15.1	(13.3–17.0)	30.9	(25.9–36.4)	36.5	(28.6–45.2)	18.6	(16.0–21.5)	28.8	(24.2–33.8)	13.1	(11.0–15.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	11.2	(9.6–13.1)	9.6	(7.9–11.8)	10.6	(9.3–12.0)	7.9	(6.6–9.4)	25.5	(20.0–31.9)	28.7	(19.9–39.3)	12.6	(10.3–15.4)	25.1	(18.7–32.7)	4.7	(3.6–6.2)
Houston, TX	12.4	(10.6–14.6)	9.0	(7.4–11.1)	11.2	(9.7–12.8)	7.7	(6.4–9.2)	27.0	(21.9–32.9)	24.3	(16.6–34.0)	12.2	(10.1–14.6)	29.5	(23.1–37.0)	5.4	(4.3–6.9)
Los Angeles, CA	9.0	(7.2–11.1)	7.5	(5.3–10.6)	8.4	(6.6–10.6)	6.5	(4.8–8.6)	25.9	(19.3–33.9)	17.6	(8.2–33.9)	9.1	(6.2–13.2)	24.3	(16.3–34.5)	5.3	(3.6–7.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	9.6	(7.9–11.6)	6.8	(5.2–9.0)	8.5	(7.3–10.0)	6.3	(5.1–7.7)	21.6	(17.1–26.9)	17.5	(10.4–28.1)	8.2	(6.5–10.4)	24.6	(17.8–33.0)	4.4	(3.0–6.5)
New York City, NY	11.3	(9.8–13.0)	9.9	(8.9–11.0)	11.0	(9.9–12.1)	7.5	(6.6–8.5)	24.8	(21.8–28.1)	17.7	(15.0–20.9)	11.7	(10.3–13.3)	29.2	(23.7–35.4)	5.5	(4.2–7.1)
Oakland, CA	9.6	(7.3–12.4)	8.5	(6.4–11.1)	9.0	(7.4–10.8)	7.6	(6.0–9.5)	17.9	(12.1–25.6)	18.0	(9.6–31.1)	10.4	(8.1–13.3)	25.4	(18.3–34.1)	4.5	(2.9–6.8)
Orange County, FL	10.4	(8.1–13.2)	8.1	(5.9–11.1)	10.0	(8.1–12.3)	6.6	(5.0–8.6)	25.4	(17.4–35.5)	18.3	(8.8–34.2)	10.5	(7.7–14.0)	23.5	(15.5–34.0)	4.2	(2.7–6.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	7.9	(6.2–10.1)	8.2	(6.3–10.5)	8.3	(6.9–9.9)	5.4	(4.1–7.0)	24.9	(18.2–33.1)	14.1	(7.5–24.9)	7.3	(5.6–9.6)	29.1	(21.1–38.7)	3.0	(1.9–4.8)
Philadelphia, PA	9.6	(7.2–12.8)	8.9	(5.8–13.5)	9.3	(6.7–12.7)	7.4	(5.3–10.3)	24.6	(16.7–34.8)	11.8	(5.9–22.4)	10.1	(7.5–13.4)	25.3	(15.6–38.3)	6.5	(4.0–10.4)
San Diego, CA	9.3	(7.6–11.2)	4.7	(3.2–6.9)	7.1	(6.0–8.5)	5.5	(4.5–6.7)	16.3	(11.0–23.4)	20.0	(11.5–32.4)	7.9	(6.2–9.9)	18.3	(11.8–27.2)	3.8	(2.8–5.1)
San Francisco, CA	7.1	(5.7–8.9)	8.4	(6.6–10.6)	8.1	(6.8–9.5)	6.5	(5.3–8.0)	15.0	(9.8–22.3)	17.2	(10.3–27.4)	12.7	(9.6–16.6)	19.0	(12.5–27.9)	3.6	(2.6–4.9)
Shelby County, TN	18.4	(15.2–22.0)	11.9	(9.6–14.6)	15.6	(13.2–18.3)	11.7	(9.5–14.4)	34.2	(25.9–43.7)	27.1	(15.0–43.9)	12.2	(9.3–16.0)	37.8	(29.0–47.6)	10.3	(7.4–14.3)
Median	*11.3*		*9.0*		*11.0*		*7.7*		*25.9*		*18.0*		*11.6*		*28.8*		*5.4*	
Range	*5.8–20.6*		*4.7–17.6*		*5.6–19.5*		*4.1–16.6*		*12.8–34.2*		*11.8–36.5*		*6.0–18.6*		*9.3–39.8*		*2.2–13.1*	

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 50. Percentage of high school students whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**3.1**	**(2.5–3.8)**	**1.5**	**(1.2–2.0)**	**2.4**	**(2.1–2.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	2.3	(1.7–3.2)	1.3	(0.8–2.0)	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.4)**
Black§	4.0	(2.3–6.8)	2.8	(1.6–4.6)	**3.4**	**(2.3–4.8)**
Hispanic	3.8	(2.8–5.1)	1.7	(0.9–3.0)	**2.8**	**(2.2–3.6)**
Grade						
9	3.8	(2.6–5.5)	1.2	(0.7–2.2)	**2.6**	**(1.9–3.6)**
10	3.1	(1.9–5.2)	2.0	(1.1–3.3)	**2.6**	**(1.8–3.6)**
11	2.5	(1.8–3.6)	1.6	(0.9–3.0)	**2.2**	**(1.7–2.9)**
12	2.7	(1.8–4.0)	1.1	(0.7–1.9)	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	2.2	(1.7–2.9)	1.3	(0.9–1.7)	**1.7**	**(1.4–2.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	8.2	(6.2–10.7)	3.8	(1.9–7.3)	**7.5**	**(5.7–9.8)**
Not sure	4.4	(2.0–9.4)	4.6	(1.7–11.7)	**5.6**	**(3.4–9.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	3.9	(2.9–5.3)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	**2.7**	**(2.1–3.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	8.2	(6.1–10.9)	6.5	(2.9–13.7)	**7.8**	**(5.6–10.7)**
No sexual contact	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	**1.2**	**(0.9–1.7)**

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 51. Percentage of high school students whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	4.5	(2.7–7.4)	3.9	(2.3–6.4)	4.2	(2.9–6.1)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	5.3	(3.0–9.1)	3.9	(1.9–7.8)	4.7	(3.0–7.3)	2.5	(1.6–3.7)	20.5	(12.6–31.4)	1.0	(0.2–4.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	5.3	(3.4–8.2)	8.6	(5.2–13.9)	7.0	(5.1–9.5)	4.8	(3.2–7.2)	12.2	(7.0–20.5)	27.9	(13.6–48.7)	8.4	(6.1–11.6)	9.7	(5.1–17.7)	1.6	(0.7–4.0)
California	3.2	(2.0–5.0)	3.2	(1.8–5.6)	3.1	(2.1–4.7)	2.5	(1.6–3.8)	8.0	(4.5–13.9)	2.4	(0.3–15.9)	4.1	(2.4–6.8)	7.7	(2.7–20.1)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	2.5	(1.7–3.7)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	2.2	(1.6–3.2)	1.7	(1.1–2.8)	6.5	(3.4–12.0)	4.9	(2.0–11.2)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	8.1	(4.7–13.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Florida	2.4	(1.9–3.1)	2.1	(1.5–3.0)	2.3	(1.9–2.9)	1.3	(1.0–1.7)	6.8	(4.8–9.6)	7.2	(4.0–12.5)	2.5	(1.8–3.3)	8.3	(5.7–12.0)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)
Hawaii	2.3	(1.8–3.0)	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	2.4	(1.9–3.1)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	6.4	(3.8–10.7)	3.3	(1.6–6.8)	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	8.8	(5.2–14.5)	0.8	(0.5–1.4)
Idaho	4.2	(2.9–6.2)	2.2	(1.4–3.5)	3.2	(2.5–4.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	3.5	(2.3–5.4)	4.0	(3.0–5.3)	2.4	(1.7–3.6)	12.1	(7.6–18.7)	7.3	(2.8–17.7)	3.5	(2.2–5.5)	16.8	(12.3–22.7)	1.1	(0.7–1.8)
Iowa	2.7	(1.6–4.5)	3.7	(2.0–6.8)	3.4	(2.2–5.1)	2.1	(1.3–3.6)	7.5	(3.0–17.6)	11.4	(4.7–25.0)	2.0	(0.9–4.3)	11.1	(5.2–22.1)	1.3	(0.9–2.1)
Kansas	2.4	(1.6–3.7)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	3.4	(2.1–5.6)	2.0	(1.0–4.1)	2.8	(1.7–4.4)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	9.8	(5.0–18.5)	8.2	(2.8–21.9)	3.3	(1.9–5.7)	9.1	(5.2–15.5)	1.2	(0.4–3.2)
Louisiana	6.0	(3.5–10.0)	9.0	(5.5–14.3)	7.6	(5.4–10.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2.1	(1.5–3.0)	1.8	(1.0–3.2)	1.9	(1.5–2.5)	1.4	(1.0–2.1)	4.1	(2.1–7.6)	5.9	(2.5–13.2)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	4.8	(2.4–9.3)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)
Michigan	4.0	(2.4–6.6)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	3.0	(2.2–4.1)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	7.7	(4.1–13.8)	14.3	(8.0–24.2)	2.8	(1.6–4.8)	10.5	(5.2–20.1)	1.5	(0.7–3.1)
Missouri	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	3.2	(1.9–5.2)	2.9	(2.0–4.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.9	(3.1–4.9)	2.2	(1.6–3.0)	3.1	(2.6–3.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2.5	(1.2–5.2)	1.9	(0.7–5.1)	2.2	(1.2–4.1)	1.3	(0.7–2.4)	9.4	(3.3–23.9)	8.4	(2.4–25.7)	2.2	(1.1–4.2)	12.3	(3.8–33.3)	0.8	(0.3–2.5)
Nevada	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	2.3	(1.6–3.4)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)	4.2	(1.9–9.1)	10.1	(3.2–27.7)	3.0	(1.7–5.4)	3.6	(1.9–6.8)	1.2	(0.6–2.4)
New Hampshire	2.5	(2.1–3.1)	1.3	(1.0–1.8)	2.0	(1.7–2.4)	1.1	(0.9–1.4)	6.5	(4.9–8.6)	6.9	(4.9–9.8)	2.2	(1.7–2.7)	12.3	(9.5–15.8)	0.3	(0.2–0.5)
New Mexico	3.7	(2.8–4.8)	3.0	(2.1–4.2)	3.4	(2.6–4.3)	2.1	(1.5–2.8)	9.5	(6.5–13.8)	12.6	(8.2–18.9)	3.5	(2.5–4.7)	14.8	(10.7–20.2)	1.0	(0.6–1.9)
New York	3.3	(2.5–4.4)	4.6	(3.2–6.7)	4.1	(3.1–5.3)	2.8	(2.2–3.5)	10.1	(6.0–16.5)	7.3	(4.4–11.9)	5.2	(4.0–6.7)	11.3	(7.7–16.4)	1.0	(0.7–1.4)
North Carolina	3.3	(2.4–4.5)	3.0	(2.0–4.7)	3.1	(2.2–4.4)	2.0	(1.2–3.2)	10.7	(7.0–16.0)	9.0	(3.9–19.2)	3.2	(1.8–5.6)	9.3	(5.3–15.9)	1.5	(0.9–2.8)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	4.9	(3.0–7.9)	2.3	(1.4–3.8)	3.7	(2.5–5.5)	3.0	(2.0–4.3)	10.9	(5.9–19.4)	1.4	(0.2–9.7)	4.1	(2.7–6.2)	15.2	(8.8–25.1)	1.2	(0.4–3.2)
Pennsylvania	3.8	(2.6–5.6)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	3.0	(2.3–3.9)	2.1	(1.5–2.9)	7.5	(4.7–12.0)	12.3	(6.3–22.6)	2.9	(2.0–4.3)	8.9	(5.1–15.1)	1.7	(0.9–3.2)
Rhode Island	3.4	(1.9–6.0)	3.5	(2.2–5.4)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	2.5	(1.7–3.6)	10.9	(5.7–19.8)	7.6	(2.7–20.0)	3.3	(1.8–5.9)	8.9	(5.1–15.0)	1.7	(0.7–3.9)
South Carolina	3.0	(1.6–5.5)	3.3	(1.7–6.2)	3.6	(2.6–4.9)	2.5	(1.5–4.3)	9.2	(5.1–16.3)	7.3	(3.7–14.1)	2.5	(1.2–5.4)	8.5	(3.9–17.5)	2.6	(1.1–6.0)
Tennessee	3.3	(2.3–4.8)	2.3	(1.4–3.9)	2.9	(2.1–4.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	4.0	(2.4–6.5)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	4.5	(3.3–6.2)	4.3	(3.1–6.0)	4.4	(1.9–10.0)	4.8	(1.4–15.6)	7.3	(4.9–10.8)	7.2	(2.8–17.1)	1.0	(0.5–1.9)
Utah	4.8	(3.1–7.3)	3.1	(1.8–5.1)	4.0	(2.9–5.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2.6	(1.7–3.8)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	2.0	(1.5–2.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	3.6	(2.2–5.9)	4.4	(2.8–7.1)	4.1	(2.6–6.2)	2.9	(1.7–4.9)	13.9	(7.2–25.1)	3.6	(0.9–13.3)	3.4	(2.1–5.6)	11.8	(5.2–24.7)	1.6	(0.9–3.0)
Wisconsin	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	2.8	(1.7–4.5)	2.5	(1.6–3.9)	1.9	(1.2–2.9)	4.6	(2.0–10.1)	5.1	(1.6–15.3)	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	10.5	(5.7–18.8)	1.4	(0.7–2.8)
Median	*3.3*		*2.8*		*3.1*		*2.1*		*8.6*		*7.3*		*3.2*		*9.3*		*1.2*	
Range	*2.1–6.0*		*1.3–9.0*		*1.9–7.6*		*1.1–4.8*		*4.1–20.5*		*1.0–27.9*		*2.0–8.4*		*3.6–16.8*		*0.1–2.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	6.1	(3.7–9.7)	9.1	(5.9–14.0)	7.5	(5.4–10.3)	5.7	(3.6–9.0)	12.5	(6.0–24.2)	12.4	(4.4–30.3)	6.1	(3.4–10.7)	13.9	(6.6–27.1)	2.8	(0.9–8.2)
Boston, MA	1.4	(0.7–2.6)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	1.7	(1.1–2.5)	1.3	(0.8–2.1)	2.6	(1.0–6.9)	3.9	(1.1–13.1)	2.2	(1.1–4.1)	6.4	(3.1–13.0)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)
Broward County, FL	4.2	(2.1–8.2)	3.1	(1.8–5.3)	3.7	(2.3–6.1)	3.0	(1.7–5.4)	6.6	(2.4–17.0)	11.0	(2.9–33.7)	2.3	(1.1–4.6)	11.5	(4.5–26.5)	2.8	(1.2–6.7)
Chicago, IL	5.3	(3.4–8.2)	4.9	(3.1–7.7)	5.1	(3.6–7.1)	3.8	(2.3–6.0)	10.7	(6.2–18.1)	10.2	(4.0–23.5)	4.6	(2.5–8.2)	10.2	(5.4–18.5)	2.1	(0.9–4.9)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	4.5	(3.1–6.4)	4.8	(3.0–7.7)	4.7	(3.5–6.3)	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	12.9	(7.8–20.7)	2.6	(0.6–10.3)	4.6	(3.1–6.9)	12.0	(6.1–22.3)	2.4	(1.5–3.9)
Detroit, MI	5.1	(3.3–7.8)	5.8	(3.9–8.6)	5.5	(4.1–7.3)	4.8	(3.3–6.8)	6.8	(3.7–12.1)	10.2	(3.5–26.2)	5.2	(3.1–8.5)	11.0	(6.6–17.8)	2.9	(1.6–5.2)
District of Columbia	5.9	(5.1–6.8)	7.0	(6.1–8.2)	6.6	(6.0–7.4)	5.7	(5.0–6.4)	10.7	(8.8–13.1)	9.1	(6.1–13.4)	6.7	(5.7–7.9)	10.9	(8.5–13.9)	2.6	(2.0–3.3)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	4.4	(3.3–5.6)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	4.0	(3.3–4.8)	2.9	(2.3–3.8)	9.0	(5.7–14.0)	13.7	(7.6–23.3)	4.6	(3.4–6.2)	8.7	(5.1–14.6)	2.0	(1.3–3.1)
Houston, TX	3.8	(2.9–4.9)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	3.6	(2.9–4.5)	2.5	(1.9–3.4)	7.8	(5.0–12.0)	5.1	(2.5–10.1)	3.9	(2.9–5.3)	11.6	(7.6–17.4)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)
Los Angeles, CA	2.0	(1.1–3.8)	3.4	(2.0–5.8)	2.8	(1.9–4.2)	2.7	(1.9–4.0)	5.5	(1.5–17.7)	0.0	—	3.1	(1.7–5.7)	9.5	(4.3–19.7)	1.2	(0.6–2.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	3.3	(2.3–4.9)	3.6	(2.6–4.8)	3.4	(2.7–4.5)	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	7.9	(4.4–13.6)	6.4	(2.0–18.8)	2.8	(1.9–4.0)	12.7	(7.2–21.5)	1.7	(0.9–3.0)
New York City, NY	2.8	(2.3–3.4)	3.9	(3.1–4.7)	3.4	(3.0–4.0)	2.4	(1.9–3.0)	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	6.2	(4.7–8.0)	3.6	(2.6–4.9)	9.4	(6.9–12.9)	1.7	(1.2–2.6)
Oakland, CA	1.9	(1.2–3.2)	3.3	(2.1–5.0)	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	1.8	(1.2–2.8)	6.4	(3.3–12.1)	11.0	(4.3–25.6)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	10.1	(4.9–19.8)	0.8	(0.2–2.6)
Orange County, FL	4.0	(2.5–6.4)	3.5	(2.0–6.0)	4.0	(2.9–5.6)	3.0	(2.0–4.4)	9.5	(5.1–16.9)	7.4	(2.8–18.0)	3.6	(2.2–6.0)	8.2	(3.9–16.6)	2.0	(1.1–3.7)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.9	(2.0–4.3)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	2.9	(2.2–3.8)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	9.7	(6.0–15.4)	6.9	(3.1–14.5)	2.4	(1.5–3.7)	12.2	(7.2–20.0)	0.4	(0.2–1.2)
Philadelphia, PA	3.4	(2.0–5.6)	3.0	(1.3–7.1)	3.2	(1.7–5.8)	2.8	(1.5–5.3)	7.2	(3.5–14.2)	2.9	(0.8–10.5)	4.1	(1.9–8.8)	11.1	(4.7–24.1)	1.1	(0.4–2.9)
San Diego, CA	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	1.5	(1.0–2.1)	1.3	(0.9–2.0)	2.3	(1.0–5.2)	1.6	(0.5–5.2)	2.1	(1.4–3.4)	2.3	(0.9–6.0)	0.4	(0.2–1.1)
San Francisco, CA	2.4	(1.6–3.8)	3.9	(2.9–5.4)	3.3	(2.5–4.3)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	4.2	(1.9–9.1)	6.4	(2.5–15.5)	3.9	(2.4–6.4)	10.5	(5.6–18.9)	1.3	(0.8–2.3)
Shelby County, TN	5.9	(4.2–8.2)	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	6.4	(5.0–8.2)	4.9	(3.7–6.4)	15.6	(9.8–23.9)	7.8	(2.9–19.3)	5.0	(3.4–7.3)	15.3	(9.2–24.5)	4.0	(2.5–6.4)
Median	*3.8*		*3.5*		*3.6*		*2.8*		*7.8*		*6.9*		*3.9*		*10.9*		*1.7*	
Range	*1.4–6.1*		*0.9–9.1*		*1.5–7.5*		*1.3–5.7*		*2.3–15.6*		*0.0–13.7*		*2.1–6.7*		*2.3–15.3*		*0.3–4.0*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 52. Percentage of high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**27.3**	**(23.9–31.0)**	**30.7**	**(27.8–33.7)**	**28.9**	**(26.0–32.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	29.1	(23.9–34.9)	33.0	(29.5–36.7)	**31.0**	**(27.0–35.2)**
Black§	21.2	(17.8–25.1)	20.8	(16.7–25.5)	**21.1**	**(18.1–24.4)**
Hispanic	27.5	(23.3–32.1)	31.8	(26.6–37.4)	**29.7**	**(25.6–34.2)**
Grade						
9	20.3	(17.2–23.8)	21.4	(18.2–25.1)	**20.9**	**(18.2–23.9)**
10	24.6	(20.2–29.7)	27.8	(24.7–31.1)	**26.1**	**(23.0–29.6)**
11	30.5	(25.7–35.8)	35.8	(31.9–39.9)	**33.1**	**(29.8–36.6)**
12	34.8	(30.5–39.4)	39.5	(34.0–45.2)	**37.1**	**(33.0–41.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	25.7	(22.8–28.8)	30.5	(27.3–33.8)	**28.2**	**(25.4–31.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	42.1	(36.1–48.4)	40.2	(34.1–46.6)	**41.8**	**(36.6–47.1)**
Not sure	25.4	(17.9–34.8)	28.6	(21.8–36.4)	**27.5**	**(21.8–34.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	40.0	(35.7–44.5)	46.1	(41.4–50.9)	**43.3**	**(39.1–47.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	57.4	(50.4–64.1)	56.8	(47.7–65.4)	**57.2**	**(51.6–62.7)**
No sexual contact	12.9	(11.2–14.8)	13.2	(11.0–15.8)	**13.0**	**(11.6–14.6)**

* Even one or two puffs.
† 95% confidence interval
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 53. Percentage of high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	32.4	(27.9–37.2)	35.3	(30.8–40.1)	34.0	(30.4–37.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	27.3	(21.0–34.6)	32.0	(26.1–38.6)	29.9	(25.0–35.4)	26.9	(22.3–32.0)	50.4	(37.2–63.6)	38.5	(24.7–54.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	35.0	(28.0–42.7)	36.0	(29.5–43.0)	35.6	(29.6–42.0)	33.5	(27.0–40.7)	49.8	(38.2–61.4)	32.6	(19.5–49.2)	48.5	(38.9–58.1)	49.7	(24.7–75.0)	16.4	(13.0–20.6)
California	22.0	(17.4–27.4)	23.6	(19.1–28.7)	22.8	(18.8–27.4)	22.3	(18.5–26.6)	30.9	(20.7–43.4)	17.2	(8.4–32.1)	33.6	(28.2–39.5)	48.4	(36.9–60.1)	11.0	(7.7–15.5)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	21.9	(18.5–25.8)	23.7	(20.7–27.0)	22.7	(20.2–25.4)	21.8	(19.4–24.5)	32.4	(24.8–41.0)	21.6	(12.2–35.5)	31.8	(28.8–35.0)	43.9	(35.0–53.1)	9.0	(6.9–11.7)
Florida	18.1	(16.3–20.1)	18.9	(17.0–21.0)	18.6	(17.2–20.1)	16.7	(15.2–18.2)	33.1	(29.1–37.3)	22.3	(17.5–28.0)	28.1	(25.4–30.9)	42.4	(36.7–48.2)	6.7	(5.8–7.8)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	27.0	(23.6–30.8)	28.1	(23.2–33.6)	27.6	(23.8–31.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	25.6	(22.7–28.9)	28.4	(24.0–33.2)	27.3	(24.2–30.7)	25.7	(22.5–29.2)	41.3	(32.4–50.8)	22.3	(15.8–30.7)	39.9	(35.4–44.7)	58.8	(50.3–66.7)	11.1	(8.9–13.8)
Iowa	29.2	(24.5–34.5)	28.6	(22.3–35.9)	29.1	(25.7–32.9)	25.8	(22.0–30.1)	58.1	(41.4–73.0)	39.3	(26.0–54.4)	40.0	(34.1–46.3)	68.9	(59.2–77.1)	11.9	(8.1–17.3)
Kansas	23.0	(19.3–27.2)	29.8	(25.7–34.3)	26.5	(23.2–29.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	39.8	(34.3–45.6)	41.2	(35.8–47.0)	40.5	(35.8–45.4)	39.1	(34.6–43.9)	55.6	(46.7–64.2)	32.1	(20.4–46.5)	58.0	(51.9–64.0)	68.2	(57.8–77.1)	21.5	(17.6–26.0)
Louisiana	39.2	(33.0–45.8)	40.7	(34.5–47.2)	40.0	(35.2–45.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	23.2	(20.8–25.8)	25.6	(23.6–27.6)	24.5	(22.6–26.5)	22.7	(20.8–24.9)	36.8	(32.6–41.2)	27.7	(21.9–34.4)	33.5	(31.2–35.9)	48.7	(43.2–54.4)	9.8	(8.7–11.1)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	16.9	(13.9–20.5)	22.3	(18.5–26.6)	19.6	(17.1–22.5)	19.1	(16.4–22.0)	27.2	(22.5–32.5)	17.3	(9.2–30.3)	31.4	(27.4–35.8)	38.6	(32.1–45.6)	7.1	(5.6–8.9)
Michigan	31.3	(25.3–38.0)	30.8	(23.8–38.7)	31.1	(25.2–37.7)	28.0	(22.7–34.1)	57.7	(44.9–69.5)	31.7	(19.4–47.3)	43.2	(35.4–51.3)	65.3	(55.7–73.8)	13.0	(9.6–17.3)
Missouri	30.0	(25.1–35.5)	27.2	(21.8–33.3)	28.6	(24.1–33.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	34.1	(30.9–37.4)	33.6	(30.8–36.6)	33.9	(31.3–36.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	22.5	(18.2–27.5)	25.3	(21.9–29.1)	24.0	(21.0–27.3)	21.5	(18.4–25.0)	50.6	(38.7–62.5)	27.7	(15.8–43.8)	38.2	(33.2–43.4)	60.3	(43.9–74.6)	10.9	(7.9–14.7)
Nevada	24.4	(20.0–29.4)	24.6	(21.0–28.7)	24.6	(21.4–28.2)	23.2	(20.0–26.8)	33.1	(24.8–42.7)	22.6	(13.6–35.2)	36.2	(30.4–42.4)	45.2	(36.3–54.4)	12.0	(8.9–16.1)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	33.4	(29.7–37.3)	37.0	(33.4–40.8)	35.3	(31.9–38.8)	32.9	(29.8–36.1)	50.5	(44.5–56.5)	36.7	(29.7–44.3)	50.4	(46.2–54.5)	63.5	(56.7–69.8)	17.2	(14.7–20.1)
New York	17.1	(14.7–19.8)	15.4	(13.0–18.1)	16.4	(14.2–18.8)	14.8	(12.7–17.2)	26.8	(21.4–33.0)	18.4	(15.0–22.3)	26.3	(23.1–29.8)	42.0	(35.0–49.4)	6.4	(4.7–8.6)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	28.8	(24.8–33.1)	32.1	(27.9–36.5)	30.5	(27.2–34.1)	28.5	(25.3–32.0)	51.7	(44.4–59.0)	23.3	(14.5–35.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	39.5	(34.6–44.7)	38.1	(33.7–42.8)	38.8	(35.1–42.7)	37.8	(34.0–41.9)	57.8	(45.8–68.9)	32.2	(16.4–53.4)	57.1	(51.9–62.1)	65.6	(51.3–77.5)	15.1	(12.0–19.0)
Pennsylvania	27.6	(25.0–30.4)	28.3	(24.6–32.2)	28.0	(25.5–30.6)	26.7	(24.2–29.4)	43.6	(36.2–51.4)	23.5	(16.5–32.2)	40.1	(35.8–44.5)	57.6	(49.8–65.1)	13.3	(11.2–15.7)
Rhode Island	17.7	(13.1–23.5)	20.6	(17.3–24.4)	19.5	(16.5–22.8)	18.0	(15.0–21.4)	34.2	(21.0–50.3)	16.4	(11.6–22.7)	29.2	(24.8–34.0)	39.5	(28.9–51.0)	7.3	(5.1–10.4)
South Carolina	32.2	(27.7–36.9)	32.8	(28.3–37.6)	32.6	(28.8–36.7)	29.7	(26.0–33.7)	54.2	(46.5–61.8)	27.4	(17.4–40.5)	42.4	(36.5–48.5)	67.5	(55.5–77.6)	15.7	(12.1–20.2)
Tennessee	30.4	(25.8–35.4)	32.5	(28.7–36.4)	31.6	(28.1–35.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	16.1	(10.5–23.8)	17.1	(12.6–22.8)	16.7	(11.9–22.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	37.1	(34.1–40.1)	41.8	(37.4–46.3)	39.5	(36.6–42.5)	37.4	(34.0–41.0)	61.3	(52.9–69.1)	28.0	(14.1–47.9)	55.7	(52.2–59.2)	65.2	(54.9–74.2)	16.0	(13.6–18.7)
Wisconsin	23.7	(20.6–27.1)	25.2	(21.3–29.5)	24.4	(21.6–27.4)	22.7	(19.5–26.3)	40.1	(33.9–46.6)	22.6	(14.5–33.5)	33.7	(28.9–39.0)	50.2	(38.2–62.1)	11.8	(9.1–15.0)
Median	*27.4*		*28.5*		*28.3*		*25.8*		*46.7*		*25.5*		*39.1*		*53.9*		*11.9*	
Range	*16.1–39.8*		*15.4–41.8*		*16.4–40.5*		*14.8–39.1*		*26.8–61.3*		*16.4–39.3*		*26.3–58.0*		*38.6–68.9*		*6.4–21.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	15.5	(12.2–19.4)	17.3	(13.3–22.3)	16.9	(14.3–19.7)	16.2	(12.7–20.4)	22.5	(13.7–34.6)	21.5	(10.2–39.8)	22.0	(16.4–29.0)	21.9	(12.9–34.9)	9.8	(6.5–14.6)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	18.3	(12.3–26.2)	20.8	(15.8–26.8)	19.5	(15.3–24.7)	18.9	(14.6–24.0)	23.6	(13.9–37.0)	9.0	(4.1–18.7)	26.1	(20.4–32.6)	35.5	(22.1–51.7)	8.8	(5.4–13.8)
Chicago, IL	28.0	(24.3–32.1)	26.5	(22.3–31.1)	27.3	(24.1–30.7)	25.3	(21.8–29.1)	34.1	(27.7–41.3)	33.9	(22.9–46.9)	36.6	(30.8–42.8)	49.6	(39.9–59.4)	14.7	(12.2–17.7)
Cleveland, OH	29.5	(26.1–33.2)	21.2	(17.8–25.0)	25.3	(22.9–27.9)	21.6	(19.1–24.5)	47.4	(40.5–54.4)	25.6	(15.4–39.5)	26.4	(22.8–30.2)	40.8	(33.9–48.2)	16.0	(12.4–20.5)
DeKalb County, GA	15.4	(12.8–18.5)	19.7	(16.4–23.4)	17.5	(15.1–20.2)	15.6	(13.0–18.6)	29.7	(23.4–37.0)	19.9	(11.7–31.7)	23.7	(19.7–28.2)	42.0	(33.6–50.8)	6.7	(5.1–8.7)
Detroit, MI	20.5	(17.1–24.4)	25.5	(20.8–30.9)	22.8	(19.9–26.0)	21.3	(17.8–25.3)	30.7	(22.8–39.9)	24.2	(11.8–43.3)	28.1	(22.6–34.5)	33.3	(23.8–44.4)	13.4	(10.5–17.0)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	24.9	(22.4–27.6)	29.5	(26.7–32.4)	27.2	(25.1–29.4)	24.9	(22.9–27.0)	48.0	(41.4–54.7)	30.9	(22.8–40.3)	41.3	(38.0–44.7)	57.5	(48.8–65.8)	13.3	(11.4–15.4)
Houston, TX	26.1	(23.7–28.6)	26.5	(24.2–28.9)	26.4	(24.7–28.1)	23.6	(21.9–25.4)	41.1	(35.6–46.9)	35.0	(26.6–44.4)	37.5	(34.4–40.7)	47.5	(40.6–54.5)	13.9	(12.0–16.0)
Los Angeles, CA	18.6	(15.1–22.7)	16.9	(14.3–19.9)	17.8	(15.4–20.5)	16.9	(14.0–20.2)	33.9	(22.4–47.6)	13.2	(6.9–24.0)	24.2	(20.2–28.7)	40.7	(28.0–54.9)	10.9	(8.7–13.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	20.7	(18.3–23.4)	20.2	(16.9–24.0)	20.6	(18.4–23.0)	19.0	(16.7–21.6)	30.8	(24.2–38.3)	31.2	(21.7–42.6)	27.4	(24.3–30.7)	42.5	(36.2–49.1)	8.9	(6.9–11.4)
New York City, NY	13.4	(11.9–15.2)	16.1	(13.7–18.9)	15.0	(13.2–17.0)	13.2	(11.6–15.0)	24.8	(21.1–28.8)	18.0	(14.7–21.9)	22.7	(18.9–27.1)	33.9	(28.5–39.8)	7.8	(6.6–9.1)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	13.8	(10.9–17.4)	19.9	(16.4–24.0)	17.1	(14.3–20.3)	15.8	(12.9–19.2)	25.5	(18.3–34.4)	21.5	(12.6–34.4)	26.7	(22.0–31.9)	29.3	(20.7–39.7)	8.3	(6.0–11.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	18.5	(15.8–21.7)	16.5	(13.8–19.7)	17.6	(15.5–19.9)	15.0	(12.7–17.5)	33.0	(26.1–40.8)	29.5	(20.2–40.8)	25.0	(21.5–28.9)	38.2	(31.1–45.7)	7.3	(5.9–9.1)
Philadelphia, PA	15.6	(13.0–18.6)	23.5	(18.3–29.5)	19.4	(16.1–23.3)	17.7	(14.5–21.4)	25.2	(16.6–36.2)	24.1	(11.3–44.2)	26.6	(22.3–31.4)	33.2	(19.8–50.1)	9.5	(7.0–12.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	14.3	(12.4–16.4)	18.9	(16.1–21.9)	16.7	(14.7–18.8)	16.0	(13.9–18.2)	27.6	(20.0–36.6)	15.8	(10.4–23.4)	31.4	(27.2–36.0)	42.6	(33.1–52.8)	7.3	(5.8–9.2)
Shelby County, TN	15.2	(12.4–18.5)	17.8	(14.4–21.7)	16.4	(14.2–18.9)	14.4	(12.3–16.9)	29.4	(22.5–37.4)	20.9	(11.2–35.7)	18.5	(15.2–22.4)	38.2	(28.3–49.1)	9.3	(6.5–13.1)
Median	*18.4*		*20.0*		*18.6*		*17.3*		*30.2*		*22.8*		*26.5*		*39.5*		*9.4*	
Range	*13.4–29.5*		*16.1–29.5*		*15.0–27.3*		*13.2–25.3*		*22.5–48.0*		*9.0–35.0*		*18.5–41.3*		*21.9–57.5*		*6.7–16.0*	

* Even one or two puffs.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 54. Percentage of high school students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**8.0**	**(6.5–9.8)**	**10.9**	**(9.3–12.9)**	**9.5**	**(8.0–11.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	7.7	(5.6–10.6)	10.0	(7.9–12.7)	**8.9**	**(6.9–11.3)**
Black§	10.9	(8.3–14.1)	10.5	(7.9–13.9)	**10.8**	**(8.8–13.0)**
Hispanic	7.1	(5.9–8.6)	13.0	(10.5–16.1)	**10.1**	**(8.5–12.1)**
Grade						
9	8.4	(6.3–11.1)	10.6	(8.5–13.1)	**9.5**	**(7.7–11.7)**
10	7.7	(5.8–10.1)	10.6	(8.7–12.9)	**9.1**	**(7.7–10.8)**
11	8.3	(6.0–11.4)	10.7	(8.6–13.4)	**9.5**	**(7.5–12.1)**
12	7.5	(5.7–9.8)	11.6	(8.4–15.9)	**9.5**	**(7.3–12.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	7.0	(5.8–8.4)	10.4	(8.7–12.5)	**8.8**	**(7.5–10.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	13.2	(10.1–17.1)	15.9	(12.3–20.3)	**14.2**	**(11.5–17.4)**
Not sure	12.1	(6.5–21.4)	16.7	(12.2–22.5)	**14.8**	**(9.6–22.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	10.3	(8.1–12.9)	16.1	(13.4–19.3)	**13.5**	**(11.4–15.8)**
Same sex only or both sexes	23.1	(18.0–29.2)	26.2	(19.2–34.6)	**23.9**	**(19.9–28.4)**
No sexual contact	3.5	(2.7–4.5)	4.3	(3.4–5.6)	**3.9**	**(3.2–4.7)**

* Even one or two puffs.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 55. Percentage of high school students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	6.8	(4.4–10.4)	9.9	(6.9–13.9)	8.5	(6.2–11.5)	7.2	(5.4–9.4)	15.8	(9.2–25.6)	15.7	(6.5–33.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	14.0	(11.5–17.0)	17.7	(14.8–21.0)	16.1	(13.8–18.7)	14.4	(11.6–17.8)	26.9	(18.4–37.6)	21.7	(10.6–39.3)	19.6	(15.9–23.9)	26.5	(16.8–39.2)	7.7	(5.6–10.4)
California	6.7	(4.8–9.2)	8.2	(6.3–10.8)	7.5	(6.0–9.3)	7.1	(5.6–9.1)	9.3	(5.1–16.3)	11.1	(3.7–29.0)	8.3	(6.0–11.4)	21.1	(13.0–32.4)	4.1	(2.9–5.9)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	8.9	(7.0–11.3)	10.3	(8.4–12.6)	9.6	(8.4–11.0)	9.3	(8.0–10.9)	11.2	(7.2–17.1)	10.2	(3.8–24.6)	12.7	(10.7–14.9)	19.0	(13.3–26.3)	4.3	(3.1–5.9)
Florida	5.7	(4.7–6.8)	7.8	(6.8–8.9)	6.8	(6.1–7.5)	5.7	(5.0–6.6)	11.6	(9.2–14.5)	13.4	(10.1–17.8)	9.2	(7.9–10.7)	16.8	(13.6–20.5)	2.4	(2.0–3.0)
Hawaii	8.2	(7.0–9.6)	12.8	(10.8–15.0)	10.8	(9.6–12.2)	8.5	(7.5–9.6)	20.7	(15.8–26.5)	20.9	(13.7–30.6)	13.0	(11.3–15.0)	29.1	(22.9–36.1)	4.2	(3.3–5.3)
Idaho	8.1	(6.4–10.2)	8.8	(6.5–11.8)	8.5	(6.8–10.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	8.1	(6.2–10.3)	12.4	(10.2–15.1)	10.5	(9.1–12.1)	8.3	(7.0–9.8)	23.1	(16.7–31.1)	10.4	(5.9–17.6)	11.7	(9.6–14.0)	34.6	(26.5–43.8)	4.3	(3.2–5.7)
Iowa	7.3	(5.5–9.8)	9.3	(6.8–12.6)	8.6	(6.7–11.0)	6.7	(4.8–9.2)	22.8	(13.2–36.7)	14.5	(6.1–30.7)	9.1	(6.7–12.2)	26.9	(14.6–44.2)	3.6	(1.7–7.7)
Kansas	6.8	(5.0–9.1)	10.9	(7.7–15.3)	8.9	(6.7–11.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	14.2	(11.3–17.8)	16.5	(13.9–19.5)	15.5	(13.1–18.3)	14.1	(11.8–16.7)	23.8	(17.2–31.9)	20.6	(12.1–33.0)	20.2	(16.3–24.7)	32.7	(22.4–45.0)	7.4	(5.6–9.7)
Louisiana	12.3	(8.5–17.6)	20.6	(17.3–24.3)	16.7	(13.6–20.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	4.2	(3.1–5.6)	7.1	(5.8–8.7)	5.7	(4.7–6.9)	5.4	(4.4–6.7)	7.5	(4.9–11.3)	6.0	(2.3–14.4)	8.1	(6.5–10.1)	8.8	(5.3–14.1)	2.8	(2.0–3.8)
Michigan	9.5	(6.7–13.3)	11.4	(6.8–18.4)	10.7	(7.2–15.5)	9.1	(5.6–14.4)	20.1	(12.4–31.1)	19.5	(12.3–29.6)	14.3	(9.5–21.1)	28.8	(17.0–44.4)	4.1	(2.4–7.0)
Missouri	9.2	(6.7–12.6)	10.4	(7.9–13.7)	9.8	(7.4–12.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	10.5	(8.1–13.6)	10.5	(8.6–12.7)	10.6	(8.7–12.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	7.6	(5.3–10.8)	9.1	(6.9–11.9)	8.4	(6.5–10.8)	6.8	(4.9–9.2)	20.8	(12.7–32.1)	17.3	(7.7–34.6)	11.9	(8.9–15.8)	20.5	(12.4–32.0)	3.7	(2.3–5.9)
Nevada	8.0	(6.3–10.2)	12.0	(9.2–15.5)	10.2	(8.3–12.5)	9.9	(8.0–12.2)	12.7	(7.6–20.5)	11.6	(6.4–20.1)	14.7	(11.2–19.1)	16.2	(9.7–25.7)	5.4	(3.7–7.9)
New Hampshire	5.2	(4.5–6.0)	7.7	(6.9–8.6)	6.6	(6.1–7.2)	5.6	(5.0–6.1)	12.6	(10.4–15.1)	10.6	(8.0–13.9)	8.1	(7.4–9.0)	23.9	(20.0–28.3)	2.6	(2.0–3.2)
New Mexico	11.8	(9.6–14.5)	14.9	(13.0–17.0)	13.5	(11.8–15.4)	11.9	(10.3–13.8)	21.0	(17.3–25.2)	20.8	(14.4–29.1)	18.5	(15.9–21.3)	26.5	(20.4–33.8)	6.4	(5.0–8.2)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	9.7	(7.5–12.4)	12.4	(10.4–14.6)	11.2	(9.6–12.9)	9.7	(8.1–11.4)	25.0	(19.4–31.5)	9.3	(5.0–16.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	11.1	(8.8–13.9)	13.8	(10.4–18.0)	12.4	(10.0–15.4)	12.1	(9.5–15.3)	16.8	(10.6–25.6)	12.0	(4.7–27.5)	16.6	(12.9–21.2)	25.9	(17.4–36.7)	5.9	(3.7–9.2)
Pennsylvania	8.7	(7.0–10.8)	10.1	(8.1–12.3)	9.4	(8.0–11.0)	8.6	(7.2–10.3)	15.7	(12.3–19.9)	11.3	(6.5–19.0)	11.8	(9.3–14.9)	22.7	(16.4–30.6)	5.1	(4.0–6.5)
Rhode Island	7.3	(4.5–11.7)	6.8	(4.8–9.5)	7.3	(5.2–10.2)	6.2	(4.3–8.9)	12.2	(6.2–22.5)	15.0	(8.5–25.1)	9.5	(7.6–11.8)	20.5	(12.4–32.0)	2.2	(1.1–4.3)
South Carolina	10.7	(7.9–14.2)	13.8	(11.7–16.2)	12.5	(10.6–14.6)	10.7	(9.3–12.3)	21.5	(16.4–27.6)	20.1	(11.3–33.2)	14.6	(12.1–17.4)	26.9	(19.1–36.5)	6.4	(4.4–9.2)
Tennessee	9.7	(7.2–12.9)	14.3	(11.1–18.3)	12.3	(9.9–15.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	8.6	(6.8–10.8)	13.3	(10.9–16.0)	11.1	(9.8–12.7)	9.6	(8.3–11.0)	18.3	(13.4–24.5)	17.6	(8.5–33.1)	13.7	(11.3–16.5)	26.7	(20.3–34.2)	5.4	(4.1–7.0)
Utah	9.6	(4.4–19.9)	10.2	(6.4–15.9)	10.0	(5.5–17.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	6.4	(6.0–6.9)	8.9	(8.3–9.5)	7.8	(7.5–8.2)	7.0	(6.6–7.4)	13.1	(11.7–14.6)	11.1	(9.2–13.4)	9.8	(9.2–10.4)	21.1	(18.9–23.5)	2.8	(2.5–3.2)
Virginia	6.0	(4.7–7.6)	9.7	(7.9–11.9)	8.0	(6.8–9.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	12.8	(10.6–15.4)	16.7	(13.7–20.3)	15.0	(13.0–17.2)	14.0	(11.9–16.4)	27.0	(18.8–37.2)	11.9	(5.0–26.1)	20.4	(17.2–23.9)	26.5	(18.7–36.0)	5.9	(4.4–7.8)
Wisconsin	7.1	(5.2–9.7)	7.9	(5.6–10.9)	7.6	(6.0–9.6)	6.7	(5.1–8.7)	13.7	(9.9–18.8)	9.0	(5.5–14.5)	8.1	(5.8–11.1)	21.0	(13.4–31.3)	4.2	(2.8–6.2)
Median	*8.4*		*10.4*		*9.9*		*8.6*		*17.6*		*12.7*		*12.3*		*24.9*		*4.2*	
Range	*4.2–14.2*		*6.8–20.6*		*5.7–16.7*		*5.4–14.4*		*7.5–27.0*		*6.0–21.7*		*8.1–20.4*		*8.8–34.6*		*2.2–7.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	9.3	(6.4–13.3)	10.3	(7.1–14.7)	9.9	(7.8–12.6)	7.9	(5.8–10.7)	18.2	(10.6–29.5)	20.5	(9.0–40.4)	11.2	(7.2–17.1)	16.1	(9.2–26.7)	4.7	(2.5–8.6)
Boston, MA	6.3	(4.6–8.6)	11.7	(9.3–14.7)	9.1	(7.4–11.2)	8.1	(6.5–10.2)	10.5	(5.9–18.1)	21.3	(12.6–33.7)	10.7	(7.9–14.3)	19.1	(11.9–29.1)	3.7	(2.5–5.4)
Broward County, FL	5.5	(3.4–8.6)	12.0	(8.6–16.5)	8.9	(6.8–11.6)	8.4	(6.2–11.3)	11.7	(6.1–21.2)	7.2	(3.0–16.4)	7.4	(4.6–11.8)	16.7	(9.7–27.1)	7.0	(4.2–11.6)
Chicago, IL	9.0	(6.9–11.6)	10.3	(7.6–13.8)	9.9	(8.0–12.1)	7.8	(6.3–9.5)	14.5	(9.0–22.4)	22.1	(12.4–36.2)	10.3	(8.0–13.1)	21.3	(16.0–27.7)	5.3	(3.9–7.0)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	9.9	(8.0–12.3)	8.2	(6.7–10.1)	6.4	(4.8–8.3)	17.2	(12.2–23.6)	10.6	(5.3–20.4)	9.0	(6.6–12.1)	26.2	(18.4–35.8)	2.7	(1.7–4.1)
Detroit, MI	9.4	(7.1–12.3)	16.2	(12.8–20.3)	12.6	(10.4–15.1)	10.3	(8.0–13.1)	20.8	(14.4–29.0)	19.1	(8.0–38.8)	13.7	(9.8–19.0)	22.0	(15.3–30.5)	6.4	(4.2–9.7)
District of Columbia	9.6	(8.6–10.6)	13.9	(12.7–15.1)	12.1	(11.3–13.0)	10.2	(9.4–11.1)	19.8	(17.3–22.7)	17.8	(13.7–22.8)	13.0	(11.6–14.4)	21.5	(18.6–24.8)	4.6	(3.8–5.5)
Duval County, FL	10.8	(9.3–12.6)	13.5	(11.5–15.9)	12.5	(11.0–14.0)	9.1	(7.8–10.6)	22.5	(18.3–27.4)	20.3	(14.1–28.2)	12.6	(10.5–15.1)	24.4	(20.1–29.2)	4.5	(3.2–6.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	7.5	(6.1–9.1)	11.9	(10.2–13.9)	9.8	(8.7–11.1)	8.3	(7.2–9.6)	20.4	(16.0–25.8)	17.0	(10.9–25.5)	12.9	(10.8–15.3)	23.7	(17.5–31.2)	4.5	(3.4–5.8)
Houston, TX	8.7	(7.2–10.4)	10.8	(9.3–12.5)	10.0	(8.9–11.3)	7.7	(6.5–9.0)	18.3	(14.3–23.2)	24.7	(17.1–34.2)	11.0	(9.1–13.2)	23.5	(17.8–30.3)	5.4	(4.2–6.9)
Los Angeles, CA	4.4	(2.7–6.9)	7.3	(5.6–9.5)	5.9	(4.4–8.0)	5.8	(4.1–8.1)	9.0	(4.6–16.9)	5.3	(2.2–11.8)	7.6	(5.3–10.8)	13.0	(6.6–24.1)	4.1	(2.2–7.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.2	(4.1–6.5)	8.2	(6.4–10.3)	7.0	(5.7–8.6)	6.1	(4.9–7.6)	13.0	(8.6–19.1)	12.5	(5.8–24.8)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	15.8	(11.2–21.8)	3.0	(2.0–4.6)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	9.3	(7.3–11.7)	12.3	(9.9–15.2)	11.2	(9.4–13.2)	10.9	(9.1–12.9)	14.7	(9.6–21.8)	8.7	(4.3–17.0)	15.1	(12.2–18.5)	22.0	(14.8–31.4)	5.0	(3.4–7.4)
Orange County, FL	4.6	(3.0–6.8)	8.5	(6.6–10.9)	6.7	(5.3–8.5)	5.3	(3.9–7.1)	13.6	(8.9–20.2)	14.7	(6.9–28.6)	8.5	(6.1–11.8)	13.9	(8.0–22.9)	3.1	(1.7–5.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	6.8	(5.1–9.1)	7.7	(6.0–9.9)	7.5	(6.2–8.9)	5.9	(4.8–7.3)	15.3	(10.4–22.0)	12.4	(7.1–20.6)	8.9	(6.9–11.4)	20.7	(15.3–27.4)	2.9	(2.0–4.0)
Philadelphia, PA	7.1	(5.3–9.5)	10.8	(7.4–15.5)	8.9	(6.5–12.1)	8.5	(6.4–11.2)	9.7	(5.1–17.7)	18.7	(7.2–40.7)	11.2	(8.0–15.5)	16.5	(6.9–34.8)	5.1	(3.8–6.6)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	8.6	(6.8–10.8)	6.5	(5.3–8.0)	5.9	(4.7–7.3)	9.4	(5.3–16.2)	11.1	(6.5–18.4)	10.3	(7.8–13.5)	18.0	(11.1–27.8)	2.7	(2.0–3.8)
Shelby County, TN	6.8	(5.1–8.8)	11.1	(8.5–14.4)	9.1	(7.3–11.2)	7.2	(5.6–9.2)	18.3	(13.5–24.2)	16.5	(8.1–30.8)	9.4	(7.1–12.4)	20.5	(14.5–28.1)	3.6	(2.3–5.5)
Median	*6.9*		*10.8*		*9.1*		*7.8*		*15.0*		*16.7*		*10.5*		*20.6*		*4.5*	
Range	*4.1–10.8*		*7.3–16.2*		*5.9–12.6*		*5.3–10.9*		*9.0–22.5*		*5.3–24.7*		*7.4–15.1*		*13.0–26.2*		*2.7–7.0*	

* Even one or two puffs.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 56. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**7.8**	**(6.0–9.9)**	**9.8**	**(8.3–11.6)**	**8.8**	**(7.2–10.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	9.9	(7.4–13.2)	12.3	(10.5–14.5)	**11.1**	**(9.0–13.6)**
Black§	2.8	(1.7–4.6)	5.7	(4.1–8.0)	**4.4**	**(3.2–5.9)**
Hispanic	6.6	(5.2–8.3)	7.4	(5.7–9.7)	**7.0**	**(5.8–8.6)**
Grade						
9	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	5.6	(3.8–8.1)	**5.2**	**(3.8–7.0)**
10	6.8	(4.9–9.2)	8.4	(6.8–10.3)	**7.6**	**(6.2–9.3)**
11	8.6	(6.3–11.7)	10.2	(8.0–13.1)	**9.5**	**(7.4–12.0)**
12	11.1	(8.4–14.4)	15.7	(13.1–18.8)	**13.4**	**(10.9–16.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	6.6	(5.2–8.4)	9.4	(7.7–11.4)	**8.1**	**(6.7–9.8)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	15.4	(11.4–20.5)	17.7	(12.8–24.0)	**16.2**	**(12.6–20.5)**
Not sure	8.6	(4.2–16.7)	9.7	(6.0–15.2)	**10.1**	**(6.1–16.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	12.1	(9.8–14.9)	15.9	(12.7–19.6)	**14.2**	**(11.5–17.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	24.9	(18.2–33.1)	23.4	(15.1–34.3)	**24.5**	**(18.0–32.5)**
No sexual contact	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	2.3	(1.6–3.3)	**1.9**	**(1.5–2.4)**

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 57. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	10.3	(7.0–14.9)	11.1	(8.8–13.9)	10.9	(8.8–13.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	6.2	(4.4–8.8)	7.5	(5.3–10.6)	7.1	(5.2–9.6)	5.4	(4.0–7.2)	19.4	(12.6–28.7)	8.2	(3.0–20.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	11.7	(8.6–15.9)	14.8	(11.1–19.6)	13.7	(10.8–17.2)	11.9	(9.0–15.7)	21.5	(12.9–33.6)	20.1	(9.4–37.8)	19.4	(15.0–24.8)	28.1	(12.5–51.7)	2.5	(1.5–4.0)
California	4.6	(2.7–7.6)	6.4	(4.7–8.6)	5.4	(4.3–6.9)	5.5	(4.3–6.9)	5.4	(2.0–13.9)	6.1	(1.9–18.3)	9.5	(6.8–13.3)	13.4	(5.9–27.9)	1.1	(0.7–1.9)
Colorado	7.2	(5.4–9.5)	6.6	(4.0–10.7)	7.0	(5.3–9.2)	5.7	(3.9–8.4)	19.1	(15.2–23.6)	10.0	(5.0–19.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	5.9	(4.5–7.8)	9.8	(7.1–13.5)	7.9	(6.4–9.7)	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	18.7	(14.0–24.6)	12.3	(6.7–21.5)	9.4	(6.7–13.2)	24.4	(19.4–30.2)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)
Delaware	5.2	(3.8–7.1)	7.2	(5.4–9.6)	6.2	(4.9–7.7)	5.2	(3.9–7.0)	11.0	(7.3–16.3)	11.1	(5.1–22.6)	8.6	(6.5–11.4)	15.7	(9.8–24.2)	1.5	(0.7–3.0)
Florida	4.9	(4.1–5.9)	6.5	(5.3–8.1)	5.7	(4.9–6.7)	4.6	(3.8–5.5)	12.7	(10.5–15.4)	10.1	(7.1–14.2)	8.6	(7.0–10.5)	15.8	(12.8–19.5)	1.3	(0.9–1.8)
Hawaii	5.7	(4.7–6.9)	9.3	(7.7–11.3)	8.1	(6.9–9.5)	6.1	(5.2–7.2)	15.3	(11.2–20.5)	15.5	(10.9–21.5)	11.0	(8.5–14.1)	21.4	(16.7–27.0)	1.7	(1.2–2.3)
Idaho	8.3	(6.4–10.7)	9.8	(7.6–12.6)	9.1	(7.3–11.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	6.5	(5.4–7.9)	8.3	(5.6–12.1)	7.6	(6.0–9.7)	6.6	(5.2–8.3)	13.9	(9.6–19.7)	5.3	(2.7–10.2)	10.8	(8.4–13.9)	21.0	(15.0–28.6)	1.8	(1.0–3.2)
Iowa	11.1	(6.8–17.6)	8.4	(5.8–12.2)	9.9	(7.4–13.2)	7.2	(5.3–9.6)	33.7	(20.7–49.7)	24.2	(10.4–46.6)	14.4	(9.5–21.3)	38.4	(22.9–56.6)	1.7	(0.6–4.5)
Kansas	5.2	(3.6–7.6)	9.0	(7.0–11.6)	7.2	(5.6–9.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	14.0	(10.7–18.1)	14.3	(10.6–19.1)	14.3	(11.3–17.9)	13.0	(10.1–16.7)	24.3	(17.0–33.4)	14.6	(7.1–27.9)	22.6	(17.7–28.3)	37.8	(30.6–45.6)	4.3	(2.9–6.4)
Louisiana	11.8	(8.3–16.6)	12.4	(8.0–18.5)	12.3	(9.2–16.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	7.1	(5.9–8.6)	9.9	(8.8–11.1)	8.7	(7.6–9.9)	7.6	(6.5–8.8)	14.7	(12.3–17.4)	12.2	(8.4–17.5)	12.2	(10.7–13.8)	23.6	(19.4–28.4)	1.8	(1.4–2.1)
Maryland	6.3	(5.8–6.8)	9.3	(8.8–9.9)	8.2	(7.8–8.6)	5.8	(5.4–6.1)	17.2	(15.7–18.7)	11.3	(9.7–13.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3.9	(2.8–5.4)	8.7	(6.5–11.5)	6.4	(5.0–8.0)	6.1	(4.7–7.8)	7.1	(4.3–11.3)	9.4	(4.7–18.1)	10.0	(7.5–13.1)	14.5	(10.0–20.6)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)
Michigan	10.2	(6.8–15.0)	10.4	(5.4–19.2)	10.5	(6.3–16.9)	8.2	(4.6–14.4)	27.0	(14.3–44.9)	16.4	(9.9–26.0)	15.8	(9.2–25.7)	28.8	(19.6–40.1)	2.0	(0.7–5.7)
Missouri	8.1	(6.3–10.3)	10.2	(7.3–14.2)	9.2	(7.3–11.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	11.5	(9.9–13.3)	12.3	(10.7–14.2)	12.1	(10.8–13.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	7.0	(4.7–10.3)	7.4	(5.1–10.4)	7.4	(5.7–9.6)	6.3	(4.6–8.7)	19.7	(12.4–29.6)	7.0	(3.0–15.6)	12.1	(9.0–16.2)	32.0	(19.2–48.1)	1.9	(0.7–5.0)
Nevada	7.0	(4.8–10.2)	6.4	(4.5–8.9)	6.7	(5.1–8.8)	6.3	(4.6–8.5)	9.4	(6.3–13.9)	8.3	(3.1–20.2)	11.0	(7.8–15.3)	13.3	(8.0–21.2)	2.2	(1.1–4.1)
New Hampshire	6.6	(5.8–7.5)	8.7	(7.7–9.7)	7.8	(7.1–8.6)	6.8	(6.1–7.6)	13.2	(11.0–15.8)	13.7	(10.3–18.0)	11.5	(10.5–12.6)	26.6	(22.4–31.3)	1.6	(1.2–2.0)
New Mexico	9.0	(6.8–11.9)	11.9	(9.8–14.2)	10.6	(8.6–12.9)	8.7	(7.3–10.2)	19.2	(14.5–25.0)	21.1	(14.0–30.5)	16.7	(14.2–19.6)	28.0	(21.8–35.2)	2.3	(1.7–3.0)
New York	5.0	(3.7–6.7)	5.4	(4.3–6.6)	5.5	(4.5–6.6)	4.0	(2.9–5.5)	10.9	(8.9–13.3)	10.1	(7.4–13.8)	8.5	(6.2–11.5)	16.7	(12.0–22.6)	1.1	(0.5–2.1)
North Carolina	9.3	(7.8–11.1)	14.6	(11.6–18.2)	12.1	(10.2–14.3)	10.6	(8.9–12.4)	20.1	(15.4–25.7)	20.2	(12.2–31.4)	15.9	(13.6–18.6)	30.1	(21.4–40.5)	3.7	(2.6–5.3)
North Dakota	12.9	(10.3–16.1)	12.3	(9.6–15.6)	12.6	(10.5–15.1)	11.4	(9.3–14.0)	26.4	(20.5–33.2)	6.2	(2.6–14.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	11.9	(9.0–15.6)	13.1	(10.1–16.9)	12.5	(10.0–15.4)	11.7	(9.2–14.8)	20.3	(13.2–29.9)	14.1	(5.1–33.4)	20.0	(16.1–24.4)	26.4	(18.3–36.5)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)
Pennsylvania	7.7	(6.1–9.7)	9.5	(7.8–11.7)	8.7	(7.5–10.2)	7.8	(6.6–9.2)	19.9	(14.7–26.5)	4.5	(1.7–11.1)	13.1	(10.9–15.7)	27.2	(20.0–35.7)	2.0	(1.4–2.9)
Rhode Island	4.7	(3.0–7.4)	6.6	(3.9–10.9)	6.1	(4.3–8.7)	4.4	(2.5–7.7)	15.3	(7.4–29.2)	14.1	(8.6–22.4)	8.4	(4.7–14.4)	18.4	(10.0–31.6)	0.8	(0.3–2.0)
South Carolina	9.5	(6.9–13.2)	10.2	(7.8–13.3)	10.0	(8.7–11.6)	8.4	(6.8–10.3)	23.2	(15.2–33.7)	7.2	(1.8–24.8)	13.7	(11.2–16.6)	33.7	(21.7–48.2)	2.6	(1.5–4.5)
Tennessee	8.5	(6.2–11.7)	9.9	(7.6–12.9)	9.4	(7.2–12.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	5.5	(3.7–7.9)	8.9	(7.4–10.5)	7.4	(6.2–8.7)	6.7	(5.6–8.1)	11.2	(7.0–17.4)	6.3	(3.5–10.9)	11.8	(9.6–14.5)	20.3	(13.0–30.5)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)
Utah	3.0	(1.9–4.7)	4.3	(3.0–6.1)	3.8	(2.8–5.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	7.8	(7.3–8.3)	10.5	(9.9–11.1)	9.3	(8.9–9.7)	8.2	(7.8–8.6)	17.4	(15.8–19.1)	11.3	(9.3–13.5)	13.0	(12.4–13.7)	30.2	(27.6–32.8)	1.3	(1.1–1.6)
Virginia	5.5	(4.4–6.8)	7.3	(6.0–9.0)	6.5	(5.6–7.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	10.3	(8.0–13.2)	17.7	(13.8–22.5)	14.4	(11.4–18.0)	12.1	(9.2–15.7)	34.7	(27.1–43.1)	16.0	(7.5–30.8)	19.4	(15.4–24.2)	38.4	(27.0–51.4)	3.4	(2.1–5.6)
Wisconsin	6.4	(4.8–8.6)	9.1	(7.4–11.1)	7.8	(6.6–9.3)	6.8	(5.5–8.3)	15.8	(12.2–20.2)	6.7	(2.8–15.1)	10.7	(8.7–13.1)	27.6	(18.6–39.0)	2.5	(1.5–4.1)
Median	*7.1*		*9.3*		*8.2*		*6.8*		*18.1*		*11.2*		*12.0*		*26.5*		*1.8*	
Range	*3.0–14.0*		*4.3–17.7*		*3.8–14.4*		*4.0–13.0*		*5.4–34.7*		*4.5–24.2*		*8.4–22.6*		*13.3–38.4*		*0.8–4.3*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	1.3	(0.6–2.9)	6.2	(3.6–10.5)	3.8	(2.4–6.1)	2.8	(1.5–5.1)	5.5	(2.3–12.9)	6.3	(1.5–23.2)	4.0	(2.1–7.6)	9.5	(3.2–24.6)	0.0	—
Boston, MA	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	3.9	(2.6–5.7)	3.1	(2.3–4.1)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	3.4	(1.2–9.3)	7.9	(3.4–17.6)	3.7	(2.3–5.9)	10.2	(5.5–17.9)	0.6	(0.2–1.8)
Broward County, FL	5.3	(2.5–10.7)	5.9	(3.2–10.5)	5.7	(3.6–8.7)	5.2	(2.9–9.1)	10.7	(4.7–22.3)	3.0	(0.7–12.3)	7.1	(3.7–13.3)	19.4	(9.8–34.7)	0.3	(0.0–2.6)
Chicago, IL	6.6	(4.6–9.4)	5.0	(3.1–8.1)	6.0	(4.3–8.5)	4.5	(3.1–6.6)	11.7	(7.0–18.8)	9.5	(3.8–21.9)	6.4	(3.7–10.8)	19.9	(13.7–27.8)	1.6	(0.7–3.3)
Cleveland, OH	5.7	(4.1–7.8)	7.0	(5.1–9.7)	6.7	(5.3–8.4)	5.0	(3.8–6.5)	15.0	(10.0–22.0)	12.5	(5.7–25.3)	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	16.0	(10.5–23.5)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)
DeKalb County, GA	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	5.4	(4.1–7.1)	3.8	(2.9–5.0)	2.9	(2.1–3.9)	6.2	(3.4–10.9)	5.2	(2.2–11.5)	4.5	(3.2–6.2)	13.4	(8.3–21.0)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)
Detroit, MI	1.7	(0.9–3.1)	5.1	(3.0–8.7)	3.4	(2.3–5.2)	2.0	(1.1–3.7)	9.9	(5.4–17.6)	3.3	(0.6–17.3)	3.5	(1.8–6.7)	10.6	(6.2–17.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	4.5	(3.4–5.9)	6.3	(4.9–8.0)	5.5	(4.5–6.7)	4.4	(3.5–5.4)	14.5	(10.6–19.6)	5.9	(2.6–12.9)	8.7	(6.9–10.9)	20.4	(14.4–28.1)	1.2	(0.8–1.9)
Houston, TX	5.5	(4.5–6.9)	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	6.2	(5.2–7.3)	5.0	(4.1–6.2)	11.5	(8.7–15.1)	13.2	(7.8–21.5)	8.9	(7.2–11.0)	23.3	(17.6–30.1)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)
Los Angeles, CA	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	3.3	(2.7–4.1)	2.7	(2.1–3.4)	2.1	(1.7–2.6)	9.7	(3.6–23.5)	3.6	(0.7–15.3)	3.6	(2.3–5.6)	10.9	(3.8–27.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	3.5	(2.6–4.8)	4.8	(3.2–7.1)	4.5	(3.5–5.8)	3.3	(2.3–4.6)	8.7	(5.8–13.1)	13.4	(6.5–25.6)	5.6	(4.2–7.4)	13.2	(8.4–20.2)	0.9	(0.3–2.5)
New York City, NY	3.4	(2.7–4.3)	6.1	(4.8–7.9)	5.0	(4.1–6.1)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	10.3	(8.1–13.2)	8.5	(7.3–9.9)	7.1	(5.1–10.0)	16.0	(12.5–20.3)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)
Oakland, CA	2.8	(1.7–4.5)	5.6	(3.8–8.2)	4.4	(3.2–5.9)	4.1	(2.9–5.8)	7.0	(4.0–11.8)	4.4	(1.4–12.8)	6.7	(4.6–9.6)	9.3	(5.2–16.1)	1.1	(0.5–2.6)
Orange County, FL	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	5.3	(3.5–8.1)	3.9	(2.6–5.7)	3.2	(2.1–4.9)	3.9	(1.6–9.1)	14.5	(7.0–27.5)	5.5	(3.7–8.3)	9.2	(4.0–19.5)	1.1	(0.5–2.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.9	(1.8–4.4)	4.5	(3.2–6.3)	3.8	(2.8–5.0)	2.6	(1.8–3.8)	10.2	(6.3–16.0)	9.8	(4.8–19.0)	5.6	(4.0–7.9)	14.0	(8.8–21.5)	0.2	(0.1–0.9)
Philadelphia, PA	2.9	(1.8–4.7)	4.1	(2.1–7.9)	3.5	(2.3–5.3)	2.8	(2.0–4.0)	5.1	(2.1–11.7)	15.0	(4.4–40.6)	3.4	(2.2–5.1)	14.3	(5.5–32.1)	1.0	(0.4–2.4)
San Diego, CA	4.0	(3.1–5.2)	4.4	(3.1–6.1)	4.2	(3.4–5.2)	4.1	(3.3–5.1)	6.1	(3.7–9.8)	1.8	(0.3–9.0)	6.9	(5.5–8.6)	8.1	(4.5–14.3)	0.9	(0.4–1.8)
San Francisco, CA	3.9	(2.9–5.2)	5.2	(4.0–6.7)	4.7	(3.8–5.9)	4.0	(3.2–5.1)	11.0	(6.8–17.3)	6.8	(3.7–12.3)	7.4	(5.7–9.6)	18.1	(10.9–28.4)	1.5	(1.0–2.4)
Shelby County, TN	2.4	(1.5–3.8)	4.1	(2.8–6.1)	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	8.8	(4.9–15.2)	11.2	(5.0–23.3)	3.7	(2.4–5.6)	8.6	(4.5–15.8)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)
Median	*2.9*		*5.2*		*4.2*		*3.3*		*9.7*		*7.9*		*5.6*		*13.4*		*0.9*	
Range	*1.3–6.6*		*3.3–7.0*		*2.7–6.7*		*2.0–5.2*		*3.4–15.0*		*1.8–15.0*		*3.4–8.9*		*8.1–23.3*		*0.0–1.6*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 58. Percentage of high school students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**2.6**	**(1.7–3.9)**	**2.7**	**(2.0–3.6)**	**2.6**	**(1.9–3.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	3.7	(2.4–5.7)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	**3.6**	**(2.5–5.0)**
Black§	0.9	(0.3–2.5)	1.2	(0.6–2.6)	**1.1**	**(0.5–2.3)**
Hispanic	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	**1.7**	**(1.2–2.4)**
Grade						
9	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	1.5	(0.8–2.9)	**1.3**	**(0.7–2.4)**
10	1.5	(0.7–2.9)	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	**1.8**	**(1.1–2.8)**
11	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	**2.8**	**(1.8–4.4)**
12	4.8	(3.0–7.6)	4.5	(3.4–6.0)	**4.7**	**(3.5–6.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	2.1	(1.4–3.2)	2.4	(1.7–3.5)	**2.3**	**(1.6–3.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	5.3	(2.9–9.6)	5.9	(3.3–10.4)	**5.4**	**(3.3–8.8)**
Not sure	3.1	(0.6–14.6)	3.6	(1.5–8.5)	**4.0**	**(1.5–10.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	3.7	(2.5–5.3)	4.7	(3.3–6.6)	**4.2**	**(3.0–5.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	11.0	(6.5–18.1)	8.0	(4.4–14.3)	**10.3**	**(6.3–16.2)**
No sexual contact	0.3	(0.1–1.8)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)	**0.2**	**(0.1–0.8)**

* On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 59. Percentage of high school students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	2.0	(0.7–5.4)	3.4	(1.8–6.3)	2.8	(1.6–4.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	1.0	(0.5–2.1)	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	1.7	(1.1–2.5)	1.3	(0.8–2.1)	4.0	(1.2–12.5)	2.6	(0.4–15.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	4.2	(2.0–8.5)	5.1	(3.3–7.8)	4.6	(3.5–6.1)	3.9	(2.6–5.9)	7.7	(2.8–19.4)	9.3	(2.5–29.5)	6.7	(4.2–10.5)	11.8	(4.6–27.3)	0.7	(0.3–1.8)
California	0.3	(0.1–1.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.6)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	0.5	(0.2–1.0)	0.4	(0.0–3.2)	0.0	—	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	1.2	(0.1–9.3)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Colorado	1.9	(1.0–3.8)	0.5	(0.2–1.6)	1.3	(0.8–2.1)	0.9	(0.4–1.7)	4.4	(2.0–9.6)	3.5	(0.8–13.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	2.4	(1.4–4.1)	1.5	(1.0–2.2)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	3.5	(1.9–6.2)	4.0	(1.2–12.4)	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	3.8	(1.5–9.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Delaware	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	2.8	(1.8–4.3)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	1.3	(0.9–2.1)	2.3	(0.9–5.8)	6.3	(2.0–18.3)	2.2	(1.4–3.5)	5.5	(1.8–15.5)	0.3	(0.0–2.0)
Florida	1.0	(0.6–1.6)	1.7	(1.3–2.2)	1.3	(1.0–1.8)	0.9	(0.7–1.2)	2.9	(1.6–5.1)	4.8	(2.9–7.7)	1.5	(1.1–2.1)	6.1	(3.9–9.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Hawaii	1.1	(0.7–1.8)	2.0	(1.4–3.0)	1.7	(1.2–2.2)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)	1.8	(1.0–3.2)	5.6	(2.9–10.5)	2.6	(1.7–4.1)	5.1	(3.1–8.1)	0.2	(0.1–0.5)
Idaho	2.8	(1.7–4.5)	2.4	(1.5–3.9)	2.6	(1.8–3.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	2.2	(1.6–2.8)	1.5	(1.2–1.9)	1.4	(1.0–2.0)	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	2.5	(1.6–3.7)	4.0	(1.6–9.3)	0.0	—
Iowa	2.5	(1.2–5.4)	2.8	(1.7–4.8)	2.9	(2.0–4.1)	1.7	(1.0–2.8)	7.4	(3.6–14.7)	18.9	(7.3–40.7)	4.1	(2.2–7.5)	11.7	(7.0–19.0)	0.0	—
Kansas	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	1.5	(0.7–2.9)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	5.4	(3.1–9.3)	4.2	(2.3–7.5)	4.9	(3.2–7.4)	4.5	(2.8–7.2)	7.9	(4.5–13.5)	3.2	(0.6–15.9)	8.4	(5.3–13.2)	12.9	(7.1–22.2)	0.4	(0.1–1.6)
Louisiana	3.5	(1.7–7.1)	3.9	(2.1–7.2)	3.8	(2.4–6.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	2.3	(1.7–3.2)	3.7	(3.0–4.6)	3.1	(2.5–3.9)	2.7	(2.1–3.4)	5.1	(3.5–7.3)	5.7	(3.8–8.4)	4.5	(3.6–5.5)	9.0	(6.2–12.9)	0.3	(0.2–0.5)
Maryland	1.4	(1.2–1.7)	2.0	(1.8–2.2)	1.8	(1.7–2.0)	1.2	(1.0–1.3)	3.8	(3.2–4.4)	4.1	(3.2–5.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.2	(0.1–0.8)	1.8	(1.2–2.9)	1.0	(0.7–1.6)	0.8	(0.5–1.3)	1.5	(0.4–4.6)	4.0	(1.4–11.1)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	2.0	(0.8–4.7)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)
Michigan	2.8	(1.3–5.9)	3.6	(0.8–14.4)	3.2	(1.1–9.2)	2.5	(0.6–8.9)	8.6	(2.4–26.5)	5.5	(2.0–14.5)	5.1	(1.6–15.2)	11.0	(4.5–24.3)	0.4	(0.1–3.4)
Missouri	2.4	(1.4–4.1)	2.9	(1.7–4.9)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2.6	(2.0–3.5)	3.4	(2.6–4.5)	3.1	(2.5–3.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2.4	(1.3–4.4)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)	2.1	(1.3–3.2)	1.6	(1.0–2.8)	7.2	(3.7–13.4)	2.1	(0.5–8.8)	2.9	(1.6–5.1)	17.0	(8.1–32.2)	0.2	(0.0–0.9)
Nevada	1.1	(0.5–2.8)	1.3	(0.6–2.6)	1.2	(0.7–2.2)	1.3	(0.7–2.3)	0.9	(0.2–4.6)	1.4	(0.2–10.7)	2.2	(1.1–4.3)	3.1	(0.9–9.6)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
New Hampshire	1.8	(1.4–2.2)	2.4	(2.0–2.9)	2.2	(1.9–2.6)	1.6	(1.3–1.9)	4.5	(3.2–6.2)	8.3	(6.0–11.4)	2.7	(2.2–3.2)	12.0	(9.3–15.4)	0.2	(0.1–0.4)
New Mexico	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	3.0	(2.1–4.3)	2.5	(1.7–3.8)	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	5.0	(2.9–8.6)	5.4	(2.9–9.9)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	8.6	(4.6–15.3)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)
New York	0.7	(0.2–1.8)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	1.6	(0.8–3.0)	2.3	(1.3–4.0)	3.5	(1.8–6.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
North Carolina	1.5	(1.1–2.2)	2.8	(1.9–4.2)	2.2	(1.6–3.0)	1.6	(1.0–2.4)	5.3	(3.2–8.7)	3.5	(1.1–10.8)	2.6	(1.9–3.6)	8.6	(4.7–15.1)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)
North Dakota	3.5	(2.1–5.6)	4.1	(2.6–6.4)	3.8	(2.7–5.4)	3.4	(2.3–5.0)	7.4	(4.2–12.6)	3.0	(0.7–12.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	3.3	(1.9–5.7)	2.8	(1.5–5.1)	3.0	(2.0–4.5)	2.7	(1.7–4.1)	6.2	(2.6–14.0)	4.4	(0.5–28.3)	4.5	(2.7–7.3)	7.8	(3.5–16.8)	0.9	(0.3–2.7)
Pennsylvania	2.5	(1.6–3.9)	2.3	(1.4–3.9)	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	2.1	(1.4–3.1)	6.1	(3.4–10.6)	2.9	(0.8–10.2)	4.4	(2.9–6.7)	4.0	(2.0–8.0)	0.5	(0.2–1.4)
Rhode Island	1.5	(0.8–2.8)	1.3	(0.6–2.8)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	5.9	(3.0–11.2)	5.4	(2.3–12.3)	1.8	(0.7–4.5)	7.7	(3.2–17.4)	0.0	—
South Carolina	2.1	(1.0–4.1)	3.7	(2.3–6.0)	3.0	(2.1–4.2)	2.1	(1.1–3.8)	10.3	(5.4–18.8)	2.4	(0.3–17.0)	3.8	(2.1–7.0)	14.1	(7.1–26.2)	0.3	(0.1–1.4)
Tennessee	2.2	(1.3–3.7)	3.2	(2.0–5.0)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	1.4	(0.7–3.0)	1.2	(0.6–2.4)	1.2	(0.6–2.3)	1.7	(0.5–5.7)	0.0	—	2.3	(1.1–4.6)	2.9	(0.8–10.4)	0.0	—
Utah	0.3	(0.1–1.1)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	2.3	(2.0–2.6)	3.8	(3.4–4.2)	3.1	(2.9–3.4)	2.6	(2.4–2.9)	6.0	(5.0–7.2)	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	4.0	(3.6–4.4)	12.7	(10.9–14.7)	0.4	(0.2–0.5)
Virginia	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	2.2	(1.4–3.3)	1.7	(1.2–2.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	4.3	(3.1–6.1)	6.6	(4.7–9.1)	5.5	(4.2–7.2)	4.9	(3.7–6.6)	9.4	(4.2–19.7)	8.2	(2.6–23.1)	8.7	(6.8–11.0)	12.7	(5.8–25.5)	0.5	(0.1–2.4)
Wisconsin	2.0	(1.3–3.3)	2.6	(1.5–4.6)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	1.8	(1.0–3.3)	6.3	(3.3–11.6)	0.9	(0.1–6.7)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	11.0	(5.6–20.6)	0.7	(0.1–3.6)
Median	*1.9*		*2.4*		*2.2*		*1.6*		*5.0*		*4.0*		*2.7*		*8.2*		*0.3*	
Range	*0.2–5.4*		*0.5–6.6*		*0.4–5.5*		*0.5–4.9*		*0.4–10.3*		*0.0–18.9*		*0.7–8.7*		*1.2–17.0*		*0.0–0.9*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	0.0	—	1.2	(0.4–3.9)	0.7	(0.2–2.0)	0.7	(0.2–2.7)	0.0	—	3.5	(0.4–23.3)	1.3	(0.3–5.3)	1.6	(0.2–11.2)	0.0	—
Boston, MA	0.1	(0.0–0.9)	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	1.2	(0.2–5.6)	0.3	(0.0–2.3)	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	1.0	(0.2–4.2)	0.0	—
Broward County, FL	0.0	—	0.3	(0.1–1.2)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)	0.0	—	0.6	(0.1–5.1)	1.5	(0.2–10.9)	0.0	—	1.6	(0.4–6.7)	0.0	—
Chicago, IL	0.7	(0.3–1.8)	1.3	(0.6–2.8)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	1.8	(0.5–6.2)	1.2	(0.2–8.3)	0.9	(0.4–2.4)	6.0	(2.5–14.0)	0.0	—
Cleveland, OH	1.3	(0.6–2.9)	1.4	(0.7–2.7)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	5.6	(2.5–12.2)	2.7	(0.5–13.1)	0.7	(0.3–1.9)	5.3	(2.4–11.4)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
DeKalb County, GA	0.4	(0.1–1.9)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	1.1	(0.6–1.8)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)	2.5	(0.9–6.8)	1.8	(0.3–11.5)	1.1	(0.7–2.0)	4.7	(2.1–10.3)	0.0	—
Detroit, MI	0.6	(0.2–2.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.5)	0.4	(0.1–1.8)	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.7	(0.1–3.8)	1.6	(0.4–6.0)	0.0	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	0.6	(0.4–1.1)	3.1	(1.3–7.2)	2.5	(0.8–8.1)	1.3	(0.8–2.3)	5.7	(2.5–12.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Houston, TX	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	1.6	(1.1–2.5)	1.1	(0.8–1.6)	0.8	(0.5–1.4)	1.7	(0.8–4.0)	3.4	(1.4–8.3)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	5.2	(2.8–9.6)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)
Los Angeles, CA	0.3	(0.0–2.6)	1.3	(0.7–2.2)	0.9	(0.4–1.6)	0.6	(0.4–1.1)	3.2	(0.5–17.0)	1.8	(0.2–14.6)	1.2	(0.6–2.5)	4.6	(0.9–20.8)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.4	(0.1–0.8)	1.3	(0.6–2.6)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	3.5	(0.6–17.0)	0.9	(0.4–1.8)	4.9	(1.9–12.5)	0.0	—
New York City, NY	0.2	(0.1–0.4)	1.3	(1.0–1.8)	0.8	(0.6–1.1)	0.5	(0.3–0.7)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	1.8	(1.1–2.7)	1.0	(0.6–1.6)	4.2	(2.8–6.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Oakland, CA	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.1)	0.6	(0.3–1.0)	0.5	(0.2–0.9)	1.8	(0.6–5.3)	0.0	—	0.6	(0.2–1.7)	2.3	(0.8–6.4)	0.0	—
Orange County, FL	0.5	(0.2–1.6)	1.3	(0.7–2.7)	1.0	(0.5–1.7)	0.7	(0.4–1.5)	2.0	(0.5–8.0)	0.0	—	1.2	(0.5–2.7)	3.7	(1.1–11.3)	0.0	—
Palm Beach County, FL	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	0.8	(0.5–1.4)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	3.5	(1.6–7.6)	5.0	(1.9–12.1)	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	5.4	(2.4–11.7)	0.0	—
Philadelphia, PA	0.6	(0.2–1.8)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	1.5	(0.3–7.4)	1.5	(0.3–6.1)	0.6	(0.2–1.7)	2.2	(0.5–9.1)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	0.4	(0.2–1.1)	1.2	(0.5–2.5)	0.8	(0.5–1.5)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	1.6	(0.5–4.7)	0.0	—	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	2.6	(0.7–8.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
San Francisco, CA	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	0.9	(0.5–1.5)	2.8	(1.3–5.8)	2.7	(0.9–7.6)	1.0	(0.5–2.1)	8.5	(4.3–16.1)	0.0	—
Shelby County, TN	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	0.3	(0.1–0.7)	0.5	(0.1–3.7)	0.6	(0.1–4.4)	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	1.4	(0.4–4.8)	0.0	—
Median	*0.5*		*1.2*		*0.8*		*0.6*		*1.8*		*1.8*		*0.9*		*4.2*		*0.0*	
Range	*0.0–1.3*		*0.2–1.7*		*0.1–1.4*		*0.0–0.9*		*0.0–5.6*		*0.0–5.0*		*0.0–1.3*		*1.0–8.5*		*0.0–0.3*	

* On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 60. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes daily,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**2.0**	**(1.3–3.1)**	**2.0**	**(1.5–2.7)**	**2.0**	**(1.4–2.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	2.9	(1.8–4.8)	2.3	(1.7–3.1)	**2.6**	**(1.8–3.8)**
Black§	0.9	(0.3–2.5)	1.2	(0.5–2.6)	**1.1**	**(0.5–2.3)**
Hispanic	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	**1.3**	**(0.9–2.0)**
Grade						
9	0.9	(0.4–2.0)	1.0	(0.5–1.8)	**0.9**	**(0.6–1.6)**
10	1.1	(0.5–2.2)	1.8	(1.0–3.2)	**1.4**	**(0.9–2.3)**
11	2.4	(1.2–4.6)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	**2.2**	**(1.4–3.7)**
12	3.7	(2.3–6.1)	3.1	(2.1–4.6)	**3.5**	**(2.4–5.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	1.8	(1.2–2.6)	**1.7**	**(1.2–2.5)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	4.1	(2.1–7.9)	3.7	(1.8–7.4)	**3.9**	**(2.2–6.9)**
Not sure	2.1	(0.5–8.8)	3.4	(1.4–8.4)	**3.4**	**(1.4–7.7)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	2.8	(1.9–4.2)	3.4	(2.4–5.0)	**3.2**	**(2.2–4.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	9.0	(5.0–15.9)	6.3	(2.9–12.9)	**8.3**	**(4.9–14.0)**
No sexual contact	0.3	(0.1–1.2)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)	**0.2**	**(0.1–0.6)**

* On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 61. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes daily,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	1.3	(0.5–3.4)	2.8	(1.3–5.7)	2.1	(1.2–3.8)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	0.8	(0.3–1.8)	1.3	(0.7–2.3)	1.1	(0.7–1.8)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)	1.1	(0.3–4.8)	2.6	(0.4–15.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	2.7	(1.2–5.7)	4.8	(3.0–7.4)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)	3.0	(1.9–4.8)	6.1	(2.0–17.3)	9.3	(2.5–29.5)	6.1	(3.7–10.0)	6.3	(1.5–22.5)	0.7	(0.3–1.8)
California	0.2	(0.0–1.1)	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.4	(0.0–3.2)	0.0	—	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	1.2	(0.1–9.3)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Colorado	1.7	(0.8–3.6)	0.4	(0.1–1.6)	1.1	(0.7–1.8)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	3.9	(1.6–8.8)	3.5	(0.8–13.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	1.2	(0.6–2.4)	0.7	(0.5–1.2)	0.4	(0.1–1.1)	0.9	(0.2–4.3)	1.8	(1.1–2.8)	1.0	(0.5–2.3)	0.0	—	0.0	—
Delaware	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	1.2	(0.8–2.0)	2.0	(0.7–5.5)	6.3	(2.0–18.3)	1.9	(1.2–3.2)	5.5	(1.8–15.5)	0.3	(0.0–2.0)
Florida	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	1.5	(1.1–1.9)	1.1	(0.8–1.4)	0.8	(0.6–1.1)	1.2	(0.6–2.6)	4.8	(2.9–7.7)	1.3	(0.9–1.9)	4.6	(3.0–7.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
Hawaii	0.7	(0.4–1.1)	1.6	(1.0–2.5)	1.2	(0.9–1.6)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	4.5	(2.1–9.3)	1.8	(1.0–3.0)	3.5	(1.9–6.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Idaho	1.6	(0.9–3.1)	1.2	(0.6–2.6)	1.4	(0.9–2.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	0.6	(0.4–1.1)	2.1	(1.6–2.8)	1.4	(1.1–1.7)	1.3	(0.9–1.9)	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	3.7	(1.5–9.2)	0.0	—
Iowa	1.2	(0.3–4.6)	1.8	(1.0–3.4)	1.7	(0.9–3.4)	0.9	(0.4–1.7)	3.7	(1.1–11.7)	14.3	(3.0–47.0)	2.4	(1.0–5.5)	6.1	(1.8–19.2)	0.0	—
Kansas	0.9	(0.4–1.7)	1.3	(0.6–2.7)	1.1	(0.6–1.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	3.9	(1.9–7.7)	3.3	(1.6–6.9)	3.7	(2.2–6.3)	3.6	(2.1–6.2)	5.2	(2.7–9.9)	0.5	(0.1–2.1)	6.6	(3.7–11.3)	8.7	(4.3–16.6)	0.1	(0.0–1.1)
Louisiana	1.8	(0.8–4.0)	2.8	(1.3–5.9)	2.4	(1.3–4.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	2.8	(2.2–3.6)	2.3	(1.8–2.9)	1.9	(1.5–2.6)	3.6	(2.3–5.6)	5.7	(3.8–8.4)	3.2	(2.5–4.0)	7.4	(4.8–11.4)	0.2	(0.1–0.4)
Maryland	1.0	(0.9–1.2)	1.5	(1.3–1.6)	1.3	(1.2–1.5)	0.8	(0.7–0.9)	2.6	(2.1–3.2)	3.5	(2.7–4.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	1.5	(0.9–2.3)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)	0.5	(0.3–1.0)	1.3	(0.4–4.2)	3.2	(0.9–10.2)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	1.5	(0.6–3.9)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)
Michigan	2.2	(0.9–5.3)	2.8	(0.7–11.1)	2.5	(0.8–7.7)	2.0	(0.5–7.9)	5.2	(1.1–21.5)	4.2	(1.2–13.3)	4.2	(1.2–14.1)	8.6	(3.1–21.8)	0.0	—
Missouri	1.8	(0.9–3.4)	2.2	(1.1–4.3)	2.0	(1.3–3.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1.9	(1.4–2.7)	2.2	(1.7–3.0)	2.1	(1.7–2.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1.3	(0.7–2.4)	0.9	(0.4–1.8)	1.2	(0.7–1.9)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	6.0	(3.0–11.7)	0.7	(0.1–5.3)	1.5	(0.8–3.0)	9.7	(4.6–19.5)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Nevada	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	1.1	(0.5–2.2)	0.9	(0.5–1.8)	1.0	(0.5–1.8)	0.9	(0.2–4.6)	1.4	(0.2–10.7)	1.7	(0.8–3.5)	1.9	(0.5–6.9)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
New Hampshire	1.4	(1.0–1.8)	1.9	(1.5–2.4)	1.7	(1.5–2.1)	1.2	(1.0–1.5)	3.6	(2.5–5.3)	7.0	(4.9–9.9)	2.0	(1.6–2.6)	9.7	(7.3–12.7)	0.2	(0.1–0.3)
New Mexico	1.2	(0.5–2.5)	2.0	(1.3–3.0)	1.6	(1.0–2.7)	1.3	(0.8–2.1)	3.3	(1.8–6.0)	4.1	(2.0–8.3)	2.6	(1.7–3.9)	6.2	(3.2–11.6)	0.2	(0.0–0.6)
New York	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)	0.7	(0.5–1.0)	0.7	(0.5–1.2)	0.6	(0.3–1.5)	0.8	(0.5–1.3)	1.5	(0.9–2.4)	2.6	(1.2–5.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
North Carolina	1.1	(0.6–1.8)	2.2	(1.3–3.7)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	1.1	(0.6–1.8)	4.2	(2.1–8.3)	3.5	(1.1–10.8)	1.9	(1.1–3.3)	7.1	(3.4–14.1)	0.2	(0.0–0.8)
North Dakota	3.3	(2.0–5.5)	2.6	(1.6–4.3)	3.0	(2.0–4.3)	2.6	(1.7–3.9)	6.2	(3.4–10.9)	3.0	(0.7–12.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2.6	(1.5–4.5)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	2.3	(1.5–3.4)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	3.5	(1.4–8.4)	4.4	(0.5–28.3)	3.3	(1.9–5.6)	7.7	(3.3–16.6)	0.6	(0.1–2.4)
Pennsylvania	1.6	(1.0–2.7)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)	1.7	(1.1–2.5)	1.6	(1.0–2.5)	3.0	(1.5–5.9)	1.5	(0.3–8.0)	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	2.5	(1.2–5.3)	0.0	—
Rhode Island	1.2	(0.5–2.6)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)	1.2	(0.6–2.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	5.0	(1.9–12.6)	5.4	(2.3–12.3)	1.1	(0.3–3.3)	6.3	(2.1–17.3)	0.0	—
South Carolina	1.4	(0.6–3.0)	3.0	(1.8–4.9)	2.2	(1.6–3.1)	1.5	(0.8–2.7)	7.7	(3.9–14.6)	2.4	(0.3–17.0)	2.6	(1.3–5.0)	10.5	(5.3–19.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.4)
Tennessee	1.6	(0.7–3.3)	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	0.7	(0.3–2.0)	1.2	(0.5–2.9)	0.9	(0.5–1.9)	1.0	(0.5–2.1)	0.2	(0.0–1.9)	0.0	—	2.0	(0.9–4.2)	1.6	(0.3–8.0)	0.0	—
Utah	0.2	(0.1–1.1)	0.9	(0.4–1.9)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	1.6	(1.4–1.9)	2.9	(2.5–3.2)	2.3	(2.1–2.5)	1.9	(1.7–2.1)	4.5	(3.6–5.5)	5.0	(3.7–6.6)	2.8	(2.5–3.1)	10.4	(8.8–12.3)	0.2	(0.1–0.4)
Virginia	0.8	(0.3–1.8)	1.6	(0.9–2.6)	1.2	(0.8–1.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	5.6	(3.8–8.2)	4.5	(3.3–6.2)	4.0	(2.7–5.8)	8.8	(3.9–18.5)	5.9	(1.5–21.1)	7.0	(5.1–9.6)	11.0	(4.8–23.3)	0.4	(0.1–1.9)
Wisconsin	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	1.7	(1.0–3.1)	1.5	(0.9–2.6)	1.2	(0.6–2.3)	4.0	(1.7–8.9)	0.0	—	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	7.1	(3.1–15.5)	0.4	(0.0–3.0)
Median	*1.3*		*1.8*		*1.6*		*1.1*		*3.5*		*3.5*		*2.0*		*6.2*		*0.2*	
Range	*0.1–3.9*		*0.4–5.6*		*0.3–4.5*		*0.3–4.0*		*0.2–8.8*		*0.0–14.3*		*0.4–7.0*		*0.0–11.0*		*0.0–0.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	0.0	—	0.4	(0.0–2.6)	0.2	(0.0–1.3)	0.0	—	0.0	—	3.5	(0.4–23.3)	0.0	—	1.6	(0.2–11.2)	0.0	—
Boston, MA	0.1	(0.0–0.9)	0.2	(0.1–0.9)	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	0.3	(0.0–2.0)	0.3	(0.0–2.3)	0.2	(0.1–0.9)	1.0	(0.2–4.2)	0.0	—
Broward County, FL	0.0	—	0.1	(0.0–1.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	0.0	—	0.6	(0.1–5.1)	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.7	(0.1–5.8)	0.0	—
Chicago, IL	0.3	(0.1–1.6)	0.9	(0.3–2.3)	0.6	(0.3–1.5)	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	1.6	(0.4–6.1)	0.0	—	0.6	(0.2–2.0)	4.7	(1.6–13.0)	0.0	—
Cleveland, OH	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	0.7	(0.4–1.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	2.4	(0.8–6.9)	0.0	—	0.6	(0.2–1.8)	1.9	(0.7–5.1)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
DeKalb County, GA	0.3	(0.0–2.1)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	0.7	(0.4–1.3)	0.5	(0.2–0.9)	1.9	(0.6–5.8)	1.8	(0.3–11.5)	0.9	(0.5–1.8)	3.3	(1.2–8.9)	0.0	—
Detroit, MI	0.6	(0.2–2.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	0.4	(0.1–1.8)	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.7	(0.1–3.8)	1.6	(0.4–6.0)	0.0	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	2.5	(0.9–6.8)	2.5	(0.8–8.1)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	5.6	(2.4–12.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Houston, TX	0.5	(0.2–1.0)	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	1.2	(0.4–3.5)	3.2	(1.2–8.3)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	4.0	(2.0–8.1)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)
Los Angeles, CA	0.3	(0.0–2.6)	1.1	(0.4–2.5)	0.8	(0.3–1.8)	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	3.2	(0.5–17.0)	1.8	(0.2–14.6)	1.0	(0.3–3.3)	4.6	(0.9–20.8)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	0.8	(0.3–2.1)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	0.3	(0.2–0.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)	3.0	(0.4–18.3)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	3.9	(1.2–11.8)	0.0	—
New York City, NY	0.1	(0.1–0.3)	1.1	(0.8–1.5)	0.6	(0.5–0.8)	0.4	(0.3–0.5)	1.8	(0.9–3.3)	1.3	(0.8–2.2)	0.9	(0.6–1.5)	3.4	(2.1–5.5)	0.0	—
Oakland, CA	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	0.9	(0.2–4.0)	0.0	—	0.5	(0.1–1.6)	2.0	(0.6–6.3)	0.0	—
Orange County, FL	0.5	(0.2–1.6)	0.7	(0.2–1.9)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	0.9	(0.1–6.1)	0.0	—	0.6	(0.2–1.9)	2.3	(0.5–9.0)	0.0	—
Palm Beach County, FL	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	0.8	(0.5–1.4)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	3.5	(1.6–7.6)	5.0	(1.9–12.1)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	5.4	(2.4–11.7)	0.0	—
Philadelphia, PA	0.6	(0.2–1.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	1.1	(0.1–8.1)	1.5	(0.3–6.1)	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	1.6	(0.3–9.4)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	0.3	(0.1–1.1)	1.0	(0.4–2.4)	0.7	(0.3–1.3)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	1.2	(0.3–4.5)	0.0	—	0.9	(0.5–1.9)	1.5	(0.2–10.3)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
San Francisco, CA	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	1.0	(0.5–1.8)	0.8	(0.5–1.4)	0.7	(0.4–1.3)	2.3	(0.9–5.5)	1.0	(0.1–7.0)	0.4	(0.2–1.1)	7.6	(3.7–15.2)	0.0	—
Shelby County, TN	0.0	—	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	0.2	(0.0–0.6)	0.0	—	0.6	(0.1–4.4)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)	0.4	(0.0–2.5)	0.0	—
Median	*0.3*		*0.8*		*0.6*		*0.4*		*1.2*		*1.0*		*0.6*		*2.3*		*0.0*	
Range	*0.0–0.7*		*0.1–1.2*		*0.1–0.8*		*0.0–0.7*		*0.0–3.5*		*0.0–5.0*		*0.0–1.0*		*0.4–7.6*		*0.0–0.3*	

* On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 62. Percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**6.5**	**(4.6–9.0)**	**11.7**	**(9.4–14.6)**	**9.7**	**(7.8–12.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	5.6	(2.9–10.4)	10.4	(6.9–15.4)	**8.3**	**(5.6–12.1)**
Black§	—¶	—	—	—	**—**	**—**
Hispanic	—	—	9.4	(4.2–19.9)	**8.4**	**(4.7–14.6)**
Grade						
9	—	—	—	—	**7.9**	**(5.0–12.3)**
10	—	—	13.8	(7.3–24.6)	**10.6**	**(6.4–17.0)**
11	3.4	(0.9–12.7)	6.7	(2.8–15.5)	**5.1**	**(2.5–10.1)**
12	8.8	(4.2–17.3)	13.4	(9.1–19.4)	**11.6**	**(8.1–16.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	6.5	(3.8–10.7)	9.1	(6.6–12.4)	**8.1**	**(6.1–10.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	2.9	(1.1–7.3)	12.6	(3.7–35.4)	**5.7**	**(2.3–13.2)**
Not sure	—	—	—	—	**39.6**	**(19.0–64.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	5.2	(2.3–11.4)	10.5	(7.7–14.1)	**8.5**	**(6.0–11.7)**
Same sex only or both sexes	9.4	(4.3–19.3)	32.3	(14.6–57.1)	**14.8**	**(8.1–25.5)**
No sexual contact	2.0	(0.2–15.1)	1.2	(0.2–8.7)	**1.5**	**(0.3–6.5)**

* On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among the 8.8% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 63. Percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	5.4	(2.1–13.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	7.1	(3.0–16.0)	7.9	(2.8–20.4)	2.9	(0.4–20.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	11.6	(6.6–19.6)	11.0	(4.9–22.6)	—	—	—	—	15.8	(7.2–31.3)	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	(0.2–11.6)	—	—	—	—	1.7	(0.2–13.8)	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	6.9	(2.4–18.1)	5.5	(1.4–18.9)	—	—	—	—	4.0	(1.0–14.7)	21.4	(4.2–62.6)	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	6.2	(2.8–13.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	3.9	(2.1–7.0)	14.1	(6.4–28.1)	10.4	(5.8–17.8)	12.0	(5.9–22.8)	6.5	(1.1–31.0)	—	—	10.7	(5.4–19.9)	6.4	(1.2–27.3)	0.0	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	6.0	(2.4–14.2)	5.5	(1.5–18.6)	—	—	—	—	5.3	(1.4–17.5)	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	3.4	(1.2–9.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	5.8	(2.4–13.1)	7.3	(3.5–14.7)	7.2	(4.1–12.2)	7.4	(4.0–13.4)	7.3	(2.5–19.6)	—	—	7.1	(3.1–15.4)	4.7	(1.1–17.2)	0.0	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	10.5	(3.6–26.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	5.6	(3.3–9.3)	15.2	(12.2–18.9)	11.7	(9.6–14.2)	9.8	(7.6–12.6)	8.0	(4.5–14.0)	47.4	(37.4–57.7)	10.3	(7.8–13.4)	15.2	(9.7–23.2)	4.4	(1.3–14.3)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	9.7	(5.6–16.4)	6.6	(3.0–14.2)	—	—	—	—	7.0	(3.2–14.5)	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.8	(1.7–8.0)	5.2	(3.1–8.5)	4.6	(2.8–7.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	2.3	(0.7–7.1)	2.0	(0.5–8.5)	—	—	—	—	2.6	(0.6–10.3)	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	2.3	(0.7–7.3)	3.0	(0.9–9.1)	—	—	—	—	3.7	(1.2–11.2)	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	7.8	(5.0–11.8)	13.1	(10.1–16.8)	11.8	(9.5–14.6)	7.0	(5.1–9.6)	15.7	(9.9–23.9)	42.8	(28.9–57.9)	6.6	(4.7–9.2)	26.7	(19.6–35.3)	4.2	(1.5–11.4)
New Mexico	4.6	(2.1–10.2)	9.0	(5.5–14.3)	7.8	(5.0–12.0)	5.9	(3.0–11.4)	11.1	(5.7–20.6)	15.8	(7.8–29.5)	6.1	(3.1–11.8)	14.8	(7.7–26.7)	0.0	—
New York	2.4	(1.2–4.8)	17.7	(10.7–27.7)	10.7	(7.0–16.0)	11.2	(5.8–20.5)	5.4	(2.3–12.2)	15.4	(6.8–31.2)	10.4	(4.5–21.9)	16.4	(8.1–30.4)	0.4	(0.1–3.2)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	4.1	(0.7–19.6)	3.8	(1.3–10.5)	4.2	(1.3–13.1)	2.6	(0.3–18.2)	—	—	4.5	(1.4–13.5)	2.9	(0.4–19.7)	—	—
Pennsylvania	1.5	(0.3–7.3)	8.3	(3.7–17.5)	5.9	(2.9–11.7)	5.8	(3.0–11.1)	6.6	(1.8–21.2)	—	—	6.4	(2.5–15.2)	4.9	(1.2–18.1)	0.5	(0.1–3.5)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	18.1	(12.2–25.9)	12.3	(7.1–20.6)	—	—	—	—	12.5	(4.9–28.4)	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	12.5	(7.4–20.2)	8.5	(3.7–18.3)	9.4	(2.7–28.2)	—	—	8.7	(3.7–19.0)	11.3	(3.3–32.3)	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	9.6	(5.8–15.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	8.2	(3.8–16.6)	7.7	(3.3–17.2)	—	—	—	—	7.1	(2.3–19.9)	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	6.4	(4.8–8.4)	14.7	(12.6–17.1)	11.9	(10.4–13.5)	9.9	(8.4–11.7)	11.2	(8.2–15.1)	36.5	(27.5–46.5)	8.8	(7.3–10.5)	18.2	(14.5–22.6)	5.4	(2.4–11.6)
Virginia	—	—	8.0	(3.4–17.6)	7.0	(3.7–12.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	10.8	(5.6–19.8)	9.5	(5.5–16.0)	9.9	(5.2–18.0)	7.9	(2.4–23.1)	—	—	9.7	(4.5–19.7)	10.1	(3.4–26.2)	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	9.7	(6.4–14.6)	8.4	(4.7–14.7)	—	—	—	—	7.6	(4.1–13.8)	9.3	(2.3–31.0)	—	—
Median	*4.6*		*9.9*		*8.0*		*7.6*		*7.6*		*36.5*		*7.1*		*11.3*		*0.5*	
Range	*1.5–7.8*		*4.1–17.7*		*2.3–18.1*		*1.4–12.3*		*2.6–15.7*		*15.4–47.4*		*1.7–15.8*		*2.9–26.7*		*0.0–5.4*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	(0.3–4.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	—	—	—	—	5.9	(2.3–13.9)	6.1	(1.5–21.9)	—	—	—	—	7.0	(2.0–21.6)	—	—	—	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	—	—	—	—	3.6	(1.7–7.7)	3.3	(1.1–9.4)	3.9	(0.9–15.2)	—	—	3.8	(1.2–10.8)	4.2	(1.0–15.3)	—	—
Houston, TX	—	—	—	—	7.9	(4.2–14.4)	8.0	(3.9–15.5)	0.0	—	—	—	3.7	(1.1–11.6)	11.1	(4.8–23.3)	—	—
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	—	—	—	—	9.3	(4.8–17.2)	6.7	(2.8–15.6)	—	—	—	—	6.1	(2.4–14.5)	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	5.5	(2.2–13.1)	16.1	(11.0–22.9)	12.9	(8.9–18.5)	7.5	(4.2–13.0)	18.2	(9.7–31.7)	19.4	(11.5–30.7)	9.7	(6.6–14.1)	19.1	(11.1–30.7)	1.4	(0.2–7.6)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.6	(3.7–18.8)	—	—	—	—	5.7	(1.5–19.5)	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	(1.4–15.6)	—	—	—	—	4.8	(1.4–15.5)	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	(0.4–9.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	7.0	(2.6–17.8)	7.1	(2.1–21.3)	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	9.7	(5.0–18.1)	9.5	(4.1–20.4)	—	—	—	—	1.4	(0.3–6.2)	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		—		—		*7.9*		*6.7*		—		—		*4.8*		—		—
Range		—		—		*3.6–12.9*		*1.2–9.5*		—		—		*0.0–9.7*		—		—

* On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 64. Percentage of high school students who ever used an electronic vapor product,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**39.7**	**(35.8–43.9)**	**44.9**	**(42.4–47.4)**	**42.2**	**(39.3–45.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	39.1	(32.8–45.7)	44.9	(41.7–48.3)	**41.8**	**(37.5–46.3)**
Black§	35.5	(29.9–41.5)	36.7	(33.1–40.5)	**36.2**	**(33.2–39.3)**
Hispanic	46.8	(42.5–51.1)	50.5	(46.2–54.8)	**48.7**	**(44.6–52.8)**
Grade						
9	30.8	(26.7–35.2)	34.6	(31.2–38.1)	**32.7**	**(29.8–35.7)**
10	38.7	(33.5–44.1)	43.6	(40.4–46.8)	**41.0**	**(37.4–44.7)**
11	45.6	(40.3–51.1)	50.5	(46.5–54.5)	**48.0**	**(44.3–51.8)**
12	45.0	(40.4–49.7)	52.4	(47.2–57.5)	**48.6**	**(44.7–52.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	39.6	(36.9–42.3)	45.6	(43.0–48.2)	**42.8**	**(40.5–45.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	53.2	(48.4–57.9)	42.2	(34.7–50.1)	**50.5**	**(46.1–54.8)**
Not sure	36.5	(29.8–43.7)	36.7	(29.8–44.1)	**37.3**	**(32.6–42.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	57.6	(53.4–61.6)	64.8	(61.1–68.4)	**61.5**	**(58.5–64.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	69.7	(64.5–74.5)	57.8	(50.2–65.0)	**66.8**	**(62.2–71.2)**
No sexual contact	22.4	(20.4–24.5)	23.4	(21.4–25.4)	**22.9**	**(21.4–24.4)**

* Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 65. Percentage of high school students who ever used an electronic vapor product,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	37.7	(32.3–43.4)	42.1	(36.3–48.0)	39.9	(35.6–44.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	49.4	(42.0–56.9)	52.5	(48.0–57.0)	51.0	(45.9–56.0)	49.6	(44.2–55.0)	64.4	(55.0–72.9)	41.6	(25.2–60.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	45.2	(34.4–56.5)	50.3	(41.9–58.7)	47.7	(39.5–56.1)	45.8	(37.5–54.4)	66.1	(53.0–77.2)	33.3	(18.3–52.6)	56.4	(46.6–65.7)	80.2	(64.8–89.9)	23.2	(19.5–27.4)
California	41.0	(36.5–45.7)	46.7	(40.9–52.5)	43.9	(39.8–48.0)	44.1	(39.8–48.4)	53.2	(42.4–63.7)	20.4	(9.7–37.8)	63.4	(59.1–67.6)	65.8	(54.6–75.6)	25.1	(21.4–29.3)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	35.9	(32.7–39.2)	39.7	(36.4–43.1)	37.9	(35.5–40.3)	36.8	(34.1–39.6)	44.9	(37.4–52.6)	31.7	(21.5–44.0)	51.7	(48.9–54.5)	62.3	(53.2–70.5)	17.7	(14.7–21.2)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	41.3	(37.3–45.3)	41.6	(37.4–45.9)	41.3	(37.9–44.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	41.2	(36.2–46.4)	41.3	(35.4–47.5)	41.4	(36.6–46.3)	40.1	(34.9–45.6)	55.2	(45.8–64.3)	29.2	(21.9–37.7)	56.5	(50.8–62.0)	72.2	(61.9–80.6)	23.9	(19.8–28.5)
Iowa	33.4	(25.9–41.7)	38.6	(31.8–45.9)	36.3	(29.8–43.2)	35.0	(27.5–43.2)	49.9	(37.6–62.3)	33.8	(18.5–53.4)	48.7	(39.3–58.1)	62.3	(50.7–72.7)	16.7	(12.0–22.7)
Kansas	32.1	(27.6–36.8)	37.3	(31.3–43.6)	34.8	(30.4–39.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	41.7	(37.6–45.9)	46.9	(41.5–52.3)	44.5	(40.6–48.4)	43.5	(39.9–47.2)	59.4	(50.9–67.3)	28.7	(17.0–44.3)	62.8	(57.7–67.5)	66.7	(55.8–76.0)	23.5	(19.9–27.5)
Louisiana	41.7	(37.4–46.2)	48.7	(43.2–54.2)	45.1	(40.8–49.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	32.8	(30.9–34.8)	36.5	(34.5–38.6)	34.8	(33.2–36.4)	34.5	(32.6–36.4)	40.0	(37.1–42.9)	28.9	(25.0–33.0)	50.7	(48.2–53.2)	55.7	(52.1–59.2)	13.9	(12.7–15.1)
Maryland	34.9	(33.8–36.0)	35.5	(34.4–36.6)	35.3	(34.4–36.2)	33.7	(32.8–34.7)	45.9	(43.9–47.9)	30.4	(27.9–33.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	40.1	(35.5–44.9)	42.2	(37.3–47.2)	41.1	(37.1–45.2)	41.1	(37.0–45.4)	48.2	(40.6–55.9)	31.2	(20.4–44.5)	59.7	(54.1–65.0)	66.5	(58.2–73.8)	21.3	(18.7–24.1)
Michigan	43.5	(36.5–50.7)	45.5	(39.0–52.1)	44.5	(38.3–50.8)	43.7	(37.3–50.4)	58.5	(49.6–66.9)	32.1	(21.4–45.0)	63.1	(54.7–70.7)	73.1	(60.8–82.7)	22.0	(17.3–27.6)
Missouri	39.5	(32.7–46.8)	40.4	(34.9–46.2)	39.9	(34.2–45.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	45.8	(42.8–48.8)	47.3	(44.7–50.0)	46.6	(44.4–48.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	34.2	(29.7–39.0)	37.8	(33.1–42.8)	36.1	(32.6–39.7)	36.1	(32.4–40.0)	44.6	(33.5–56.3)	27.3	(15.7–43.2)	54.7	(49.3–60.0)	68.8	(54.7–80.1)	21.4	(18.1–25.2)
Nevada	41.4	(36.6–46.2)	42.8	(37.2–48.6)	42.1	(37.8–46.6)	41.7	(37.3–46.2)	49.1	(41.4–56.9)	28.9	(17.4–43.9)	62.4	(58.2–66.5)	61.5	(48.1–73.4)	23.1	(18.8–28.0)
New Hampshire	37.8	(36.0–39.7)	43.9	(41.8–46.0)	41.1	(39.5–42.7)	41.2	(39.5–42.9)	45.1	(41.3–48.9)	30.6	(25.9–35.8)	58.6	(56.8–60.4)	65.1	(60.3–69.6)	19.2	(17.5–21.0)
New Mexico	49.3	(45.3–53.4)	52.6	(48.0–57.1)	51.0	(47.3–54.7)	50.5	(47.2–53.8)	58.5	(51.0–65.7)	41.7	(33.0–51.1)	69.4	(65.9–72.6)	77.3	(72.6–81.4)	30.9	(28.1–33.9)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	42.9	(37.9–48.0)	45.1	(39.3–51.1)	44.1	(39.3–49.0)	44.1	(39.1–49.3)	50.8	(41.8–59.8)	35.8	(28.5–43.8)	61.0	(55.6–66.2)	65.7	(54.3–75.6)	24.3	(20.5–28.5)
North Dakota	39.4	(35.5–43.4)	42.3	(37.8–46.9)	41.0	(37.3–44.8)	40.3	(36.4–44.4)	55.2	(47.6–62.6)	25.1	(15.3–38.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	46.1	(39.7–52.6)	50.7	(45.4–56.0)	48.5	(43.4–53.6)	48.1	(42.8–53.3)	60.8	(47.5–72.7)	47.2	(33.2–61.6)	66.1	(59.2–72.3)	76.7	(64.1–85.8)	25.5	(22.1–29.2)
Pennsylvania	39.9	(37.1–42.9)	43.6	(39.9–47.3)	41.8	(39.1–44.5)	41.8	(39.1–44.6)	50.0	(41.7–58.3)	23.6	(16.9–32.0)	59.1	(55.1–62.9)	64.9	(56.6–72.4)	22.8	(19.8–26.1)
Rhode Island	39.3	(33.3–45.7)	41.1	(36.6–45.7)	40.3	(36.7–44.1)	39.1	(36.0–42.3)	51.9	(39.5–64.1)	38.1	(26.3–51.4)	55.8	(47.7–63.7)	66.0	(50.0–78.9)	22.9	(20.2–25.9)
South Carolina	39.9	(35.2–44.7)	41.0	(35.6–46.7)	40.6	(36.3–45.1)	39.0	(33.9–44.4)	52.6	(45.9–59.3)	34.1	(21.2–49.7)	53.0	(45.2–60.7)	61.6	(47.6–73.8)	22.3	(18.5–26.6)
Tennessee	39.7	(36.2–43.3)	40.7	(37.0–44.4)	40.3	(37.1–43.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	38.9	(35.7–42.3)	43.2	(39.6–47.0)	41.2	(38.7–43.8)	39.9	(36.9–42.9)	53.0	(45.9–60.1)	34.5	(25.4–44.9)	58.1	(53.2–62.9)	64.9	(51.1–76.6)	21.9	(19.1–25.0)
Utah	33.0	(25.4–41.7)	34.7	(29.4–40.4)	33.9	(28.0–40.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	31.0	(30.1–31.9)	36.8	(35.8–37.7)	34.1	(33.5–34.8)	34.3	(33.6–35.0)	37.5	(35.4–39.6)	25.1	(22.4–28.0)	50.1	(49.1–51.0)	57.1	(54.4–59.9)	11.7	(11.0–12.4)
Virginia	32.5	(29.4–35.8)	33.6	(30.7–36.6)	33.2	(30.7–35.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	38.9	(33.7–44.3)	49.7	(44.6–54.8)	44.4	(40.0–48.9)	42.9	(38.2–47.8)	60.4	(50.0–69.9)	27.2	(13.9–46.3)	59.5	(54.8–64.0)	73.6	(62.7–82.2)	20.4	(16.5–24.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*39.7*		*42.2*		*41.1*		*41.1*		*52.3*		*30.9*		*58.6*		*65.8*		*22.3*	
Range	*31.0–49.4*		*33.6–52.6*		*33.2–51.0*		*33.7–50.5*		*37.5–66.1*		*20.4–47.2*		*48.7–69.4*		*55.7–80.2*		*11.7–30.9*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	32.8	(26.6–39.8)	31.6	(26.8–36.8)	32.4	(28.8–36.3)	31.3	(25.5–37.7)	43.8	(34.6–53.4)	13.7	(6.4–26.9)	35.2	(29.2–41.8)	46.9	(35.4–58.7)	22.5	(14.7–32.9)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	43.7	(37.5–50.1)	38.4	(32.8–44.3)	41.1	(37.0–45.3)	40.4	(35.5–45.5)	45.4	(32.3–59.1)	42.1	(24.7–61.8)	54.0	(46.4–61.5)	55.0	(39.8–69.3)	25.1	(20.1–31.0)
Chicago, IL	37.0	(33.1–41.0)	35.6	(31.5–39.8)	36.6	(33.6–39.7)	35.3	(32.0–38.8)	42.6	(36.9–48.5)	34.6	(25.8–44.6)	45.1	(39.9–50.5)	59.6	(51.8–66.9)	23.1	(19.2–27.6)
Cleveland, OH	34.4	(30.5–38.6)	30.2	(26.3–34.4)	32.3	(29.6–35.1)	29.3	(26.3–32.5)	49.4	(42.2–56.6)	38.8	(26.6–52.6)	37.7	(33.7–42.0)	51.2	(43.1–59.3)	17.2	(13.3–21.9)
DeKalb County, GA	29.3	(25.5–33.4)	34.8	(31.4–38.3)	32.1	(29.5–34.8)	29.4	(26.7–32.2)	51.2	(43.6–58.7)	30.7	(20.5–43.3)	41.9	(38.1–45.7)	59.9	(52.2–67.0)	15.8	(13.1–19.0)
Detroit, MI	31.2	(27.6–35.2)	33.4	(29.3–37.7)	32.4	(29.6–35.4)	30.6	(27.3–34.0)	42.5	(33.0–52.6)	34.1	(20.3–51.2)	40.0	(35.3–44.8)	40.9	(31.8–50.6)	20.9	(17.8–24.5)
District of Columbia	29.1	(27.6–30.6)	29.2	(27.6–30.9)	29.3	(28.2–30.4)	27.2	(26.0–28.4)	41.9	(38.7–45.2)	30.0	(24.9–35.6)	34.1	(32.2–35.9)	48.3	(44.5–52.1)	16.8	(15.4–18.3)
Duval County, FL	37.0	(34.4–39.8)	36.3	(33.3–39.5)	37.0	(34.7–39.2)	34.1	(31.7–36.6)	52.9	(47.8–57.9)	32.4	(24.7–41.3)	46.2	(42.9–49.5)	55.7	(50.5–60.8)	19.2	(16.7–21.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	37.3	(34.3–40.4)	41.1	(38.3–44.0)	39.3	(37.2–41.5)	38.2	(35.8–40.6)	54.3	(47.8–60.7)	38.2	(28.6–48.7)	53.0	(49.9–56.2)	65.7	(57.7–72.9)	25.1	(22.7–27.7)
Houston, TX	36.1	(33.6–38.7)	38.2	(35.3–41.2)	37.2	(35.2–39.3)	36.4	(34.2–38.6)	42.7	(37.1–48.5)	36.7	(27.5–47.0)	49.8	(46.5–53.1)	53.6	(47.5–59.6)	24.0	(21.4–26.8)
Los Angeles, CA	35.3	(29.4–41.6)	37.5	(33.4–41.8)	36.4	(32.1–40.8)	36.4	(32.0–41.0)	42.9	(32.8–53.6)	32.0	(19.3–48.0)	50.0	(44.3–55.8)	56.1	(41.6–69.6)	22.7	(18.8–27.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	39.5	(36.1–42.9)	40.4	(37.0–44.0)	40.0	(37.7–42.3)	38.7	(36.2–41.2)	51.3	(44.5–58.0)	32.0	(21.4–44.8)	52.5	(49.0–56.1)	62.8	(55.6–69.4)	23.0	(20.6–25.6)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	38.5	(34.2–43.0)	39.6	(35.8–43.5)	39.1	(35.9–42.5)	37.8	(34.5–41.2)	51.8	(42.5–61.0)	35.4	(23.8–48.9)	54.3	(49.2–59.4)	60.1	(50.0–69.3)	24.6	(21.4–28.1)
Orange County, FL	34.8	(31.0–38.8)	42.2	(37.5–47.0)	38.7	(35.0–42.5)	37.9	(34.2–41.8)	48.7	(38.9–58.6)	33.2	(21.9–46.8)	55.7	(49.7–61.5)	58.4	(47.4–68.7)	22.3	(18.4–26.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	42.2	(38.3–46.1)	41.7	(38.2–45.4)	42.0	(39.5–44.5)	41.1	(38.2–44.1)	48.6	(40.6–56.8)	42.1	(32.3–52.6)	60.3	(56.7–63.8)	63.2	(54.6–71.0)	23.3	(20.9–26.0)
Philadelphia, PA	35.5	(31.7–39.5)	33.4	(28.5–38.7)	34.5	(31.1–38.0)	33.7	(30.4–37.1)	38.9	(30.5–48.0)	22.0	(12.5–35.9)	44.0	(39.9–48.2)	49.1	(40.2–58.1)	19.2	(16.5–22.3)
San Diego, CA	39.0	(35.3–42.8)	37.3	(33.2–41.5)	38.1	(35.3–40.9)	37.6	(35.0–40.3)	49.3	(42.8–55.8)	28.3	(19.0–39.9)	57.6	(53.5–61.6)	56.9	(49.3–64.3)	18.1	(15.9–20.5)
San Francisco, CA	24.5	(21.5–27.7)	25.6	(22.4–29.1)	25.0	(22.3–27.9)	25.2	(22.5–28.1)	32.4	(24.3–41.8)	15.3	(10.3–22.0)	47.4	(42.5–52.3)	52.4	(41.9–62.8)	12.4	(10.4–14.6)
Shelby County, TN	29.3	(26.3–32.4)	31.8	(27.5–36.4)	30.5	(27.5–33.8)	28.8	(25.5–32.3)	41.1	(33.1–49.6)	32.3	(19.3–48.9)	37.5	(33.0–42.3)	45.7	(36.9–54.8)	18.6	(15.1–22.7)
Median	*35.5*		*36.3*		*36.6*		*35.3*		*45.4*		*32.4*		*47.4*		*55.7*		*22.3*	
Range	*24.5–43.7*		*25.6–42.2*		*25.0–42.0*		*25.2–41.1*		*32.4–54.3*		*13.7–42.1*		*34.1–60.3*		*40.9–65.7*		*12.4–25.1*	

* Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 66. Percentage of high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**10.5**	**(8.8–12.7)**	**15.9**	**(13.8–18.2)**	**13.2**	**(11.4–15.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	11.8	(8.9–15.5)	19.6	(16.8–22.8)	**15.6**	**(13.0–18.5)**
Black§	7.7	(4.7–12.2)	9.2	(6.2–13.3)	**8.5**	**(6.1–11.6)**
Hispanic	10.5	(8.1–13.5)	12.3	(9.7–15.5)	**11.4**	**(9.3–14.0)**
Grade						
9	7.8	(5.8–10.5)	11.3	(9.1–13.9)	**9.5**	**(7.6–11.8)**
10	9.5	(7.3–12.2)	13.4	(10.8–16.4)	**11.4**	**(9.5–13.6)**
11	11.1	(8.7–14.0)	17.0	(13.7–21.0)	**14.1**	**(11.5–17.1)**
12	14.1	(11.5–17.3)	22.7	(19.0–26.9)	**18.3**	**(15.7–21.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	9.6	(8.0–11.4)	16.3	(14.0–18.8)	**13.2**	**(11.4–15.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	17.8	(13.9–22.5)	16.1	(10.7–23.6)	**17.5**	**(14.3–21.3)**
Not sure	10.3	(5.6–18.3)	8.5	(4.6–15.2)	**10.8**	**(7.0–16.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	16.4	(13.8–19.3)	27.7	(23.8–31.9)	**22.6**	**(19.6–26.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	28.6	(22.6–35.5)	22.2	(14.9–31.6)	**27.0**	**(22.4–32.2)**
No sexual contact	3.0	(2.2–4.1)	4.0	(3.1–5.0)	**3.5**	**(2.8–4.3)**

* 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 67. Percentage of high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	16.4	(13.5–19.7)	15.1	(12.3–18.2)	15.7	(13.6–18.1)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	13.1	(10.0–16.9)	18.9	(13.6–25.6)	16.1	(12.2–20.9)	14.3	(10.5–19.1)	30.8	(21.9–41.4)	7.6	(2.7–19.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	10.2	(7.0–14.7)	17.2	(13.5–21.7)	13.9	(11.1–17.2)	12.5	(9.3–16.7)	24.4	(17.6–32.7)	13.7	(4.5–35.1)	20.3	(14.8–27.3)	26.6	(15.1–42.4)	2.9	(1.4–5.7)
California	15.2	(11.6–19.7)	19.1	(16.1–22.5)	17.3	(15.0–19.9)	17.3	(14.6–20.4)	20.0	(13.6–28.4)	10.1	(4.1–22.7)	28.9	(24.1–34.1)	28.2	(17.7–41.7)	7.1	(4.8–10.5)
Colorado	26.0	(20.6–32.1)	26.1	(20.4–32.7)	26.2	(21.0–32.1)	27.2	(21.5–33.7)	29.6	(21.6–39.1)	21.3	(14.8–29.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	12.6	(10.3–15.3)	14.8	(12.5–17.5)	13.6	(12.0–15.4)	13.1	(11.2–15.3)	17.5	(11.9–25.0)	14.0	(7.3–25.2)	19.8	(17.0–22.9)	23.2	(15.4–33.3)	5.3	(3.6–7.7)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	22.0	(20.2–23.9)	28.2	(25.1–31.5)	25.5	(23.5–27.5)	23.7	(21.6–25.8)	34.8	(30.2–39.6)	21.2	(15.2–28.8)	39.6	(36.2–43.0)	46.9	(39.4–54.6)	11.9	(9.9–14.2)
Idaho	12.6	(10.0–15.6)	16.0	(12.8–19.9)	14.3	(11.7–17.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	11.9	(8.6–16.2)	14.1	(10.3–19.0)	13.2	(10.0–17.4)	12.4	(9.1–16.6)	22.8	(17.2–29.5)	6.1	(2.9–12.6)	20.0	(15.1–26.0)	34.9	(26.9–43.8)	4.4	(2.4–8.0)
Iowa	8.2	(4.1–15.9)	9.4	(5.6–15.4)	9.0	(5.5–14.5)	8.2	(4.5–14.3)	19.9	(10.1–35.5)	5.3	(1.1–22.7)	12.0	(5.9–22.9)	30.4	(22.1–40.1)	3.5	(1.7–7.1)
Kansas	7.5	(5.9–9.4)	13.6	(10.5–17.3)	10.6	(8.7–12.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	11.3	(8.9–14.4)	16.4	(13.0–20.5)	14.1	(11.7–16.8)	13.2	(11.2–15.6)	23.2	(14.6–34.8)	9.9	(3.5–25.2)	22.3	(18.8–26.1)	32.0	(22.8–42.7)	4.3	(2.9–6.4)
Louisiana	9.7	(7.4–12.5)	14.1	(10.8–18.4)	12.2	(9.9–15.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	13.1	(11.6–14.8)	18.2	(16.3–20.2)	15.8	(14.4–17.4)	15.5	(14.0–17.2)	17.6	(15.3–20.1)	16.5	(12.8–21.0)	24.9	(22.7–27.1)	29.0	(25.5–32.7)	4.1	(3.5–4.8)
Maryland	12.1	(11.5–12.8)	14.0	(13.3–14.7)	13.3	(12.7–13.9)	11.5	(11.0–12.0)	22.0	(20.1–24.0)	13.2	(11.4–15.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	18.4	(15.7–21.5)	21.9	(18.3–25.9)	20.1	(17.4–23.1)	19.9	(17.1–23.0)	22.9	(18.6–27.8)	19.9	(11.7–31.7)	31.2	(26.6–36.3)	37.9	(31.9–44.3)	7.3	(5.9–9.0)
Michigan	13.1	(8.7–19.4)	16.3	(11.3–22.9)	14.8	(10.6–20.4)	13.5	(9.2–19.5)	24.2	(14.5–37.6)	15.1	(7.5–28.1)	23.8	(16.4–33.1)	33.6	(21.3–48.5)	4.4	(2.5–7.7)
Missouri	7.9	(5.4–11.5)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)	10.9	(8.7–13.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	20.7	(17.7–24.1)	24.0	(21.7–26.5)	22.5	(20.2–24.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	7.1	(5.1–9.7)	11.3	(8.6–14.8)	9.4	(7.4–11.7)	8.6	(6.7–11.0)	17.5	(10.4–28.0)	8.7	(3.5–19.7)	17.0	(13.1–21.7)	20.6	(12.3–32.5)	3.7	(2.5–5.4)
Nevada	14.8	(11.4–19.0)	15.8	(12.5–19.8)	15.5	(12.5–19.1)	14.8	(11.9–18.2)	19.0	(14.0–25.4)	17.3	(8.3–32.6)	25.6	(21.3–30.5)	26.1	(16.7–38.3)	5.9	(3.7–9.3)
New Hampshire	20.4	(18.9–21.9)	26.9	(24.9–28.9)	23.8	(22.4–25.2)	23.8	(22.3–25.4)	26.3	(22.9–30.1)	18.5	(14.4–23.4)	35.5	(33.4–37.8)	45.0	(40.1–49.9)	9.0	(7.9–10.4)
New Mexico	22.4	(20.2–24.9)	26.9	(23.5–30.4)	24.7	(22.2–27.4)	24.1	(21.9–26.5)	30.3	(23.9–37.6)	19.3	(14.0–25.9)	36.9	(34.0–39.9)	42.8	(37.8–48.0)	11.1	(9.5–12.9)
New York	13.7	(11.9–15.7)	14.5	(12.0–17.5)	14.5	(12.5–16.8)	12.8	(10.4–15.6)	22.2	(17.6–27.6)	19.2	(17.0–21.5)	24.2	(20.1–28.9)	36.5	(30.8–42.6)	4.7	(3.7–6.1)
North Carolina	19.8	(16.3–23.9)	24.2	(19.3–29.8)	22.1	(18.1–26.6)	21.6	(17.2–26.8)	28.9	(24.0–34.4)	14.0	(9.6–20.0)	32.2	(26.3–38.8)	39.5	(32.0–47.6)	9.0	(6.3–12.6)
North Dakota	19.0	(16.1–22.2)	22.0	(18.5–26.0)	20.6	(17.8–23.7)	20.0	(17.2–23.2)	28.7	(21.7–36.8)	11.6	(5.9–21.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	13.8	(10.5–18.0)	18.9	(14.7–23.9)	16.4	(13.2–20.0)	15.3	(12.1–19.1)	29.9	(20.5–41.3)	15.1	(5.8–34.2)	27.4	(21.4–34.4)	41.1	(29.2–54.2)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)
Pennsylvania	9.8	(8.2–11.8)	12.7	(9.8–16.3)	11.3	(9.3–13.7)	11.0	(8.7–13.7)	16.8	(12.1–22.8)	6.0	(2.6–13.3)	19.3	(15.3–24.0)	25.5	(18.2–34.6)	2.7	(1.9–4.0)
Rhode Island	17.0	(14.0–20.6)	22.3	(18.3–26.9)	20.1	(16.9–23.7)	20.1	(16.8–24.0)	21.1	(11.7–35.0)	17.7	(9.1–31.8)	29.9	(22.4–38.7)	35.6	(25.8–46.8)	9.2	(7.4–11.3)
South Carolina	9.4	(7.0–12.6)	14.0	(11.1–17.6)	11.9	(9.7–14.4)	10.3	(8.0–13.2)	21.6	(13.5–32.7)	14.7	(8.1–25.0)	17.5	(14.0–21.6)	32.7	(19.5–49.3)	3.3	(1.7–6.3)
Tennessee	8.6	(6.0–12.1)	13.8	(11.4–16.7)	11.5	(9.3–14.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	7.0	(4.7–10.5)	13.1	(10.1–16.8)	10.3	(7.8–13.4)	9.7	(7.1–12.9)	15.3	(9.5–23.8)	4.7	(1.2–16.0)	16.7	(12.1–22.6)	22.1	(12.0–37.0)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)
Utah	7.0	(5.0–9.7)	8.1	(5.2–12.4)	7.6	(5.5–10.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	9.2	(8.6–9.8)	14.4	(13.7–15.1)	12.0	(11.6–12.5)	11.7	(11.2–12.2)	15.2	(13.6–16.9)	11.0	(9.1–13.3)	18.8	(18.0–19.7)	29.7	(27.0–32.4)	1.9	(1.6–2.2)
Virginia	10.8	(9.1–12.9)	12.6	(10.0–15.9)	11.8	(9.8–14.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	8.9	(6.6–11.8)	19.1	(15.8–22.9)	14.3	(11.7–17.3)	13.3	(10.8–16.2)	20.6	(12.6–32.0)	12.1	(5.0–26.8)	20.5	(17.2–24.2)	29.8	(20.8–40.6)	2.8	(1.6–4.9)
Wisconsin	8.8	(6.7–11.4)	14.0	(10.8–18.1)	11.6	(9.3–14.4)	11.2	(8.9–14.1)	14.3	(9.5–20.8)	12.2	(7.0–20.5)	18.8	(15.0–23.3)	28.4	(18.3–41.2)	3.5	(2.1–5.7)
Median	*12.6*		*15.8*		*14.3*		*13.4*		*22.1*		*13.9*		*23.0*		*31.2*		*4.4*	
Range	*7.0–26.0*		*8.1–28.2*		*7.6–26.2*		*8.2–27.2*		*14.3–34.8*		*4.7–21.3*		*12.0–39.6*		*20.6–46.9*		*1.9–11.9*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	3.7	(2.1–6.5)	5.8	(3.3–9.9)	4.8	(3.3–6.9)	3.5	(2.0–6.1)	5.6	(2.0–14.5)	1.7	(0.2–12.8)	4.5	(2.3–8.6)	9.0	(2.9–24.5)	0.9	(0.2–3.9)
Boston, MA	5.9	(4.3–8.2)	5.2	(3.5–7.5)	5.7	(4.5–7.3)	4.5	(3.4–6.0)	15.7	(9.8–24.4)	3.6	(1.0–12.8)	7.3	(5.4–9.8)	11.5	(6.3–20.0)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)
Broward County, FL	6.5	(3.6–11.3)	9.7	(6.3–14.6)	8.1	(5.8–11.3)	8.4	(6.1–11.4)	6.9	(3.2–14.1)	0.4	(0.0–3.3)	12.2	(8.5–17.3)	15.7	(7.1–31.1)	2.6	(1.0–6.2)
Chicago, IL	6.0	(3.6–9.8)	6.2	(3.9–9.6)	6.6	(4.5–9.7)	5.1	(3.2–8.0)	12.5	(7.6–20.0)	7.3	(3.2–15.6)	7.4	(4.3–12.5)	19.4	(13.4–27.3)	1.8	(0.8–4.2)
Cleveland, OH	7.8	(5.8–10.6)	8.8	(6.6–11.6)	8.5	(7.0–10.2)	7.3	(5.7–9.2)	13.9	(8.4–22.1)	9.4	(3.3–24.1)	8.6	(6.4–11.5)	16.6	(10.4–25.4)	3.1	(1.6–5.8)
DeKalb County, GA	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	9.0	(7.1–11.4)	6.1	(5.0–7.5)	4.8	(3.6–6.2)	9.5	(6.0–14.9)	13.2	(6.9–23.8)	8.2	(6.2–10.9)	14.4	(9.3–21.5)	2.3	(1.3–4.1)
Detroit, MI	4.1	(2.7–6.4)	4.9	(3.0–7.9)	4.7	(3.4–6.5)	3.1	(1.9–4.8)	13.3	(8.4–20.6)	4.3	(1.4–12.6)	4.9	(3.1–7.7)	11.5	(6.6–19.2)	2.1	(1.0–4.3)
District of Columbia	9.2	(8.2–10.2)	11.8	(10.7–13.0)	10.9	(10.2–11.7)	9.3	(8.5–10.1)	17.9	(15.5–20.5)	13.2	(10.0–17.3)	11.9	(10.7–13.3)	21.3	(18.4–24.5)	3.1	(2.5–3.9)
Duval County, FL	7.5	(6.3–9.1)	7.8	(6.4–9.6)	7.9	(6.8–9.1)	5.0	(4.2–6.1)	17.7	(13.7–22.6)	12.6	(8.1–19.2)	9.4	(7.6–11.5)	19.5	(15.3–24.6)	0.9	(0.4–1.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	5.5	(4.4–7.0)	9.0	(7.4–10.8)	7.4	(6.3–8.6)	6.3	(5.2–7.5)	18.2	(13.4–24.3)	2.6	(0.7–9.0)	11.2	(9.2–13.5)	21.1	(14.7–29.3)	2.3	(1.6–3.4)
Houston, TX	6.0	(4.9–7.3)	7.0	(5.5–8.9)	6.6	(5.5–7.9)	5.5	(4.6–6.7)	10.0	(6.6–14.8)	10.4	(4.7–21.3)	10.8	(8.7–13.3)	19.0	(13.4–26.3)	1.6	(1.0–2.4)
Los Angeles, CA	3.4	(1.8–6.3)	6.1	(5.0–7.4)	4.9	(3.6–6.6)	4.4	(3.2–6.0)	13.2	(5.6–28.1)	2.0	(0.2–15.9)	7.3	(5.2–10.0)	13.7	(6.0–28.6)	2.0	(1.0–3.9)
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	8.6	(6.8–10.9)	7.4	(6.2–8.8)	5.9	(4.7–7.4)	13.7	(9.7–18.9)	14.3	(7.1–26.9)	9.9	(7.9–12.4)	21.9	(16.1–29.2)	1.3	(0.7–2.3)
New York City, NY	15.5	(13.8–17.3)	18.3	(16.5–20.2)	17.3	(15.8–18.9)	15.4	(13.9–17.1)	28.6	(24.5–33.1)	18.7	(16.3–21.3)	26.0	(23.0–29.3)	34.7	(30.2–39.4)	8.9	(7.9–10.0)
Oakland, CA	10.5	(8.5–12.9)	11.7	(9.5–14.2)	11.2	(9.6–13.1)	10.4	(8.8–12.3)	19.0	(13.3–26.5)	10.7	(5.3–20.5)	15.9	(12.9–19.4)	22.3	(14.6–32.3)	5.0	(3.5–7.0)
Orange County, FL	6.8	(4.8–9.5)	12.0	(9.2–15.5)	9.6	(7.7–12.0)	8.4	(6.5–10.8)	11.5	(6.7–19.0)	17.6	(8.6–32.9)	15.3	(11.9–19.4)	22.8	(14.5–34.0)	3.2	(1.8–5.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	8.9	(6.7–11.7)	10.9	(8.8–13.3)	10.0	(8.5–11.7)	8.8	(7.2–10.7)	15.0	(10.0–21.7)	14.5	(7.6–26.0)	17.5	(14.4–21.0)	26.6	(18.6–36.4)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)
Philadelphia, PA	5.4	(3.3–8.5)	4.6	(2.4–8.8)	5.0	(3.1–8.1)	3.8	(2.2–6.3)	11.0	(5.8–20.1)	8.2	(2.0–28.6)	5.7	(3.5–9.1)	16.8	(7.2–34.5)	1.3	(0.7–2.6)
San Diego, CA	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	8.5	(6.8–10.6)	7.7	(6.5–9.0)	7.7	(6.4–9.3)	9.5	(5.9–14.9)	3.9	(1.4–10.4)	13.8	(11.1–17.1)	17.5	(11.7–25.3)	1.5	(0.9–2.3)
San Francisco, CA	6.8	(5.5–8.4)	7.1	(5.4–9.4)	7.1	(5.8–8.6)	6.7	(5.4–8.2)	11.1	(7.3–16.6)	5.0	(2.1–11.4)	13.2	(10.2–17.0)	22.2	(15.4–30.9)	2.6	(1.8–3.7)
Shelby County, TN	4.9	(3.4–7.1)	7.2	(5.4–9.6)	6.3	(4.8–8.2)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	11.3	(7.3–16.9)	15.1	(8.0–26.7)	7.3	(5.4–9.7)	11.0	(6.4–18.2)	1.5	(0.7–3.2)
Median	*6.0*		*8.5*		*7.4*		*5.9*		*13.2*		*9.4*		*9.9*		*19.0*		*2.0*	
Range	*3.1–15.5*		*4.6–18.3*		*4.7–17.3*		*3.1–15.4*		*5.6–28.6*		*0.4–18.7*		*4.5–26.0*		*9.0–34.7*		*0.9–8.9*	

* 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 68. Percentage of high school students who currently frequently used an electronic vapor product,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**1.6**	**(1.0–2.4)**	**5.0**	**(4.1–6.2)**	**3.3**	**(2.6–4.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	2.2	(1.4–3.6)	6.6	(5.0–8.6)	**4.3**	**(3.3–5.6)**
Black§	0.5	(0.1–1.6)	2.2	(1.3–3.9)	**1.4**	**(0.9–2.3)**
Hispanic	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	**2.1**	**(1.4–3.1)**
Grade						
9	1.0	(0.4–2.2)	2.6	(1.7–3.9)	**1.8**	**(1.2–2.7)**
10	1.5	(0.8–3.1)	3.8	(2.7–5.5)	**2.7**	**(1.9–3.8)**
11	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	6.1	(4.4–8.5)	**3.7**	**(2.7–5.0)**
12	2.2	(1.2–4.0)	7.9	(5.7–10.9)	**5.0**	**(3.7–6.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	5.2	(4.1–6.4)	**3.3**	**(2.6–4.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	3.5	(1.9–6.4)	4.7	(2.5–8.7)	**4.0**	**(2.5–6.3)**
Not sure	2.0	(0.4–9.2)	3.3	(1.4–7.8)	**3.4**	**(1.4–8.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	2.1	(1.3–3.5)	9.4	(7.3–12.1)	**6.2**	**(4.8–7.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	6.2	(2.9–12.5)	7.1	(3.8–13.0)	**6.4**	**(3.8–10.7)**
No sexual contact	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)	**0.6**	**(0.4–1.0)**

* Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 69. Percentage of high school students who currently frequently used an electronic vapor product,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	1.7	(0.9–3.0)	3.5	(1.7–6.8)	2.7	(1.5–4.6)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2.4	(1.1–5.2)	8.0	(5.2–12.1)	5.3	(3.2–8.8)	5.2	(3.1–8.9)	8.0	(3.5–17.3)	0.3	(0.0–2.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	1.3	(0.5–3.0)	3.4	(2.0–5.6)	2.3	(1.7–3.2)	2.2	(1.5–3.4)	3.1	(0.8–10.9)	1.8	(0.2–12.6)	3.6	(1.8–7.0)	5.8	(2.2–14.6)	0.1	(0.0–1.3)
California	1.4	(0.4–4.5)	3.4	(2.1–5.7)	2.5	(1.7–3.8)	2.6	(1.6–4.1)	1.3	(0.2–10.2)	4.3	(1.0–17.2)	4.5	(2.7–7.3)	2.2	(0.5–8.6)	0.9	(0.3–2.9)
Colorado	5.2	(2.8–9.4)	5.7	(3.6–9.0)	5.6	(3.5–8.8)	5.3	(3.3–8.5)	7.4	(3.4–15.2)	6.2	(1.5–22.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	0.7	(0.3–1.3)	3.6	(2.4–5.5)	2.2	(1.5–3.1)	1.9	(1.2–2.8)	3.0	(1.1–8.1)	6.1	(1.8–19.0)	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	7.1	(2.7–17.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	2.6	(2.0–3.2)	7.7	(6.3–9.2)	5.1	(4.4–6.0)	4.7	(3.9–5.6)	5.0	(3.4–7.3)	5.5	(2.7–11.0)	9.3	(7.9–11.1)	9.7	(6.2–14.7)	1.5	(1.0–2.1)
Idaho	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	4.5	(3.1–6.5)	3.4	(2.5–4.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	4.6	(2.8–7.5)	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	3.4	(1.7–6.4)	1.2	(0.2–6.7)	5.4	(3.1–9.4)	5.9	(2.7–12.1)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)
Iowa	0.6	(0.1–3.3)	2.0	(0.8–5.0)	1.5	(0.6–3.4)	1.1	(0.4–3.0)	4.4	(1.0–17.2)	3.5	(0.4–27.0)	1.8	(0.6–5.9)	2.3	(0.4–13.2)	0.7	(0.2–3.5)
Kansas	1.2	(0.5–2.6)	3.5	(2.1–5.8)	2.4	(1.5–3.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	1.2	(0.6–2.5)	4.1	(2.5–6.6)	2.7	(1.8–4.0)	2.3	(1.4–3.8)	3.4	(1.6–7.1)	4.7	(1.4–14.9)	3.8	(2.4–5.9)	8.5	(4.3–16.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.3)
Louisiana	0.8	(0.2–2.6)	2.5	(1.1–5.3)	1.7	(0.8–3.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	3.3	(2.7–4.0)	2.3	(2.0–2.7)	2.0	(1.7–2.4)	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	6.5	(4.3–9.9)	3.5	(2.8–4.2)	5.5	(3.8–8.0)	0.2	(0.1–0.5)
Maryland	1.1	(1.0–1.3)	2.6	(2.4–2.9)	2.0	(1.8–2.2)	1.5	(1.4–1.7)	3.5	(2.9–4.1)	4.0	(3.1–5.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.9	(0.5–1.8)	5.7	(3.4–9.4)	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	3.2	(1.8–5.6)	2.8	(1.3–6.1)	4.5	(1.7–11.5)	5.7	(3.1–10.1)	4.1	(1.8–9.3)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)
Michigan	2.9	(1.2–7.1)	5.0	(2.9–8.4)	3.9	(2.3–6.7)	3.7	(2.1–6.6)	5.0	(2.1–11.3)	2.2	(0.5–9.0)	7.4	(4.0–13.1)	10.1	(4.4–21.4)	0.1	(0.0–1.0)
Missouri	1.6	(0.6–3.9)	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	2.7	(1.8–4.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2.1	(1.6–2.9)	5.1	(4.1–6.3)	3.7	(3.1–4.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1.2	(0.5–3.1)	2.2	(1.2–4.0)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	1.8	(1.0–3.1)	2.4	(0.9–6.5)	0.0	—	4.6	(2.6–7.7)	3.2	(1.0–9.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Nevada	2.1	(0.9–4.6)	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	2.8	(1.7–4.5)	2.9	(1.8–4.8)	1.4	(0.4–4.9)	6.2	(1.8–19.3)	4.9	(2.9–8.1)	6.3	(2.6–14.3)	0.7	(0.4–1.5)
New Hampshire	3.0	(2.3–3.9)	8.0	(6.7–9.6)	5.7	(4.8–6.6)	5.4	(4.5–6.5)	6.3	(4.5–8.6)	8.3	(5.4–12.7)	8.6	(7.2–10.3)	15.9	(12.3–20.2)	1.2	(0.8–1.7)
New Mexico	2.4	(1.8–3.2)	4.9	(3.9–6.2)	3.7	(3.1–4.5)	3.5	(2.8–4.3)	4.4	(2.7–7.2)	5.4	(3.1–9.0)	6.4	(5.1–7.9)	7.2	(5.0–10.1)	0.6	(0.3–1.1)
New York	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	3.3	(2.5–4.3)	2.4	(1.9–3.1)	2.1	(1.5–3.0)	3.4	(2.0–5.7)	4.2	(2.4–7.1)	4.3	(2.9–6.3)	9.3	(6.1–14.0)	0.3	(0.2–0.4)
North Carolina	2.0	(1.3–3.2)	5.6	(3.5–8.9)	3.8	(2.6–5.7)	3.8	(2.4–6.0)	3.5	(2.1–6.0)	2.3	(0.6–9.1)	6.7	(4.3–10.4)	5.6	(3.0–10.0)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)
North Dakota	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	5.8	(4.3–7.6)	4.1	(3.2–5.4)	4.0	(3.0–5.2)	4.1	(2.0–8.1)	5.4	(1.7–16.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1.5	(0.7–3.2)	4.7	(3.0–7.4)	3.1	(2.1–4.8)	3.0	(1.8–4.9)	4.9	(2.1–10.9)	3.0	(0.5–15.6)	5.6	(3.5–9.0)	6.3	(2.6–14.5)	0.4	(0.0–2.6)
Pennsylvania	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	3.4	(2.1–5.4)	2.3	(1.6–3.3)	2.2	(1.4–3.3)	3.7	(1.6–8.7)	2.1	(0.5–8.0)	4.0	(2.5–6.2)	6.1	(2.9–12.2)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)
Rhode Island	1.8	(0.7–4.7)	5.1	(3.0–8.5)	3.7	(2.1–6.4)	3.3	(1.9–5.7)	4.8	(1.2–16.8)	10.2	(2.8–30.8)	7.0	(3.6–13.3)	5.1	(1.5–15.4)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)
South Carolina	0.7	(0.3–2.2)	3.9	(2.5–6.0)	2.5	(1.5–3.9)	2.0	(1.0–3.8)	4.2	(2.0–8.3)	4.8	(0.7–28.0)	3.5	(1.8–6.8)	5.9	(1.7–18.0)	0.4	(0.1–1.7)
Tennessee	1.6	(0.8–2.9)	3.2	(2.3–4.3)	2.5	(2.0–3.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	0.7	(0.2–2.3)	3.4	(1.9–5.9)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	1.9	(1.0–3.7)	2.4	(0.7–7.5)	0.0	—	3.5	(1.8–6.8)	5.6	(1.8–15.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)
Utah	1.9	(0.9–4.2)	3.7	(1.8–7.2)	2.8	(1.6–4.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	1.3	(1.0–1.6)	3.6	(3.3–4.1)	2.6	(2.4–2.9)	2.5	(2.2–2.7)	2.9	(2.2–3.7)	4.7	(3.5–6.4)	3.9	(3.5–4.3)	7.6	(6.2–9.3)	0.2	(0.1–0.3)
Virginia	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	3.9	(2.4–6.2)	3.1	(2.0–4.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	1.5	(0.7–3.4)	4.5	(3.1–6.4)	3.1	(2.3–4.3)	2.7	(1.9–3.8)	5.8	(2.3–14.0)	2.1	(0.5–8.1)	3.9	(2.8–5.5)	9.8	(4.0–22.4)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)
Wisconsin	0.6	(0.2–1.5)	4.7	(2.8–7.8)	2.8	(1.8–4.5)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	2.2	(0.9–5.3)	6.6	(2.2–18.5)	5.0	(3.0–8.2)	3.8	(1.2–11.3)	0.6	(0.2–2.0)
Median	*1.5*		*3.9*		*2.8*		*2.7*		*3.5*		*4.4*		*4.5*		*6.0*		*0.3*	
Range	*0.6–5.2*		*2.0–8.0*		*1.5–5.7*		*1.1–5.4*		*1.3–8.0*		*0.0–10.2*		*1.8–9.3*		*2.2–15.9*		*0.1–1.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	0.2	(0.0–1.2)	0.8	(0.2–3.6)	0.5	(0.1–1.7)	0.1	(0.0–1.0)	1.0	(0.1–7.2)	0.0	—	0.0	—	2.5	(0.3–15.9)	0.3	(0.0–1.9)
Boston, MA	0.1	(0.0–0.8)	0.6	(0.2–1.9)	0.4	(0.2–1.2)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	2.2	(0.5–8.6)	0.3	(0.0–2.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)	1.4	(0.2–9.3)	0.0	—
Broward County, FL	1.2	(0.2–6.5)	3.0	(1.1–7.8)	2.1	(1.0–4.3)	2.2	(1.3–4.0)	0.0	—	0.0	—	3.8	(2.0–7.1)	3.3	(0.5–17.7)	0.2	(0.0–1.2)
Chicago, IL	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.9	(0.4–2.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.1)	0.7	(0.4–1.4)	0.1	(0.0–1.1)	0.0	—	1.3	(0.6–2.9)	0.7	(0.1–5.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.9)
Cleveland, OH	0.8	(0.3–2.2)	1.4	(0.7–2.7)	1.1	(0.6–1.9)	0.9	(0.4–1.7)	2.5	(0.8–7.7)	1.7	(0.2–11.8)	0.9	(0.4–2.3)	3.3	(1.2–8.8)	0.0	—
DeKalb County, GA	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	0.7	(0.3–1.3)	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	1.1	(0.3–4.6)	0.0	—	1.4	(0.6–3.0)	1.4	(0.4–4.7)	0.0	—
Detroit, MI	0.1	(0.0–1.0)	0.7	(0.3–1.9)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	0.2	(0.0–0.9)	1.7	(0.5–5.9)	0.0	—	0.3	(0.0–2.1)	1.7	(0.4–6.7)	0.0	—
District of Columbia	0.4	(0.2–0.6)	1.0	(0.7–1.4)	0.7	(0.5–0.9)	0.5	(0.3–0.7)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	3.5	(1.9–6.3)	0.6	(0.4–1.0)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
Duval County, FL	1.0	(0.6–1.6)	1.9	(1.3–2.9)	1.5	(1.1–2.0)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)	3.7	(2.2–6.2)	4.1	(1.8–9.1)	1.5	(0.9–2.4)	4.5	(2.6–7.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	0.8	(0.4–1.9)	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	1.5	(1.0–2.4)	1.9	(0.8–4.4)	0.5	(0.1–3.5)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	3.4	(1.2–8.9)	0.4	(0.2–1.1)
Houston, TX	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	2.2	(1.4–3.3)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	1.4	(0.9–2.0)	1.1	(0.3–3.5)	3.6	(0.8–14.6)	2.4	(1.5–3.8)	5.6	(2.7–11.4)	0.4	(0.1–0.9)
Los Angeles, CA	0.7	(0.2–2.6)	1.0	(0.4–2.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	0.7	(0.3–1.8)	3.2	(0.5–17.1)	2.0	(0.2–15.9)	1.1	(0.4–3.4)	5.9	(1.5–20.1)	0.2	(0.0–1.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	0.9	(0.6–1.5)	0.6	(0.4–1.0)	2.3	(0.9–5.8)	4.7	(1.1–17.8)	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	3.4	(1.1–9.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.9)
New York City, NY	1.6	(1.2–2.1)	3.2	(2.7–3.9)	2.5	(2.2–2.9)	2.2	(1.9–2.7)	3.2	(2.1–4.8)	3.3	(2.5–4.4)	4.7	(3.7–5.8)	5.7	(3.8–8.4)	0.7	(0.5–1.0)
Oakland, CA	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	1.0	(0.5–1.9)	0.8	(0.5–1.4)	0.9	(0.5–1.5)	0.6	(0.1–3.8)	1.2	(0.2–8.5)	1.3	(0.6–2.7)	1.2	(0.3–5.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)
Orange County, FL	1.8	(0.8–4.1)	3.3	(2.1–5.0)	2.5	(1.7–3.7)	1.9	(1.2–2.9)	3.6	(1.1–10.8)	9.8	(3.6–24.1)	4.4	(2.7–7.0)	8.4	(3.6–18.5)	0.3	(0.0–2.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	1.5	(0.8–2.8)	2.2	(1.4–3.5)	1.9	(1.3–2.7)	1.3	(0.8–2.2)	3.8	(1.6–8.5)	6.1	(2.5–14.1)	2.7	(1.6–4.6)	8.8	(4.5–16.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.4)
Philadelphia, PA	0.1	(0.0–0.7)	0.8	(0.3–2.7)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	0.5	(0.1–1.7)	0.0	—	0.8	(0.1–5.6)	0.9	(0.2–3.0)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	0.4	(0.2–1.2)	1.6	(0.8–3.3)	1.1	(0.6–1.9)	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	1.1	(0.3–3.5)	0.0	—	1.6	(0.7–3.9)	4.4	(1.6–11.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
San Francisco, CA	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	0.8	(0.4–1.3)	1.9	(0.6–5.9)	0.8	(0.2–4.0)	1.1	(0.5–2.2)	5.9	(2.6–13.0)	0.2	(0.0–0.6)
Shelby County, TN	0.2	(0.1–0.8)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	1.9	(0.2–13.0)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	0.5	(0.1–2.4)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Median	*0.7*		*1.1*		*0.9*		*0.8*		*1.7*		*1.2*		*1.3*		*3.3*		*0.1*	
Range	*0.1–1.8*		*0.5–3.3*		*0.4–2.5*		*0.1–2.2*		*0.0–3.8*		*0.0–9.8*		*0.0–4.7*		*0.3–8.8*		*0.0–0.7*	

* Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 70. Percentage of high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product daily,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**1.1**	**(0.7–1.6)**	**3.8**	**(3.1–4.5)**	**2.4**	**(2.0–3.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	1.5	(0.9–2.3)	4.7	(3.6–6.1)	**3.1**	**(2.4–3.9)**
Black§	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	1.6	(0.7–3.5)	**1.0**	**(0.5–1.9)**
Hispanic	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	2.5	(1.6–3.7)	**1.7**	**(1.2–2.4)**
Grade						
9	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	1.9	(1.2–3.2)	**1.2**	**(0.8–1.9)**
10	0.7	(0.3–1.3)	2.6	(1.9–3.6)	**1.7**	**(1.2–2.3)**
11	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	4.5	(3.2–6.2)	**2.7**	**(2.0–3.6)**
12	2.0	(1.0–3.7)	6.1	(4.3–8.5)	**4.0**	**(2.9–5.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	3.8	(3.1–4.7)	**2.4**	**(1.9–2.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	2.7	(1.4–5.2)	3.0	(1.3–6.8)	**2.8**	**(1.6–4.8)**
Not sure	2.0	(0.4–9.3)	2.6	(0.8–7.8)	**3.1**	**(1.1–8.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	7.0	(5.5–8.8)	**4.5**	**(3.5–5.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	5.1	(2.2–11.4)	4.2	(1.7–10.0)	**4.9**	**(2.5–9.1)**
No sexual contact	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	0.9	(0.5–1.5)	**0.5**	**(0.3–0.9)**

* Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 71. Percentage of high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product daily,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	1.4	(0.6–3.4)	2.4	(1.1–5.4)	2.0	(0.9–4.1)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	1.5	(0.6–3.7)	5.7	(3.7–8.5)	3.7	(2.2–6.2)	3.6	(2.1–6.2)	6.2	(2.5–14.7)	0.3	(0.0–2.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	0.7	(0.2–2.7)	2.5	(1.4–4.5)	1.6	(0.8–2.9)	1.5	(0.7–2.9)	2.1	(0.3–12.1)	1.8	(0.2–12.6)	2.8	(1.3–6.1)	2.5	(0.4–14.5)	0.1	(0.0–1.3)
California	0.9	(0.4–2.3)	2.7	(1.6–4.5)	1.9	(1.3–2.8)	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	1.3	(0.2–10.2)	1.9	(0.2–13.6)	3.4	(2.0–5.7)	1.5	(0.3–8.3)	0.7	(0.2–2.9)
Colorado	3.6	(1.6–8.3)	3.9	(2.5–6.0)	3.7	(2.2–6.3)	3.3	(1.9–5.7)	5.3	(2.2–12.5)	4.5	(0.8–21.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	3.1	(2.0–5.0)	1.9	(1.3–2.8)	1.6	(1.1–2.6)	2.9	(1.0–8.1)	6.1	(1.8–19.0)	2.8	(1.8–4.2)	6.8	(2.5–17.4)	0.3	(0.1–1.4)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1.6	(1.2–2.2)	5.4	(4.2–6.9)	3.5	(2.8–4.3)	3.3	(2.7–4.1)	2.8	(1.6–4.9)	4.7	(2.1–10.3)	6.4	(5.1–7.9)	6.3	(4.2–9.5)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)
Idaho	1.7	(0.9–3.0)	3.3	(2.1–5.1)	2.5	(1.8–3.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1.3	(0.7–2.3)	3.5	(2.1–5.8)	2.7	(1.6–4.5)	2.4	(1.4–4.0)	3.3	(1.7–6.4)	1.1	(0.2–6.9)	4.0	(2.1–7.4)	5.8	(2.7–12.1)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)
Iowa	0.0	—	1.5	(0.5–4.6)	0.9	(0.3–2.6)	0.8	(0.2–2.8)	1.6	(0.2–9.7)	3.5	(0.4–27.0)	0.7	(0.1–6.0)	2.3	(0.4–13.2)	0.7	(0.2–3.5)
Kansas	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	2.1	(1.2–3.7)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	0.8	(0.3–1.9)	3.0	(1.6–5.6)	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	1.8	(1.0–3.3)	2.5	(1.0–6.5)	0.7	(0.2–2.9)	2.9	(1.7–4.8)	5.4	(2.3–12.5)	0.8	(0.3–2.2)
Louisiana	0.7	(0.2–2.6)	1.9	(0.8–4.4)	1.4	(0.6–3.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	0.8	(0.5–1.3)	2.6	(2.1–3.2)	1.7	(1.5–2.1)	1.4	(1.2–1.8)	2.2	(1.3–3.5)	6.5	(4.3–9.9)	2.4	(1.9–3.1)	5.1	(3.3–7.7)	0.2	(0.1–0.4)
Maryland	0.8	(0.7–1.0)	2.0	(1.8–2.2)	1.5	(1.3–1.6)	1.1	(1.0–1.2)	2.4	(1.9–2.9)	3.6	(2.7–4.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	3.8	(2.4–6.2)	2.1	(1.4–3.3)	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	1.1	(0.4–3.1)	4.3	(1.5–11.4)	3.8	(2.3–6.0)	3.5	(1.4–8.6)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)
Michigan	1.9	(0.5–6.4)	3.8	(2.1–7.0)	2.9	(1.5–5.5)	2.8	(1.4–5.4)	3.7	(1.2–10.5)	2.2	(0.5–9.0)	5.4	(2.6–10.7)	8.0	(3.1–19.5)	0.1	(0.0–1.0)
Missouri	1.5	(0.6–3.8)	2.5	(1.9–3.3)	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1.1	(0.8–1.7)	3.6	(2.8–4.5)	2.4	(1.9–3.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1.1	(0.4–3.1)	1.2	(0.5–3.1)	1.2	(0.6–2.3)	1.2	(0.6–2.6)	1.8	(0.6–5.7)	0.0	—	3.2	(1.5–6.4)	2.2	(0.5–8.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Nevada	1.5	(0.6–3.7)	2.3	(1.2–4.2)	1.9	(1.1–3.3)	1.9	(1.0–3.4)	0.9	(0.2–4.7)	6.2	(1.8–19.3)	3.5	(1.9–6.5)	3.4	(1.1–10.3)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)
New Hampshire	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	5.9	(4.8–7.3)	4.0	(3.3–4.8)	3.7	(3.0–4.6)	4.5	(3.0–6.7)	7.6	(4.8–11.9)	6.1	(4.9–7.5)	11.7	(8.6–15.8)	0.5	(0.3–0.8)
New Mexico	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	2.7	(2.2–3.4)	2.5	(2.0–3.1)	3.1	(1.9–4.9)	4.6	(2.5–8.5)	4.6	(3.5–6.0)	5.3	(3.4–8.1)	0.4	(0.2–0.7)
New York	0.7	(0.5–1.0)	2.1	(1.6–2.9)	1.5	(1.2–1.9)	1.2	(0.9–1.7)	2.3	(1.3–4.1)	2.6	(1.3–5.0)	2.6	(1.7–4.0)	5.0	(2.9–8.6)	0.2	(0.1–0.3)
North Carolina	1.4	(0.9–2.4)	4.5	(2.4–8.2)	3.0	(1.8–4.8)	3.0	(1.6–5.3)	2.7	(1.5–4.8)	1.9	(0.4–9.2)	5.2	(2.9–9.1)	5.0	(2.6–9.3)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)
North Dakota	0.8	(0.4–1.8)	4.5	(3.2–6.3)	2.8	(1.9–4.0)	2.7	(1.8–3.9)	2.1	(0.7–5.9)	5.4	(1.7–16.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1.0	(0.4–2.4)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	1.9	(1.1–3.4)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	3.1	(1.3–6.9)	0.0	—	3.6	(2.0–6.4)	4.3	(1.7–10.5)	0.0	—
Pennsylvania	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	2.5	(1.4–4.3)	1.7	(1.1–2.5)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	1.5	(0.4–5.2)	0.8	(0.2–3.7)	3.1	(1.8–5.2)	3.7	(1.5–9.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.9)
Rhode Island	0.9	(0.3–2.7)	4.3	(2.5–7.3)	2.7	(1.4–5.2)	2.2	(1.1–4.5)	3.8	(0.7–17.6)	10.2	(2.8–30.8)	5.1	(2.3–11.0)	4.6	(1.3–15.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)
South Carolina	0.3	(0.1–1.4)	2.4	(1.2–5.0)	1.5	(0.8–2.8)	1.1	(0.4–2.9)	2.6	(0.9–7.4)	4.3	(0.5–29.7)	1.7	(0.6–5.3)	5.0	(1.5–15.4)	0.2	(0.0–1.3)
Tennessee	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	1.9	(1.3–2.8)	1.5	(1.1–2.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	0.5	(0.1–2.1)	2.5	(1.2–5.1)	1.5	(0.7–3.1)	1.5	(0.7–3.4)	0.0	—	0.0	—	2.7	(1.2–6.1)	1.4	(0.2–10.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)
Utah	1.5	(0.6–4.0)	2.6	(1.3–5.3)	2.1	(1.2–3.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	0.7	(0.6–1.0)	2.7	(2.3–3.1)	1.8	(1.6–2.1)	1.7	(1.5–1.9)	1.8	(1.3–2.5)	4.4	(3.2–6.0)	2.6	(2.3–3.0)	5.6	(4.4–7.1)	0.1	(0.1–0.2)
Virginia	1.2	(0.7–2.2)	2.5	(1.4–4.3)	1.9	(1.2–3.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	1.5	(0.6–3.3)	3.2	(2.0–5.1)	2.5	(1.6–3.8)	2.1	(1.2–3.5)	5.6	(2.2–13.9)	2.1	(0.5–8.1)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	9.6	(3.8–22.1)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)
Wisconsin	0.4	(0.1–1.2)	3.5	(2.0–6.2)	2.1	(1.3–3.6)	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	0.5	(0.1–3.7)	6.6	(2.2–18.5)	4.0	(2.3–6.9)	0.9	(0.1–7.0)	0.4	(0.1–2.1)
Median	*0.9*		*2.7*		*1.9*		*2.0*		*2.4*		*3.6*		*3.3*		*5.0*		*0.3*	
Range	*0.0–3.6*		*1.2–5.9*		*0.9–4.0*		*0.8–3.7*		*0.0–6.2*		*0.0–10.2*		*0.7–6.4*		*0.9–11.7*		*0.0–1.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	0.2	(0.0–1.2)	0.0	—	0.1	(0.0–0.6)	0.1	(0.0–1.0)	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.3	(0.0–1.9)
Boston, MA	0.1	(0.0–0.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.3)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	0.9	(0.1–6.2)	0.3	(0.0–2.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)	1.4	(0.2–9.3)	0.0	—
Broward County, FL	1.0	(0.1–7.4)	2.5	(0.8–7.7)	1.8	(0.8–4.0)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	0.0	—	0.0	—	3.2	(1.6–6.2)	2.8	(0.4–19.2)	0.0	—
Chicago, IL	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.7	(0.2–2.0)	0.5	(0.3–0.8)	0.6	(0.3–1.0)	0.0	—	0.0	—	1.0	(0.4–2.2)	0.7	(0.1–5.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.9)
Cleveland, OH	0.7	(0.2–2.1)	1.0	(0.5–2.2)	0.9	(0.5–1.5)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	2.5	(0.8–7.7)	0.0	—	0.9	(0.3–2.3)	2.6	(0.8–8.3)	0.0	—
DeKalb County, GA	0.2	(0.0–0.8)	0.9	(0.3–2.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)	0.0	—	1.1	(0.4–2.7)	1.1	(0.3–4.7)	0.0	—
Detroit, MI	0.1	(0.0–1.0)	0.2	(0.0–1.7)	0.2	(0.1–0.8)	0.1	(0.0–1.0)	0.3	(0.0–2.1)	0.0	—	0.3	(0.0–2.1)	0.0	—	0.0	—
District of Columbia	0.3	(0.2–0.5)	0.8	(0.5–1.1)	0.5	(0.4–0.7)	0.4	(0.2–0.6)	0.8	(0.4–1.4)	2.6	(1.3–5.3)	0.5	(0.3–0.8)	1.6	(0.9–2.6)	0.0	—
Duval County, FL	0.7	(0.4–1.1)	1.5	(1.0–2.4)	1.2	(0.8–1.7)	0.6	(0.4–1.0)	2.4	(1.3–4.4)	3.3	(1.3–8.4)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	3.7	(2.0–6.8)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	1.8	(1.1–2.7)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)	1.2	(0.7–1.9)	1.4	(0.5–3.8)	0.5	(0.1–3.5)	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	3.4	(1.2–8.9)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)
Houston, TX	0.7	(0.4–1.3)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	1.3	(0.8–1.9)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	0.6	(0.1–2.5)	3.6	(0.8–14.6)	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	5.6	(2.7–11.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Los Angeles, CA	0.7	(0.2–2.6)	0.8	(0.3–1.9)	0.8	(0.3–1.9)	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	3.2	(0.5–17.1)	2.0	(0.2–15.9)	0.8	(0.2–2.9)	5.9	(1.5–20.1)	0.2	(0.0–1.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	1.7	(0.5–5.5)	4.7	(1.1–17.8)	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	3.0	(0.9–9.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.9)
New York City, NY	1.2	(0.9–1.7)	2.4	(2.0–3.0)	1.9	(1.6–2.2)	1.6	(1.3–2.0)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	3.4	(2.7–4.4)	5.0	(3.3–7.6)	0.5	(0.4–0.8)
Oakland, CA	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	0.5	(0.3–1.0)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	0.6	(0.1–3.8)	1.2	(0.2–8.5)	0.7	(0.2–1.9)	0.7	(0.1–5.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)
Orange County, FL	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	1.9	(1.0–3.6)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	2.4	(0.6–9.6)	7.0	(2.2–20.3)	2.2	(1.0–4.9)	4.8	(1.9–11.7)	0.3	(0.0–2.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	1.2	(0.6–2.4)	1.6	(0.9–2.6)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	0.8	(0.5–1.5)	3.4	(1.4–8.0)	5.1	(1.8–13.2)	1.8	(1.0–3.3)	7.4	(3.4–15.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.2)
Philadelphia, PA	0.1	(0.0–0.7)	0.0	—	0.1	(0.0–0.3)	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.8	(0.1–5.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.9)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	0.2	(0.1–1.0)	1.1	(0.5–2.2)	0.7	(0.4–1.3)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	0.6	(0.1–2.4)	0.0	—	0.8	(0.3–1.7)	3.7	(1.1–12.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
San Francisco, CA	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	0.7	(0.4–1.3)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	1.0	(0.3–3.7)	0.8	(0.2–4.0)	0.8	(0.4–1.9)	4.1	(1.4–11.6)	0.2	(0.0–0.6)
Shelby County, TN	0.0	—	0.4	(0.1–1.2)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	0.0	—	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	1.9	(0.2–13.0)	0.2	(0.0–1.1)	0.4	(0.1–2.7)	0.0	—
Median	*0.5*		*0.9*		*0.7*		*0.6*		*0.8*		*0.8*		*0.8*		*2.8*		*0.1*	
Range	*0.0–1.2*		*0.0–2.5*		*0.1–1.9*		*0.0–1.9*		*0.0–3.4*		*0.0–7.0*		*0.0–3.4*		*0.0–7.4*		*0.0–0.5*	

* Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 72. Percentage of high school students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**10.8**	**(7.1–16.0)**	**15.6**	**(11.6–20.7)**	**13.6**	**(10.3–17.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	12.3	(7.0–20.6)	16.5	(11.6–23.0)	**14.8**	**(10.6–20.1)**
Black§	—¶	—	—	—	**14.5**	**(8.1–24.5)**
Hispanic	8.3	(3.7–17.7)	12.8	(7.0–22.5)	**10.8**	**(6.4–17.5)**
Grade						
9	6.7	(3.3–13.1)	10.0	(6.1–16.2)	**8.7**	**(5.4–13.6)**
10	10.8	(4.6–23.4)	12.3	(7.5–19.5)	**11.6**	**(7.1–18.5)**
11	9.9	(5.1–18.5)	17.9	(11.9–26.0)	**14.3**	**(9.8–20.3)**
12	—	—	25.3	(16.2–37.3)	**22.9**	**(16.0–31.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	9.7	(6.5–14.2)	16.5	(12.3–21.8)	**14.1**	**(10.7–18.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	12.0	(5.3–24.7)	5.4	(1.5–17.4)	**10.5**	**(4.9–20.9)**
Not sure	—	—	—	—	**21.3**	**(11.1–37.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	12.8	(7.8–20.3)	16.8	(12.1–23.0)	**15.5**	**(11.5–20.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	8.7	(4.4–16.4)	—	—	**7.5**	**(4.1–13.4)**
No sexual contact	8.3	(3.7–17.5)	12.5	(6.7–22.2)	**10.7**	**(6.7–16.7)**

* Such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, during the 30 days before the survey, among the 8.7% of students nationwide who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 73. Percentage of high school students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	9.6	(5.5–16.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	26.7	(19.1–36.1)	25.7	(17.0–36.9)	—	—	—	—	28.3	(16.8–43.6)	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	10.2	(4.3–22.4)	9.3	(4.9–16.8)	9.8	(5.1–18.2)	—	—	—	—	12.4	(7.0–21.1)	—	—	0.0	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	6.2	(2.8–13.2)	19.8	(12.7–29.6)	13.7	(9.1–20.1)	15.6	(10.3–22.9)	4.9	(1.4–15.9)	—	—	16.5	(10.6–24.8)	4.4	(0.9–18.6)	7.3	(1.2–34.2)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	10.8	(6.3–17.7)	24.4	(14.3–38.4)	18.1	(12.0–26.5)	18.5	(10.5–30.5)	13.6	(6.8–25.4)	—	—	18.4	(12.4–26.4)	5.9	(1.3–23.0)	13.9	(4.8–34.0)
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	(0.2–19.6)	—	—	—	—	6.1	(1.2–25.7)	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	16.1	(8.0–29.9)	14.0	(8.2–22.9)	14.2	(7.5–25.2)	3.5	(0.8–13.0)	—	—	16.2	(8.3–29.1)	12.1	(3.7–33.1)	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	15.9	(8.1–28.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	7.9	(6.4–9.7)	6.3	(5.4–7.5)	5.7	(4.5–7.0)	7.6	(4.2–13.1)	15.7	(7.9–28.9)	5.3	(3.7–7.5)	12.1	(8.7–16.6)	2.1	(0.5–7.9)
Maryland	8.8	(7.4–10.5)	17.0	(15.3–18.8)	13.3	(12.1–14.6)	11.5	(10.3–12.8)	17.5	(14.4–21.1)	13.9	(9.4–20.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	11.5	(5.4–22.9)	12.6	(5.1–27.9)	—	—	—	—	14.3	(5.5–32.4)	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	13.2	(7.9–21.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.8	(2.1–6.6)	8.7	(6.0–12.5)	6.7	(4.8–9.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	8.1	(3.2–18.7)	4.4	(1.2–15.0)	—	—	—	—	4.8	(1.0–20.0)	—	—	—	—
Nevada	12.1	(6.3–21.9)	—	—	13.1	(8.3–20.2)	13.3	(8.7–19.8)	11.8	(3.7–31.6)	—	—	12.7	(6.9–22.5)	—	—	11.7	(3.7–31.4)
New Hampshire	6.0	(3.5–10.2)	13.5	(10.4–17.2)	10.3	(8.0–13.2)	10.9	(8.4–14.2)	5.6	(2.8–11.0)	13.1	(6.6–24.2)	10.6	(7.9–14.1)	10.7	(6.5–17.1)	8.6	(4.8–15.0)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	3.0	(1.2–7.4)	8.6	(4.7–15.2)	6.0	(3.5–10.1)	5.5	(2.9–10.1)	5.7	(1.9–16.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	12.3	(6.8–21.3)	10.3	(6.4–16.0)	12.2	(7.5–19.1)	4.3	(1.0–16.9)	—	—	12.3	(7.4–19.7)	5.7	(1.7–17.6)	—	—
Pennsylvania	13.2	(6.3–25.6)	12.2	(6.8–20.9)	12.5	(8.5–18.0)	13.5	(9.1–19.7)	6.7	(1.9–21.3)	—	—	16.3	(10.7–23.9)	4.6	(0.8–22.8)	0.0	—
Rhode Island	12.9	(7.7–20.7)	20.3	(12.4–31.4)	17.2	(12.0–23.9)	18.3	(12.6–25.8)	9.5	(3.2–24.9)	—	—	19.0	(10.5–31.8)	14.8	(6.1–31.7)	12.1	(5.3–25.3)
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	10.6	(4.4–23.3)	10.4	(3.6–26.2)	—	—	—	—	11.3	(4.7–24.8)	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	7.7	(3.6–15.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	10.6	(4.2–24.2)	9.6	(3.5–23.5)	—	—	—	—	9.3	(3.3–23.5)	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	9.6	(5.0–17.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	5.0	(3.5–7.0)	9.4	(7.8–11.4)	7.8	(6.7–9.2)	7.7	(6.4–9.3)	7.0	(4.3–11.3)	13.1	(6.7–24.1)	7.9	(6.6–9.6)	8.0	(5.3–12.0)	1.4	(0.4–5.4)
Virginia	4.8	(1.7–12.7)	16.8	(10.0–26.8)	11.1	(7.3–16.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	13.8	(7.6–23.6)	10.1	(6.1–16.3)	8.7	(5.4–13.8)	—	—	—	—	9.7	(5.9–15.4)	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*6.1*		*13.5*		*10.6*		*11.2*		*6.9*		—		*12.4*		*8.0*		*7.3*	
Range	*3.0–13.2*		*7.9–24.4*		*6.0–26.7*		*2.3–25.7*		*3.5–17.5*		—		*4.8–28.3*		*4.4–14.8*		*0.0–13.9*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	(9.7–36.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.9	(7.9–26.4)	—	—	—	—	10.5	(3.4–28.2)	—	—	—	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.8	(16.9–42.1)	—	—	—	—	30.9	(18.6–46.7)	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	12.5	(8.6–17.9)	14.4	(8.8–22.9)	7.7	(2.9–18.7)	—	—	12.8	(7.2–21.8)	10.1	(4.9–19.8)	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	—	—	—	—	20.4	(14.6–27.8)	19.8	(12.9–29.2)	26.1	(13.2–45.1)	—	—	17.5	(10.4–27.9)	—	—	—	—
Houston, TX	—	—	—	—	23.6	(16.2–33.2)	26.5	(17.6–37.9)	—	—	—	—	28.0	(17.3–41.9)	14.6	(6.3–30.2)	—	—
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	—	—	—	—	18.4	(12.0–27.2)	21.9	(13.9–32.7)	—	—	—	—	13.7	(8.2–22.2)	20.1	(8.8–39.5)	—	—
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	(4.2–21.4)	—	—	—	—	11.9	(5.2–25.0)	—	—	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	—	—	—	—	23.3	(17.1–31.0)	24.1	(16.7–33.4)	—	—	—	—	26.3	(17.8–37.1)	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	(9.6–44.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	10.5	(4.6–22.2)	10.3	(3.9–24.5)	—	—	—	—	12.0	(4.5–28.2)	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	13.6	(8.8–20.4)	13.9	(8.5–22.1)	—	—	—	—	11.7	(5.8–22.2)	—	—	7.0	(1.8–23.7)
Shelby County, TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	(12.5–43.8)	—	—	—	—	28.3	(12.6–52.1)	—	—	—	—
Median	—		—		*18.4*		*19.8*		—		—		*13.7*		—		—	
Range	—		—		*10.5–23.6*		*9.8–27.8*		—		—		*10.5–30.9*		—		—	

* Such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 74. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.6)**	**8.9**	**(7.3–11.0)**	**5.5**	**(4.4–6.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	11.9	(9.3–15.0)	**6.8**	**(5.3–8.7)**
Black§	1.8	(1.0–3.2)	5.0	(3.5–7.0)	**3.5**	**(2.5–5.1)**
Hispanic	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	5.6	(3.8–8.1)	**3.7**	**(2.8–5.0)**
Grade						
9	1.5	(0.9–2.6)	6.8	(4.8–9.4)	**4.1**	**(3.0–5.6)**
10	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	7.5	(5.6–9.9)	**4.6**	**(3.5–5.9)**
11	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	9.7	(7.5–12.5)	**5.7**	**(4.4–7.2)**
12	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	12.0	(9.2–15.5)	**7.2**	**(5.7–9.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	9.0	(7.1–11.3)	**5.5**	**(4.4–6.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	4.0	(2.9–5.5)	11.1	(6.6–18.1)	**5.9**	**(4.3–8.0)**
Not sure	3.8	(1.6–9.1)	8.0	(4.3–14.5)	**6.3**	**(3.8–10.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	14.6	(11.6–18.1)	**9.2**	**(7.4–11.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	6.1	(4.1–8.8)	14.5	(9.0–22.6)	**8.2**	**(6.1–10.9)**
No sexual contact	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	2.9	(1.8–4.4)	**1.6**	**(1.1–2.3)**

* Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (e.g., Red Man, Levi Garrett, Beech-Nut, Skoal and Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva and Stonewall, or Camel Orbs), not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 75. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	5.9	(3.5–9.8)	11.7	(8.0–16.8)	9.0	(6.1–12.9)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2.1	(1.3–3.6)	6.9	(4.6–10.2)	4.6	(3.2–6.6)	4.0	(2.4–6.4)	7.3	(3.8–13.8)	6.3	(1.4–23.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	6.1	(3.0–11.9)	17.9	(13.9–22.6)	12.7	(10.1–15.8)	10.3	(8.2–12.8)	18.9	(8.8–36.1)	21.3	(9.0–42.4)	16.7	(12.9–21.3)	13.2	(8.0–21.2)	2.6	(1.4–4.8)
California	0.9	(0.3–3.0)	3.9	(2.8–5.4)	2.8	(1.9–4.2)	2.6	(1.8–3.6)	3.4	(1.3–8.4)	4.1	(0.8–17.5)	3.0	(2.0–4.6)	7.4	(3.2–16.5)	0.6	(0.1–4.4)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	5.5	(4.1–7.2)	3.5	(2.7–4.4)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	2.8	(1.2–6.1)	10.1	(4.9–19.7)	5.0	(3.6–6.8)	8.2	(4.0–16.2)	0.7	(0.2–2.2)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	2.1	(1.1–3.9)	7.3	(5.4–9.7)	4.7	(3.4–6.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	3.0	(2.2–4.1)	7.6	(5.2–11.0)	5.6	(3.9–7.9)	4.4	(3.1–6.1)	10.6	(7.6–14.6)	7.8	(3.5–16.8)	7.0	(4.9–10.1)	16.9	(12.1–23.1)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)
Iowa	2.9	(1.7–4.9)	9.1	(5.8–14.2)	6.2	(4.2–9.3)	5.7	(3.4–9.4)	11.2	(5.3–22.0)	6.0	(1.1–27.0)	7.8	(4.5–13.3)	13.4	(4.2–35.3)	2.7	(1.2–6.2)
Kansas	1.3	(0.7–2.4)	9.1	(7.3–11.1)	5.3	(4.3–6.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	3.1	(1.8–5.3)	17.2	(14.0–20.9)	10.6	(8.9–12.6)	10.9	(9.0–13.1)	8.3	(4.5–14.6)	8.8	(3.7–19.6)	16.7	(13.6–20.4)	8.6	(4.8–15.0)	3.4	(2.2–5.3)
Louisiana	5.0	(2.9–8.6)	15.8	(11.6–21.1)	10.7	(8.1–14.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	1.8	(1.4–2.3)	7.7	(6.7–8.8)	5.0	(4.3–5.7)	4.6	(4.0–5.4)	4.9	(3.6–6.5)	10.1	(7.4–13.7)	6.8	(5.9–7.8)	10.8	(8.7–13.4)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)
Maryland	3.2	(2.9–3.5)	8.3	(7.8–8.9)	6.2	(5.8–6.6)	4.2	(3.9–4.5)	12.7	(11.3–14.1)	10.1	(8.5–12.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2.2	(1.6–3.1)	7.3	(5.7–9.3)	4.8	(3.9–5.8)	4.6	(3.8–5.7)	3.4	(1.7–6.7)	6.7	(2.7–15.5)	8.0	(6.3–10.2)	6.8	(3.5–12.8)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)
Michigan	1.9	(1.2–2.9)	10.4	(7.5–14.4)	6.3	(4.7–8.5)	5.7	(4.0–8.0)	9.0	(4.0–18.8)	11.4	(4.3–26.8)	9.3	(6.2–13.6)	15.8	(8.7–27.1)	1.6	(0.8–3.2)
Missouri	3.7	(2.4–5.8)	8.1	(5.9–10.9)	6.1	(4.5–8.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	5.3	(3.9–7.2)	13.8	(12.1–15.6)	9.8	(8.5–11.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1.6	(1.0–2.7)	8.3	(6.1–11.1)	5.3	(4.0–7.0)	5.0	(3.6–6.8)	7.3	(3.4–14.9)	5.4	(1.7–15.8)	9.0	(6.5–12.3)	7.8	(3.3–17.5)	1.8	(0.9–3.3)
Nevada	1.6	(0.8–3.3)	3.8	(2.3–6.1)	3.0	(1.9–4.5)	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	4.9	(2.2–10.5)	8.3	(2.5–24.4)	4.3	(2.5–7.2)	6.2	(3.0–12.2)	0.5	(0.1–1.8)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	4.4	(3.3–5.7)	11.8	(9.8–14.1)	8.2	(7.1–9.4)	6.6	(5.5–7.9)	14.3	(10.1–19.9)	20.3	(14.5–27.8)	10.9	(9.1–13.1)	26.9	(21.4–33.3)	2.1	(1.4–3.2)
New York	2.5	(1.8–3.6)	5.9	(4.4–7.8)	4.6	(3.6–6.0)	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	11.9	(8.4–16.5)	10.8	(7.9–14.7)	6.6	(4.6–9.5)	16.6	(10.9–24.5)	0.4	(0.2–0.7)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	12.8	(10.7–15.3)	8.0	(6.8–9.5)	8.3	(7.0–9.8)	6.6	(4.7–9.3)	6.6	(2.6–15.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2.7	(1.5–5.0)	15.2	(12.3–18.6)	9.2	(7.6–11.1)	9.0	(7.3–11.1)	12.9	(6.7–23.5)	7.9	(2.0–27.1)	14.3	(11.7–17.5)	15.7	(7.6–29.9)	2.5	(1.5–4.2)
Pennsylvania	2.0	(1.4–2.8)	9.7	(7.4–12.5)	6.0	(4.8–7.5)	6.1	(4.7–7.8)	5.8	(3.5–9.7)	3.9	(1.6–9.1)	9.2	(6.9–12.1)	9.5	(5.8–15.4)	1.9	(1.1–3.1)
Rhode Island	1.1	(0.4–2.9)	8.0	(5.2–12.3)	5.0	(3.4–7.4)	3.7	(2.2–6.1)	6.0	(2.1–16.3)	21.2	(10.8–37.5)	7.1	(4.1–12.2)	10.6	(5.6–19.2)	0.2	(0.0–1.5)
South Carolina	2.3	(1.1–4.8)	13.7	(10.8–17.2)	8.4	(6.4–10.8)	7.4	(5.3–10.4)	10.3	(6.6–15.6)	7.5	(4.3–12.8)	11.5	(7.9–16.5)	9.7	(5.4–16.5)	1.9	(0.9–4.2)
Tennessee	2.4	(1.7–3.5)	11.6	(8.9–15.0)	7.3	(5.8–9.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	2.4	(1.5–3.7)	7.9	(6.0–10.2)	5.4	(4.3–6.6)	5.2	(4.1–6.6)	5.0	(2.3–10.9)	3.8	(1.0–13.2)	8.1	(6.1–10.6)	7.4	(3.7–14.5)	1.2	(0.6–2.6)
Utah	1.0	(0.5–2.2)	4.5	(2.6–7.6)	3.0	(1.8–5.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	1.7	(1.4–2.0)	8.3	(7.8–8.9)	5.2	(4.9–5.5)	5.2	(4.9–5.5)	4.2	(3.4–5.2)	7.5	(5.9–9.5)	7.9	(7.4–8.5)	9.2	(7.7–11.0)	0.8	(0.7–1.0)
Virginia	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	7.0	(5.7–8.6)	4.2	(3.6–4.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	2.8	(1.9–3.9)	19.3	(15.4–23.8)	11.5	(9.2–14.3)	11.3	(8.9–14.3)	9.6	(4.5–19.4)	15.1	(6.4–31.5)	18.7	(15.2–22.8)	11.6	(6.4–20.0)	1.7	(0.9–3.1)
Wisconsin	1.8	(0.8–3.9)	9.8	(7.2–13.4)	5.9	(4.2–8.3)	5.4	(3.8–7.7)	7.1	(3.4–14.1)	8.4	(3.8–17.6)	8.6	(5.7–12.7)	12.8	(6.1–24.6)	2.0	(1.1–3.4)
Median	*2.3*		*8.3*		*5.9*		*5.2*		*7.3*		*8.1*		*8.1*		*10.6*		*1.6*	
Range	*0.9–6.1*		*3.8–19.3*		*2.8–12.7*		*2.1–11.3*		*2.8–18.9*		*3.8–21.3*		*3.0–18.7*		*6.2–26.9*		*0.2–3.4*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	3.7	(2.2–6.2)	7.5	(4.5–12.4)	5.8	(3.8–8.5)	2.8	(1.8–4.3)	12.5	(7.1–21.1)	6.0	(1.5–20.8)	3.7	(1.9–7.2)	17.4	(8.5–32.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Boston, MA	0.9	(0.4–2.0)	3.7	(2.3–5.7)	2.4	(1.6–3.5)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	3.8	(1.3–10.6)	2.1	(0.5–8.2)	2.6	(1.4–4.7)	6.2	(3.1–11.8)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Broward County, FL	1.1	(0.4–3.5)	6.4	(3.5–11.5)	3.9	(2.3–6.5)	3.1	(1.7–5.6)	8.8	(3.0–22.8)	2.8	(0.6–11.9)	3.6	(1.5–8.0)	12.0	(4.9–26.6)	0.5	(0.1–2.3)
Chicago, IL	2.6	(1.1–5.8)	5.7	(3.8–8.4)	4.5	(2.8–7.1)	2.3	(1.6–3.4)	10.6	(5.1–20.8)	10.0	(4.5–21.0)	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	15.8	(10.4–23.2)	0.4	(0.1–1.6)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	1.3	(0.6–2.7)	5.3	(3.8–7.3)	3.4	(2.6–4.3)	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	6.9	(3.7–12.4)	8.3	(3.8–17.1)	3.5	(2.3–5.3)	9.7	(5.5–16.6)	0.9	(0.3–2.5)
Detroit, MI	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	4.7	(2.6–8.3)	3.4	(2.3–5.2)	1.9	(1.1–3.4)	8.2	(4.8–13.8)	2.6	(0.4–14.2)	2.4	(1.4–4.2)	8.2	(4.9–13.5)	0.6	(0.2–1.8)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	3.2	(2.3–4.4)	7.5	(6.0–9.3)	5.9	(4.8–7.1)	2.3	(1.8–3.0)	13.0	(9.2–18.0)	16.0	(10.4–23.8)	4.9	(3.8–6.3)	10.4	(7.4–14.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	1.6	(1.0–2.4)	4.3	(3.2–5.6)	3.2	(2.5–4.0)	2.4	(1.8–3.1)	7.2	(4.6–11.1)	5.4	(2.6–11.1)	4.2	(3.2–5.6)	6.9	(3.7–12.6)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)
Houston, TX	2.9	(2.2–3.9)	4.5	(3.4–5.8)	3.9	(3.1–4.9)	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	8.2	(5.6–11.9)	9.2	(5.4–15.2)	4.4	(3.2–5.9)	12.9	(8.6–19.0)	0.7	(0.4–1.4)
Los Angeles, CA	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	1.6	(0.7–3.6)	1.9	(1.1–3.3)	1.6	(0.9–2.9)	5.7	(1.7–17.0)	1.7	(0.2–13.3)	2.1	(0.9–5.2)	10.8	(5.5–20.3)	0.6	(0.2–1.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.0	(1.3–3.0)	4.4	(3.0–6.5)	3.6	(2.6–4.9)	2.2	(1.6–2.9)	9.2	(5.5–14.9)	16.1	(8.7–27.7)	3.3	(2.1–5.3)	10.0	(5.2–18.3)	0.8	(0.4–1.8)
New York City, NY	2.4	(1.9–3.1)	4.9	(3.9–6.0)	4.0	(3.4–4.8)	2.3	(1.9–2.8)	9.9	(7.2–13.3)	7.9	(6.4–9.7)	4.3	(3.5–5.3)	14.7	(11.2–19.1)	0.5	(0.3–0.8)
Oakland, CA	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	4.0	(3.1–5.3)	3.8	(2.8–5.0)	5.3	(2.1–12.9)	2.8	(0.9–8.6)	4.5	(3.0–6.7)	10.8	(6.4–17.7)	1.0	(0.4–2.2)
Orange County, FL	1.2	(0.6–2.4)	4.2	(2.7–6.5)	2.9	(2.0–4.4)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	6.3	(2.6–14.2)	8.1	(2.9–20.3)	3.6	(2.1–6.1)	8.1	(3.8–16.4)	0.6	(0.2–2.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.5	(1.7–3.7)	5.5	(3.9–7.6)	4.3	(3.3–5.5)	2.1	(1.4–3.1)	13.8	(9.5–19.5)	16.4	(10.2–25.4)	4.1	(2.7–6.3)	16.3	(11.6–22.4)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)
Philadelphia, PA	0.9	(0.3–2.4)	3.7	(2.1–6.5)	2.3	(1.2–4.2)	1.2	(0.5–2.8)	7.3	(3.6–14.2)	5.0	(1.1–20.1)	1.5	(0.6–3.5)	11.5	(5.5–22.7)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	2.5	(1.7–3.8)	2.1	(1.6–2.8)	1.9	(1.3–2.7)	2.9	(1.4–5.9)	3.4	(1.6–7.3)	3.3	(2.2–4.8)	4.7	(1.8–11.6)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	2.4	(1.6–3.4)	5.7	(4.2–7.7)	4.7	(3.6–6.0)	2.4	(1.7–3.4)	10.7	(7.3–15.4)	15.9	(8.9–26.8)	3.2	(2.2–4.6)	11.3	(7.2–17.3)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)
Median	*2.0*		*4.7*		*3.7*		*2.3*		*8.2*		*7.0*		*3.5*		*10.8*		*0.5*	
Range	*0.9–3.7*		*1.6–7.5*		*1.9–5.9*		*1.2–3.8*		*2.9–13.8*		*1.7–16.4*		*1.5–4.9*		*4.7–17.4*		*0.0–1.0*	

* Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (e.g., Red Man, Levi Garrett, Beech-Nut, Skoal and Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva and Stonewall, or Camel Orbs), not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 76. Percentage of high school students who currently frequently used smokeless tobacco,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**0.4**	**(0.2–0.7)**	**3.7**	**(2.6–5.2)**	**2.1**	**(1.5–2.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	0.5	(0.2–1.0)	5.5	(3.7–8.0)	**2.9**	**(2.0–4.2)**
Black§	0.2	(0.0–0.5)	1.5	(0.8–2.8)	**0.9**	**(0.5–1.5)**
Hispanic	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)	**1.0**	**(0.6–1.6)**
Grade						
9	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	1.6	(0.9–3.0)	**0.9**	**(0.6–1.6)**
10	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	3.2	(2.1–4.7)	**1.7**	**(1.1–2.5)**
11	0.0	—	4.0	(2.6–6.1)	**2.0**	**(1.3–3.1)**
12	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	6.1	(3.8–9.7)	**3.4**	**(2.2–5.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	0.3	(0.1–0.5)	3.7	(2.5–5.3)	**2.1**	**(1.5–3.0)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	2.7	(1.2–6.0)	**1.0**	**(0.5–2.0)**
Not sure	1.8	(0.4–8.6)	5.4	(2.2–13.0)	**4.1**	**(1.9–8.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	0.4	(0.1–1.0)	6.5	(4.6–9.1)	**3.8**	**(2.7–5.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	1.8	(0.7–4.5)	9.0	(4.1–18.7)	**3.6**	**(2.0–6.4)**
No sexual contact	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	0.6	(0.2–1.7)	**0.3**	**(0.1–0.8)**

* Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (e.g., Red Man, Levi Garrett, Beech-Nut, Skoal and Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva and Stonewall, or Camel Orbs), not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 77. Percentage of high school students who currently frequently used smokeless tobacco,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	2.4	(1.0–5.9)	4.1	(2.1–7.9)	3.3	(1.7–6.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	0.3	(0.1–1.4)	1.6	(0.5–4.3)	0.9	(0.4–2.2)	1.0	(0.4–2.5)	0.6	(0.1–5.4)	0.3	(0.0–2.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	7.4	(4.7–11.4)	4.6	(3.4–6.3)	3.5	(2.2–5.5)	7.8	(2.8–20.0)	8.5	(1.9–30.5)	7.3	(4.6–11.5)	4.7	(1.3–15.2)	1.7	(0.7–4.4)
California	0.0	—	0.6	(0.2–1.9)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	0.4	(0.1–1.1)	1.2	(0.1–8.9)	4.1	(0.8–17.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.7)	1.4	(0.2–10.2)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	2.8	(1.8–4.5)	1.6	(1.1–2.5)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	2.0	(0.7–5.4)	6.9	(2.3–18.9)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	6.7	(2.8–15.2)	0.2	(0.1–0.9)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	2.0	(1.1–3.8)	1.3	(0.7–2.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	2.6	(1.0–7.1)	1.6	(0.6–4.1)	1.5	(0.5–4.3)	0.9	(0.2–4.7)	1.1	(0.3–4.6)	2.3	(0.8–6.2)	0.9	(0.3–3.0)	0.4	(0.1–2.0)
Iowa	0.8	(0.2–2.5)	2.0	(0.6–6.4)	1.4	(0.6–3.7)	1.2	(0.4–3.2)	1.8	(0.2–15.3)	3.2	(0.3–29.2)	2.1	(0.6–7.9)	2.8	(0.3–20.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.9)
Kansas	0.2	(0.0–0.6)	2.8	(1.5–5.2)	1.5	(0.9–2.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	8.1	(5.7–11.3)	4.5	(3.2–6.2)	5.0	(3.5–7.0)	2.3	(1.4–3.5)	0.7	(0.2–2.7)	8.1	(5.5–11.6)	2.6	(0.8–8.6)	1.7	(1.0–2.7)
Louisiana	0.9	(0.3–2.3)	5.0	(3.0–8.3)	3.0	(1.9–4.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	0.4	(0.2–0.7)	2.6	(1.9–3.3)	1.6	(1.2–2.0)	1.4	(1.0–1.8)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	5.3	(3.7–7.5)	2.2	(1.6–3.1)	3.8	(2.6–5.7)	0.2	(0.1–0.4)
Maryland	0.5	(0.4–0.6)	1.7	(1.5–1.9)	1.1	(1.0–1.3)	0.8	(0.7–0.9)	1.6	(1.3–2.0)	2.9	(2.2–3.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.1	(0.0–0.3)	1.5	(0.8–2.9)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	0.7	(0.3–1.3)	0.7	(0.2–2.3)	3.2	(0.9–10.3)	1.5	(0.8–3.0)	0.9	(0.3–2.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Michigan	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	3.4	(1.9–6.2)	2.2	(1.2–3.8)	1.8	(0.9–3.4)	3.4	(1.1–10.2)	6.8	(2.1–19.6)	2.9	(1.8–4.5)	7.8	(3.0–18.8)	0.6	(0.1–2.6)
Missouri	1.0	(0.5–2.1)	3.5	(2.1–5.6)	2.4	(1.6–3.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	0.8	(0.5–1.4)	5.5	(4.6–6.7)	3.2	(2.7–4.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	0.2	(0.0–0.7)	2.5	(1.5–4.2)	1.5	(0.9–2.4)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	0.0	—	0.0	—	3.1	(1.8–5.3)	1.6	(0.4–6.8)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Nevada	0.2	(0.0–1.7)	1.0	(0.4–2.3)	0.8	(0.4–1.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	0.8	(0.1–6.1)	2.5	(0.3–18.7)	1.1	(0.5–2.5)	2.2	(0.5–9.0)	0.0	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	2.9	(1.9–4.3)	1.9	(1.5–2.5)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	2.3	(1.2–4.1)	7.1	(4.9–10.3)	2.7	(1.8–4.1)	7.1	(4.8–10.3)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)
New York	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.1)	0.8	(0.4–1.8)	2.4	(1.2–4.7)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	0.0	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	4.0	(2.9–5.7)	2.2	(1.6–3.0)	2.4	(1.7–3.4)	0.5	(0.1–2.2)	2.9	(0.6–12.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	5.9	(4.3–8.0)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	1.3	(0.3–5.4)	0.0	—	5.5	(4.0–7.5)	3.8	(1.4–9.8)	0.7	(0.3–1.9)
Pennsylvania	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	3.1	(2.0–4.7)	2.0	(1.3–3.0)	2.1	(1.4–3.3)	1.0	(0.2–4.6)	1.1	(0.3–3.8)	3.0	(1.8–5.0)	4.1	(1.7–9.6)	0.6	(0.2–1.7)
Rhode Island	0.3	(0.1–1.3)	2.2	(0.8–5.8)	1.4	(0.6–3.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.3)	0.7	(0.1–4.4)	12.2	(5.0–27.0)	2.0	(0.7–5.5)	4.4	(1.6–11.6)	0.0	—
South Carolina	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	4.3	(2.6–7.0)	2.5	(1.5–4.1)	2.2	(1.2–4.2)	2.2	(0.6–8.2)	3.9	(0.4–27.4)	3.7	(1.9–7.1)	3.2	(0.8–11.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.2)
Tennessee	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	6.0	(4.3–8.4)	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	0.2	(0.0–1.2)	2.6	(1.4–4.6)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	1.5	(0.8–2.8)	0.0	—	0.0	—	2.2	(1.2–4.1)	2.2	(0.5–9.1)	0.2	(0.0–1.3)
Utah	0.6	(0.2–1.7)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	0.4	(0.3–0.6)	2.9	(2.6–3.1)	1.8	(1.6–1.9)	1.6	(1.4–1.8)	1.4	(1.0–2.1)	4.7	(3.5–6.4)	2.4	(2.1–2.7)	4.9	(3.8–6.2)	0.1	(0.0–0.2)
Virginia	0.3	(0.1–0.7)	2.8	(1.7–4.5)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	0.5	(0.1–1.7)	11.0	(7.9–15.2)	5.8	(4.1–8.3)	6.0	(4.1–8.7)	3.0	(0.9–9.2)	7.4	(2.0–23.8)	10.3	(7.6–13.9)	4.3	(1.5–11.7)	0.8	(0.2–3.1)
Wisconsin	0.1	(0.0–0.6)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	1.0	(0.6–1.6)	0.9	(0.5–1.4)	0.3	(0.0–2.7)	3.5	(0.7–15.4)	1.3	(0.8–2.3)	0.6	(0.1–4.5)	0.4	(0.1–1.5)
Median	*0.4*		*2.8*		*1.6*		*1.5*		*1.1*		*3.2*		*2.3*		*3.2*		*0.2*	
Range	*0.0–2.4*		*0.6–11.0*		*0.6–5.8*		*0.4–6.0*		*0.0–7.8*		*0.0–12.2*		*0.2–10.3*		*0.6–7.8*		*0.0–1.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	0.0	—	1.1	(0.2–5.5)	0.6	(0.1–2.6)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.3	(0.0–2.5)	3.5	(0.5–21.9)	0.0	—
Boston, MA	0.0	—	0.7	(0.2–2.2)	0.4	(0.2–1.2)	0.3	(0.1–1.3)	0.9	(0.1–6.0)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)	0.5	(0.1–2.6)	0.6	(0.1–4.2)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Broward County, FL	0.0	—	1.7	(0.6–4.4)	0.8	(0.3–2.3)	0.6	(0.1–2.5)	0.0	—	1.4	(0.2–10.2)	1.2	(0.3–4.8)	1.5	(0.3–6.0)	0.0	—
Chicago, IL	0.2	(0.0–0.7)	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	0.9	(0.2–4.2)	2.2	(0.6–8.5)	0.5	(0.2–1.5)	2.2	(1.1–4.3)	0.0	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	0.0	—	1.1	(0.5–2.5)	0.6	(0.2–1.2)	0.2	(0.1–0.8)	1.6	(0.5–5.4)	3.1	(0.8–11.7)	0.7	(0.3–1.9)	1.9	(0.5–7.6)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Detroit, MI	0.0	—	0.3	(0.1–1.3)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)	0.5	(0.1–3.5)	0.0	—	0.2	(0.0–1.8)	0.6	(0.1–3.7)	0.0	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	2.0	(1.4–2.9)	1.4	(1.0–1.8)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	2.0	(1.0–4.1)	2.8	(1.1–7.2)	1.3	(0.8–2.2)	2.5	(1.4–4.5)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	0.0	—	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	0.5	(0.3–0.8)	0.3	(0.2–0.7)	1.4	(0.6–3.4)	0.5	(0.1–3.2)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	1.8	(0.6–4.8)	0.0	—
Houston, TX	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	0.5	(0.3–1.0)	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	0.0	—	2.4	(0.6–9.7)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	2.4	(0.8–7.1)	0.2	(0.0–0.5)
Los Angeles, CA	0.3	(0.0–2.5)	0.7	(0.3–1.8)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	2.9	(0.5–15.4)	0.0	—	0.5	(0.1–2.4)	5.2	(1.4–17.7)	0.0	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	0.7	(0.4–1.1)	0.4	(0.2–0.7)	0.7	(0.2–2.7)	6.3	(2.0–18.1)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	3.1	(1.1–8.4)	0.0	—
New York City, NY	0.3	(0.2–0.5)	1.0	(0.6–1.9)	0.8	(0.5–1.1)	0.3	(0.2–0.5)	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	1.8	(1.1–2.8)	0.8	(0.5–1.4)	4.1	(2.3–7.1)	0.0	—
Oakland, CA	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	0.5	(0.2–0.9)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	1.4	(0.4–4.5)	0.0	—	0.7	(0.3–1.8)	1.4	(0.3–5.7)	0.1	(0.0–1.1)
Orange County, FL	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	1.3	(0.6–2.7)	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	1.7	(0.4–6.9)	1.8	(0.3–11.1)	0.7	(0.2–2.3)	4.8	(2.0–11.2)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	0.2	(0.1–0.8)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	0.3	(0.1–0.7)	2.2	(0.9–5.5)	3.2	(1.2–8.7)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	3.5	(1.3–9.3)	0.0	—
Philadelphia, PA	0.2	(0.0–1.6)	0.6	(0.2–1.8)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)	1.6	(0.3–7.0)	5.0	(1.1–20.1)	0.0	—	3.3	(1.0–10.3)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	0.7	(0.2–2.2)	0.4	(0.2–1.2)	0.5	(0.1–1.4)	0.5	(0.1–2.0)	0.0	—	0.5	(0.1–2.9)	1.5	(0.2–10.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	0.2	(0.0–1.0)	0.9	(0.4–2.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	0.2	(0.0–1.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)	1.6	(0.4–5.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Median	*0.2*		*0.9*		*0.6*		*0.3*		*1.2*		*1.6*		*0.5*		*2.3*		*0.0*	
Range	*0.0–0.6*		*0.3–2.0*		*0.3–1.4*		*0.1–0.9*		*0.0–2.9*		*0.0–6.3*		*0.0–1.3*		*0.6–5.2*		*0.0–0.2*	

* Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (e.g., Red Man, Levi Garrett, Beech-Nut, Skoal and Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva and Stonewall, or Camel Orbs), not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or days during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 78. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco daily,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**0.3**	**(0.2–0.6)**	**2.8**	**(1.9–4.1)**	**1.6**	**(1.1–2.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	4.2	(2.7–6.5)	**2.2**	**(1.5–3.4)**
Black§	0.2	(0.0–0.5)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	**0.6**	**(0.3–1.1)**
Hispanic	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	1.2	(0.6–2.3)	**0.8**	**(0.5–1.3)**
Grade						
9	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	1.0	(0.5–1.8)	**0.6**	**(0.3–1.0)**
10	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	2.8	(1.9–4.2)	**1.5**	**(1.0–2.3)**
11	0.0	—	3.0	(1.8–4.8)	**1.5**	**(0.9–2.4)**
12	0.6	(0.2–2.0)	4.7	(2.6–8.3)	**2.6**	**(1.5–4.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	2.8	(1.8–4.3)	**1.6**	**(1.1–2.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	2.3	(0.9–5.8)	**0.7**	**(0.3–1.6)**
Not sure	1.8	(0.4–8.6)	3.8	(1.1–11.8)	**3.5**	**(1.4–8.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	5.0	(3.3–7.4)	**2.9**	**(1.9–4.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	1.5	(0.5–4.2)	7.0	(3.0–15.6)	**2.8**	**(1.4–5.6)**
No sexual contact	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	**0.3**	**(0.1–0.7)**

* Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (e.g., Red Man, Levi Garrett, Beech-Nut, Skoal and Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva and Stonewall, or Camel Orbs), not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 79. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco daily,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	1.8	(0.6–5.0)	3.6	(1.7–7.4)	2.8	(1.4–5.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	1.6	(0.5–4.3)	0.8	(0.3–2.2)	0.8	(0.3–2.5)	0.6	(0.1–5.4)	0.3	(0.0–2.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	0.8	(0.2–3.0)	5.7	(3.5–9.2)	3.4	(2.3–5.1)	2.8	(1.8–4.4)	3.8	(1.0–13.0)	8.5	(1.9–30.5)	5.3	(3.0–8.9)	4.2	(1.0–15.1)	1.1	(0.3–3.9)
California	0.0	—	0.6	(0.2–1.9)	0.4	(0.1–1.0)	0.4	(0.1–1.1)	0.0	—	1.9	(0.2–15.6)	0.2	(0.0–1.7)	1.4	(0.2–10.2)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	2.7	(1.6–4.4)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	1.8	(0.6–5.4)	6.9	(2.3–18.9)	1.8	(1.0–3.4)	6.0	(2.3–15.0)	0.2	(0.1–0.9)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	1.1	(0.7–2.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	2.3	(0.8–6.3)	1.4	(0.5–3.7)	1.5	(0.5–4.3)	0.8	(0.1–5.0)	1.1	(0.3–4.6)	2.1	(0.7–6.2)	0.8	(0.2–3.2)	0.4	(0.1–2.0)
Iowa	0.7	(0.2–2.6)	1.0	(0.2–4.6)	0.9	(0.3–2.6)	0.7	(0.2–2.0)	1.8	(0.2–15.3)	3.2	(0.3–29.2)	1.2	(0.2–5.7)	2.8	(0.3–20.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.9)
Kansas	0.2	(0.0–0.6)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	6.4	(4.6–8.9)	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	3.8	(2.7–5.4)	1.3	(0.3–4.4)	0.7	(0.2–2.7)	6.3	(4.2–9.3)	2.6	(0.8–8.6)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)
Louisiana	0.7	(0.2–2.1)	4.1	(2.2–7.7)	2.4	(1.3–4.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	0.4	(0.2–0.7)	1.9	(1.4–2.5)	1.2	(0.9–1.5)	1.0	(0.8–1.4)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	4.5	(3.0–6.6)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	3.3	(2.1–5.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
Maryland	0.3	(0.3–0.4)	1.3	(1.2–1.5)	0.9	(0.8–1.0)	0.6	(0.5–0.7)	1.3	(1.0–1.7)	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.1	(0.0–0.3)	1.2	(0.5–2.6)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	0.5	(0.1–1.9)	3.2	(0.9–10.3)	1.2	(0.5–2.7)	0.9	(0.3–2.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Michigan	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	3.2	(1.8–5.7)	2.0	(1.2–3.5)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	3.4	(1.1–10.2)	6.8	(2.1–19.6)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	7.8	(3.0–18.8)	0.4	(0.1–2.1)
Missouri	0.5	(0.1–2.3)	2.7	(1.5–4.7)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	0.5	(0.2–1.0)	4.3	(3.6–5.3)	2.5	(2.0–3.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	0.1	(0.0–0.8)	1.8	(1.0–3.4)	1.1	(0.6–1.9)	1.2	(0.6–2.1)	0.0	—	0.0	—	2.4	(1.3–4.5)	1.0	(0.1–7.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Nevada	0.2	(0.0–1.7)	0.5	(0.1–1.7)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	0.8	(0.1–6.1)	2.5	(0.3–18.7)	0.4	(0.1–1.8)	2.2	(0.5–9.0)	0.0	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	2.3	(1.4–3.8)	1.6	(1.2–2.2)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	1.5	(0.7–3.3)	5.2	(3.4–7.7)	2.3	(1.4–3.9)	5.1	(3.2–8.0)	0.4	(0.1–1.0)
New York	0.1	(0.0–0.3)	1.1	(0.7–1.6)	0.6	(0.4–0.9)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	0.9	(0.6–1.5)	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	2.2	(1.4–3.6)	0.0	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	0.2	(0.0–0.5)	3.4	(2.3–5.1)	1.8	(1.2–2.7)	2.0	(1.3–3.0)	0.5	(0.1–2.2)	2.9	(0.6–12.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	0.3	(0.1–1.1)	5.3	(3.7–7.4)	2.9	(2.1–4.1)	3.3	(2.3–4.7)	1.3	(0.3–5.4)	0.0	—	4.7	(3.2–6.8)	3.8	(1.4–9.8)	0.7	(0.3–1.9)
Pennsylvania	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	2.2	(1.5–3.3)	1.5	(1.0–2.2)	1.6	(1.1–2.5)	1.0	(0.2–4.6)	0.7	(0.1–3.4)	2.3	(1.4–3.7)	3.9	(1.6–9.5)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)
Rhode Island	0.2	(0.0–1.1)	1.6	(0.6–4.7)	1.0	(0.4–2.7)	0.7	(0.3–1.7)	0.1	(0.0–1.1)	9.6	(3.1–26.4)	1.6	(0.6–4.4)	3.0	(1.0–8.7)	0.0	—
South Carolina	0.1	(0.0–1.2)	3.6	(2.1–5.8)	2.0	(1.2–3.2)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	2.2	(0.6–8.2)	2.2	(0.3–16.6)	3.3	(1.7–6.3)	2.5	(0.7–8.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.2)
Tennessee	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	5.2	(3.4–7.8)	2.9	(2.0–4.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	0.2	(0.0–1.2)	2.0	(1.1–3.8)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	1.2	(0.6–2.3)	0.0	—	0.0	—	1.7	(0.9–3.4)	2.2	(0.5–9.1)	0.2	(0.0–1.3)
Utah	0.2	(0.1–1.0)	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	0.5	(0.3–1.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	0.3	(0.2–0.5)	2.5	(2.3–2.7)	1.5	(1.4–1.6)	1.4	(1.2–1.5)	1.2	(0.8–1.9)	4.2	(3.1–5.8)	2.0	(1.7–2.3)	4.4	(3.4–5.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.1)
Virginia	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	2.5	(1.5–4.1)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	0.5	(0.1–1.7)	9.6	(6.5–14.0)	5.1	(3.4–7.6)	5.1	(3.3–8.0)	3.0	(0.9–9.2)	7.4	(2.0–23.8)	8.9	(6.1–12.8)	4.3	(1.5–11.7)	0.8	(0.2–3.1)
Wisconsin	0.1	(0.0–0.6)	1.4	(0.8–2.3)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	0.6	(0.3–1.1)	0.3	(0.0–2.7)	3.5	(0.7–15.4)	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	0.6	(0.1–4.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.3)
Median	*0.3*		*2.3*		*1.4*		*1.3*		*0.9*		*2.7*		*2.0*		*2.8*		*0.2*	
Range	*0.0–1.8*		*0.5–9.6*		*0.4–5.1*		*0.3–5.1*		*0.0–3.8*		*0.0–9.6*		*0.2–8.9*		*0.6–7.8*		*0.0–1.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	0.0	—	0.6	(0.1–2.7)	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.3	(0.0–2.5)	1.6	(0.2–10.8)	0.0	—
Boston, MA	0.0	—	0.5	(0.2–1.5)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.2	(0.1–0.8)	0.9	(0.1–6.0)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)	0.6	(0.1–4.2)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Broward County, FL	0.0	—	1.1	(0.3–3.8)	0.6	(0.2–2.0)	0.6	(0.1–2.5)	0.0	—	0.0	—	1.2	(0.3–4.8)	0.7	(0.1–5.4)	0.0	—
Chicago, IL	0.2	(0.0–0.7)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	0.4	(0.0–2.8)	2.2	(0.6–8.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)	1.3	(0.3–5.4)	0.0	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	0.0	—	0.6	(0.2–1.9)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)	0.9	(0.2–4.2)	1.7	(0.2–10.9)	0.5	(0.2–1.5)	1.0	(0.1–7.2)	0.0	—
Detroit, MI	0.0	—	0.1	(0.0–1.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	0.0	—	0.5	(0.1–3.5)	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.6	(0.1–3.7)	0.0	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	0.4	(0.2–0.7)	1.7	(1.2–2.6)	1.2	(0.8–1.6)	0.8	(0.5–1.3)	2.0	(1.0–4.1)	2.6	(0.9–7.0)	1.1	(0.6–1.8)	2.4	(1.3–4.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	0.0	—	0.7	(0.3–1.3)	0.4	(0.2–0.7)	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	1.4	(0.6–3.4)	0.5	(0.1–3.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	1.8	(0.6–4.8)	0.0	—
Houston, TX	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.0)	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	0.0	—	2.4	(0.6–9.7)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	2.4	(0.8–7.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Los Angeles, CA	0.3	(0.0–2.5)	0.7	(0.3–1.8)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	2.9	(0.5–15.4)	0.0	—	0.5	(0.1–2.4)	5.2	(1.4–17.7)	0.0	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	0.5	(0.3–1.0)	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.3)	6.3	(2.0–18.1)	0.4	(0.1–0.9)	3.1	(1.1–8.4)	0.0	—
New York City, NY	0.2	(0.1–0.4)	0.9	(0.5–1.5)	0.6	(0.3–0.9)	0.2	(0.1–0.4)	1.4	(0.7–2.9)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	3.0	(1.6–5.4)	0.0	—
Oakland, CA	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	0.3	(0.2–0.8)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)	0.0	—	0.4	(0.1–1.5)	1.4	(0.3–5.7)	0.1	(0.0–1.1)
Orange County, FL	0.5	(0.1–1.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.2)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	0.7	(0.1–5.4)	0.0	—	0.7	(0.2–2.3)	2.7	(0.8–8.6)	0.0	—
Palm Beach County, FL	0.2	(0.1–0.8)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.0)	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	1.7	(0.6–4.7)	3.2	(1.2–8.7)	0.4	(0.1–1.2)	3.5	(1.3–9.3)	0.0	—
Philadelphia, PA	0.2	(0.0–1.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)	1.6	(0.3–7.0)	0.6	(0.1–4.5)	0.0	—	1.5	(0.2–9.0)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	0.0	—	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)	0.0	—	0.4	(0.1–1.7)	1.5	(0.2–10.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	0.8	(0.3–2.3)	0.4	(0.2–1.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	0.2	(0.0–1.6)	0.0	—	0.1	(0.0–0.7)	0.6	(0.1–2.5)	0.0	—
Median	*0.2*		*0.6*		*0.4*		*0.2*		*0.6*		*0.4*		*0.4*		*1.6*		*0.0*	
Range	*0.0–0.5*		*0.1–1.7*		*0.1–1.2*		*0.0–0.8*		*0.0–2.9*		*0.0–6.3*		*0.0–1.2*		*0.6–5.2*		*0.0–0.2*	

* Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (e.g., Red Man, Levi Garrett, Beech-Nut, Skoal and Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva and Stonewall, or Camel Orbs), not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 80. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**5.4**	**(4.6–6.4)**	**10.5**	**(9.4–11.7)**	**8.0**	**(7.2–8.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	5.5	(4.3–7.0)	12.7	(11.2–14.4)	**9.0**	**(7.8–10.3)**
Black§	5.9	(4.3–8.1)	8.7	(6.6–11.3)	**7.4**	**(6.0–9.1)**
Hispanic	5.0	(3.6–6.9)	7.6	(6.2–9.3)	**6.3**	**(5.3–7.5)**
Grade						
9	3.9	(2.6–5.8)	6.1	(4.7–7.9)	**5.0**	**(3.9–6.3)**
10	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	7.4	(6.1–9.0)	**5.5**	**(4.6–6.4)**
11	7.0	(5.5–9.0)	11.3	(9.1–13.9)	**9.2**	**(7.7–10.9)**
12	7.4	(6.0–9.0)	18.0	(15.5–20.8)	**12.5**	**(11.1–14.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	4.5	(3.7–5.5)	10.4	(9.2–11.8)	**7.7**	**(6.9–8.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	10.1	(7.9–12.9)	11.9	(7.8–17.8)	**10.8**	**(8.5–13.6)**
Not sure	7.7	(4.7–12.6)	13.0	(8.6–19.2)	**10.9**	**(7.6–15.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	7.6	(6.0–9.7)	17.7	(15.4–20.2)	**13.2**	**(11.6–14.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	18.3	(15.2–21.9)	20.1	(14.3–27.5)	**18.7**	**(15.7–22.2)**
No sexual contact	1.2	(0.8–1.8)	2.6	(2.0–3.5)	**1.9**	**(1.5–2.4)**

* Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 81. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	5.2	(3.7–7.3)	7.9	(5.4–11.3)	6.6	(4.8–9.0)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	3.6	(2.4–5.5)	7.1	(4.8–10.3)	5.5	(3.8–8.1)	4.7	(3.1–7.0)	10.9	(6.3–18.2)	4.3	(1.2–14.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	11.8	(8.0–17.0)	15.7	(12.0–20.3)	14.1	(10.8–18.0)	11.4	(8.6–14.9)	27.7	(16.9–41.8)	19.8	(7.5–42.7)	18.8	(13.4–25.7)	24.1	(14.4–37.7)	1.7	(0.9–3.2)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5.0	(3.7–6.7)	9.6	(7.4–12.3)	7.3	(5.9–9.1)	6.9	(5.4–8.8)	10.5	(6.5–16.8)	13.8	(7.1–25.2)	10.6	(8.4–13.3)	15.4	(8.9–25.2)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	3.7	(2.5–5.5)	8.7	(6.6–11.4)	6.3	(4.9–8.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	5.5	(4.3–7.1)	10.2	(7.5–13.6)	8.1	(6.3–10.2)	7.1	(5.5–9.3)	13.9	(10.0–18.8)	7.8	(3.6–16.0)	11.1	(8.5–14.5)	21.4	(16.2–27.7)	2.3	(1.4–3.8)
Iowa	5.4	(3.2–9.0)	8.5	(5.9–12.0)	7.3	(5.3–9.8)	6.1	(4.0–9.0)	14.1	(6.0–29.7)	10.5	(3.4–28.2)	8.8	(5.1–14.9)	23.3	(9.2–47.7)	1.9	(1.3–2.7)
Kansas	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	10.9	(8.8–13.5)	7.6	(6.2–9.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	7.6	(5.8–10.0)	13.4	(10.1–17.5)	11.0	(8.9–13.5)	9.5	(7.6–11.9)	20.9	(13.4–31.1)	12.4	(5.5–25.8)	15.8	(12.7–19.6)	28.1	(21.6–35.6)	3.0	(1.7–5.5)
Louisiana	8.9	(6.3–12.3)	12.6	(9.2–17.0)	11.0	(8.5–14.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	4.7	(3.9–5.5)	10.3	(8.9–11.7)	7.7	(6.9–8.5)	7.2	(6.3–8.2)	8.3	(6.7–10.2)	13.5	(10.7–16.8)	11.4	(9.9–13.2)	16.9	(14.5–19.7)	1.3	(1.0–1.7)
Maryland	6.3	(5.8–6.9)	10.9	(10.4–11.6)	9.0	(8.5–9.5)	6.7	(6.3–7.1)	17.3	(15.6–19.1)	12.1	(10.4–14.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2.6	(1.7–4.0)	10.5	(8.2–13.4)	6.7	(5.2–8.4)	6.6	(5.2–8.3)	5.2	(2.7–9.8)	8.6	(4.0–17.5)	11.3	(8.8–14.4)	10.5	(5.9–18.0)	1.5	(0.7–2.9)
Michigan	7.3	(4.9–10.7)	10.6	(6.5–16.8)	9.2	(6.2–13.2)	7.9	(4.9–12.4)	15.6	(8.8–26.3)	15.4	(8.8–25.5)	13.1	(7.7–21.4)	20.8	(13.1–31.4)	2.1	(1.0–4.6)
Missouri	6.8	(4.9–9.3)	11.4	(8.7–14.9)	9.2	(7.2–11.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	9.2	(7.9–10.7)	16.1	(14.0–18.4)	12.9	(11.7–14.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	4.3	(2.5–7.4)	8.3	(5.6–12.1)	6.7	(4.8–9.3)	5.8	(3.8–8.6)	16.3	(9.6–26.2)	6.4	(1.8–20.3)	10.6	(7.7–14.5)	12.2	(5.9–23.6)	2.5	(1.0–6.1)
Nevada	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	8.7	(6.7–11.3)	6.2	(5.0–7.7)	5.4	(4.1–7.0)	6.8	(3.6–12.6)	16.6	(6.8–35.4)	10.2	(8.0–12.9)	14.7	(9.4–22.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.5)
New Hampshire	5.6	(4.8–6.4)	13.0	(11.8–14.3)	9.5	(8.7–10.4)	9.1	(8.3–10.0)	10.3	(8.3–12.6)	14.3	(10.9–18.6)	15.0	(13.8–16.3)	22.5	(18.6–26.9)	2.0	(1.6–2.5)
New Mexico	7.5	(5.6–10.1)	12.8	(10.9–14.9)	10.2	(8.5–12.2)	8.5	(7.3–9.8)	18.0	(12.7–25.1)	19.9	(13.9–27.8)	16.0	(13.7–18.5)	28.3	(23.6–33.6)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)
New York	5.3	(3.7–7.7)	9.0	(6.9–11.6)	7.7	(5.9–9.8)	6.0	(4.3–8.2)	14.1	(9.8–19.8)	11.5	(8.1–16.0)	12.6	(9.3–16.9)	18.2	(11.4–27.9)	0.9	(0.5–1.9)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	5.5	(4.0–7.5)	10.7	(8.3–13.7)	8.2	(6.6–10.3)	7.8	(6.1–9.9)	13.7	(8.8–20.7)	4.1	(1.2–12.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	5.6	(4.0–7.8)	10.8	(7.7–14.9)	8.2	(6.5–10.4)	7.6	(5.8–9.9)	15.2	(9.7–22.9)	7.0	(2.6–17.5)	13.1	(9.8–17.4)	18.6	(12.3–27.0)	1.3	(0.7–2.5)
Pennsylvania	4.0	(3.1–5.3)	10.9	(8.9–13.3)	7.6	(6.4–9.0)	7.7	(6.4–9.2)	7.2	(4.4–11.3)	5.0	(2.1–11.3)	12.4	(10.2–15.1)	13.9	(9.1–20.6)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)
Rhode Island	2.8	(1.3–5.6)	10.0	(7.5–13.0)	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	6.0	(4.6–7.9)	6.4	(3.3–12.2)	18.8	(10.7–30.9)	9.0	(6.0–13.3)	16.8	(9.7–27.5)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)
South Carolina	8.3	(6.1–11.2)	12.6	(10.2–15.4)	10.8	(9.0–12.8)	9.2	(7.1–11.7)	19.8	(15.5–25.0)	10.3	(5.6–18.2)	14.7	(11.5–18.5)	30.5	(22.2–40.3)	1.9	(0.9–3.7)
Tennessee	7.4	(5.2–10.5)	11.2	(9.2–13.7)	9.6	(8.1–11.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	4.5	(2.9–6.8)	9.2	(7.0–12.0)	7.0	(5.6–8.8)	6.5	(5.1–8.2)	9.3	(5.3–15.8)	4.9	(1.7–13.7)	10.7	(8.3–13.7)	15.5	(9.0–25.4)	1.0	(0.5–1.8)
Utah	1.6	(0.9–2.6)	4.2	(2.7–6.6)	3.2	(2.1–4.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	5.7	(5.3–6.2)	12.6	(12.0–13.3)	9.4	(9.0–9.8)	9.1	(8.7–9.6)	11.1	(9.7–12.5)	10.7	(8.8–12.9)	14.5	(13.8–15.2)	20.1	(18.0–22.4)	1.2	(1.0–1.5)
Virginia	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	8.8	(7.2–10.9)	6.4	(5.5–7.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	6.5	(4.7–9.0)	15.5	(12.1–19.6)	11.4	(9.0–14.3)	10.1	(7.9–12.9)	21.0	(13.7–30.8)	13.5	(4.8–32.5)	15.0	(12.2–18.5)	26.9	(15.9–41.7)	2.4	(1.3–4.4)
Wisconsin	4.4	(2.9–6.7)	10.6	(8.4–13.4)	7.6	(6.2–9.4)	7.0	(5.4–8.9)	11.0	(8.0–15.0)	8.7	(4.5–16.1)	11.8	(8.9–15.4)	23.5	(16.7–32.0)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)
Median	*5.4*		*10.6*		*7.7*		*7.2*		*13.8*		*11.1*		*12.4*		*20.1*		*1.7*	
Range	*1.6–11.8*		*4.2–16.1*		*3.2–14.1*		*4.7–11.4*		*5.2–27.7*		*4.1–19.9*		*8.8–18.8*		*10.5–30.5*		*0.5–3.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	7.6	(5.0–11.3)	11.4	(7.8–16.3)	9.5	(7.3–12.4)	6.2	(3.9–9.6)	17.6	(11.9–25.2)	7.5	(2.3–22.1)	9.4	(5.7–15.1)	27.6	(18.3–39.3)	1.3	(0.4–4.3)
Boston, MA	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	5.0	(3.3–7.5)	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	3.1	(2.1–4.7)	5.6	(2.5–12.2)	3.4	(0.9–12.7)	5.2	(3.3–8.1)	8.9	(4.8–16.0)	0.4	(0.1–1.7)
Broward County, FL	2.6	(1.3–5.2)	6.6	(3.8–11.1)	4.8	(3.2–7.3)	3.3	(2.1–5.2)	10.8	(5.1–21.5)	7.3	(3.1–16.1)	4.4	(2.3–8.3)	14.1	(6.8–27.1)	1.3	(0.3–5.2)
Chicago, IL	5.8	(3.6–9.2)	8.2	(5.4–12.2)	7.2	(4.9–10.6)	5.2	(3.6–7.5)	12.5	(6.8–21.8)	12.2	(5.7–24.2)	7.2	(4.4–11.6)	19.1	(12.0–29.1)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	5.8	(4.1–8.3)	9.2	(7.0–12.0)	7.5	(6.0–9.3)	5.5	(4.1–7.2)	16.1	(11.1–22.6)	10.7	(5.4–20.2)	9.9	(7.9–12.3)	21.7	(14.8–30.8)	1.7	(0.9–3.1)
Detroit, MI	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	7.9	(5.4–11.3)	5.6	(4.2–7.3)	3.6	(2.5–5.1)	10.5	(6.6–16.2)	13.7	(5.9–29.0)	4.8	(3.3–6.9)	14.9	(9.9–21.8)	1.1	(0.5–2.3)
District of Columbia	7.5	(6.7–8.5)	11.9	(10.8–13.1)	10.5	(9.8–11.3)	8.6	(7.8–9.4)	17.4	(15.1–20.0)	15.4	(11.8–19.9)	9.9	(8.8–11.2)	18.9	(16.3–21.7)	1.9	(1.4–2.5)
Duval County, FL	6.3	(5.2–7.7)	8.9	(7.4–10.7)	8.1	(7.1–9.3)	4.0	(3.4–4.8)	19.3	(15.8–23.4)	12.7	(8.2–19.3)	7.8	(6.4–9.4)	17.0	(13.5–21.1)	0.9	(0.5–1.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	4.2	(3.2–5.4)	8.3	(6.9–10.0)	6.5	(5.5–7.7)	5.3	(4.4–6.3)	13.4	(9.9–18.1)	9.3	(5.2–16.2)	9.7	(7.9–11.9)	16.6	(11.6–23.2)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)
Houston, TX	6.0	(5.0–7.3)	7.8	(6.3–9.7)	7.0	(6.0–8.2)	5.2	(4.2–6.4)	14.2	(10.9–18.3)	14.4	(8.7–23.0)	9.4	(7.6–11.7)	22.3	(17.0–28.6)	1.7	(1.2–2.5)
Los Angeles, CA	1.5	(0.8–2.7)	3.7	(2.5–5.4)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	2.2	(1.6–3.0)	9.6	(3.9–22.0)	1.7	(0.2–13.2)	4.2	(3.0–5.9)	11.6	(4.6–26.3)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	3.2	(2.4–4.3)	6.7	(5.3–8.5)	5.3	(4.3–6.6)	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	11.5	(8.1–16.0)	20.7	(13.4–30.4)	5.8	(4.5–7.6)	12.8	(7.9–20.0)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)
New York City, NY	3.5	(2.7–4.6)	7.1	(5.9–8.4)	5.8	(4.9–6.8)	4.2	(3.4–5.1)	11.7	(8.7–15.5)	9.1	(7.6–10.9)	7.2	(5.6–9.2)	19.9	(15.5–25.3)	1.0	(0.7–1.5)
Oakland, CA	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	8.6	(6.4–11.4)	6.9	(5.5–8.7)	6.5	(5.2–8.2)	9.9	(5.4–17.4)	3.7	(1.3–10.1)	11.1	(8.6–14.1)	17.0	(11.4–24.6)	1.2	(0.6–2.4)
Orange County, FL	3.0	(1.8–4.9)	8.9	(6.7–11.7)	6.3	(4.7–8.4)	4.6	(3.4–6.2)	11.8	(6.8–19.7)	10.9	(5.0–22.1)	9.7	(7.1–13.2)	12.1	(6.7–21.0)	1.1	(0.4–2.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	3.5	(2.5–4.9)	6.7	(5.1–8.8)	5.4	(4.4–6.6)	3.7	(2.8–4.9)	12.9	(9.0–18.3)	11.8	(7.0–19.2)	6.6	(5.1–8.5)	15.3	(10.1–22.4)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)
Philadelphia, PA	3.1	(1.7–5.7)	6.2	(3.3–11.3)	4.7	(2.6–8.2)	3.2	(1.6–6.3)	9.7	(5.4–17.0)	15.0	(4.9–37.8)	4.5	(2.5–8.0)	16.0	(8.5–28.1)	0.6	(0.2–1.8)
San Diego, CA	2.9	(2.2–3.9)	4.9	(3.6–6.7)	3.9	(3.2–4.8)	4.0	(3.1–5.0)	4.1	(2.0–8.2)	4.1	(1.4–11.3)	6.0	(4.4–8.1)	9.3	(5.1–16.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	7.8	(6.0–10.0)	10.2	(8.3–12.5)	9.3	(7.9–11.0)	6.8	(5.5–8.4)	17.2	(12.4–23.3)	24.5	(15.2–37.0)	11.0	(8.7–13.7)	21.4	(15.5–28.7)	1.4	(0.6–3.0)
Median	*3.5*		*7.9*		*6.3*		*4.2*		*11.8*		*10.9*		*7.2*		*16.6*		*1.1*	
Range	*1.5–7.8*		*3.7–11.9*		*2.7–10.5*		*2.2–8.6*		*4.1–19.3*		*1.7–24.5*		*4.2–11.1*		*8.9–27.6*		*0.3–1.9*	

* Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 82. Percentage of high school students who currently frequently smoked cigars,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**0.7**	**(0.5–1.1)**	**1.7**	**(1.3–2.1)**	**1.3**	**(1.0–1.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	1.7	(1.1–2.4)	**1.2**	**(0.9–1.6)**
Black§	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	**1.8**	**(1.2–2.7)**
Hispanic	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	1.5	(0.9–2.4)	**1.1**	**(0.7–1.6)**
Grade						
9	0.3	(0.1–0.7)	1.0	(0.5–1.9)	**0.6**	**(0.4–1.1)**
10	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	1.2	(0.7–2.3)	**0.7**	**(0.4–1.2)**
11	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	**1.4**	**(0.9–2.0)**
12	1.5	(0.9–2.8)	2.8	(1.9–4.2)	**2.2**	**(1.6–3.0)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	0.6	(0.4–0.9)	1.4	(1.1–1.9)	**1.1**	**(0.8–1.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	1.1	(0.6–1.9)	2.7	(1.2–6.2)	**1.5**	**(1.0–2.5)**
Not sure	1.9	(0.4–8.4)	5.8	(2.5–13.0)	**4.3**	**(2.0–9.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	0.9	(0.5–1.8)	2.7	(2.0–3.6)	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	2.7	(1.4–5.2)	8.1	(3.8–16.5)	**4.1**	**(2.4–6.8)**
No sexual contact	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)	**0.2**	**(0.1–0.3)**

* Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 83. Percentage of high school students who currently frequently smoked cigars,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	0.6	(0.2–2.3)	0.8	(0.3–2.1)	0.7	(0.3–1.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	1.2	(0.3–5.3)	0.3	(0.0–2.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	2.7	(0.7–9.8)	3.0	(1.5–5.9)	2.9	(1.6–5.1)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	8.1	(2.9–20.4)	5.3	(1.1–21.7)	2.9	(1.4–6.0)	7.5	(2.9–17.9)	0.0	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	2.5	(1.5–4.0)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	1.5	(1.0–2.4)	2.3	(0.9–5.7)	5.3	(1.4–17.5)	2.4	(1.4–3.9)	6.2	(2.4–15.3)	0.0	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	1.0	(0.5–2.2)	0.8	(0.4–1.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1.3	(0.7–2.3)	2.1	(1.0–4.2)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	3.2	(1.4–7.3)	0.9	(0.2–4.9)	2.5	(1.3–4.6)	4.9	(2.1–11.0)	0.3	(0.1–1.9)
Iowa	0.8	(0.2–2.7)	0.9	(0.3–2.7)	1.1	(0.7–1.8)	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	0.2	(0.0–1.9)	3.3	(0.3–25.6)	1.4	(0.5–3.7)	0.6	(0.1–5.4)	0.0	—
Kansas	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	1.4	(0.6–3.4)	0.8	(0.4–1.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	0.8	(0.4–1.8)	0.9	(0.5–1.8)	1.0	(0.6–1.6)	0.7	(0.4–1.4)	3.4	(1.4–7.7)	0.3	(0.0–2.0)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	2.4	(0.9–6.2)	0.0	—
Louisiana	1.5	(0.4–5.2)	3.7	(2.5–5.6)	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	0.6	(0.3–0.9)	1.6	(1.2–2.0)	1.1	(0.9–1.3)	0.8	(0.7–1.0)	1.4	(0.8–2.2)	4.6	(3.0–6.9)	1.4	(1.1–1.9)	3.8	(2.4–6.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
Maryland	0.9	(0.7–1.0)	1.6	(1.4–1.8)	1.3	(1.2–1.5)	0.8	(0.7–1.0)	2.3	(1.8–2.8)	3.8	(2.9–4.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	1.1	(0.6–1.9)	0.6	(0.4–1.1)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)	4.1	(1.4–11.2)	1.3	(0.7–2.3)	1.2	(0.4–3.6)	0.0	—
Michigan	1.9	(0.9–4.2)	1.5	(0.7–3.3)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	2.8	(0.8–9.3)	7.1	(4.1–12.2)	2.5	(1.1–5.4)	5.9	(2.3–14.4)	0.3	(0.0–2.3)
Missouri	0.5	(0.1–2.2)	1.1	(0.4–3.3)	0.8	(0.3–2.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	1.5	(0.9–2.2)	1.1	(0.8–1.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	0.6	(0.1–2.7)	0.9	(0.3–2.5)	0.8	(0.3–1.8)	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	0.5	(0.1–3.2)	1.7	(0.2–11.2)	1.9	(0.8–4.8)	0.7	(0.1–5.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Nevada	0.6	(0.2–1.8)	1.1	(0.4–3.1)	1.0	(0.5–2.2)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	1.0	(0.2–5.1)	2.5	(0.3–18.7)	1.6	(0.7–3.7)	2.4	(0.6–8.8)	0.0	—
New Hampshire	0.7	(0.5–0.9)	2.0	(1.6–2.5)	1.4	(1.2–1.8)	1.0	(0.8–1.3)	1.9	(1.2–3.1)	6.9	(4.8–9.8)	1.6	(1.2–2.0)	8.2	(6.0–11.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
New Mexico	1.4	(0.7–2.7)	1.8	(1.3–2.6)	1.7	(1.2–2.3)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	4.4	(2.5–7.5)	5.5	(3.4–8.8)	2.4	(1.6–3.5)	6.3	(3.9–10.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
New York	0.6	(0.4–0.9)	1.3	(0.8–2.3)	1.0	(0.7–1.4)	0.7	(0.4–1.3)	1.2	(0.6–2.7)	3.3	(1.7–6.3)	1.4	(0.6–2.9)	3.8	(1.9–7.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	0.2	(0.1–0.9)	1.3	(0.7–2.7)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	0.7	(0.3–1.3)	0.7	(0.2–2.9)	2.0	(0.3–13.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	0.4	(0.1–1.8)	1.1	(0.5–2.3)	0.7	(0.4–1.5)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	3.0	(1.0–8.4)	0.0	—	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	3.9	(1.2–11.4)	0.0	—
Pennsylvania	0.4	(0.2–1.1)	1.0	(0.6–1.9)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)	0.4	(0.1–1.5)	1.1	(0.3–3.8)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	1.5	(0.7–3.3)	0.0	—
Rhode Island	0.9	(0.3–2.8)	1.4	(0.5–3.6)	1.2	(0.7–2.3)	1.0	(0.5–2.2)	0.4	(0.0–3.1)	7.6	(1.8–26.5)	2.1	(1.0–4.4)	2.1	(0.6–6.7)	0.0	—
South Carolina	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	2.8	(1.6–4.8)	2.0	(1.4–2.9)	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	4.8	(1.6–13.9)	4.0	(0.4–27.8)	1.1	(0.4–2.9)	8.4	(3.1–20.9)	0.2	(0.0–1.6)
Tennessee	1.3	(0.9–2.1)	2.6	(1.5–4.5)	2.1	(1.5–2.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	1.7	(0.9–3.2)	1.2	(0.7–1.9)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	0.6	(0.1–2.7)	0.0	—	2.1	(1.2–3.7)	2.1	(0.5–7.7)	0.0	—
Utah	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	0.5	(0.3–1.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	0.6	(0.5–0.8)	1.9	(1.7–2.2)	1.4	(1.2–1.5)	1.1	(0.9–1.2)	2.0	(1.5–2.7)	4.8	(3.5–6.4)	1.6	(1.3–1.8)	5.6	(4.4–7.0)	0.1	(0.1–0.2)
Virginia	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	1.2	(0.8–1.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	0.9	(0.6–1.5)	4.5	(3.0–6.8)	2.9	(2.0–4.2)	2.6	(1.6–4.1)	4.6	(1.6–12.6)	0.9	(0.1–6.9)	4.2	(2.7–6.6)	5.0	(1.8–12.9)	0.0	—
Wisconsin	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	0.6	(0.2–1.5)	0.5	(0.3–0.8)	0.3	(0.1–0.7)	1.5	(0.3–6.5)	2.3	(0.5–10.2)	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	3.2	(0.9–10.7)	0.1	(0.0–1.0)
Median	*0.6*		*1.4*		*1.1*		*0.9*		*1.7*		*3.3*		*1.6*		*3.8*		*0.0*	
Range	*0.1–2.7*		*0.5–4.5*		*0.4–2.9*		*0.2–2.6*		*0.2–8.1*		*0.0–7.6*		*0.6–4.2*		*0.6–8.4*		*0.0–0.3*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	0.3	(0.0–1.3)	2.8	(1.3–5.9)	1.5	(0.7–3.1)	1.2	(0.5–2.9)	2.3	(0.6–8.7)	0.0	—	1.8	(0.7–4.4)	4.1	(1.4–11.6)	0.0	—
Boston, MA	0.3	(0.1–1.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	1.7	(0.4–6.8)	2.1	(0.4–11.6)	0.9	(0.4–2.2)	1.7	(0.4–7.1)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Broward County, FL	0.0	—	1.0	(0.2–3.8)	0.5	(0.1–2.0)	0.3	(0.0–2.5)	0.0	—	0.8	(0.1–6.4)	0.7	(0.1–4.7)	0.0	—	0.0	—
Chicago, IL	0.2	(0.0–1.0)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	0.8	(0.4–1.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	1.5	(0.4–5.0)	0.0	—	0.7	(0.2–2.0)	0.7	(0.1–6.0)	0.2	(0.0–1.6)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	0.9	(0.3–2.3)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)	3.2	(1.2–8.1)	1.7	(0.2–11.2)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	6.3	(3.0–12.8)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Detroit, MI	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	1.2	(0.5–3.0)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	1.7	(0.5–5.0)	0.3	(0.0–2.6)	0.9	(0.3–2.3)	2.2	(0.5–8.4)	0.2	(0.0–1.7)
District of Columbia	0.6	(0.4–1.0)	1.5	(1.1–2.1)	1.1	(0.9–1.4)	1.0	(0.7–1.3)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	2.6	(1.4–4.9)	1.6	(1.1–2.2)	2.0	(1.2–3.2)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
Duval County, FL	1.0	(0.6–1.6)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	1.5	(1.1–2.1)	0.8	(0.5–1.3)	2.2	(1.1–4.1)	4.1	(1.8–8.8)	1.2	(0.6–2.1)	3.6	(2.1–6.0)	0.2	(0.0–0.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	1.7	(1.1–2.5)	1.1	(0.7–1.9)	1.0	(0.6–1.5)	1.5	(0.4–5.8)	2.2	(0.7–7.2)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	4.0	(1.6–9.5)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Houston, TX	1.1	(0.7–1.8)	1.6	(1.0–2.5)	1.4	(1.0–2.0)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	3.2	(1.8–5.7)	3.2	(1.0–10.1)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	6.7	(3.8–11.5)	0.3	(0.1–0.7)
Los Angeles, CA	0.3	(0.0–2.5)	1.0	(0.4–2.4)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	3.0	(0.5–15.5)	0.0	—	1.1	(0.4–3.1)	4.0	(0.8–18.4)	0.0	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.3	(0.1–0.7)	1.0	(0.5–1.9)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	0.5	(0.2–0.9)	0.7	(0.2–2.4)	5.1	(1.6–15.5)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	2.6	(0.9–7.0)	0.0	—
New York City, NY	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	1.5	(1.1–2.0)	1.1	(0.8–1.4)	0.8	(0.6–1.2)	2.1	(1.2–3.7)	1.7	(1.0–2.7)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	3.8	(2.3–6.2)	0.2	(0.1–0.4)
Oakland, CA	0.7	(0.4–1.5)	1.3	(0.7–2.2)	1.0	(0.7–1.5)	0.9	(0.6–1.5)	1.9	(0.7–5.2)	0.0	—	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	3.4	(1.4–8.2)	0.0	—
Orange County, FL	0.7	(0.3–1.7)	2.4	(1.3–4.3)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	3.1	(1.1–8.3)	0.0	—	1.6	(0.8–3.3)	6.0	(2.4–14.4)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	0.8	(0.4–1.3)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	2.4	(1.0–6.0)	3.2	(1.1–8.8)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	4.4	(1.8–10.6)	0.0	—
Philadelphia, PA	1.0	(0.4–2.4)	0.8	(0.2–3.2)	0.9	(0.3–2.4)	0.7	(0.2–2.0)	1.0	(0.1–7.4)	5.6	(1.2–21.7)	1.2	(0.4–3.9)	3.4	(1.0–11.3)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	0.0	—	1.5	(0.8–2.9)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	0.9	(0.4–1.7)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)	0.0	—	1.2	(0.5–2.8)	1.7	(0.3–9.3)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	0.9	(0.4–2.0)	1.5	(0.7–2.9)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	0.5	(0.2–1.7)	2.5	(0.6–9.1)	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	1.2	(0.5–3.0)	0.0	—
Median	*0.4*		*1.5*		*1.0*		*0.8*		*1.7*		*1.7*		*1.2*		*3.4*		*0.1*	
Range	*0.0–1.1*		*0.8–2.8*		*0.5–1.6*		*0.3–1.2*		*0.0–3.2*		*0.0–5.6*		*0.7–2.0*		*0.0–6.7*		*0.0–0.3*	

* Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 84. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars daily,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**0.6**	**(0.4–1.0)**	**1.2**	**(0.9–1.6)**	**1.0**	**(0.8–1.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	0.6	(0.3–1.1)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	**0.9**	**(0.6–1.3)**
Black§	1.3	(0.7–2.6)	1.4	(0.7–2.5)	**1.4**	**(0.9–2.3)**
Hispanic	0.5	(0.2–1.0)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)	**0.7**	**(0.5–1.1)**
Grade						
9	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	**0.4**	**(0.2–0.7)**
10	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	1.2	(0.6–2.2)	**0.7**	**(0.4–1.2)**
11	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	**0.8**	**(0.5–1.3)**
12	1.4	(0.8–2.6)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	**1.7**	**(1.2–2.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	0.5	(0.3–0.8)	1.0	(0.7–1.4)	**0.8**	**(0.6–1.0)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	2.0	(0.6–5.9)	**1.1**	**(0.6–2.0)**
Not sure	1.9	(0.4–8.4)	4.7	(1.7–12.6)	**3.9**	**(1.7–8.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	1.8	(1.3–2.5)	**1.4**	**(1.0–1.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	2.0	(0.9–4.5)	7.7	(3.4–16.3)	**3.4**	**(1.9–6.0)**
No sexual contact	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)	**0.1**	**(0.1–0.2)**

* Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 85. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars daily,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	0.5	(0.1–2.4)	0.6	(0.2–2.0)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)	0.5	(0.1–4.4)	0.3	(0.0–2.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	1.1	(0.3–4.3)	2.6	(1.2–5.6)	1.9	(1.0–3.3)	1.2	(0.5–2.8)	4.7	(1.1–17.4)	5.3	(1.1–21.7)	2.5	(1.1–5.8)	5.0	(1.1–20.4)	0.0	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	0.7	(0.3–1.9)	2.0	(1.1–3.5)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	2.2	(0.8–5.7)	4.9	(1.2–17.7)	1.8	(1.0–3.3)	6.1	(2.3–15.2)	0.0	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	0.3	(0.1–1.1)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	0.9	(0.6–1.5)	0.8	(0.5–1.3)	0.6	(0.4–1.1)	2.2	(0.7–6.5)	0.9	(0.2–5.0)	0.9	(0.5–1.5)	3.7	(1.3–9.9)	0.0	—
Iowa	0.2	(0.0–1.4)	0.7	(0.1–2.9)	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	0.4	(0.1–1.6)	0.0	—	3.3	(0.3–25.6)	0.8	(0.2–3.0)	0.0	—	0.0	—
Kansas	0.2	(0.0–0.6)	1.1	(0.4–3.4)	0.7	(0.2–1.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	0.4	(0.1–1.2)	0.7	(0.3–1.3)	0.5	(0.3–1.0)	0.5	(0.3–1.0)	1.1	(0.3–3.7)	0.3	(0.0–2.0)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	1.0	(0.2–5.8)	0.0	—
Louisiana	1.2	(0.3–4.2)	2.5	(1.3–5.0)	1.9	(1.0–3.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	0.4	(0.2–0.7)	1.1	(0.9–1.5)	0.8	(0.6–1.0)	0.6	(0.4–0.8)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	4.0	(2.7–5.8)	1.1	(0.9–1.4)	2.8	(1.6–4.7)	0.0	—
Maryland	0.6	(0.5–0.8)	1.2	(1.1–1.4)	1.0	(0.9–1.1)	0.6	(0.5–0.7)	1.7	(1.4–2.2)	3.1	(2.3–4.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	1.1	(0.6–1.9)	0.6	(0.3–1.0)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)	4.1	(1.4–11.2)	1.2	(0.6–2.2)	1.2	(0.4–3.6)	0.0	—
Michigan	0.7	(0.3–1.8)	1.2	(0.5–3.2)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	1.3	(0.3–5.9)	2.5	(0.6–9.8)	1.4	(0.4–4.6)	5.3	(1.8–14.6)	0.0	—
Missouri	0.0	—	0.8	(0.2–2.9)	0.4	(0.1–1.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	1.3	(0.8–2.0)	0.8	(0.6–1.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	0.8	(0.3–2.4)	0.4	(0.1–1.2)	0.5	(0.1–1.5)	0.5	(0.1–3.2)	0.0	—	1.0	(0.3–3.4)	0.7	(0.1–5.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Nevada	0.3	(0.1–1.5)	0.4	(0.1–1.6)	0.5	(0.2–1.4)	0.4	(0.1–1.0)	0.7	(0.1–5.8)	2.5	(0.3–18.7)	0.8	(0.3–2.2)	1.0	(0.1–7.7)	0.0	—
New Hampshire	0.5	(0.4–0.8)	1.5	(1.2–1.9)	1.1	(0.9–1.4)	0.7	(0.6–1.0)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	6.0	(4.0–8.7)	1.1	(0.8–1.5)	7.2	(5.2–10.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.2)
New Mexico	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	1.2	(0.8–1.9)	0.8	(0.5–1.4)	3.3	(1.9–5.8)	4.3	(2.4–7.6)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	5.9	(3.6–9.6)	0.0	—
New York	0.5	(0.3–0.8)	0.7	(0.4–1.4)	0.6	(0.4–0.9)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	1.0	(0.4–2.5)	2.4	(1.0–5.5)	0.8	(0.3–1.9)	3.5	(1.6–7.3)	0.0	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	0.2	(0.0–0.8)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	0.5	(0.3–1.2)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)	2.0	(0.3–13.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	0.4	(0.1–1.8)	1.0	(0.4–2.1)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	3.0	(1.0–8.4)	0.0	—	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	3.9	(1.2–11.4)	0.0	—
Pennsylvania	0.3	(0.1–1.1)	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.0)	0.6	(0.4–1.1)	0.0	—	0.7	(0.1–3.4)	0.9	(0.5–1.9)	0.5	(0.2–1.7)	0.0	—
Rhode Island	0.9	(0.3–2.8)	1.0	(0.3–3.5)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	0.8	(0.4–1.8)	0.4	(0.0–3.1)	7.6	(1.8–26.5)	2.0	(0.9–4.4)	2.1	(0.6–6.7)	0.0	—
South Carolina	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	2.6	(1.4–4.7)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	0.9	(0.5–1.8)	3.6	(0.8–14.2)	4.0	(0.4–27.8)	1.1	(0.4–2.9)	5.5	(1.4–18.9)	0.2	(0.0–1.6)
Tennessee	0.9	(0.5–1.5)	1.9	(1.0–3.6)	1.5	(1.0–2.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	0.5	(0.1–1.8)	1.5	(0.8–3.0)	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	0.2	(0.0–1.8)	0.0	—	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	1.4	(0.3–7.3)	0.0	—
Utah	0.1	(0.0–0.8)	0.4	(0.1–1.1)	0.3	(0.1–0.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	0.4	(0.3–0.6)	1.6	(1.4–1.8)	1.1	(1.0–1.2)	0.8	(0.7–1.0)	1.5	(1.0–2.1)	4.4	(3.2–5.9)	1.1	(0.9–1.4)	4.6	(3.6–6.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.2)
Virginia	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	1.3	(0.7–2.3)	0.9	(0.6–1.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	3.8	(2.5–5.6)	2.4	(1.6–3.4)	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	4.0	(1.2–12.2)	0.9	(0.1–6.9)	3.5	(2.2–5.4)	4.4	(1.4–12.8)	0.0	—
Wisconsin	0.2	(0.1–0.7)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	0.3	(0.0–2.7)	2.3	(0.5–10.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	1.2	(0.3–5.2)	0.0	—
Median	*0.4*		*1.1*		*0.8*		*0.6*		*1.1*		*2.5*		*1.1*		*3.5*		*0.0*	
Range	*0.0–1.2*		*0.3–3.8*		*0.3–2.4*		*0.2–2.1*		*0.0–4.7*		*0.0–7.6*		*0.5–3.5*		*0.0–7.2*		*0.0–0.2*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	0.0	—	2.0	(0.8–5.0)	1.0	(0.4–2.6)	0.6	(0.2–2.1)	2.3	(0.6–8.7)	0.0	—	0.7	(0.2–2.7)	4.1	(1.4–11.6)	0.0	—
Boston, MA	0.3	(0.1–1.4)	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	0.5	(0.2–1.0)	0.2	(0.0–0.6)	1.7	(0.4–6.8)	2.1	(0.4–11.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.3)	1.7	(0.4–7.1)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Broward County, FL	0.0	—	0.5	(0.1–3.7)	0.3	(0.1–1.8)	0.3	(0.0–2.5)	0.0	—	0.8	(0.1–6.4)	0.7	(0.1–4.7)	0.0	—	0.0	—
Chicago, IL	0.1	(0.0–0.9)	0.7	(0.2–1.9)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.8	(0.2–3.7)	0.0	—	0.5	(0.1–1.9)	0.7	(0.1–6.0)	0.0	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	0.7	(0.3–1.7)	1.5	(0.8–2.6)	1.1	(0.6–1.8)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	2.4	(0.8–6.9)	1.7	(0.2–11.2)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	4.4	(1.8–10.6)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Detroit, MI	0.1	(0.0–0.8)	0.9	(0.4–2.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	0.5	(0.1–3.5)	0.0	—	0.7	(0.2–2.2)	1.4	(0.2–8.8)	0.2	(0.0–1.7)
District of Columbia	0.4	(0.3–0.6)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	0.7	(0.5–0.9)	0.6	(0.4–0.8)	0.8	(0.4–1.3)	2.2	(1.1–4.5)	1.0	(0.7–1.4)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
Duval County, FL	0.3	(0.2–0.7)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	1.0	(0.7–1.5)	0.6	(0.3–0.9)	1.0	(0.4–2.5)	2.8	(1.1–6.9)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	2.4	(1.3–4.5)	0.0	—
Ft. Worth, TX	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	0.7	(0.4–1.1)	0.6	(0.4–1.0)	0.5	(0.1–2.1)	1.2	(0.3–4.9)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	1.7	(0.7–4.0)	0.0	—
Houston, TX	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	0.8	(0.5–1.3)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)	1.3	(0.6–2.9)	3.2	(1.0–10.1)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	4.5	(2.2–8.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Los Angeles, CA	0.3	(0.0–2.5)	1.0	(0.4–2.4)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	3.0	(0.5–15.5)	0.0	—	1.1	(0.4–3.1)	4.0	(0.8–18.4)	0.0	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.2	(0.1–0.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	0.7	(0.2–2.4)	4.0	(1.0–15.6)	0.3	(0.1–0.7)	2.6	(0.9–7.0)	0.0	—
New York City, NY	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	1.0	(0.7–1.3)	0.7	(0.5–0.9)	0.5	(0.3–0.8)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	1.0	(0.6–1.5)	2.9	(1.7–4.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
Oakland, CA	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	1.9	(0.7–5.2)	0.0	—	1.5	(0.8–2.7)	3.4	(1.4–8.2)	0.0	—
Orange County, FL	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	2.2	(0.7–6.6)	0.0	—	0.6	(0.2–1.8)	4.1	(1.6–10.0)	0.0	—
Palm Beach County, FL	0.4	(0.1–1.0)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	0.6	(0.3–1.1)	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	1.8	(0.6–5.0)	3.2	(1.1–8.8)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	3.5	(1.2–9.7)	0.0	—
Philadelphia, PA	0.9	(0.3–2.4)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.6	(0.2–1.5)	0.4	(0.1–1.8)	1.0	(0.1–7.4)	1.0	(0.1–7.5)	0.9	(0.2–3.4)	1.6	(0.3–9.3)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	0.0	—	1.2	(0.6–2.4)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)	0.0	—	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	1.7	(0.3–9.3)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	1.0	(0.5–2.2)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	0.4	(0.1–1.7)	2.0	(0.4–9.3)	1.1	(0.5–2.6)	0.9	(0.3–2.7)	0.0	—
Median	*0.3*		*1.0*		*0.7*		*0.5*		*1.0*		*1.1*		*0.8*		*2.4*		*0.0*	
Range	*0.0–0.9*		*0.3–2.0*		*0.3–1.1*		*0.2–0.9*		*0.0–3.0*		*0.0–4.0*		*0.3–1.5*		*0.0–4.5*		*0.0–0.3*	

* Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 86. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**10.3**	**(8.6–12.1)**	**14.3**	**(13.0–15.8)**	**12.3**	**(11.0–13.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	11.8	(9.1–15.1)	17.5	(15.8–19.3)	**14.5**	**(12.5–16.8)**
Black§	8.0	(5.9–10.7)	10.7	(8.4–13.6)	**9.5**	**(7.9–11.3)**
Hispanic	9.0	(7.1–11.3)	10.6	(8.8–12.7)	**9.9**	**(8.5–11.4)**
Grade						
9	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	8.6	(6.8–10.9)	**7.6**	**(6.2–9.2)**
10	8.4	(6.5–10.6)	11.3	(9.7–13.1)	**9.8**	**(8.5–11.4)**
11	11.9	(9.2–15.2)	14.8	(12.1–17.9)	**13.4**	**(11.2–15.9)**
12	14.6	(11.9–17.7)	23.6	(20.7–26.6)	**18.9**	**(16.6–21.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	8.9	(7.5–10.4)	14.0	(12.5–15.6)	**11.6**	**(10.4–12.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	19.0	(15.4–23.2)	21.3	(15.2–29.1)	**19.8**	**(16.5–23.5)**
Not sure	12.0	(7.4–18.9)	15.9	(11.4–21.8)	**14.7**	**(10.9–19.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	15.7	(13.4–18.3)	23.3	(20.3–26.5)	**19.9**	**(17.5–22.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	30.9	(25.0–37.5)	31.0	(23.7–39.4)	**30.9**	**(25.7–36.7)**
No sexual contact	2.4	(1.7–3.4)	3.7	(2.9–4.7)	**3.0**	**(2.5–3.6)**

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 87. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	12.2	(8.7–16.8)	14.3	(11.5–17.6)	13.4	(11.0–16.2)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	7.2	(5.3–9.8)	11.3	(8.0–15.6)	9.5	(6.9–12.8)	7.7	(5.7–10.5)	21.5	(14.4–30.8)	8.5	(3.2–20.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	17.1	(12.3–23.2)	21.5	(17.7–25.7)	19.7	(16.0–24.0)	16.3	(12.3–21.2)	37.5	(28.8–47.1)	26.4	(12.0–48.5)	26.4	(20.0–33.9)	36.5	(19.4–57.9)	3.1	(1.8–5.2)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	8.7	(6.9–10.9)	12.1	(9.7–15.0)	10.4	(8.8–12.2)	9.6	(7.8–11.9)	14.8	(10.2–20.9)	16.0	(8.7–27.7)	14.4	(11.9–17.3)	22.1	(15.1–31.1)	3.0	(1.6–5.5)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	9.4	(7.3–12.0)	12.5	(9.8–16.0)	11.0	(8.8–13.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	9.7	(7.8–12.0)	13.4	(10.4–17.2)	11.7	(9.5–14.4)	10.1	(8.0–12.7)	20.7	(14.9–28.0)	10.6	(5.6–19.0)	16.4	(13.1–20.3)	30.2	(22.5–39.1)	3.1	(2.1–4.7)
Iowa	12.3	(8.0–18.4)	12.5	(9.8–15.7)	12.7	(10.3–15.5)	9.8	(7.7–12.3)	37.5	(24.5–52.7)	24.2	(10.4–46.6)	17.3	(11.9–24.4)	45.3	(30.2–61.4)	3.0	(1.8–4.8)
Kansas	7.0	(5.4–9.1)	14.0	(11.5–16.9)	10.6	(9.0–12.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	16.4	(12.8–20.8)	19.0	(14.8–24.1)	18.2	(14.8–22.1)	16.3	(12.9–20.4)	32.2	(22.6–43.5)	17.3	(8.9–31.1)	28.4	(23.0–34.4)	41.9	(33.9–50.4)	5.3	(3.4–8.2)
Louisiana	16.2	(12.5–20.8)	17.8	(12.6–24.6)	17.5	(13.6–22.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	9.2	(7.8–10.7)	15.1	(13.6–16.7)	12.4	(11.2–13.6)	11.3	(10.0–12.6)	17.6	(15.1–20.3)	18.5	(14.6–23.1)	18.0	(16.1–20.0)	29.4	(25.8–33.4)	2.4	(2.0–2.8)
Maryland	9.9	(9.3–10.6)	14.9	(14.2–15.7)	12.9	(12.3–13.5)	9.6	(9.1–10.1)	25.2	(23.3–27.3)	15.8	(13.8–17.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	5.5	(4.1–7.3)	13.8	(11.1–17.1)	9.7	(8.1–11.7)	9.4	(7.7–11.3)	10.3	(7.0–15.0)	12.8	(6.8–22.8)	15.2	(12.1–18.9)	19.9	(13.7–28.1)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)
Michigan	13.2	(9.8–17.6)	15.0	(9.1–23.6)	14.3	(9.8–20.4)	11.8	(7.5–18.0)	31.8	(20.1–46.2)	22.1	(12.7–35.7)	20.7	(13.5–30.4)	37.5	(26.5–50.0)	3.4	(1.6–7.1)
Missouri	10.4	(8.3–12.9)	15.9	(12.0–20.8)	13.2	(10.8–16.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	15.0	(13.3–16.9)	20.4	(18.1–22.9)	17.9	(16.4–19.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	8.4	(5.9–11.8)	11.2	(7.9–15.6)	10.2	(7.8–13.2)	8.8	(6.3–12.0)	24.0	(15.9–34.5)	12.9	(5.9–25.9)	16.3	(12.3–21.3)	32.5	(19.6–48.7)	3.3	(1.6–6.7)
Nevada	8.7	(6.2–12.2)	11.4	(9.1–14.1)	10.2	(8.3–12.7)	8.9	(7.0–11.3)	14.1	(9.8–19.7)	20.7	(9.7–38.8)	16.0	(12.7–20.0)	21.8	(13.8–32.6)	2.5	(1.4–4.3)
New Hampshire	9.2	(8.1–10.4)	15.9	(14.5–17.3)	12.8	(11.8–13.9)	12.1	(11.1–13.2)	16.1	(13.6–19.0)	16.8	(13.1–21.3)	19.7	(18.3–21.2)	32.2	(27.6–37.1)	3.0	(2.4–3.6)
New Mexico	11.6	(9.1–14.5)	17.3	(14.8–20.2)	14.6	(12.4–17.0)	11.9	(10.4–13.6)	27.0	(20.6–34.5)	25.9	(19.0–34.2)	21.9	(19.4–24.6)	39.7	(34.0–45.8)	3.1	(2.3–4.1)
New York	7.6	(5.9–9.7)	11.0	(8.7–13.9)	9.8	(7.9–12.0)	7.4	(5.5–9.8)	19.4	(14.8–25.1)	15.2	(12.0–19.1)	15.4	(11.9–19.7)	25.8	(18.0–35.5)	1.7	(0.9–3.1)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	14.4	(11.7–17.7)	15.8	(12.7–19.5)	15.2	(12.9–17.9)	14.1	(11.6–16.9)	28.7	(22.8–35.5)	7.4	(3.4–15.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	13.4	(10.3–17.2)	16.6	(13.1–20.8)	15.0	(12.3–18.1)	13.7	(11.1–16.8)	26.3	(18.0–36.6)	21.3	(12.0–35.1)	24.0	(19.6–29.1)	32.4	(23.4–42.9)	3.4	(2.0–5.5)
Pennsylvania	9.6	(7.9–11.6)	14.5	(12.1–17.3)	12.1	(10.7–13.7)	11.4	(9.8–13.1)	21.2	(15.8–27.9)	7.7	(3.8–15.2)	18.7	(16.0–21.7)	29.9	(22.7–38.2)	3.0	(2.2–4.1)
Rhode Island	6.6	(4.2–10.3)	13.4	(10.0–17.9)	10.6	(8.1–13.6)	8.6	(6.3–11.6)	18.2	(10.2–30.5)	25.4	(15.8–38.3)	14.3	(9.3–21.4)	29.5	(18.9–42.9)	1.7	(0.7–3.8)
South Carolina	12.7	(9.9–16.2)	17.6	(14.5–21.2)	15.5	(13.3–18.0)	13.4	(10.5–16.9)	29.9	(22.2–38.9)	10.7	(5.7–19.0)	21.2	(17.1–25.9)	42.5	(30.2–55.9)	3.6	(2.1–6.2)
Tennessee	11.8	(9.1–15.1)	15.5	(13.0–18.3)	14.0	(11.9–16.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	7.3	(5.4–9.8)	13.0	(10.6–15.8)	10.4	(8.8–12.2)	9.4	(7.8–11.2)	16.0	(11.0–22.7)	7.5	(4.3–12.7)	16.4	(13.4–19.8)	26.2	(18.0–36.4)	1.6	(0.9–2.6)
Utah	3.6	(2.5–5.4)	5.9	(4.1–8.5)	5.0	(3.6–7.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	10.2	(9.6–10.8)	16.3	(15.5–17.0)	13.5	(13.0–14.0)	12.6	(12.1–13.1)	19.7	(18.0–21.6)	14.4	(12.2–16.9)	20.1	(19.3–20.9)	34.6	(32.0–37.3)	1.9	(1.6–2.2)
Virginia	7.2	(5.9–8.7)	11.6	(9.7–13.8)	9.5	(8.3–10.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	12.7	(10.1–15.8)	22.2	(18.1–26.9)	17.9	(14.6–21.7)	15.6	(12.7–19.1)	37.7	(29.0–47.1)	19.5	(8.9–37.4)	24.9	(20.7–29.6)	41.6	(29.6–54.6)	3.8	(2.4–6.1)
Wisconsin	8.4	(6.3–11.0)	14.1	(11.5–17.2)	11.3	(9.5–13.4)	10.2	(8.4–12.2)	18.3	(14.0–23.7)	12.9	(7.3–21.9)	16.6	(13.5–20.2)	33.7	(23.4–45.8)	3.3	(2.2–4.9)
Median	*9.7*		*14.5*		*12.7*		*10.7*		*21.4*		*15.9*		*18.0*		*32.4*		*3.0*	
Range	*3.6–17.1*		*5.9–22.2*		*5.0–19.7*		*7.4–16.3*		*10.3–37.7*		*7.4–26.4*		*14.3–28.4*		*19.9–45.3*		*1.6–5.3*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	8.5	(5.8–12.2)	13.8	(9.6–19.5)	11.2	(8.6–14.5)	7.5	(4.9–11.3)	19.7	(13.9–27.2)	11.8	(4.0–29.7)	11.9	(7.7–18.0)	30.3	(19.6–43.6)	1.4	(0.4–4.4)
Boston, MA	3.1	(2.2–4.3)	6.8	(4.9–9.3)	5.0	(3.9–6.4)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	7.4	(3.6–14.7)	8.0	(3.4–17.8)	7.0	(4.9–10.0)	13.3	(7.8–21.7)	0.8	(0.3–2.2)
Broward County, FL	6.6	(3.6–11.7)	10.6	(6.2–17.6)	8.9	(6.0–13.0)	7.4	(4.5–11.9)	17.2	(9.8–28.5)	8.9	(3.9–19.0)	10.6	(6.2–17.7)	25.5	(15.2–39.6)	1.3	(0.3–5.3)
Chicago, IL	9.3	(6.3–13.5)	10.9	(7.6–15.4)	10.4	(7.4–14.4)	7.8	(5.7–10.5)	18.8	(11.4–29.3)	16.2	(8.0–30.1)	11.1	(7.1–17.0)	28.9	(21.8–37.2)	2.7	(1.6–4.8)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	6.6	(4.7–9.3)	11.6	(9.2–14.6)	9.1	(7.4–11.1)	7.0	(5.5–8.8)	18.0	(12.7–24.9)	12.0	(6.4–21.4)	12.1	(9.7–14.9)	26.2	(18.2–36.1)	2.2	(1.3–3.8)
Detroit, MI	4.1	(2.8–5.9)	10.0	(7.0–14.0)	7.0	(5.4–9.0)	4.7	(3.3–6.5)	13.5	(8.6–20.5)	14.1	(6.0–29.5)	7.1	(5.0–10.0)	17.3	(11.8–24.6)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	6.5	(5.2–8.0)	11.0	(9.2–13.1)	9.0	(7.8–10.5)	7.3	(6.2–8.5)	20.5	(15.9–25.9)	9.8	(5.4–17.1)	13.7	(11.4–16.4)	28.5	(21.9–36.3)	2.0	(1.4–2.8)
Houston, TX	8.9	(7.6–10.4)	10.9	(8.9–13.2)	10.0	(8.7–11.6)	7.6	(6.4–9.0)	20.5	(16.4–25.3)	20.5	(12.9–31.0)	13.9	(11.7–16.4)	31.8	(25.1–39.3)	2.2	(1.6–3.2)
Los Angeles, CA	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	4.7	(3.7–6.1)	3.6	(2.7–4.7)	3.0	(2.3–3.8)	11.7	(4.8–25.6)	3.6	(0.8–15.5)	5.2	(3.6–7.5)	14.6	(6.6–29.3)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.7	(3.6–6.2)	8.5	(6.5–11.0)	7.1	(5.7–8.8)	4.8	(3.6–6.3)	16.2	(11.9–21.7)	23.3	(15.3–33.9)	7.8	(6.0–10.0)	20.9	(14.7–28.9)	1.2	(0.5–2.9)
New York City, NY	5.5	(4.6–6.7)	10.2	(8.4–12.3)	8.3	(7.0–9.9)	5.9	(4.8–7.3)	16.9	(13.6–20.8)	13.2	(11.2–15.5)	11.1	(8.6–14.2)	25.8	(20.6–31.7)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)
Oakland, CA	5.8	(4.4–7.6)	10.7	(8.3–13.8)	8.7	(7.1–10.7)	8.1	(6.6–10.0)	13.4	(8.2–20.9)	6.9	(2.9–15.5)	13.3	(10.7–16.4)	19.7	(13.4–28.1)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)
Orange County, FL	3.4	(2.1–5.6)	10.9	(8.5–13.9)	7.7	(5.9–10.0)	5.8	(4.4–7.7)	14.0	(8.2–22.9)	14.5	(7.0–27.5)	11.9	(9.0–15.5)	14.8	(8.3–25.2)	1.6	(0.7–3.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	5.2	(4.0–6.9)	8.7	(6.7–11.3)	7.3	(6.0–8.8)	5.1	(4.0–6.5)	17.9	(13.1–23.9)	17.5	(11.3–26.1)	9.6	(7.6–12.1)	23.7	(17.5–31.4)	0.8	(0.4–1.8)
Philadelphia, PA	4.7	(3.0–7.4)	8.4	(4.9–14.0)	6.5	(4.1–10.2)	4.7	(3.0–7.5)	12.6	(7.3–21.1)	22.7	(8.0–49.6)	6.6	(4.4–9.7)	22.1	(11.9–37.2)	1.4	(0.7–2.8)
San Diego, CA	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	7.0	(5.5–8.9)	6.2	(5.3–7.3)	6.1	(5.1–7.3)	8.3	(5.1–13.3)	4.4	(1.5–12.3)	10.0	(8.2–12.2)	13.7	(8.4–21.6)	1.3	(0.7–2.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	9.0	(7.1–11.2)	11.8	(9.5–14.5)	10.8	(9.1–12.8)	7.8	(6.3–9.6)	21.0	(15.5–27.8)	27.5	(17.2–41.0)	12.6	(10.0–15.6)	25.5	(18.7–33.8)	1.6	(0.8–3.4)
Median	*5.5*		*10.6*		*8.3*		*6.1*		*16.9*		*13.2*		*11.1*		*23.7*		*1.4*	
Range	*2.0–9.3*		*4.7–13.8*		*3.6–11.2*		*3.0–8.1*		*7.4–21.0*		*3.6–27.5*		*5.2–13.9*		*13.3–31.8*		*0.8–2.7*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 88. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**10.7**	**(8.9–12.7)**	**17.3**	**(15.3–19.4)**	**14.0**	**(12.2–15.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	12.3	(9.5–15.8)	21.7	(18.9–24.7)	**16.8**	**(14.3–19.7)**
Black§	8.3	(6.1–11.1)	11.9	(9.2–15.1)	**10.2**	**(8.5–12.3)**
Hispanic	9.1	(7.2–11.4)	11.9	(9.8–14.3)	**10.5**	**(9.1–12.2)**
Grade						
9	6.9	(5.0–9.3)	11.4	(9.1–14.2)	**9.1**	**(7.4–11.1)**
10	8.7	(6.9–11.0)	14.1	(11.8–16.7)	**11.4**	**(9.6–13.4)**
11	12.5	(9.6–16.0)	17.6	(14.7–21.0)	**15.1**	**(12.8–17.7)**
12	14.9	(12.2–18.2)	26.9	(23.5–30.6)	**20.7**	**(18.1–23.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	9.2	(7.8–10.9)	17.2	(15.0–19.6)	**13.5**	**(11.8–15.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	19.6	(15.8–24.1)	22.3	(15.6–31.0)	**20.5**	**(16.9–24.6)**
Not sure	13.1	(8.3–19.9)	16.5	(11.9–22.5)	**15.6**	**(11.6–20.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	16.3	(13.9–19.0)	28.0	(24.2–32.0)	**22.7**	**(19.8–25.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	31.5	(25.4–38.2)	32.2	(25.1–40.2)	**31.6**	**(26.4–37.4)**
No sexual contact	2.6	(1.8–3.8)	5.2	(4.0–6.7)	**3.9**	**(3.2–4.6)**

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 89. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	15.1	(12.5–18.0)	18.8	(15.0–23.4)	17.1	(14.7–19.8)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	8.5	(6.6–11.0)	15.7	(12.4–19.8)	12.3	(9.8–15.4)	10.4	(8.2–13.1)	24.9	(16.6–35.6)	13.5	(5.5–29.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	17.7	(12.9–23.7)	27.3	(22.4–32.8)	23.1	(19.1–27.7)	19.5	(15.0–24.9)	40.6	(32.7–49.0)	27.9	(13.1–49.7)	31.4	(25.1–38.4)	38.0	(20.1–59.9)	4.4	(2.8–6.9)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9.0	(7.2–11.2)	13.8	(11.2–16.7)	11.4	(9.7–13.2)	10.8	(8.9–13.0)	15.5	(10.8–21.7)	16.6	(9.5–27.3)	15.9	(13.2–19.0)	23.1	(16.0–32.1)	3.3	(1.8–5.8)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	10.1	(7.8–13.0)	14.8	(11.8–18.4)	12.5	(10.0–15.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	10.2	(8.1–12.7)	15.4	(12.0–19.5)	13.0	(10.5–16.0)	11.3	(8.9–14.1)	21.8	(16.0–28.9)	12.6	(7.3–20.9)	18.0	(14.3–22.3)	32.9	(24.8–42.1)	3.4	(2.2–5.1)
Iowa	13.4	(9.0–19.3)	17.2	(13.2–22.1)	15.6	(13.9–17.4)	12.8	(10.6–15.3)	38.9	(26.2–53.2)	27.6	(15.5–44.3)	21.4	(16.6–27.2)	45.5	(30.3–61.6)	4.9	(3.1–7.7)
Kansas	7.5	(5.8–9.5)	17.8	(15.0–21.1)	12.7	(10.9–14.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	17.3	(13.8–21.6)	25.3	(20.8–30.4)	21.7	(18.4–25.5)	20.1	(16.8–24.0)	33.2	(23.7–44.3)	20.8	(11.2–35.5)	33.3	(27.9–39.1)	43.6	(36.1–51.4)	7.1	(5.0–10.0)
Louisiana	17.1	(13.1–21.9)	24.0	(17.9–31.3)	21.0	(16.6–26.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	9.4	(8.1–10.9)	17.0	(15.5–18.6)	13.5	(12.4–14.8)	12.5	(11.3–13.9)	18.4	(16.0–21.0)	18.7	(14.8–23.4)	19.7	(17.8–21.9)	30.7	(27.1–34.5)	2.6	(2.3–3.1)
Maryland	10.8	(10.1–11.5)	16.9	(16.1–17.7)	14.4	(13.7–15.0)	10.9	(10.4–11.4)	27.2	(25.2–29.3)	17.1	(15.0–19.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	6.6	(5.2–8.4)	16.0	(13.1–19.3)	11.4	(9.6–13.4)	11.1	(9.3–13.1)	11.6	(7.7–17.1)	12.8	(6.8–22.8)	17.8	(14.5–21.6)	21.7	(15.0–30.4)	3.0	(2.1–4.1)
Michigan	13.4	(9.9–17.7)	18.7	(13.2–25.9)	16.3	(12.0–21.6)	14.0	(9.9–19.3)	32.6	(20.8–47.2)	23.3	(13.9–36.4)	23.6	(16.6–32.5)	38.7	(27.8–50.9)	4.5	(2.8–7.3)
Missouri	11.8	(9.5–14.6)	19.0	(14.5–24.3)	15.6	(12.8–18.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	17.3	(15.2–19.5)	25.1	(22.7–27.6)	21.5	(19.7–23.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	9.0	(6.4–12.6)	14.6	(11.0–18.9)	12.3	(9.7–15.5)	11.0	(8.4–14.2)	24.7	(16.5–35.2)	15.7	(8.4–27.4)	20.4	(16.0–25.6)	34.2	(20.7–50.8)	4.0	(2.1–7.4)
Nevada	9.5	(6.9–12.8)	13.1	(10.7–15.9)	11.5	(9.3–14.3)	9.9	(7.8–12.6)	15.4	(11.1–21.0)	22.0	(10.5–40.3)	18.5	(14.1–23.8)	23.7	(15.7–34.1)	2.6	(1.5–4.6)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	13.0	(10.2–16.4)	21.7	(19.2–24.4)	17.5	(15.3–19.9)	14.8	(13.2–16.5)	30.0	(23.2–37.9)	28.3	(21.0–37.0)	25.9	(23.1–28.8)	44.3	(37.9–50.9)	4.5	(3.6–5.7)
New York	8.6	(6.9–10.8)	12.5	(9.9–15.7)	11.1	(9.0–13.6)	8.2	(6.3–10.7)	22.7	(17.8–28.4)	17.8	(14.6–21.6)	17.3	(13.4–22.1)	31.0	(22.7–40.8)	1.9	(1.0–3.3)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	15.2	(12.3–18.6)	20.8	(17.5–24.6)	18.1	(15.7–20.9)	17.2	(14.7–20.0)	30.1	(24.2–36.6)	10.9	(5.8–19.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	15.2	(11.7–19.7)	23.5	(19.7–27.7)	19.5	(16.4–22.9)	18.0	(15.0–21.4)	33.9	(22.3–47.8)	25.5	(14.2–41.6)	30.4	(25.7–35.6)	41.9	(30.3–54.4)	4.6	(2.9–7.0)
Pennsylvania	10.9	(9.1–13.0)	17.8	(14.8–21.3)	14.5	(12.7–16.5)	13.7	(11.8–15.9)	23.7	(18.0–30.5)	8.8	(4.6–16.3)	22.0	(18.6–25.8)	35.5	(27.6–44.2)	3.8	(2.8–5.2)
Rhode Island	6.8	(4.3–10.6)	15.9	(12.4–20.1)	11.9	(9.4–15.0)	9.7	(7.4–12.5)	21.3	(11.5–36.2)	27.6	(17.6–40.5)	16.9	(11.7–23.8)	31.6	(20.7–45.0)	1.9	(0.9–3.9)
South Carolina	13.2	(10.5–16.6)	23.4	(19.9–27.3)	18.8	(16.0–22.0)	16.7	(13.2–21.0)	32.3	(24.8–40.7)	11.2	(6.0–20.0)	26.2	(21.0–32.1)	43.9	(30.7–58.0)	4.5	(2.6–7.8)
Tennessee	12.6	(9.9–15.9)	20.0	(16.8–23.6)	16.7	(14.3–19.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	8.3	(6.1–11.3)	16.2	(13.5–19.4)	12.6	(10.7–14.7)	11.5	(9.6–13.8)	17.8	(12.4–25.1)	7.5	(4.3–12.8)	19.9	(16.3–24.0)	27.0	(18.9–37.1)	2.3	(1.4–3.7)
Utah	3.9	(2.6–6.0)	7.1	(5.0–10.1)	5.8	(4.2–8.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	10.5	(9.9–11.2)	18.6	(17.9–19.4)	14.8	(14.3–15.3)	14.2	(13.6–14.7)	19.9	(18.2–21.8)	15.3	(13.0–17.8)	22.4	(21.6–23.3)	35.1	(32.4–37.8)	2.2	(1.9–2.6)
Virginia	7.4	(6.2–8.9)	14.1	(11.9–16.6)	10.9	(9.4–12.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	13.8	(11.0–17.0)	30.5	(25.9–35.5)	22.7	(19.3–26.5)	20.6	(17.4–24.3)	38.2	(29.5–47.8)	25.5	(12.3–45.5)	33.1	(28.7–37.9)	43.5	(31.4–56.5)	4.9	(3.3–7.1)
Wisconsin	8.5	(6.4–11.3)	17.6	(14.6–21.1)	13.2	(11.2–15.5)	12.0	(10.1–14.3)	19.4	(14.7–25.1)	16.8	(10.9–24.9)	19.2	(15.8–23.1)	34.5	(24.3–46.4)	4.4	(3.1–6.3)
Median	*10.6*		*17.7*		*14.4*		*12.5*		*24.7*		*17.1*		*20.9*		*34.8*		*3.9*	
Range	*3.9–17.7*		*7.1–30.5*		*5.8–23.1*		*8.2–20.6*		*11.6–40.6*		*7.5–28.3*		*15.9–33.3*		*21.7–45.5*		*1.9–7.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	10.8	(7.8–14.6)	16.3	(11.5–22.5)	13.6	(10.7–17.2)	8.8	(6.0–12.9)	24.9	(17.4–34.2)	15.0	(6.0–32.5)	14.0	(9.7–19.9)	34.4	(23.2–47.6)	1.5	(0.5–4.4)
Boston, MA	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	8.1	(5.9–11.1)	6.0	(4.7–7.7)	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	7.5	(3.6–14.8)	8.5	(3.8–18.2)	8.5	(6.0–11.9)	14.2	(8.7–22.3)	0.8	(0.3–2.2)
Broward County, FL	6.6	(3.6–11.7)	12.6	(7.8–19.6)	9.9	(6.8–14.1)	8.0	(5.1–12.4)	21.7	(10.9–38.4)	8.9	(3.9–19.0)	11.8	(7.3–18.5)	30.4	(16.9–48.5)	1.3	(0.3–5.3)
Chicago, IL	10.1	(6.8–14.9)	12.7	(9.0–17.5)	11.8	(8.4–16.2)	8.8	(6.5–11.8)	20.3	(12.0–32.2)	18.9	(9.9–33.0)	12.0	(7.7–18.3)	33.1	(25.3–42.0)	3.1	(1.7–5.6)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	6.7	(4.8–9.3)	12.4	(9.8–15.5)	9.5	(7.8–11.6)	7.3	(5.8–9.1)	19.4	(13.5–27.3)	14.1	(7.9–24.1)	12.5	(10.1–15.5)	26.2	(18.2–36.1)	2.4	(1.4–4.1)
Detroit, MI	4.5	(3.2–6.2)	11.1	(7.8–15.4)	7.7	(6.0–9.9)	5.1	(3.7–6.9)	15.9	(10.5–23.3)	14.1	(6.0–29.5)	8.2	(6.0–11.2)	17.6	(12.0–24.9)	1.3	(0.7–2.5)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	7.0	(5.7–8.6)	12.3	(10.3–14.6)	10.0	(8.6–11.5)	8.1	(6.9–9.4)	22.4	(17.7–28.0)	10.0	(5.5–17.4)	14.6	(12.3–17.3)	30.1	(23.2–38.0)	2.3	(1.5–3.3)
Houston, TX	9.2	(7.8–10.8)	11.9	(9.8–14.4)	10.8	(9.4–12.5)	8.2	(6.9–9.7)	22.3	(17.7–27.6)	21.1	(13.4–31.5)	15.1	(12.7–17.9)	32.4	(25.6–39.9)	2.4	(1.7–3.4)
Los Angeles, CA	3.3	(2.2–4.8)	5.1	(3.7–6.8)	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	3.8	(2.9–5.0)	11.7	(4.8–25.6)	3.7	(0.8–15.7)	5.8	(3.8–8.8)	18.5	(10.3–31.1)	1.2	(0.6–2.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.0	(3.8–6.6)	9.9	(7.6–12.9)	8.0	(6.4–10.0)	5.2	(4.0–6.8)	19.7	(14.2–26.8)	23.8	(15.6–34.5)	8.9	(6.9–11.5)	23.4	(16.0–32.8)	1.4	(0.6–3.0)
New York City, NY	6.6	(5.6–7.7)	11.5	(9.6–13.7)	9.5	(8.2–11.0)	6.8	(5.7–8.2)	19.1	(15.9–22.8)	14.9	(12.8–17.4)	12.6	(10.2–15.5)	27.5	(22.2–33.6)	1.9	(1.4–2.7)
Oakland, CA	6.6	(5.0–8.6)	12.2	(9.6–15.3)	9.9	(8.2–11.9)	9.2	(7.6–11.1)	15.3	(9.7–23.4)	8.4	(4.0–16.9)	14.1	(11.5–17.2)	20.9	(14.6–29.0)	2.8	(1.6–4.7)
Orange County, FL	3.4	(2.1–5.6)	11.7	(9.1–14.8)	8.1	(6.2–10.4)	6.1	(4.5–8.1)	15.1	(9.1–24.0)	15.6	(7.6–29.3)	12.4	(9.3–16.2)	15.5	(8.9–25.7)	1.6	(0.7–3.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	6.2	(4.8–8.1)	10.4	(8.3–13.0)	8.6	(7.3–10.2)	5.9	(4.7–7.4)	21.0	(15.9–27.1)	21.7	(14.3–31.5)	11.1	(9.0–13.6)	27.9	(21.2–35.8)	1.2	(0.6–2.2)
Philadelphia, PA	5.2	(3.2–8.5)	9.0	(5.5–14.4)	7.1	(4.5–11.1)	5.0	(3.2–7.7)	13.5	(8.5–20.8)	22.7	(8.0–49.6)	7.2	(5.1–10.1)	24.2	(12.4–41.8)	1.4	(0.7–2.8)
San Diego, CA	5.7	(4.6–7.1)	7.8	(6.1–9.9)	6.8	(5.8–8.0)	6.6	(5.5–8.0)	8.7	(5.4–13.8)	6.2	(2.9–12.6)	11.2	(9.0–13.9)	14.2	(8.8–21.9)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	9.9	(8.0–12.2)	13.8	(11.4–16.7)	12.5	(10.8–14.5)	8.7	(7.0–10.6)	24.9	(19.4–31.3)	29.3	(18.6–42.9)	13.6	(11.0–16.6)	29.1	(21.7–37.9)	1.8	(0.9–3.6)
Median	*6.6*		*11.7*		*9.5*		*6.8*		*19.4*		*14.9*		*12.0*		*26.2*		*1.5*	
Range	*3.3–10.8*		*5.1–16.3*		*4.3–13.6*		*3.8–9.2*		*7.5–24.9*		*3.7–29.3*		*5.8–15.1*		*14.2–34.4*		*0.8–3.1*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 90. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or an electronic vapor product,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**15.6**	**(13.5–17.9)**	**23.4**	**(20.9–26.1)**	**19.5**	**(17.3–21.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	17.2	(13.6–21.4)	28.1	(24.8–31.6)	**22.4**	**(19.2–25.9)**
Black§	13.2	(9.7–17.9)	16.2	(12.4–20.9)	**14.9**	**(11.9–18.4)**
Hispanic	14.6	(11.9–17.8)	18.5	(15.7–21.7)	**16.6**	**(14.3–19.3)**
Grade						
9	10.9	(8.5–13.8)	16.3	(13.5–19.6)	**13.6**	**(11.4–16.2)**
10	13.3	(10.9–16.2)	19.6	(16.7–22.9)	**16.4**	**(14.1–19.0)**
11	17.8	(14.3–21.9)	24.3	(20.5–28.6)	**21.1**	**(18.1–24.5)**
12	20.8	(17.7–24.3)	34.5	(30.2–39.1)	**27.5**	**(24.3–30.9)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	14.1	(12.3–16.1)	23.6	(20.9–26.6)	**19.2**	**(17.1–21.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	27.5	(22.4–33.3)	26.0	(18.5–35.3)	**27.2**	**(22.7–32.2)**
Not sure	16.5	(11.0–24.0)	19.1	(13.6–26.2)	**18.7**	**(14.2–24.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	24.4	(21.5–27.7)	39.0	(34.7–43.5)	**32.5**	**(29.0–36.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	42.2	(35.0–49.8)	39.1	(31.6–47.1)	**41.5**	**(35.8–47.4)**
No sexual contact	4.5	(3.4–5.9)	7.0	(5.7–8.6)	**5.7**	**(4.9–6.7)**

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 91. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or an electronic vapor product,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	25.6	(22.1–29.5)	25.9	(21.5–30.9)	25.9	(22.8–29.2)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	17.5	(13.8–22.0)	25.5	(20.0–31.9)	21.6	(17.4–26.4)	18.9	(14.9–23.6)	41.5	(31.5–52.2)	15.8	(6.9–32.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	20.3	(15.3–26.4)	31.0	(25.8–36.8)	26.3	(22.1–30.9)	22.3	(17.5–28.0)	45.7	(38.3–53.3)	29.9	(14.2–52.4)	35.7	(28.6–43.5)	44.9	(25.5–66.0)	5.5	(3.9–7.8)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	17.2	(14.9–19.8)	21.8	(18.9–25.0)	19.4	(17.5–21.5)	19.0	(16.7–21.6)	23.3	(17.1–30.8)	22.0	(13.4–34.0)	27.7	(24.5–31.3)	32.2	(24.1–41.5)	7.4	(5.5–9.9)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	15.9	(12.9–19.4)	20.9	(17.1–25.3)	18.5	(15.4–22.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	16.2	(12.5–20.7)	20.5	(16.3–25.4)	18.6	(14.9–23.0)	16.3	(12.8–20.6)	33.7	(25.5–42.9)	15.5	(8.6–26.3)	26.8	(21.3–33.0)	50.0	(38.9–61.0)	5.6	(3.4–9.0)
Iowa	18.1	(13.2–24.3)	21.1	(16.2–27.1)	19.9	(17.0–23.1)	16.6	(12.9–21.1)	47.2	(34.0–60.8)	29.3	(16.1–47.2)	27.4	(21.4–34.3)	57.5	(48.9–65.7)	7.0	(4.6–10.5)
Kansas	11.6	(9.4–14.2)	22.4	(18.9–26.3)	17.1	(14.7–19.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	20.8	(16.9–25.4)	30.3	(25.4–35.8)	26.0	(22.3–30.1)	24.2	(20.5–28.4)	40.1	(29.1–52.1)	22.5	(12.1–38.0)	40.3	(34.9–46.1)	51.5	(43.2–59.7)	8.8	(6.5–11.9)
Louisiana	20.7	(16.5–25.6)	28.8	(22.8–35.8)	25.2	(20.7–30.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	18.2	(16.6–19.9)	26.1	(24.2–28.1)	22.5	(21.0–24.1)	21.7	(20.0–23.4)	27.3	(24.2–30.5)	23.7	(19.2–28.8)	33.6	(31.5–35.9)	43.5	(39.6–47.4)	5.8	(5.3–6.4)
Maryland	18.5	(17.6–19.4)	23.5	(22.6–24.5)	21.6	(20.7–22.4)	17.8	(17.1–18.5)	36.8	(34.4–39.1)	21.9	(19.6–24.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	21.2	(18.7–23.9)	27.8	(24.1–31.8)	24.6	(22.0–27.3)	24.2	(21.5–27.0)	28.9	(23.9–34.6)	21.2	(12.9–32.8)	37.8	(33.1–42.7)	45.4	(38.8–52.2)	8.7	(7.3–10.3)
Michigan	20.4	(15.1–27.1)	24.8	(18.3–32.6)	22.8	(17.4–29.3)	20.6	(15.3–27.1)	39.2	(25.6–54.8)	27.0	(16.2–41.3)	35.7	(26.8–45.7)	48.9	(35.6–62.3)	7.2	(4.6–11.2)
Missouri	16.3	(13.1–20.1)	24.9	(20.1–30.5)	20.8	(17.3–24.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	29.2	(26.8–31.8)	35.5	(32.8–38.4)	32.7	(30.6–34.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	12.6	(9.3–16.9)	18.3	(14.5–22.9)	16.1	(13.1–19.5)	14.5	(11.6–18.0)	32.4	(22.9–43.8)	18.2	(9.5–32.0)	26.9	(21.8–32.8)	47.3	(32.7–62.3)	6.1	(3.9–9.5)
Nevada	19.3	(15.5–23.7)	22.9	(19.2–27.1)	21.4	(18.0–25.2)	20.0	(16.7–23.8)	25.2	(20.0–31.3)	27.2	(14.7–44.7)	34.9	(29.7–40.4)	35.5	(24.3–48.6)	7.3	(4.8–10.8)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	27.9	(25.0–30.9)	35.6	(31.8–39.7)	31.9	(28.9–35.0)	29.9	(27.5–32.5)	42.6	(34.3–51.4)	36.0	(28.3–44.5)	46.7	(43.3–50.2)	59.1	(53.3–64.6)	13.5	(11.8–15.4)
New York	17.5	(15.5–19.6)	20.0	(16.8–23.6)	19.3	(16.8–22.0)	16.0	(13.5–19.0)	32.1	(27.6–37.1)	25.7	(22.5–29.1)	31.1	(26.7–36.0)	46.3	(40.5–52.2)	5.6	(4.4–7.3)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	26.1	(22.5–30.0)	31.1	(27.1–35.5)	28.8	(25.5–32.2)	28.0	(24.6–31.6)	41.1	(33.7–49.0)	18.0	(10.2–29.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	21.9	(17.2–27.5)	29.0	(24.4–34.1)	25.6	(21.7–29.9)	23.7	(19.8–28.1)	46.4	(32.9–60.3)	28.2	(16.1–44.6)	40.0	(33.7–46.6)	59.2	(46.1–71.1)	6.5	(4.7–9.0)
Pennsylvania	15.0	(12.8–17.4)	22.2	(18.8–26.1)	18.7	(16.5–21.2)	17.8	(15.4–20.6)	29.0	(22.4–36.7)	13.0	(7.7–21.2)	29.5	(25.3–34.1)	46.1	(38.1–54.2)	5.4	(4.2–6.9)
Rhode Island	20.9	(16.3–26.5)	29.7	(26.0–33.8)	25.9	(22.2–30.0)	24.3	(21.1–27.9)	34.7	(22.5–49.4)	32.6	(22.4–44.8)	37.0	(28.7–46.2)	52.0	(37.6–66.1)	10.1	(8.0–12.7)
South Carolina	16.3	(13.5–19.6)	26.1	(22.4–30.1)	21.6	(18.6–24.9)	19.2	(15.6–23.4)	36.8	(29.2–45.1)	15.9	(8.9–26.9)	30.3	(24.5–36.8)	52.2	(37.8–66.2)	6.1	(4.1–8.8)
Tennessee	16.2	(12.9–20.2)	23.5	(19.9–27.5)	20.3	(17.8–23.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	11.9	(8.9–15.7)	21.1	(18.4–24.2)	16.8	(14.5–19.4)	15.7	(13.3–18.4)	23.6	(16.8–32.1)	8.5	(4.8–14.7)	27.4	(23.1–32.1)	36.5	(25.2–49.5)	3.8	(2.6–5.7)
Utah	7.9	(5.7–10.8)	10.9	(7.7–15.1)	9.7	(7.3–12.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	14.1	(13.4–14.8)	23.1	(22.2–23.9)	18.9	(18.4–19.5)	18.3	(17.7–18.9)	24.4	(22.5–26.4)	17.4	(15.0–20.1)	29.6	(28.6–30.6)	42.7	(39.8–45.6)	3.2	(2.8–3.6)
Virginia	13.8	(11.7–16.2)	18.6	(15.8–21.9)	16.3	(14.3–18.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	17.4	(14.5–20.8)	34.8	(29.6–40.4)	26.6	(22.9–30.6)	24.3	(20.7–28.3)	43.5	(33.8–53.7)	29.6	(14.4–51.2)	38.9	(34.2–43.7)	52.9	(40.2–65.3)	5.4	(3.8–7.7)
Wisconsin	12.2	(9.7–15.2)	21.8	(18.2–25.9)	17.3	(14.8–20.1)	16.1	(13.6–18.9)	23.2	(18.2–29.1)	19.7	(13.5–27.7)	26.9	(22.7–31.7)	40.0	(28.9–52.3)	5.8	(4.0–8.1)
Median	*17.5*		*24.1*		*21.5*		*19.2*		*34.7*		*22.0*		*32.4*		*46.8*		*6.1*	
Range	*7.9–29.2*		*10.9–35.6*		*9.7–32.7*		*14.5–29.9*		*23.2–47.2*		*8.5–36.0*		*26.8–46.7*		*32.2–59.2*		*3.2–13.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	13.2	(9.8–17.5)	19.9	(14.6–26.4)	16.6	(13.3–20.4)	11.5	(8.3–15.7)	27.9	(19.4–38.4)	15.3	(6.3–32.8)	18.3	(13.3–24.6)	38.8	(26.7–52.5)	2.5	(1.0–5.7)
Boston, MA	8.3	(6.4–10.7)	9.9	(7.4–13.0)	9.2	(7.6–11.2)	8.0	(6.4–9.9)	18.8	(12.5–27.4)	11.3	(5.2–22.6)	12.3	(9.5–15.8)	20.8	(13.8–30.2)	2.2	(1.2–4.0)
Broward County, FL	11.0	(6.9–16.9)	16.6	(11.1–24.0)	14.1	(10.4–18.9)	12.4	(8.9–17.2)	25.1	(13.0–42.9)	10.0	(4.4–21.2)	19.5	(13.8–26.7)	34.2	(19.7–52.4)	3.0	(1.5–6.0)
Chicago, IL	12.2	(8.2–17.8)	15.9	(11.7–21.1)	14.5	(10.6–19.4)	11.2	(8.4–14.9)	24.7	(15.4–37.0)	21.1	(11.5–35.6)	16.2	(10.8–23.6)	39.5	(30.4–49.3)	4.0	(2.3–6.8)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	8.8	(6.6–11.6)	16.3	(13.3–19.8)	12.5	(10.6–14.7)	9.7	(7.9–11.8)	26.3	(20.1–33.7)	18.6	(10.9–30.0)	16.7	(13.9–19.9)	32.7	(23.9–42.9)	4.0	(2.5–6.2)
Detroit, MI	8.2	(6.4–10.4)	13.7	(9.9–18.7)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)	7.8	(5.8–10.4)	21.9	(14.6–31.5)	16.6	(7.6–32.6)	12.2	(9.1–16.2)	22.1	(15.6–30.4)	3.3	(1.9–5.6)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	10.1	(8.5–11.9)	15.6	(13.4–18.2)	13.2	(11.7–14.9)	10.9	(9.4–12.6)	29.6	(23.7–36.3)	12.2	(6.9–20.6)	19.8	(17.0–23.0)	38.7	(30.3–47.9)	3.6	(2.6–4.9)
Houston, TX	12.0	(10.4–13.8)	15.5	(13.1–18.2)	14.0	(12.3–15.9)	11.1	(9.6–12.8)	25.0	(20.1–30.7)	24.9	(16.4–35.8)	20.6	(17.6–24.1)	37.4	(30.0–45.4)	3.6	(2.7–4.7)
Los Angeles, CA	5.2	(3.4–7.8)	8.7	(7.0–10.8)	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	6.6	(5.2–8.3)	16.6	(7.8–31.9)	4.0	(0.8–17.9)	9.8	(7.1–13.3)	24.6	(14.5–38.7)	2.5	(1.3–4.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	8.5	(6.7–10.8)	14.9	(12.1–18.3)	12.3	(10.4–14.5)	8.8	(7.3–10.7)	27.5	(21.2–34.8)	26.9	(17.5–38.9)	15.5	(13.0–18.5)	35.7	(27.1–45.3)	2.4	(1.3–4.2)
New York City, NY	19.1	(17.4–21.0)	22.7	(20.5–25.0)	21.4	(19.8–23.1)	18.6	(16.9–20.4)	34.9	(30.9–39.0)	24.9	(22.2–27.7)	30.8	(27.3–34.5)	43.7	(39.6–48.0)	10.0	(9.0–11.3)
Oakland, CA	14.0	(11.8–16.5)	19.7	(16.7–23.2)	17.3	(15.1–19.8)	16.3	(14.0–18.8)	27.0	(20.4–34.8)	15.4	(8.7–25.8)	25.2	(21.4–29.4)	30.6	(22.4–40.4)	6.6	(5.0–8.8)
Orange County, FL	8.7	(6.2–12.0)	17.3	(14.0–21.2)	13.6	(11.1–16.7)	10.8	(8.5–13.6)	23.8	(16.3–33.4)	26.7	(15.0–43.0)	20.7	(16.3–25.9)	30.5	(20.9–42.1)	3.9	(2.2–6.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	12.2	(9.9–15.1)	15.4	(12.7–18.6)	14.2	(12.3–16.2)	10.9	(9.1–13.1)	28.5	(22.1–35.9)	27.2	(18.5–38.2)	22.1	(18.5–26.0)	40.2	(31.8–49.2)	2.1	(1.3–3.4)
Philadelphia, PA	8.9	(5.6–13.7)	11.6	(7.6–17.2)	10.2	(7.0–14.8)	7.2	(5.1–10.1)	21.0	(15.0–28.6)	30.6	(10.2–63.0)	10.7	(8.2–13.8)	35.2	(20.7–53.1)	2.7	(1.6–4.7)
San Diego, CA	10.1	(8.2–12.4)	12.3	(9.8–15.2)	11.3	(9.7–13.0)	11.3	(9.6–13.2)	13.1	(8.9–18.9)	9.3	(5.1–16.1)	20.1	(16.6–24.0)	23.3	(16.4–31.8)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	11.9	(9.6–14.7)	16.1	(13.4–19.1)	14.7	(12.6–17.1)	10.5	(8.6–12.7)	27.8	(22.1–34.4)	32.6	(20.3–48.0)	16.9	(13.6–20.8)	31.6	(23.6–40.8)	2.5	(1.3–4.6)
Median	*10.1*		*15.6*		*13.6*		*10.9*		*25.1*		*18.6*		*18.3*		*34.2*		*3.0*	
Range	*5.2–19.1*		*8.7–22.7*		*7.1–21.4*		*6.6–18.6*		*13.1–34.9*		*4.0–32.6*		*9.8–30.8*		*20.8–43.7*		*2.1–10.0*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 92. Percentage of high school students who ever tried to quit using all tobacco products,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**47.7**	**(43.5–52.1)**	**36.8**	**(33.8–39.8)**	**41.4**	**(38.9–44.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	51.8	(46.1–57.4)	36.6	(33.2–40.2)	**42.8**	**(39.4–46.3)**
Black§	33.0	(23.9–43.5)	31.0	(23.6–39.4)	**32.2**	**(25.8–39.4)**
Hispanic	47.9	(39.8–56.2)	38.5	(32.4–45.1)	**42.8**	**(38.2–47.5)**
Grade						
9	41.4	(31.8–51.6)	43.9	(37.9–50.0)	**42.8**	**(38.5–47.1)**
10	49.2	(40.8–57.7)	38.7	(33.3–44.4)	**43.5**	**(38.4–48.8)**
11	52.2	(42.9–61.4)	35.3	(30.0–41.0)	**42.7**	**(36.9–48.7)**
12	47.4	(40.6–54.3)	32.3	(26.9–38.3)	**38.4**	**(34.3–42.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	45.2	(39.6–50.9)	36.2	(33.4–39.1)	**39.4**	**(36.9–41.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	53.7	(47.0–60.2)	47.9	(32.4–63.9)	**53.0**	**(47.3–58.6)**
Not sure	69.2	(54.0–81.1)	23.7	(10.2–45.9)	**47.6**	**(37.6–57.7)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	49.8	(44.2–55.5)	36.3	(33.2–39.5)	**41.0**	**(38.1–44.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	51.8	(44.8–58.7)	41.3	(28.3–55.7)	**49.6**	**(43.3–56.0)**
No sexual contact	48.0	(37.4–58.7)	37.2	(29.8–45.2)	**41.9**	**(36.6–47.3)**

* Including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, during the 12 months before the survey, among the 24.2% of students nationwide who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 93. Percentage of high school students who ever tried to quit using all tobacco products,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	41.4	(30.5–53.3)	48.1	(36.2–60.2)	45.1	(35.0–55.7)	44.2	(32.0–57.2)	49.1	(37.5–60.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	48.1	(37.0–59.4)	42.7	(37.1–48.4)	45.0	(38.6–51.6)	46.9	(40.8–53.2)	37.7	(28.4–48.1)	—	—	39.1	(31.1–47.7)	43.7	(26.8–62.2)	55.6	(38.2–71.7)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	55.4	(46.3–64.2)	47.2	(39.9–54.5)	50.5	(44.0–57.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	43.6	(34.7–53.0)	43.7	(37.5–50.0)	43.5	(38.7–48.4)	40.3	(35.4–45.4)	59.5	(46.8–71.1)	50.1	(25.7–74.4)	39.3	(33.3–45.7)	54.6	(43.1–65.7)	46.5	(37.5–55.7)
Iowa	59.6	(49.8–68.7)	41.6	(31.5–52.5)	49.7	(41.4–58.0)	53.3	(43.8–62.6)	43.9	(28.1–60.9)	—	—	55.4	(47.0–63.5)	41.7	(21.5–65.1)	40.9	(26.1–57.6)
Kansas	45.2	(35.5–55.4)	35.9	(29.4–43.0)	39.4	(33.7–45.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	48.5	(40.3–56.8)	43.9	(38.6–49.4)	45.8	(41.7–49.9)	45.4	(41.6–49.2)	42.6	(32.2–53.6)	—	—	48.8	(43.7–53.9)	40.3	(28.2–53.7)	40.3	(30.9–50.5)
Louisiana	50.1	(39.9–60.2)	51.0	(44.8–57.2)	50.7	(44.9–56.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	42.3	(29.4–56.3)	49.5	(42.2–56.8)	46.2	(37.9–54.6)	47.2	(39.0–55.6)	44.0	(27.1–62.5)	—	—	46.6	(37.5–55.9)	35.4	(17.6–58.4)	46.7	(29.4–64.8)
Missouri	40.5	(31.9–49.8)	36.4	(30.3–43.0)	38.0	(33.4–42.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	39.6	(28.2–52.3)	41.7	(31.5–52.7)	41.2	(33.8–48.9)	38.4	(29.9–47.7)	62.2	(46.4–75.7)	—	—	41.5	(31.8–52.0)	55.4	(36.6–72.7)	34.9	(20.6–52.4)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	46.2	(36.9–55.8)	44.9	(36.9–53.1)	45.3	(39.9–50.8)	44.3	(37.7–51.0)	48.5	(32.0–65.4)	—	—	47.0	(39.6–54.6)	44.4	(24.5–66.3)	38.1	(23.3–55.5)
Pennsylvania	41.4	(33.4–50.0)	33.2	(26.9–40.2)	36.3	(31.1–41.9)	36.2	(30.8–42.0)	39.7	(28.7–51.8)	33.5	(16.5–56.3)	36.0	(29.1–43.5)	42.1	(30.3–55.0)	38.1	(28.0–49.4)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	47.5	(39.7–55.5)	40.2	(30.9–50.3)	43.7	(36.5–51.3)	43.9	(35.8–52.4)	50.1	(36.7–63.5)	—	—	45.8	(38.2–53.5)	42.5	(31.9–53.9)	43.6	(25.6–63.5)
Tennessee	46.6	(37.6–55.9)	46.0	(35.2–57.1)	46.0	(38.4–53.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	50.7	(41.7–59.7)	45.4	(36.9–54.2)	47.3	(41.6–53.1)	47.1	(40.4–53.9)	58.0	(41.4–72.9)	—	—	46.8	(39.7–54.0)	62.4	(45.2–77.0)	51.9	(38.4–65.2)
Utah	—	—	44.7	(36.8–52.9)	45.2	(39.0–51.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	36.7	(34.3–39.1)	30.4	(28.6–32.2)	33.0	(31.6–34.4)	31.5	(30.0–33.1)	44.6	(40.6–48.8)	26.6	(21.0–33.1)	32.2	(30.5–33.9)	42.5	(38.5–46.6)	28.2	(24.3–32.5)
Virginia	37.6	(29.9–46.0)	31.7	(27.7–35.9)	34.2	(29.9–38.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	49.3	(39.7–58.9)	46.9	(37.3–56.6)	47.4	(39.4–55.5)	48.2	(39.9–56.7)	48.6	(31.2–66.4)	—	—	49.0	(40.9–57.3)	45.9	(24.3–69.1)	46.6	(29.4–64.7)
Wisconsin	40.0	(33.9–46.4)	36.3	(29.7–43.3)	37.6	(33.6–41.8)	40.1	(35.5–44.9)	26.5	(16.9–39.1)	—	—	40.1	(34.6–45.8)	32.5	(21.6–45.7)	35.8	(25.8–47.2)
Median	*45.7*		*43.7*		*45.1*		*44.2*		*46.6*		—		*45.8*		*42.5*		*40.9*	
Range	*36.7–59.6*		*30.4–51.0*		*33.0–50.7*		*31.5–53.3*		*26.5–62.2*		—		*32.2–55.4*		*32.5–62.4*		*28.2–55.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	41.6	(31.8–52.1)	36.7	(25.3–49.9)	39.3	(31.3–47.9)	39.6	(28.6–51.7)	35.3	(21.1–52.7)	—	—	43.4	(28.2–59.9)	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	37.3	(28.7–46.8)	32.7	(24.4–42.3)	34.8	(28.8–41.3)	34.1	(26.9–42.1)	37.3	(20.9–57.3)	—	—	37.0	(28.9–45.8)	—	—	24.9	(14.0–40.4)
Broward County, FL	25.4	(12.9–44.0)	46.3	(30.8–62.5)	37.5	(26.2–50.4)	38.2	(24.1–54.7)	36.6	(19.9–57.3)	—	—	42.7	(25.6–61.7)	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	51.1	(42.0–60.2)	42.1	(31.8–53.2)	46.0	(40.6–51.5)	42.7	(35.1–50.7)	59.3	(45.8–71.6)	—	—	43.6	(32.8–55.0)	42.7	(29.0–57.6)	46.2	(28.2–65.2)
Cleveland, OH	45.3	(38.9–51.8)	42.6	(34.7–50.8)	43.7	(38.4–49.0)	43.2	(37.1–49.5)	51.3	(38.8–63.7)	—	—	44.5	(37.2–52.0)	45.6	(32.8–59.0)	38.7	(25.6–53.7)
DeKalb County, GA	33.8	(26.1–42.5)	40.5	(33.3–48.1)	37.8	(31.9–44.0)	33.3	(26.3–41.1)	61.9	(45.9–75.7)	—	—	42.4	(34.1–51.1)	41.8	(26.0–59.5)	27.5	(16.5–42.1)
Detroit, MI	37.7	(26.9–49.8)	40.0	(29.2–51.9)	39.4	(32.0–47.3)	43.1	(35.1–51.6)	36.7	(21.0–55.7)	—	—	47.1	(35.4–59.1)	32.7	(17.6–52.4)	35.9	(24.4–49.3)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	45.2	(39.1–51.5)	32.8	(27.6–38.5)	39.1	(35.1–43.3)	36.4	(31.5–41.5)	45.4	(36.3–54.8)	39.3	(23.2–58.1)	38.6	(33.0–44.5)	43.3	(34.5–52.6)	35.8	(26.2–46.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	43.8	(36.8–51.0)	42.3	(36.4–48.4)	42.9	(38.1–47.9)	42.3	(36.8–48.1)	55.4	(43.6–66.5)	22.8	(10.3–43.0)	46.6	(39.4–54.0)	53.7	(38.6–68.1)	38.1	(28.4–48.8)
Houston, TX	45.4	(39.5–51.3)	38.3	(32.4–44.7)	41.3	(36.6–46.2)	39.7	(34.3–45.3)	48.1	(37.5–58.9)	31.6	(18.9–47.9)	42.5	(36.1–49.3)	41.3	(30.5–52.9)	38.9	(31.4–46.9)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	41.8	(33.8–50.3)	42.6	(34.2–51.4)	—	—	—	—	46.0	(33.2–59.3)	—	—	36.6	(22.2–54.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	43.1	(36.2–50.1)	45.0	(37.0–53.2)	44.5	(39.0–50.1)	42.6	(36.4–48.9)	50.5	(38.4–62.5)	—	—	46.2	(38.6–53.9)	57.3	(43.0–70.5)	31.2	(21.4–43.1)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	35.4	(24.3–48.3)	40.4	(31.5–49.9)	38.6	(31.4–46.3)	36.5	(29.0–44.7)	59.4	(39.5–76.7)	—	—	41.3	(31.8–51.5)	45.0	(26.9–64.5)	22.1	(12.8–35.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	37.0	(30.0–44.6)	37.4	(30.6–44.8)	37.4	(32.5–42.6)	31.9	(26.0–38.5)	59.8	(48.0–70.5)	44.4	(25.0–65.6)	39.6	(32.3–47.4)	41.0	(27.5–56.0)	23.8	(15.1–35.4)
Philadelphia, PA	34.3	(26.2–43.5)	40.0	(29.9–51.1)	37.3	(32.3–42.6)	32.2	(26.9–38.0)	56.8	(38.7–73.2)	—	—	35.4	(24.4–48.2)	58.1	(35.9–77.5)	20.1	(12.1–31.4)
San Diego, CA	48.3	(37.9–58.7)	30.9	(23.6–39.3)	38.3	(31.7–45.5)	35.5	(29.3–42.4)	56.1	(38.6–72.2)	—	—	38.1	(31.2–45.5)	55.1	(35.9–72.8)	29.6	(16.1–47.9)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	38.5	(32.6–44.7)	37.9	(29.7–47.0)	38.3	(32.9–44.1)	37.0	(30.3–44.1)	46.0	(32.1–60.6)	—	—	38.1	(29.5–47.6)	37.5	(27.1–49.3)	35.6	(21.7–52.6)
Median	*40.0*		*40.0*		*39.1*		*38.2*		*50.9*		—		*42.5*		*43.3*		*35.6*	
Range	*25.4–51.1*		*30.9–46.3*		*34.8–46.0*		*31.9–43.2*		*35.3–61.9*		—		*35.4–47.1*		*32.7–58.1*		*20.1–46.2*	

* Including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 94. Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**62.6**	**(58.4–66.6)**	**58.1**	**(56.2–60.0)**	**60.4**	**(57.9–62.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	62.8	(55.8–69.3)	60.5	(57.6–63.3)	**61.7**	**(57.6–65.6)**
Black§	57.3	(52.1–62.4)	44.8	(39.8–49.9)	**51.3**	**(47.7–54.9)**
Hispanic	67.1	(62.3–71.7)	62.3	(58.0–66.3)	**64.7**	**(61.1–68.1)**
Grade						
9	49.6	(45.2–54.1)	45.7	(42.7–48.7)	**47.7**	**(45.2–50.3)**
10	59.9	(55.2–64.5)	56.0	(52.8–59.1)	**58.0**	**(54.8–61.0)**
11	68.9	(63.3–74.0)	63.7	(59.7–67.5)	**66.4**	**(63.1–69.5)**
12	74.0	(68.6–78.8)	69.4	(65.8–72.7)	**71.7**	**(68.3–75.0)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	63.8	(61.7–65.9)	58.5	(56.5–60.5)	**60.9**	**(59.2–62.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	74.3	(69.7–78.4)	66.3	(56.5–74.8)	**72.2**	**(67.2–76.8)**
Not sure	50.6	(41.7–59.4)	47.3	(36.9–58.0)	**50.0**	**(41.6–58.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	85.3	(82.9–87.3)	78.4	(76.4–80.3)	**81.5**	**(79.9–83.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	89.3	(85.5–92.3)	79.6	(71.5–85.9)	**86.8**	**(82.8–90.0)**
No sexual contact	44.4	(41.4–47.5)	38.6	(36.6–40.5)	**41.6**	**(39.9–43.4)**

* At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 95. Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	62.5	(57.2–67.5)	50.7	(45.3–56.0)	56.5	(53.5–59.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	59.0	(49.9–67.5)	56.8	(51.1–62.3)	58.1	(51.7–64.1)	55.4	(47.9–62.6)	74.4	(60.3–84.7)	62.0	(46.3–75.4)	75.5	(67.6–82.0)	71.7	(34.4–92.5)	37.1	(33.7–40.6)
California	62.5	(57.4–67.4)	58.1	(52.2–63.8)	60.4	(55.9–64.8)	60.2	(55.2–65.0)	71.3	(62.5–78.8)	39.4	(26.3–54.3)	80.6	(74.5–85.5)	82.4	(71.4–89.8)	44.6	(41.3–48.0)
Colorado	59.5	(54.2–64.5)	52.9	(46.5–59.1)	56.4	(51.4–61.4)	56.1	(50.0–62.0)	69.3	(60.7–76.8)	53.1	(36.4–69.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	65.3	(61.4–68.9)	54.1	(50.3–57.7)	59.5	(56.5–62.4)	58.7	(55.1–62.1)	72.6	(66.1–78.2)	52.9	(40.8–64.8)	77.1	(73.5–80.4)	83.9	(76.2–89.4)	36.2	(32.7–39.9)
Florida	59.7	(57.5–61.8)	53.4	(51.2–55.6)	56.5	(54.8–58.2)	55.3	(53.3–57.2)	71.5	(67.6–75.2)	51.7	(45.1–58.3)	76.7	(74.5–78.7)	82.0	(77.4–85.8)	36.9	(34.9–39.0)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	58.9	(53.6–64.0)	51.5	(45.9–57.0)	55.1	(50.8–59.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	65.0	(60.3–69.3)	49.7	(45.3–54.2)	57.4	(52.9–61.7)	55.5	(50.3–60.5)	76.0	(68.0–82.6)	52.2	(43.7–60.6)	73.6	(69.5–77.3)	90.8	(85.3–94.3)	39.9	(34.3–45.8)
Iowa	64.4	(58.6–69.9)	57.3	(50.5–63.8)	61.0	(57.4–64.4)	59.3	(54.9–63.5)	79.6	(69.3–87.0)	59.2	(40.2–75.8)	76.4	(70.2–81.6)	90.7	(82.1–95.4)	40.8	(34.3–47.5)
Kansas	65.5	(62.0–68.9)	60.7	(55.6–65.6)	63.1	(59.5–66.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	63.0	(59.0–66.8)	54.2	(49.1–59.1)	58.7	(54.8–62.5)	57.1	(52.7–61.4)	75.7	(67.1–82.7)	44.9	(28.9–62.0)	76.6	(70.7–81.6)	82.5	(76.3–87.3)	40.3	(36.0–44.7)
Louisiana	67.1	(58.7–74.6)	61.4	(55.8–66.8)	64.5	(59.0–69.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	56.5	(54.5–58.4)	49.5	(47.9–51.2)	53.0	(51.5–54.5)	51.7	(50.0–53.4)	66.3	(62.8–69.5)	44.1	(37.8–50.5)	71.9	(69.1–74.5)	81.2	(77.2–84.6)	30.0	(28.1–32.0)
Maryland	57.7	(56.6–58.9)	49.1	(47.9–50.2)	53.5	(52.6–54.5)	51.3	(50.3–52.3)	71.4	(69.7–73.1)	48.0	(45.1–50.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	60.8	(56.4–65.0)	51.7	(47.3–56.0)	56.2	(52.4–59.9)	55.4	(51.5–59.1)	70.3	(63.3–76.4)	50.0	(39.4–60.5)	76.8	(72.6–80.5)	80.8	(74.4–85.9)	35.7	(31.9–39.7)
Michigan	67.3	(60.6–73.3)	55.6	(48.2–62.7)	61.6	(55.0–67.8)	59.2	(52.5–65.5)	82.5	(72.0–89.6)	63.3	(52.3–73.1)	80.3	(72.3–86.4)	87.8	(78.8–93.3)	40.1	(33.6–47.0)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	70.8	(68.0–73.4)	65.1	(62.3–67.8)	68.0	(65.6–70.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	57.7	(52.4–62.9)	50.0	(45.2–54.8)	54.0	(50.6–57.4)	53.7	(50.0–57.4)	70.0	(58.8–79.2)	37.8	(24.4–53.3)	76.6	(72.6–80.2)	89.5	(82.0–94.1)	36.8	(32.2–41.8)
Nevada	66.4	(62.0–70.6)	54.2	(49.5–58.8)	60.2	(56.4–63.9)	58.0	(53.6–62.3)	72.4	(66.4–77.8)	59.7	(46.6–71.5)	80.0	(76.3–83.3)	82.8	(72.9–89.7)	42.7	(37.2–48.3)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	62.2	(58.4–65.8)	56.3	(52.1–60.4)	59.2	(56.0–62.4)	59.2	(55.8–62.6)	66.5	(58.8–73.3)	43.5	(30.3–57.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	68.7	(64.4–72.8)	63.4	(57.2–69.2)	65.9	(62.0–69.6)	65.6	(61.4–69.7)	79.3	(68.3–87.1)	63.2	(49.5–75.0)	87.1	(83.9–89.7)	84.8	(72.8–92.0)	40.2	(35.0–45.5)
Pennsylvania	62.7	(59.6–65.7)	57.0	(52.9–61.1)	59.8	(57.1–62.5)	59.5	(57.0–62.1)	68.6	(60.3–75.9)	50.1	(39.1–61.1)	78.8	(75.7–81.5)	85.1	(75.4–91.5)	40.3	(37.1–43.6)
Rhode Island	55.2	(51.0–59.4)	45.4	(39.7–51.3)	50.4	(48.0–52.9)	49.3	(46.2–52.4)	63.5	(53.0–72.9)	44.2	(28.1–61.7)	68.2	(61.9–73.9)	84.7	(71.2–92.6)	30.9	(26.2–36.0)
South Carolina	60.3	(54.1–66.2)	56.4	(50.6–62.0)	58.5	(53.3–63.4)	54.6	(49.0–60.2)	79.7	(69.2–87.3)	62.4	(41.7–79.4)	71.4	(66.9–75.6)	90.0	(78.9–95.6)	39.7	(34.4–45.2)
Tennessee	62.1	(56.7–67.2)	52.9	(47.4–58.3)	57.6	(53.4–61.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	64.8	(59.9–69.3)	56.7	(51.5–61.8)	60.8	(56.6–64.8)	58.8	(54.4–63.0)	77.2	(71.1–82.3)	57.3	(45.9–67.9)	77.6	(71.1–83.0)	90.9	(83.5–95.2)	42.5	(37.7–47.5)
Utah	32.1	(26.9–37.8)	28.7	(23.2–34.9)	30.4	(25.8–35.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	66.5	(60.1–72.4)	62.1	(57.3–66.8)	64.4	(60.2–68.3)	62.9	(58.2–67.3)	80.0	(71.2–86.6)	59.1	(41.1–75.0)	84.9	(81.0–88.1)	89.6	(80.1–94.8)	37.3	(31.8–43.0)
Wisconsin	67.2	(62.4–71.6)	61.9	(57.7–66.0)	64.5	(60.9–67.9)	64.4	(60.7–67.9)	70.9	(61.7–78.6)	54.4	(43.7–64.7)	80.7	(76.3–84.5)	82.0	(73.2–88.4)	48.5	(43.3–53.7)
Median	*62.5*		*54.2*		*58.7*		*57.6*		*72.0*		*52.6*		*76.8*		*84.7*		*39.9*	
Range	*32.1–70.8*		*28.7–65.1*		*30.4–68.0*		*49.3–65.6*		*63.5–82.5*		*37.8–63.3*		*68.2–87.1*		*71.7–90.9*		*30.0–48.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	60.0	(52.3–67.2)	50.7	(45.0–56.3)	56.1	(50.9–61.1)	51.5	(45.6–57.4)	73.5	(63.1–81.9)	57.2	(40.2–72.6)	61.3	(52.0–69.8)	84.0	(72.5–91.3)	42.6	(34.1–51.6)
Boston, MA	62.5	(57.9–66.8)	52.1	(46.8–57.4)	57.2	(53.3–61.0)	55.6	(51.5–59.6)	77.1	(68.1–84.2)	53.2	(41.7–64.3)	71.9	(68.0–75.5)	84.0	(75.2–90.0)	39.9	(35.1–44.9)
Broward County, FL	68.1	(61.4–74.1)	56.9	(49.5–64.0)	62.6	(57.1–67.7)	62.5	(56.6–68.0)	67.8	(51.9–80.4)	49.1	(30.2–68.2)	75.8	(70.3–80.6)	87.8	(67.0–96.2)	46.2	(40.1–52.3)
Chicago, IL	63.0	(56.6–69.0)	50.8	(45.4–56.1)	57.3	(52.4–62.1)	54.4	(49.1–59.7)	73.7	(62.6–82.4)	53.1	(38.5–67.2)	68.8	(62.4–74.5)	84.4	(78.1–89.1)	43.9	(37.2–50.8)
Cleveland, OH	65.3	(60.5–69.8)	45.9	(41.8–50.1)	55.4	(51.9–58.9)	51.3	(47.6–55.1)	79.9	(71.1–86.5)	58.3	(42.9–72.3)	63.8	(58.9–68.4)	87.6	(81.5–91.9)	34.9	(30.4–39.8)
DeKalb County, GA	48.3	(43.9–52.7)	40.5	(37.0–44.1)	44.4	(41.3–47.6)	40.8	(37.4–44.2)	68.1	(59.3–75.8)	52.5	(38.9–65.8)	56.4	(51.9–60.9)	81.5	(74.4–86.9)	28.1	(24.3–32.2)
Detroit, MI	60.2	(54.7–65.5)	49.0	(44.2–53.8)	55.0	(51.3–58.7)	52.7	(48.9–56.4)	62.2	(51.2–72.0)	57.1	(39.6–73.0)	67.8	(61.4–73.6)	66.8	(53.9–77.6)	40.2	(36.5–44.0)
District of Columbia	53.6	(51.9–55.3)	44.8	(42.9–46.6)	49.6	(48.4–50.9)	45.9	(44.5–47.3)	68.2	(65.1–71.2)	57.3	(51.3–63.1)	59.2	(57.1–61.2)	76.4	(72.9–79.5)	32.4	(30.6–34.3)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	60.5	(57.3–63.6)	52.9	(49.8–56.0)	56.9	(54.5–59.3)	55.4	(52.8–58.0)	74.4	(68.5–79.4)	54.2	(43.7–64.4)	73.6	(70.5–76.5)	92.1	(86.9–95.3)	41.5	(38.4–44.6)
Houston, TX	60.4	(57.7–63.0)	48.0	(45.1–51.0)	54.2	(51.9–56.4)	51.6	(49.1–54.0)	71.1	(65.8–75.8)	54.5	(45.9–62.8)	68.9	(65.4–72.2)	82.3	(75.8–87.3)	40.0	(37.0–43.1)
Los Angeles, CA	58.3	(50.9–65.4)	50.9	(44.8–57.0)	54.4	(48.5–60.2)	53.7	(47.4–59.9)	68.4	(60.5–75.3)	49.4	(38.2–60.6)	71.8	(65.1–77.6)	81.4	(65.0–91.2)	37.9	(32.1–44.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	66.3	(62.4–70.0)	63.0	(58.3–67.5)	64.8	(61.7–67.9)	63.2	(59.8–66.4)	77.6	(70.0–83.7)	78.9	(66.6–87.5)	77.7	(74.7–80.5)	86.1	(80.2–90.5)	49.6	(45.1–54.0)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	56.5	(52.5–60.4)	49.1	(45.0–53.3)	52.9	(49.7–56.0)	50.3	(46.9–53.7)	77.0	(68.9–83.4)	54.7	(41.5–67.2)	71.4	(67.8–74.7)	81.8	(72.5–88.4)	37.8	(34.0–41.8)
Orange County, FL	57.4	(52.0–62.6)	51.4	(46.4–56.5)	54.8	(50.4–59.1)	53.4	(48.7–58.0)	68.5	(58.3–77.1)	53.2	(38.9–67.0)	76.1	(71.8–79.9)	73.4	(61.2–82.8)	36.7	(31.8–41.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	65.0	(61.5–68.4)	56.7	(53.0–60.4)	60.9	(58.1–63.7)	58.9	(55.8–62.0)	74.0	(67.3–79.7)	64.5	(54.2–73.6)	78.0	(74.6–81.1)	86.5	(80.5–90.9)	42.4	(38.9–46.0)
Philadelphia, PA	58.2	(52.0–64.3)	47.2	(41.0–53.6)	53.0	(48.5–57.4)	50.4	(45.7–55.0)	72.2	(63.0–79.8)	60.2	(42.1–75.9)	66.9	(60.9–72.4)	87.2	(75.7–93.7)	35.6	(31.2–40.2)
San Diego, CA	60.7	(56.3–64.9)	53.2	(48.2–58.1)	56.9	(52.8–60.9)	56.8	(52.2–61.2)	67.8	(59.9–74.8)	42.3	(33.9–51.0)	78.7	(74.2–82.6)	79.4	(71.4–85.6)	37.0	(32.8–41.5)
San Francisco, CA	39.4	(35.5–43.4)	37.0	(33.4–40.8)	38.2	(35.2–41.3)	36.2	(33.1–39.3)	68.3	(61.1–74.7)	28.3	(20.3–37.9)	59.9	(54.7–64.9)	75.9	(66.5–83.3)	25.8	(22.9–29.0)
Shelby County, TN	60.8	(56.5–65.0)	49.2	(44.9–53.4)	55.5	(52.8–58.2)	52.4	(49.2–55.7)	68.4	(60.4–75.5)	73.1	(59.2–83.6)	65.2	(60.2–69.9)	78.6	(67.5–86.6)	41.0	(36.6–45.5)
Median	*60.4*		*50.7*		*55.4*		*52.7*		*71.1*		*54.5*		*68.9*		*82.3*		*39.9*	
Range	*39.4–68.1*		*37.0–63.0*		*38.2–64.8*		*36.2–63.2*		*62.2–79.9*		*28.3–78.9*		*56.4–78.7*		*66.8–92.1*		*25.8–49.6*	

* At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 96. Percentage of high school students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**12.8**	**(11.1–14.6)**	**18.2**	**(16.4–20.1)**	**15.5**	**(13.9–17.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	10.9	(9.0–13.3)	17.1	(14.9–19.6)	**14.0**	**(12.2–16.0)**
Black§	14.9	(11.6–18.8)	14.9	(11.9–18.5)	**14.9**	**(12.1–18.2)**
Hispanic	15.9	(13.5–18.7)	22.5	(18.5–27.0)	**19.3**	**(16.4–22.5)**
Grade						
9	16.0	(13.4–18.9)	20.3	(17.1–24.0)	**18.2**	**(15.8–20.9)**
10	12.8	(10.7–15.4)	18.1	(15.2–21.4)	**15.4**	**(13.4–17.6)**
11	12.3	(9.9–15.2)	17.4	(14.4–21.0)	**14.9**	**(12.5–17.7)**
12	9.3	(7.5–11.4)	16.2	(13.3–19.4)	**12.7**	**(10.8–14.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	11.5	(10.2–13.0)	17.7	(15.9–19.7)	**14.9**	**(13.5–16.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	20.2	(16.8–24.1)	24.1	(16.2–34.3)	**21.6**	**(18.0–25.8)**
Not sure	17.5	(12.1–24.5)	21.9	(14.9–31.0)	**20.0**	**(14.9–26.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	15.9	(13.7–18.2)	25.0	(22.1–28.1)	**20.8**	**(18.7–23.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	26.9	(22.4–31.9)	32.3	(21.7–45.1)	**28.2**	**(23.9–33.0)**
No sexual contact	7.9	(6.6–9.4)	10.4	(9.0–11.9)	**9.1**	**(8.0–10.3)**

* Other than a few sips.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 97. Percentage of high school students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	12.0	(9.5–15.0)	13.7	(11.4–16.4)	12.9	(11.3–14.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	15.0	(10.8–20.5)	20.8	(17.3–25.0)	18.0	(14.5–22.2)	16.6	(13.8–19.8)	27.5	(19.0–38.1)	15.6	(5.9–35.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	19.1	(15.9–22.8)	26.2	(23.3–29.3)	22.5	(20.5–24.6)	19.9	(17.2–22.9)	39.5	(30.8–49.0)	23.3	(10.1–45.2)	30.2	(26.8–33.9)	33.0	(20.2–48.9)	9.8	(6.9–13.9)
California	15.6	(12.4–19.5)	20.1	(17.4–23.1)	18.1	(15.6–21.0)	17.4	(15.1–20.1)	26.3	(18.1–36.6)	10.8	(5.4–20.2)	22.3	(17.4–28.1)	33.8	(24.0–45.1)	11.9	(9.4–14.9)
Colorado	12.5	(8.9–17.4)	13.9	(11.1–17.4)	13.3	(10.8–16.2)	13.1	(10.3–16.5)	16.8	(11.1–24.7)	10.4	(3.0–30.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	9.0	(7.5–10.8)	14.1	(11.2–17.5)	11.6	(9.7–13.9)	9.8	(8.1–11.8)	18.4	(12.7–25.7)	15.3	(7.1–29.9)	13.5	(11.3–16.0)	23.5	(15.8–33.4)	5.9	(4.1–8.2)
Delaware	14.6	(12.2–17.5)	17.8	(15.6–20.2)	16.1	(14.8–17.6)	16.0	(14.7–17.5)	16.1	(11.6–21.9)	15.6	(8.1–27.8)	20.9	(18.3–23.6)	23.1	(15.3–33.2)	8.5	(6.9–10.6)
Florida	15.1	(13.6–16.8)	18.4	(16.7–20.2)	16.8	(15.4–18.2)	15.7	(14.4–17.2)	22.4	(18.4–27.0)	20.9	(15.7–27.3)	21.6	(19.6–23.9)	32.2	(26.9–38.0)	9.8	(8.5–11.4)
Hawaii	14.5	(12.6–16.5)	18.9	(16.3–21.8)	16.8	(15.2–18.5)	14.6	(13.1–16.3)	28.6	(22.9–35.0)	22.1	(15.8–30.0)	21.6	(19.0–24.5)	38.7	(30.5–47.7)	9.3	(7.9–11.1)
Idaho	13.8	(11.3–16.6)	17.1	(14.4–20.2)	15.5	(13.6–17.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	15.7	(13.7–17.9)	17.6	(14.9–20.6)	16.8	(15.2–18.5)	14.4	(12.5–16.5)	28.9	(22.2–36.5)	21.1	(13.4–31.5)	19.4	(16.2–23.1)	40.0	(28.6–52.5)	9.3	(8.1–10.7)
Iowa	12.0	(8.2–17.1)	17.2	(14.6–20.2)	14.7	(12.3–17.4)	13.2	(10.3–16.9)	29.6	(21.6–39.0)	11.9	(3.5–34.0)	16.8	(14.3–19.6)	32.8	(25.9–40.5)	9.5	(5.7–15.6)
Kansas	17.7	(14.4–21.6)	16.5	(13.4–20.2)	17.1	(14.4–20.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	15.3	(12.2–19.0)	18.5	(16.0–21.3)	17.1	(14.7–19.7)	15.9	(13.6–18.4)	23.9	(17.6–31.7)	21.4	(10.9–37.7)	22.9	(19.3–26.9)	26.5	(19.0–35.5)	9.3	(6.6–13.1)
Louisiana	19.3	(15.2–24.3)	23.8	(18.9–29.5)	21.7	(18.8–24.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	10.7	(9.7–11.8)	12.2	(11.4–13.0)	11.6	(10.8–12.3)	10.3	(9.5–11.2)	17.9	(15.9–20.0)	19.0	(14.1–25.1)	14.0	(12.8–15.3)	24.8	(21.2–28.8)	5.8	(5.0–6.8)
Maryland	14.4	(13.7–15.0)	16.5	(15.9–17.3)	15.7	(15.1–16.3)	13.2	(12.7–13.7)	27.7	(26.0–29.5)	20.0	(17.9–22.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	16.0	(13.2–19.3)	16.2	(12.6–20.5)	16.2	(13.6–19.2)	14.8	(12.4–17.6)	28.3	(18.5–40.7)	20.4	(12.5–31.7)	20.1	(16.7–24.0)	28.6	(20.2–38.7)	9.9	(7.6–12.6)
Missouri	16.9	(13.9–20.3)	19.9	(17.2–22.9)	18.4	(16.2–20.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	17.3	(15.5–19.4)	20.7	(18.4–23.2)	19.1	(17.4–20.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	11.0	(8.3–14.5)	15.2	(12.3–18.6)	13.3	(11.1–15.8)	11.9	(10.0–14.1)	28.3	(17.8–41.9)	15.8	(7.7–29.8)	18.8	(15.4–22.8)	31.5	(18.9–47.5)	7.3	(5.6–9.6)
Nevada	16.5	(13.5–20.1)	17.4	(13.8–21.7)	17.2	(15.2–19.3)	15.7	(13.1–18.8)	25.1	(19.2–32.1)	22.3	(11.8–38.1)	21.6	(16.9–27.1)	32.1	(22.5–43.6)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)
New Hampshire	8.4	(7.6–9.4)	12.5	(11.4–13.6)	10.7	(10.0–11.4)	9.4	(8.7–10.2)	18.3	(15.6–21.3)	16.0	(13.0–19.7)	13.2	(12.2–14.3)	27.1	(23.1–31.4)	5.5	(4.7–6.3)
New Mexico	18.8	(16.1–21.9)	22.4	(19.6–25.6)	20.7	(18.2–23.5)	18.8	(16.4–21.5)	30.0	(24.2–36.6)	28.0	(20.7–36.8)	26.0	(22.8–29.5)	35.4	(28.8–42.7)	13.2	(11.2–15.4)
New York	15.2	(13.6–16.8)	14.3	(12.0–17.0)	15.0	(13.3–17.0)	12.9	(11.2–14.9)	26.9	(22.7–31.5)	18.9	(15.2–23.3)	18.0	(15.3–21.0)	35.4	(28.9–42.4)	8.8	(7.0–11.0)
North Carolina	12.9	(10.5–15.7)	17.9	(14.6–21.7)	15.6	(13.1–18.4)	13.9	(11.3–17.0)	25.8	(18.4–34.8)	21.9	(14.8–31.3)	19.3	(16.5–22.6)	31.5	(22.4–42.3)	7.5	(5.4–10.4)
North Dakota	12.4	(10.2–15.0)	16.6	(13.7–19.9)	14.5	(12.6–16.8)	13.4	(11.5–15.6)	26.3	(19.6–34.3)	11.9	(5.7–23.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	14.3	(11.8–17.2)	20.1	(16.0–24.9)	17.4	(15.2–19.7)	16.5	(14.0–19.4)	24.0	(14.6–37.0)	24.0	(11.5–43.5)	21.7	(18.1–25.9)	33.7	(21.7–48.2)	9.4	(6.8–12.9)
Pennsylvania	11.3	(9.4–13.6)	13.3	(11.2–15.6)	12.4	(10.9–14.1)	11.5	(9.9–13.3)	16.4	(11.5–22.9)	22.6	(14.4–33.7)	15.3	(12.3–18.8)	27.9	(20.4–36.7)	7.7	(5.9–10.0)
Rhode Island	10.9	(8.3–14.2)	12.5	(10.3–15.1)	12.1	(9.9–14.6)	9.9	(7.8–12.5)	19.0	(13.5–26.2)	28.8	(18.1–42.5)	14.9	(11.9–18.5)	33.3	(23.2–45.2)	4.6	(2.8–7.4)
South Carolina	12.3	(9.1–16.5)	15.8	(13.7–18.0)	14.2	(11.6–17.2)	11.7	(9.2–14.6)	29.0	(21.6–37.7)	23.7	(10.6–45.0)	18.9	(15.4–22.9)	28.4	(19.5–39.4)	6.1	(3.6–10.2)
Tennessee	13.7	(11.4–16.3)	17.2	(14.4–20.4)	15.9	(13.8–18.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	14.8	(12.4–17.6)	18.7	(15.6–22.1)	16.9	(14.7–19.2)	15.8	(13.6–18.2)	24.0	(18.6–30.3)	19.4	(10.3–33.5)	20.9	(16.8–25.7)	36.3	(29.0–44.2)	9.8	(7.2–13.2)
Utah	7.7	(5.8–10.1)	7.8	(5.9–10.2)	7.8	(6.3–9.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	11.4	(10.8–12.0)	15.7	(15.0–16.4)	13.7	(13.3–14.2)	12.9	(12.4–13.4)	19.6	(17.9–21.4)	15.7	(13.4–18.4)	17.1	(16.4–17.9)	26.6	(24.2–29.2)	7.1	(6.6–7.7)
Virginia	13.4	(11.6–15.4)	15.8	(13.4–18.6)	14.7	(13.1–16.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	14.5	(11.8–17.6)	23.9	(20.5–27.5)	19.4	(17.3–21.7)	17.9	(16.0–20.1)	32.2	(24.5–41.0)	13.6	(5.4–30.3)	24.2	(20.7–28.1)	35.8	(23.0–51.0)	9.1	(6.8–12.1)
Wisconsin	12.6	(9.9–15.9)	18.1	(14.5–22.5)	15.5	(12.8–18.6)	14.0	(11.4–17.0)	29.1	(21.9–37.5)	13.9	(6.7–26.8)	17.1	(13.9–20.9)	34.8	(27.2–43.2)	11.1	(8.6–14.2)
Median	*14.3*		*17.2*		*15.8*		*14.0*		*26.3*		*19.4*		*19.4*		*32.2*		*9.3*	
Range	*7.7–19.3*		*7.8–26.2*		*7.8–22.5*		*9.4–19.9*		*16.1–39.5*		*10.4–28.8*		*13.2–30.2*		*23.1–40.0*		*4.6–13.2*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	17.9	(12.8–24.4)	17.5	(13.7–22.1)	18.1	(14.4–22.5)	14.0	(10.1–19.0)	26.6	(17.7–37.9)	34.1	(17.0–56.7)	13.8	(9.8–19.1)	33.5	(21.5–48.1)	15.0	(7.2–28.8)
Boston, MA	14.6	(12.0–17.6)	17.0	(13.8–20.8)	15.8	(13.7–18.2)	14.6	(12.2–17.4)	21.7	(14.9–30.3)	21.3	(11.7–35.8)	19.4	(16.1–23.1)	22.5	(15.1–32.2)	10.2	(7.3–14.1)
Broward County, FL	18.3	(14.0–23.6)	17.3	(13.3–22.1)	17.9	(14.8–21.5)	17.1	(13.6–21.2)	21.6	(12.9–33.9)	23.5	(10.4–44.9)	18.5	(13.5–24.8)	26.0	(16.7–38.1)	15.5	(11.6–20.3)
Chicago, IL	16.0	(13.2–19.4)	17.4	(14.1–21.2)	16.8	(14.3–19.8)	15.0	(12.7–17.7)	25.5	(17.2–36.0)	18.9	(10.3–32.1)	18.3	(14.3–23.1)	30.2	(22.3–39.3)	11.2	(8.2–15.1)
Cleveland, OH	18.9	(15.1–23.3)	18.6	(15.3–22.3)	18.9	(16.4–21.8)	17.7	(15.2–20.5)	26.0	(18.3–35.7)	19.5	(10.9–32.6)	21.6	(18.1–25.7)	31.1	(23.5–39.9)	10.0	(7.4–13.5)
DeKalb County, GA	14.9	(12.4–17.8)	16.1	(13.3–19.5)	15.5	(13.7–17.6)	12.6	(10.7–14.7)	28.6	(20.6–38.2)	30.7	(20.4–43.3)	18.5	(15.3–22.2)	34.5	(27.2–42.6)	9.2	(7.0–12.0)
Detroit, MI	14.3	(11.6–17.5)	19.8	(16.1–24.2)	16.8	(14.4–19.6)	15.2	(12.7–18.0)	22.4	(15.0–32.0)	20.1	(11.0–33.8)	19.0	(14.4–24.6)	24.0	(17.7–31.6)	11.7	(9.3–14.6)
District of Columbia	14.2	(13.0–15.5)	17.4	(16.0–18.8)	16.1	(15.2–17.1)	14.2	(13.2–15.3)	23.9	(21.0–26.9)	22.1	(17.6–27.3)	17.5	(16.0–19.1)	29.8	(26.2–33.7)	9.1	(8.0–10.4)
Duval County, FL	19.1	(16.9–21.5)	22.5	(19.8–25.4)	21.2	(19.4–23.2)	17.0	(15.2–18.9)	33.0	(28.3–38.2)	33.7	(26.3–42.0)	23.5	(20.7–26.5)	34.0	(28.6–39.8)	11.0	(9.2–13.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	13.9	(12.1–15.9)	16.1	(14.0–18.5)	15.1	(13.7–16.6)	13.5	(12.0–15.2)	25.3	(20.3–31.0)	23.1	(15.8–32.6)	19.9	(17.4–22.7)	33.6	(26.3–41.8)	9.4	(7.9–11.1)
Houston, TX	16.3	(14.4–18.5)	17.5	(15.5–19.8)	17.3	(15.7–19.0)	15.1	(13.7–16.7)	25.4	(20.7–30.7)	31.9	(23.7–41.4)	20.4	(17.7–23.4)	34.5	(27.7–42.0)	10.9	(9.0–13.0)
Los Angeles, CA	14.4	(11.7–17.6)	16.4	(13.4–19.9)	15.5	(13.2–18.1)	14.8	(12.2–17.8)	17.3	(10.5–27.1)	24.4	(15.7–35.9)	20.2	(15.7–25.6)	26.3	(15.0–42.1)	10.1	(7.4–13.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	14.7	(12.6–17.0)	22.8	(20.0–25.9)	18.9	(17.2–20.7)	17.2	(15.4–19.1)	31.0	(24.0–39.0)	26.5	(16.9–39.0)	22.0	(19.8–24.5)	30.2	(22.2–39.7)	13.4	(10.8–16.5)
New York City, NY	17.0	(15.7–18.4)	17.8	(16.1–19.5)	17.6	(16.3–19.0)	15.7	(14.6–16.9)	30.1	(26.4–34.1)	18.9	(16.5–21.6)	21.8	(19.5–24.4)	35.7	(30.8–40.9)	11.5	(10.0–13.3)
Oakland, CA	17.8	(15.3–20.7)	17.7	(15.0–20.8)	17.9	(16.0–19.9)	16.7	(14.7–19.0)	28.9	(21.6–37.5)	18.6	(9.7–32.6)	23.6	(20.3–27.1)	28.6	(20.0–39.1)	12.5	(10.3–15.2)
Orange County, FL	13.9	(11.1–17.4)	18.7	(15.1–22.8)	16.6	(14.1–19.6)	14.7	(12.1–17.9)	26.1	(18.8–35.0)	27.7	(17.1–41.6)	22.8	(18.5–27.7)	24.4	(16.3–34.8)	9.8	(7.2–13.3)
Palm Beach County, FL	15.6	(13.1–18.4)	18.5	(15.6–21.8)	17.1	(15.1–19.3)	14.1	(12.4–16.0)	31.5	(25.0–38.9)	27.2	(19.0–37.1)	18.0	(14.8–21.7)	45.4	(35.6–55.6)	10.0	(8.3–12.1)
Philadelphia, PA	14.2	(11.2–17.8)	13.3	(10.0–17.3)	13.8	(12.2–15.5)	12.0	(10.0–14.4)	22.1	(15.3–30.8)	11.8	(4.2–29.0)	15.7	(12.9–18.9)	27.0	(19.3–36.3)	8.8	(6.5–11.9)
San Diego, CA	12.9	(10.8–15.3)	15.4	(12.5–18.7)	14.2	(12.2–16.5)	13.7	(11.6–16.1)	17.7	(13.8–22.5)	17.4	(11.0–26.4)	16.8	(14.0–20.1)	24.1	(17.2–32.7)	10.1	(8.2–12.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	17.7	(15.1–20.7)	18.7	(15.1–23.0)	18.4	(16.4–20.7)	15.6	(13.3–18.1)	28.3	(21.6–36.0)	32.9	(22.1–46.0)	19.9	(16.1–24.3)	38.9	(29.8–48.9)	10.5	(7.5–14.5)
Median	*15.2*		*17.5*		*16.9*		*14.9*		*25.8*		*23.3*		*19.6*		*30.2*		*10.4*	
Range	*12.9–19.1*		*13.3–22.8*		*13.8–21.2*		*12.0–17.7*		*17.3–33.0*		*11.8–34.1*		*13.8–23.6*		*22.5–45.4*		*8.8–15.5*	

* Other than a few sips.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 98. Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**31.8**	**(28.7–35.1)**	**27.6**	**(25.1–30.1)**	**29.8**	**(27.3–32.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	33.2	(28.5–38.3)	31.6	(28.4–34.9)	**32.4**	**(29.0–36.0)**
Black§	24.3	(20.2–29.1)	16.9	(11.5–24.2)	**20.8**	**(16.6–25.8)**
Hispanic	35.9	(31.5–40.5)	26.8	(23.5–30.3)	**31.3**	**(28.3–34.5)**
Grade						
9	22.0	(18.7–25.8)	15.3	(12.8–18.2)	**18.8**	**(16.4–21.4)**
10	28.7	(25.7–31.9)	25.3	(21.0–30.2)	**27.0**	**(23.9–30.4)**
11	36.8	(32.3–41.6)	31.6	(28.1–35.4)	**34.4**	**(31.1–37.9)**
12	41.2	(36.4–46.2)	40.5	(36.0–45.1)	**40.8**	**(37.0–44.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	32.2	(29.8–34.7)	27.7	(25.4–30.2)	**29.7**	**(27.7–31.8)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	39.9	(35.2–44.8)	29.5	(22.7–37.3)	**37.4**	**(32.6–42.3)**
Not sure	20.6	(13.8–29.6)	20.6	(14.3–28.8)	**21.5**	**(16.4–27.7)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	50.2	(46.4–53.9)	45.2	(41.9–48.6)	**47.5**	**(44.6–50.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	55.5	(48.7–62.1)	43.9	(35.3–52.9)	**52.5**	**(45.8–59.1)**
No sexual contact	15.9	(13.5–18.6)	10.2	(8.7–12.0)	**13.1**	**(11.5–14.9)**

* At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 99. Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	28.1	(22.8–34.1)	17.9	(14.5–21.9)	22.8	(19.2–26.8)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	36.4	(31.5–41.6)	30.2	(25.2–35.8)	33.1	(29.2–37.3)	30.8	(26.9–35.1)	52.7	(40.7–64.3)	28.4	(19.2–39.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	25.6	(19.5–32.7)	25.5	(19.7–32.4)	25.7	(20.4–31.9)	23.9	(19.0–29.6)	36.5	(24.1–51.1)	25.4	(9.5–52.6)	42.2	(34.2–50.5)	34.4	(17.3–56.8)	8.1	(6.5–10.0)
California	33.3	(27.0–40.3)	26.9	(20.9–34.0)	30.0	(24.6–36.1)	29.9	(24.2–36.2)	38.9	(26.0–53.5)	10.8	(4.3–24.5)	46.4	(36.6–56.5)	49.9	(35.1–64.7)	17.0	(14.5–19.8)
Colorado	30.4	(26.5–34.5)	21.9	(17.4–27.0)	26.2	(22.7–30.0)	26.4	(22.7–30.5)	35.7	(26.8–45.9)	22.1	(11.8–37.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	32.7	(28.5–37.2)	28.3	(23.9–33.2)	30.4	(27.3–33.7)	29.1	(25.7–32.8)	32.9	(25.7–41.0)	38.8	(26.5–52.8)	44.3	(39.2–49.5)	55.2	(48.2–62.1)	13.9	(11.1–17.2)
Delaware	30.9	(27.6–34.3)	27.1	(23.9–30.6)	28.7	(26.1–31.6)	28.8	(25.8–32.1)	28.4	(21.4–36.6)	19.7	(11.2–32.3)	40.2	(36.3–44.2)	46.2	(38.4–54.3)	13.2	(11.0–15.7)
Florida	29.1	(27.2–31.1)	25.0	(23.1–26.9)	27.0	(25.6–28.6)	26.0	(24.3–27.8)	37.5	(33.3–41.9)	25.7	(21.1–30.9)	41.1	(38.3–44.0)	52.0	(45.6–58.3)	11.9	(10.4–13.6)
Hawaii	26.4	(22.4–30.8)	22.1	(20.0–24.4)	24.5	(22.3–26.9)	22.6	(20.4–25.1)	36.4	(31.1–41.9)	24.1	(16.7–33.6)	40.5	(37.1–44.1)	49.6	(42.4–56.8)	10.8	(8.8–13.1)
Idaho	29.5	(25.2–34.3)	23.6	(19.5–28.1)	26.5	(23.0–30.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	31.4	(27.2–35.9)	23.3	(19.2–27.9)	27.4	(23.5–31.7)	26.5	(22.7–30.7)	40.9	(32.3–50.1)	20.2	(10.7–34.8)	43.3	(38.2–48.6)	61.0	(50.3–70.8)	11.5	(8.8–14.9)
Iowa	32.1	(25.7–39.4)	22.9	(17.8–29.0)	27.6	(23.9–31.6)	25.9	(21.5–30.8)	47.4	(40.7–54.3)	21.5	(10.0–40.5)	42.0	(33.9–50.5)	51.7	(42.2–61.2)	10.8	(7.4–15.5)
Kansas	30.4	(26.6–34.4)	29.2	(24.8–34.1)	29.9	(27.0–32.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	28.6	(24.2–33.3)	24.4	(20.2–29.0)	26.6	(23.1–30.5)	25.8	(21.6–30.4)	38.5	(31.2–46.2)	14.2	(6.6–28.0)	42.2	(37.0–47.7)	40.2	(30.2–51.1)	12.0	(9.4–15.3)
Louisiana	37.2	(28.9–46.5)	30.6	(24.0–38.2)	34.0	(27.9–40.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	23.9	(21.9–26.0)	20.1	(18.5–21.7)	22.0	(20.6–23.4)	21.2	(19.8–22.7)	28.4	(25.4–31.5)	19.8	(15.1–25.4)	34.7	(32.3–37.1)	44.1	(40.1–48.1)	6.0	(5.3–6.8)
Maryland	28.6	(27.6–29.6)	22.2	(21.3–23.2)	25.5	(24.8–26.3)	24.2	(23.4–25.0)	35.9	(34.1–37.7)	22.5	(20.3–24.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	33.0	(28.5–37.7)	29.8	(25.1–35.0)	31.4	(27.4–35.7)	31.2	(27.0–35.6)	37.8	(30.4–45.8)	24.9	(14.3–39.7)	49.4	(43.7–55.1)	54.1	(46.4–61.7)	13.2	(10.6–16.3)
Michigan	33.0	(26.7–40.1)	26.0	(20.9–31.8)	29.6	(24.5–35.3)	28.8	(23.9–34.3)	40.0	(31.0–49.8)	24.7	(16.0–36.1)	47.7	(40.8–54.8)	54.1	(44.4–63.6)	10.1	(7.1–14.1)
Missouri	36.1	(29.8–42.9)	27.5	(22.4–33.1)	32.0	(27.3–37.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	34.8	(31.8–37.8)	31.5	(29.2–34.0)	33.1	(31.1–35.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	27.2	(23.2–31.7)	21.4	(17.5–26.0)	24.4	(21.3–27.8)	23.8	(20.6–27.4)	35.7	(24.1–49.2)	17.8	(9.0–32.2)	40.7	(34.7–47.0)	65.4	(52.0–76.7)	12.0	(9.1–15.6)
Nevada	30.2	(26.8–33.7)	21.3	(17.9–25.1)	25.8	(23.0–28.8)	24.3	(21.4–27.6)	35.3	(27.6–43.7)	24.7	(14.6–38.6)	41.2	(36.7–45.8)	45.2	(37.2–53.4)	12.7	(9.3–17.2)
New Hampshire	30.7	(28.8–32.6)	28.5	(26.6–30.4)	29.6	(28.1–31.2)	29.3	(27.7–31.0)	33.7	(30.3–37.4)	25.9	(21.3–31.1)	44.0	(42.1–46.0)	53.0	(48.3–57.7)	12.0	(10.7–13.6)
New Mexico	28.2	(25.1–31.6)	24.1	(20.7–27.8)	26.2	(23.4–29.4)	24.7	(21.7–28.0)	36.8	(31.6–42.3)	23.7	(18.0–30.5)	41.1	(37.4–44.9)	50.7	(46.7–54.7)	10.7	(9.2–12.5)
New York	32.6	(29.5–35.8)	21.4	(17.6–25.7)	27.1	(24.2–30.3)	26.7	(23.4–30.3)	34.9	(29.3–41.0)	22.2	(17.6–27.6)	45.3	(39.3–51.5)	56.3	(49.9–62.5)	15.1	(13.7–16.5)
North Carolina	28.2	(24.9–31.9)	24.9	(21.3–28.8)	26.5	(23.4–29.9)	25.0	(21.7–28.6)	37.0	(32.0–42.2)	30.3	(20.8–41.9)	38.7	(34.8–42.8)	53.8	(45.7–61.6)	11.0	(8.5–14.2)
North Dakota	31.9	(28.0–36.0)	26.4	(22.4–30.8)	29.1	(25.9–32.6)	29.3	(26.0–32.8)	34.2	(27.3–41.8)	18.4	(9.6–32.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	34.8	(30.1–39.8)	28.7	(24.2–33.7)	31.6	(28.2–35.3)	30.9	(27.1–35.0)	44.8	(34.0–56.2)	30.5	(17.2–48.2)	46.4	(40.1–52.8)	56.7	(45.1–67.6)	14.4	(11.5–17.8)
Pennsylvania	33.7	(30.7–36.9)	28.6	(25.3–32.1)	31.1	(28.5–33.7)	30.7	(28.3–33.3)	39.6	(31.5–48.3)	20.4	(12.8–30.9)	47.0	(42.7–51.4)	56.7	(48.0–64.9)	14.7	(12.4–17.2)
Rhode Island	25.8	(21.0–31.2)	20.2	(15.8–25.5)	23.2	(20.1–26.7)	23.2	(19.4–27.5)	26.2	(20.8–32.5)	20.0	(10.8–34.0)	36.8	(29.3–44.9)	45.4	(34.5–56.7)	9.3	(6.8–12.5)
South Carolina	27.6	(22.8–32.9)	22.9	(18.1–28.5)	25.4	(21.3–29.9)	23.1	(19.3–27.3)	41.2	(33.3–49.5)	21.9	(12.2–36.1)	36.1	(31.4–41.1)	51.7	(36.6–66.5)	12.5	(8.8–17.5)
Tennessee	29.8	(26.5–33.2)	21.7	(17.8–26.2)	25.8	(23.2–28.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	28.5	(24.7–32.6)	25.1	(21.5–29.1)	26.8	(24.0–29.8)	24.8	(22.0–27.8)	43.5	(33.3–54.2)	22.9	(14.4–34.3)	41.8	(36.8–47.0)	50.7	(38.4–62.9)	11.6	(8.5–15.5)
Utah	11.2	(8.0–15.5)	10.1	(7.2–14.2)	10.6	(8.1–13.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	33.9	(32.9–34.9)	32.0	(31.1–32.9)	33.0	(32.3–33.6)	32.9	(32.2–33.7)	36.3	(34.2–38.5)	28.2	(25.2–31.3)	49.1	(48.0–50.1)	56.2	(53.3–59.0)	11.5	(10.8–12.2)
Virginia	26.0	(23.0–29.2)	23.0	(19.9–26.5)	24.5	(22.3–26.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	26.0	(21.1–31.6)	29.6	(25.6–33.9)	27.9	(25.0–30.9)	27.8	(24.5–31.3)	28.1	(20.7–36.9)	20.8	(10.1–38.0)	44.4	(40.3–48.5)	38.5	(27.7–50.5)	8.9	(7.0–11.4)
Wisconsin	32.9	(30.0–36.0)	28.1	(23.9–32.8)	30.4	(27.4–33.7)	30.4	(27.5–33.5)	30.8	(22.9–39.9)	28.2	(20.3–37.8)	45.7	(40.3–51.1)	43.1	(31.0–56.1)	15.7	(12.6–19.3)
Median	*30.4*		*25.0*		*27.1*		*26.4*		*36.4*		*22.7*		*42.2*		*51.7*		*11.9*	
Range	*11.2–37.2*		*10.1–32.0*		*10.6–34.0*		*21.2–32.9*		*26.2–52.7*		*10.8–38.8*		*34.7–49.4*		*34.4–65.4*		*6.0–17.0*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	23.1	(17.3–30.2)	19.1	(13.1–27.0)	21.5	(18.7–24.6)	17.1	(14.0–20.9)	39.7	(27.3–53.6)	21.0	(9.8–39.5)	20.5	(15.5–26.4)	53.3	(38.3–67.7)	11.2	(7.0–17.2)
Boston, MA	29.9	(25.9–34.3)	15.6	(12.2–19.7)	22.9	(19.9–26.2)	21.9	(18.8–25.4)	35.9	(27.5–45.3)	21.1	(12.4–33.5)	32.8	(28.7–37.3)	37.0	(26.5–49.0)	11.6	(9.1–14.7)
Broward County, FL	37.7	(30.7–45.3)	27.1	(20.5–35.0)	32.5	(27.4–38.0)	32.4	(27.2–38.2)	29.0	(19.8–40.3)	33.8	(16.4–57.0)	45.2	(39.6–51.0)	51.8	(31.1–71.8)	17.7	(12.2–25.0)
Chicago, IL	26.9	(21.2–33.5)	20.1	(15.4–25.9)	23.9	(19.8–28.6)	21.3	(17.4–25.9)	36.8	(26.7–48.3)	23.4	(14.6–35.3)	33.9	(27.1–41.5)	49.8	(39.7–59.9)	11.7	(8.4–16.1)
Cleveland, OH	31.4	(27.6–35.5)	21.0	(17.5–24.9)	26.1	(23.3–29.1)	23.7	(20.8–26.9)	41.3	(34.3–48.8)	27.2	(17.3–40.0)	30.8	(26.1–36.0)	53.9	(46.9–60.7)	12.5	(9.9–15.7)
DeKalb County, GA	19.8	(16.8–23.2)	16.7	(13.7–20.2)	18.3	(16.2–20.6)	16.2	(13.8–18.9)	28.1	(21.8–35.3)	28.5	(17.8–42.3)	25.4	(21.4–29.9)	42.3	(33.7–51.4)	8.5	(6.4–11.1)
Detroit, MI	22.2	(17.4–27.8)	13.1	(9.2–18.4)	18.1	(14.4–22.4)	17.1	(13.4–21.6)	21.3	(13.1–32.6)	18.6	(8.1–37.1)	24.7	(18.0–33.0)	27.3	(18.7–38.1)	10.7	(8.2–13.7)
District of Columbia	22.6	(21.2–24.0)	17.8	(16.4–19.2)	20.5	(19.5–21.5)	18.2	(17.1–19.2)	32.0	(29.0–35.2)	26.6	(21.8–32.0)	26.0	(24.3–27.8)	40.1	(36.3–44.0)	9.4	(8.3–10.6)
Duval County, FL	28.3	(25.7–31.0)	22.6	(20.4–25.0)	26.0	(24.2–27.9)	22.8	(21.0–24.8)	40.5	(34.8–46.5)	31.5	(24.5–39.5)	35.5	(32.4–38.7)	45.0	(39.0–51.1)	11.2	(9.2–13.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	26.2	(23.6–29.1)	19.2	(16.8–21.9)	22.8	(21.0–24.8)	22.3	(20.3–24.5)	31.6	(25.0–39.0)	22.1	(14.0–33.0)	35.2	(32.2–38.4)	43.6	(34.0–53.7)	12.5	(10.7–14.6)
Houston, TX	28.2	(25.6–31.0)	19.4	(17.1–22.0)	23.7	(21.9–25.6)	22.3	(20.3–24.3)	35.0	(29.8–40.6)	22.9	(16.0–31.6)	36.3	(33.0–39.8)	49.0	(41.5–56.6)	12.4	(10.7–14.4)
Los Angeles, CA	25.0	(19.3–31.7)	19.9	(16.0–24.3)	22.4	(18.6–26.8)	21.0	(16.8–25.9)	41.6	(31.4–52.5)	16.7	(9.1–28.6)	32.7	(27.4–38.6)	52.0	(34.6–69.0)	12.6	(9.5–16.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	31.8	(28.3–35.5)	24.9	(21.6–28.6)	28.7	(26.0–31.6)	27.6	(24.8–30.6)	41.0	(33.0–49.5)	31.6	(20.6–45.1)	40.6	(36.9–44.5)	55.0	(47.1–62.7)	14.4	(11.8–17.4)
New York City, NY	20.4	(18.1–22.9)	15.1	(13.2–17.1)	17.9	(16.1–20.0)	15.8	(13.8–17.9)	33.3	(29.7–37.1)	19.7	(16.8–22.9)	30.6	(26.7–34.8)	48.1	(42.5–53.8)	9.3	(7.7–11.1)
Oakland, CA	26.5	(22.9–30.4)	21.1	(18.0–24.6)	23.8	(21.2–26.6)	22.3	(19.7–25.2)	37.0	(29.9–44.7)	27.0	(17.0–40.1)	37.0	(32.4–41.8)	43.6	(33.4–54.4)	12.9	(10.6–15.7)
Orange County, FL	24.6	(21.0–28.7)	20.8	(17.1–25.2)	23.1	(20.2–26.2)	21.1	(18.2–24.2)	35.4	(27.3–44.3)	22.7	(13.1–36.5)	33.9	(29.4–38.7)	40.9	(28.7–54.2)	12.5	(9.9–15.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	36.2	(32.0–40.6)	27.1	(23.5–31.1)	31.7	(28.3–35.3)	28.7	(24.9–32.8)	50.3	(42.1–58.6)	37.5	(27.9–48.1)	48.6	(43.3–53.9)	65.8	(57.8–73.1)	12.9	(10.5–15.7)
Philadelphia, PA	26.0	(20.8–31.9)	14.7	(12.0–17.7)	20.4	(17.1–24.1)	18.7	(15.5–22.5)	32.6	(25.6–40.4)	19.9	(8.9–38.7)	26.6	(21.2–32.8)	45.5	(35.0–56.3)	12.1	(9.7–15.0)
San Diego, CA	29.1	(25.6–32.9)	20.8	(17.0–25.3)	24.9	(21.7–28.5)	24.8	(21.3–28.8)	35.5	(28.4–43.4)	8.9	(4.6–16.5)	40.2	(34.9–45.7)	44.9	(36.3–53.8)	10.4	(8.3–13.0)
San Francisco, CA	18.6	(15.4–22.3)	14.9	(12.1–18.4)	16.8	(14.3–19.7)	15.6	(13.2–18.3)	35.4	(27.0–44.8)	12.8	(8.0–19.8)	31.8	(26.5–37.6)	51.4	(42.0–60.8)	8.0	(6.4–9.9)
Shelby County, TN	24.4	(20.6–28.5)	15.0	(11.2–19.8)	20.0	(17.5–22.7)	18.1	(15.4–21.1)	30.7	(23.9–38.4)	29.5	(18.6–43.4)	24.7	(20.2–29.7)	40.3	(32.2–49.0)	13.1	(9.7–17.5)
Median	*26.2*		*19.4*		*22.9*		*21.3*		*35.4*		*22.9*		*32.8*		*45.5*		*12.1*	
Range	*18.6–37.7*		*13.1–27.1*		*16.8–32.5*		*15.6–32.4*		*21.3–50.3*		*8.9–37.5*		*20.5–48.6*		*27.3–65.8*		*8.0–17.7*	

* At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 100. Percentage of high school students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**48.4**	**(45.3–51.5)**	**37.8**	**(33.9–41.7)**	**43.5**	**(41.0–46.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	49.4	(44.2–54.6)	38.6	(35.1–42.3)	**44.3**	**(41.1–47.6)**
Black§	48.2	(40.3–56.3)	39.0	(27.8–51.5)	**44.1**	**(38.1–50.3)**
Hispanic	47.9	(41.8–54.2)	36.1	(28.5–44.5)	**42.9**	**(37.7–48.3)**
Grade						
9	52.4	(46.0–58.8)	38.0	(28.0–49.1)	**46.6**	**(41.1–52.2)**
10	48.9	(43.8–54.1)	41.3	(35.1–47.6)	**45.2**	**(41.4–49.1)**
11	45.1	(38.3–52.0)	37.5	(30.8–44.7)	**41.5**	**(36.0–47.3)**
12	48.4	(43.1–53.8)	35.3	(30.3–40.8)	**42.3**	**(38.8–45.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	50.8	(47.1–54.5)	37.6	(33.6–41.8)	**44.2**	**(41.2–47.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	42.1	(32.7–52.0)	45.9	(30.8–61.8)	**42.6**	**(34.6–51.0)**
Not sure	28.2	(14.2–48.2)	36.7	(17.4–61.6)	**29.5**	**(17.3–45.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	50.4	(45.6–55.1)	36.1	(32.3–40.0)	**43.0**	**(40.0–46.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	37.3	(29.6–45.7)	34.0	(21.0–50.0)	**36.6**	**(29.8–44.0)**
No sexual contact	51.8	(45.0–58.5)	50.9	(42.4–59.3)	**51.4**	**(45.4–57.4)**

* During the 30 days before the survey, among the 29.8% of students nationwide who currently drank alcohol.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 101. Percentage of high school students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	44.1	(35.9–52.6)	30.2	(21.6–40.6)	38.3	(32.3–44.6)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	44.6	(37.8–51.6)	32.5	(24.3–41.8)	38.8	(33.0–44.9)	41.2	(36.1–46.5)	28.3	(18.8–40.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	49.9	(38.9–60.9)	29.0	(19.8–40.4)	39.0	(31.1–47.5)	41.9	(33.4–50.9)	35.0	(18.5–56.2)	—	—	38.4	(30.8–46.7)	38.4	(18.2–63.4)	60.1	(47.7–71.3)
California	45.5	(36.8–54.6)	37.8	(28.0–48.8)	42.0	(35.4–48.8)	41.6	(34.1–49.5)	45.5	(23.8–69.0)	—	—	37.9	(31.1–45.2)	43.6	(26.6–62.3)	48.9	(36.9–61.1)
Colorado	50.4	(39.7–61.1)	36.0	(27.5–45.4)	44.7	(38.7–50.7)	42.5	(36.4–48.9)	48.9	(33.8–64.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	56.3	(48.5–63.9)	35.1	(29.0–41.8)	46.6	(41.5–51.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	50.6	(42.4–58.8)	31.3	(23.1–40.8)	41.6	(35.4–48.0)	42.3	(34.6–50.3)	38.4	(24.6–54.3)	63.2	(47.0–76.9)	43.9	(35.6–52.5)	38.7	(23.3–56.7)	39.8	(25.7–55.9)
Iowa	48.4	(39.7–57.2)	35.1	(24.8–46.9)	42.9	(35.2–51.0)	44.5	(34.7–54.8)	31.5	(18.8–47.6)	—	—	39.0	(28.3–50.9)	43.6	(30.7–57.5)	65.1	(46.7–80.0)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	42.4	(34.4–50.7)	34.8	(29.0–41.1)	38.5	(33.4–43.9)	37.7	(32.2–43.6)	42.6	(29.5–56.8)	—	—	38.8	(33.2–44.7)	44.8	(32.9–57.4)	38.0	(28.8–48.3)
Louisiana	48.7	(39.6–58.0)	27.5	(19.0–38.1)	39.6	(32.8–46.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	47.5	(43.3–51.6)	34.8	(31.8–37.9)	41.3	(38.6–44.0)	43.0	(39.9–46.1)	37.0	(30.2–44.4)	26.1	(15.5–40.5)	43.2	(40.1–46.3)	31.2	(25.6–37.4)	50.9	(45.2–56.6)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	46.3	(39.7–53.1)	30.9	(22.2–41.3)	39.7	(33.9–45.8)	40.7	(33.7–48.1)	32.0	(17.3–51.6)	—	—	39.7	(32.9–46.9)	24.0	(12.6–40.8)	47.8	(36.5–59.3)
Missouri	47.6	(40.8–54.5)	36.6	(29.2–44.8)	42.4	(38.0–47.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	43.8	(39.6–48.2)	36.3	(31.6–41.4)	40.1	(36.4–43.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	32.7	(24.3–42.5)	30.6	(22.2–40.5)	31.7	(26.3–37.7)	31.8	(25.9–38.3)	36.6	(18.3–59.8)	—	—	33.4	(26.7–40.8)	27.4	(10.3–55.3)	31.6	(22.0–42.9)
Nevada	48.4	(41.3–55.6)	30.2	(23.0–38.6)	40.7	(35.6–45.9)	41.2	(35.7–47.0)	42.4	(28.3–57.9)	—	—	40.7	(35.2–46.4)	39.4	(24.4–56.6)	40.7	(31.1–51.0)
New Hampshire	46.8	(43.7–49.9)	33.8	(30.7–37.0)	40.1	(38.0–42.3)	41.0	(38.8–43.3)	39.0	(32.6–45.7)	26.7	(19.5–35.4)	39.6	(37.1–42.1)	30.8	(24.9–37.4)	49.7	(44.6–54.9)
New Mexico	43.4	(40.1–46.8)	33.3	(28.6–38.2)	38.6	(35.5–41.9)	41.4	(37.9–45.0)	31.2	(23.7–39.7)	24.7	(15.7–36.7)	40.0	(35.6–44.5)	28.4	(20.5–38.0)	45.0	(38.1–52.0)
New York	43.4	(38.8–48.0)	38.7	(32.3–45.5)	41.2	(38.3–44.1)	44.7	(40.6–48.9)	36.3	(28.6–44.8)	15.5	(10.0–23.2)	42.4	(37.1–47.9)	37.5	(32.2–43.2)	43.9	(36.6–51.4)
North Carolina	43.1	(37.0–49.4)	36.7	(31.1–42.7)	39.9	(35.6–44.4)	40.6	(36.2–45.1)	39.2	(27.6–52.2)	—	—	39.5	(34.4–44.8)	35.2	(25.2–46.8)	46.0	(38.2–54.0)
North Dakota	43.3	(37.1–49.8)	30.9	(24.4–38.2)	37.7	(32.8–42.9)	37.0	(32.1–42.2)	48.9	(34.8–63.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	52.3	(44.7–59.9)	29.5	(21.5–39.1)	41.9	(36.5–47.5)	42.2	(36.3–48.3)	31.9	(18.9–48.5)	—	—	42.7	(35.9–49.8)	38.2	(20.8–59.3)	40.1	(32.9–47.8)
Pennsylvania	50.6	(44.8–56.3)	39.1	(33.9–44.5)	45.2	(41.3–49.1)	45.8	(41.6–50.0)	39.5	(30.0–49.8)	48.7	(28.3–69.5)	47.5	(42.8–52.4)	36.9	(27.1–47.8)	44.6	(36.4–53.1)
Rhode Island	44.6	(38.2–51.2)	31.4	(22.7–41.8)	38.2	(32.7–44.0)	38.9	(33.9–44.3)	45.1	(35.1–55.4)	—	—	37.7	(31.7–44.2)	28.3	(18.1–41.5)	45.8	(32.6–59.7)
South Carolina	53.5	(45.4–61.4)	30.3	(23.2–38.4)	42.7	(37.5–48.1)	42.0	(35.0–49.2)	41.4	(30.5–53.2)	—	—	43.4	(36.5–50.5)	38.2	(24.2–54.5)	45.6	(29.9–62.3)
Tennessee	41.2	(34.2–48.5)	29.1	(19.8–40.7)	35.8	(29.4–42.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	49.8	(43.6–55.9)	34.2	(27.4–41.8)	42.1	(37.0–47.2)	41.7	(36.8–46.8)	44.5	(35.3–54.1)	—	—	37.3	(31.5–43.4)	47.3	(33.1–61.9)	58.7	(46.1–70.3)
Utah	46.0	(34.7–57.6)	—	—	41.0	(32.8–49.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	46.2	(44.5–48.0)	34.5	(32.9–36.3)	40.2	(39.0–41.5)	40.7	(39.4–42.1)	38.1	(34.5–41.9)	37.7	(31.7–44.1)	40.1	(38.7–41.6)	34.7	(31.0–38.5)	46.0	(42.8–49.2)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	46.3	(38.5–54.2)	34.8	(27.7–42.6)	39.8	(33.4–46.6)	40.9	(34.0–48.0)	33.1	(19.7–49.8)	—	—	38.2	(30.3–46.8)	42.4	(21.6–66.3)	50.7	(31.7–69.6)
Wisconsin	37.7	(31.7–44.2)	34.2	(28.8–40.0)	36.1	(31.9–40.5)	37.0	(32.6–41.6)	33.2	(21.7–47.1)	—	—	35.5	(30.3–41.1)	37.5	(25.1–51.8)	39.4	(31.1–48.4)
Median	*46.3*		*34.0*		*40.1*		*41.3*		*38.3*		*26.7*		*39.6*		*37.5*		*45.8*	
Range	*32.7–56.3*		*27.5–39.1*		*31.7–46.6*		*31.8–45.8*		*28.3–48.9*		*15.5–63.2*		*33.4–47.5*		*24.0–47.3*		*31.6–65.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	47.2	(32.5–62.4)	—	—	40.6	(30.9–51.2)	43.9	(29.7–59.2)	—	—	—	—	46.3	(30.8–62.6)	45.4	(27.0–65.1)	—	—
Boston, MA	40.0	(33.4–47.0)	41.9	(31.8–52.7)	40.4	(34.6–46.5)	40.5	(34.1–47.2)	44.9	(30.0–60.7)	—	—	37.3	(28.9–46.6)	52.9	(36.0–69.1)	39.6	(27.9–52.7)
Broward County, FL	49.4	(37.9–60.9)	40.4	(23.3–60.3)	45.7	(35.3–56.6)	45.4	(33.4–58.0)	—	—	—	—	41.6	(27.8–56.8)	—	—	57.9	(42.5–71.9)
Chicago, IL	44.7	(37.8–51.8)	41.6	(34.0–49.6)	43.1	(38.9–47.5)	42.9	(37.4–48.7)	49.9	(40.1–59.7)	—	—	38.2	(33.1–43.7)	50.6	(38.7–62.3)	55.5	(45.6–64.9)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	39.1	(28.9–50.2)	25.6	(18.7–33.8)	33.0	(27.1–39.4)	34.3	(28.1–41.1)	26.8	(14.2–44.8)	—	—	34.4	(28.4–40.9)	27.0	(16.2–41.5)	41.8	(27.1–58.1)
Detroit, MI	44.1	(35.4–53.1)	—	—	39.9	(31.9–48.5)	34.7	(25.9–44.6)	—	—	—	—	42.0	(31.3–53.5)	45.1	(27.4–64.2)	37.3	(25.1–51.4)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	47.6	(42.5–52.7)	32.7	(26.4–39.7)	40.9	(36.6–45.3)	44.3	(39.0–49.8)	36.0	(28.1–44.8)	30.8	(18.2–47.1)	42.8	(37.5–48.3)	39.6	(32.2–47.5)	47.2	(37.3–57.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	48.8	(43.5–54.2)	29.3	(23.7–35.6)	40.4	(36.2–44.9)	41.6	(36.7–46.7)	35.0	(24.2–47.6)	—	—	40.7	(35.3–46.3)	43.1	(29.4–57.9)	44.8	(36.8–53.2)
Houston, TX	43.8	(38.5–49.2)	29.7	(23.6–36.6)	37.8	(33.8–41.9)	37.0	(32.5–41.6)	44.9	(34.6–55.6)	—	—	35.6	(30.5–41.1)	36.9	(26.8–48.2)	42.9	(35.2–50.9)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	41.6	(36.5–46.9)	30.0	(24.0–36.7)	36.3	(32.3–40.5)	36.5	(31.9–41.3)	36.8	(25.3–50.1)	—	—	35.5	(30.4–40.9)	35.2	(24.1–48.2)	40.0	(31.0–49.7)
New York City, NY	35.8	(30.3–41.7)	27.9	(22.6–33.8)	31.8	(27.9–36.0)	33.2	(29.3–37.3)	34.6	(26.3–44.0)	23.3	(15.7–33.2)	35.9	(31.5–40.5)	31.9	(24.5–40.3)	33.0	(27.8–38.7)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	46.7	(39.1–54.5)	32.7	(25.4–41.0)	40.0	(35.5–44.8)	43.5	(38.2–48.9)	34.6	(22.1–49.7)	—	—	42.5	(35.6–49.7)	31.2	(19.4–46.2)	45.0	(32.8–57.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	47.9	(42.9–52.9)	36.0	(28.8–43.9)	42.7	(38.6–46.8)	45.5	(39.7–51.4)	38.3	(30.1–47.2)	24.4	(13.1–40.7)	45.2	(39.3–51.2)	34.1	(24.8–44.8)	43.3	(33.0–54.2)
Philadelphia, PA	45.8	(36.5–55.4)	28.7	(18.8–41.3)	39.8	(32.1–48.0)	38.0	(28.5–48.5)	52.7	(33.6–71.0)	—	—	35.7	(25.5–47.3)	46.2	(25.4–68.4)	42.6	(29.0–57.3)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	30.6	(23.9–38.2)	—	—	26.9	(19.9–35.3)	28.6	(20.3–38.6)	29.8	(17.7–45.6)	—	—	27.7	(18.5–39.4)	27.6	(14.8–45.4)	31.5	(22.9–41.5)
Median	*44.7*		*31.3*		*40.0*		*40.5*		*36.4*		—		*38.2*		*38.2*		*42.7*	
Range	*30.6–49.4*		*25.6–41.9*		*26.9–45.7*		*28.6–45.5*		*26.8–52.7*		—		*27.7–46.3*		*27.0–52.9*		*31.5–57.9*	

* During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 102. Percentage of high school students who reported current binge drinking,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**14.1**	**(12.4–16.1)**	**12.8**	**(11.3–14.4)**	**13.5**	**(12.0–15.1)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	15.9	(13.1–19.0)	15.5	(13.2–18.0)	**15.7**	**(13.6–17.9)**
Black§	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	4.1	(2.8–6.1)	**5.6**	**(4.3–7.2)**
Hispanic	16.0	(13.0–19.6)	12.0	(10.1–14.2)	**14.0**	**(12.0–16.2)**
Grade						
9	9.2	(7.0–11.9)	5.3	(3.7–7.4)	**7.3**	**(5.7–9.2)**
10	12.6	(10.6–15.1)	10.1	(7.6–13.3)	**11.4**	**(9.4–13.8)**
11	15.4	(12.8–18.3)	15.4	(12.7–18.5)	**15.4**	**(13.2–17.8)**
12	20.1	(16.7–23.9)	21.9	(18.4–25.7)	**20.9**	**(18.1–24.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	13.9	(12.4–15.7)	12.6	(11.2–14.2)	**13.2**	**(12.0–14.5)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	18.3	(15.7–21.2)	13.8	(9.7–19.4)	**17.2**	**(14.7–20.0)**
Not sure	10.1	(5.5–17.8)	9.7	(5.3–16.9)	**10.8**	**(6.7–16.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	23.8	(20.9–26.9)	22.5	(19.9–25.3)	**23.1**	**(21.0–25.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	26.7	(21.7–32.4)	21.1	(14.3–29.9)	**25.2**	**(20.9–30.2)**
No sexual contact	5.1	(4.0–6.5)	2.8	(2.0–3.7)	**4.0**	**(3.2–4.9)**

* Four or more drinks of alcohol in a row (if they were female) or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (if they were male), within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 103. Percentage of high school students who reported current binge drinking,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	17.3	(13.1–22.4)	10.6	(8.3–13.4)	13.8	(11.5–16.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	20.7	(15.5–27.0)	15.4	(12.3–19.2)	17.9	(14.6–21.9)	16.5	(13.5–20.1)	31.9	(22.3–43.2)	12.2	(6.1–22.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	8.7	(4.9–14.9)	14.2	(9.8–20.2)	11.7	(7.5–17.9)	11.4	(7.4–17.3)	11.9	(7.2–18.9)	15.5	(4.7–40.5)	22.0	(14.3–32.3)	13.5	(5.8–28.3)	1.7	(0.9–3.3)
California	15.2	(10.9–20.8)	11.6	(7.4–17.7)	13.3	(9.7–18.0)	13.6	(9.7–18.7)	13.1	(6.9–23.7)	6.2	(1.7–20.2)	23.7	(16.1–33.3)	22.5	(13.6–34.8)	5.1	(3.6–7.0)
Colorado	16.3	(12.9–20.3)	12.4	(9.4–16.2)	14.5	(11.9–17.5)	15.6	(12.7–19.1)	13.4	(10.0–17.7)	11.2	(4.4–25.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	16.2	(13.6–19.3)	13.7	(11.0–16.9)	14.9	(13.2–16.7)	14.3	(12.5–16.4)	14.1	(11.4–17.5)	16.5	(9.8–26.3)	24.1	(20.6–28.0)	28.2	(20.2–38.0)	4.3	(3.0–6.2)
Delaware	15.2	(12.0–19.1)	14.9	(12.3–18.0)	14.9	(12.5–17.7)	15.0	(12.5–17.9)	15.2	(10.2–22.2)	15.8	(8.0–28.7)	22.3	(18.6–26.5)	26.0	(19.0–34.6)	4.8	(3.5–6.4)
Florida	13.0	(11.5–14.6)	12.3	(10.9–13.9)	12.7	(11.5–14.0)	11.6	(10.3–13.0)	20.6	(17.0–24.8)	14.3	(11.0–18.4)	20.9	(18.7–23.3)	30.0	(24.8–35.8)	3.0	(2.3–3.9)
Hawaii	12.4	(10.4–14.6)	12.3	(10.5–14.3)	12.6	(11.2–14.1)	11.6	(10.1–13.2)	16.5	(13.3–20.2)	13.8	(9.2–20.1)	22.8	(20.5–25.3)	26.2	(19.4–34.4)	4.0	(2.8–5.6)
Idaho	16.9	(13.5–20.8)	13.6	(10.3–17.8)	15.3	(12.4–18.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	13.6	(10.3–17.7)	9.9	(6.8–14.2)	11.8	(9.1–15.2)	11.3	(8.3–15.1)	19.6	(13.3–27.9)	5.4	(2.0–13.4)	20.3	(15.2–26.6)	30.8	(22.3–40.8)	2.5	(1.3–4.5)
Iowa	14.5	(10.6–19.6)	12.4	(9.3–16.3)	13.4	(10.7–16.7)	13.0	(9.8–16.9)	24.1	(15.9–34.8)	0.0	—	22.3	(16.3–29.5)	32.1	(21.8–44.5)	3.5	(1.8–6.6)
Kansas	15.4	(11.8–19.7)	16.7	(13.6–20.3)	16.1	(14.0–18.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	13.8	(10.1–18.4)	12.7	(9.8–16.3)	13.2	(10.3–16.7)	13.6	(10.4–17.5)	14.2	(8.9–21.9)	0.5	(0.1–2.2)	24.9	(20.1–30.4)	20.0	(12.1–31.3)	3.1	(2.0–4.6)
Louisiana	15.0	(8.5–24.9)	11.1	(7.0–17.1)	13.0	(8.7–19.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	13.9	(13.2–14.7)	11.8	(11.1–12.4)	13.0	(12.4–13.6)	12.0	(11.4–12.6)	18.2	(16.9–19.6)	12.1	(10.5–13.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	14.8	(12.3–17.7)	17.1	(13.7–21.2)	15.9	(13.3–18.9)	16.4	(13.6–19.6)	14.4	(9.5–21.1)	10.5	(5.2–20.1)	27.0	(22.7–31.9)	27.0	(20.2–35.1)	4.8	(3.3–7.0)
Michigan	14.8	(10.9–19.7)	11.8	(8.3–16.6)	13.2	(10.1–17.2)	12.8	(9.6–16.7)	15.4	(10.0–23.0)	13.3	(6.1–26.6)	22.4	(17.0–29.0)	28.5	(20.3–38.4)	3.2	(1.9–5.2)
Missouri	18.8	(15.4–22.7)	14.8	(11.8–18.4)	17.0	(14.6–19.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	17.2	(15.2–19.4)	17.9	(16.2–19.7)	17.6	(16.2–19.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	10.3	(7.5–13.9)	10.6	(7.6–14.7)	10.5	(8.4–13.1)	9.9	(7.8–12.5)	16.4	(8.1–30.4)	12.1	(5.3–25.0)	20.4	(16.3–25.3)	38.2	(22.4–56.9)	2.3	(1.2–4.3)
Nevada	10.8	(8.8–13.2)	11.3	(8.8–14.5)	11.2	(9.3–13.4)	10.8	(8.9–13.2)	11.9	(7.2–18.9)	14.6	(7.2–27.4)	18.9	(16.2–21.9)	21.8	(14.8–30.8)	4.1	(2.6–6.4)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	11.6	(9.5–14.1)	10.0	(8.3–11.9)	10.9	(9.4–12.5)	10.3	(8.7–12.0)	14.4	(11.5–18.0)	10.8	(7.4–15.6)	19.1	(16.6–22.0)	23.0	(18.4–28.3)	2.8	(2.1–3.7)
New York	13.1	(10.6–16.1)	8.3	(5.8–11.7)	10.8	(8.6–13.5)	11.0	(8.5–14.0)	13.1	(8.9–19.0)	6.6	(3.5–12.3)	20.7	(15.9–26.6)	23.4	(14.7–35.2)	4.6	(3.7–5.7)
North Carolina	12.0	(10.0–14.4)	12.8	(10.3–15.8)	12.4	(10.3–14.8)	12.2	(10.0–14.7)	14.9	(10.7–20.2)	8.7	(4.1–17.6)	20.5	(17.1–24.3)	23.1	(17.3–30.0)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)
North Dakota	18.5	(15.7–21.7)	14.4	(12.1–17.0)	16.4	(14.4–18.5)	16.3	(14.3–18.5)	21.6	(16.0–28.4)	9.5	(4.0–21.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	13.8	(10.6–17.8)	14.8	(11.4–18.9)	14.2	(11.7–17.3)	13.5	(10.8–16.8)	25.3	(17.6–34.8)	11.2	(4.2–26.7)	23.1	(18.7–28.1)	29.5	(18.2–44.1)	3.8	(2.4–6.1)
Pennsylvania	13.3	(10.7–16.5)	12.2	(10.0–14.6)	12.8	(10.8–15.1)	13.1	(10.9–15.5)	12.8	(8.8–18.2)	7.1	(3.6–13.5)	22.0	(18.2–26.4)	20.5	(15.0–27.3)	4.0	(2.7–5.9)
Rhode Island	10.8	(8.3–14.1)	11.0	(7.5–16.0)	11.2	(9.0–13.9)	11.1	(8.4–14.4)	10.9	(5.9–19.1)	15.6	(9.4–24.8)	18.5	(13.4–25.0)	24.5	(17.2–33.5)	2.8	(1.6–4.9)
South Carolina	10.1	(7.6–13.2)	10.3	(7.4–14.1)	10.4	(8.3–12.9)	9.5	(7.2–12.6)	16.4	(10.6–24.6)	14.4	(5.9–31.4)	17.4	(13.8–21.8)	25.1	(15.3–38.4)	2.3	(1.4–3.6)
Tennessee	12.8	(10.2–16.1)	9.0	(6.4–12.7)	11.0	(9.1–13.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	11.8	(9.6–14.5)	11.8	(9.4–14.7)	11.8	(10.0–14.0)	11.4	(9.5–13.6)	14.5	(9.6–21.5)	10.9	(5.4–21.0)	21.8	(18.3–25.6)	24.5	(15.7–36.3)	2.7	(1.7–4.0)
Utah	4.0	(2.8–5.7)	5.5	(3.3–9.3)	4.8	(3.4–6.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	16.8	(16.1–17.6)	16.8	(16.1–17.6)	16.9	(16.4–17.4)	17.0	(16.4–17.6)	17.5	(15.9–19.3)	14.7	(12.5–17.2)	26.9	(26.0–27.8)	32.8	(30.1–35.5)	3.3	(2.9–3.7)
Virginia	13.9	(11.5–16.6)	10.7	(8.7–13.1)	12.3	(10.8–13.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	11.9	(8.9–15.6)	16.4	(12.5–21.2)	14.3	(11.5–17.6)	14.7	(11.6–18.4)	11.3	(5.8–21.0)	3.7	(0.6–18.3)	25.0	(20.1–30.6)	18.2	(9.0–33.3)	2.4	(1.4–4.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*13.8*		*12.3*		*13.1*		*12.8*		*14.9*		*11.2*		*22.0*		*25.1*		*3.2*	
Range	*4.0–20.7*		*5.5–17.9*		*4.8–17.9*		*9.5–17.0*		*10.9–31.9*		*0.0–16.5*		*17.4–27.0*		*13.5–38.2*		*1.7–5.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	6.2	(3.5–11.0)	3.6	(1.6–8.1)	5.0	(3.3–7.5)	4.5	(2.5–7.9)	6.2	(2.7–13.8)	5.9	(0.8–31.8)	4.3	(2.1–8.3)	13.7	(7.7–23.2)	2.9	(1.2–6.8)
Boston, MA	13.5	(11.1–16.3)	7.6	(5.4–10.6)	10.5	(8.7–12.6)	10.2	(8.3–12.5)	13.4	(8.5–20.5)	11.6	(5.7–22.1)	17.3	(14.2–21.0)	14.1	(7.7–24.2)	3.0	(1.7–5.0)
Broward County, FL	12.7	(8.2–19.4)	8.8	(5.0–14.9)	10.7	(7.5–15.1)	11.2	(7.6–16.1)	7.9	(3.2–18.3)	9.4	(2.2–32.6)	16.3	(10.9–23.8)	21.5	(11.1–37.6)	4.3	(2.0–8.8)
Chicago, IL	10.3	(7.8–13.4)	7.8	(4.9–12.1)	9.1	(6.9–12.0)	8.5	(6.3–11.4)	12.5	(8.2–18.6)	8.0	(2.9–20.3)	15.1	(10.8–20.6)	20.3	(13.5–29.5)	2.1	(1.0–4.3)
Cleveland, OH	14.7	(12.0–17.9)	11.0	(8.3–14.5)	13.1	(11.0–15.5)	11.2	(9.2–13.6)	22.3	(16.8–29.1)	19.3	(10.8–32.0)	14.9	(11.6–18.9)	27.1	(21.0–34.1)	5.1	(3.5–7.3)
DeKalb County, GA	7.3	(5.6–9.6)	7.5	(5.4–10.5)	7.4	(6.0–9.2)	6.3	(4.8–8.2)	12.4	(9.0–17.0)	11.3	(5.4–21.8)	10.5	(7.8–14.0)	20.0	(13.9–28.0)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)
Detroit, MI	7.2	(5.2–10.1)	4.0	(2.2–7.0)	5.7	(4.0–8.1)	5.3	(3.4–8.2)	6.2	(3.0–12.6)	10.0	(3.6–24.7)	8.1	(5.2–12.5)	12.2	(6.7–21.2)	2.7	(1.5–4.8)
District of Columbia	8.4	(7.5–9.4)	7.4	(6.5–8.3)	8.2	(7.6–8.9)	7.0	(6.4–7.8)	12.6	(10.6–15.0)	13.5	(10.1–17.8)	10.2	(9.1–11.4)	17.7	(14.9–20.8)	2.9	(2.3–3.7)
Duval County, FL	11.0	(9.3–12.9)	11.6	(10.0–13.4)	11.6	(10.5–12.9)	9.0	(7.8–10.3)	19.7	(15.9–24.1)	16.9	(11.3–24.6)	15.4	(13.4–17.7)	20.5	(16.7–24.9)	3.1	(2.1–4.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	9.4	(7.9–11.1)	8.0	(6.6–9.8)	8.7	(7.6–10.0)	8.7	(7.5–10.1)	10.5	(7.2–15.1)	5.3	(2.6–10.8)	15.9	(13.7–18.4)	15.0	(10.4–21.2)	3.0	(2.2–4.0)
Houston, TX	10.8	(9.0–12.9)	7.7	(6.4–9.2)	9.2	(8.1–10.4)	8.3	(7.2–9.6)	14.2	(10.7–18.5)	10.1	(6.5–15.4)	14.8	(12.7–17.2)	23.5	(17.8–30.3)	3.6	(2.7–4.8)
Los Angeles, CA	8.7	(5.8–12.9)	7.6	(5.6–10.3)	8.3	(6.2–10.9)	7.3	(5.3–9.9)	24.1	(14.5–37.3)	1.6	(0.2–10.2)	13.1	(10.3–16.5)	33.0	(18.1–52.4)	2.7	(1.3–5.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	10.1	(8.1–12.5)	6.3	(4.8–8.3)	8.3	(6.8–10.0)	7.7	(6.1–9.6)	12.7	(8.5–18.6)	11.7	(4.8–25.7)	12.6	(10.2–15.4)	15.7	(11.2–21.7)	3.4	(2.2–5.4)
New York City, NY	5.5	(4.7–6.5)	4.2	(3.2–5.5)	5.0	(4.2–5.9)	4.3	(3.5–5.3)	10.3	(7.9–13.3)	4.8	(3.4–6.7)	10.3	(8.2–12.8)	15.1	(12.0–18.9)	1.5	(1.1–2.1)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	7.5	(5.8–9.5)	8.5	(6.3–11.4)	8.3	(6.9–10.0)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	12.9	(7.4–21.4)	9.8	(4.1–21.7)	14.6	(11.6–18.1)	19.5	(11.4–31.3)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	11.3	(9.1–14.0)	8.5	(6.9–10.4)	9.9	(8.3–11.8)	8.9	(7.3–10.9)	13.1	(9.1–18.5)	15.4	(9.5–23.9)	16.8	(14.4–19.5)	22.5	(15.6–31.2)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)
Philadelphia, PA	9.0	(6.3–12.8)	4.9	(3.5–6.7)	6.9	(5.4–8.9)	5.6	(4.2–7.3)	12.9	(7.8–20.7)	15.1	(6.4–31.8)	9.0	(6.9–11.7)	20.5	(10.8–35.6)	3.3	(2.3–4.8)
San Diego, CA	13.8	(11.4–16.5)	9.1	(6.7–12.2)	11.4	(9.4–13.7)	11.0	(8.8–13.7)	19.2	(13.8–26.2)	4.1	(1.3–12.1)	19.6	(15.9–24.0)	25.0	(18.1–33.4)	3.4	(2.2–5.1)
San Francisco, CA	6.4	(4.9–8.3)	5.1	(3.6–7.1)	5.7	(4.5–7.2)	5.2	(3.9–6.8)	13.1	(8.3–20.0)	4.0	(1.8–9.0)	13.5	(10.3–17.4)	25.0	(16.6–35.7)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)
Shelby County, TN	3.3	(2.1–5.2)	4.4	(2.8–6.9)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	2.8	(1.8–4.4)	9.4	(5.5–15.5)	6.7	(2.2–18.7)	4.1	(2.6–6.4)	11.5	(6.8–18.7)	1.7	(0.9–3.3)
Median	*9.2*		*7.6*		*8.3*		*7.6*		*12.8*		*9.9*		*14.0*		*20.2*		*2.9*	
Range	*3.3–14.7*		*3.6–11.6*		*4.1–13.1*		*2.8–11.2*		*6.2–24.1*		*1.6–19.3*		*4.1–19.6*		*11.5–33.0*		*1.1–5.1*	

* Four or more drinks of alcohol in a row (if they were female) or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (if they were male), within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 104. Percentage of high school students who reported 10 or more as the largest number of alcoholic drinks they had in a row,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**2.9**	**(2.1–4.1)**	**5.8**	**(4.9–6.8)**	**4.4**	**(3.6–5.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	2.9	(1.8–4.7)	7.0	(5.6–8.6)	**4.9**	**(3.8–6.3)**
Black§	1.0	(0.5–2.3)	1.5	(0.6–3.5)	**1.4**	**(0.8–2.4)**
Hispanic	3.7	(2.7–5.2)	5.7	(4.5–7.1)	**4.7**	**(3.8–5.8)**
Grade						
9	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	2.1	(1.3–3.6)	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.8)**
10	2.1	(1.1–3.9)	5.1	(3.5–7.3)	**3.6**	**(2.4–5.2)**
11	3.5	(2.1–5.7)	6.6	(4.6–9.3)	**5.0**	**(3.6–6.9)**
12	4.6	(3.1–6.9)	10.1	(7.8–13.0)	**7.3**	**(5.7–9.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	2.7	(1.8–4.1)	5.7	(4.7–6.8)	**4.3**	**(3.5–5.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	4.4	(2.9–6.7)	5.8	(3.1–10.7)	**4.8**	**(3.4–6.7)**
Not sure	4.9	(1.3–16.4)	5.0	(1.8–13.1)	**6.1**	**(2.6–13.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	4.8	(3.2–7.1)	10.5	(8.9–12.4)	**7.9**	**(6.6–9.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	9.0	(6.0–13.3)	13.5	(6.9–24.8)	**10.1**	**(7.7–13.3)**
No sexual contact	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	0.8	(0.4–1.4)	**0.8**	**(0.5–1.3)**

* Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 105. Percentage of high school students who reported 10 or more as the largest number of alcoholic drinks they had in a row,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	2.5	(1.3–4.7)	7.9	(5.3–11.8)	5.2	(3.3–8.0)	5.0	(3.2–7.7)	7.5	(2.6–19.5)	3.8	(0.4–25.9)	9.7	(6.0–15.2)	4.9	(1.3–17.1)	1.2	(0.5–3.3)
California	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	4.0	(2.5–6.4)	3.1	(2.1–4.4)	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	1.1	(0.2–5.9)	3.6	(0.7–16.7)	6.1	(3.8–9.6)	3.6	(1.0–12.6)	0.8	(0.3–2.1)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	3.3	(2.0–5.5)	4.6	(2.9–7.2)	4.0	(2.6–6.2)	3.8	(2.3–6.2)	6.5	(3.1–13.4)	1.6	(0.4–5.4)	6.8	(4.1–11.2)	15.6	(8.9–26.0)	0.2	(0.0–1.1)
Iowa	3.4	(1.2–9.5)	6.6	(4.4–9.8)	5.0	(3.7–6.8)	4.9	(3.6–6.6)	7.4	(2.4–20.7)	0.0	—	9.3	(7.2–12.0)	10.2	(2.4–35.1)	0.5	(0.1–2.7)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	2.9	(1.5–5.3)	7.2	(5.0–10.3)	5.1	(3.6–7.1)	5.1	(3.5–7.5)	5.5	(2.5–11.9)	0.5	(0.1–2.3)	9.2	(6.2–13.5)	9.8	(5.1–18.0)	1.0	(0.4–2.7)
Louisiana	3.7	(1.9–7.3)	6.8	(4.6–9.9)	5.1	(3.7–7.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	1.2	(0.8–1.7)	3.9	(3.2–4.6)	2.6	(2.3–3.0)	2.4	(2.0–2.8)	2.8	(1.9–4.0)	6.9	(5.0–9.4)	4.0	(3.3–4.8)	7.5	(5.7–9.9)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1.9	(1.0–3.6)	5.3	(2.7–10.3)	3.6	(2.1–6.0)	3.5	(1.9–6.2)	5.2	(3.2–8.2)	4.0	(0.8–18.4)	6.1	(3.3–11.0)	8.8	(4.2–17.6)	0.4	(0.1–2.2)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.8	(3.0–4.8)	8.9	(7.4–10.6)	6.4	(5.6–7.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	3.8	(2.2–6.4)	2.7	(1.6–4.3)	2.5	(1.5–4.2)	4.9	(1.8–12.8)	2.5	(0.3–16.0)	5.5	(3.4–8.7)	11.7	(5.0–24.8)	0.2	(0.0–0.9)
Nevada	2.7	(1.6–4.8)	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	3.1	(2.1–4.6)	3.1	(2.0–4.7)	2.0	(0.7–5.7)	7.0	(2.0–21.5)	5.2	(3.4–7.8)	5.8	(2.2–14.5)	1.4	(0.7–2.9)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	4.3	(3.0–6.0)	4.6	(3.4–6.2)	4.5	(3.5–5.8)	4.1	(3.0–5.5)	5.6	(3.8–8.3)	7.8	(4.7–12.9)	7.9	(6.1–10.2)	10.5	(7.6–14.2)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)
New York	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	2.8	(1.5–5.1)	2.1	(1.3–3.2)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	3.2	(1.4–7.0)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	4.4	(2.5–7.5)	6.6	(3.5–12.0)	0.4	(0.2–1.1)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2.4	(1.4–4.3)	8.5	(6.2–11.6)	5.6	(4.1–7.5)	6.0	(4.3–8.2)	3.1	(1.1–8.7)	5.1	(1.5–16.1)	10.2	(7.6–13.7)	4.8	(1.7–12.7)	1.3	(0.6–3.0)
Pennsylvania	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	4.9	(3.7–6.5)	3.6	(2.9–4.6)	3.8	(3.0–4.8)	3.6	(1.6–7.9)	0.9	(0.2–4.4)	6.1	(4.3–8.5)	7.5	(4.3–12.6)	1.0	(0.5–2.1)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	2.4	(1.3–4.3)	6.9	(4.7–10.1)	4.7	(3.3–6.7)	4.4	(2.9–6.7)	5.5	(1.9–15.0)	8.2	(1.6–33.4)	8.4	(5.6–12.2)	7.5	(2.5–20.7)	0.7	(0.2–2.9)
Tennessee	2.1	(1.2–3.7)	5.5	(3.8–8.0)	3.9	(2.8–5.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	3.0	(1.6–5.6)	5.0	(3.3–7.7)	4.1	(2.8–5.9)	4.1	(2.8–5.9)	3.5	(1.8–6.7)	0.0	—	8.1	(5.8–11.1)	6.7	(3.0–14.3)	0.7	(0.2–2.2)
Utah	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	2.8	(1.4–5.5)	1.9	(1.0–3.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	2.2	(1.9–2.6)	6.7	(6.2–7.2)	4.6	(4.3–4.9)	4.5	(4.1–4.8)	4.5	(3.7–5.6)	6.3	(4.8–8.2)	7.3	(6.8–7.9)	10.4	(8.7–12.4)	0.4	(0.3–0.6)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	3.9	(2.5–6.2)	9.3	(6.4–13.4)	6.9	(5.3–8.8)	7.1	(5.6–9.1)	3.7	(1.2–10.8)	1.1	(0.1–8.1)	11.9	(9.4–15.0)	3.0	(0.6–13.1)	1.5	(0.7–3.2)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*2.4*		*5.3*		*4.1*		*4.1*		*4.5*		*3.6*		*7.3*		*7.5*		*0.7*	
Range	*0.9–4.3*		*2.8–9.3*		*1.9–6.9*		*2.0–7.1*		*1.1–7.5*		*0.0–8.2*		*4.0–11.9*		*3.0–15.6*		*0.2–1.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	2.2	(0.6–8.0)	2.9	(1.3–6.4)	2.5	(1.2–5.3)	2.6	(1.1–6.0)	1.6	(0.3–7.5)	0.6	(0.1–5.0)	2.6	(1.0–6.6)	11.2	(3.0–34.2)	0.5	(0.1–3.6)
Chicago, IL	1.0	(0.5–1.9)	1.8	(1.0–3.4)	1.4	(0.8–2.3)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	0.0	—	2.9	(0.8–10.3)	2.8	(1.6–4.8)	2.3	(0.5–9.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	1.0	(0.2–4.6)	1.2	(0.5–2.7)	1.1	(0.3–3.2)	0.5	(0.1–3.6)	3.8	(0.5–23.5)	2.5	(0.9–6.8)	2.5	(0.8–7.9)	0.0	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	4.1	(3.0–5.5)	3.2	(2.5–4.0)	3.1	(2.4–4.1)	3.6	(1.7–7.5)	1.4	(0.3–5.7)	5.7	(4.1–7.7)	11.3	(6.5–18.9)	0.7	(0.3–1.2)
Houston, TX	2.9	(2.1–3.9)	3.6	(2.6–4.9)	3.2	(2.6–4.1)	3.1	(2.5–4.0)	3.0	(1.4–6.1)	3.5	(1.4–8.2)	5.5	(4.0–7.5)	10.2	(6.7–15.2)	0.5	(0.3–1.2)
Los Angeles, CA	1.7	(0.8–3.9)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	2.3	(1.6–3.3)	3.8	(0.8–15.8)	0.0	—	4.8	(3.1–7.3)	5.3	(0.9–25.7)	0.4	(0.1–1.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.7	(1.1–2.4)	2.4	(1.6–3.7)	2.1	(1.5–2.8)	1.7	(1.2–2.3)	5.2	(3.0–8.7)	4.8	(1.0–21.0)	3.2	(2.2–4.8)	6.8	(3.4–13.0)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)
New York City, NY	0.9	(0.7–1.2)	1.8	(1.3–2.6)	1.4	(1.1–1.9)	1.0	(0.7–1.5)	3.7	(2.3–5.9)	2.0	(1.2–3.5)	2.7	(1.9–3.7)	8.3	(5.5–12.4)	0.2	(0.1–0.4)
Oakland, CA	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	2.7	(1.7–4.1)	2.3	(1.6–3.3)	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	3.9	(1.6–9.4)	1.9	(0.3–12.6)	3.2	(2.0–5.2)	7.8	(3.5–16.4)	1.1	(0.5–2.3)
Orange County, FL	1.0	(0.4–2.3)	3.2	(1.7–5.8)	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	2.2	(1.3–3.6)	2.2	(0.5–8.4)	1.6	(0.2–11.1)	4.2	(2.5–7.0)	3.8	(0.9–14.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	2.6	(2.0–3.4)	2.2	(1.6–3.1)	5.1	(2.6–9.8)	4.4	(1.5–12.0)	3.9	(2.9–5.4)	8.7	(4.5–16.1)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)
Philadelphia, PA	1.5	(0.6–3.6)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	1.7	(1.0–3.1)	3.8	(1.4–9.6)	2.4	(0.6–9.5)	3.1	(1.6–5.9)	3.0	(0.7–12.2)	1.0	(0.4–2.7)
San Diego, CA	1.6	(1.0–2.7)	2.8	(1.8–4.4)	2.2	(1.5–3.4)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	1.9	(0.7–5.4)	2.2	(0.4–10.0)	3.5	(2.1–5.9)	5.8	(2.4–13.5)	0.8	(0.3–1.9)
San Francisco, CA	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	1.3	(0.7–2.3)	1.2	(0.8–1.9)	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	2.2	(0.9–5.3)	3.5	(1.2–9.9)	2.3	(1.4–3.9)	8.3	(4.0–16.5)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Shelby County, TN	0.6	(0.2–1.8)	1.6	(0.6–4.3)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	3.1	(0.9–10.3)	0.0	—	0.8	(0.3–2.4)	5.9	(2.1–15.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Median	*1.5*		*2.7*		*2.1*		*2.2*		*3.1*		*2.2*		*3.2*		*6.8*		*0.4*	
Range	*0.6–2.9*		*1.0–4.1*		*1.1–3.2*		*0.4–3.1*		*0.0–5.2*		*0.0–4.8*		*0.8–5.7*		*2.3–11.3*		*0.0–1.1*	

* Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 106. Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**35.9**	**(32.6–39.3)**	**35.2**	**(32.6–37.9)**	**35.6**	**(33.0–38.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	32.1	(27.0–37.5)	31.7	(28.9–34.7)	**32.0**	**(28.6–35.5)**
Black§	44.9	(39.7–50.3)	40.5	(36.9–44.1)	**42.8**	**(39.6–46.1)**
Hispanic	42.7	(37.9–47.8)	42.1	(36.3–48.2)	**42.4**	**(37.6–47.3)**
Grade						
9	24.1	(20.7–27.9)	23.4	(20.2–27.0)	**23.8**	**(21.1–26.8)**
10	33.6	(29.7–37.6)	33.1	(30.0–36.4)	**33.3**	**(30.4–36.4)**
11	42.3	(37.1–47.7)	40.3	(37.3–43.4)	**41.4**	**(38.1–44.7)**
12	45.3	(40.9–49.7)	46.2	(41.1–51.4)	**45.8**	**(41.8–49.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	34.7	(32.1–37.3)	35.7	(32.8–38.7)	**35.2**	**(32.9–37.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	54.3	(49.0–59.4)	38.5	(31.3–46.2)	**50.4**	**(45.6–55.3)**
Not sure	29.9	(22.3–38.9)	24.9	(18.9–32.0)	**28.8**	**(23.4–34.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	54.6	(51.1–58.0)	56.3	(53.0–59.6)	**55.5**	**(52.7–58.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	71.6	(65.4–77.1)	55.5	(44.7–65.7)	**67.5**	**(60.9–73.5)**
No sexual contact	16.6	(14.4–19.0)	13.3	(10.8–16.3)	**15.0**	**(13.5–16.7)**

* Also called grass, pot, or weed, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 107. Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	43.9	(38.5–49.4)	39.5	(34.8–44.5)	41.5	(37.7–45.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	30.8	(23.2–39.6)	30.9	(24.9–37.7)	31.0	(25.4–37.3)	27.4	(22.4–33.1)	51.1	(27.7–74.0)	33.8	(18.8–52.9)	46.1	(40.6–51.6)	53.0	(25.9–78.5)	9.2	(6.0–13.9)
California	37.4	(30.7–44.5)	37.8	(33.2–42.7)	37.7	(32.7–43.0)	37.3	(32.3–42.6)	47.6	(35.6–59.8)	22.8	(11.4–40.5)	58.6	(53.2–63.8)	67.0	(54.1–77.8)	17.4	(13.5–22.1)
Colorado	39.7	(33.1–46.8)	31.3	(25.9–37.2)	35.5	(30.3–41.1)	34.6	(29.7–39.9)	52.0	(42.9–61.0)	29.4	(19.9–41.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	34.7	(31.7–37.9)	34.3	(30.5–38.2)	34.5	(32.3–36.7)	33.5	(31.0–36.1)	39.1	(31.4–47.4)	33.6	(22.4–47.0)	52.7	(48.8–56.5)	66.2	(59.8–72.2)	13.9	(11.1–17.3)
Delaware	45.0	(40.7–49.4)	42.9	(38.5–47.4)	44.1	(40.5–47.6)	42.8	(39.3–46.3)	56.5	(47.8–64.9)	31.1	(18.7–47.0)	63.2	(59.8–66.5)	72.5	(63.6–80.0)	16.7	(13.9–19.9)
Florida	33.2	(30.7–35.9)	35.6	(33.3–38.0)	34.5	(32.6–36.4)	33.1	(31.1–35.2)	49.9	(46.3–53.5)	31.0	(25.3–37.3)	53.9	(51.5–56.3)	63.8	(58.6–68.7)	14.1	(12.6–15.7)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	31.5	(26.4–37.1)	28.7	(24.8–33.1)	30.0	(26.2–34.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	36.5	(31.3–42.0)	31.9	(27.2–37.0)	34.2	(30.0–38.5)	32.5	(28.2–37.2)	53.8	(42.2–65.1)	24.5	(17.1–33.7)	51.6	(46.0–57.2)	74.3	(62.2–83.6)	13.7	(10.8–17.2)
Iowa	27.3	(21.1–34.5)	25.3	(19.3–32.5)	26.5	(21.5–32.2)	23.3	(18.1–29.5)	49.5	(38.0–61.0)	38.0	(20.4–59.4)	39.9	(33.6–46.5)	61.5	(49.6–72.2)	7.6	(5.0–11.4)
Kansas	27.0	(24.3–30.0)	25.0	(21.2–29.3)	26.1	(23.5–28.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	32.9	(28.2–37.9)	30.9	(27.1–35.1)	32.1	(28.7–35.6)	30.2	(26.8–33.8)	51.3	(39.4–63.0)	19.1	(9.9–33.8)	48.9	(43.7–54.1)	59.7	(47.8–70.5)	13.2	(10.5–16.5)
Louisiana	37.0	(31.5–42.8)	35.8	(30.0–42.0)	36.7	(32.5–41.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	33.5	(31.2–35.8)	30.9	(28.4–33.4)	32.2	(30.1–34.3)	30.5	(28.2–32.9)	47.1	(43.1–51.1)	27.2	(22.6–32.3)	48.5	(45.4–51.6)	64.1	(60.4–67.7)	10.5	(9.4–11.7)
Maryland	32.9	(31.8–34.0)	29.7	(28.5–30.8)	31.4	(30.5–32.3)	29.3	(28.3–30.2)	46.9	(44.6–49.2)	25.9	(23.6–28.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	38.4	(34.1–42.8)	37.5	(33.0–42.2)	37.9	(34.0–42.0)	37.2	(33.3–41.2)	51.3	(43.6–58.9)	26.0	(16.6–38.2)	60.2	(55.0–65.2)	68.2	(59.6–75.8)	14.3	(11.9–16.9)
Michigan	43.7	(36.6–51.0)	39.1	(31.7–47.0)	41.4	(34.6–48.5)	39.3	(32.3–46.6)	66.1	(56.2–74.9)	35.3	(23.8–48.7)	62.5	(54.3–70.1)	83.5	(75.3–89.4)	15.1	(11.6–19.5)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	39.2	(35.8–42.7)	34.2	(31.6–36.9)	36.7	(34.2–39.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	24.7	(19.9–30.1)	25.8	(21.1–31.1)	25.4	(21.7–29.5)	24.3	(20.5–28.6)	46.1	(35.3–57.2)	15.5	(8.1–27.8)	43.9	(37.6–50.4)	66.9	(54.3–77.5)	10.1	(7.4–13.6)
Nevada	39.9	(35.2–44.8)	34.3	(28.6–40.4)	37.2	(32.8–41.9)	35.6	(30.9–40.7)	49.1	(40.5–57.7)	27.7	(17.6–40.8)	59.9	(54.2–65.3)	64.1	(51.6–74.9)	16.3	(12.4–21.1)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	37.9	(33.1–42.9)	35.1	(29.5–41.2)	36.5	(31.9–41.4)	34.7	(30.2–39.4)	53.9	(46.6–61.1)	29.9	(19.9–42.3)	53.9	(49.7–58.0)	68.5	(61.7–74.6)	14.6	(11.6–18.2)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	33.9	(28.3–40.1)	33.2	(28.6–38.1)	33.4	(29.2–37.8)	31.6	(27.0–36.5)	53.0	(42.9–62.8)	30.3	(15.2–51.3)	50.1	(43.2–57.1)	62.4	(47.8–75.1)	11.0	(7.8–15.3)
Pennsylvania	33.6	(29.6–37.7)	33.3	(29.6–37.2)	33.4	(30.2–36.8)	32.7	(29.8–35.8)	43.7	(35.0–52.8)	21.2	(13.6–31.5)	52.3	(47.8–56.7)	60.1	(52.2–67.5)	12.8	(10.5–15.5)
Rhode Island	37.5	(30.5–45.1)	36.0	(32.1–40.1)	36.9	(32.7–41.4)	35.9	(32.6–39.3)	48.2	(32.8–63.9)	33.1	(22.8–45.3)	57.3	(53.2–61.2)	65.4	(55.2–74.4)	15.5	(12.4–19.2)
South Carolina	36.5	(31.4–41.9)	33.9	(28.2–40.2)	35.5	(31.3–39.8)	31.1	(27.3–35.2)	61.7	(50.8–71.4)	34.0	(23.4–46.4)	47.9	(42.8–53.1)	78.6	(66.6–87.2)	14.4	(11.4–18.1)
Tennessee	34.0	(29.5–38.9)	33.2	(29.9–36.8)	33.8	(30.3–37.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	35.0	(29.4–41.0)	33.4	(30.3–36.8)	34.4	(30.3–38.8)	32.0	(27.7–36.5)	52.1	(44.2–59.9)	30.9	(22.7–40.6)	54.4	(50.0–58.8)	67.6	(57.2–76.4)	11.9	(9.4–15.1)
Utah	16.1	(12.3–20.9)	16.8	(12.4–22.4)	16.6	(13.0–21.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	33.4	(30.0–36.9)	36.1	(31.0–41.6)	35.1	(31.5–38.8)	32.9	(29.2–36.8)	54.9	(47.6–62.0)	29.2	(16.8–45.8)	51.6	(45.6–57.5)	65.2	(53.8–75.2)	11.3	(8.6–14.9)
Wisconsin	30.7	(26.6–35.2)	29.9	(25.9–34.3)	30.2	(27.1–33.5)	29.1	(26.0–32.5)	40.8	(33.4–48.7)	27.1	(18.4–37.9)	49.1	(43.7–54.5)	62.0	(49.5–73.1)	9.1	(7.1–11.6)
Median	*34.3*		*33.3*		*34.4*		*32.7*		*51.1*		*29.4*		*52.3*		*65.4*		*13.7*	
Range	*16.1–45.0*		*16.8–42.9*		*16.6–44.1*		*23.3–42.8*		*39.1–66.1*		*15.5–38.0*		*39.9–63.2*		*53.0–83.5*		*7.6–17.4*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	49.6	(41.8–57.5)	43.5	(36.8–50.4)	46.9	(41.4–52.3)	43.1	(37.3–49.0)	60.7	(42.9–76.0)	42.5	(29.1–57.1)	61.0	(53.5–68.0)	82.2	(68.8–90.7)	21.8	(16.4–28.4)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	35.5	(29.2–42.5)	37.6	(30.6–45.2)	36.8	(30.9–43.1)	36.2	(30.2–42.8)	47.3	(33.1–62.0)	21.0	(10.8–37.0)	51.1	(43.2–58.9)	62.5	(42.1–79.2)	17.8	(13.0–23.9)
Chicago, IL	46.7	(41.2–52.2)	40.3	(34.5–46.4)	43.8	(39.7–48.0)	41.9	(37.5–46.5)	58.1	(50.8–65.0)	34.8	(22.0–50.3)	64.0	(59.3–68.6)	71.7	(64.4–78.0)	22.2	(18.3–26.8)
Cleveland, OH	50.7	(46.4–54.9)	40.4	(35.7–45.2)	45.6	(42.0–49.3)	42.6	(38.7–46.6)	68.0	(58.9–75.9)	36.7	(23.8–51.9)	56.6	(51.9–61.2)	78.9	(72.0–84.5)	19.7	(15.8–24.2)
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	41.3	(36.6–46.1)	33.6	(28.4–39.2)	37.9	(34.1–41.8)	34.5	(30.5–38.8)	53.8	(42.5–64.8)	49.1	(34.6–63.7)	54.5	(48.1–60.9)	59.5	(49.5–68.8)	19.7	(16.2–23.7)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	37.0	(34.2–39.9)	37.4	(34.5–40.4)	37.3	(35.0–39.6)	35.6	(33.3–37.9)	53.6	(46.7–60.4)	39.4	(29.6–50.0)	58.9	(55.5–62.2)	70.4	(62.9–77.0)	18.3	(16.2–20.6)
Houston, TX	33.9	(31.3–36.6)	34.8	(31.9–37.8)	34.4	(32.3–36.6)	31.4	(29.0–33.9)	53.5	(47.3–59.7)	34.9	(26.7–44.1)	54.6	(51.6–57.7)	65.6	(58.9–71.7)	15.0	(13.0–17.3)
Los Angeles, CA	37.5	(32.0–43.3)	34.4	(29.4–39.9)	35.9	(31.5–40.7)	35.5	(30.8–40.6)	48.1	(36.8–59.6)	27.7	(17.1–41.5)	52.9	(47.4–58.3)	61.2	(43.7–76.3)	20.4	(16.7–24.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	35.0	(31.6–38.7)	33.1	(28.2–38.4)	34.3	(31.1–37.7)	32.0	(28.7–35.5)	51.6	(44.0–59.1)	35.8	(25.0–48.3)	50.0	(45.6–54.4)	62.1	(55.0–68.8)	13.9	(11.6–16.4)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	43.9	(39.7–48.2)	38.0	(33.9–42.2)	40.8	(37.6–44.0)	38.8	(35.5–42.2)	63.3	(53.8–71.9)	30.2	(20.4–42.2)	62.0	(56.9–66.9)	73.6	(65.3–80.4)	22.4	(19.2–26.0)
Orange County, FL	31.6	(28.2–35.3)	33.9	(28.7–39.5)	33.0	(29.3–36.8)	30.5	(26.8–34.5)	44.7	(34.7–55.2)	36.9	(25.6–49.9)	51.6	(46.4–56.8)	60.8	(50.5–70.3)	13.1	(10.7–16.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	36.7	(32.3–41.3)	35.1	(31.5–38.9)	35.9	(33.0–38.9)	32.8	(29.5–36.3)	57.3	(50.7–63.6)	42.9	(32.3–54.2)	55.6	(51.8–59.4)	68.6	(61.3–75.1)	14.9	(12.2–18.0)
Philadelphia, PA	35.9	(29.4–43.0)	32.4	(25.7–39.9)	34.2	(29.3–39.5)	32.0	(27.4–36.9)	51.2	(39.7–62.6)	27.5	(16.2–42.8)	50.1	(44.2–56.0)	62.4	(50.8–72.7)	15.8	(13.0–19.1)
San Diego, CA	37.0	(33.2–41.0)	35.1	(31.2–39.2)	36.1	(33.1–39.2)	35.8	(32.5–39.2)	48.4	(40.1–56.8)	21.4	(14.1–31.2)	57.4	(53.1–61.6)	61.9	(54.8–68.5)	15.4	(13.0–18.3)
San Francisco, CA	26.4	(23.1–30.0)	24.7	(21.3–28.4)	25.6	(22.8–28.7)	25.1	(22.3–28.2)	38.8	(30.4–47.9)	18.7	(12.3–27.3)	54.1	(49.7–58.4)	58.4	(48.6–67.6)	9.9	(8.1–12.1)
Shelby County, TN	42.9	(38.4–47.6)	44.9	(39.6–50.3)	44.0	(40.0–48.1)	41.0	(36.7–45.5)	61.8	(51.9–70.9)	39.2	(26.6–53.4)	59.2	(53.4–64.9)	70.2	(59.3–79.2)	20.5	(16.9–24.6)
Median	*37.0*		*35.1*		*36.4*		*35.6*		*53.6*		*35.4*		*55.1*		*64.0*		*18.1*	
Range	*26.4–50.7*		*24.7–44.9*		*25.6–46.9*		*25.1–43.1*		*38.8–68.0*		*18.7–49.1*		*50.0–64.0*		*58.4–82.2*		*9.9–22.4*	

* Also called grass, pot, or weed, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 108. Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana* for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**5.3**	**(4.4–6.3)**	**8.3**	**(7.1–9.7)**	**6.8**	**(5.8–8.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	4.0	(2.8–5.6)	5.5	(4.2–7.2)	**4.7**	**(3.7–6.0)**
Black§	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	12.8	(10.8–15.1)	**9.8**	**(8.1–11.7)**
Hispanic	7.5	(5.7–9.9)	12.1	(9.5–15.3)	**9.8**	**(7.7–12.5)**
Grade						
9	6.0	(4.7–7.7)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	**7.0**	**(5.8–8.3)**
10	5.0	(3.7–6.6)	8.6	(7.0–10.4)	**6.7**	**(5.7–7.9)**
11	5.1	(3.5–7.2)	8.2	(6.3–10.5)	**6.6**	**(5.1–8.6)**
12	4.8	(3.3–6.8)	8.4	(6.4–10.9)	**6.5**	**(5.1–8.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	4.3	(3.6–5.1)	8.2	(6.8–9.8)	**6.3**	**(5.4–7.5)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	10.7	(9.0–12.6)	11.4	(7.2–17.5)	**11.1**	**(9.4–13.0)**
Not sure	6.7	(3.6–12.1)	9.6	(6.0–15.2)	**8.7**	**(6.1–12.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	6.9	(5.5–8.6)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)	**10.6**	**(9.0–12.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	17.7	(13.6–22.7)	18.8	(12.2–28.0)	**18.0**	**(14.1–22.7)**
No sexual contact	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	2.0	(1.4–2.8)	**1.7**	**(1.3–2.2)**

* Also called grass, pot, or weed.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 109. Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana* for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	10.7	(8.1–14.2)	10.6	(7.5–14.7)	10.7	(8.7–13.0)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	5.1	(3.3–7.9)	9.7	(7.4–12.7)	7.4	(5.6–9.6)	6.2	(4.8–8.1)	14.4	(8.7–22.7)	8.0	(2.0–27.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	7.8	(5.5–11.1)	12.7	(10.1–15.7)	10.6	(9.0–12.4)	7.8	(6.3–9.7)	23.3	(14.5–35.4)	8.0	(3.2–18.7)	12.8	(11.0–14.9)	18.6	(10.1–31.8)	2.0	(1.0–3.9)
California	5.1	(3.5–7.5)	7.6	(5.9–9.7)	6.6	(5.2–8.4)	6.3	(4.7–8.3)	7.5	(3.9–14.1)	12.8	(4.5–31.3)	10.0	(6.6–14.9)	11.8	(5.1–24.7)	1.9	(1.2–3.3)
Colorado	5.1	(3.4–7.5)	6.9	(5.0–9.4)	5.9	(4.5–7.7)	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	8.0	(4.3–14.3)	1.7	(0.2–11.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	2.6	(2.0–3.3)	5.9	(4.3–8.1)	4.4	(3.4–5.6)	3.7	(2.9–4.7)	8.5	(4.8–14.5)	1.9	(0.4–8.0)	6.1	(4.5–8.2)	11.5	(7.9–16.4)	0.8	(0.4–1.8)
Delaware	5.1	(3.7–7.0)	9.7	(8.1–11.6)	7.4	(6.3–8.7)	7.3	(6.0–8.7)	9.3	(5.6–14.8)	9.6	(3.5–23.9)	10.6	(8.8–12.8)	17.2	(12.0–24.1)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)
Florida	4.8	(4.1–5.6)	9.2	(7.8–10.8)	7.1	(6.2–8.1)	6.3	(5.4–7.4)	11.8	(8.9–15.5)	11.2	(7.9–15.7)	10.5	(8.8–12.6)	16.7	(13.4–20.7)	1.9	(1.5–2.5)
Hawaii	7.3	(5.8–9.2)	10.6	(8.4–13.4)	9.1	(7.4–11.0)	7.0	(5.9–8.3)	20.1	(14.4–27.3)	13.7	(7.6–23.4)	13.5	(11.2–16.3)	23.1	(17.0–30.5)	2.0	(1.5–2.7)
Idaho	5.0	(3.3–7.5)	7.0	(4.9–9.8)	6.0	(4.7–7.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	5.6	(4.1–7.7)	7.1	(6.1–8.3)	6.4	(5.3–7.6)	4.8	(3.8–5.9)	17.2	(11.7–24.6)	9.2	(4.7–17.3)	7.8	(6.2–9.8)	25.5	(18.5–34.0)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)
Iowa	4.5	(3.1–6.5)	5.3	(3.3–8.3)	5.1	(3.8–6.8)	3.5	(2.4–5.2)	18.2	(10.7–29.2)	8.3	(2.4–24.6)	5.5	(3.7–8.2)	23.5	(16.9–31.8)	0.9	(0.6–1.3)
Kansas	3.0	(1.9–4.7)	5.8	(3.8–8.8)	4.4	(3.1–6.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	5.8	(4.4–7.7)	8.8	(6.9–11.2)	7.4	(6.0–9.1)	6.4	(4.8–8.5)	15.6	(10.2–23.1)	4.6	(1.2–15.8)	11.0	(7.9–15.2)	17.3	(12.1–24.0)	1.9	(1.1–3.4)
Louisiana	7.5	(5.5–10.3)	10.3	(7.3–14.3)	9.4	(7.7–11.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	5.6	(4.6–6.7)	7.3	(6.2–8.5)	6.5	(5.6–7.5)	5.6	(4.8–6.5)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)	13.7	(9.7–18.9)	8.7	(7.7–9.8)	19.8	(16.1–24.1)	1.3	(0.9–1.7)
Maryland	5.1	(4.7–5.5)	9.0	(8.4–9.6)	7.3	(6.9–7.7)	5.4	(5.1–5.8)	15.8	(14.4–17.4)	9.9	(8.3–11.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2.8	(2.0–4.1)	6.0	(4.5–7.8)	4.4	(3.5–5.6)	4.1	(3.2–5.3)	7.7	(4.5–13.0)	2.3	(0.8–6.3)	6.8	(4.8–9.6)	6.5	(4.1–10.3)	1.5	(0.9–2.4)
Michigan	5.7	(4.5–7.2)	11.6	(7.5–17.4)	8.6	(6.3–11.8)	8.1	(5.8–11.2)	13.1	(8.2–20.2)	12.2	(6.5–21.6)	13.5	(9.4–19.1)	24.1	(15.5–35.4)	1.6	(0.7–3.9)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	6.6	(4.8–9.0)	7.2	(5.6–9.2)	7.0	(5.5–8.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	4.5	(2.6–7.6)	5.8	(3.8–8.7)	5.3	(3.6–7.7)	4.3	(2.7–6.7)	14.2	(6.7–27.8)	4.8	(1.3–16.2)	6.9	(4.4–10.7)	21.8	(10.8–39.2)	2.0	(0.8–4.9)
Nevada	5.8	(4.3–7.8)	9.4	(7.0–12.5)	7.9	(6.1–10.1)	7.2	(5.4–9.6)	11.1	(7.3–16.6)	8.0	(3.2–18.6)	12.3	(8.7–17.2)	13.5	(8.5–20.8)	2.9	(1.8–4.7)
New Hampshire	3.6	(3.0–4.2)	6.8	(6.0–7.6)	5.3	(4.8–5.9)	4.6	(4.1–5.1)	8.9	(7.0–11.1)	10.4	(7.7–13.8)	7.1	(6.4–7.9)	20.0	(16.4–24.0)	1.2	(0.9–1.7)
New Mexico	13.8	(11.7–16.2)	17.4	(14.5–20.6)	15.7	(13.4–18.3)	13.5	(11.5–15.8)	29.1	(24.0–34.8)	23.0	(16.9–30.5)	21.5	(18.2–25.2)	37.0	(29.2–45.7)	6.8	(4.9–9.5)
New York	4.2	(3.3–5.4)	6.4	(4.8–8.6)	5.7	(4.6–7.0)	4.0	(3.5–4.5)	13.1	(8.8–19.1)	10.7	(7.9–14.4)	8.3	(6.7–10.3)	16.9	(13.2–21.3)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)
North Carolina	5.0	(3.6–7.0)	7.8	(6.0–10.1)	6.5	(5.1–8.4)	5.3	(4.1–6.9)	14.2	(9.6–20.6)	11.1	(5.4–21.5)	9.5	(7.4–12.0)	16.0	(9.7–25.1)	1.2	(0.6–2.3)
North Dakota	4.6	(3.0–6.9)	6.6	(5.0–8.8)	5.6	(4.4–7.3)	4.5	(3.4–6.0)	15.0	(10.0–21.9)	6.7	(2.6–16.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	5.2	(3.4–7.9)	8.4	(6.2–11.2)	6.8	(5.3–8.6)	6.1	(4.7–8.0)	12.5	(7.3–20.5)	8.9	(2.8–24.5)	9.8	(7.1–13.5)	16.1	(9.6–25.9)	1.8	(1.0–3.1)
Pennsylvania	4.2	(3.1–5.7)	7.4	(5.7–9.7)	5.8	(4.6–7.4)	5.3	(4.1–6.8)	7.9	(4.8–12.6)	8.5	(4.5–15.6)	8.9	(6.7–11.8)	15.3	(10.5–21.8)	1.3	(0.8–2.1)
Rhode Island	5.9	(3.9–8.7)	7.6	(6.2–9.3)	7.1	(5.3–9.3)	6.0	(4.4–8.1)	10.4	(7.1–14.8)	16.1	(6.2–35.7)	9.2	(6.6–12.8)	24.5	(17.3–33.4)	1.3	(0.7–2.7)
South Carolina	5.0	(3.1–8.0)	8.7	(6.5–11.6)	7.3	(5.9–9.0)	5.3	(3.8–7.5)	15.8	(11.9–20.6)	16.3	(7.5–31.9)	8.1	(5.5–11.7)	17.5	(11.4–25.7)	2.2	(1.3–3.8)
Tennessee	4.5	(3.1–6.4)	9.2	(7.1–11.9)	7.1	(5.7–8.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	5.9	(4.3–7.9)	9.4	(7.3–12.1)	7.9	(6.3–10.0)	7.1	(5.4–9.2)	12.9	(8.7–18.6)	6.0	(2.4–14.3)	12.9	(10.4–16.0)	15.8	(8.4–27.6)	1.3	(0.6–2.8)
Utah	4.2	(2.9–6.0)	3.6	(2.5–5.3)	4.1	(3.0–5.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	4.7	(4.3–5.1)	7.0	(6.5–7.5)	6.0	(5.7–6.3)	5.3	(4.9–5.6)	10.6	(9.4–12.1)	9.0	(7.3–11.1)	8.0	(7.4–8.5)	17.9	(15.9–20.1)	1.2	(0.9–1.4)
Virginia	2.9	(2.2–4.0)	7.7	(6.0–9.8)	5.5	(4.3–6.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	7.0	(5.1–9.4)	9.7	(7.1–13.0)	8.8	(6.7–11.3)	7.6	(5.7–10.0)	18.2	(9.5–32.2)	9.6	(5.2–16.8)	12.4	(9.2–16.4)	19.4	(9.9–34.4)	1.3	(0.6–3.1)
Wisconsin	3.6	(2.2–5.9)	7.0	(5.3–9.3)	5.4	(4.1–7.1)	4.5	(3.4–6.0)	10.9	(7.6–15.4)	7.9	(2.9–19.6)	6.9	(5.1–9.2)	16.9	(12.0–23.2)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)
Median	*5.1*		*7.6*		*6.7*		*5.7*		*13.0*		*9.1*		*9.4*		*17.4*		*1.5*	
Range	*2.6–13.8*		*3.6–17.4*		*4.1–15.7*		*3.5–13.5*		*7.5–29.1*		*1.7–23.0*		*5.5–21.5*		*6.5–37.0*		*0.8–6.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	12.0	(8.8–16.1)	19.4	(14.2–25.8)	15.9	(12.4–20.2)	12.3	(8.4–17.5)	19.3	(11.8–29.9)	17.0	(8.3–31.4)	18.6	(12.3–27.1)	26.5	(16.2–40.2)	2.8	(1.1–7.4)
Boston, MA	4.4	(3.1–6.2)	10.5	(8.2–13.4)	7.4	(6.0–9.2)	7.4	(5.9–9.2)	7.3	(4.2–12.5)	7.1	(2.7–17.4)	11.3	(8.7–14.4)	16.9	(10.6–26.0)	1.8	(0.9–3.7)
Broward County, FL	3.7	(2.0–6.8)	9.6	(5.5–16.1)	6.9	(4.2–11.3)	5.8	(3.4–9.6)	13.7	(5.3–31.2)	4.7	(1.8–11.9)	6.9	(3.7–12.4)	15.3	(5.6–35.4)	1.8	(0.9–3.5)
Chicago, IL	6.5	(4.4–9.5)	9.3	(6.6–13.0)	8.1	(6.3–10.5)	6.6	(5.1–8.4)	15.2	(9.6–23.3)	9.0	(3.4–21.5)	11.2	(8.1–15.3)	19.0	(12.4–28.0)	1.6	(0.9–2.9)
Cleveland, OH	12.0	(9.5–15.1)	15.5	(12.7–18.8)	14.1	(12.0–16.4)	12.7	(10.6–15.2)	20.8	(14.6–28.8)	13.1	(5.8–26.9)	14.3	(11.3–18.0)	32.4	(25.7–40.0)	4.2	(2.5–6.9)
DeKalb County, GA	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	14.4	(12.1–17.1)	10.5	(8.8–12.5)	8.7	(6.8–11.1)	21.0	(15.1–28.4)	12.4	(6.5–22.4)	13.4	(10.4–17.1)	22.4	(15.1–31.9)	3.0	(1.8–5.0)
Detroit, MI	5.4	(4.0–7.2)	9.9	(7.2–13.6)	7.6	(6.1–9.4)	6.4	(4.7–8.5)	12.4	(8.3–18.0)	9.2	(3.5–22.0)	10.1	(7.5–13.5)	17.0	(11.7–24.0)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)
District of Columbia	11.8	(10.8–13.0)	18.9	(17.5–20.4)	15.9	(15.0–16.8)	14.2	(13.2–15.2)	23.2	(20.6–26.1)	17.4	(13.4–22.3)	17.9	(16.4–19.5)	28.4	(25.2–31.8)	4.2	(3.4–5.1)
Duval County, FL	9.3	(7.9–10.8)	12.2	(10.4–14.3)	11.2	(10.0–12.7)	7.5	(6.4–8.7)	23.3	(18.7–28.6)	17.1	(11.8–24.3)	12.3	(10.4–14.4)	22.7	(18.7–27.3)	2.6	(1.7–3.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	6.0	(4.8–7.4)	11.6	(9.7–13.7)	8.8	(7.7–10.1)	7.7	(6.5–9.0)	17.9	(13.8–22.9)	12.0	(6.8–20.3)	14.1	(11.7–16.8)	23.1	(17.3–30.0)	2.8	(2.0–4.0)
Houston, TX	8.5	(7.1–10.1)	11.8	(10.1–13.7)	10.5	(9.2–11.9)	8.6	(7.4–10.0)	18.7	(14.3–24.2)	16.5	(10.8–24.5)	15.3	(13.0–17.8)	24.4	(18.8–31.1)	3.3	(2.5–4.4)
Los Angeles, CA	6.2	(3.6–10.3)	7.9	(4.9–12.4)	7.2	(5.0–10.3)	6.8	(4.8–9.6)	13.4	(7.4–23.2)	3.6	(0.7–15.4)	10.7	(7.0–16.0)	22.0	(10.1–41.6)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.1	(3.1–5.3)	8.3	(6.2–10.9)	6.4	(5.2–7.9)	4.8	(3.8–6.1)	14.0	(9.7–19.8)	13.8	(7.3–24.5)	8.5	(6.8–10.6)	13.5	(8.7–20.4)	1.2	(0.7–2.2)
New York City, NY	4.9	(4.1–5.7)	8.1	(6.5–9.9)	6.7	(5.6–8.1)	4.8	(3.9–5.8)	15.1	(11.7–19.4)	10.1	(8.0–12.7)	9.6	(8.1–11.4)	23.3	(18.5–28.8)	1.3	(0.9–1.9)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	4.9	(3.5–6.8)	10.5	(7.8–13.9)	8.0	(6.3–10.1)	5.6	(4.2–7.4)	18.3	(11.9–26.9)	14.9	(7.7–27.0)	11.1	(8.2–14.7)	16.8	(10.9–25.1)	1.2	(0.6–2.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	6.1	(4.6–8.0)	10.5	(8.0–13.8)	8.5	(6.9–10.5)	6.5	(5.0–8.4)	19.7	(14.6–26.1)	15.5	(9.5–24.2)	11.1	(8.1–15.2)	25.4	(18.7–33.5)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)
Philadelphia, PA	5.2	(3.6–7.6)	6.1	(4.0–9.0)	5.7	(4.3–7.4)	4.6	(3.4–6.2)	11.0	(6.4–18.3)	6.7	(2.5–16.8)	7.5	(5.7–9.8)	16.8	(10.2–26.5)	1.3	(0.6–2.7)
San Diego, CA	5.3	(3.8–7.2)	8.4	(6.5–10.7)	6.9	(5.5–8.6)	6.4	(5.0–8.1)	11.1	(7.1–16.9)	5.2	(2.4–11.0)	9.8	(7.3–13.0)	19.9	(13.4–28.5)	1.6	(1.0–2.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	7.1	(5.8–8.5)	14.4	(11.3–18.1)	10.8	(9.1–12.8)	8.3	(6.5–10.5)	20.4	(14.7–27.6)	18.8	(10.7–30.9)	13.8	(10.4–18.1)	20.6	(14.5–28.5)	2.3	(1.3–4.2)
Median	*6.1*		*10.5*		*8.1*		*6.8*		*17.9*		*12.4*		*11.2*		*22.0*		*2.1*	
Range	*3.7–12.0*		*6.1–19.4*		*5.7–15.9*		*4.6–14.2*		*7.3–23.3*		*3.6–18.8*		*6.9–18.6*		*13.5–32.4*		*1.2–4.2*	

* Also called grass, pot, or weed.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 110. Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**19.6**	**(17.4–22.0)**	**20.0**	**(18.2–21.8)**	**19.8**	**(18.1–21.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	17.2	(14.3–20.7)	18.1	(15.9–20.7)	**17.7**	**(15.5–20.0)**
Black§	25.0	(21.2–29.3)	25.4	(22.5–28.4)	**25.3**	**(22.9–27.9)**
Hispanic	23.8	(19.1–29.2)	23.1	(19.6–27.1)	**23.4**	**(19.9–27.4)**
Grade						
9	13.3	(10.7–16.4)	13.0	(10.8–15.5)	**13.1**	**(11.1–15.4)**
10	18.7	(15.9–21.8)	18.7	(16.8–20.9)	**18.7**	**(16.9–20.7)**
11	23.3	(19.5–27.7)	21.7	(19.2–24.5)	**22.6**	**(20.2–25.2)**
12	23.8	(20.7–27.1)	27.8	(23.4–32.7)	**25.7**	**(22.9–28.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	18.1	(16.1–20.3)	20.0	(18.1–22.1)	**19.1**	**(17.5–20.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	32.8	(28.5–37.4)	24.0	(18.0–31.1)	**30.6**	**(27.3–34.1)**
Not sure	19.3	(12.8–27.9)	16.0	(11.1–22.5)	**18.9**	**(13.9–25.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	30.0	(27.1–33.0)	33.4	(30.6–36.3)	**31.9**	**(29.7–34.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	45.4	(38.8–52.2)	37.3	(28.2–47.3)	**43.3**	**(37.3–49.6)**
No sexual contact	7.6	(6.0–9.5)	5.1	(3.8–7.0)	**6.4**	**(5.3–7.8)**

* Also called grass, pot, or weed, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 111. Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	23.2	(18.4–28.7)	20.0	(16.8–23.7)	21.5	(18.8–24.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	20.2	(14.8–27.1)	18.7	(14.9–23.3)	19.5	(15.5–24.1)	17.2	(13.9–21.3)	37.7	(26.7–50.1)	14.9	(7.2–28.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	14.7	(10.3–20.5)	14.7	(11.2–19.2)	14.7	(11.8–18.2)	12.6	(9.8–16.0)	24.1	(13.4–39.4)	24.9	(13.3–41.7)	21.1	(16.7–26.3)	31.4	(17.6–49.5)	2.8	(1.6–4.7)
California	20.2	(15.3–26.4)	22.9	(19.2–27.2)	21.8	(17.9–26.2)	20.8	(17.1–25.1)	33.4	(23.0–45.7)	14.6	(6.3–30.4)	36.4	(30.5–42.7)	42.0	(29.5–55.8)	7.6	(5.5–10.3)
Colorado	21.3	(16.6–27.0)	17.6	(13.7–22.3)	19.6	(16.1–23.6)	18.6	(15.5–22.1)	35.4	(27.8–43.8)	15.6	(7.1–31.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	21.6	(18.4–25.1)	19.3	(15.4–24.0)	20.4	(18.1–23.0)	19.0	(16.3–22.0)	29.3	(23.5–35.7)	23.1	(13.1–37.3)	31.0	(26.1–36.4)	48.0	(40.8–55.3)	7.1	(5.2–9.5)
Delaware	25.6	(22.0–29.6)	26.0	(22.9–29.5)	26.1	(23.4–28.9)	24.7	(22.2–27.5)	37.0	(29.6–45.1)	20.6	(10.6–36.3)	37.4	(34.5–40.3)	46.5	(37.9–55.4)	8.3	(6.3–11.0)
Florida	18.5	(16.8–20.3)	21.8	(20.0–23.8)	20.2	(18.9–21.7)	19.0	(17.5–20.5)	30.7	(27.8–33.7)	22.8	(17.8–28.8)	33.0	(30.6–35.4)	43.4	(38.7–48.1)	5.9	(5.1–6.8)
Hawaii	16.8	(14.5–19.4)	18.7	(16.3–21.2)	18.1	(16.1–20.3)	16.1	(14.3–18.1)	27.7	(23.1–32.7)	18.6	(13.0–25.8)	29.7	(27.1–32.5)	41.5	(34.4–48.9)	6.3	(5.3–7.5)
Idaho	17.4	(14.2–21.1)	15.0	(11.9–18.8)	16.2	(13.5–19.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	23.7	(18.8–29.4)	17.9	(14.7–21.5)	20.8	(17.3–24.8)	19.1	(15.8–22.9)	36.8	(26.1–49.1)	17.0	(9.3–29.1)	31.4	(26.9–36.2)	57.1	(43.3–69.9)	6.5	(4.8–8.6)
Iowa	14.0	(9.6–19.8)	12.0	(8.7–16.4)	13.2	(9.7–17.7)	11.2	(8.3–14.9)	26.1	(15.4–40.7)	22.9	(7.2–53.4)	19.0	(14.2–24.9)	32.8	(17.5–52.8)	3.6	(2.1–6.0)
Kansas	13.2	(11.7–14.9)	13.7	(10.7–17.5)	13.5	(11.8–15.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	16.7	(13.8–20.1)	14.6	(11.4–18.5)	15.8	(13.1–18.9)	14.4	(11.8–17.5)	29.0	(19.7–40.4)	11.8	(5.7–22.6)	25.7	(20.7–31.3)	41.4	(32.5–50.9)	3.3	(2.1–5.3)
Louisiana	18.9	(13.9–25.1)	18.3	(14.3–23.3)	18.8	(15.0–23.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	18.8	(17.1–20.7)	18.6	(16.8–20.5)	18.8	(17.3–20.3)	17.3	(15.7–19.0)	30.4	(28.3–32.5)	17.6	(13.5–22.5)	28.1	(25.8–30.6)	41.9	(38.4–45.5)	4.9	(4.0–5.9)
Maryland	19.0	(18.1–19.9)	17.6	(16.9–18.5)	18.4	(17.8–19.1)	16.7	(16.1–17.3)	29.7	(27.8–31.7)	15.6	(13.6–17.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	23.2	(19.8–26.9)	24.9	(21.6–28.6)	24.1	(21.4–27.0)	23.4	(20.6–26.3)	34.8	(28.2–42.0)	17.7	(10.7–27.8)	39.0	(35.0–43.1)	49.2	(41.8–56.5)	7.5	(5.9–9.5)
Michigan	25.3	(19.7–31.8)	22.0	(17.2–27.7)	23.7	(19.0–29.2)	21.5	(16.5–27.6)	44.5	(35.0–54.4)	24.3	(15.7–35.7)	35.6	(29.6–42.0)	61.0	(53.0–68.4)	6.6	(4.1–10.6)
Missouri	19.5	(14.8–25.2)	19.8	(15.9–24.3)	19.9	(16.8–23.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	20.5	(18.2–23.0)	18.9	(16.8–21.2)	19.8	(18.0–21.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	13.0	(10.0–16.6)	13.6	(10.4–17.7)	13.4	(10.9–16.4)	12.6	(10.1–15.6)	25.4	(16.0–37.8)	9.5	(4.2–20.2)	22.9	(18.4–28.2)	50.6	(36.3–64.8)	3.9	(2.2–7.1)
Nevada	20.0	(17.2–23.1)	15.4	(11.7–20.1)	17.9	(15.1–21.1)	16.1	(13.3–19.5)	26.9	(19.8–35.4)	19.1	(10.6–31.9)	28.1	(23.1–33.7)	37.8	(28.8–47.7)	6.7	(4.4–10.0)
New Hampshire	21.9	(20.4–23.4)	24.0	(22.3–25.9)	23.1	(21.8–24.4)	22.4	(21.0–23.8)	29.4	(26.3–32.6)	22.5	(18.2–27.6)	35.3	(33.7–37.0)	49.9	(45.5–54.3)	7.0	(6.0–8.2)
New Mexico	27.1	(23.6–31.0)	27.4	(23.8–31.2)	27.3	(24.1–30.8)	24.4	(21.5–27.7)	46.7	(39.3–54.3)	31.9	(25.1–39.5)	39.4	(35.3–43.8)	56.9	(49.9–63.6)	12.2	(10.5–14.2)
New York	20.2	(17.7–22.9)	16.2	(14.0–18.6)	18.4	(16.6–20.3)	17.0	(15.0–19.2)	26.7	(21.4–32.8)	20.4	(17.2–24.2)	32.5	(29.6–35.6)	44.9	(38.2–51.7)	6.5	(5.6–7.6)
North Carolina	19.5	(15.7–23.9)	19.0	(15.9–22.6)	19.3	(16.3–22.7)	17.9	(14.9–21.4)	32.2	(26.9–38.1)	12.9	(6.7–23.4)	29.2	(25.8–32.8)	39.8	(30.6–49.8)	5.8	(3.9–8.6)
North Dakota	16.0	(13.5–18.9)	15.0	(12.4–18.2)	15.5	(13.4–17.9)	14.2	(12.0–16.6)	28.8	(22.3–36.3)	14.0	(7.9–23.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	16.4	(12.8–20.9)	15.4	(11.6–20.2)	15.9	(12.6–19.8)	14.1	(10.7–18.4)	30.8	(21.4–42.2)	15.1	(6.1–32.8)	23.6	(17.8–30.6)	33.7	(24.1–44.8)	4.4	(3.1–6.2)
Pennsylvania	17.1	(14.4–20.1)	18.3	(15.5–21.5)	17.7	(15.4–20.2)	17.6	(15.5–20.0)	22.8	(16.4–30.6)	7.5	(3.9–13.8)	29.8	(26.0–33.8)	30.6	(23.1–39.3)	5.1	(3.7–7.0)
Rhode Island	23.4	(18.5–29.1)	22.6	(19.6–26.0)	23.3	(20.7–26.1)	22.4	(20.2–24.8)	30.6	(20.2–43.4)	22.0	(11.3–38.4)	38.3	(34.7–42.0)	47.8	(34.9–61.1)	6.3	(4.2–9.4)
South Carolina	19.0	(14.7–24.2)	18.2	(13.9–23.4)	18.6	(15.9–21.7)	15.3	(12.8–18.1)	38.9	(30.1–48.6)	19.3	(11.1–31.3)	25.0	(21.3–29.0)	54.2	(41.3–66.5)	4.6	(3.4–6.2)
Tennessee	18.9	(16.3–21.7)	17.3	(15.0–20.0)	18.1	(16.2–20.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	16.0	(12.8–19.6)	17.6	(15.0–20.6)	17.0	(14.5–19.8)	15.0	(12.8–17.5)	30.2	(22.6–38.9)	17.5	(11.8–25.3)	26.8	(23.6–30.4)	35.9	(25.7–47.6)	4.4	(3.3–5.7)
Utah	7.6	(5.6–10.1)	8.1	(5.6–11.6)	8.1	(6.4–10.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	22.6	(21.8–23.4)	24.1	(23.2–24.9)	23.5	(22.9–24.1)	22.6	(22.0–23.2)	32.5	(30.5–34.6)	22.2	(19.6–25.1)	34.3	(33.4–35.2)	49.6	(46.8–52.4)	6.4	(5.9–6.9)
Virginia	16.2	(14.1–18.6)	16.6	(14.3–19.2)	16.5	(14.7–18.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	17.6	(14.6–21.0)	18.8	(14.2–24.5)	18.5	(15.4–22.1)	17.3	(14.1–21.0)	29.6	(21.6–39.1)	19.0	(8.5–37.2)	26.8	(22.4–31.7)	39.2	(25.3–55.1)	5.4	(3.6–8.2)
Wisconsin	14.9	(11.9–18.4)	17.0	(13.1–21.9)	16.0	(12.9–19.6)	15.5	(12.3–19.5)	19.1	(14.4–25.0)	13.6	(8.4–21.3)	25.0	(19.6–31.4)	35.3	(26.5–45.2)	4.9	(3.7–6.5)
Median	*19.0*		*18.3*		*18.6*		*17.3*		*30.3*		*18.1*		*29.7*		*42.7*		*6.1*	
Range	*7.6–27.1*		*8.1–27.4*		*8.1–27.3*		*11.2–24.7*		*19.1–46.7*		*7.5–31.9*		*19.0–39.4*		*30.6–61.0*		*2.8–12.2*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	28.5	(22.5–35.4)	24.4	(17.6–32.8)	26.8	(22.4–31.7)	24.1	(19.2–29.7)	37.0	(25.5–50.1)	26.5	(14.0–44.5)	36.7	(30.8–43.1)	50.3	(39.7–60.8)	8.8	(5.3–14.1)
Boston, MA	24.3	(20.1–29.1)	24.4	(20.3–29.1)	24.4	(21.2–27.8)	22.5	(19.3–26.1)	41.1	(32.9–49.8)	23.5	(14.5–35.7)	36.0	(31.1–41.3)	44.6	(36.1–53.4)	9.8	(7.2–13.3)
Broward County, FL	19.8	(14.3–26.7)	21.9	(15.7–29.8)	20.9	(16.0–26.9)	19.5	(14.5–25.8)	30.8	(20.4–43.6)	16.1	(7.5–31.2)	29.1	(21.7–37.8)	38.2	(24.9–53.6)	9.5	(5.3–16.2)
Chicago, IL	26.2	(22.1–30.8)	22.4	(18.1–27.3)	24.7	(21.6–28.0)	22.4	(19.3–25.9)	36.8	(30.1–44.0)	25.0	(15.0–38.5)	37.3	(33.0–41.9)	53.3	(44.0–62.4)	8.9	(6.4–12.2)
Cleveland, OH	28.5	(24.1–33.3)	22.5	(19.2–26.1)	25.4	(22.4–28.6)	23.4	(20.4–26.6)	38.2	(29.9–47.3)	23.6	(13.5–38.0)	31.1	(26.4–36.1)	49.9	(41.5–58.3)	8.4	(6.1–11.3)
DeKalb County, GA	21.8	(17.9–26.4)	25.3	(21.8–29.1)	23.6	(20.7–26.8)	21.0	(18.1–24.2)	43.0	(36.0–50.2)	21.0	(13.4–31.3)	33.4	(29.3–37.9)	48.7	(39.0–58.5)	8.4	(6.0–11.7)
Detroit, MI	22.9	(18.7–27.8)	20.3	(15.5–26.1)	21.8	(18.4–25.6)	19.9	(16.5–23.8)	33.2	(23.7–44.4)	22.4	(11.1–39.9)	32.4	(27.0–38.3)	40.1	(30.2–50.8)	8.3	(6.1–11.4)
District of Columbia	33.1	(31.6–34.7)	32.0	(30.3–33.7)	33.0	(31.8–34.1)	30.5	(29.3–31.8)	46.7	(43.5–49.9)	31.6	(26.7–37.0)	43.1	(41.2–45.1)	53.9	(50.2–57.6)	12.3	(11.1–13.6)
Duval County, FL	23.3	(20.9–25.8)	22.0	(19.5–24.7)	23.1	(21.2–25.1)	18.8	(16.9–20.7)	37.6	(32.7–42.8)	28.3	(21.2–36.7)	31.2	(28.3–34.3)	42.5	(37.8–47.3)	5.5	(4.3–7.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	17.5	(15.6–19.7)	19.9	(17.8–22.2)	18.8	(17.2–20.4)	17.3	(15.7–19.1)	32.5	(26.9–38.6)	15.2	(9.5–23.4)	31.3	(28.7–34.1)	43.3	(36.9–50.0)	6.9	(5.5–8.7)
Houston, TX	17.0	(15.0–19.2)	17.8	(15.5–20.3)	17.4	(15.9–19.1)	15.1	(13.4–16.9)	29.0	(23.8–34.9)	25.7	(18.4–34.8)	28.6	(25.6–31.8)	41.0	(34.1–48.3)	5.9	(4.7–7.3)
Los Angeles, CA	19.2	(14.9–24.4)	19.0	(15.2–23.4)	19.1	(16.4–22.1)	18.4	(15.7–21.5)	29.2	(18.1–43.3)	16.8	(6.7–36.1)	28.8	(25.9–31.9)	44.2	(26.5–63.4)	9.0	(5.6–14.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	18.6	(16.2–21.4)	19.4	(16.4–22.8)	19.2	(17.2–21.5)	17.7	(15.4–20.2)	28.8	(23.3–35.0)	21.5	(13.5–32.6)	28.4	(25.3–31.8)	36.9	(30.9–43.3)	6.4	(4.8–8.4)
New York City, NY	16.4	(14.7–18.2)	15.3	(13.5–17.3)	16.2	(14.7–17.8)	14.0	(12.6–15.6)	30.2	(25.7–35.1)	16.7	(13.7–20.1)	28.3	(25.1–31.8)	43.3	(36.9–49.9)	6.0	(4.8–7.4)
Oakland, CA	26.8	(23.1–30.7)	23.9	(20.3–27.8)	25.3	(22.7–28.1)	23.8	(21.0–26.7)	42.5	(33.9–51.5)	18.6	(10.3–31.2)	40.4	(35.3–45.8)	49.6	(39.2–60.0)	12.1	(9.4–15.5)
Orange County, FL	15.7	(13.0–18.8)	19.6	(15.6–24.2)	17.8	(15.1–20.9)	16.5	(13.8–19.7)	22.0	(16.0–29.4)	17.9	(9.3–31.6)	28.6	(23.8–33.9)	30.9	(21.7–41.7)	6.0	(4.5–8.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	19.9	(16.9–23.2)	20.2	(17.2–23.6)	20.1	(17.9–22.6)	17.8	(15.4–20.5)	33.7	(27.9–39.9)	27.3	(19.0–37.5)	31.2	(27.5–35.0)	46.1	(38.1–54.3)	7.0	(5.3–9.3)
Philadelphia, PA	21.6	(17.2–26.7)	14.0	(10.2–18.8)	17.9	(15.1–21.0)	16.1	(13.5–19.1)	29.1	(21.2–38.5)	18.7	(9.3–34.0)	26.3	(21.7–31.5)	36.7	(26.2–48.7)	6.6	(4.9–8.9)
San Diego, CA	22.3	(19.2–25.7)	18.2	(15.6–21.2)	20.2	(18.0–22.6)	19.3	(17.0–21.8)	34.8	(26.8–43.7)	12.7	(7.8–20.0)	33.3	(29.9–37.0)	44.7	(35.7–53.9)	5.9	(4.6–7.6)
San Francisco, CA	16.1	(13.3–19.2)	15.0	(12.4–18.1)	15.5	(13.4–17.9)	15.2	(13.0–17.6)	25.0	(18.2–33.3)	8.9	(5.2–14.8)	32.1	(28.1–36.4)	40.9	(33.0–49.4)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)
Shelby County, TN	23.8	(20.1–27.9)	25.5	(21.0–30.5)	24.7	(21.5–28.3)	22.0	(18.7–25.7)	39.1	(31.6–47.2)	28.2	(17.0–43.0)	35.0	(29.7–40.7)	42.9	(34.9–51.2)	9.1	(6.6–12.3)
Median	*21.8*		*20.3*		*20.9*		*19.3*		*33.7*		*21.5*		*31.3*		*43.3*		*8.3*	
Range	*15.7–33.1*		*14.0–32.0*		*15.5–33.0*		*14.0–30.5*		*22.0–46.7*		*8.9–31.6*		*26.3–43.1*		*30.9–53.9*		*5.5–12.3*	

* Also called grass, pot, or weed, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 112. Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**6.3**	**(5.3–7.6)**	**7.3**	**(6.3–8.4)**	**6.9**	**(5.9–7.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	5.9	(4.9–7.2)	**5.9**	**(5.0–7.0)**
Black§	4.2	(2.9–6.1)	8.4	(6.3–11.0)	**6.3**	**(4.8–8.3)**
Hispanic	8.9	(6.5–12.1)	9.3	(7.3–11.9)	**9.1**	**(7.0–11.8)**
Grade						
9	5.6	(4.0–7.8)	5.4	(3.7–7.9)	**5.5**	**(4.1–7.4)**
10	6.0	(4.8–7.5)	8.4	(6.1–11.4)	**7.2**	**(5.7–9.1)**
11	6.9	(5.4–8.9)	6.6	(5.3–8.3)	**6.8**	**(5.8–8.0)**
12	6.7	(5.1–8.9)	8.6	(6.9–10.6)	**7.6**	**(6.3–9.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	5.4	(4.3–6.6)	6.6	(5.6–7.8)	**6.0**	**(5.1–7.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	11.8	(9.8–14.2)	14.4	(9.7–20.8)	**12.7**	**(10.5–15.2)**
Not sure	7.2	(4.2–12.0)	15.4	(10.9–21.2)	**11.1**	**(7.9–15.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	8.5	(7.2–10.0)	11.5	(9.7–13.6)	**10.2**	**(8.8–11.7)**
Same sex only or both sexes	19.6	(16.5–23.1)	17.5	(11.5–25.8)	**19.1**	**(16.0–22.6)**
No sexual contact	1.9	(1.3–2.8)	1.5	(1.0–2.4)	**1.7**	**(1.3–2.3)**

* Also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 113. Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	6.3	(4.4–8.9)	6.2	(4.6–8.3)	6.3	(5.0–7.8)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	15.3	(7.3–29.3)	18.4	(10.1–31.2)	17.3	(9.4–29.5)	13.0	(7.0–23.1)	37.7	(21.0–57.9)	17.4	(9.0–31.0)	18.0	(10.6–29.1)	40.0	(22.9–59.9)	0.7	(0.2–2.6)
California	3.9	(2.7–5.8)	6.5	(5.0–8.4)	5.6	(4.5–6.9)	5.1	(4.1–6.3)	8.0	(4.0–15.6)	7.6	(1.8–26.6)	7.2	(5.0–10.4)	19.2	(12.8–27.8)	1.4	(0.7–2.8)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	4.8	(3.5–6.6)	6.9	(5.0–9.4)	5.9	(4.5–7.6)	4.4	(3.2–6.0)	13.0	(8.1–20.2)	12.7	(6.2–24.3)	7.7	(5.7–10.2)	18.9	(11.7–29.0)	0.7	(0.3–1.8)
Delaware	5.3	(4.0–7.1)	5.3	(4.0–7.0)	5.4	(4.3–6.6)	4.6	(3.5–5.9)	11.4	(7.4–17.3)	13.3	(6.3–26.1)	7.4	(5.8–9.4)	18.5	(12.1–27.1)	0.4	(0.2–0.9)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	3.7	(2.9–4.7)	8.0	(6.0–10.7)	6.3	(5.1–7.7)	4.2	(3.4–5.2)	16.2	(12.0–21.5)	11.6	(8.0–16.6)	7.3	(5.7–9.3)	18.7	(12.4–27.2)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)
Idaho	7.2	(5.4–9.6)	6.3	(4.7–8.3)	6.8	(5.3–8.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	4.5	(2.7–7.2)	5.2	(2.9–9.0)	5.1	(3.6–7.1)	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	17.2	(8.7–31.3)	12.6	(4.8–29.3)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	22.2	(9.3–44.2)	0.3	(0.1–1.4)
Kansas	3.4	(2.3–4.9)	6.1	(4.2–8.7)	4.8	(3.5–6.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	7.5	(5.5–10.2)	7.6	(5.4–10.7)	7.9	(6.2–10.1)	6.4	(4.7–8.6)	17.1	(12.1–23.6)	13.1	(5.4–28.5)	10.5	(7.7–14.2)	24.2	(16.9–33.4)	1.0	(0.5–1.9)
Louisiana	7.6	(5.0–11.4)	15.9	(12.5–20.2)	12.1	(9.5–15.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	5.5	(5.1–5.9)	7.6	(7.1–8.2)	6.9	(6.5–7.3)	4.7	(4.4–5.1)	16.1	(14.6–17.7)	11.4	(9.7–13.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	4.2	(3.3–5.3)	5.7	(4.5–7.2)	5.0	(4.4–5.6)	4.3	(3.6–5.0)	9.2	(6.2–13.5)	7.6	(3.4–16.1)	7.8	(6.8–8.9)	13.1	(9.1–18.5)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)
Michigan	8.2	(4.9–13.3)	7.9	(4.9–12.5)	8.1	(5.3–12.2)	5.9	(3.7–9.2)	22.8	(15.9–31.5)	17.4	(8.4–32.4)	10.3	(6.7–15.4)	32.7	(20.8–47.2)	1.5	(0.7–3.2)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	7.3	(6.1–8.7)	7.2	(5.9–8.7)	7.3	(6.3–8.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	3.5	(2.2–5.5)	6.2	(4.3–9.0)	5.2	(3.8–7.1)	3.6	(2.5–5.1)	19.9	(11.1–33.1)	8.2	(3.3–19.0)	8.4	(5.8–11.9)	17.5	(10.4–28.0)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)
Nevada	6.7	(4.8–9.3)	7.4	(5.6–9.8)	7.3	(6.1–8.8)	6.0	(4.7–7.5)	12.8	(7.9–20.0)	13.2	(5.8–27.4)	9.8	(8.1–11.8)	23.0	(16.4–31.4)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)
New Hampshire	4.9	(4.3–5.7)	6.0	(5.3–6.8)	5.6	(5.1–6.2)	4.7	(4.2–5.3)	10.5	(8.2–13.2)	11.7	(8.5–16.0)	7.7	(6.9–8.6)	22.1	(18.2–26.6)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	5.1	(4.3–5.9)	6.4	(5.0–8.2)	6.2	(5.3–7.3)	4.2	(3.5–4.9)	15.6	(11.7–20.5)	12.2	(9.1–16.1)	7.0	(5.7–8.5)	19.9	(15.2–25.4)	1.2	(0.7–1.9)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	7.0	(5.2–9.4)	6.5	(4.7–9.0)	7.0	(5.4–8.9)	6.1	(4.6–8.0)	14.3	(9.5–20.9)	8.3	(3.6–18.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	7.9	(5.9–10.4)	8.0	(5.8–11.0)	7.9	(6.4–9.7)	7.6	(5.9–9.8)	12.8	(7.7–20.6)	2.6	(0.7–9.4)	11.7	(9.0–15.2)	19.4	(14.0–26.3)	1.9	(0.9–4.0)
Pennsylvania	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	6.8	(5.1–8.9)	6.5	(5.2–8.0)	5.6	(4.3–7.2)	12.5	(8.6–17.9)	6.6	(3.2–13.1)	9.3	(7.0–12.1)	19.9	(14.9–26.0)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)
Rhode Island	4.6	(2.6–7.9)	6.7	(5.4–8.3)	6.0	(4.5–8.0)	5.1	(3.6–7.0)	7.4	(3.5–15.0)	16.8	(8.5–30.3)	8.6	(6.8–10.9)	17.7	(12.3–24.9)	0.8	(0.5–1.5)
South Carolina	7.3	(5.3–9.9)	10.6	(8.0–13.9)	9.4	(7.4–11.9)	6.9	(5.1–9.3)	19.2	(15.5–23.5)	19.8	(9.9–35.5)	11.0	(8.1–14.7)	23.8	(17.4–31.6)	1.8	(0.8–4.1)
Tennessee	4.8	(3.5–6.6)	8.6	(6.7–10.9)	7.1	(5.9–8.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	6.3	(4.8–8.2)	8.8	(7.2–10.8)	7.8	(6.5–9.4)	6.9	(5.7–8.5)	12.2	(7.3–19.8)	9.4	(3.6–22.6)	12.1	(10.1–14.3)	14.0	(6.8–26.9)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)
Utah	4.7	(3.3–6.7)	5.7	(4.1–7.9)	5.3	(3.9–7.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	5.7	(4.0–8.0)	10.0	(7.1–13.9)	8.3	(6.1–11.1)	7.2	(5.4–9.7)	14.8	(7.6–26.9)	13.8	(5.2–31.6)	11.4	(8.2–15.7)	19.0	(10.6–31.6)	0.8	(0.3–2.3)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*5.6*		*6.8*		*6.6*		*5.1*		*14.3*		*12.2*		*8.6*		*19.4*		*1.0*	
Range	*3.4–15.3*		*5.2–18.4*		*4.8–17.3*		*3.5–13.0*		*7.4–37.7*		*2.6–19.8*		*5.8–18.0*		*13.1–40.0*		*0.3–1.9*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	6.1	(3.9–9.3)	14.0	(9.7–19.7)	10.4	(7.6–14.2)	6.8	(4.6–9.8)	20.6	(13.6–30.0)	10.7	(3.4–28.7)	9.2	(5.8–14.3)	23.5	(13.1–38.3)	0.6	(0.1–2.7)
Boston, MA	4.3	(2.7–6.8)	5.6	(4.0–7.7)	4.9	(3.7–6.6)	4.0	(2.8–5.6)	10.5	(5.7–18.6)	6.4	(2.5–15.4)	5.8	(4.0–8.3)	10.5	(5.7–18.7)	1.4	(0.7–2.6)
Broward County, FL	3.6	(1.9–6.9)	6.6	(3.9–11.0)	5.5	(3.7–8.1)	3.8	(2.2–6.5)	11.4	(5.7–21.5)	13.6	(5.0–31.8)	3.8	(2.0–7.1)	15.3	(7.6–28.2)	1.9	(1.1–3.3)
Chicago, IL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	3.0	(2.0–4.5)	8.2	(6.3–10.6)	5.6	(4.5–7.1)	4.2	(3.0–5.8)	10.2	(6.3–16.0)	8.6	(3.6–19.0)	7.4	(5.4–10.1)	11.6	(7.2–18.3)	0.8	(0.3–1.8)
Detroit, MI	4.3	(3.0–6.0)	8.3	(5.6–12.1)	6.3	(4.7–8.4)	4.3	(2.7–6.7)	13.7	(8.2–22.1)	11.1	(4.5–25.0)	7.4	(5.0–11.0)	16.3	(11.0–23.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)
District of Columbia	5.0	(4.3–5.8)	7.7	(6.8–8.7)	7.0	(6.4–7.7)	5.4	(4.8–6.1)	12.2	(10.1–14.6)	12.1	(8.8–16.4)	5.7	(4.8–6.7)	15.0	(12.6–17.8)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)
Duval County, FL	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	8.5	(6.8–10.7)	7.7	(6.5–9.2)	3.6	(2.8–4.5)	17.9	(13.7–23.0)	23.4	(16.7–31.8)	6.8	(5.5–8.5)	17.3	(13.5–21.8)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	8.6	(7.1–10.4)	8.5	(7.1–10.2)	8.8	(7.7–10.1)	6.8	(5.7–8.0)	24.1	(19.0–30.0)	13.2	(7.8–21.4)	12.2	(10.1–14.7)	25.4	(19.4–32.5)	2.8	(2.0–4.0)
Houston, TX	7.0	(5.3–9.1)	9.8	(8.0–12.0)	8.6	(7.1–10.4)	6.5	(5.0–8.6)	15.7	(12.3–19.8)	16.9	(10.5–26.0)	11.4	(9.3–13.9)	24.7	(18.2–32.7)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)
Los Angeles, CA	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	7.9	(6.0–10.3)	6.5	(5.0–8.5)	6.4	(4.7–8.7)	9.5	(3.7–22.4)	5.4	(1.4–18.9)	10.6	(7.8–14.4)	17.7	(9.5–30.6)	1.7	(0.8–3.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.1	(3.9–6.7)	9.2	(6.9–12.3)	7.6	(6.0–9.6)	4.8	(3.9–5.9)	20.1	(13.0–29.6)	25.0	(17.0–35.1)	8.0	(6.3–10.1)	24.2	(16.3–34.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)
New York City, NY	4.0	(3.1–5.1)	6.4	(5.3–7.7)	5.4	(4.5–6.5)	3.8	(3.3–4.4)	11.6	(8.1–16.5)	9.5	(7.4–12.1)	7.3	(5.7–9.3)	19.0	(15.1–23.7)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	4.2	(2.9–6.0)	8.2	(5.8–11.4)	6.8	(5.2–8.9)	4.2	(2.9–6.2)	18.3	(11.9–27.0)	15.8	(7.4–30.5)	8.1	(5.5–11.7)	18.6	(12.3–27.0)	1.7	(0.8–3.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	6.6	(5.2–8.3)	6.6	(4.9–8.8)	6.9	(5.7–8.3)	4.1	(3.2–5.3)	21.4	(16.0–27.9)	16.3	(9.5–26.5)	8.3	(6.3–10.8)	25.6	(18.9–33.8)	0.5	(0.2–1.2)
Philadelphia, PA	4.2	(3.0–5.9)	8.4	(4.7–14.8)	6.3	(3.9–10.1)	4.6	(2.9–7.2)	14.0	(8.3–22.5)	14.9	(2.9–50.6)	4.6	(3.2–6.6)	21.5	(11.3–37.2)	1.9	(0.9–4.2)
San Diego, CA	6.2	(4.9–7.8)	6.0	(4.3–8.2)	6.2	(5.0–7.5)	5.5	(4.4–6.8)	11.5	(7.6–17.0)	4.7	(2.0–10.8)	10.3	(8.0–13.0)	16.5	(10.7–24.6)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	7.5	(5.5–10.1)	12.3	(9.9–15.1)	10.4	(8.6–12.6)	7.1	(5.6–8.9)	21.6	(15.9–28.8)	20.1	(11.6–32.4)	10.6	(8.2–13.5)	24.4	(18.2–32.0)	0.6	(0.2–1.7)
Median	*5.0*		*8.2*		*6.8*		*4.6*		*14.0*		*13.2*		*8.0*		*18.6*		*0.9*	
Range	*3.0–8.6*		*5.6–14.0*		*4.9–10.4*		*3.6–7.1*		*9.5–24.1*		*4.7–25.0*		*3.8–12.2*		*10.5–25.6*		*0.5–2.8*	

* Also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 114. Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**3.5**	**(2.9–4.2)**	**6.1**	**(5.3–6.9)**	**4.8**	**(4.2–5.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	3.4	(2.6–4.5)	5.5	(4.5–6.7)	**4.4**	**(3.6–5.5)**
Black§	1.2	(0.7–2.3)	4.2	(2.7–6.4)	**2.8**	**(1.9–4.0)**
Hispanic	4.6	(3.6–5.8)	8.1	(6.2–10.4)	**6.3**	**(5.1–7.9)**
Grade						
9	2.3	(1.6–3.3)	3.6	(2.7–4.7)	**2.9**	**(2.2–3.8)**
10	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	5.5	(3.8–8.0)	**3.9**	**(2.9–5.3)**
11	4.1	(2.9–5.6)	6.6	(5.4–8.0)	**5.4**	**(4.5–6.5)**
12	5.3	(4.0–7.1)	8.7	(6.9–11.0)	**7.0**	**(5.6–8.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	3.0	(2.5–3.6)	5.2	(4.4–6.2)	**4.2**	**(3.6–4.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	5.6	(4.3–7.2)	14.6	(10.2–20.6)	**8.0**	**(6.2–10.3)**
Not sure	6.0	(3.1–11.5)	15.1	(10.0–22.3)	**10.4**	**(6.8–15.7)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	4.6	(3.6–5.8)	9.2	(7.8–10.8)	**7.1**	**(6.1–8.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	11.9	(9.0–15.7)	21.3	(14.0–30.9)	**14.4**	**(11.0–18.5)**
No sexual contact	0.8	(0.5–1.2)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)	**0.8**	**(0.6–1.1)**

* Any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 115. Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	3.6	(2.0–6.3)	4.3	(2.9–6.4)	4.0	(2.8–5.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	5.0	(3.3–7.6)	6.0	(3.6–9.8)	5.6	(4.0–8.0)	5.0	(3.7–6.9)	9.2	(4.6–17.4)	4.9	(0.8–25.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	6.3	(3.9–10.0)	11.4	(9.5–13.6)	9.4	(7.7–11.6)	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	20.6	(13.6–29.9)	27.5	(13.9–47.2)	8.0	(5.9–10.8)	16.5	(8.9–28.7)	0.7	(0.2–2.2)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	5.1	(3.4–7.5)	4.9	(3.0–8.0)	5.1	(3.7–6.9)	4.7	(3.2–6.8)	7.0	(4.8–10.2)	17.3	(9.4–29.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	2.5	(1.8–3.4)	5.1	(3.7–6.9)	3.8	(2.9–5.0)	2.4	(1.7–3.4)	8.0	(4.5–13.7)	7.7	(2.9–18.9)	4.1	(3.0–5.5)	12.6	(7.2–21.0)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)
Delaware	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	2.9	(2.1–3.9)	2.2	(1.5–3.4)	5.1	(2.7–9.4)	13.1	(5.6–27.8)	3.2	(2.0–5.0)	13.9	(7.9–23.2)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Florida	3.4	(2.7–4.2)	5.8	(4.7–7.2)	4.7	(4.0–5.5)	3.3	(2.7–4.0)	9.7	(7.3–12.9)	14.2	(10.2–19.3)	5.9	(4.8–7.1)	16.4	(12.7–20.8)	0.6	(0.3–0.9)
Hawaii	4.5	(3.6–5.7)	8.6	(6.8–10.8)	7.1	(5.8–8.7)	5.2	(4.1–6.6)	15.3	(11.9–19.5)	9.7	(5.9–15.5)	9.9	(8.3–11.8)	16.1	(11.9–21.6)	1.0	(0.6–1.6)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	5.6	(3.8–8.1)	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	6.4	(4.8–8.3)	4.5	(3.1–6.4)	16.3	(11.6–22.4)	7.5	(3.5–15.0)	7.4	(5.2–10.5)	24.5	(19.2–30.6)	0.4	(0.2–1.3)
Iowa	3.6	(2.0–6.2)	4.4	(2.6–7.3)	4.3	(2.7–6.7)	2.7	(1.8–4.1)	10.0	(5.8–16.6)	16.1	(5.6–38.3)	5.0	(3.1–7.9)	13.1	(5.3–29.1)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	3.1	(2.2–4.5)	5.7	(4.2–7.7)	4.7	(3.5–6.3)	3.0	(2.3–4.0)	15.0	(8.3–25.5)	8.6	(3.4–19.9)	5.5	(4.0–7.4)	15.4	(9.4–24.3)	0.3	(0.1–1.3)
Louisiana	6.0	(3.9–9.0)	12.3	(8.3–17.8)	9.9	(7.0–13.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	3.4	(3.0–3.7)	6.8	(6.3–7.3)	5.4	(5.1–5.8)	3.1	(2.8–3.4)	13.8	(12.6–15.1)	11.7	(9.7–13.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2.4	(1.6–3.6)	5.6	(4.1–7.7)	4.1	(3.2–5.3)	3.6	(2.9–4.6)	5.5	(3.5–8.6)	6.8	(3.1–14.3)	5.2	(4.0–6.8)	7.8	(4.7–12.6)	1.6	(1.0–2.7)
Michigan	3.0	(1.8–4.7)	6.1	(3.6–10.0)	4.6	(3.2–6.6)	3.0	(1.7–5.1)	13.1	(7.6–21.4)	13.5	(7.7–22.6)	5.0	(2.9–8.5)	22.4	(12.6–36.6)	0.2	(0.0–1.5)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.8	(3.1–4.7)	4.7	(3.7–5.9)	4.4	(3.8–5.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2.8	(1.6–4.8)	5.0	(3.1–8.0)	4.1	(2.7–6.0)	2.8	(1.8–4.5)	12.2	(6.7–21.2)	14.1	(7.0–26.4)	7.1	(4.6–11.0)	12.9	(6.2–24.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.9)
Nevada	4.4	(3.0–6.6)	5.6	(4.2–7.6)	5.4	(4.1–7.1)	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	9.7	(6.0–15.2)	5.9	(1.6–19.4)	7.6	(5.3–10.6)	17.8	(12.8–24.2)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	7.3	(5.0–10.6)	11.2	(8.6–14.6)	9.4	(7.0–12.4)	7.0	(5.3–9.3)	19.3	(13.4–27.0)	22.5	(16.8–29.4)	13.2	(9.7–17.8)	30.8	(25.2–37.1)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)
New York	3.2	(2.4–4.4)	5.8	(4.3–7.7)	4.9	(3.7–6.5)	3.2	(2.4–4.3)	13.4	(9.2–19.2)	7.8	(5.7–10.7)	6.3	(4.8–8.3)	20.2	(15.2–26.4)	0.2	(0.1–0.3)
North Carolina	4.1	(2.7–6.1)	6.1	(4.3–8.7)	5.3	(3.7–7.4)	3.6	(2.6–4.9)	11.7	(6.5–20.4)	14.9	(8.4–25.1)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	15.2	(8.3–26.1)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	3.6	(2.6–5.0)	5.0	(3.1–7.7)	4.3	(3.1–6.0)	3.7	(2.4–5.6)	7.9	(3.8–15.7)	7.1	(1.7–25.0)	5.5	(3.5–8.7)	22.6	(14.5–33.3)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Pennsylvania	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	4.4	(3.2–6.2)	3.3	(2.4–4.5)	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	5.9	(3.1–11.1)	4.8	(2.6–8.6)	4.6	(3.4–6.2)	10.3	(6.2–16.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)
Rhode Island	2.2	(1.3–3.5)	5.8	(4.2–8.0)	4.4	(3.1–6.1)	3.0	(2.0–4.5)	9.2	(4.8–16.6)	13.7	(7.7–23.2)	5.6	(4.3–7.3)	14.9	(8.6–24.6)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)
South Carolina	4.4	(3.1–6.2)	7.3	(5.5–9.6)	6.4	(4.9–8.3)	4.1	(3.1–5.4)	14.8	(9.5–22.6)	18.2	(8.6–34.5)	6.2	(4.3–8.9)	21.2	(12.5–33.5)	0.2	(0.0–1.2)
Tennessee	2.4	(1.4–4.1)	5.1	(3.4–7.4)	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	3.6	(2.6–5.0)	7.4	(5.8–9.4)	5.9	(4.9–7.2)	4.7	(3.6–5.9)	10.3	(6.5–16.0)	6.9	(2.7–16.4)	7.4	(5.4–10.0)	16.4	(10.8–24.0)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)
Utah	2.8	(1.4–5.6)	3.7	(2.3–5.9)	3.4	(2.1–5.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	2.7	(2.4–3.1)	5.3	(4.8–5.7)	4.2	(3.9–4.5)	3.4	(3.2–3.7)	7.5	(6.4–8.7)	10.1	(8.3–12.2)	5.1	(4.7–5.6)	17.0	(15.0–19.2)	0.4	(0.2–0.5)
Virginia	2.2	(1.6–3.0)	4.9	(3.9–6.3)	3.7	(3.0–4.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	3.8	(2.6–5.4)	7.1	(4.5–11.1)	6.0	(4.1–8.6)	4.6	(3.2–6.5)	13.6	(7.4–23.8)	17.1	(8.4–31.7)	6.4	(4.2–9.5)	14.9	(8.7–24.3)	1.1	(0.5–2.3)
Wisconsin	3.1	(1.8–5.1)	5.5	(4.1–7.4)	4.4	(3.4–5.9)	3.6	(2.6–4.9)	7.4	(4.2–12.6)	9.9	(4.8–19.3)	5.5	(4.0–7.6)	18.4	(9.8–31.8)	1.0	(0.5–2.1)
Median	*3.5*		*5.6*		*4.6*		*3.6*		*10.2*		*10.9*		*5.7*		*16.4*		*0.5*	
Range	*2.0–7.3*		*3.5–12.3*		*2.9–9.9*		*2.2–7.0*		*5.1–20.6*		*4.8–27.5*		*3.2–13.2*		*7.8–30.8*		*0.1–1.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	4.2	(2.4–7.2)	8.6	(4.9–14.8)	6.8	(4.3–10.6)	3.7	(2.1–6.4)	13.0	(6.8–23.3)	10.8	(4.0–25.8)	4.2	(2.0–8.8)	18.0	(9.4–31.5)	0.8	(0.2–3.1)
Boston, MA	1.3	(0.6–2.6)	4.1	(2.9–5.6)	2.6	(1.9–3.6)	2.3	(1.6–3.3)	3.7	(1.5–8.9)	1.6	(0.3–8.3)	2.1	(1.2–3.7)	8.3	(4.7–14.2)	0.3	(0.0–2.1)
Broward County, FL	2.7	(1.3–5.5)	5.1	(2.7–9.5)	4.0	(2.4–6.7)	3.3	(1.8–6.0)	7.1	(3.1–15.4)	4.4	(1.4–13.2)	4.4	(2.2–8.6)	9.0	(4.1–18.5)	0.3	(0.0–2.2)
Chicago, IL	4.3	(2.3–7.9)	8.3	(6.1–11.3)	6.6	(4.5–9.7)	4.4	(3.1–6.2)	13.4	(6.6–25.3)	11.7	(6.5–20.1)	6.7	(4.5–9.6)	20.7	(13.2–30.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	1.7	(1.0–3.1)	6.9	(5.0–9.3)	4.4	(3.4–5.8)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	10.5	(6.3–17.0)	8.9	(4.3–17.4)	4.4	(3.3–6.0)	13.7	(8.7–21.1)	0.5	(0.1–1.9)
Detroit, MI	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	5.9	(3.5–9.5)	4.0	(2.6–6.1)	2.3	(1.3–4.0)	8.8	(4.9–15.2)	5.3	(1.7–15.4)	4.4	(2.7–7.2)	8.9	(5.3–14.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)
District of Columbia	4.9	(4.2–5.7)	8.5	(7.6–9.5)	7.4	(6.8–8.1)	5.5	(4.9–6.2)	12.4	(10.4–14.7)	15.2	(11.5–19.9)	5.2	(4.4–6.1)	16.4	(13.9–19.3)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)
Duval County, FL	5.5	(4.3–7.1)	7.6	(6.1–9.5)	7.1	(5.9–8.5)	3.0	(2.3–3.9)	16.5	(12.9–21.0)	18.5	(12.2–26.9)	4.7	(3.7–6.0)	17.4	(13.6–22.1)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	5.0	(4.0–6.3)	6.8	(5.6–8.3)	6.1	(5.2–7.2)	4.8	(3.9–5.8)	14.8	(11.1–19.5)	11.9	(7.0–19.4)	9.4	(7.7–11.5)	18.0	(13.1–24.2)	1.0	(0.6–1.6)
Houston, TX	5.8	(4.6–7.2)	9.2	(7.5–11.2)	7.8	(6.6–9.3)	5.4	(4.5–6.6)	16.2	(12.4–20.8)	16.1	(9.5–26.0)	10.4	(8.5–12.5)	22.9	(17.2–29.7)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)
Los Angeles, CA	3.8	(2.9–5.0)	4.0	(2.9–5.4)	4.0	(3.2–5.0)	3.6	(2.9–4.4)	9.9	(4.0–22.3)	3.8	(0.9–15.0)	5.9	(4.4–7.9)	13.1	(5.5–28.3)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.8	(3.6–6.4)	8.9	(6.6–12.0)	7.3	(5.6–9.4)	4.2	(3.2–5.5)	19.1	(12.7–27.6)	21.7	(13.8–32.4)	7.4	(5.5–10.0)	21.1	(14.4–29.8)	1.0	(0.5–2.2)
New York City, NY	2.0	(1.5–2.6)	5.6	(4.6–6.8)	4.1	(3.4–4.9)	2.6	(2.1–3.1)	8.4	(6.3–11.2)	7.9	(5.9–10.6)	5.4	(4.2–6.8)	15.9	(12.4–20.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.0)
Oakland, CA	3.9	(2.7–5.7)	7.9	(5.9–10.4)	6.2	(5.0–7.8)	5.9	(4.6–7.6)	8.1	(4.5–14.1)	7.1	(3.5–14.1)	8.9	(6.8–11.5)	16.4	(10.5–24.6)	0.8	(0.4–1.8)
Orange County, FL	2.5	(1.5–4.1)	7.3	(4.8–10.8)	5.5	(3.8–7.8)	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	17.6	(11.4–26.3)	13.2	(5.9–26.8)	4.9	(3.0–8.1)	18.6	(11.7–28.2)	0.5	(0.1–2.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	4.3	(2.9–6.5)	7.4	(5.6–9.7)	6.1	(4.9–7.6)	3.0	(2.2–4.1)	19.5	(14.5–25.7)	20.5	(12.3–32.2)	6.1	(4.4–8.3)	26.9	(18.9–36.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Philadelphia, PA	1.1	(0.5–2.8)	3.4	(1.9–6.0)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	1.6	(0.8–2.9)	4.8	(2.3–9.8)	10.3	(4.4–22.3)	2.8	(1.6–4.8)	5.4	(2.4–11.5)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)
San Diego, CA	4.0	(2.7–5.7)	4.6	(3.5–6.0)	4.4	(3.5–5.6)	3.9	(3.0–5.2)	7.3	(4.5–11.7)	7.1	(3.8–13.0)	6.4	(4.7–8.6)	13.6	(8.4–21.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)
San Francisco, CA	3.1	(2.2–4.2)	5.5	(4.2–7.2)	4.6	(3.8–5.6)	3.9	(3.1–5.0)	8.7	(5.4–13.8)	7.6	(4.1–13.8)	7.4	(5.5–9.7)	21.3	(15.1–29.1)	0.2	(0.0–0.6)
Shelby County, TN	4.5	(3.0–6.7)	10.1	(7.8–13.0)	7.8	(6.2–9.6)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	21.6	(14.9–30.3)	22.2	(13.1–35.1)	4.8	(3.1–7.5)	19.3	(13.4–27.1)	0.6	(0.2–2.1)
Median	*3.9*		*7.1*		*5.8*		*3.6*		*11.5*		*10.5*		*5.3*		*16.9*		*0.5*	
Range	*1.1–5.8*		*3.4–10.1*		*2.3–7.8*		*1.6–5.9*		*3.7–21.6*		*1.6–22.2*		*2.1–10.4*		*5.4–26.9*		*0.1–1.4*	

* Any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 116. Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**6.4**	**(5.5–7.4)**	**6.0**	**(5.2–6.8)**	**6.2**	**(5.6–6.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	5.6	(4.5–6.9)	**5.7**	**(5.0–6.5)**
Black§	7.3	(5.6–9.4)	6.3	(4.4–9.0)	**6.9**	**(5.5–8.6)**
Hispanic	7.4	(6.2–8.9)	6.8	(5.2–8.7)	**7.1**	**(6.1–8.2)**
Grade						
9	9.0	(7.7–10.4)	5.6	(4.3–7.2)	**7.2**	**(6.2–8.4)**
10	5.6	(4.3–7.3)	5.9	(4.4–7.8)	**5.7**	**(4.6–7.1)**
11	6.3	(3.9–10.2)	6.3	(4.9–8.1)	**6.4**	**(4.9–8.3)**
12	4.1	(3.0–5.5)	5.8	(4.4–7.5)	**4.9**	**(3.9–6.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	5.2	(4.5–6.1)	5.0	(4.3–5.8)	**5.1**	**(4.6–5.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	9.9	(7.8–12.5)	13.2	(7.7–21.7)	**10.7**	**(8.2–13.9)**
Not sure	15.8	(9.4–25.4)	20.4	(13.5–29.6)	**18.3**	**(13.6–24.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	7.6	(6.0–9.5)	7.3	(6.3–8.5)	**7.4**	**(6.6–8.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	17.1	(13.7–21.2)	23.0	(16.4–31.1)	**18.6**	**(15.8–21.8)**
No sexual contact	3.4	(2.7–4.4)	2.4	(1.7–3.2)	**2.9**	**(2.4–3.6)**

* Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 117. Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	7.2	(5.0–10.5)	6.1	(4.3–8.5)	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	11.7	(9.5–14.2)	11.9	(7.8–17.9)	12.4	(9.7–15.7)	9.2	(6.2–13.3)	24.2	(14.6–37.2)	20.3	(11.8–32.8)	11.0	(7.8–15.3)	21.2	(10.5–38.1)	4.7	(2.0–10.8)
California	5.1	(3.9–6.7)	6.9	(4.5–10.4)	6.3	(4.7–8.3)	5.9	(4.4–8.0)	8.0	(5.1–12.4)	8.8	(2.2–28.8)	7.6	(5.0–11.3)	13.8	(6.5–26.9)	3.1	(2.0–4.8)
Colorado	5.5	(3.9–7.7)	5.5	(3.6–8.2)	5.5	(4.3–7.0)	5.1	(3.9–6.7)	8.0	(4.0–15.2)	10.6	(3.9–25.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	7.2	(5.5–9.5)	6.5	(5.1–8.2)	4.1	(3.1–5.3)	16.4	(11.1–23.5)	19.0	(10.9–31.1)	6.3	(4.7–8.3)	20.6	(13.9–29.5)	2.2	(1.3–3.6)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	8.2	(6.4–10.3)	6.9	(5.4–8.8)	7.6	(6.3–9.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	7.3	(5.7–9.2)	8.5	(7.0–10.2)	8.4	(7.1–9.8)	5.6	(4.5–7.1)	21.9	(17.5–27.0)	13.6	(8.0–22.4)	7.5	(5.4–10.2)	30.3	(24.4–36.8)	2.5	(1.7–3.5)
Iowa	6.3	(3.8–10.2)	6.5	(4.3–9.7)	6.7	(4.7–9.4)	4.2	(2.7–6.5)	19.5	(12.5–29.1)	21.6	(8.4–45.3)	7.7	(5.0–11.6)	14.6	(8.5–24.1)	1.2	(0.5–2.5)
Kansas	5.6	(4.4–7.0)	7.0	(5.6–8.8)	6.3	(5.3–7.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	5.0	(3.5–7.0)	7.4	(5.5–10.1)	6.5	(5.0–8.3)	5.0	(3.8–6.5)	16.7	(9.6–27.5)	9.3	(4.7–17.5)	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	10.7	(6.4–17.1)	3.6	(2.2–6.0)
Louisiana	10.5	(7.6–14.1)	14.0	(10.8–17.9)	12.6	(10.1–15.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	6.0	(5.4–6.7)	8.0	(7.1–8.9)	7.1	(6.6–7.6)	5.7	(5.3–6.3)	13.3	(11.5–15.2)	16.0	(12.3–20.6)	7.6	(6.6–8.7)	19.3	(16.9–21.9)	2.8	(2.4–3.4)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	8.2	(5.5–12.0)	7.1	(5.3–9.4)	4.8	(3.3–6.8)	22.1	(16.0–29.8)	15.3	(9.7–23.2)	7.7	(4.9–11.9)	22.7	(14.6–33.5)	2.3	(1.4–3.9)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	6.5	(5.4–7.9)	5.9	(4.9–7.2)	6.4	(5.5–7.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	4.9	(3.4–7.1)	6.2	(4.3–8.8)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	22.0	(15.6–30.0)	18.1	(9.3–32.0)	7.0	(4.6–10.4)	22.2	(13.8–33.9)	2.2	(1.3–3.7)
Nevada	7.8	(5.7–10.4)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)	7.1	(5.9–8.5)	5.5	(4.3–7.0)	15.1	(10.0–22.3)	10.6	(4.6–22.6)	7.5	(5.6–10.0)	19.5	(13.9–26.6)	3.3	(2.3–4.7)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	9.5	(7.2–12.3)	8.6	(6.3–11.7)	9.2	(7.0–11.9)	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	22.1	(15.2–30.9)	21.2	(13.9–30.9)	8.6	(6.8–10.9)	24.7	(16.2–35.6)	4.1	(2.8–6.0)
North Dakota	5.6	(4.3–7.3)	6.8	(5.4–8.6)	6.3	(5.3–7.6)	5.0	(4.0–6.3)	16.6	(11.7–22.9)	10.8	(5.5–20.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	7.3	(5.3–9.9)	4.8	(3.3–7.1)	6.0	(4.7–7.7)	4.9	(3.5–6.8)	15.6	(9.8–24.0)	7.7	(2.0–25.2)	7.2	(4.8–10.6)	20.1	(12.7–30.2)	2.1	(1.2–3.7)
Pennsylvania	5.7	(4.1–7.8)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	6.0	(4.9–7.4)	4.7	(3.6–6.1)	15.0	(11.1–20.1)	13.2	(7.8–21.3)	7.1	(5.3–9.4)	17.3	(12.6–23.3)	2.2	(1.5–3.3)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	8.6	(6.4–11.5)	7.3	(5.1–10.5)	8.5	(6.6–10.8)	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	18.9	(12.5–27.5)	25.1	(14.1–40.7)	7.3	(5.4–9.6)	22.5	(14.6–33.1)	3.7	(2.1–6.5)
Tennessee	6.3	(4.7–8.5)	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	6.8	(5.4–8.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	5.8	(3.8–8.8)	7.3	(5.4–9.7)	6.9	(5.3–8.9)	5.4	(3.9–7.4)	13.6	(8.7–20.6)	13.6	(7.9–22.4)	6.4	(4.4–9.2)	18.9	(11.9–28.8)	3.9	(2.5–5.9)
Utah	7.8	(5.5–10.8)	7.3	(5.6–9.5)	7.6	(6.0–9.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	5.6	(5.2–6.1)	6.3	(5.8–6.7)	6.1	(5.8–6.4)	4.7	(4.4–5.0)	14.7	(13.3–16.4)	11.9	(9.9–14.2)	6.7	(6.2–7.2)	22.2	(20.0–24.5)	2.3	(2.0–2.6)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	5.5	(3.7–7.9)	7.8	(5.6–10.8)	7.0	(5.2–9.4)	5.5	(4.1–7.2)	16.3	(8.1–30.1)	15.4	(7.6–28.8)	7.2	(5.4–9.5)	22.7	(11.9–38.9)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)
Wisconsin	4.2	(3.0–5.7)	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	5.8	(4.6–7.4)	4.6	(3.5–6.0)	9.4	(6.3–13.7)	18.7	(9.8–32.6)	6.2	(4.6–8.4)	18.3	(13.9–23.6)	2.6	(1.6–4.1)
Median	*6.0*		*7.0*		*6.7*		*5.0*		*16.3*		*14.5*		*7.2*		*20.3*		*2.5*	
Range	*4.2–11.7*		*4.8–14.0*		*5.5–12.6*		*3.8–9.2*		*8.0–24.2*		*7.7–25.1*		*6.2–11.0*		*10.7–30.3*		*1.2–4.7*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	11.0	(7.7–15.4)	11.7	(7.5–17.7)	11.6	(8.7–15.3)	7.0	(4.6–10.4)	19.7	(12.7–29.1)	24.0	(9.6–48.4)	6.9	(3.8–12.2)	24.8	(14.7–38.6)	8.4	(5.5–12.5)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	5.6	(2.8–10.9)	6.6	(4.1–10.4)	6.5	(4.1–10.1)	4.3	(2.3–7.9)	11.8	(5.8–22.8)	13.4	(4.8–31.9)	4.1	(2.0–8.0)	22.0	(10.2–41.2)	2.3	(0.9–5.8)
Chicago, IL	8.8	(6.1–12.5)	10.1	(7.6–13.3)	9.7	(7.3–12.9)	7.8	(5.9–10.4)	16.4	(10.4–24.8)	13.0	(6.2–25.4)	8.1	(5.1–12.4)	22.1	(16.0–29.6)	5.6	(3.9–7.8)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	6.2	(4.7–8.1)	8.4	(6.2–11.4)	7.4	(6.1–9.0)	5.3	(4.2–6.6)	15.9	(10.3–23.7)	11.3	(5.9–20.5)	7.7	(5.8–10.3)	19.6	(13.9–26.8)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)
Detroit, MI	5.2	(3.8–7.2)	9.1	(6.1–13.1)	7.3	(5.6–9.4)	5.4	(4.0–7.4)	13.6	(8.6–20.7)	10.3	(4.4–22.3)	5.8	(3.7–9.0)	16.6	(11.6–23.1)	3.8	(2.4–5.9)
District of Columbia	12.0	(10.9–13.1)	11.5	(10.4–12.8)	12.4	(11.6–13.2)	10.1	(9.3–11.0)	21.2	(18.6–24.1)	15.5	(11.5–20.7)	10.5	(9.3–11.8)	24.8	(21.7–28.2)	5.5	(4.6–6.4)
Duval County, FL	11.2	(9.4–13.2)	12.4	(10.3–14.8)	12.3	(10.7–14.0)	7.3	(6.0–8.8)	27.2	(22.2–32.8)	24.1	(17.4–32.4)	10.2	(8.7–11.9)	24.3	(19.9–29.3)	4.2	(2.9–6.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	6.3	(5.2–7.8)	5.1	(4.1–6.4)	6.0	(5.1–7.0)	4.5	(3.7–5.4)	14.5	(11.1–18.8)	14.3	(8.8–22.4)	7.4	(6.0–9.1)	16.5	(11.5–23.0)	2.6	(1.9–3.6)
Houston, TX	7.1	(5.7–8.7)	8.4	(6.8–10.3)	8.1	(6.8–9.5)	5.3	(4.3–6.4)	18.2	(14.0–23.4)	22.4	(14.3–33.3)	9.3	(7.4–11.6)	21.9	(15.8–29.5)	2.6	(1.9–3.5)
Los Angeles, CA	6.6	(5.0–8.7)	4.3	(2.9–6.3)	5.5	(4.4–7.0)	4.8	(3.5–6.5)	10.1	(5.4–18.2)	13.9	(7.5–24.2)	6.9	(4.6–10.4)	19.2	(12.9–27.4)	2.1	(1.1–3.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.7	(3.7–6.0)	7.6	(5.5–10.5)	6.4	(4.9–8.3)	4.8	(3.9–6.0)	13.6	(8.5–21.2)	19.8	(12.0–31.1)	6.9	(5.3–9.1)	15.9	(9.3–25.8)	2.4	(1.5–3.7)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	6.4	(4.8–8.4)	7.4	(5.3–10.4)	7.4	(5.7–9.5)	4.1	(3.0–5.7)	23.7	(16.9–32.2)	14.0	(6.6–27.2)	6.8	(4.7–9.7)	20.3	(13.7–28.9)	3.1	(1.9–4.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	5.7	(4.4–7.4)	7.6	(5.9–9.7)	7.0	(5.7–8.4)	4.4	(3.6–5.5)	19.2	(14.3–25.2)	16.5	(10.6–24.6)	6.2	(4.5–8.6)	23.0	(17.0–30.2)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)
Philadelphia, PA	6.1	(4.1–8.9)	9.7	(7.3–12.9)	8.0	(6.1–10.5)	6.4	(4.6–8.8)	14.3	(9.0–22.0)	26.0	(12.2–47.1)	6.5	(3.9–10.6)	21.1	(11.9–34.6)	3.9	(2.5–6.1)
San Diego, CA	3.5	(2.7–4.6)	5.3	(3.7–7.6)	4.6	(3.5–5.9)	3.9	(2.9–5.4)	9.1	(5.7–14.1)	7.1	(3.1–15.5)	4.9	(3.6–6.6)	11.2	(6.4–18.9)	2.2	(1.4–3.7)
San Francisco, CA	3.2	(2.2–4.7)	7.2	(5.4–9.5)	5.6	(4.4–7.1)	4.4	(3.4–5.7)	8.3	(4.9–13.7)	14.2	(8.3–23.3)	6.7	(4.8–9.2)	16.6	(10.6–25.0)	2.2	(1.4–3.5)
Shelby County, TN	8.8	(6.6–11.6)	10.0	(7.7–12.9)	10.0	(8.4–12.0)	7.4	(6.1–9.1)	15.5	(10.9–21.6)	28.2	(15.5–45.8)	9.0	(6.7–11.9)	22.5	(16.9–29.3)	4.3	(2.7–6.9)
Median	*6.3*		*8.4*		*7.4*		*5.3*		*15.5*		*14.3*		*6.9*		*21.1*		*3.1*	
Range	*3.2–12.0*		*4.3–12.4*		*4.6–12.4*		*3.9–10.1*		*8.3–27.2*		*7.1–28.2*		*4.1–10.5*		*11.2–24.8*		*2.1–8.4*	

* 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.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 118. Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**0.9**	**(0.6–1.5)**	**2.4**	**(1.9–3.1)**	**1.7**	**(1.3–2.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	1.8	(1.3–2.6)	**1.1**	**(0.8–1.5)**
Black§	1.3	(0.6–2.7)	2.9	(2.1–4.1)	**2.2**	**(1.4–3.2)**
Hispanic	1.0	(0.6–1.6)	2.7	(1.7–4.1)	**1.8**	**(1.3–2.7)**
Grade						
9	0.5	(0.3–0.9)	2.2	(1.3–3.6)	**1.3**	**(0.9–2.1)**
10	0.9	(0.5–1.4)	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	**1.4**	**(1.0–2.1)**
11	0.8	(0.3–1.9)	2.1	(1.4–3.2)	**1.6**	**(1.0–2.4)**
12	1.4	(0.7–3.0)	3.1	(2.2–4.4)	**2.2**	**(1.5–3.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	0.6	(0.3–1.1)	1.6	(1.2–2.2)	**1.1**	**(0.8–1.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	2.2	(1.4–3.5)	7.4	(3.9–13.5)	**3.5**	**(2.2–5.6)**
Not sure	2.8	(0.9–8.3)	13.2	(8.0–21.2)	**7.7**	**(4.7–12.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	2.8	(2.2–3.5)	**1.7**	**(1.3–2.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	3.6	(2.0–6.5)	15.4	(9.2–24.7)	**6.6**	**(4.5–9.4)**
No sexual contact	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	**0.3**	**(0.2–0.6)**

* Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 119. Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	1.0	(0.4–2.3)	3.3	(1.9–5.5)	2.2	(1.4–3.6)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	1.2	(0.5–2.7)	2.6	(1.2–5.5)	1.9	(0.9–4.0)	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	6.9	(2.6–16.8)	5.6	(1.0–25.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	4.7	(1.9–10.8)	9.5	(6.6–13.4)	7.7	(5.3–11.0)	4.6	(2.6–8.2)	18.1	(12.1–26.2)	17.0	(7.7–33.4)	5.4	(3.3–8.8)	17.4	(11.1–26.2)	0.2	(0.0–1.9)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	1.3	(0.6–2.8)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	0.9	(0.4–1.9)	1.7	(0.5–5.5)	6.8	(2.6–16.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	3.1	(2.2–4.3)	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	7.0	(4.1–11.5)	5.3	(2.2–12.0)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	5.8	(2.6–12.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)
Delaware	1.0	(0.5–1.9)	2.1	(1.3–3.5)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)	4.6	(2.2–9.3)	8.5	(2.6–24.6)	1.5	(0.8–2.7)	9.6	(4.7–18.7)	0.0	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1.8	(1.2–2.6)	6.2	(4.5–8.3)	4.5	(3.4–5.8)	2.1	(1.5–2.9)	13.9	(9.9–19.2)	10.4	(6.4–16.5)	2.9	(2.1–4.0)	15.9	(10.0–24.4)	0.4	(0.1–1.2)
Idaho	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	2.4	(1.3–4.5)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2.3	(1.3–4.0)	4.2	(3.1–5.7)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	1.8	(1.2–2.5)	9.6	(5.5–16.1)	7.9	(3.8–15.7)	2.9	(1.6–5.0)	15.8	(11.5–21.4)	0.1	(0.0–1.1)
Iowa	1.5	(0.7–3.2)	2.4	(1.1–5.1)	2.3	(1.6–3.3)	1.1	(0.7–1.6)	5.5	(3.4–9.0)	10.9	(3.4–30.2)	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	8.4	(4.8–14.3)	0.4	(0.0–3.4)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	1.6	(0.9–2.8)	2.2	(1.3–3.6)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	1.2	(0.7–1.9)	7.4	(3.4–15.2)	4.6	(1.5–12.7)	1.2	(0.7–2.2)	4.5	(2.0–9.8)	0.2	(0.0–1.3)
Louisiana	5.8	(2.9–11.2)	12.2	(8.9–16.6)	9.6	(6.6–13.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	2.4	(2.1–2.7)	5.3	(4.9–5.8)	4.3	(3.9–4.6)	2.0	(1.8–2.3)	11.6	(10.3–12.9)	11.7	(10.0–13.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.4	(0.2–0.7)	2.3	(1.4–3.8)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	3.6	(1.8–7.2)	4.0	(1.4–10.7)	1.4	(0.8–2.2)	4.4	(2.2–8.9)	0.0	—
Michigan	1.2	(0.6–2.5)	3.3	(2.2–5.0)	2.5	(1.6–3.8)	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	13.3	(7.8–21.7)	11.3	(5.5–21.7)	1.2	(0.4–3.0)	16.8	(8.0–31.9)	0.0	—
Missouri	3.7	(1.9–7.4)	3.7	(2.3–5.9)	4.1	(2.4–6.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1.2	(0.8–1.9)	1.8	(1.4–2.5)	1.7	(1.3–2.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	0.7	(0.2–2.1)	3.1	(1.5–6.2)	2.1	(1.1–4.0)	0.7	(0.2–2.1)	12.3	(6.3–22.6)	10.6	(4.3–24.0)	2.7	(1.2–6.1)	6.6	(2.5–16.2)	0.0	—
Nevada	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	2.5	(1.9–3.3)	2.4	(1.8–3.1)	1.5	(1.1–2.0)	6.0	(3.1–11.4)	8.3	(2.5–24.1)	1.7	(0.9–3.1)	7.9	(4.1–14.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
New Hampshire	1.0	(0.7–1.3)	2.3	(1.9–2.9)	1.8	(1.5–2.2)	1.1	(0.9–1.3)	3.7	(2.6–5.3)	10.1	(7.3–13.8)	1.6	(1.3–2.0)	11.9	(9.0–15.6)	0.2	(0.1–0.4)
New Mexico	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	4.4	(3.1–6.2)	3.4	(2.4–4.7)	1.4	(0.9–2.0)	10.4	(7.0–15.3)	18.8	(12.5–27.2)	3.0	(2.0–4.4)	19.4	(14.8–25.0)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)
New York	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	4.8	(3.3–6.9)	3.9	(2.7–5.7)	2.2	(1.4–3.3)	10.5	(7.8–14.0)	10.9	(7.5–15.7)	3.7	(2.6–5.1)	16.3	(10.7–24.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.2)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	2.6	(1.0–6.1)	6.0	(2.3–14.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1.2	(0.5–2.8)	1.9	(1.0–3.6)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	1.1	(0.6–1.9)	6.7	(3.2–13.6)	0.0	—	1.7	(0.9–3.1)	11.0	(5.6–20.5)	0.0	—
Pennsylvania	1.0	(0.5–1.9)	3.2	(2.0–5.0)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	5.3	(2.4–11.3)	6.8	(3.6–12.5)	1.9	(1.2–3.1)	8.2	(4.7–14.0)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)
Rhode Island	1.6	(0.8–3.4)	5.1	(3.3–7.9)	3.8	(2.6–5.6)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	9.3	(4.4–18.8)	15.9	(9.8–24.7)	4.0	(2.4–6.6)	10.1	(6.2–16.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)
South Carolina	2.2	(1.2–4.1)	5.1	(3.3–7.8)	4.4	(3.0–6.5)	2.5	(1.5–4.2)	9.7	(5.2–17.2)	13.9	(4.6–34.7)	3.5	(2.0–6.2)	11.6	(5.8–21.9)	0.3	(0.0–1.5)
Tennessee	1.0	(0.5–1.8)	3.5	(2.1–5.6)	2.5	(1.6–3.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	4.0	(2.4–6.5)	2.4	(1.5–3.8)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	3.2	(1.6–6.3)	5.6	(2.1–14.2)	2.6	(1.5–4.6)	6.1	(2.6–13.5)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Utah	2.8	(0.9–8.5)	2.9	(1.5–5.4)	3.1	(1.5–6.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	0.9	(0.8–1.2)	2.5	(2.2–2.9)	1.9	(1.7–2.1)	1.3	(1.2–1.5)	3.9	(3.1–4.8)	7.2	(5.7–9.1)	2.0	(1.7–2.3)	8.4	(6.9–10.0)	0.1	(0.1–0.2)
Virginia	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	1.8	(1.3–2.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	1.1	(0.6–1.8)	4.7	(2.9–7.6)	3.4	(2.1–5.6)	2.5	(1.6–3.8)	8.6	(3.5–19.6)	7.9	(3.1–18.7)	3.0	(1.8–5.1)	9.6	(4.4–19.7)	0.0	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*1.2*		*3.1*		*2.3*		*1.3*		*7.0*		*8.3*		*2.2*		*9.6*		*0.1*	
Range	*0.4–5.8*		*1.3–12.2*		*1.2–9.6*		*0.6–4.6*		*1.7–18.1*		*0.0–18.8*		*1.0–5.4*		*4.4–19.4*		*0.0–0.4*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	3.5	(2.0–6.2)	11.4	(7.2–17.6)	7.6	(5.1–11.1)	3.7	(2.2–6.4)	14.7	(7.6–26.7)	9.4	(3.5–23.0)	5.1	(2.7–9.3)	16.4	(7.5–32.3)	0.8	(0.2–3.1)
Boston, MA	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	2.2	(1.5–3.4)	1.3	(0.9–1.9)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)	1.4	(0.4–4.6)	0.8	(0.2–3.2)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	2.7	(0.9–7.7)	0.1	(0.0–1.0)
Broward County, FL	0.5	(0.2–1.5)	6.1	(3.4–10.9)	3.7	(2.2–6.2)	2.5	(1.2–5.0)	9.1	(4.1–18.9)	6.2	(2.3–15.8)	3.2	(1.3–8.0)	8.3	(3.8–17.1)	0.0	—
Chicago, IL	2.3	(0.8–6.4)	6.7	(4.5–9.9)	4.9	(3.0–7.9)	2.5	(1.4–4.5)	11.7	(6.3–20.8)	12.8	(5.9–25.6)	3.6	(1.8–7.1)	16.4	(9.9–26.0)	0.0	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	1.1	(0.5–2.3)	5.9	(3.8–8.9)	3.6	(2.5–5.2)	2.0	(1.2–3.2)	7.3	(3.6–14.3)	10.1	(5.0–19.4)	3.1	(1.9–4.9)	9.3	(4.9–16.8)	1.0	(0.4–2.6)
Detroit, MI	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	6.4	(4.0–10.2)	4.2	(2.8–6.1)	2.1	(1.2–3.7)	12.0	(7.2–19.4)	9.5	(3.6–22.8)	2.9	(1.5–5.5)	14.2	(9.3–20.9)	0.0	—
District of Columbia	3.2	(2.7–3.9)	6.4	(5.6–7.3)	5.3	(4.8–5.9)	4.0	(3.5–4.6)	8.7	(7.1–10.8)	10.9	(7.7–15.1)	2.9	(2.3–3.6)	11.4	(9.3–13.9)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)
Duval County, FL	3.7	(2.7–5.0)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	6.1	(4.9–7.7)	2.0	(1.4–2.9)	16.5	(12.3–21.8)	17.8	(12.0–25.5)	3.2	(2.3–4.4)	13.2	(9.8–17.5)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	2.0	(1.4–2.8)	2.9	(2.1–3.9)	2.6	(2.0–3.5)	1.1	(0.8–1.6)	11.3	(7.7–16.1)	8.8	(4.7–15.8)	2.3	(1.6–3.3)	9.7	(6.2–15.0)	0.3	(0.1–0.7)
Houston, TX	2.2	(1.4–3.3)	5.0	(3.8–6.6)	3.9	(3.0–5.1)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	12.8	(9.1–17.8)	10.4	(5.3–19.4)	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	14.2	(9.4–21.1)	0.0	—
Los Angeles, CA	1.0	(0.4–2.3)	2.5	(1.6–3.8)	1.9	(1.2–2.8)	1.6	(1.0–2.5)	6.6	(2.2–17.9)	0.0	—	2.7	(1.6–4.6)	12.6	(5.2–27.2)	0.0	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	5.9	(3.7–9.1)	4.3	(2.9–6.5)	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	14.8	(8.8–23.7)	16.1	(9.4–26.1)	3.2	(2.1–4.9)	15.1	(7.8–27.1)	0.2	(0.0–0.8)
New York City, NY	1.6	(1.2–2.2)	5.3	(4.3–6.6)	3.9	(3.2–4.8)	2.3	(1.9–2.9)	8.9	(6.4–12.4)	8.5	(6.5–11.1)	3.9	(3.0–5.1)	16.0	(12.0–20.9)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)
Oakland, CA	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	3.6	(2.3–5.6)	2.9	(2.1–4.0)	2.6	(1.8–3.9)	3.9	(1.8–8.3)	2.3	(0.6–8.9)	3.4	(2.1–5.5)	10.3	(6.1–16.9)	0.2	(0.0–0.8)
Orange County, FL	1.4	(0.7–2.9)	4.5	(2.7–7.3)	3.6	(2.3–5.7)	1.4	(0.7–2.5)	13.5	(8.2–21.6)	13.2	(5.4–29.1)	1.9	(0.9–3.9)	13.0	(7.1–22.5)	0.4	(0.1–1.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	5.9	(4.1–8.2)	4.4	(3.3–5.9)	1.6	(1.1–2.5)	17.4	(12.1–24.4)	13.9	(7.8–23.6)	3.0	(1.9–4.9)	19.6	(13.3–27.8)	0.2	(0.0–0.7)
Philadelphia, PA	0.7	(0.3–1.8)	5.6	(2.4–12.4)	3.2	(1.5–6.8)	1.8	(0.7–4.9)	7.4	(3.4–15.2)	19.1	(5.4–49.3)	1.5	(0.6–4.0)	14.5	(6.5–29.5)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	2.4	(1.3–4.4)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	1.1	(0.5–2.0)	3.0	(1.4–6.0)	7.6	(2.6–20.3)	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	4.7	(1.9–11.5)	0.5	(0.1–1.8)
San Francisco, CA	1.8	(1.0–3.0)	3.5	(2.5–5.0)	3.0	(2.2–3.9)	2.1	(1.5–3.0)	5.6	(2.9–10.6)	9.9	(5.3–17.8)	3.2	(2.1–4.9)	13.3	(8.2–21.1)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)
Shelby County, TN	3.4	(2.1–5.3)	7.8	(5.5–11.0)	6.3	(4.6–8.6)	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	17.0	(11.4–24.6)	23.4	(14.4–35.7)	3.9	(2.5–6.0)	16.9	(11.6–23.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Median	*1.7*		*5.7*		*3.8*		*2.0*		*10.2*		*10.0*		*3.1*		*13.3*		*0.2*	
Range	*0.3–3.7*		*2.2–11.4*		*1.3–7.6*		*1.0–4.0*		*1.4–17.4*		*0.0–23.4*		*0.8–5.1*		*2.7–19.6*		*0.0–1.0*	

* Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 120. Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**1.4**	**(1.0–2.0)**	**3.4**	**(2.8–4.1)**	**2.5**	**(2.0–3.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	1.0	(0.5–1.9)	2.9	(2.3–3.7)	**1.9**	**(1.5–2.5)**
Black§	1.5	(0.8–2.8)	3.5	(2.3–5.3)	**2.6**	**(1.8–3.8)**
Hispanic	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	4.0	(2.9–5.4)	**2.9**	**(2.2–3.8)**
Grade						
9	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	2.5	(1.7–3.8)	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.6)**
10	1.0	(0.7–1.7)	3.5	(2.3–5.1)	**2.3**	**(1.7–3.1)**
11	1.3	(0.8–2.2)	3.2	(2.3–4.3)	**2.4**	**(1.8–3.2)**
12	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	**3.2**	**(2.2–4.6)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	2.5	(2.0–3.2)	**1.8**	**(1.4–2.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	3.9	(2.6–5.8)	12.4	(8.1–18.6)	**6.1**	**(4.3–8.6)**
Not sure	2.9	(1.0–8.1)	12.6	(7.1–21.3)	**7.6**	**(4.6–12.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	4.2	(3.4–5.3)	**2.8**	**(2.2–3.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	6.8	(4.1–11.1)	14.3	(9.0–21.9)	**8.7**	**(6.2–12.1)**
No sexual contact	0.5	(0.3–0.8)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	**0.6**	**(0.4–1.0)**

* Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 121. Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	2.2	(1.0–4.6)	3.6	(2.2–5.7)	3.0	(2.0–4.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	1.9	(0.9–3.9)	2.5	(1.1–5.5)	2.3	(1.3–4.2)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	7.2	(3.0–16.4)	3.2	(0.5–19.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	5.3	(3.5–8.0)	8.5	(6.9–10.4)	7.5	(6.0–9.2)	4.3	(3.5–5.3)	17.4	(10.7–26.9)	26.5	(12.2–48.3)	5.9	(4.3–8.2)	15.0	(7.5–27.8)	0.5	(0.2–1.5)
California	1.3	(0.6–2.7)	3.2	(1.9–5.2)	2.5	(1.5–4.1)	2.4	(1.5–4.0)	1.8	(0.5–5.9)	4.2	(0.8–18.4)	3.3	(1.8–5.9)	8.1	(3.7–17.0)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
Colorado	2.0	(1.2–3.2)	2.3	(1.2–4.2)	2.1	(1.5–3.1)	1.9	(1.2–3.1)	3.1	(1.2–7.9)	4.9	(1.6–13.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	1.3	(0.8–2.3)	4.3	(3.2–5.9)	2.9	(2.2–3.8)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	8.9	(5.4–14.3)	7.2	(3.2–15.6)	2.4	(1.5–3.6)	8.9	(5.0–15.3)	0.2	(0.0–1.0)
Delaware	0.9	(0.4–1.8)	2.4	(1.5–4.0)	1.7	(1.1–2.5)	1.2	(0.6–2.0)	4.2	(1.9–9.0)	10.4	(3.6–26.2)	1.5	(0.9–2.7)	11.0	(5.8–20.0)	0.0	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	6.6	(4.8–9.1)	4.8	(3.5–6.4)	2.6	(1.8–3.6)	14.2	(10.0–19.8)	8.2	(5.3–12.5)	3.8	(2.7–5.4)	16.4	(10.8–24.1)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)
Idaho	1.9	(0.9–3.8)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	4.5	(3.4–5.9)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)	2.0	(1.2–3.1)	9.5	(6.1–14.4)	8.2	(4.1–15.8)	3.2	(2.1–5.0)	18.0	(13.5–23.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)
Iowa	1.2	(0.4–3.5)	2.7	(1.5–4.6)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	1.3	(0.8–2.1)	7.8	(3.9–15.1)	8.2	(2.5–24.1)	2.2	(1.2–4.1)	6.2	(4.3–8.8)	0.0	—
Kansas	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	6.9	(3.8–12.1)	13.1	(9.8–17.4)	10.5	(7.7–14.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	2.6	(2.3–2.9)	5.6	(5.2–6.1)	4.6	(4.2–4.9)	2.3	(2.0–2.5)	12.7	(11.5–14.1)	11.4	(9.6–13.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	2.8	(1.9–4.3)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	3.0	(1.6–5.6)	4.4	(1.6–11.8)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	6.1	(3.3–11.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Michigan	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	3.7	(2.4–5.5)	2.6	(1.7–3.8)	0.9	(0.4–1.8)	10.3	(6.1–16.8)	13.3	(8.1–21.0)	1.8	(1.1–3.1)	13.5	(7.0–24.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1.9	(1.4–2.6)	2.3	(1.7–3.0)	2.2	(1.8–2.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1.3	(0.6–2.6)	3.9	(2.1–7.1)	3.0	(1.8–5.0)	1.3	(0.6–2.7)	17.9	(9.3–31.7)	7.3	(2.5–19.3)	3.2	(1.6–6.6)	15.0	(8.1–26.3)	0.0	—
Nevada	2.5	(1.4–4.4)	2.8	(2.1–3.7)	3.2	(2.3–4.4)	2.1	(1.5–2.8)	7.7	(4.0–14.3)	6.7	(1.7–23.2)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	10.8	(5.2–21.2)	0.6	(0.2–1.7)
New Hampshire	0.8	(0.6–1.2)	2.5	(2.0–3.1)	1.8	(1.5–2.1)	1.2	(1.0–1.5)	3.4	(2.4–4.9)	8.7	(6.3–12.0)	1.8	(1.4–2.2)	10.9	(8.2–14.2)	0.3	(0.1–0.5)
New Mexico	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	5.1	(3.8–6.6)	4.1	(3.1–5.4)	2.3	(1.8–3.1)	11.5	(7.7–16.9)	15.0	(11.3–19.5)	4.1	(2.9–5.7)	21.0	(16.3–26.5)	0.6	(0.3–0.9)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	1.7	(1.0–2.7)	3.3	(2.3–4.7)	2.6	(2.0–3.5)	1.7	(1.1–2.5)	7.5	(4.0–13.7)	8.4	(3.8–17.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2.6	(1.6–4.1)	2.4	(1.4–4.3)	2.5	(1.7–3.7)	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	9.3	(5.0–16.7)	3.5	(0.7–15.0)	2.9	(1.7–4.6)	14.8	(8.5–24.5)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)
Pennsylvania	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	3.4	(2.4–4.9)	2.5	(1.7–3.5)	1.7	(1.2–2.5)	5.8	(3.2–10.4)	5.2	(2.4–10.9)	2.7	(1.6–4.5)	6.5	(3.8–11.1)	0.2	(0.1–0.7)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	2.9	(1.4–6.0)	5.3	(3.5–8.1)	4.8	(3.5–6.4)	2.7	(1.8–4.2)	12.0	(7.8–18.0)	13.1	(6.2–25.6)	3.1	(1.8–5.2)	14.9	(9.8–22.0)	1.1	(0.2–5.7)
Tennessee	1.0	(0.5–1.9)	3.7	(2.3–5.8)	2.7	(1.9–3.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	1.5	(0.9–2.6)	4.2	(2.8–6.4)	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	2.4	(1.5–3.9)	6.3	(3.1–12.5)	4.7	(1.9–11.4)	3.9	(2.2–6.8)	8.1	(4.8–13.4)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)
Utah	1.4	(0.7–2.5)	2.3	(1.4–3.8)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	1.4	(1.1–1.6)	2.7	(2.4–3.1)	2.2	(2.0–2.4)	1.6	(1.4–1.8)	4.3	(3.5–5.3)	8.1	(6.5–10.1)	2.4	(2.1–2.7)	9.8	(8.3–11.6)	0.2	(0.1–0.3)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	2.4	(1.4–4.1)	6.2	(4.4–8.6)	4.6	(3.2–6.6)	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	11.3	(5.3–22.2)	8.2	(3.7–17.3)	4.7	(3.1–7.2)	13.6	(6.9–25.0)	0.2	(0.0–1.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*1.8*		*3.5*		*2.6*		*1.7*		*7.8*		*8.2*		*2.9*		*11.0*		*0.2*	
Range	*0.5–6.9*		*2.3–13.1*		*1.7–10.5*		*0.9–4.3*		*1.8–17.9*		*3.2–26.5*		*1.5–5.9*		*6.1–21.0*		*0.0–1.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	4.0	(2.4–6.7)	9.8	(6.5–14.4)	7.1	(5.0–10.1)	4.1	(2.4–6.9)	16.3	(10.0–25.2)	5.3	(1.1–22.3)	3.7	(1.6–8.0)	20.5	(11.1–34.8)	0.3	(0.0–2.4)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	0.6	(0.2–2.0)	5.5	(3.0–10.0)	3.1	(1.7–5.6)	2.0	(0.9–4.3)	8.5	(3.8–17.8)	4.3	(1.4–12.3)	2.7	(1.1–6.5)	6.8	(3.0–14.6)	0.3	(0.0–2.6)
Chicago, IL	3.0	(1.4–6.3)	5.8	(4.0–8.4)	4.7	(3.0–7.4)	2.4	(1.5–4.0)	10.5	(4.7–21.9)	14.0	(6.9–26.4)	3.5	(1.9–6.5)	15.3	(9.7–23.3)	0.2	(0.0–1.3)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	2.4	(1.4–4.1)	6.1	(3.9–9.5)	4.4	(3.0–6.4)	2.8	(1.7–4.5)	10.7	(6.0–18.6)	8.4	(3.3–19.7)	4.5	(2.6–7.6)	8.4	(4.9–14.1)	0.8	(0.3–1.8)
District of Columbia	3.5	(2.9–4.2)	7.9	(7.0–9.0)	6.3	(5.7–6.9)	4.9	(4.3–5.5)	10.4	(8.6–12.6)	10.2	(7.2–14.2)	3.9	(3.2–4.8)	13.6	(11.2–16.3)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)
Duval County, FL	3.1	(2.2–4.3)	6.9	(5.5–8.7)	5.5	(4.5–6.8)	1.8	(1.3–2.5)	14.8	(10.8–20.0)	16.2	(10.6–24.0)	3.8	(2.8–5.1)	12.1	(9.1–15.9)	0.2	(0.0–0.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	2.3	(1.6–3.1)	3.0	(2.2–4.1)	2.9	(2.2–3.7)	1.5	(1.1–2.1)	11.1	(7.7–15.9)	5.2	(2.4–10.7)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	12.3	(8.2–18.0)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)
Houston, TX	3.0	(2.2–4.2)	6.2	(4.7–8.1)	5.1	(4.0–6.3)	2.5	(1.8–3.3)	15.2	(11.3–20.0)	14.9	(9.0–23.6)	4.9	(3.5–6.7)	15.7	(11.0–21.9)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)
Los Angeles, CA	2.7	(1.3–5.5)	2.5	(1.4–4.4)	2.7	(1.7–4.5)	2.2	(1.4–3.6)	7.9	(3.1–19.0)	4.5	(0.9–18.9)	3.4	(2.3–5.1)	11.9	(4.6–27.3)	0.5	(0.1–2.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	5.8	(4.0–8.3)	4.2	(2.9–6.1)	2.1	(1.4–3.1)	13.7	(8.6–21.1)	16.5	(9.6–27.0)	4.0	(2.6–6.2)	13.5	(7.0–24.4)	0.1	(0.0–1.1)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	5.5	(3.8–8.1)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	3.7	(2.6–5.4)	5.9	(3.3–10.4)	6.2	(2.8–13.1)	6.0	(4.2–8.3)	10.9	(6.6–17.7)	0.1	(0.0–0.8)
Orange County, FL	1.5	(0.8–3.1)	4.4	(2.7–7.1)	3.6	(2.3–5.5)	1.5	(0.9–2.7)	12.9	(7.6–21.0)	8.6	(3.3–20.6)	2.3	(1.1–4.7)	11.5	(6.7–19.1)	0.6	(0.2–2.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	5.0	(3.6–6.8)	4.2	(3.2–5.6)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	16.5	(11.9–22.4)	14.9	(8.5–24.6)	3.0	(1.9–4.6)	18.1	(11.8–26.7)	0.4	(0.1–1.4)
Philadelphia, PA	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	4.5	(2.8–7.3)	2.4	(1.5–3.9)	1.6	(0.7–3.4)	6.2	(2.4–15.1)	7.8	(2.4–22.3)	1.2	(0.4–3.6)	8.9	(3.8–19.4)	0.0	—
San Diego, CA	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	2.5	(1.7–3.8)	2.0	(1.5–2.8)	1.8	(1.3–2.6)	2.8	(1.3–5.8)	3.9	(1.5–10.1)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	7.7	(3.8–14.9)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
San Francisco, CA	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	3.5	(2.8–4.4)	2.6	(1.9–3.6)	8.1	(4.6–13.8)	9.1	(5.1–15.9)	4.3	(3.0–6.3)	17.7	(11.5–26.2)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)
Shelby County, TN	3.3	(2.3–4.6)	8.1	(6.1–10.8)	6.2	(4.9–7.7)	3.0	(2.3–4.1)	15.5	(10.7–21.9)	18.0	(10.3–29.6)	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	17.7	(12.4–24.5)	0.0	—
Median	*2.4*		*5.5*		*4.2*		*2.2*		*10.7*		*8.6*		*3.5*		*12.3*		*0.3*	
Range	*0.3–4.0*		*2.5–9.8*		*2.0–7.1*		*1.5–4.9*		*2.8–16.5*		*3.9–18.0*		*1.2–6.0*		*6.8–20.5*		*0.0–0.8*	

* Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 122. Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**2.9**	**(2.3–3.6)**	**5.0**	**(4.2–5.9)**	**4.0**	**(3.4–4.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	2.8	(2.0–3.8)	4.1	(3.4–4.9)	**3.4**	**(2.8–4.2)**
Black§	1.7	(0.9–3.4)	4.1	(2.8–6.0)	**3.0**	**(2.1–4.4)**
Hispanic	3.5	(2.6–4.6)	6.6	(5.0–8.7)	**5.1**	**(4.0–6.4)**
Grade						
9	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	**2.5**	**(1.9–3.4)**
10	1.7	(1.1–2.5)	4.2	(2.9–6.1)	**2.9**	**(2.2–3.9)**
11	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	5.2	(4.0–6.7)	**4.4**	**(3.5–5.5)**
12	5.1	(3.6–7.4)	6.9	(5.2–9.2)	**6.0**	**(4.7–7.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	2.3	(1.7–3.1)	4.2	(3.4–5.2)	**3.3**	**(2.7–4.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	6.4	(4.7–8.5)	15.0	(9.5–22.9)	**8.8**	**(6.5–11.7)**
Not sure	4.9	(2.3–10.0)	11.2	(6.4–18.7)	**8.1**	**(5.2–12.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	3.7	(2.8–5.0)	7.4	(6.1–8.9)	**5.7**	**(4.8–6.8)**
Same sex only or both sexes	12.7	(9.9–16.2)	19.0	(11.8–29.1)	**14.3**	**(11.4–17.7)**
No sexual contact	0.4	(0.2–0.8)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	**0.6**	**(0.3–1.0)**

* Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 123. Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	2.8	(1.6–4.8)	4.9	(3.4–7.1)	3.9	(2.8–5.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	10.7	(3.7–27.4)	14.9	(8.2–25.6)	13.0	(6.2–25.2)	9.4	(3.9–20.8)	31.5	(19.1–47.3)	14.0	(7.8–23.9)	9.6	(5.5–16.2)	32.8	(18.0–52.0)	0.5	(0.1–1.6)
California	2.9	(1.7–4.9)	5.0	(3.0–8.1)	4.1	(2.8–6.1)	3.7	(2.4–5.7)	7.1	(3.3–14.6)	7.6	(1.8–26.6)	6.3	(4.1–9.6)	13.8	(7.3–24.5)	0.8	(0.3–1.9)
Colorado	4.9	(3.5–6.8)	4.3	(2.8–6.8)	4.7	(3.6–6.0)	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	11.1	(5.9–19.9)	11.2	(6.0–20.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	1.7	(1.0–2.8)	5.0	(3.7–6.8)	3.3	(2.5–4.5)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	11.5	(7.2–17.9)	8.7	(3.4–20.2)	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	15.2	(9.0–24.5)	0.1	(0.0–1.0)
Delaware	2.2	(1.3–3.7)	3.7	(2.6–5.4)	3.0	(2.2–4.0)	2.3	(1.5–3.4)	7.1	(3.7–13.3)	12.7	(5.2–27.8)	3.6	(2.5–5.1)	13.6	(7.6–23.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	4.4	(3.7–5.3)	7.0	(5.2–9.4)	6.0	(5.0–7.1)	4.2	(3.5–5.2)	14.8	(11.8–18.5)	7.3	(4.8–10.9)	8.3	(6.9–10.0)	19.2	(13.8–26.0)	0.8	(0.5–1.5)
Idaho	2.9	(1.9–4.6)	4.5	(3.0–6.6)	3.8	(2.7–5.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	4.8	(3.2–7.3)	5.7	(4.5–7.2)	5.3	(4.1–6.9)	3.4	(2.6–4.6)	14.3	(9.2–21.5)	7.5	(3.3–16.1)	6.1	(4.5–8.2)	23.0	(18.3–28.5)	0.6	(0.2–1.5)
Iowa	3.1	(1.4–6.6)	4.3	(2.0–9.0)	4.1	(2.6–6.2)	2.2	(1.3–3.7)	15.1	(7.3–28.6)	14.0	(4.3–36.9)	3.6	(2.1–6.1)	16.8	(5.3–42.1)	0.0	—
Kansas	2.0	(1.3–3.0)	4.4	(3.2–6.0)	3.2	(2.4–4.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	2.8	(1.9–3.9)	4.8	(3.4–6.9)	4.2	(3.2–5.4)	2.8	(2.0–3.8)	12.9	(7.7–20.8)	7.7	(5.7–10.3)	4.6	(3.1–6.6)	13.7	(7.6–23.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
Louisiana	6.3	(3.7–10.5)	13.1	(9.9–17.3)	10.0	(7.6–13.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	3.6	(3.2–3.9)	6.7	(6.2–7.2)	5.5	(5.2–5.9)	3.0	(2.8–3.2)	15.1	(13.6–16.7)	12.9	(11.0–15.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	3.8	(2.6–5.6)	2.8	(2.1–3.8)	2.1	(1.5–2.8)	6.0	(3.2–10.9)	7.3	(3.3–15.5)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	7.7	(4.4–13.0)	0.1	(0.0–0.6)
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.9	(3.2–4.8)	4.9	(3.7–6.5)	4.5	(3.7–5.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2.0	(1.0–4.0)	5.1	(3.2–8.0)	3.9	(2.6–5.9)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	16.1	(9.9–25.1)	13.6	(6.6–25.9)	5.6	(3.2–9.7)	12.8	(6.8–22.8)	0.4	(0.1–2.1)
Nevada	5.1	(3.4–7.6)	6.2	(4.9–7.9)	6.1	(4.9–7.5)	4.7	(3.7–6.1)	9.4	(5.8–15.1)	18.3	(9.8–31.7)	9.0	(7.1–11.3)	15.5	(10.2–22.9)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)
New Hampshire	1.9	(1.5–2.3)	3.8	(3.3–4.5)	3.0	(2.6–3.5)	2.3	(1.9–2.7)	6.4	(4.9–8.2)	9.6	(7.1–13.0)	3.8	(3.2–4.5)	15.8	(12.6–19.6)	0.3	(0.1–0.5)
New Mexico	5.7	(3.6–8.9)	8.3	(6.3–10.9)	7.1	(5.2–9.6)	5.0	(3.5–7.0)	17.8	(13.2–23.5)	17.2	(11.7–24.5)	9.7	(7.0–13.3)	25.7	(20.7–31.5)	1.2	(0.9–1.7)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	3.8	(1.9–7.4)	5.3	(3.4–8.2)	4.5	(3.0–6.7)	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	17.8	(8.4–33.8)	1.1	(0.1–8.0)	5.9	(4.0–8.6)	25.0	(12.0–44.8)	0.0	—
Pennsylvania	2.6	(1.5–4.3)	5.2	(4.0–6.8)	4.1	(3.1–5.3)	3.1	(2.4–4.0)	10.0	(6.0–16.3)	6.4	(3.5–11.6)	5.7	(4.4–7.3)	13.7	(8.3–21.6)	0.2	(0.1–0.6)
Rhode Island	1.8	(0.9–3.7)	5.1	(3.6–7.4)	3.9	(2.7–5.5)	2.8	(1.7–4.4)	6.2	(3.0–12.3)	13.5	(6.9–24.7)	4.8	(2.9–7.7)	11.1	(6.3–18.9)	0.0	—
South Carolina	5.1	(3.0–8.6)	6.8	(5.0–9.1)	6.4	(4.8–8.6)	3.8	(2.4–5.8)	16.2	(12.3–21.1)	19.8	(10.3–34.6)	4.9	(3.2–7.5)	22.6	(15.7–31.4)	1.7	(0.5–5.4)
Tennessee	2.3	(1.3–3.9)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	3.9	(2.9–5.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	3.9	(2.4–6.3)	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	5.5	(4.1–7.3)	4.2	(3.2–5.5)	11.9	(6.3–21.1)	7.8	(2.7–20.6)	7.8	(5.7–10.5)	12.5	(7.1–21.2)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)
Utah	2.3	(1.3–3.9)	4.4	(2.8–6.8)	3.5	(2.4–5.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	4.5	(3.1–6.5)	4.3	(2.9–6.3)	2.8	(2.1–3.8)	15.5	(8.2–27.4)	10.5	(5.0–20.5)	5.0	(3.5–7.2)	11.6	(6.3–20.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*3.0*		*5.0*		*4.1*		*3.1*		*12.9*		*10.5*		*5.6*		*15.2*		*0.3*	
Range	*1.7–10.7*		*3.7–14.9*		*2.8–13.0*		*1.7–9.4*		*6.0–31.5*		*1.1–19.8*		*3.5–9.7*		*7.7–32.8*		*0.0–1.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	4.3	(2.5–7.4)	9.5	(6.2–14.2)	7.1	(4.9–10.0)	4.6	(2.8–7.6)	13.4	(8.1–21.4)	9.3	(3.0–25.0)	4.4	(2.1–8.9)	15.8	(7.5–30.6)	0.0	—
Boston, MA	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	3.0	(2.1–4.3)	1.9	(1.4–2.5)	1.5	(0.9–2.3)	3.2	(1.4–7.3)	0.9	(0.2–3.8)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	4.8	(2.3–9.8)	0.0	—
Broward County, FL	2.2	(0.8–5.9)	5.3	(2.9–9.5)	4.0	(2.3–6.8)	2.6	(1.2–5.4)	8.2	(3.6–17.3)	8.9	(4.5–17.2)	2.6	(1.0–6.6)	10.8	(5.0–22.0)	0.3	(0.0–2.6)
Chicago, IL	3.3	(1.5–7.0)	7.9	(5.6–11.0)	5.8	(3.8–8.8)	3.7	(2.2–6.4)	12.5	(6.6–22.5)	11.6	(5.3–23.7)	6.9	(4.2–10.9)	14.0	(8.9–21.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	1.7	(1.1–2.8)	6.0	(4.4–8.1)	3.9	(3.0–5.0)	2.5	(1.7–3.5)	8.2	(4.7–13.7)	7.2	(3.1–16.1)	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	13.0	(7.8–20.9)	1.2	(0.5–2.7)
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	4.1	(3.4–4.9)	9.1	(8.1–10.3)	7.3	(6.6–8.0)	5.6	(5.0–6.3)	11.9	(9.8–14.2)	13.3	(9.8–17.8)	5.4	(4.6–6.4)	16.6	(14.0–19.6)	0.6	(0.3–1.0)
Duval County, FL	5.9	(4.7–7.5)	8.4	(6.7–10.4)	7.9	(6.6–9.4)	3.1	(2.4–4.0)	21.3	(16.7–26.9)	18.5	(12.6–26.2)	5.7	(4.4–7.3)	18.9	(14.6–24.1)	0.5	(0.2–1.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	3.0	(2.2–4.2)	4.2	(3.3–5.5)	3.8	(3.2–4.7)	2.5	(1.9–3.2)	12.1	(8.5–16.8)	9.5	(5.1–16.9)	5.0	(3.8–6.7)	16.7	(11.5–23.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)
Houston, TX	4.1	(3.1–5.3)	7.5	(6.0–9.4)	6.1	(5.0–7.3)	4.3	(3.5–5.3)	11.3	(8.2–15.4)	13.5	(8.1–21.7)	7.2	(5.7–9.1)	14.7	(9.8–21.6)	0.7	(0.4–1.3)
Los Angeles, CA	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	4.3	(2.6–7.2)	3.8	(2.4–6.1)	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	9.2	(3.8–20.7)	3.1	(0.7–13.8)	5.4	(3.1–9.2)	15.5	(7.7–28.8)	0.9	(0.4–2.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.9	(2.1–4.0)	6.5	(4.7–8.9)	5.2	(4.0–6.6)	2.8	(2.2–3.7)	16.1	(11.0–22.9)	18.1	(10.6–29.2)	4.6	(3.4–6.3)	16.7	(10.9–24.7)	0.7	(0.3–1.8)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	1.7	(0.9–3.2)	6.4	(4.2–9.6)	4.5	(3.1–6.5)	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	14.6	(9.5–21.7)	14.8	(6.6–29.9)	4.0	(2.4–6.4)	14.2	(8.6–22.5)	0.6	(0.2–2.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	6.9	(5.1–9.4)	5.4	(4.2–6.9)	2.9	(2.1–3.9)	17.3	(12.2–23.9)	14.7	(8.2–25.0)	5.1	(3.6–7.0)	20.3	(13.8–28.8)	0.6	(0.2–1.6)
Philadelphia, PA	1.4	(0.6–3.3)	6.2	(4.0–9.5)	3.8	(2.3–6.3)	2.2	(1.2–3.8)	10.4	(5.5–18.7)	17.9	(6.8–39.4)	2.9	(1.4–6.0)	17.8	(9.1–31.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)
San Diego, CA	3.2	(2.2–4.6)	5.4	(4.0–7.4)	4.4	(3.4–5.7)	3.9	(3.0–5.1)	7.1	(3.9–12.4)	8.2	(3.1–19.9)	6.0	(4.5–7.9)	13.2	(8.1–20.9)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)
San Francisco, CA	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	5.9	(4.4–7.9)	5.1	(4.1–6.4)	4.1	(3.1–5.3)	11.7	(7.5–17.7)	8.6	(5.0–14.5)	7.3	(5.5–9.6)	22.0	(14.7–31.7)	0.5	(0.3–1.1)
Shelby County, TN	3.2	(2.0–5.1)	8.0	(5.9–10.9)	6.1	(4.6–8.1)	3.0	(2.3–4.0)	16.8	(11.6–23.7)	17.3	(8.9–31.1)	3.8	(2.6–5.4)	13.8	(9.2–20.3)	1.1	(0.4–2.9)
Median	*3.2*		*6.4*		*5.1*		*3.0*		*11.9*		*11.6*		*5.0*		*15.5*		*0.5*	
Range	*0.7–5.9*		*3.0–9.5*		*1.9–7.9*		*1.5–5.6*		*3.2–21.3*		*0.9–18.5*		*1.6–7.3*		*4.8–22.0*		*0.0–1.2*	

* Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 124. Percentage of high school students who ever used hallucinogenic drugs,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**5.5**	**(4.6–6.7)**	**7.6**	**(6.7–8.6)**	**6.6**	**(5.7–7.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	6.4	(5.1–8.2)	7.9	(6.6–9.5)	**7.2**	**(6.0–8.5)**
Black§	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	4.8	(3.2–7.2)	**3.3**	**(2.3–4.6)**
Hispanic	5.8	(4.4–7.7)	8.2	(6.3–10.4)	**7.1**	**(5.6–8.8)**
Grade						
9	3.7	(2.5–5.5)	4.4	(3.2–5.8)	**4.0**	**(3.1–5.2)**
10	4.0	(3.1–5.1)	7.0	(5.1–9.4)	**5.4**	**(4.4–6.8)**
11	7.0	(5.3–9.2)	8.8	(7.3–10.5)	**8.0**	**(6.6–9.5)**
12	7.6	(5.2–11.2)	10.7	(8.4–13.7)	**9.2**	**(7.1–11.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	4.3	(3.5–5.2)	7.0	(6.0–8.1)	**5.7**	**(5.0–6.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	10.9	(8.4–14.0)	15.3	(10.2–22.4)	**11.9**	**(9.6–14.8)**
Not sure	8.9	(4.4–17.2)	14.2	(8.1–23.8)	**12.0**	**(8.0–17.7)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	7.3	(6.1–8.7)	12.1	(10.5–13.9)	**9.9**	**(8.7–11.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	20.3	(15.6–26.0)	22.3	(16.1–30.0)	**20.8**	**(16.8–25.5)**
No sexual contact	1.1	(0.6–1.8)	1.5	(1.0–2.4)	**1.3**	**(0.9–1.9)**

* Such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 125. Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**2.4**	**(1.9–3.0)**	**3.3**	**(2.7–4.0)**	**2.9**	**(2.5–3.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	1.8	(1.1–2.7)	2.7	(1.9–3.7)	**2.2**	**(1.7–3.0)**
Black§	2.6	(1.4–4.8)	4.6	(3.0–7.0)	**3.6**	**(2.5–5.2)**
Hispanic	3.1	(2.0–4.7)	3.8	(3.1–4.7)	**3.5**	**(2.8–4.3)**
Grade						
9	2.8	(1.9–4.0)	2.4	(1.6–3.4)	**2.6**	**(1.9–3.4)**
10	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	3.8	(2.4–5.8)	**2.9**	**(2.1–3.9)**
11	2.3	(1.5–3.4)	3.1	(2.2–4.3)	**2.8**	**(2.2–3.5)**
12	2.2	(1.2–3.7)	3.8	(2.9–5.1)	**3.0**	**(2.3–3.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	1.8	(1.3–2.5)	2.8	(2.2–3.4)	**2.3**	**(1.9–2.8)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	4.8	(3.1–7.3)	9.8	(6.0–15.8)	**6.1**	**(4.4–8.2)**
Not sure	4.3	(1.8–9.7)	7.7	(4.2–13.9)	**6.5**	**(3.8–10.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	4.9	(4.0–6.1)	**3.9**	**(3.1–4.7)**
Same sex only or both sexes	7.2	(5.2–9.9)	10.1	(5.5–17.8)	**8.0**	**(5.8–10.9)**
No sexual contact	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	0.5	(0.2–0.8)	**0.7**	**(0.5–1.1)**

* Pills or shots, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 126. Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	4.0	(2.4–6.6)	4.2	(2.4–7.3)	4.1	(2.7–6.3)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	10.2	(5.4–18.3)	5.2	(0.9–25.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	6.7	(4.3–10.4)	7.1	(5.1–9.7)	7.5	(6.0–9.2)	3.8	(2.6–5.6)	19.2	(13.8–26.1)	21.4	(10.9–37.5)	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	11.0	(4.5–24.4)	1.2	(0.5–2.5)
California	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	3.2	(1.7–6.2)	3.0	(1.7–5.2)	2.4	(1.4–4.1)	6.4	(2.8–13.7)	5.5	(1.6–17.8)	3.7	(1.8–7.3)	6.4	(2.1–18.1)	0.8	(0.3–1.9)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	1.8	(1.0–3.2)	2.8	(1.7–4.8)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	2.1	(1.1–3.7)	2.9	(1.3–6.7)	10.6	(3.9–26.1)	2.7	(1.6–4.8)	10.4	(5.3–19.2)	0.0	—
Florida	2.5	(1.8–3.3)	4.7	(3.8–5.8)	3.7	(3.0–4.4)	2.6	(2.0–3.3)	8.1	(5.8–11.1)	10.7	(7.9–14.5)	4.1	(3.2–5.2)	12.7	(9.3–17.2)	0.6	(0.3–0.9)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	3.0	(2.0–4.6)	2.8	(2.0–4.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	5.4	(3.8–7.8)	4.4	(3.3–5.8)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	10.0	(6.6–15.0)	7.7	(3.2–17.4)	4.6	(2.8–7.3)	18.0	(13.1–24.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)
Iowa	2.2	(1.3–3.7)	4.0	(2.2–7.2)	3.5	(2.5–4.8)	1.9	(1.2–2.8)	9.9	(5.3–17.7)	12.3	(4.1–31.4)	3.2	(2.0–5.0)	9.0	(4.3–18.1)	0.0	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	2.2	(1.2–4.2)	4.2	(2.8–6.3)	3.6	(2.5–5.2)	2.8	(1.9–4.2)	8.6	(4.7–15.4)	6.1	(3.1–11.6)	3.4	(2.1–5.7)	9.6	(5.3–16.7)	0.5	(0.2–1.7)
Louisiana	6.1	(3.3–11.2)	11.2	(7.5–16.6)	9.2	(6.0–14.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	2.6	(1.5–4.4)	4.5	(3.0–6.6)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	11.2	(5.8–20.6)	16.9	(9.5–28.5)	3.0	(1.7–5.2)	19.6	(11.4–31.6)	0.7	(0.1–3.3)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1.8	(1.3–2.5)	2.3	(1.7–3.0)	2.1	(1.7–2.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	4.4	(2.4–7.9)	3.5	(2.2–5.5)	1.6	(0.8–3.0)	16.0	(8.6–27.8)	15.3	(8.4–26.4)	3.7	(2.0–6.9)	12.7	(6.4–23.6)	1.0	(0.4–2.7)
Nevada	2.1	(1.3–3.6)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	2.1	(1.5–3.1)	1.3	(0.8–2.1)	5.0	(2.8–8.8)	6.3	(1.7–21.4)	2.3	(1.3–4.2)	4.3	(1.3–12.8)	0.8	(0.4–1.7)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	3.2	(1.5–7.0)	3.7	(2.0–6.7)	3.4	(2.0–5.9)	2.6	(1.6–4.4)	8.8	(3.0–22.8)	10.0	(3.4–26.0)	4.3	(2.6–7.3)	16.2	(6.6–34.5)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)
Pennsylvania	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	3.7	(2.4–5.6)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	1.9	(1.4–2.7)	8.0	(4.3–14.5)	3.7	(1.5–9.1)	3.0	(1.9–4.5)	10.8	(6.4–17.7)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)
Rhode Island	2.7	(1.4–5.0)	5.5	(3.7–8.1)	4.6	(3.1–6.7)	3.2	(2.1–5.0)	9.1	(4.3–18.2)	13.2	(6.8–23.9)	5.4	(3.1–9.3)	13.3	(6.7–24.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.7)
South Carolina	4.4	(2.9–6.5)	5.1	(3.3–7.9)	5.2	(3.9–7.0)	2.4	(1.5–3.7)	16.9	(11.9–23.4)	14.7	(6.5–29.9)	3.1	(1.5–6.2)	19.3	(13.6–26.6)	1.5	(0.7–3.1)
Tennessee	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	4.1	(2.6–6.3)	3.1	(2.3–4.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	2.3	(1.4–3.8)	4.9	(3.4–6.9)	3.8	(2.7–5.4)	2.9	(2.0–4.3)	7.2	(3.4–14.9)	6.2	(2.3–15.3)	4.4	(2.9–6.4)	8.9	(4.0–18.7)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)
Utah	2.1	(1.1–4.0)	3.0	(1.9–4.6)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	1.5	(0.8–2.9)	5.3	(3.8–7.4)	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	2.6	(1.7–3.9)	10.4	(5.5–18.9)	7.1	(2.6–17.7)	3.9	(2.3–6.6)	8.2	(3.8–16.6)	1.1	(0.5–2.1)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*2.2*		*4.2*		*3.5*		*2.6*		*9.1*		*10.0*		*3.7*		*10.9*		*0.6*	
Range	*1.4–6.7*		*1.7–11.2*		*2.1–9.2*		*1.3–3.8*		*2.9–19.2*		*3.7–21.4*		*2.3–5.4*		*4.3–19.6*		*0.0–1.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	4.1	(2.3–7.2)	10.0	(5.6–17.2)	7.5	(4.7–11.9)	4.6	(2.6–8.2)	15.5	(8.6–26.3)	9.4	(2.9–26.4)	5.3	(2.6–10.6)	18.8	(9.1–34.7)	1.0	(0.5–2.3)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	1.8	(0.8–4.1)	5.4	(3.0–9.6)	4.0	(2.4–6.7)	2.7	(1.4–5.0)	8.3	(3.7–17.8)	7.8	(3.1–18.1)	3.0	(1.3–6.7)	7.2	(3.4–14.5)	0.1	(0.0–1.1)
Chicago, IL	3.7	(1.9–7.1)	6.8	(4.1–11.1)	5.7	(3.5–9.1)	2.9	(1.8–4.7)	14.7	(7.9–25.8)	16.2	(8.1–29.7)	4.6	(2.7–7.9)	17.5	(10.5–27.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	2.8	(1.7–4.4)	6.9	(4.5–10.5)	4.9	(3.5–6.7)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	10.5	(5.5–19.1)	20.0	(11.0–33.6)	4.7	(2.7–8.0)	12.2	(7.6–18.9)	0.6	(0.2–1.8)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	3.4	(2.5–4.5)	2.7	(1.9–3.7)	3.3	(2.6–4.2)	2.0	(1.6–2.6)	10.8	(7.4–15.6)	8.8	(4.5–16.4)	3.1	(2.2–4.4)	13.1	(8.8–19.0)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)
Houston, TX	4.4	(3.3–6.0)	6.1	(4.8–7.8)	5.6	(4.6–6.8)	2.9	(2.3–3.8)	16.5	(12.2–22.0)	15.7	(9.5–24.8)	5.0	(3.8–6.6)	18.1	(12.4–25.6)	0.7	(0.3–1.3)
Los Angeles, CA	3.3	(1.9–5.9)	1.7	(1.0–3.0)	2.6	(1.7–3.9)	2.3	(1.6–3.5)	6.7	(2.3–18.1)	1.4	(0.1–11.4)	2.4	(1.2–4.6)	11.0	(4.9–22.9)	1.3	(0.6–2.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	6.1	(4.3–8.4)	4.5	(3.3–6.1)	2.1	(1.4–3.1)	15.2	(10.1–22.2)	18.3	(11.5–27.8)	3.8	(2.6–5.5)	17.6	(10.8–27.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	2.5	(1.6–3.7)	5.0	(3.4–7.3)	4.0	(3.0–5.4)	3.6	(2.6–5.1)	4.9	(2.4–9.8)	7.5	(3.4–15.4)	5.0	(3.4–7.4)	9.8	(5.8–16.1)	0.4	(0.1–1.0)
Orange County, FL	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	5.3	(3.5–7.9)	4.8	(3.4–6.7)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	16.5	(10.7–24.8)	12.8	(5.7–26.0)	4.0	(2.2–7.2)	15.8	(9.7–24.7)	0.7	(0.3–1.7)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.9	(2.0–4.2)	5.2	(3.6–7.4)	4.5	(3.3–5.9)	1.5	(1.1–2.3)	18.7	(13.8–25.0)	15.4	(8.9–25.3)	3.0	(1.9–4.8)	20.0	(13.9–28.1)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)
Philadelphia, PA	1.4	(0.6–3.0)	4.6	(2.5–8.4)	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	2.3	(1.1–4.7)	7.6	(3.7–14.9)	6.6	(1.6–23.2)	2.2	(1.0–4.8)	11.4	(5.0–23.8)	0.4	(0.1–1.4)
San Diego, CA	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	3.1	(1.9–5.2)	3.0	(2.2–4.1)	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	4.6	(2.6–8.0)	6.3	(2.4–15.2)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	9.5	(5.4–16.4)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	3.9	(2.8–5.4)	9.4	(7.5–11.8)	7.3	(5.9–9.0)	4.1	(3.2–5.2)	16.9	(12.0–23.2)	20.7	(12.0–33.4)	5.8	(4.5–7.6)	16.1	(11.9–21.3)	1.2	(0.5–2.9)
Median	*2.9*		*5.3*		*4.5*		*2.6*		*12.8*		*11.1*		*3.9*		*14.4*		*0.6*	
Range	*1.4–4.4*		*1.7–10.0*		*2.6–7.5*		*1.5–4.6*		*4.6–18.7*		*1.4–20.7*		*2.2–5.8*		*7.2–20.0*		*0.1–1.3*	

* Pills or shots, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 127. Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**14.4**	**(12.7–16.3)**	**13.4**	**(12.1–14.7)**	**14.0**	**(12.7–15.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	14.0	(11.5–16.8)	12.9	(11.1–14.9)	**13.5**	**(11.8–15.4)**
Black§	12.5	(9.6–16.1)	11.9	(9.9–14.1)	**12.3**	**(10.6–14.1)**
Hispanic	16.1	(13.4–19.2)	14.0	(11.0–17.7)	**15.1**	**(12.4–18.1)**
Grade						
9	12.1	(9.9–14.8)	9.7	(7.9–11.8)	**10.9**	**(9.5–12.6)**
10	13.3	(10.8–16.3)	12.2	(9.6–15.5)	**12.8**	**(10.8–15.1)**
11	16.4	(13.6–19.6)	14.3	(12.1–16.9)	**15.4**	**(13.4–17.8)**
12	16.2	(13.2–19.6)	17.7	(14.4–21.7)	**17.0**	**(14.3–20.0)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	12.9	(11.3–14.6)	12.8	(11.3–14.5)	**12.9**	**(11.6–14.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	23.8	(19.4–28.8)	25.4	(19.1–32.9)	**24.3**	**(20.5–28.6)**
Not sure	18.7	(12.7–26.9)	13.7	(8.2–21.9)	**17.7**	**(13.4–23.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	18.9	(16.7–21.3)	20.8	(18.2–23.7)	**19.9**	**(17.8–22.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	37.2	(31.8–42.9)	29.8	(22.2–38.7)	**35.3**	**(30.9–39.9)**
No sexual contact	6.9	(5.8–8.2)	4.4	(3.6–5.4)	**5.7**	**(5.0–6.5)**

* Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 128. Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	14.0	(11.3–17.2)	15.9	(13.0–19.3)	15.0	(12.9–17.3)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	15.8	(13.2–18.7)	14.7	(12.3–17.6)	15.4	(13.5–17.4)	13.3	(11.4–15.5)	30.7	(22.8–40.0)	12.1	(5.1–25.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	20.5	(16.6–25.2)	17.3	(14.8–20.0)	19.3	(17.0–21.7)	15.8	(13.4–18.5)	34.9	(22.0–50.5)	26.9	(14.7–44.1)	22.4	(19.5–25.7)	40.4	(29.2–52.6)	5.0	(3.3–7.6)
California	13.1	(9.9–17.1)	12.0	(10.0–14.2)	12.9	(11.4–14.6)	11.8	(10.2–13.7)	22.0	(14.8–31.5)	12.6	(5.0–28.5)	18.0	(14.3–22.5)	33.5	(24.3–44.2)	5.1	(3.8–6.7)
Colorado	11.8	(9.4–14.7)	14.2	(11.9–17.0)	13.1	(11.0–15.4)	13.3	(11.2–15.8)	17.7	(10.1–29.2)	14.0	(8.8–21.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	10.1	(8.9–11.4)	10.1	(7.7–13.1)	10.1	(8.6–11.9)	7.7	(6.2–9.4)	22.4	(16.7–29.5)	17.1	(7.7–33.9)	11.9	(9.8–14.4)	32.6	(25.4–40.6)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)
Delaware	10.7	(8.5–13.2)	9.2	(7.5–11.2)	10.1	(8.8–11.6)	8.9	(7.5–10.6)	16.9	(11.7–23.7)	27.6	(16.7–42.2)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)	24.4	(17.4–33.0)	3.3	(2.2–5.0)
Florida	10.6	(9.2–12.1)	11.6	(10.2–13.2)	11.2	(10.1–12.4)	8.9	(7.9–10.0)	23.8	(20.5–27.4)	21.6	(16.0–28.5)	14.6	(12.7–16.8)	32.7	(29.1–36.6)	3.9	(3.2–4.7)
Hawaii	10.7	(9.5–12.1)	12.8	(10.3–15.7)	12.2	(10.8–13.8)	9.6	(8.4–11.0)	27.0	(23.2–31.2)	14.1	(10.2–19.2)	16.7	(14.3–19.4)	34.2	(28.5–40.3)	4.2	(3.4–5.1)
Idaho	17.1	(14.5–19.9)	10.9	(8.9–13.3)	13.9	(12.1–15.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	14.9	(12.1–18.4)	13.4	(11.2–15.9)	14.1	(12.0–16.6)	12.0	(9.8–14.6)	25.0	(19.6–31.4)	19.3	(12.6–28.4)	18.0	(15.0–21.5)	44.2	(35.0–53.8)	4.6	(2.9–7.2)
Iowa	11.5	(8.3–15.7)	13.2	(9.6–17.9)	12.6	(9.7–16.2)	10.6	(7.9–14.0)	24.0	(14.8–36.5)	18.9	(7.6–39.8)	17.3	(13.0–22.7)	38.2	(27.2–50.7)	2.8	(1.5–5.0)
Kansas	15.9	(13.4–18.7)	13.1	(10.9–15.7)	14.5	(12.8–16.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	11.9	(10.1–13.9)	9.5	(7.3–12.2)	10.9	(9.3–12.8)	8.1	(6.7–9.9)	29.6	(22.6–37.7)	17.2	(8.0–33.1)	13.6	(10.9–16.8)	32.7	(24.4–42.2)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)
Louisiana	17.5	(13.5–22.4)	20.2	(17.1–23.7)	19.3	(16.5–22.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	8.5	(7.5–9.7)	8.9	(8.0–9.8)	8.8	(8.1–9.6)	7.3	(6.6–8.0)	17.1	(14.4–20.1)	15.9	(11.2–22.0)	10.6	(9.8–11.5)	24.1	(20.8–27.8)	2.8	(2.4–3.4)
Maryland	13.2	(12.6–13.9)	13.5	(12.8–14.2)	13.7	(13.2–14.3)	10.6	(10.1–11.1)	28.4	(26.7–30.1)	20.0	(18.1–22.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	18.1	(14.4–22.5)	14.0	(10.2–19.0)	16.1	(13.0–19.9)	13.1	(9.9–17.3)	37.6	(27.9–48.4)	25.2	(16.8–35.8)	20.0	(15.8–25.1)	43.8	(31.7–56.7)	6.7	(4.7–9.6)
Missouri	13.0	(10.7–15.6)	14.0	(11.4–17.0)	13.7	(11.5–16.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	14.6	(13.2–16.2)	12.6	(11.1–14.3)	13.7	(12.6–14.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	15.0	(12.3–18.1)	13.2	(10.1–17.1)	14.3	(11.9–17.1)	12.0	(9.8–14.5)	39.9	(29.4–51.5)	13.3	(6.4–25.5)	21.2	(17.3–25.7)	46.0	(32.0–60.5)	6.1	(4.5–8.3)
Nevada	16.2	(13.2–19.7)	12.6	(10.3–15.2)	14.7	(12.8–16.9)	12.5	(10.6–14.6)	23.7	(17.5–31.4)	24.6	(16.4–35.2)	19.8	(16.9–23.2)	28.4	(20.1–38.5)	7.9	(5.9–10.4)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	16.6	(14.4–19.0)	15.9	(13.3–18.8)	16.3	(14.2–18.6)	13.1	(11.2–15.2)	33.8	(29.7–38.1)	29.3	(22.9–36.6)	21.2	(18.9–23.6)	44.9	(40.3–49.5)	7.2	(5.7–9.0)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	14.9	(12.5–17.7)	14.9	(13.3–16.6)	15.0	(13.3–17.0)	12.4	(11.1–13.8)	29.2	(23.6–35.6)	29.0	(20.6–39.2)	18.9	(16.3–21.8)	31.9	(23.7–41.4)	6.1	(4.5–8.2)
North Dakota	14.9	(12.6–17.5)	13.9	(11.7–16.4)	14.4	(12.7–16.4)	12.9	(11.3–14.7)	31.0	(24.1–38.8)	11.5	(5.6–22.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	18.9	(15.2–23.2)	14.3	(10.5–19.0)	16.4	(13.9–19.3)	13.8	(11.4–16.6)	36.4	(26.8–47.3)	26.6	(14.2–44.1)	22.7	(18.4–27.5)	38.2	(28.8–48.6)	6.2	(4.4–8.7)
Pennsylvania	9.5	(8.1–11.2)	11.5	(9.3–14.2)	10.7	(9.1–12.5)	9.2	(7.7–11.0)	21.9	(16.8–28.0)	12.4	(8.0–18.7)	15.0	(12.6–17.7)	27.0	(19.9–35.4)	3.1	(2.2–4.5)
Rhode Island	8.1	(5.6–11.7)	10.6	(8.7–12.8)	9.8	(8.2–11.5)	8.7	(7.1–10.6)	13.6	(9.8–18.7)	18.2	(10.9–28.7)	11.7	(8.4–16.1)	25.5	(16.8–36.8)	3.2	(1.9–5.5)
South Carolina	14.3	(11.4–17.9)	15.3	(11.9–19.5)	15.2	(12.8–17.9)	12.5	(9.8–15.7)	31.4	(25.2–38.4)	21.7	(11.1–38.0)	18.9	(15.9–22.4)	40.6	(30.0–52.3)	5.0	(3.3–7.5)
Tennessee	13.7	(11.4–16.4)	12.0	(9.3–15.2)	13.2	(11.2–15.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	14.9	(12.0–18.4)	14.5	(11.3–18.5)	14.9	(12.8–17.3)	13.3	(11.1–15.8)	22.1	(16.0–29.8)	26.4	(15.6–41.1)	21.1	(18.1–24.5)	34.3	(23.6–47.0)	6.1	(4.9–7.5)
Utah	9.3	(7.2–11.9)	9.1	(7.0–11.7)	9.4	(7.6–11.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	7.4	(6.9–8.0)	8.0	(7.5–8.5)	7.8	(7.5–8.2)	6.6	(6.2–7.0)	15.5	(14.0–17.2)	13.7	(11.6–16.2)	9.7	(9.1–10.3)	26.7	(24.3–29.2)	2.2	(1.9–2.5)
Virginia	13.2	(11.5–15.0)	11.9	(10.3–13.9)	12.6	(11.3–14.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	10.8	(8.5–13.6)	13.4	(10.2–17.4)	12.5	(9.9–15.7)	10.2	(8.0–12.9)	30.8	(19.5–45.0)	16.4	(7.8–31.2)	17.0	(13.0–21.9)	28.6	(19.5–39.8)	3.1	(1.8–5.2)
Wisconsin	10.4	(8.1–13.3)	11.8	(8.9–15.4)	11.2	(9.0–13.8)	10.1	(7.9–12.8)	16.4	(11.6–22.7)	15.7	(11.8–20.5)	15.1	(12.4–18.1)	33.2	(23.6–44.5)	3.6	(2.2–5.8)
Median	*13.4*		*13.1*		*13.7*		*11.8*		*25.0*		*18.2*		*17.3*		*33.2*		*4.2*	
Range	*7.4–20.5*		*8.0–20.2*		*7.8–19.3*		*6.6–15.8*		*13.6–39.9*		*11.5–29.3*		*9.7–22.7*		*24.1–46.0*		*2.2–7.9*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	10.7	(7.6–14.9)	15.3	(10.8–21.2)	13.2	(9.9–17.5)	9.7	(7.2–13.1)	18.3	(10.6–29.6)	25.7	(15.9–38.9)	13.2	(9.1–18.8)	25.0	(15.5–37.6)	5.0	(2.6–9.2)
Boston, MA	8.4	(6.5–10.9)	9.0	(6.8–11.8)	8.9	(7.3–10.8)	7.7	(6.2–9.5)	17.4	(10.9–26.7)	10.2	(4.7–21.1)	9.8	(7.8–12.3)	23.1	(15.2–33.5)	4.0	(2.6–6.1)
Broward County, FL	11.0	(7.6–15.7)	11.8	(8.3–16.4)	11.8	(8.8–15.6)	9.9	(6.9–14.1)	24.2	(15.9–35.1)	11.3	(4.5–25.8)	15.0	(10.1–21.6)	29.4	(19.3–42.0)	3.9	(2.5–6.0)
Chicago, IL	13.5	(10.2–17.6)	15.9	(12.7–19.8)	15.0	(12.2–18.4)	12.9	(10.6–15.5)	21.9	(15.4–30.2)	21.9	(12.2–36.0)	19.0	(14.8–23.9)	30.8	(22.0–41.3)	5.7	(3.8–8.3)
Cleveland, OH	16.8	(14.2–19.7)	18.8	(15.5–22.7)	18.0	(15.6–20.6)	16.9	(14.4–19.8)	21.2	(14.9–29.3)	23.3	(12.8–38.7)	18.5	(15.1–22.5)	30.9	(23.8–39.0)	9.6	(7.4–12.5)
DeKalb County, GA	13.0	(10.7–15.8)	15.2	(12.4–18.6)	14.2	(12.4–16.2)	10.7	(9.2–12.5)	30.2	(23.0–38.6)	24.1	(16.5–33.8)	16.7	(14.3–19.4)	38.2	(30.3–46.8)	4.9	(3.4–7.0)
Detroit, MI	11.3	(9.5–13.5)	14.6	(11.5–18.3)	13.1	(11.0–15.5)	10.9	(8.9–13.1)	21.8	(15.5–29.8)	23.8	(12.2–41.2)	17.9	(14.9–21.4)	20.8	(14.8–28.3)	5.2	(3.7–7.3)
District of Columbia	12.9	(11.8–14.1)	16.7	(15.4–18.1)	15.4	(14.5–16.3)	13.2	(12.2–14.1)	24.0	(21.3–27.0)	24.2	(19.7–29.3)	16.2	(14.8–17.8)	31.4	(28.0–34.9)	5.2	(4.4–6.2)
Duval County, FL	18.7	(16.7–20.7)	16.3	(14.2–18.7)	18.1	(16.5–19.7)	13.0	(11.5–14.7)	32.5	(27.8–37.5)	34.2	(27.1–42.2)	19.8	(17.6–22.3)	34.8	(30.8–39.1)	7.3	(5.5–9.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	13.3	(11.5–15.2)	11.9	(10.1–13.9)	12.8	(11.5–14.2)	10.4	(9.3–11.7)	28.2	(23.3–33.7)	19.2	(12.2–28.9)	17.2	(15.1–19.5)	36.5	(29.5–44.1)	5.2	(4.1–6.5)
Houston, TX	12.1	(10.4–13.9)	13.3	(11.3–15.6)	12.9	(11.6–14.4)	10.8	(9.5–12.2)	20.3	(15.7–25.7)	22.9	(15.7–32.1)	17.4	(14.9–20.1)	29.1	(22.7–36.5)	5.7	(4.6–7.2)
Los Angeles, CA	10.3	(7.9–13.3)	10.9	(8.4–13.9)	10.6	(8.5–13.1)	9.9	(7.7–12.5)	20.6	(11.4–34.4)	6.4	(2.0–18.8)	15.7	(12.3–19.9)	28.7	(19.4–40.3)	4.6	(3.3–6.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	11.8	(10.2–13.6)	14.7	(11.9–18.1)	13.6	(11.8–15.5)	10.5	(9.2–11.8)	26.9	(21.0–33.8)	29.6	(20.4–40.9)	15.4	(13.1–18.0)	32.8	(25.5–41.0)	5.7	(4.5–7.1)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	9.6	(7.9–11.6)	13.0	(10.5–16.1)	11.6	(9.9–13.6)	10.5	(8.7–12.6)	21.3	(15.9–27.9)	8.5	(3.9–17.6)	18.7	(15.8–21.9)	23.6	(16.6–32.3)	3.6	(2.3–5.5)
Orange County, FL	12.3	(10.0–15.1)	11.5	(8.8–14.8)	12.7	(10.6–15.1)	9.1	(7.4–11.1)	27.2	(19.8–36.0)	32.3	(20.8–46.5)	15.2	(12.3–18.8)	33.9	(25.8–43.0)	4.9	(3.2–7.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	10.3	(8.1–12.9)	10.6	(8.4–13.1)	10.7	(9.0–12.6)	7.6	(6.2–9.2)	26.1	(19.6–33.9)	23.0	(14.4–34.7)	12.7	(10.2–15.7)	31.2	(23.8–39.8)	3.5	(2.5–4.9)
Philadelphia, PA	8.6	(6.3–11.6)	12.0	(8.6–16.5)	10.3	(7.9–13.4)	8.8	(6.2–12.4)	18.5	(12.0–27.5)	19.5	(8.2–39.6)	10.2	(7.3–14.1)	23.8	(15.7–34.4)	4.9	(2.7–8.7)
San Diego, CA	11.5	(9.5–13.9)	9.8	(7.5–12.8)	10.8	(9.1–12.7)	10.2	(8.5–12.2)	15.9	(10.8–22.7)	12.2	(7.0–20.3)	14.9	(12.3–17.9)	24.8	(18.1–33.0)	4.3	(3.1–6.0)
San Francisco, CA	9.4	(7.7–11.3)	12.1	(10.0–14.6)	11.0	(9.6–12.5)	10.1	(8.6–11.9)	15.5	(10.7–21.9)	14.3	(8.8–22.3)	16.7	(14.0–19.9)	30.4	(22.2–40.1)	4.8	(3.7–6.3)
Shelby County, TN	16.5	(13.8–19.5)	16.0	(13.2–19.2)	16.8	(14.7–19.2)	13.5	(11.5–15.9)	31.9	(24.4–40.4)	27.9	(17.0–42.3)	17.4	(14.7–20.5)	40.4	(31.6–49.9)	7.6	(4.9–11.5)
Median	*11.6*		*13.1*		*12.8*		*10.4*		*21.9*		*23.0*		*16.5*		*30.6*		*4.9*	
Range	*8.4–18.7*		*9.0–18.8*		*8.9–18.1*		*7.6–16.9*		*15.5–32.5*		*6.4–34.2*		*9.8–19.8*		*20.8–40.4*		*3.5–9.6*	

* Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 129. Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**0.8**	**(0.6–1.3)**	**2.0**	**(1.5–2.5)**	**1.5**	**(1.2–1.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	**1.0**	**(0.7–1.4)**
Black§	1.1	(0.5–2.5)	2.6	(1.7–4.0)	**1.9**	**(1.2–3.1)**
Hispanic	0.9	(0.5–1.4)	2.1	(1.3–3.2)	**1.5**	**(1.0–2.1)**
Grade						
9	0.6	(0.3–1.1)	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	**1.3**	**(0.9–2.1)**
10	0.6	(0.4–1.0)	1.9	(1.2–3.1)	**1.3**	**(0.9–1.9)**
11	0.7	(0.3–1.8)	1.4	(0.8–2.3)	**1.1**	**(0.7–1.7)**
12	1.3	(0.7–2.4)	2.4	(1.7–3.5)	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.6)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	0.4	(0.2–0.7)	1.5	(1.2–2.0)	**1.0**	**(0.8–1.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	2.3	(1.5–3.7)	5.7	(3.1–10.1)	**3.4**	**(2.3–4.9)**
Not sure	3.4	(1.3–8.9)	8.0	(4.0–15.3)	**6.1**	**(3.3–10.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	0.3	(0.2–0.5)	2.4	(1.8–3.1)	**1.4**	**(1.1–1.8)**
Same sex only or both sexes	4.3	(2.6–7.1)	11.2	(5.6–21.0)	**6.0**	**(4.1–8.9)**
No sexual contact	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	**0.2**	**(0.1–0.5)**

* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 130. Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	7.8	(3.5–16.7)	6.3	(3.8–10.2)	7.4	(4.3–12.4)	5.1	(2.4–10.7)	18.6	(12.8–26.3)	10.3	(4.8–20.6)	4.5	(2.5–8.1)	19.8	(11.3–32.4)	0.5	(0.2–1.8)
California	0.7	(0.2–1.8)	2.8	(1.4–5.3)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	1.6	(0.4–5.9)	4.4	(1.0–17.3)	2.4	(1.2–4.8)	4.7	(1.7–12.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	1.1	(0.5–2.3)	3.5	(2.3–5.1)	2.3	(1.6–3.2)	1.5	(0.9–2.4)	6.9	(3.5–13.1)	2.2	(0.5–9.5)	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	8.0	(4.2–14.5)	0.2	(0.0–0.9)
Delaware	0.7	(0.4–1.4)	1.9	(1.0–3.6)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	4.0	(1.9–7.9)	9.0	(2.7–25.6)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	9.3	(4.6–17.9)	0.1	(0.0–0.3)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1.2	(0.8–1.8)	4.0	(3.0–5.2)	2.8	(2.3–3.5)	1.5	(1.2–1.9)	9.3	(6.2–13.7)	6.8	(3.6–12.4)	2.7	(1.7–4.0)	10.0	(6.4–15.2)	0.1	(0.0–0.4)
Idaho	1.2	(0.6–2.6)	1.7	(0.9–3.2)	1.5	(1.0–2.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2.7	(1.6–4.5)	3.4	(2.2–5.3)	3.2	(2.2–4.8)	2.4	(1.6–3.8)	7.8	(4.2–13.9)	2.4	(0.7–7.5)	2.5	(1.5–4.2)	11.4	(6.7–18.7)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)
Iowa	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	3.4	(2.1–5.3)	3.0	(1.9–4.5)	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	7.6	(4.8–11.7)	12.1	(4.2–30.4)	2.4	(1.5–4.0)	10.9	(5.7–20.0)	0.3	(0.1–1.3)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	2.0	(1.2–3.1)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	2.5	(1.8–3.4)	1.6	(1.0–2.5)	7.5	(4.1–13.2)	6.1	(2.4–14.8)	1.5	(0.8–3.0)	12.0	(7.2–19.3)	0.2	(0.0–1.2)
Louisiana	4.7	(2.3–9.6)	10.6	(7.8–14.3)	8.0	(5.6–11.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	2.4	(2.1–2.7)	4.8	(4.4–5.2)	3.8	(3.5–4.1)	2.1	(1.9–2.4)	10.1	(8.9–11.3)	9.8	(8.2–11.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1.4	(0.6–3.2)	2.4	(1.5–3.7)	1.9	(1.2–2.9)	0.7	(0.4–1.5)	8.9	(4.9–15.7)	8.3	(4.1–16.4)	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	11.9	(5.1–25.4)	0.0	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1.5	(1.1–2.2)	2.0	(1.4–2.9)	1.8	(1.4–2.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1.4	(0.7–2.6)	1.5	(0.7–3.3)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	9.3	(5.1–16.3)	4.4	(1.2–14.9)	1.9	(0.7–4.6)	8.2	(3.5–18.0)	0.1	(0.0–1.0)
Nevada	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	2.0	(1.4–2.9)	2.1	(1.5–3.0)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	5.3	(2.4–11.3)	10.6	(3.6–27.5)	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	4.4	(1.6–11.8)	0.7	(0.3–1.8)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	2.4	(1.7–3.4)	3.9	(2.8–5.6)	3.3	(2.4–4.5)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	10.2	(6.7–15.2)	17.7	(12.1–25.2)	3.1	(2.2–4.4)	17.4	(13.6–22.0)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)
New York	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	4.3	(2.7–6.6)	3.4	(2.3–5.0)	1.5	(1.0–2.4)	11.9	(8.3–16.7)	8.8	(5.3–14.3)	2.9	(2.0–4.4)	12.9	(7.4–21.5)	0.3	(0.1–0.7)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1.8	(0.9–3.4)	1.6	(0.8–3.3)	1.7	(1.0–2.7)	0.8	(0.5–1.4)	8.8	(4.0–18.1)	3.7	(0.8–16.3)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	14.6	(7.4–26.5)	0.0	—
Pennsylvania	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	2.3	(1.6–3.4)	1.6	(1.2–2.3)	1.0	(0.7–1.6)	4.1	(2.1–7.8)	3.4	(1.3–8.8)	1.6	(1.0–2.7)	4.2	(1.9–8.9)	0.3	(0.1–1.0)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	5.3	(3.4–8.2)	4.4	(2.9–6.4)	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	8.5	(4.9–14.2)	12.7	(3.9–34.2)	3.5	(2.0–6.1)	11.2	(4.9–23.5)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)
Tennessee	1.0	(0.4–2.7)	3.3	(2.2–5.0)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	1.8	(1.0–3.4)	2.8	(1.7–4.5)	2.4	(1.7–3.5)	1.5	(1.0–2.2)	8.6	(3.9–18.0)	2.0	(0.4–9.3)	1.8	(1.0–3.1)	10.1	(6.3–15.8)	0.8	(0.3–2.2)
Utah	2.7	(1.4–5.1)	2.6	(1.4–4.8)	2.7	(1.5–4.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	3.6	(1.7–7.3)	2.5	(1.4–4.4)	1.6	(0.9–2.9)	7.4	(3.3–15.8)	4.6	(1.4–14.0)	2.4	(1.3–4.4)	8.4	(3.1–20.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.3)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*1.7*		*3.0*		*2.4*		*1.5*		*8.5*		*6.8*		*2.3*		*10.5*		*0.3*	
Range	*0.7–7.8*		*1.5–10.6*		*1.4–8.0*		*0.7–5.1*		*1.6–18.6*		*2.0–17.7*		*1.2–4.5*		*4.2–19.8*		*0.0–0.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	2.8	(1.4–5.6)	8.6	(5.4–13.4)	6.1	(4.1–8.9)	3.6	(2.0–6.3)	11.9	(6.4–21.1)	11.1	(3.8–28.5)	5.5	(2.8–10.3)	10.4	(5.2–19.8)	0.3	(0.1–1.6)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	3.1	(1.4–6.6)	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	1.5	(0.6–4.0)	5.5	(2.3–12.8)	2.1	(0.4–9.9)	1.7	(0.5–5.6)	4.7	(2.1–9.9)	0.0	—
Chicago, IL	2.6	(1.1–6.1)	5.2	(3.4–7.7)	4.1	(2.5–6.7)	2.1	(1.3–3.5)	12.2	(6.4–22.0)	6.9	(2.5–17.6)	3.4	(1.9–5.9)	9.0	(4.5–17.3)	0.6	(0.2–1.9)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	2.7	(1.9–3.7)	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	5.8	(2.9–11.1)	2.5	(0.6–10.2)	3.7	(2.5–5.5)	4.5	(2.0–9.9)	0.8	(0.3–2.1)
Detroit, MI	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	6.2	(3.8–9.8)	4.0	(2.7–6.0)	2.4	(1.4–4.3)	7.8	(4.0–14.8)	14.6	(7.4–26.8)	2.1	(1.0–4.4)	11.3	(6.8–18.2)	1.0	(0.4–2.5)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	2.9	(2.1–3.9)	2.4	(1.9–3.1)	1.8	(1.3–2.4)	7.5	(4.8–11.6)	3.1	(1.3–7.7)	2.3	(1.6–3.5)	5.4	(3.0–9.7)	0.7	(0.4–1.3)
Houston, TX	3.5	(2.5–4.8)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	3.9	(3.0–5.0)	2.0	(1.5–2.7)	12.8	(9.0–17.9)	10.2	(5.3–18.8)	4.0	(2.8–5.5)	14.3	(9.2–21.4)	0.9	(0.4–1.6)
Los Angeles, CA	2.2	(1.3–3.9)	3.0	(1.8–4.8)	2.7	(1.8–4.0)	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	7.1	(2.5–18.3)	4.9	(1.0–20.8)	2.3	(1.0–5.3)	13.1	(5.2–29.2)	0.6	(0.2–2.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	5.5	(4.0–7.4)	3.9	(2.9–5.3)	2.0	(1.4–2.7)	13.9	(8.4–22.1)	16.2	(9.2–27.1)	3.9	(2.6–5.6)	14.2	(8.4–23.0)	0.2	(0.0–0.8)
New York City, NY	1.4	(1.0–1.9)	3.6	(2.8–4.7)	2.7	(2.2–3.5)	1.5	(1.2–1.9)	7.2	(4.2–11.9)	5.8	(4.3–7.9)	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	10.5	(7.3–14.8)	0.3	(0.1–0.6)
Oakland, CA	2.0	(1.3–3.3)	3.8	(2.5–5.8)	3.2	(2.4–4.3)	2.9	(2.0–4.1)	3.7	(1.7–7.9)	5.5	(2.4–12.3)	3.7	(2.3–5.9)	10.4	(6.2–17.1)	0.4	(0.1–1.2)
Orange County, FL	2.0	(1.1–3.5)	4.4	(2.7–7.1)	3.5	(2.3–5.1)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	12.4	(7.4–20.0)	10.1	(4.2–22.4)	2.9	(1.5–5.6)	14.8	(8.7–24.1)	0.5	(0.1–2.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.8	(1.8–4.3)	5.5	(3.9–7.6)	4.4	(3.3–5.8)	2.1	(1.5–2.9)	14.7	(9.8–21.5)	15.3	(8.7–25.4)	3.5	(2.3–5.1)	16.5	(10.6–24.9)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)
Philadelphia, PA	1.2	(0.6–2.3)	3.8	(2.2–6.8)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	1.4	(0.6–3.3)	7.7	(3.6–15.8)	9.9	(1.7–41.0)	1.7	(0.7–4.4)	8.9	(3.4–21.7)	0.2	(0.0–1.4)
San Diego, CA	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	2.0	(1.2–3.2)	1.4	(1.0–2.1)	1.2	(0.8–2.0)	1.9	(0.8–4.6)	3.5	(1.2–9.8)	1.2	(0.7–2.2)	4.4	(1.7–10.7)	0.5	(0.1–1.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	3.1	(2.2–4.3)	7.9	(5.8–10.8)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	3.9	(2.8–5.3)	13.8	(9.4–19.9)	13.4	(5.8–27.9)	4.3	(3.1–5.8)	15.7	(10.6–22.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.2)
Median	*2.0*		*3.9*		*3.3*		*2.1*		*7.7*		*8.4*		*3.1*		*10.5*		*0.4*	
Range	*0.4–3.5*		*2.0–8.6*		*1.4–6.1*		*1.2–3.9*		*1.9–14.7*		*2.1–16.2*		*1.2–5.5*		*4.4–16.5*		*0.0–1.0*	

* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 131. Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**18.7**	**(16.8–20.7)**	**20.9**	**(19.4–22.5)**	**19.8**	**(18.3–21.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	15.9	(13.6–18.6)	19.6	(17.5–21.8)	**17.7**	**(15.7–19.9)**
Black§	18.2	(14.7–22.2)	19.6	(16.5–23.1)	**18.9**	**(16.2–22.1)**
Hispanic	25.0	(20.9–29.7)	25.8	(23.1–28.8)	**25.4**	**(23.0–28.0)**
Grade						
9	18.3	(14.7–22.4)	19.7	(17.3–22.4)	**18.9**	**(16.6–21.5)**
10	18.5	(15.4–22.1)	22.1	(19.3–25.2)	**20.3**	**(17.7–23.1)**
11	19.8	(16.8–23.2)	20.4	(18.2–22.8)	**20.0**	**(17.8–22.5)**
12	17.8	(15.3–20.7)	21.5	(18.8–24.5)	**19.6**	**(17.6–21.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	17.2	(15.6–19.1)	20.4	(18.7–22.2)	**18.9**	**(17.6–20.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	28.1	(23.7–33.0)	28.8	(22.6–36.0)	**28.2**	**(24.4–32.5)**
Not sure	18.7	(13.6–25.1)	19.9	(13.5–28.4)	**19.6**	**(14.8–25.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	22.2	(20.1–24.5)	26.0	(23.7–28.4)	**24.3**	**(22.5–26.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	33.1	(27.6–39.1)	28.5	(20.8–37.8)	**31.9**	**(27.1–37.2)**
No sexual contact	13.0	(11.1–15.1)	13.6	(11.6–16.0)	**13.3**	**(11.8–15.0)**

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 132. Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	28.6	(23.7–34.0)	29.1	(25.3–33.4)	29.1	(25.7–32.9)	27.3	(24.3–30.5)	45.4	(33.3–58.0)	20.5	(9.2–39.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	28.9	(19.8–40.0)	32.4	(21.7–45.3)	30.7	(21.4–41.9)	27.6	(20.0–36.8)	50.0	(32.0–67.9)	23.8	(9.8–47.4)	32.2	(24.7–40.9)	46.9	(26.2–68.6)	14.9	(11.6–19.1)
California	26.9	(23.5–30.5)	27.1	(22.8–31.9)	27.0	(24.0–30.3)	26.8	(24.1–29.6)	31.0	(23.2–40.0)	22.1	(11.9–37.3)	34.7	(30.3–39.3)	42.2	(28.2–57.6)	17.3	(15.1–19.9)
Colorado	17.0	(14.2–20.1)	18.3	(15.5–21.5)	18.0	(16.3–19.7)	18.4	(16.9–20.0)	19.0	(11.9–28.9)	19.8	(8.0–41.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	28.0	(24.8–31.5)	29.0	(25.3–33.1)	28.6	(25.8–31.6)	27.5	(24.7–30.4)	35.8	(27.8–44.7)	31.8	(20.2–46.2)	34.6	(30.2–39.2)	43.6	(35.3–52.2)	18.0	(15.3–21.2)
Delaware	15.6	(13.5–18.0)	18.1	(15.1–21.7)	16.8	(14.7–19.0)	16.4	(14.2–19.0)	22.2	(15.9–30.0)	16.7	(7.3–33.9)	22.3	(19.3–25.6)	28.7	(20.4–38.8)	8.4	(6.4–11.1)
Florida	15.4	(13.4–17.6)	18.3	(16.9–19.9)	17.0	(15.7–18.4)	15.4	(14.1–16.9)	27.3	(23.5–31.4)	20.3	(15.5–26.0)	22.1	(20.1–24.2)	34.2	(28.8–40.1)	9.1	(7.8–10.5)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	20.5	(18.0–23.1)	24.0	(20.6–27.7)	22.2	(19.8–24.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	24.3	(21.9–26.8)	25.9	(20.7–31.9)	25.3	(22.0–28.8)	24.3	(20.7–28.3)	32.1	(26.0–38.9)	28.9	(19.8–40.1)	31.8	(27.4–36.5)	38.8	(31.7–46.6)	15.8	(12.5–19.8)
Iowa	21.4	(15.7–28.5)	22.2	(18.7–26.1)	22.1	(18.1–26.8)	21.0	(16.8–25.9)	26.5	(19.1–35.5)	28.4	(15.3–46.5)	26.0	(19.1–34.4)	29.1	(20.0–40.2)	13.7	(11.7–16.0)
Kansas	17.9	(15.5–20.7)	18.1	(15.1–21.5)	18.0	(16.0–20.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	21.3	(18.4–24.5)	23.0	(20.1–26.3)	22.4	(20.0–25.1)	20.2	(18.0–22.5)	37.9	(29.8–46.7)	31.3	(20.4–44.9)	24.6	(20.7–29.0)	50.6	(42.7–58.5)	13.9	(11.6–16.6)
Louisiana	27.7	(22.9–33.1)	29.5	(23.8–35.9)	28.5	(24.8–32.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	12.3	(11.1–13.6)	15.5	(13.7–17.5)	14.0	(12.7–15.5)	13.1	(11.7–14.7)	19.0	(16.3–21.9)	18.9	(14.6–24.1)	15.7	(13.9–17.8)	24.0	(21.4–26.7)	8.4	(7.2–9.8)
Maryland	22.2	(21.4–23.0)	24.6	(23.9–25.4)	23.5	(23.0–24.1)	22.0	(21.4–22.6)	32.0	(30.3–33.6)	25.4	(22.8–28.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	18.6	(16.5–20.9)	21.7	(19.1–24.5)	20.1	(18.3–22.1)	19.0	(17.1–21.1)	26.5	(20.2–33.9)	25.2	(16.5–36.4)	24.9	(22.0–28.1)	30.7	(24.4–37.8)	12.5	(10.6–14.7)
Michigan	24.6	(19.9–29.9)	27.5	(24.0–31.2)	26.0	(22.3–30.1)	24.7	(21.6–28.1)	38.7	(26.7–52.2)	27.5	(17.0–41.1)	30.7	(25.0–37.1)	46.0	(37.2–55.0)	17.1	(13.9–20.8)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	19.9	(18.1–21.7)	23.5	(21.2–25.9)	21.7	(20.3–23.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	16.8	(13.2–21.1)	19.9	(16.3–24.0)	18.5	(15.9–21.5)	17.8	(15.2–20.7)	29.0	(20.3–39.6)	17.8	(9.4–31.1)	24.8	(19.5–31.0)	35.6	(22.9–50.7)	11.4	(9.3–14.0)
Nevada	29.3	(25.7–33.1)	30.5	(26.0–35.4)	29.8	(27.8–31.8)	28.9	(26.4–31.6)	31.1	(24.7–38.3)	39.5	(27.5–52.8)	36.1	(31.7–40.7)	36.5	(27.4–46.5)	22.7	(19.9–25.8)
New Hampshire	14.8	(13.6–16.0)	17.4	(16.1–18.7)	16.3	(15.4–17.1)	14.9	(14.1–15.8)	25.2	(22.3–28.4)	20.6	(16.8–25.1)	21.0	(19.7–22.3)	39.3	(34.6–44.2)	8.3	(7.4–9.3)
New Mexico	24.9	(22.5–27.4)	27.3	(25.1–29.7)	26.2	(24.3–28.1)	25.1	(23.6–26.6)	34.1	(29.2–39.4)	30.0	(22.1–39.4)	30.1	(27.9–32.3)	42.5	(37.0–48.3)	18.9	(16.5–21.7)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	19.8	(18.1–21.6)	23.8	(20.6–27.3)	21.9	(19.8–24.1)	20.1	(18.3–22.0)	33.8	(27.8–40.5)	24.3	(16.8–33.8)	25.4	(21.8–29.4)	39.6	(32.1–47.6)	13.5	(11.5–15.7)
North Dakota	9.9	(8.0–12.2)	14.1	(11.4–17.2)	12.1	(10.4–14.0)	11.4	(9.6–13.4)	19.5	(14.3–26.0)	10.9	(5.9–19.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	23.1	(18.8–28.1)	21.8	(18.7–25.3)	22.5	(19.7–25.5)	20.9	(18.6–23.5)	39.7	(27.0–54.0)	14.1	(5.8–30.4)	23.7	(20.2–27.7)	48.1	(36.0–60.4)	16.5	(12.6–21.2)
Pennsylvania	15.4	(13.6–17.4)	20.0	(17.6–22.6)	17.9	(16.1–19.7)	16.9	(15.4–18.5)	26.0	(19.7–33.4)	17.3	(10.6–27.0)	20.6	(18.5–22.9)	32.8	(25.2–41.4)	11.1	(9.5–12.8)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	23.9	(20.7–27.4)	27.7	(23.2–32.7)	26.0	(22.9–29.4)	25.0	(21.5–29.0)	34.6	(25.2–45.4)	38.7	(24.5–55.1)	28.7	(23.9–34.0)	39.2	(28.6–50.9)	17.9	(14.2–22.4)
Tennessee	23.0	(19.5–26.8)	24.4	(21.4–27.6)	23.7	(20.9–26.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	26.0	(22.9–29.4)	27.5	(24.3–30.9)	26.7	(24.2–29.4)	25.7	(23.2–28.4)	32.8	(25.4–41.1)	32.1	(24.3–41.1)	29.2	(24.9–33.8)	37.8	(27.8–48.8)	20.6	(17.9–23.6)
Utah	24.3	(17.4–32.7)	27.1	(22.2–32.6)	25.9	(20.4–32.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	13.4	(12.7–14.1)	16.6	(15.9–17.3)	15.2	(14.7–15.7)	14.3	(13.8–14.8)	23.1	(21.3–25.0)	15.0	(12.9–17.5)	19.7	(19.0–20.5)	32.8	(30.2–35.4)	6.7	(6.2–7.3)
Virginia	14.3	(13.0–15.8)	16.5	(14.2–19.0)	15.5	(14.0–17.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	20.5	(18.0–23.2)	26.9	(21.8–32.7)	24.0	(20.8–27.4)	22.8	(20.1–25.8)	35.3	(24.5–47.8)	17.7	(8.2–34.2)	24.6	(20.9–28.8)	38.3	(26.2–52.0)	16.0	(13.1–19.3)
Wisconsin	16.9	(13.7–20.6)	19.7	(17.0–22.7)	18.4	(16.4–20.6)	17.5	(15.4–20.0)	23.9	(17.8–31.3)	20.8	(14.3–29.3)	21.8	(18.7–25.3)	31.0	(22.5–41.0)	12.5	(10.4–14.9)
Median	*20.9*		*23.6*		*22.3*		*20.9*		*31.1*		*22.1*		*24.9*		*38.3*		*13.9*	
Range	*9.9–29.3*		*14.1–32.4*		*12.1–30.7*		*11.4–28.9*		*19.0–50.0*		*10.9–39.5*		*15.7–36.1*		*24.0–50.6*		*6.7–22.7*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	23.9	(19.5–29.0)	31.9	(24.4–40.5)	27.8	(23.9–32.0)	25.6	(20.9–31.0)	29.8	(22.6–38.0)	37.7	(20.1–59.2)	28.2	(22.3–34.8)	36.9	(27.7–47.2)	20.3	(14.7–27.3)
Boston, MA	18.4	(15.2–22.2)	23.6	(20.0–27.6)	21.0	(18.4–23.9)	19.7	(16.8–23.0)	24.9	(18.8–32.2)	26.3	(17.7–37.2)	23.9	(19.8–28.5)	30.2	(22.6–39.1)	13.7	(10.8–17.1)
Broward County, FL	28.5	(23.0–34.8)	29.5	(23.4–36.4)	29.0	(24.2–34.4)	27.6	(22.3–33.6)	35.0	(24.1–47.7)	32.4	(16.2–54.2)	33.2	(24.4–43.4)	35.3	(22.8–50.3)	19.3	(15.0–24.5)
Chicago, IL	32.7	(29.3–36.4)	31.2	(26.9–35.9)	32.2	(29.2–35.3)	31.6	(28.2–35.3)	33.7	(27.3–40.9)	38.3	(25.8–52.4)	37.2	(31.9–42.8)	46.2	(37.6–55.1)	22.7	(19.6–26.1)
Cleveland, OH	18.4	(15.4–21.9)	21.0	(17.5–25.0)	19.7	(17.4–22.2)	19.8	(17.0–23.0)	18.7	(12.5–26.9)	23.5	(14.1–36.5)	21.4	(17.9–25.3)	26.1	(19.8–33.6)	12.9	(9.7–17.1)
DeKalb County, GA	23.9	(21.1–27.0)	30.4	(27.4–33.6)	27.2	(25.0–29.5)	26.1	(23.8–28.6)	31.9	(25.8–38.8)	33.2	(22.3–46.2)	32.5	(29.2–36.0)	39.9	(32.0–48.5)	16.4	(13.7–19.6)
Detroit, MI	28.8	(25.0–32.9)	34.0	(30.0–38.2)	31.1	(28.3–34.0)	29.7	(26.5–33.1)	38.0	(28.6–48.3)	31.6	(19.1–47.4)	36.8	(31.8–42.1)	38.3	(28.1–49.8)	21.6	(18.4–25.2)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	25.2	(23.1–27.4)	28.5	(25.5–31.6)	27.0	(25.3–28.8)	24.8	(22.9–26.8)	34.3	(29.5–39.4)	34.8	(27.3–43.2)	28.2	(25.4–31.0)	38.1	(32.6–43.9)	16.7	(14.3–19.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	25.6	(23.5–27.9)	29.4	(27.1–31.8)	27.6	(26.0–29.3)	27.2	(25.5–28.9)	33.7	(27.8–40.2)	25.1	(17.5–34.7)	35.0	(32.1–38.0)	40.0	(32.5–48.0)	19.3	(17.2–21.5)
Houston, TX	25.9	(23.4–28.5)	29.0	(26.2–31.9)	27.5	(25.6–29.4)	26.2	(24.1–28.5)	35.3	(30.4–40.6)	31.0	(24.1–38.8)	31.8	(28.9–34.8)	42.1	(34.3–50.3)	19.1	(16.8–21.5)
Los Angeles, CA	28.8	(25.2–32.7)	29.5	(25.7–33.6)	29.3	(26.9–31.8)	27.9	(25.1–30.9)	41.8	(33.8–50.2)	41.3	(26.1–58.4)	35.3	(30.9–40.0)	43.5	(33.3–54.2)	22.9	(19.9–26.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	30.4	(27.5–33.5)	30.5	(27.2–33.9)	30.5	(28.5–32.7)	29.6	(27.5–31.9)	37.4	(31.1–44.1)	32.2	(21.9–44.5)	35.5	(31.9–39.4)	42.7	(34.9–50.9)	19.9	(17.3–22.8)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	31.7	(28.2–35.3)	26.7	(23.5–30.2)	29.1	(26.7–31.6)	27.8	(25.2–30.6)	36.6	(28.4–45.6)	37.0	(26.0–49.6)	36.7	(33.0–40.5)	44.9	(34.8–55.4)	21.7	(18.9–24.7)
Orange County, FL	27.0	(22.7–31.7)	31.6	(27.6–36.0)	29.3	(26.8–32.0)	27.9	(25.2–30.7)	36.7	(29.1–45.0)	30.8	(20.5–43.4)	36.4	(32.1–41.0)	46.4	(36.3–57.0)	18.9	(15.6–22.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	24.3	(21.3–27.6)	24.4	(22.0–27.1)	24.5	(22.4–26.7)	23.0	(20.6–25.5)	34.4	(27.8–41.8)	26.9	(19.2–36.4)	28.0	(24.6–31.6)	38.9	(30.6–48.0)	16.6	(14.1–19.4)
Philadelphia, PA	18.7	(16.5–21.1)	23.5	(18.9–28.8)	21.0	(18.1–24.3)	19.8	(17.2–22.6)	24.6	(16.2–35.5)	33.5	(21.2–48.5)	24.4	(20.2–29.1)	29.4	(19.8–41.1)	12.5	(10.1–15.4)
San Diego, CA	26.5	(23.5–29.6)	28.2	(25.0–31.6)	27.3	(25.0–29.8)	26.1	(23.8–28.5)	33.0	(26.4–40.3)	38.9	(26.4–52.9)	33.2	(29.3–37.2)	41.9	(32.0–52.6)	19.6	(16.6–22.8)
San Francisco, CA	20.7	(18.2–23.5)	22.5	(19.8–25.4)	21.7	(19.6–24.0)	20.6	(18.2–23.1)	32.0	(25.4–39.4)	23.7	(16.9–32.1)	33.3	(29.5–37.4)	42.4	(33.9–51.4)	13.2	(11.2–15.4)
Shelby County, TN	25.3	(22.1–28.9)	33.0	(29.8–36.5)	29.1	(26.6–31.6)	28.1	(25.5–30.8)	36.1	(27.2–46.0)	24.0	(13.7–38.5)	29.8	(25.7–34.2)	39.2	(30.2–49.1)	21.9	(18.1–26.1)
Median	*25.6*		*29.4*		*27.6*		*26.2*		*34.3*		*32.2*		*33.2*		*39.9*		*19.3*	
Range	*18.4–32.7*		*21.0–34.0*		*19.7–32.2*		*19.7–31.6*		*18.7–41.8*		*23.5–41.3*		*21.4–37.2*		*26.1–46.4*		*12.5–22.9*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 133. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts* — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**37.7**	**(34.3–41.2)**	**41.4**	**(38.6–44.3)**	**39.5**	**(36.8–42.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	38.7	(34.4–43.2)	38.5	(35.5–41.6)	**38.6**	**(35.4–41.9)**
Black§	39.4	(34.6–44.4)	52.7	(46.8–58.5)	**45.8**	**(41.3–50.3)**
Hispanic	37.9	(33.0–43.0)	44.1	(39.4–48.9)	**41.1**	**(36.5–45.9)**
Grade						
9	17.2	(14.2–20.7)	23.3	(19.9–27.2)	**20.4**	**(17.8–23.2)**
10	34.4	(30.2–38.8)	38.0	(34.1–41.9)	**36.2**	**(32.9–39.5)**
11	45.8	(41.4–50.3)	48.8	(45.1–52.5)	**47.3**	**(44.1–50.6)**
12	55.8	(51.0–60.5)	58.9	(54.5–63.2)	**57.3**	**(53.1–61.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	36.3	(32.6–40.1)	41.6	(38.6–44.7)	**39.1**	**(36.1–42.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	50.1	(44.3–55.8)	42.5	(35.2–50.2)	**48.4**	**(43.9–52.9)**
Not sure	25.7	(19.0–33.8)	30.8	(21.7–41.7)	**28.4**	**(22.2–35.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	76.6	(72.2–80.5)	79.6	(76.9–82.0)	**78.2**	**(75.1–81.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	74.0	(67.7–79.4)	76.1	(69.5–81.6)	**74.5**	**(69.9–78.7)**

* Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 134. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts* — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	38.7	(32.9–44.9)	35.3	(30.3–40.6)	36.9	(32.7–41.3)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	32.3	(27.3–37.8)	35.8	(31.2–40.7)	34.0	(29.8–38.5)	32.7	(28.9–36.8)	46.3	(35.7–57.3)	33.2	(18.9–51.5)	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	43.5	(36.8–50.5)	44.8	(36.4–53.6)	44.2	(38.6–49.9)	41.9	(36.6–47.5)	68.1	(55.4–78.5)	14.9	(5.2–35.7)	83.8	(78.9–87.7)	82.0	(61.7–92.8)
California	27.9	(23.1–33.3)	36.6	(30.7–42.9)	32.3	(28.1–36.8)	32.3	(28.0–36.8)	39.5	(29.1–51.0)	12.3	(4.0–32.3)	71.0	(66.1–75.4)	59.9	(49.5–69.4)
Colorado	32.9	(25.9–40.8)	33.8	(28.3–39.7)	33.4	(28.4–38.8)	32.9	(28.0–38.2)	41.8	(32.0–52.4)	23.8	(12.8–39.9)	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	32.4	(28.8–36.2)	34.3	(29.9–39.0)	33.3	(30.4–36.4)	32.3	(29.0–35.8)	41.2	(35.1–47.5)	28.6	(20.6–38.2)	66.7	(61.1–71.8)	73.0	(66.1–78.8)
Delaware	43.9	(38.9–48.9)	46.9	(42.6–51.2)	45.4	(41.5–49.4)	45.1	(40.9–49.3)	49.5	(42.1–57.0)	29.3	(18.1–43.5)	79.3	(75.7–82.4)	71.8	(63.0–79.2)
Florida	34.4	(32.3–36.6)	42.0	(39.3–44.7)	38.1	(36.0–40.2)	37.1	(34.9–39.3)	48.4	(44.9–51.9)	32.6	(24.5–41.8)	78.4	(76.0–80.6)	71.3	(65.9–76.2)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	34.8	(31.2–38.6)	35.5	(30.5–40.7)	35.1	(31.3–39.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	37.8	(34.9–40.8)	38.4	(32.2–45.0)	38.0	(33.7–42.5)	37.4	(33.0–42.0)	54.2	(43.5–64.5)	22.6	(15.0–32.4)	76.8	(71.2–81.6)	80.6	(72.2–86.9)
Iowa	45.7	(40.2–51.4)	40.2	(32.2–48.8)	43.1	(38.9–47.4)	41.1	(37.0–45.4)	60.5	(44.7–74.4)	49.6	(26.0–73.3)	80.3	(75.5–84.3)	85.0	(67.7–93.9)
Kansas	35.1	(31.0–39.4)	35.8	(30.3–41.8)	35.4	(31.2–39.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	36.5	(31.1–42.2)	40.3	(33.5–47.5)	38.4	(33.2–44.0)	38.3	(32.7–44.1)	44.9	(36.3–53.9)	29.6	(18.6–43.6)	77.2	(71.2–82.3)	74.5	(63.8–82.8)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	40.0	(37.2–42.8)	37.9	(35.5–40.3)	39.0	(36.7–41.3)	38.6	(36.2–41.1)	46.6	(42.7–50.6)	25.9	(20.4–32.2)	74.3	(72.0–76.5)	73.8	(68.8–78.2)
Maryland	29.7	(28.4–31.0)	33.9	(32.8–35.1)	31.8	(30.7–32.8)	30.8	(29.7–31.9)	41.8	(39.5–44.1)	22.1	(19.8–24.7)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	34.9	(30.7–39.3)	35.8	(31.7–40.0)	35.3	(31.8–39.1)	35.1	(31.7–38.7)	44.9	(37.3–52.8)	20.8	(12.8–32.1)	73.8	(69.7–77.6)	72.3	(64.5–78.9)
Michigan	39.9	(34.0–46.1)	36.9	(30.0–44.3)	38.3	(32.7–44.3)	37.5	(31.7–43.7)	50.2	(42.8–57.7)	32.8	(23.5–43.8)	73.7	(66.0–80.1)	75.0	(63.5–83.8)
Missouri	42.4	(35.2–50.0)	41.2	(34.9–47.8)	41.9	(36.0–48.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	44.8	(42.0–47.6)	41.6	(38.7–44.5)	43.2	(40.8–45.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	28.2	(23.1–33.8)	30.0	(24.4–36.2)	29.1	(24.8–33.8)	28.7	(24.5–33.4)	43.3	(29.7–57.9)	15.0	(6.6–30.8)	69.1	(60.8–76.3)	81.3	(68.6–89.7)
Nevada	35.6	(29.6–42.0)	36.9	(32.0–42.0)	36.2	(32.0–40.7)	34.7	(30.2–39.6)	45.3	(37.0–54.0)	28.0	(16.8–42.8)	78.5	(74.6–82.0)	73.1	(60.6–82.7)
New Hampshire	37.5	(35.3–39.7)	40.0	(37.7–42.4)	38.9	(37.0–40.8)	38.6	(36.5–40.7)	46.1	(42.4–49.8)	27.9	(22.9–33.4)	72.6	(70.6–74.5)	73.9	(69.3–77.9)
New Mexico	36.4	(31.8–41.3)	40.9	(36.6–45.4)	38.6	(34.6–42.8)	37.9	(34.3–41.7)	48.1	(39.9–56.4)	30.7	(21.5–41.8)	81.1	(78.0–83.9)	78.1	(72.1–83.1)
New York	31.6	(28.4–35.1)	29.4	(25.5–33.7)	30.6	(27.4–34.0)	30.3	(26.8–33.9)	39.2	(33.5–45.3)	21.8	(17.6–26.6)	75.8	(72.3–78.9)	67.9	(59.2–75.5)
North Carolina	36.2	(31.3–41.5)	39.3	(33.0–45.8)	37.7	(32.7–43.0)	36.4	(31.5–41.5)	51.8	(41.9–61.6)	33.5	(22.2–47.0)	72.3	(67.1–77.0)	72.4	(64.4–79.2)
North Dakota	36.6	(32.1–41.3)	36.6	(32.4–41.1)	36.6	(32.8–40.6)	36.6	(32.6–40.8)	45.8	(37.7–54.0)	16.3	(9.8–25.9)	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	42.8	(37.5–48.3)	42.9	(38.9–47.0)	42.8	(38.9–46.8)	41.8	(37.5–46.3)	58.3	(50.0–66.1)	41.4	(21.7–64.4)	77.4	(72.9–81.5)	69.6	(52.6–82.5)
Pennsylvania	35.8	(32.5–39.3)	39.5	(35.8–43.3)	37.6	(34.6–40.8)	37.4	(34.5–40.3)	44.8	(34.9–55.2)	20.9	(13.0–31.8)	74.3	(70.3–78.0)	72.3	(61.5–81.1)
Rhode Island	33.3	(26.0–41.4)	38.1	(31.2–45.5)	35.7	(29.9–42.0)	35.4	(29.2–42.1)	43.4	(30.5–57.4)	27.0	(13.6–46.7)	73.4	(65.5–80.0)	75.9	(65.9–83.7)
South Carolina	37.1	(31.6–43.1)	41.1	(35.3–47.2)	39.1	(34.2–44.2)	37.5	(32.3–42.9)	50.3	(39.1–61.6)	37.8	(24.2–53.6)	74.8	(69.3–79.6)	70.9	(58.0–81.2)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	38.3	(32.2–44.7)	40.3	(35.9–44.9)	39.2	(34.7–44.0)	38.5	(33.6–43.7)	48.5	(41.8–55.2)	30.9	(19.0–45.9)	80.7	(77.4–83.6)	79.8	(73.6–84.9)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	44.2	(39.0–49.5)	47.7	(41.8–53.7)	45.9	(41.4–50.5)	45.8	(40.8–50.9)	51.1	(40.6–61.5)	31.7	(17.9–49.6)	81.8	(77.7–85.2)	78.2	(64.9–87.4)
Wisconsin	32.1	(28.2–36.4)	34.9	(30.7–39.2)	33.6	(30.3–37.0)	33.7	(30.0–37.6)	34.9	(28.4–42.0)	25.7	(14.9–40.5)	67.9	(63.6–72.0)	67.7	(52.3–80.1)
Median	*36.4*		*38.1*		*37.7*		*37.2*		*46.2*		*27.9*		*75.3*		*73.4*	
Range	*27.9–45.7*		*29.4–47.7*		*29.1–45.9*		*28.7–45.8*		*34.9–68.1*		*12.3–49.6*		*66.7–83.8*		*59.9–85.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	38.3	(33.9–42.9)	48.1	(42.6–53.7)	43.2	(39.3–47.2)	43.1	(39.1–47.2)	51.0	(41.7–60.2)	30.8	(19.2–45.4)	82.4	(77.9–86.1)	78.7	(69.9–85.4)
Broward County, FL	32.3	(25.3–40.2)	43.0	(34.2–52.2)	37.4	(31.0–44.4)	38.1	(31.3–45.4)	43.3	(28.8–58.9)	19.1	(7.1–42.1)	72.2	(63.3–79.6)	64.5	(46.3–79.3)
Chicago, IL	35.2	(30.2–40.6)	43.8	(38.5–49.2)	39.0	(34.8–43.4)	38.8	(33.9–43.9)	46.5	(36.8–56.4)	21.9	(12.7–35.1)	81.1	(75.8–85.5)	68.0	(56.9–77.4)
Cleveland, OH	45.6	(40.3–50.9)	52.9	(47.4–58.4)	49.2	(45.1–53.4)	49.1	(44.6–53.6)	56.2	(46.7–65.2)	37.1	(23.0–53.9)	85.6	(82.2–88.4)	78.6	(69.2–85.8)
DeKalb County, GA	30.1	(25.4–35.2)	44.0	(39.6–48.5)	36.6	(32.8–40.7)	34.5	(30.6–38.7)	57.6	(48.1–66.5)	28.8	(18.8–41.4)	73.3	(68.9–77.3)	70.3	(60.1–78.9)
Detroit, MI	31.4	(24.6–39.1)	49.8	(42.5–57.1)	39.3	(34.0–44.9)	38.1	(32.7–43.8)	50.8	(38.9–62.6)	23.0	(9.9–44.7)	78.6	(72.5–83.6)	67.9	(57.9–76.5)
District of Columbia	37.5	(35.8–39.2)	54.6	(52.7–56.6)	45.6	(44.3–46.9)	45.6	(44.2–47.1)	50.4	(46.8–53.9)	30.5	(25.0–36.5)	84.3	(82.9–85.6)	73.4	(69.6–76.9)
Duval County, FL	32.7	(29.3–36.3)	41.9	(37.8–46.2)	37.1	(34.0–40.3)	35.0	(31.7–38.4)	52.5	(46.3–58.7)	25.3	(16.7–36.3)	66.6	(62.9–70.1)	67.0	(61.1–72.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	33.3	(30.7–36.0)	42.4	(39.4–45.5)	37.7	(35.6–39.8)	36.9	(34.7–39.2)	49.7	(43.1–56.2)	30.7	(21.9–41.1)	83.5	(81.1–85.6)	80.9	(73.9–86.4)
Houston, TX	30.6	(27.4–34.0)	39.8	(36.2–43.4)	35.0	(32.3–37.9)	33.5	(30.5–36.6)	48.8	(42.5–55.1)	28.7	(20.2–39.0)	81.9	(78.7–84.8)	73.0	(65.9–79.2)
Los Angeles, CA	25.5	(20.3–31.5)	34.3	(28.1–41.1)	30.0	(25.0–35.5)	29.4	(24.4–34.9)	49.4	(34.1–64.8)	14.4	(8.2–24.1)	67.6	(62.3–72.5)	73.4	(55.4–85.9)
Miami-Dade County, FL	37.7	(33.6–42.1)	43.9	(38.5–49.6)	40.8	(36.7–45.0)	40.2	(35.8–44.8)	51.4	(43.3–59.4)	23.9	(13.1–39.6)	79.5	(75.3–83.1)	68.5	(60.1–75.9)
New York City, NY	23.4	(20.5–26.6)	30.5	(26.4–35.1)	26.8	(23.6–30.2)	26.0	(22.4–29.9)	40.2	(35.7–44.9)	21.0	(18.3–24.0)	75.6	(71.0–79.7)	63.3	(56.5–69.5)
Oakland, CA	24.0	(19.7–28.7)	37.4	(32.6–42.4)	30.7	(26.8–34.9)	30.7	(26.7–35.0)	37.8	(29.6–46.8)	17.2	(9.7–28.6)	76.0	(71.1–80.3)	50.1	(38.9–61.2)
Orange County, FL	29.5	(24.7–34.7)	36.6	(31.0–42.7)	33.0	(28.7–37.6)	32.3	(27.7–37.3)	45.5	(35.5–55.8)	16.3	(6.8–34.3)	71.9	(65.5–77.5)	69.4	(57.8–79.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	32.1	(27.6–37.0)	38.3	(34.2–42.7)	35.2	(31.7–38.9)	33.9	(30.0–38.1)	44.1	(37.0–51.4)	38.1	(25.7–52.2)	74.2	(70.2–77.9)	69.6	(60.9–77.1)
Philadelphia, PA	35.7	(28.7–43.4)	45.9	(37.3–54.7)	40.4	(33.6–47.6)	39.6	(32.3–47.3)	48.4	(38.4–58.5)	26.3	(15.0–41.8)	82.2	(76.0–87.1)	73.7	(61.4–83.1)
San Diego, CA	28.6	(24.6–32.9)	33.4	(29.8–37.2)	31.0	(27.7–34.4)	31.1	(27.5–34.9)	38.1	(30.9–46.0)	18.7	(12.1–27.6)	65.3	(60.8–69.6)	60.6	(50.6–69.8)
San Francisco, CA	18.2	(15.1–21.6)	25.4	(22.5–28.4)	21.7	(19.3–24.2)	21.5	(19.0–24.2)	29.4	(20.9–39.6)	10.0	(5.5–17.4)	71.0	(66.8–74.9)	56.4	(44.1–68.0)
Shelby County, TN	37.7	(32.7–42.9)	52.8	(48.7–56.9)	44.4	(40.5–48.4)	44.3	(40.3–48.3)	49.8	(41.0–58.6)	18.2	(7.1–39.4)	80.7	(75.1–85.3)	74.0	(60.4–84.2)
Median	*32.2*		*42.7*		*37.2*		*36.0*		*49.1*		*23.4*		*77.3*		*69.5*	
Range	*18.2–45.6*		*25.4–54.6*		*21.7–49.2*		*21.5–49.1*		*29.4–57.6*		*10.0–38.1*		*65.3–85.6*		*50.1–80.9*	

* Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 135. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts* — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**2.0**	**(1.6–2.5)**	**4.8**	**(4.0–5.7)**	**3.4**	**(3.0–3.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	1.8	(1.2–2.5)	2.3	(1.7–3.2)	**2.1**	**(1.7–2.6)**
Black§	2.5	(1.4–4.5)	12.8	(9.7–16.7)	**7.5**	**(5.9–9.5)**
Hispanic	1.9	(1.2–3.1)	6.0	(4.9–7.2)	**4.0**	**(3.3–4.7)**
Grade						
9	2.2	(1.4–3.5)	5.7	(4.3–7.7)	**4.1**	**(3.2–5.2)**
10	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	**3.4**	**(2.6–4.4)**
11	1.2	(0.6–2.4)	3.5	(2.6–4.5)	**2.3**	**(1.8–2.9)**
12	1.9	(1.3–2.9)	5.1	(3.9–6.6)	**3.5**	**(2.8–4.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	1.3	(0.9–1.8)	4.6	(3.8–5.6)	**3.0**	**(2.5–3.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	5.2	(3.6–7.4)	8.1	(4.5–14.1)	**6.1**	**(4.6–8.0)**
Not sure	2.5	(1.2–5.3)	4.6	(2.1–9.8)	**4.1**	**(2.5–6.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	2.8	(2.0–4.0)	8.4	(7.0–10.0)	**5.8**	**(4.9–7.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	8.2	(6.1–11.1)	17.5	(10.3–28.0)	**10.5**	**(8.0–13.7)**

* Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 136. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts* — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	2.8	(1.6–4.9)	4.6	(2.7–7.5)	3.7	(2.5–5.6)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	4.3	(1.9–9.1)	2.7	(1.4–5.1)	2.4	(1.3–4.7)	5.4	(2.3–12.2)	0.3	(0.0–2.8)	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	4.5	(2.7–7.6)	5.3	(3.1–9.0)	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	3.3	(1.9–5.9)	17.9	(10.9–28.0)	5.6	(1.2–23.0)	6.6	(3.8–11.3)	17.8	(9.3–31.5)
California	1.0	(0.4–2.3)	3.0	(1.9–4.9)	2.1	(1.3–3.2)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	4.0	(1.5–10.5)	0.9	(0.1–7.4)	3.3	(1.9–5.6)	7.8	(3.7–15.8)
Colorado	2.4	(1.3–4.4)	3.4	(2.2–5.3)	2.9	(2.0–4.2)	2.6	(1.5–4.4)	6.4	(2.8–14.3)	1.9	(0.2–15.2)	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	1.5	(0.7–3.2)	4.2	(3.3–5.3)	2.9	(2.3–3.7)	2.7	(2.1–3.5)	2.7	(1.4–5.3)	6.9	(2.7–16.5)	4.7	(3.6–6.1)	10.5	(6.9–15.7)
Delaware	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	5.4	(4.0–7.2)	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	3.3	(2.4–4.6)	5.5	(3.2–9.3)	5.0	(2.0–12.2)	5.4	(3.9–7.3)	10.2	(6.8–15.1)
Florida	2.0	(1.5–2.6)	8.0	(6.8–9.5)	5.0	(4.3–5.7)	4.4	(3.6–5.2)	7.4	(5.1–10.6)	10.2	(6.3–16.1)	9.0	(7.5–10.8)	15.5	(11.7–20.3)
Hawaii	2.2	(1.6–3.0)	4.3	(3.4–5.5)	3.4	(2.8–4.0)	2.7	(2.1–3.5)	6.5	(4.3–9.8)	4.7	(2.3–9.5)	7.0	(5.3–9.1)	12.7	(8.5–18.7)
Idaho	2.8	(1.7–4.7)	3.4	(2.3–5.1)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2.1	(1.3–3.5)	5.4	(3.8–7.5)	3.9	(3.0–5.0)	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	10.2	(6.9–14.7)	5.6	(2.5–12.1)	5.3	(4.0–7.1)	18.5	(13.8–24.4)
Iowa	2.1	(1.2–3.5)	2.2	(1.1–4.6)	2.4	(1.4–3.9)	1.4	(0.8–2.6)	7.6	(4.1–13.6)	8.7	(1.8–33.4)	2.8	(1.6–4.9)	9.2	(3.7–21.2)
Kansas	2.3	(1.4–4.0)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	2.9	(2.0–4.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	1.8	(1.1–3.1)	5.3	(3.7–7.5)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)	2.8	(2.2–3.6)	9.2	(4.3–18.5)	9.4	(4.8–17.6)	6.1	(4.7–8.0)	13.9	(7.5–24.4)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	2.4	(1.8–3.2)	3.0	(2.5–3.7)	2.8	(2.3–3.3)	2.0	(1.6–2.4)	7.1	(5.6–8.9)	7.9	(5.8–10.6)	3.8	(3.2–4.5)	12.9	(10.1–16.3)
Maryland	2.0	(1.8–2.2)	6.5	(6.0–7.1)	4.3	(4.0–4.6)	3.4	(3.1–3.7)	7.9	(6.9–8.9)	7.1	(5.7–8.7)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1.3	(0.7–2.3)	3.4	(2.3–5.1)	2.4	(1.6–3.4)	2.1	(1.4–3.0)	5.1	(2.7–9.2)	2.6	(0.7–9.1)	4.1	(2.7–6.1)	7.7	(4.2–13.5)
Michigan	1.7	(1.2–2.5)	4.9	(2.6–9.0)	3.3	(2.0–5.5)	2.8	(1.4–5.3)	7.8	(4.6–12.8)	6.2	(2.7–13.2)	5.9	(3.2–10.7)	8.2	(3.3–19.1)
Missouri	1.2	(0.7–2.3)	3.6	(1.8–7.0)	2.5	(1.3–4.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	2.3	(1.7–3.0)	3.4	(2.6–4.4)	2.9	(2.3–3.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2.2	(1.2–4.0)	3.3	(1.9–5.6)	2.8	(1.9–4.2)	2.3	(1.4–3.7)	8.2	(4.2–15.5)	4.0	(0.9–15.1)	5.7	(3.5–9.2)	11.8	(6.1–21.7)
Nevada	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	4.3	(2.9–6.3)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)	3.0	(2.1–4.2)	6.2	(3.6–10.4)	8.2	(3.9–16.4)	6.1	(4.7–7.8)	14.3	(7.3–26.0)
New Hampshire	1.8	(1.4–2.2)	2.7	(2.3–3.3)	2.4	(2.1–2.8)	1.7	(1.4–2.0)	5.0	(3.8–6.6)	9.1	(6.4–12.7)	2.9	(2.4–3.4)	15.4	(12.2–19.3)
New Mexico	2.5	(1.5–4.0)	4.8	(3.5–6.7)	3.7	(2.8–4.9)	3.0	(2.2–4.0)	7.5	(5.0–11.1)	5.7	(2.5–12.1)	6.4	(4.8–8.4)	14.4	(11.4–17.9)
New York	1.8	(1.3–2.6)	3.9	(2.8–5.4)	2.8	(2.2–3.7)	2.3	(1.7–3.2)	4.2	(2.5–6.8)	5.7	(3.1–10.2)	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	11.4	(8.2–15.6)
North Carolina	2.2	(1.6–3.1)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	4.0	(3.3–4.8)	3.3	(2.7–4.0)	7.5	(4.1–13.4)	9.0	(4.1–18.5)	6.6	(5.2–8.3)	11.7	(6.5–20.1)
North Dakota	1.7	(1.0–2.8)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	2.0	(1.4–2.8)	11.6	(6.3–20.2)	1.3	(0.2–8.4)	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	3.1	(2.1–4.7)	5.3	(3.7–7.5)	4.2	(3.2–5.6)	4.1	(3.0–5.5)	4.9	(2.6–9.1)	5.9	(1.0–28.1)	7.6	(5.6–10.2)	7.6	(3.2–17.1)
Pennsylvania	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	5.2	(3.8–7.2)	3.7	(2.8–4.9)	2.8	(2.1–3.9)	9.1	(5.4–14.8)	5.0	(1.9–12.4)	5.6	(3.9–7.8)	14.3	(8.7–22.6)
Rhode Island	2.6	(1.2–5.5)	5.6	(4.1–7.6)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	7.0	(3.5–13.2)	12.7	(6.1–24.6)	7.4	(4.9–11.2)	11.9	(6.3–21.2)
South Carolina	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	8.4	(6.0–11.5)	6.0	(4.9–7.3)	4.8	(3.6–6.3)	10.4	(5.9–17.7)	8.6	(2.2–28.7)	9.7	(7.7–12.2)	14.2	(7.2–26.1)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	1.5	(0.8–2.9)	5.1	(3.4–7.6)	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	2.9	(1.9–4.6)	6.1	(3.6–10.3)	1.9	(0.4–8.5)	6.3	(4.0–9.7)	8.8	(5.2–14.5)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	2.1	(1.8–2.4)	4.1	(3.7–4.5)	3.2	(2.9–3.4)	2.5	(2.3–2.8)	6.8	(5.8–8.0)	6.4	(4.9–8.3)	4.3	(3.9–4.8)	13.0	(11.2–15.0)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	2.6	(1.6–4.3)	4.7	(3.2–6.9)	3.8	(2.8–5.1)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	6.9	(2.8–15.7)	5.1	(1.5–15.4)	5.6	(3.8–8.1)	13.5	(6.6–25.5)
Wisconsin	2.0	(1.1–3.4)	3.7	(2.5–5.4)	2.9	(2.0–4.0)	2.1	(1.5–3.1)	5.2	(3.1–8.7)	6.1	(2.0–17.3)	4.1	(2.8–6.1)	13.5	(7.5–23.1)
Median	*2.1*		*4.3*		*3.3*		*2.7*		*6.9*		*5.8*		*5.8*		*12.8*	
Range	*1.0–4.5*		*2.2–8.4*		*2.1–6.0*		*1.4–4.8*		*2.7–17.9*		*0.3–12.7*		*2.8–9.7*		*7.6–18.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	1.8	(0.9–3.3)	11.3	(8.8–14.3)	6.6	(5.3–8.3)	6.4	(4.9–8.2)	7.9	(4.1–14.6)	5.2	(1.6–15.9)	11.2	(8.5–14.6)	15.3	(8.7–25.5)
Broward County, FL	0.6	(0.2–2.2)	8.1	(5.2–12.3)	4.2	(2.6–6.7)	3.5	(2.3–5.4)	9.5	(2.9–26.9)	0.6	(0.1–4.4)	5.4	(3.3–8.8)	14.8	(5.7–33.4)
Chicago, IL	2.3	(1.3–4.0)	9.2	(7.4–11.4)	5.4	(4.6–6.4)	5.1	(4.1–6.2)	7.1	(3.4–14.2)	5.4	(2.3–12.4)	9.7	(7.9–12.0)	15.8	(9.3–25.6)
Cleveland, OH	3.0	(1.8–4.8)	15.4	(12.2–19.2)	9.0	(7.3–11.1)	9.9	(7.9–12.4)	5.3	(2.4–11.2)	3.7	(1.1–11.4)	15.7	(12.3–19.8)	13.6	(8.2–21.6)
DeKalb County, GA	1.5	(0.8–2.7)	9.3	(7.4–11.6)	5.2	(4.2–6.5)	5.0	(3.9–6.3)	8.3	(4.8–14.0)	3.9	(1.0–14.0)	9.8	(7.6–12.5)	11.3	(6.0–20.3)
Detroit, MI	1.7	(0.9–3.3)	8.9	(6.2–12.6)	4.8	(3.4–6.7)	4.6	(3.3–6.5)	7.1	(3.5–13.8)	0.0	—	9.2	(6.4–13.0)	11.1	(6.0–19.5)
District of Columbia	3.2	(2.6–3.9)	15.5	(14.0–17.1)	8.9	(8.1–9.7)	9.0	(8.2–10.0)	7.8	(6.1–10.1)	8.9	(5.8–13.5)	15.5	(13.9–17.2)	15.9	(13.0–19.4)
Duval County, FL	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	7.3	(5.5–9.7)	5.3	(4.3–6.4)	4.3	(3.2–5.7)	9.1	(6.4–12.7)	7.4	(3.9–13.6)	6.8	(5.0–9.2)	15.5	(11.7–20.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	2.9	(2.0–4.1)	6.6	(5.1–8.5)	4.7	(3.8–5.7)	3.9	(3.1–4.9)	10.4	(6.8–15.6)	5.7	(2.3–13.4)	8.8	(7.0–11.1)	18.6	(12.2–27.4)
Houston, TX	2.7	(1.8–4.0)	5.6	(4.1–7.4)	4.2	(3.3–5.3)	3.3	(2.4–4.5)	7.6	(5.1–11.2)	7.1	(2.7–17.3)	8.5	(6.6–11.1)	10.9	(6.6–17.6)
Los Angeles, CA	2.0	(1.0–3.6)	5.3	(3.4–8.2)	3.8	(2.6–5.6)	3.7	(2.5–5.6)	7.4	(4.0–13.5)	0.0	—	6.8	(4.3–10.6)	18.6	(10.9–30.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.9	(1.2–2.9)	7.2	(5.5–9.5)	4.5	(3.5–5.8)	4.3	(3.2–5.6)	6.4	(3.7–11.1)	10.2	(3.8–24.7)	8.4	(6.4–10.9)	9.2	(5.2–15.8)
New York City, NY	1.4	(1.0–2.0)	7.0	(5.3–9.2)	4.1	(3.2–5.3)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)	6.5	(3.8–10.8)	4.3	(3.0–6.3)	10.4	(8.1–13.3)	11.1	(7.0–17.1)
Oakland, CA	2.2	(1.3–3.6)	7.4	(5.3–10.4)	4.9	(3.7–6.5)	5.0	(3.6–6.8)	5.3	(2.6–10.4)	3.2	(0.7–12.9)	11.6	(8.3–16.0)	10.6	(5.1–20.6)
Orange County, FL	1.8	(1.0–3.2)	6.5	(4.5–9.3)	4.2	(3.1–5.7)	3.9	(2.7–5.6)	7.4	(3.4–15.3)	1.8	(0.2–12.1)	8.4	(5.9–11.9)	12.0	(6.6–20.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	6.4	(4.7–8.8)	3.9	(2.9–5.2)	3.5	(2.5–4.7)	3.6	(1.5–8.1)	10.9	(5.6–20.2)	7.4	(5.3–10.2)	12.4	(7.0–21.0)
Philadelphia, PA	2.2	(1.4–3.5)	9.0	(6.5–12.3)	5.5	(4.2–7.1)	5.2	(3.7–7.1)	6.0	(3.4–10.5)	10.3	(3.6–25.8)	10.5	(7.8–13.9)	9.1	(4.1–19.2)
San Diego, CA	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	3.9	(2.9–5.2)	2.7	(2.1–3.5)	2.7	(2.0–3.6)	3.2	(1.5–6.9)	2.7	(0.7–9.9)	4.8	(3.5–6.6)	9.0	(5.0–15.6)
San Francisco, CA	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	5.0	(3.7–6.6)	3.5	(2.7–4.4)	3.2	(2.4–4.2)	4.1	(2.0–8.1)	5.1	(2.0–12.1)	9.2	(6.8–12.3)	14.4	(7.4–26.2)
Shelby County, TN	1.5	(0.7–3.0)	14.9	(11.3–19.4)	7.6	(5.8–9.8)	7.1	(5.4–9.2)	6.7	(2.7–15.5)	1.1	(0.2–6.0)	13.6	(10.6–17.3)	10.3	(5.3–19.1)
Median	*1.8*		*7.3*		*4.7*		*4.3*		*7.1*		*4.7*		*9.2*		*12.2*	
Range	*0.6–3.2*		*3.9–15.5*		*2.7–9.0*		*2.7–9.9*		*3.2–10.4*		*0.0–10.9*		*4.8–15.7*		*9.0–18.6*	

* Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 137. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts* — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**7.9**	**(6.6–9.5)**	**11.6**	**(10.0–13.4)**	**9.7**	**(8.4–11.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	8.5	(6.7–10.7)	8.6	(7.1–10.5)	**8.6**	**(7.1–10.3)**
Black§	7.0	(5.1–9.7)	23.2	(18.5–28.7)	**14.8**	**(11.7–18.5)**
Hispanic	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	12.0	(9.9–14.5)	**9.4**	**(7.5–11.8)**
Grade						
9	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	6.0	(4.6–7.9)	**4.0**	**(3.0–5.3)**
10	5.1	(3.8–6.7)	9.7	(7.6–12.2)	**7.3**	**(5.8–9.2)**
11	9.1	(7.0–11.7)	12.2	(10.3–14.4)	**10.6**	**(8.8–12.6)**
12	16.5	(13.8–19.5)	19.5	(16.2–23.3)	**18.0**	**(15.5–20.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	6.5	(5.5–7.8)	11.5	(9.8–13.5)	**9.1**	**(7.9–10.5)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	15.0	(11.2–19.9)	13.5	(8.8–20.3)	**14.7**	**(11.2–18.9)**
Not sure	8.0	(3.6–16.7)	10.7	(5.8–18.8)	**9.9**	**(5.8–16.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	12.5	(10.7–14.6)	22.1	(19.3–25.2)	**17.7**	**(15.5–20.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	30.1	(23.2–38.0)	24.2	(16.8–33.6)	**28.6**	**(22.1–36.2)**

* Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 138. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts* — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	10.3	(7.5–13.9)	10.5	(7.6–14.4)	10.4	(8.3–13.0)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	6.9	(5.1–9.2)	9.3	(6.8–12.6)	8.1	(6.2–10.5)	7.9	(6.2–10.2)	11.0	(6.3–18.7)	0.3	(0.0–2.8)	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	10.3	(7.3–14.4)	14.8	(9.2–23.0)	12.7	(8.9–17.9)	12.3	(8.4–17.8)	19.3	(11.6–30.4)	2.8	(0.3–20.5)	23.7	(16.8–32.5)	27.7	(16.2–43.2)
California	4.6	(2.6–8.1)	6.6	(4.9–8.8)	5.7	(4.0–8.0)	5.4	(3.7–7.8)	9.6	(4.2–20.6)	2.7	(0.3–19.6)	11.6	(8.8–15.1)	14.7	(7.3–27.3)
Colorado	6.6	(4.3–10.0)	7.7	(5.6–10.5)	7.1	(5.4–9.3)	6.8	(4.9–9.6)	9.0	(4.8–16.5)	11.8	(5.6–23.1)	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	5.3	(3.8–7.4)	8.1	(6.6–9.9)	6.7	(5.6–8.1)	6.0	(4.8–7.5)	10.2	(6.2–16.4)	8.1	(3.2–18.9)	12.4	(10.2–15.1)	17.9	(12.2–25.3)
Delaware	8.4	(6.1–11.5)	16.9	(13.7–20.6)	12.4	(10.2–15.1)	12.1	(9.6–15.2)	15.1	(10.6–21.1)	10.6	(3.4–28.5)	20.6	(17.2–24.5)	30.1	(22.3–39.2)
Florida	5.8	(4.7–7.1)	14.1	(12.4–16.1)	9.9	(8.8–11.1)	9.4	(8.4–10.5)	12.7	(10.0–16.1)	13.0	(9.0–18.4)	19.1	(17.4–21.1)	25.1	(19.6–31.6)
Hawaii	4.6	(3.7–5.8)	6.2	(5.2–7.5)	5.4	(4.7–6.3)	5.0	(4.3–5.8)	8.2	(5.6–12.0)	4.1	(2.2–7.3)	13.3	(11.6–15.2)	19.0	(14.5–24.6)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	6.8	(5.2–8.9)	11.5	(9.3–14.1)	9.0	(7.9–10.3)	8.4	(7.3–9.7)	14.7	(9.4–22.2)	7.7	(3.8–14.9)	16.2	(14.1–18.5)	29.9	(23.3–37.6)
Iowa	9.3	(4.7–17.5)	7.4	(5.5–9.7)	8.5	(5.8–12.3)	6.9	(4.8–9.7)	20.3	(10.9–34.7)	17.0	(4.7–46.1)	14.0	(9.2–20.8)	27.6	(16.9–41.7)
Kansas	8.1	(6.0–10.9)	6.6	(5.3–8.3)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	7.6	(5.0–11.4)	11.7	(8.5–15.8)	9.6	(7.1–12.9)	9.2	(6.8–12.2)	14.5	(7.8–25.1)	7.3	(2.4–20.6)	18.6	(14.7–23.2)	23.7	(15.3–34.8)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	7.8	(6.6–9.1)	7.9	(7.0–9.0)	7.9	(7.0–8.9)	7.3	(6.3–8.3)	12.1	(9.8–14.7)	8.8	(6.3–12.2)	12.9	(11.4–14.6)	26.7	(22.4–31.5)
Maryland	5.6	(5.2–6.0)	9.8	(9.2–10.5)	7.7	(7.3–8.1)	6.9	(6.5–7.4)	11.9	(10.7–13.1)	8.8	(7.2–10.8)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	5.3	(3.8–7.3)	8.1	(6.4–10.1)	6.7	(5.4–8.2)	6.4	(5.1–8.1)	10.0	(7.0–14.1)	2.9	(0.9–9.0)	13.0	(10.6–15.7)	18.6	(13.5–24.9)
Michigan	8.3	(5.8–11.7)	10.0	(6.1–16.0)	9.2	(6.7–12.4)	8.5	(5.7–12.4)	15.3	(9.1–24.5)	12.9	(7.0–22.6)	16.1	(11.6–22.0)	29.3	(19.7–41.3)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	12.8	(11.2–14.5)	11.9	(10.3–13.8)	12.4	(11.0–13.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	5.4	(3.5–8.3)	6.6	(4.1–10.3)	6.0	(4.2–8.5)	5.4	(3.7–7.9)	12.5	(6.1–23.8)	5.5	(1.9–15.1)	13.8	(9.9–18.9)	18.2	(8.6–34.6)
Nevada	8.2	(5.6–12.0)	11.4	(8.5–15.0)	9.8	(7.8–12.4)	9.5	(7.4–12.0)	12.2	(7.2–19.7)	8.7	(3.8–18.5)	20.1	(16.3–24.6)	26.5	(19.1–35.3)
New Hampshire	7.9	(6.9–8.9)	9.1	(8.0–10.4)	8.6	(7.8–9.5)	8.0	(7.1–8.9)	12.2	(10.1–14.8)	11.0	(8.0–14.8)	14.6	(13.2–16.0)	28.2	(24.1–32.7)
New Mexico	7.3	(5.2–10.2)	11.9	(9.5–14.9)	9.6	(7.6–12.1)	9.0	(7.3–10.9)	13.5	(8.8–20.1)	9.3	(4.4–18.4)	19.0	(16.2–22.1)	24.7	(18.0–32.8)
New York	5.6	(4.2–7.3)	7.0	(5.5–8.9)	6.4	(5.0–8.1)	6.0	(4.7–7.7)	8.4	(5.8–12.1)	6.2	(4.2–9.0)	14.0	(11.4–17.0)	21.0	(16.3–26.6)
North Carolina	6.4	(5.2–7.8)	11.4	(8.5–15.0)	8.9	(7.3–10.8)	8.0	(6.4–10.0)	13.7	(9.0–20.3)	14.4	(7.2–26.7)	15.5	(13.0–18.5)	24.0	(17.3–32.2)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	9.5	(6.8–13.2)	13.2	(9.6–17.9)	11.4	(8.4–15.2)	11.3	(8.4–15.0)	14.6	(8.4–24.0)	8.1	(2.1–26.3)	20.0	(15.0–26.2)	24.4	(16.0–35.3)
Pennsylvania	6.6	(5.1–8.4)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)	8.8	(7.3–10.6)	8.3	(6.8–9.9)	13.5	(9.1–19.7)	4.5	(1.8–10.7)	16.0	(13.2–19.3)	24.9	(18.4–32.7)
Rhode Island	6.0	(3.8–9.2)	9.8	(5.7–16.2)	8.1	(5.8–11.1)	7.3	(4.9–10.5)	10.8	(6.1–18.4)	16.4	(6.9–33.9)	15.6	(11.0–21.7)	17.5	(11.2–26.4)
South Carolina	7.4	(5.1–10.6)	11.1	(7.4–16.4)	9.2	(7.1–12.0)	8.5	(6.2–11.6)	11.9	(6.9–19.8)	13.1	(5.0–30.2)	16.4	(12.5–21.3)	20.3	(13.0–30.2)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	7.6	(6.0–9.7)	15.0	(11.7–19.0)	11.2	(9.1–13.8)	11.6	(9.1–14.7)	9.6	(6.1–14.8)	8.0	(3.3–18.0)	22.2	(18.5–26.5)	29.0	(21.4–38.1)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	8.5	(7.9–9.1)	9.3	(8.7–9.9)	9.0	(8.6–9.4)	8.3	(7.9–8.8)	14.1	(12.6–15.7)	10.2	(8.3–12.6)	13.9	(13.2–14.6)	29.3	(26.8–32.0)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	10.2	(7.4–13.9)	12.6	(9.3–16.8)	11.5	(8.8–14.8)	10.9	(8.4–14.0)	15.8	(8.2–28.1)	15.4	(5.9–34.7)	18.5	(14.2–23.6)	29.8	(18.0–45.2)
Wisconsin	6.3	(4.6–8.6)	8.0	(5.7–11.1)	7.2	(5.8–8.9)	6.7	(5.1–8.8)	9.5	(5.3–16.3)	6.1	(2.2–15.8)	12.9	(10.2–16.3)	21.1	(14.4–29.9)
Median	*7.3*		*9.9*		*8.8*		*8.0*		*12.2*		*8.7*		*15.8*		*24.8*	
Range	*4.6–12.8*		*6.2–16.9*		*5.4–12.7*		*5.0–12.3*		*8.2–20.3*		*0.3–17.0*		*11.6–23.7*		*14.7–30.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	7.2	(5.3–9.7)	17.9	(14.3–22.1)	12.4	(10.1–15.2)	12.1	(9.8–14.8)	14.3	(9.4–21.3)	7.6	(3.0–18.0)	22.2	(17.9–27.1)	33.3	(24.3–43.7)
Broward County, FL	7.2	(4.6–11.2)	10.8	(5.6–19.8)	8.9	(5.5–14.1)	8.4	(4.8–14.2)	12.4	(5.3–26.3)	7.1	(1.7–25.9)	14.6	(8.5–23.9)	23.4	(11.3–42.4)
Chicago, IL	5.4	(3.6–8.0)	15.0	(11.5–19.4)	9.8	(7.6–12.5)	10.1	(7.6–13.4)	10.9	(6.1–18.7)	4.2	(1.0–15.9)	19.7	(15.2–25.3)	20.2	(13.0–30.0)
Cleveland, OH	8.0	(5.7–10.9)	21.9	(18.0–26.3)	14.8	(12.4–17.5)	15.3	(12.6–18.3)	13.3	(8.3–20.7)	12.3	(4.8–28.2)	25.5	(21.2–30.4)	22.2	(14.7–32.2)
DeKalb County, GA	4.6	(3.1–6.7)	14.1	(11.3–17.5)	9.1	(7.4–11.3)	8.0	(6.2–10.2)	16.6	(11.4–23.4)	13.2	(6.3–25.4)	16.3	(13.2–20.0)	27.8	(19.5–38.0)
Detroit, MI	3.8	(2.1–6.6)	16.9	(12.3–22.8)	9.4	(7.1–12.4)	9.6	(7.0–12.9)	10.1	(5.4–18.1)	0.0	—	20.0	(14.8–26.6)	12.3	(7.5–19.6)
District of Columbia	6.3	(5.5–7.2)	23.0	(21.3–24.8)	14.0	(13.1–15.0)	14.6	(13.5–15.7)	11.9	(9.7–14.5)	10.3	(6.8–15.3)	25.8	(23.9–27.7)	22.6	(19.2–26.4)
Duval County, FL	7.3	(5.8–9.1)	11.9	(9.8–14.4)	9.6	(8.2–11.3)	7.4	(6.1–8.9)	20.6	(16.1–26.0)	11.2	(6.4–18.9)	13.3	(11.0–16.0)	27.4	(22.7–32.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	5.0	(3.9–6.4)	12.0	(10.2–14.0)	8.4	(7.4–9.6)	8.2	(7.1–9.4)	11.9	(8.0–17.3)	7.0	(3.4–14.0)	17.7	(15.3–20.3)	23.8	(17.5–31.5)
Houston, TX	4.9	(4.0–6.1)	14.2	(11.9–16.9)	9.5	(8.2–10.9)	8.6	(7.2–10.3)	11.6	(7.8–16.9)	14.6	(8.5–24.1)	20.0	(17.1–23.3)	28.4	(22.1–35.7)
Los Angeles, CA	4.2	(2.8–6.3)	9.5	(6.9–12.8)	6.9	(5.4–8.9)	6.7	(5.1–8.8)	14.3	(7.4–25.9)	0.0	—	14.5	(10.9–19.0)	21.4	(11.1–37.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	6.9	(5.5–8.6)	12.4	(9.7–15.7)	9.6	(8.0–11.5)	9.3	(7.5–11.6)	11.3	(7.7–16.3)	11.6	(4.8–25.4)	17.9	(15.2–21.1)	19.2	(14.3–25.2)
New York City, NY	3.3	(2.6–4.1)	10.1	(8.0–12.7)	6.5	(5.3–8.0)	6.5	(5.1–8.1)	9.2	(7.0–12.0)	4.8	(3.3–7.1)	18.3	(15.7–21.2)	16.6	(13.4–20.5)
Oakland, CA	3.9	(2.6–5.6)	11.8	(9.2–15.2)	7.8	(6.1–9.9)	8.1	(6.3–10.3)	8.3	(5.0–13.6)	3.5	(1.1–10.7)	20.4	(16.5–24.9)	11.1	(6.0–19.7)
Orange County, FL	4.8	(3.3–7.1)	10.8	(7.8–14.9)	7.8	(6.1–10.0)	7.3	(5.4–9.8)	10.4	(6.0–17.6)	5.2	(1.2–20.1)	16.0	(12.3–20.5)	21.8	(14.9–30.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	7.2	(5.2–9.7)	13.9	(11.2–17.2)	10.5	(8.7–12.6)	10.1	(8.3–12.4)	11.8	(7.6–17.7)	11.2	(6.0–20.0)	20.9	(17.3–24.9)	26.8	(19.7–35.3)
Philadelphia, PA	10.3	(6.5–16.0)	16.4	(11.7–22.4)	13.2	(9.1–18.7)	12.3	(8.6–17.4)	17.8	(10.7–28.1)	16.1	(6.5–34.5)	24.9	(18.1–33.2)	36.4	(24.2–50.7)
San Diego, CA	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	8.2	(6.3–10.6)	5.9	(4.8–7.3)	6.0	(4.9–7.4)	7.7	(4.6–12.6)	1.9	(0.3–12.8)	11.0	(8.8–13.5)	20.3	(13.9–28.7)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	7.0	(5.1–9.7)	20.6	(17.2–24.5)	13.2	(10.7–16.1)	13.2	(10.8–16.1)	12.7	(8.0–19.6)	4.0	(0.7–20.0)	22.5	(18.5–27.0)	27.3	(18.9–37.6)
Median	*5.4*		*13.9*		*9.5*		*8.6*		*11.9*		*7.1*		*19.7*		*22.6*	
Range	*3.3–10.3*		*8.2–23.0*		*5.9–14.8*		*6.0–15.3*		*7.7–20.6*		*0.0–16.1*		*11.0–25.8*		*11.1–36.4*	

* Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 139. Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**28.8**	**(26.2–31.5)**	**28.6**	**(26.5–30.9)**	**28.7**	**(26.6–30.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White¶	30.0	(26.7–33.6)	27.6	(24.9–30.5)	**28.8**	**(26.2–31.5)**
Black¶	28.4	(24.8–32.2)	34.6	(29.2–40.5)	**31.3**	**(27.7–35.2)**
Hispanic	28.2	(24.5–32.4)	30.0	(27.3–32.9)	**29.2**	**(26.3–32.3)**
Grade						
9	11.7	(9.4–14.5)	14.1	(12.1–16.4)	**12.9**	**(11.3–14.7)**
10	24.6	(21.6–28.0)	25.3	(22.1–28.7)	**24.9**	**(22.7–27.4)**
11	35.8	(32.1–39.8)	34.7	(31.0–38.5)	**35.3**	**(32.3–38.5)**
12	45.1	(40.5–49.8)	43.5	(39.4–47.7)	**44.3**	**(40.6–48.0)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	28.0	(25.2–31.1)	29.1	(26.8–31.5)	**28.5**	**(26.4–30.8)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	36.5	(31.4–41.9)	26.0	(20.2–32.8)	**33.7**	**(29.8–37.8)**
Not sure	18.6	(13.8–24.7)	19.1	(10.8–31.7)	**19.8**	**(15.4–25.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	57.7	(54.0–61.2)	55.8	(52.9–58.8)	**56.7**	**(54.2–59.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	58.0	(52.0–63.8)	48.0	(39.7–56.4)	**55.6**	**(50.4–60.6)**

* Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey.
† Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 140. Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	30.9	(25.3–37.1)	19.7	(15.2–25.1)	25.2	(21.0–29.8)	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	24.0	(20.3–28.2)	26.1	(21.6–31.3)	24.9	(21.1–29.2)	24.1	(20.6–28.1)	36.8	(27.7–46.9)	9.4	(4.0–20.5)	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	31.4	(26.5–36.6)	30.2	(23.2–38.3)	30.9	(26.4–35.8)	29.5	(25.3–34.1)	45.5	(32.9–58.6)	7.2	(1.5–27.8)	58.7	(53.2–63.9)	56.2	(38.7–72.3)
California	20.9	(16.3–26.5)	24.2	(20.0–28.9)	22.5	(18.8–26.8)	22.6	(18.8–26.9)	25.8	(17.5–36.3)	13.1	(4.3–33.9)	50.5	(47.0–54.0)	34.4	(23.2–47.6)
Colorado	24.9	(18.8–32.2)	21.6	(17.5–26.2)	23.4	(19.0–28.4)	23.3	(18.9–28.4)	27.0	(18.6–37.4)	18.2	(6.9–40.2)	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	26.3	(23.0–29.9)	24.4	(20.4–28.9)	25.3	(22.8–27.9)	24.5	(21.8–27.4)	28.9	(21.4–37.9)	27.4	(20.0–36.4)	50.5	(45.5–55.4)	55.1	(47.0–63.0)
Delaware	34.7	(30.0–39.8)	32.0	(27.8–36.5)	33.4	(29.7–37.2)	32.9	(29.2–36.8)	38.5	(31.1–46.5)	23.6	(12.7–39.7)	58.4	(54.4–62.3)	53.0	(43.3–62.5)
Florida	25.1	(23.2–27.2)	27.7	(25.8–29.6)	26.3	(24.8–27.9)	25.8	(24.3–27.4)	31.5	(28.2–35.0)	23.3	(16.8–31.2)	54.2	(52.0–56.3)	51.5	(46.4–56.5)
Hawaii	21.5	(18.6–24.7)	16.3	(14.1–18.7)	19.2	(17.1–21.4)	18.2	(16.1–20.6)	28.2	(23.1–33.8)	9.1	(5.8–14.0)	50.6	(46.6–54.6)	49.0	(42.2–55.9)
Idaho	25.5	(22.3–28.9)	24.7	(21.0–28.8)	25.0	(22.1–28.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	29.8	(26.9–32.8)	26.5	(22.7–30.8)	28.3	(25.5–31.4)	27.2	(24.0–30.7)	41.4	(31.3–52.3)	17.0	(10.8–25.6)	55.0	(50.3–59.6)	63.3	(54.0–71.7)
Iowa	36.7	(31.4–42.4)	28.3	(23.0–34.4)	32.7	(29.0–36.8)	30.1	(26.8–33.6)	53.9	(37.1–69.8)	43.2	(19.4–70.6)	59.2	(54.5–63.8)	74.2	(62.7–83.2)
Kansas	27.4	(23.8–31.2)	25.3	(20.9–30.2)	26.3	(23.0–29.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	28.9	(23.7–34.7)	28.8	(22.9–35.4)	29.0	(24.2–34.4)	28.7	(23.5–34.6)	37.4	(29.1–46.5)	14.0	(7.0–25.9)	57.9	(51.2–64.2)	56.9	(48.2–65.2)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	31.1	(28.9–33.3)	26.1	(24.2–28.1)	28.6	(26.8–30.4)	28.6	(26.8–30.6)	31.3	(27.5–35.3)	19.7	(14.8–25.8)	54.6	(52.6–56.7)	52.4	(47.6–57.1)
Maryland	22.2	(21.2–23.3)	21.8	(20.9–22.6)	22.1	(21.3–22.8)	21.2	(20.4–22.0)	29.3	(27.6–31.2)	16.2	(14.0–18.6)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	26.3	(22.7–30.1)	23.7	(20.4–27.4)	25.0	(22.2–28.1)	25.3	(22.5–28.2)	29.7	(23.8–36.4)	9.4	(4.6–18.2)	52.5	(48.8–56.1)	51.3	(42.3–60.2)
Michigan	31.9	(25.7–38.8)	24.7	(19.0–31.4)	28.3	(22.9–34.4)	27.8	(22.0–34.3)	37.4	(31.2–44.1)	25.3	(16.2–37.2)	54.0	(45.7–62.1)	56.1	(46.7–65.1)
Missouri	35.6	(28.1–43.8)	28.9	(25.2–32.8)	32.3	(27.9–37.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	34.2	(31.4–37.0)	28.9	(26.1–31.9)	31.6	(29.2–34.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	20.8	(16.5–25.8)	20.2	(15.9–25.5)	20.5	(17.1–24.5)	20.6	(17.0–24.6)	26.5	(16.9–38.9)	11.0	(4.9–23.1)	49.1	(42.3–56.0)	51.6	(36.2–66.8)
Nevada	26.9	(22.1–32.4)	24.7	(20.6–29.3)	25.9	(22.8–29.2)	25.5	(21.9–29.4)	28.7	(21.7–36.7)	19.7	(11.5–31.8)	57.4	(51.9–62.8)	46.4	(32.8–60.7)
New Hampshire	30.5	(28.6–32.6)	29.0	(27.0–31.1)	29.8	(28.2–31.5)	29.8	(28.1–31.7)	33.8	(30.4–37.4)	19.8	(15.8–24.4)	55.6	(53.6–57.6)	58.4	(53.3–63.3)
New Mexico	27.1	(22.9–31.7)	26.8	(23.6–30.4)	27.0	(23.5–30.7)	26.3	(23.2–29.7)	36.0	(29.4–43.2)	17.7	(11.0–27.2)	57.0	(52.7–61.2)	52.9	(47.1–58.7)
New York	24.5	(21.6–27.6)	19.7	(16.6–23.3)	22.3	(19.5–25.3)	22.0	(19.2–25.2)	28.3	(22.9–34.5)	17.4	(13.4–22.2)	54.8	(50.7–58.8)	50.8	(40.2–61.4)
North Carolina	24.7	(20.8–29.0)	25.8	(21.6–30.6)	25.2	(21.6–29.2)	24.5	(20.9–28.6)	34.9	(28.9–41.5)	15.7	(8.7–26.9)	47.8	(43.1–52.4)	51.5	(42.6–60.3)
North Dakota	27.9	(24.3–31.8)	26.1	(22.8–29.7)	27.0	(24.0–30.3)	27.5	(24.3–31.0)	27.8	(21.4–35.3)	12.4	(6.9–21.3)	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	32.9	(28.0–38.3)	24.0	(19.8–28.7)	28.4	(25.2–31.8)	27.7	(24.0–31.6)	41.6	(33.2–50.5)	21.3	(10.9–37.5)	50.8	(46.3–55.3)	53.0	(40.7–64.8)
Pennsylvania	27.8	(24.9–31.0)	26.3	(23.0–29.9)	27.1	(24.6–29.8)	27.3	(24.7–29.9)	29.1	(21.8–37.6)	13.3	(7.5–22.6)	53.9	(49.8–58.1)	49.5	(39.3–59.8)
Rhode Island	24.7	(19.8–30.5)	26.3	(21.7–31.5)	25.5	(21.5–29.9)	25.1	(21.0–29.7)	30.0	(21.0–40.9)	27.8	(17.6–40.9)	52.4	(45.2–59.6)	57.8	(45.0–69.6)
South Carolina	26.1	(21.1–31.9)	23.7	(19.4–28.5)	25.0	(21.4–29.1)	23.9	(20.1–28.2)	35.1	(27.0–44.1)	21.3	(10.8–37.7)	46.7	(41.8–51.7)	52.9	(40.8–64.6)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	26.9	(21.5–33.1)	28.2	(24.1–32.7)	27.5	(23.3–32.2)	28.0	(23.4–33.1)	27.1	(20.5–35.0)	18.3	(10.3–30.5)	57.4	(52.1–62.5)	49.9	(39.3–60.5)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	32.4	(31.5–33.4)	28.8	(27.9–29.7)	30.7	(30.1–31.4)	30.7	(30.0–31.4)	34.3	(32.2–36.4)	23.5	(20.6–26.6)	53.9	(52.9–54.9)	55.5	(52.7–58.2)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	34.6	(29.8–39.7)	32.5	(27.7–37.7)	33.5	(29.4–37.9)	34.0	(29.5–38.9)	32.3	(22.0–44.7)	21.0	(10.7–37.2)	61.5	(56.2–66.5)	45.5	(33.4–58.1)
Wisconsin	25.2	(21.9–28.7)	24.7	(21.4–28.2)	24.9	(22.5–27.4)	25.1	(22.5–28.0)	23.7	(18.4–29.9)	17.8	(9.7–30.2)	50.3	(46.2–54.4)	49.4	(38.1–60.8)
Median	*27.1*		*26.1*		*26.3*		*26.1*		*31.4*		*18.0*		*54.1*		*52.6*	
Range	*20.8–36.7*		*16.3–32.5*		*19.2–33.5*		*18.2–34.0*		*23.7–53.9*		*7.2–43.2*		*46.7–61.5*		*34.4–74.2*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI[§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	30.5	(26.4–34.9)	30.8	(26.0–35.9)	30.6	(27.2–34.3)	30.7	(27.1–34.6)	36.5	(28.2–45.7)	16.5	(8.5–29.6)	58.4	(53.3–63.3)	53.3	(43.1–63.2)
Broward County, FL	24.1	(17.2–32.6)	26.6	(19.3–35.5)	25.3	(19.8–31.7)	26.7	(20.9–33.3)	22.6	(12.1–38.4)	12.4	(4.0–32.3)	49.6	(40.7–58.6)	40.1	(23.3–59.6)
Chicago, IL	27.8	(23.3–32.9)	29.5	(24.2–35.5)	28.6	(24.5–33.0)	28.8	(24.1–33.9)	33.6	(23.5–45.5)	10.2	(5.0–19.7)	59.9	(53.1–66.3)	47.1	(37.6–56.9)
Cleveland, OH	36.6	(31.5–42.1)	34.0	(28.9–39.4)	35.6	(31.4–39.9)	34.9	(30.3–39.7)	43.6	(34.8–53.0)	29.7	(17.3–46.0)	60.2	(54.7–65.4)	62.2	(52.9–70.6)
DeKalb County, GA	20.6	(16.5–25.5)	25.8	(21.9–30.2)	23.0	(19.6–26.9)	21.2	(17.8–25.1)	36.8	(28.9–45.5)	20.9	(11.6–34.6)	45.3	(39.8–51.0)	49.0	(38.5–59.7)
Detroit, MI	21.7	(15.3–29.8)	27.5	(21.0–35.0)	24.4	(19.4–30.2)	24.3	(19.3–30.1)	27.0	(17.6–39.0)	14.1	(4.7–35.6)	49.0	(40.9–57.2)	42.8	(32.7–53.5)
District of Columbia	26.8	(25.3–28.5)	35.9	(33.9–37.9)	31.1	(29.9–32.4)	31.4	(30.0–32.8)	33.1	(29.8–36.6)	20.8	(16.1–26.5)	57.6	(55.5–59.6)	51.4	(47.3–55.6)
Duval County, FL	24.0	(21.0–27.2)	25.4	(21.9–29.3)	24.7	(22.2–27.5)	22.6	(19.9–25.5)	36.7	(31.5–42.3)	18.3	(10.9–29.2)	43.6	(39.8–47.5)	45.5	(40.4–50.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	23.5	(21.2–25.9)	26.5	(23.9–29.2)	25.0	(23.2–26.9)	24.5	(22.5–26.6)	31.5	(25.5–38.2)	23.2	(15.1–33.9)	55.3	(52.1–58.5)	52.9	(44.2–61.5)
Houston, TX	22.4	(19.7–25.3)	24.7	(21.8–27.9)	23.5	(21.3–25.9)	21.8	(19.5–24.2)	34.6	(29.2–40.4)	24.5	(16.3–35.1)	53.2	(49.4–56.9)	54.3	(46.6–61.7)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	29.7	(25.9–33.8)	27.7	(23.3–32.5)	28.9	(25.5–32.5)	27.7	(24.2–31.6)	39.8	(32.8–47.3)	23.4	(13.0–38.5)	55.1	(50.5–59.6)	52.0	(43.7–60.2)
New York City, NY	16.9	(14.6–19.5)	18.3	(15.5–21.5)	17.7	(15.5–20.1)	16.8	(14.3–19.5)	29.5	(24.9–34.5)	13.8	(11.1–17.0)	50.2	(47.1–53.4)	43.9	(37.1–51.0)
Oakland, CA	18.3	(14.8–22.5)	21.1	(17.5–25.3)	19.7	(16.6–23.3)	19.5	(16.3–23.3)	27.4	(19.6–36.8)	10.4	(4.9–20.6)	50.3	(44.7–55.9)	29.9	(21.3–40.3)
Orange County, FL	21.3	(17.1–26.3)	22.5	(18.1–27.5)	21.9	(18.8–25.5)	21.2	(17.7–25.2)	30.8	(22.3–40.9)	12.6	(4.9–29.0)	47.2	(41.5–53.1)	47.9	(37.2–58.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	23.9	(19.9–28.5)	26.6	(23.3–30.2)	25.2	(22.4–28.3)	24.9	(21.8–28.3)	27.5	(21.0–35.1)	21.6	(13.8–32.3)	54.0	(50.0–58.0)	44.0	(35.5–52.8)
Philadelphia, PA	26.2	(20.5–32.9)	30.4	(23.3–38.6)	28.2	(22.8–34.4)	28.0	(22.1–34.7)	30.5	(21.0–41.9)	20.0	(9.6–37.1)	57.0	(50.2–63.5)	53.7	(38.3–68.4)
San Diego, CA	20.7	(17.3–24.6)	19.9	(17.3–22.7)	20.3	(17.8–23.0)	20.6	(18.0–23.5)	24.2	(18.3–31.2)	8.0	(3.8–16.0)	42.7	(38.7–46.8)	39.4	(29.7–50.0)
San Francisco, CA	13.4	(11.0–16.2)	17.4	(14.9–20.2)	15.4	(13.4–17.6)	15.4	(13.3–17.8)	19.0	(13.1–26.8)	8.5	(4.6–15.5)	49.3	(45.3–53.3)	38.8	(28.8–49.9)
Shelby County, TN	28.1	(23.4–33.3)	33.2	(28.9–37.8)	30.5	(26.6–34.6)	29.6	(25.8–33.7)	36.0	(29.7–42.9)	23.4	(10.5–44.4)	54.3	(48.4–60.0)	56.5	(43.5–68.7)
Median	*23.9*		*26.6*		*25.0*		*24.5*		*31.5*		*18.3*		*53.2*		*47.9*	
Range	*13.4–36.6*		*17.4–35.9*		*15.4–35.6*		*15.4–34.9*		*19.0–43.6*		*8.0–29.7*		*42.7–60.2*		*29.9–62.2*	

* Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey.
† Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 141. Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**46.9**	**(43.9–50.0)**	**61.3**	**(58.4–64.2)**	**53.8**	**(51.4–56.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White¶	47.0	(43.3–50.8)	61.9	(57.0–66.5)	**54.1**	**(50.2–57.9)**
Black¶	45.8	(38.3–53.4)	57.9	(51.0–64.5)	**52.1**	**(47.1–57.2)**
Hispanic	47.1	(39.5–54.9)	62.4	(56.7–67.8)	**54.9**	**(50.3–59.5)**
Grade						
9	46.8	(36.6–57.4)	61.1	(51.5–70.0)	**54.5**	**(46.9–61.9)**
10	52.4	(47.4–57.4)	63.2	(57.6–68.5)	**57.8**	**(54.0–61.4)**
11	50.0	(44.1–55.8)	63.1	(57.9–68.0)	**56.3**	**(52.2–60.3)**
12	41.3	(36.8–46.0)	59.1	(53.0–64.9)	**49.9**	**(46.1–53.6)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	49.6	(46.3–52.9)	61.8	(58.3–65.1)	**56.1**	**(53.3–58.8)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	37.3	(30.4–44.8)	52.9	(35.6–69.5)	**39.9**	**(32.6–47.8)**
Not sure	39.2	(25.5–54.8)	—**	—	**44.1**	**(29.1–60.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	50.3	(47.1–53.5)	61.6	(58.2–64.8)	**56.3**	**(53.5–59.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	36.1	(29.3–43.4)	52.0	(33.6–69.9)	**39.7**	**(33.5–46.3)**

* Among the 28.7% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.
† Male and female students who had no sexual contact and female students who had sexual contact with only females are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Non-Hispanic.
** Not available.

TABLE 142. Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	54.8	(45.3–63.9)	59.9	(49.4–69.6)	56.7	(50.0–63.1)	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	51.3	(39.2–63.3)	54.2	(43.4–64.6)	52.6	(44.0–61.1)	52.3	(42.5–61.9)	53.6	(34.5–71.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	47.3	(36.4–58.4)	50.2	(37.6–62.7)	48.7	(39.9–57.6)	51.2	(42.3–60.1)	33.4	(16.6–55.8)	—	—	52.1	(41.7–62.3)	28.7	(16.3–45.5)
California	45.0	(35.1–55.4)	63.3	(54.2–71.6)	54.8	(48.0–61.5)	58.9	(50.9–66.4)	—	—	—	—	58.4	(50.6–65.9)	—	—
Colorado	54.5	(41.5–66.8)	65.3	(55.6–73.9)	59.3	(51.4–66.8)	61.1	(52.9–68.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	52.0	(46.0–58.0)	59.7	(53.9–65.2)	55.7	(51.7–59.6)	58.7	(53.5–63.7)	38.8	(23.2–57.0)	—	—	59.2	(53.9–64.2)	38.1	(23.8–54.7)
Delaware	45.4	(38.8–52.3)	61.8	(56.4–67.0)	52.7	(47.9–57.3)	56.0	(50.8–61.2)	44.1	(31.2–57.8)	—	—	54.7	(49.6–59.7)	52.3	(37.9–66.3)
Florida	52.0	(47.8–56.2)	63.1	(59.4–66.6)	57.4	(54.5–60.3)	61.0	(57.9–64.0)	41.1	(33.8–48.7)	32.2	(20.0–47.4)	61.5	(58.4–64.5)	38.4	(30.2–47.3)
Hawaii	41.2	(33.8–49.0)	44.8	(38.0–51.7)	42.7	(36.8–48.8)	45.3	(39.1–51.7)	27.6	(19.6–37.5)	40.0	(21.1–62.5)	45.7	(39.5–52.0)	29.0	(18.3–42.6)
Idaho	45.7	(37.8–53.9)	61.8	(53.5–69.5)	53.7	(48.4–59.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	46.7	(40.3–53.2)	58.8	(52.2–65.2)	52.6	(48.6–56.6)	55.7	(52.0–59.3)	38.0	(27.2–50.1)	—	—	54.9	(50.8–59.1)	38.0	(29.9–46.7)
Iowa	49.5	(38.1–61.0)	57.4	(44.9–68.9)	52.8	(41.8–63.4)	58.6	(45.7–70.4)	28.1	(14.2–47.9)	—	—	56.2	(43.9–67.7)	29.3	(12.5–54.7)
Kansas	52.9	(43.5–62.0)	62.5	(52.5–71.5)	57.6	(49.1–65.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	44.3	(37.0–52.0)	53.3	(44.8–61.6)	48.7	(41.8–55.7)	51.8	(44.1–59.3)	28.2	(17.1–42.8)	—	—	52.1	(44.2–59.9)	26.1	(16.8–38.2)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	52.4	(48.4–56.4)	60.3	(56.6–63.9)	56.0	(53.4–58.6)	58.1	(55.4–60.7)	42.8	(36.1–49.7)	46.0	(31.8–60.8)	58.8	(55.9–61.6)	40.5	(34.4–46.8)
Maryland	50.7	(48.9–52.4)	64.2	(62.3–66.0)	56.9	(55.6–58.2)	59.5	(58.0–61.1)	44.4	(40.9–48.0)	45.4	(38.2–52.8)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	54.6	(48.6–60.5)	61.7	(56.1–67.0)	57.8	(53.1–62.3)	60.0	(55.0–64.9)	39.8	(27.5–53.5)	—	—	60.4	(55.8–64.9)	48.9	(36.2–61.7)
Michigan	47.1	(38.3–56.0)	52.3	(43.3–61.1)	49.3	(42.9–55.8)	51.4	(44.5–58.2)	35.6	(20.3–54.5)	—	—	51.7	(45.6–57.8)	36.4	(19.7–57.2)
Missouri	49.5	(40.8–58.2)	53.0	(42.6–63.1)	51.0	(45.0–57.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	50.7	(47.2–54.2)	60.9	(56.4–65.2)	55.4	(52.5–58.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	44.6	(33.6–56.0)	62.6	(52.1–72.0)	53.3	(46.1–60.3)	54.3	(46.7–61.8)	—	—	—	—	55.1	(47.6–62.5)	—	—
Nevada	53.1	(47.6–58.5)	55.8	(46.8–64.4)	54.4	(49.4–59.4)	57.0	(51.3–62.6)	35.6	(25.5–47.1)	—	—	57.6	(52.9–62.1)	38.5	(21.8–58.4)
New Hampshire	55.4	(52.4–58.4)	63.7	(60.5–66.7)	59.5	(57.3–61.6)	62.3	(60.0–64.5)	42.8	(36.0–49.8)	44.4	(34.5–54.7)	61.9	(59.7–64.2)	42.6	(35.9–49.7)
New Mexico	47.4	(39.8–55.2)	56.6	(51.6–61.4)	51.7	(46.2–57.1)	54.9	(49.5–60.2)	37.2	(28.7–46.7)	—	—	54.3	(49.0–59.4)	36.2	(25.1–49.0)
New York	53.6	(48.3–58.8)	66.2	(59.0–72.6)	58.6	(53.8–63.3)	61.6	(56.3–66.7)	45.2	(31.5–59.6)	45.3	(32.7–58.5)	62.0	(56.9–66.9)	46.5	(34.7–58.7)
North Carolina	46.7	(41.4–52.2)	60.7	(51.8–68.9)	53.7	(47.8–59.5)	56.9	(49.6–64.0)	32.6	(22.0–45.2)	—	—	57.2	(50.3–63.9)	34.9	(24.4–47.2)
North Dakota	60.6	(54.9–65.9)	71.4	(64.5–77.5)	65.6	(61.1–69.9)	66.9	(62.5–71.0)	45.7	(30.9–61.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	46.7	(37.9–55.8)	53.8	(45.1–62.2)	49.8	(43.1–56.4)	52.5	(45.5–59.5)	38.2	(22.0–57.5)	—	—	51.6	(44.4–58.7)	31.2	(15.4–52.9)
Pennsylvania	56.9	(50.9–62.7)	62.3	(54.9–69.2)	59.4	(55.1–63.4)	61.6	(57.2–65.9)	37.7	(22.5–55.7)	—	—	61.5	(56.9–65.9)	41.2	(26.9–57.2)
Rhode Island	54.2	(44.5–63.6)	62.0	(54.7–68.9)	57.8	(51.5–63.9)	59.3	(54.4–64.0)	62.0	(38.2–81.2)	—	—	59.3	(53.6–64.7)	54.6	(33.3–74.4)
South Carolina	48.6	(36.8–60.6)	54.1	(42.7–65.0)	50.9	(43.3–58.4)	52.3	(43.7–60.8)	49.2	(28.7–70.0)	—	—	52.3	(43.9–60.6)	47.9	(28.2–68.2)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	42.6	(37.1–48.3)	52.6	(45.8–59.4)	47.6	(42.7–52.6)	49.5	(43.5–55.4)	34.7	(22.6–49.2)	—	—	50.8	(45.0–56.5)	25.9	(15.2–40.5)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	52.1	(50.3–53.9)	61.1	(59.2–62.9)	56.2	(54.9–57.4)	58.0	(56.6–59.4)	45.6	(41.8–49.5)	43.2	(36.1–50.6)	58.6	(57.3–60.0)	42.8	(38.8–46.8)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	48.1	(39.9–56.5)	53.8	(45.9–61.5)	50.7	(45.5–55.9)	52.0	(45.6–58.4)	35.5	(19.7–55.3)	—	—	51.9	(45.2–58.4)	39.7	(21.4–61.4)
Wisconsin	56.1	(49.7–62.2)	69.8	(60.9–77.3)	62.8	(56.8–68.4)	63.4	(56.7–69.7)	55.3	(39.0–70.5)	—	—	64.1	(57.5–70.3)	58.7	(48.1–68.6)
Median	*50.7*		*60.7*		*54.4*		*57.5*		*38.8*		*44.4*		*56.7*		*38.4*	
Range	*41.2–60.6*		*44.8–71.4*		*42.7–65.6*		*45.3–66.9*		*27.6–62.0*		*32.2–46.0*		*45.7–64.1*		*25.9–58.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI[§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	41.9	(34.8–49.3)	63.9	(56.6–70.6)	52.2	(46.7–57.7)	54.1	(48.3–59.8)	39.1	(25.5–54.5)	—	—	56.8	(50.5–62.8)	33.8	(20.6–50.3)
Broward County, FL	37.9	(25.2–52.5)	74.4	(57.9–86.0)	56.3	(43.3–68.4)	59.8	(46.0–72.3)	—	—	—	—	60.5	(47.5–72.3)	—	—
Chicago, IL	48.1	(40.0–56.3)	59.5	(51.6–66.9)	53.5	(47.2–59.6)	55.4	(48.8–61.8)	44.3	(27.7–62.2)	—	—	55.4	(48.5–62.2)	41.8	(25.0–60.7)
Cleveland, OH	44.3	(35.9–53.1)	60.5	(51.2–69.1)	51.7	(45.4–58.0)	57.1	(50.0–63.9)	30.6	(18.7–45.8)	—	—	57.5	(50.6–64.0)	39.2	(25.4–55.0)
DeKalb County, GA	46.0	(36.6–55.7)	74.9	(67.5–81.1)	60.7	(54.6–66.6)	65.6	(58.8–71.8)	35.6	(21.5–52.9)	—	—	65.7	(58.9–71.9)	40.3	(25.6–57.0)
Detroit, MI	45.8	(37.9–54.0)	—	—	58.2	(50.0–66.0)	64.5	(56.6–71.6)	—	—	—	—	61.6	(52.6–69.9)	46.3	(28.1–65.6)
District of Columbia	48.7	(45.1–52.3)	72.2	(68.7–75.4)	61.2	(58.6–63.7)	64.8	(62.0–67.6)	43.2	(37.0–49.7)	49.9	(35.6–64.2)	64.6	(61.7–67.3)	51.3	(44.0–58.6)
Duval County, FL	51.9	(45.6–58.1)	61.9	(55.7–67.7)	56.4	(52.0–60.7)	61.5	(56.9–66.0)	39.4	(29.9–49.7)	—	—	61.5	(56.9–66.0)	44.5	(35.6–53.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	48.5	(42.2–55.0)	62.4	(56.7–67.7)	55.6	(51.2–59.9)	57.2	(52.4–61.7)	41.2	(29.9–53.6)	—	—	57.0	(52.2–61.7)	49.0	(37.8–60.4)
Houston, TX	43.8	(37.4–50.4)	64.8	(58.3–70.9)	54.7	(50.3–59.1)	57.8	(53.0–62.6)	39.3	(28.8–50.9)	—	—	57.8	(52.4–62.9)	41.8	(30.9–53.6)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	56.0	(51.3–60.7)	70.5	(63.9–76.3)	62.7	(58.8–66.4)	63.5	(59.5–67.3)	57.9	(47.2–67.9)	—	—	65.1	(61.2–68.7)	44.6	(32.2–57.8)
New York City, NY	50.0	(46.0–54.1)	66.5	(62.5–70.3)	57.4	(54.3–60.5)	61.2	(57.5–64.8)	47.9	(38.4–57.5)	48.5	(35.4–61.8)	60.8	(57.6–63.9)	49.9	(39.5–60.4)
Oakland, CA	34.5	(27.0–42.8)	53.2	(44.1–62.1)	45.0	(38.4–51.8)	47.6	(40.4–54.9)	32.0	(19.2–48.1)	—	—	45.2	(38.1–52.5)	—	—
Orange County, FL	56.2	(46.1–65.8)	58.8	(48.1–68.7)	57.7	(50.2–64.8)	59.8	(51.4–67.6)	48.6	(29.4–68.1)	—	—	58.4	(50.1–66.3)	57.3	(41.0–72.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	59.7	(52.6–66.4)	69.3	(62.7–75.3)	64.5	(59.3–69.4)	64.5	(58.6–70.0)	59.8	(44.9–73.1)	—	—	65.8	(60.0–71.2)	54.1	(38.2–69.2)
Philadelphia, PA	41.3	(33.2–49.9)	68.3	(57.6–77.4)	55.2	(47.9–62.3)	57.9	(49.7–65.7)	38.8	(23.7–56.3)	—	—	57.7	(49.0–65.9)	36.0	(20.9–54.4)
San Diego, CA	50.2	(42.5–57.9)	61.9	(53.1–69.9)	55.8	(49.6–61.8)	56.2	(49.8–62.3)	52.4	(39.3–65.1)	—	—	56.3	(49.8–62.5)	56.7	(37.2–74.2)
San Francisco, CA	48.3	(39.3–57.5)	57.2	(46.8–67.0)	52.9	(45.4–60.3)	54.2	(45.9–62.2)	53.2	(36.6–69.2)	—	—	55.4	(46.8–63.7)	51.7	(35.5–67.5)
Shelby County, TN	47.9	(39.7–56.2)	72.0	(62.8–79.6)	59.4	(52.8–65.7)	62.1	(54.6–69.1)	48.1	(35.7–60.7)	—	—	61.5	(54.1–68.4)	56.2	(40.9–70.3)
Median	*48.1*		*64.3*		*56.3*		*59.8*		*43.2*		—		*58.4*		*46.3*	
Range	*34.5–59.7*		*53.2–74.9*		*45.0–64.5*		*47.6–65.6*		*30.6–59.8*		—		*45.2–65.8*		*33.8–57.3*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† Male and female students who had no sexual contact and female students who had sexual contact with only females are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 143. Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**22.4**	**(19.6–25.5)**	**19.0**	**(16.3–22.0)**	**20.7**	**(18.8–22.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White¶	29.6	(25.3–34.3)	24.5	(20.6–28.9)	**27.1**	**(24.5–30.0)**
Black¶	11.2	(7.7–16.2)	15.1	(10.7–21.0)	**13.2**	**(10.4–16.7)**
Hispanic	12.0	(8.4–17.0)	12.1	(9.1–15.8)	**12.1**	**(9.7–15.1)**
Grade						
9	10.0	(6.3–15.5)	7.2	(4.0–12.6)	**8.6**	**(5.9–12.3)**
10	17.4	(12.9–22.9)	16.7	(12.3–22.3)	**17.0**	**(13.8–20.8)**
11	19.9	(16.5–23.7)	21.5	(16.9–27.1)	**20.6**	**(18.0–23.5)**
12	31.4	(26.3–36.9)	22.8	(18.0–28.4)	**27.2**	**(23.5–31.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	24.2	(21.1–27.6)	19.5	(16.6–22.8)	**21.7**	**(19.5–23.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	16.2	(11.3–22.7)	10.5	(4.9–20.9)	**15.4**	**(11.4–20.4)**
Not sure	12.4	(3.6–34.6)	8.4	(1.8–31.1)	**10.2**	**(3.6–26.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	24.2	(21.1–27.5)	19.7	(16.8–23.0)	**21.8**	**(19.8–24.0)**
Both sexes	17.7	(11.5–26.4)	13.0	(7.2–22.3)	**17.0**	**(11.7–24.2)**

* To prevent pregnancy, among the 28.7% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.
† Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 144. Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	16.7	(10.0–26.7)	19.6	(13.6–27.5)	17.8	(13.2–23.7)	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	19.8	(11.2–32.6)	19.5	(11.6–30.8)	19.6	(12.3–29.6)	20.5	(12.6–31.5)	14.9	(6.3–31.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	19.1	(13.1–26.9)	16.1	(10.7–23.5)	17.5	(13.7–22.2)	15.9	(12.9–19.6)	26.6	(15.2–42.4)	—	—	17.2	(12.2–23.5)	27.6	(16.2–42.8)
California	24.3	(16.3–34.5)	14.4	(8.0–24.6)	18.9	(12.7–27.0)	19.4	(13.2–27.7)	—	—	—	—	18.7	(12.2–27.6)	—	—
Colorado	22.2	(14.2–33.1)	13.6	(5.9–28.5)	18.4	(12.7–25.9)	18.0	(11.6–26.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	30.7	(25.3–36.8)	28.4	(21.0–37.2)	29.6	(24.1–35.8)	30.7	(25.5–36.5)	25.3	(12.0–45.7)	—	—	31.3	(26.1–36.9)	26.4	(12.3–47.9)
Delaware	23.2	(18.4–28.8)	15.1	(11.8–19.1)	19.2	(16.2–22.6)	20.8	(17.3–24.7)	11.9	(6.0–22.2)	—	—	20.4	(17.0–24.3)	16.7	(7.1–34.5)
Florida	20.1	(16.6–24.2)	13.4	(11.0–16.1)	16.6	(14.3–19.3)	17.0	(14.6–19.7)	13.9	(8.5–22.0)	19.2	(9.7–34.4)	16.9	(14.3–19.8)	16.7	(11.5–23.7)
Hawaii	15.9	(13.0–19.3)	16.1	(11.6–22.0)	15.9	(13.3–18.9)	16.1	(13.2–19.5)	12.5	(5.2–27.1)	18.3	(8.4–35.5)	14.7	(11.7–18.3)	24.9	(11.8–45.1)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	30.0	(23.2–37.9)	16.7	(11.4–23.9)	24.2	(18.5–31.0)	26.6	(20.6–33.5)	11.7	(3.5–33.1)	—	—	25.1	(18.7–32.7)	23.2	(12.2–39.6)
Kansas	32.5	(26.0–39.7)	22.6	(16.1–30.7)	27.7	(23.3–32.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	27.9	(22.5–34.0)	19.8	(14.2–26.9)	24.5	(20.6–28.9)	24.6	(20.2–29.7)	27.2	(17.9–39.1)	—	—	24.0	(19.8–28.9)	26.1	(15.4–40.8)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	36.9	(33.6–40.2)	27.2	(24.2–30.5)	32.3	(29.6–35.2)	34.4	(31.7–37.2)	19.8	(13.7–27.8)	18.9	(9.2–34.7)	33.7	(30.7–36.8)	24.7	(17.8–33.3)
Maryland	23.1	(21.4–24.8)	17.2	(15.8–18.7)	20.2	(19.1–21.4)	21.2	(20.0–22.5)	16.0	(13.6–18.8)	17.1	(12.0–23.9)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	39.0	(32.9–45.4)	29.6	(22.1–38.4)	34.8	(30.0–39.9)	37.6	(32.2–43.3)	16.0	(9.3–26.1)	—	—	37.0	(31.9–42.5)	28.0	(16.8–42.9)
Michigan	28.0	(21.4–35.6)	18.8	(12.6–26.9)	23.9	(19.1–29.5)	25.4	(19.9–31.9)	8.6	(3.4–20.5)	—	—	24.3	(18.6–31.1)	23.7	(9.9–46.7)
Missouri	27.4	(21.6–34.2)	18.9	(12.4–27.7)	23.7	(18.9–29.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	29.4	(24.8–34.5)	21.1	(18.2–24.5)	25.4	(22.3–28.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	26.9	(18.5–37.4)	15.2	(10.4–21.8)	21.2	(16.5–26.9)	22.5	(17.1–29.0)	11.1	(3.0–33.7)	—	—	22.1	(16.9–28.4)	—	—
Nevada	16.6	(11.2–24.0)	12.9	(7.3–21.9)	14.7	(9.5–22.1)	16.8	(10.5–26.0)	5.9	(1.6–19.2)	—	—	15.7	(10.1–23.6)	11.3	(4.8–24.3)
New Hampshire	36.5	(33.6–39.5)	24.5	(21.9–27.2)	30.4	(28.3–32.6)	31.8	(29.5–34.1)	23.5	(18.2–29.6)	21.0	(12.5–33.0)	32.0	(29.8–34.3)	21.0	(15.9–27.2)
New Mexico	16.5	(13.7–19.7)	17.5	(14.8–20.5)	16.9	(15.2–18.8)	18.6	(16.9–20.4)	10.0	(5.3–17.9)	—	—	18.0	(15.9–20.2)	12.1	(7.2–19.7)
New York	30.1	(24.6–36.2)	16.6	(11.0–24.4)	24.6	(20.9–28.7)	25.6	(20.7–31.3)	21.0	(13.2–31.6)	20.1	(8.4–40.9)	25.6	(21.6–30.0)	26.1	(14.3–42.8)
North Carolina	22.8	(15.2–32.8)	16.6	(11.7–23.0)	19.6	(14.3–26.3)	20.7	(15.2–27.6)	13.0	(7.1–22.5)	—	—	21.8	(15.9–29.1)	10.2	(4.2–22.7)
North Dakota	22.8	(18.3–27.9)	19.1	(14.0–25.5)	20.9	(16.9–25.4)	21.7	(17.4–26.8)	14.0	(6.8–26.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	18.0	(12.1–26.0)	19.4	(11.4–31.1)	18.6	(13.0–25.8)	19.0	(13.1–26.8)	16.6	(6.8–35.1)	—	—	18.2	(12.5–25.8)	25.1	(9.8–50.7)
Pennsylvania	25.6	(21.0–30.7)	21.8	(16.8–27.9)	23.6	(20.2–27.5)	25.0	(21.1–29.3)	13.1	(6.8–23.7)	—	—	25.1	(21.5–29.2)	15.7	(7.6–29.8)
Rhode Island	38.4	(29.9–47.7)	20.8	(15.4–27.4)	29.4	(23.1–36.7)	31.0	(24.3–38.6)	21.8	(10.6–39.6)	—	—	30.4	(22.2–40.0)	25.4	(11.9–46.3)
South Carolina	22.5	(13.1–35.7)	19.2	(10.8–31.9)	21.1	(13.9–30.5)	23.4	(15.4–34.0)	9.1	(2.4–29.3)	—	—	24.6	(16.4–35.1)	2.8	(0.3–23.0)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	17.0	(11.3–24.8)	11.3	(7.3–17.0)	14.1	(10.6–18.5)	15.2	(11.6–19.8)	6.4	(1.3–26.5)	—	—	15.0	(11.3–19.7)	10.1	(3.2–27.8)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	36.3	(34.5–38.0)	26.9	(25.2–28.7)	31.8	(30.6–33.0)	33.5	(32.2–34.9)	21.6	(18.5–25.1)	22.5	(16.8–29.5)	33.7	(32.4–35.1)	19.9	(16.7–23.6)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	30.9	(22.1–41.3)	19.1	(13.9–25.7)	25.4	(20.2–31.5)	27.3	(21.6–33.9)	8.5	(3.9–17.4)	—	—	26.9	(21.0–33.8)	8.8	(2.7–25.4)
Wisconsin	29.7	(22.2–38.6)	22.4	(15.0–32.0)	26.0	(20.6–32.3)	26.4	(20.5–33.1)	20.0	(9.5–37.4)	—	—	27.1	(21.8–33.1)	24.8	(10.2–48.9)
Median	*25.6*		*19.1*		*21.2*		*22.5*		*14.0*		*19.2*		*24.3*		*23.2*	
Range	*15.9–39.0*		*11.3–29.6*		*14.1–34.8*		*15.2–37.6*		*5.9–27.2*		*17.1–22.5*		*14.7–37.0*		*2.8–28.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI[§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	19.9	(14.7–26.3)	15.8	(10.2–23.6)	18.3	(14.5–22.9)	19.6	(15.2–25.0)	12.6	(4.6–30.1)	—	—	18.6	(14.2–24.0)	—	—
Broward County, FL	16.4	(8.5–29.2)	16.2	(6.8–34.0)	16.3	(9.5–26.4)	15.1	(8.2–26.2)	—	—	—	—	15.5	(8.4–26.8)	—	—
Chicago, IL	18.0	(12.6–25.0)	10.9	(6.3–18.4)	14.6	(10.3–20.3)	13.9	(9.8–19.3)	18.4	(5.6–46.3)	—	—	14.7	(10.6–20.2)	19.7	(7.5–42.8)
Cleveland, OH	15.0	(10.2–21.6)	12.1	(7.3–19.4)	13.5	(10.0–18.1)	14.7	(10.8–19.8)	9.0	(3.8–19.8)	—	—	16.1	(11.9–21.6)	7.6	(2.8–18.9)
DeKalb County, GA	9.9	(5.2–17.9)	8.6	(4.9–14.9)	9.2	(5.6–14.8)	10.6	(6.0–18.0)	6.5	(2.3–17.1)	—	—	10.8	(6.4–17.5)	4.5	(0.8–20.9)
Detroit, MI	16.7	(10.5–25.6)	—	—	12.5	(8.5–18.2)	13.4	(9.0–19.5)	—	—	—	—	12.4	(7.9–19.1)	—	—
District of Columbia	10.0	(8.0–12.4)	7.4	(5.6–9.6)	8.6	(7.2–10.2)	9.3	(7.8–11.2)	3.9	(2.0–7.5)	8.5	(3.5–19.3)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	10.2	(6.5–15.6)
Duval County, FL	20.5	(15.6–26.3)	16.0	(11.5–21.9)	18.3	(14.8–22.3)	18.9	(15.2–23.2)	17.0	(10.7–25.9)	—	—	19.6	(15.9–24.0)	16.8	(10.3–26.0)
Ft. Worth, TX	13.4	(9.8–18.2)	12.0	(8.8–16.3)	12.8	(10.2–16.0)	13.6	(10.7–17.1)	5.1	(1.5–15.5)	—	—	13.6	(10.6–17.2)	6.8	(1.9–20.9)
Houston, TX	11.2	(8.1–15.3)	10.3	(6.7–15.4)	10.7	(8.1–14.1)	10.4	(7.5–14.3)	7.9	(4.4–14.0)	—	—	11.5	(8.3–15.6)	6.8	(3.4–13.3)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	14.7	(11.2–19.1)	7.9	(5.4–11.2)	11.6	(9.3–14.3)	11.7	(9.2–14.9)	10.8	(5.7–19.6)	—	—	11.9	(9.4–15.0)	13.2	(6.5–24.9)
New York City, NY	14.4	(11.1–18.4)	12.5	(9.4–16.6)	13.8	(11.9–16.0)	12.3	(9.8–15.5)	15.1	(10.7–20.7)	21.4	(13.4–32.4)	13.2	(10.9–15.8)	20.7	(13.8–29.9)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	9.3	(5.6–15.1)	10.0	(5.6–17.2)	9.6	(6.6–13.7)	11.0	(7.6–15.7)	2.7	(0.4–17.8)	—	—	11.3	(7.9–15.9)	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	20.1	(14.7–27.0)	10.5	(6.6–16.4)	15.2	(11.7–19.6)	15.7	(12.0–20.2)	15.0	(6.1–32.5)	—	—	16.0	(12.1–20.8)	11.3	(3.8–29.1)
Philadelphia, PA	16.3	(10.7–24.1)	10.9	(5.1–21.8)	13.5	(9.5–18.9)	12.0	(7.7–18.2)	16.1	(6.1–36.1)	—	—	13.7	(9.6–19.3)	16.7	(6.5–36.4)
San Diego, CA	26.1	(20.4–32.7)	19.9	(14.4–27.0)	23.1	(19.1–27.7)	25.0	(20.6–30.1)	7.7	(2.9–18.6)	—	—	25.3	(21.0–30.1)	13.7	(4.4–35.2)
San Francisco, CA	13.4	(8.2–21.1)	14.2	(9.3–21.2)	14.1	(10.5–18.7)	14.6	(10.8–19.6)	7.9	(1.8–28.3)	—	—	14.7	(10.6–20.0)	—	—
Shelby County, TN	9.2	(4.9–16.5)	10.9	(6.6–17.3)	10.0	(6.7–14.5)	10.8	(7.0–16.3)	2.4	(0.8–6.4)	—	—	10.7	(7.1–16.0)	0.8	(0.1–5.8)
Median	*14.8*		*10.9*		*13.5*		*13.5*		*8.5*		—		*13.7*		*11.3*	
Range	*9.2–26.1*		*7.4–19.9*		*8.6–23.1*		*9.3–25.0*		*2.4–18.4*		—		*8.0–25.3*		*0.8–20.7*	

* To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active.
† Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 145. Percentage of high school students who used an IUD* or implant† before last sexual intercourse,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts¶ — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI**	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**5.3**	**(3.7–7.7)**	**2.7**	**(1.8–3.9)**	**4.1**	**(3.0–5.5)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White††	6.2	(4.1–9.3)	3.4	(2.2–5.2)	**4.9**	**(3.5–6.8)**
Black††	3.9	(1.6–9.1)	2.6	(1.0–6.6)	**3.3**	**(1.5–7.0)**
Hispanic	4.4	(2.0–9.4)	0.1	(0.0–0.5)	**2.2**	**(1.1–4.6)**
Grade						
9	3.6	(0.9–13.9)	1.0	(0.2–4.1)	**2.2**	**(0.7–6.6)**
10	5.1	(2.6–9.9)	1.9	(0.7–5.5)	**3.6**	**(2.0–6.4)**
11	5.4	(3.0–9.3)	3.3	(1.7–6.2)	**4.4**	**(2.8–6.7)**
12	6.0	(3.9–9.2)	3.2	(1.9–5.2)	**4.6**	**(3.2–6.6)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	5.5	(3.8–8.0)	2.6	(1.8–3.9)	**4.0**	**(2.9–5.5)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	4.9	(2.6–9.0)	0.0	—	**4.1**	**(2.2–7.6)**
Not sure	3.4	(0.9–12.3)	13.0	(4.8–30.8)	**6.2**	**(3.0–12.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	5.4	(3.7–7.7)	2.7	(1.9–4.0)	**4.0**	**(2.9–5.4)**
Both sexes	6.2	(3.3–11.1)	4.2	(0.8–19.5)	**5.9**	**(3.2–10.5)**

* Such as Mirena or ParaGard.
† Such as Implanon or Nexplanon.
§ To prevent pregnancy, among the 28.7% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.
¶ Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
** 95% confidence interval.
†† Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 146. Percentage of high school students who used an IUD* or implant† before last sexual intercourse,§ by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts¶ — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI**	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	13.7	(9.5–19.4)	6.3	(3.0–12.6)	10.7	(7.3–15.5)	—††	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	4.0	(1.3–11.7)	3.1	(1.1–8.8)	3.5	(1.7–7.2)	3.9	(1.7–8.8)	1.7	(0.2–12.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	8.6	(4.1–17.2)	4.4	(0.7–22.2)	6.6	(2.7–15.1)	6.6	(2.3–17.3)	7.5	(3.7–14.4)	—	—	6.6	(2.3–17.4)	11.7	(5.5–23.1)
California	7.7	(3.8–14.9)	3.9	(1.5–9.9)	6.3	(3.3–11.6)	6.0	(2.9–11.8)	—	—	—	—	4.9	(2.0–11.2)	—	—
Colorado	17.1	(10.1–27.4)	5.7	(2.5–12.3)	11.7	(8.0–17.0)	13.0	(8.7–19.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	3.0	(1.3–6.7)	0.7	(0.1–4.6)	1.9	(0.8–4.3)	1.6	(0.6–4.4)	0.8	(0.1–6.5)	—	—	1.6	(0.6–4.1)	4.8	(1.1–19.4)
Delaware	7.9	(4.7–12.9)	3.8	(1.9–7.7)	6.0	(4.0–9.0)	6.0	(3.9–9.0)	5.9	(2.6–12.9)	—	—	6.4	(4.1–9.8)	2.2	(0.7–6.9)
Florida	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	1.9	(1.2–2.8)	1.5	(0.9–2.4)	1.5	(0.4–4.6)	7.7	(2.4–22.3)	1.5	(0.9–2.4)	4.5	(1.9–10.5)
Hawaii	8.8	(5.4–14.1)	6.4	(4.2–9.7)	7.9	(5.6–11.2)	8.0	(5.4–11.7)	7.7	(3.4–16.3)	14.7	(4.6–38.2)	8.7	(6.1–12.4)	6.1	(1.5–21.8)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	12.7	(8.0–19.5)	9.9	(4.5–20.4)	11.6	(7.8–17.0)	11.2	(6.0–19.9)	6.9	(1.5–26.7)	—	—	12.2	(7.6–19.0)	8.3	(2.6–23.7)
Kansas	6.1	(3.8–9.6)	2.2	(0.6–7.7)	4.2	(2.6–6.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	10.1	(5.7–17.5)	5.1	(2.5–10.5)	7.7	(4.5–12.8)	7.5	(4.1–13.2)	9.1	(3.3–22.7)	—	—	7.6	(4.1–13.6)	7.5	(1.7–27.9)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	11.2	(9.5–13.3)	8.4	(6.4–11.0)	9.9	(8.6–11.3)	10.0	(8.6–11.6)	9.7	(6.0–15.4)	3.2	(0.7–13.1)	10.0	(8.6–11.7)	13.4	(10.0–17.7)
Maryland	5.1	(4.4–6.0)	2.1	(1.6–2.7)	3.7	(3.2–4.3)	3.6	(3.0–4.3)	4.1	(2.9–5.7)	5.0	(3.0–8.4)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3.5	(1.9–6.4)	3.6	(1.9–6.7)	3.6	(2.3–5.5)	3.4	(2.2–5.3)	5.2	(1.7–15.0)	—	—	3.5	(2.2–5.6)	2.4	(0.6–9.2)
Michigan	6.2	(3.8–9.9)	3.0	(1.0–9.1)	5.0	(3.3–7.6)	4.3	(2.3–7.8)	12.5	(3.2–38.3)	—	—	4.0	(2.5–6.3)	8.3	(3.1–20.6)
Missouri	5.9	(3.6–9.3)	1.3	(0.3–5.8)	3.9	(2.7–5.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	9.6	(7.0–13.1)	4.6	(3.1–6.7)	7.2	(5.5–9.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	5.1	(2.1–11.5)	3.5	(1.5–8.2)	4.3	(2.3–7.8)	3.4	(1.6–6.9)	8.4	(2.4–25.4)	—	—	4.2	(2.0–8.3)	—	—
Nevada	4.9	(1.7–13.3)	3.1	(1.7–5.7)	4.0	(2.0–7.8)	4.3	(2.2–8.3)	3.7	(0.5–24.7)	—	—	4.4	(2.1–8.8)	3.7	(0.4–27.0)
New Hampshire	11.7	(10.1–13.4)	6.5	(5.3–8.1)	9.2	(8.1–10.3)	9.0	(7.9–10.2)	9.9	(7.0–14.0)	12.0	(6.2–21.9)	9.1	(8.0–10.3)	12.9	(9.0–18.2)
New Mexico	10.8	(8.3–14.0)	3.9	(2.2–6.9)	7.5	(5.7–9.8)	7.0	(5.2–9.4)	9.0	(5.2–15.2)	—	—	7.1	(5.0–10.1)	14.1	(6.9–26.6)
New York	4.8	(3.1–7.6)	2.2	(0.9–5.4)	3.8	(2.3–6.2)	2.9	(1.6–5.4)	9.3	(4.5–18.0)	2.9	(1.3–6.4)	3.0	(1.6–5.7)	10.9	(4.7–23.1)
North Carolina	6.3	(3.9–10.0)	5.6	(3.1–10.1)	5.9	(4.0–8.8)	5.2	(3.5–7.7)	9.5	(2.7–28.5)	—	—	5.7	(4.0–8.0)	11.1	(4.3–25.7)
North Dakota	4.5	(2.5–8.0)	1.0	(0.4–2.9)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)	2.9	(1.7–4.7)	2.9	(0.4–18.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	6.8	(3.6–12.6)	7.1	(3.6–13.4)	6.9	(4.5–10.5)	5.5	(3.0–9.7)	19.4	(9.3–36.1)	—	—	6.7	(4.2–10.6)	6.7	(1.5–24.7)
Pennsylvania	5.0	(2.9–8.4)	1.7	(0.8–3.6)	3.4	(2.2–5.1)	3.3	(2.1–5.3)	3.9	(1.2–12.0)	—	—	2.8	(1.6–4.7)	10.8	(3.8–26.9)
Rhode Island	4.2	(1.9–9.2)	3.4	(0.9–12.7)	3.8	(1.4–9.8)	4.0	(1.6–9.5)	4.1	(0.8–17.7)	—	—	4.1	(1.7–9.5)	3.9	(0.5–22.6)
South Carolina	5.8	(2.3–14.2)	3.7	(1.1–11.5)	4.9	(2.2–10.3)	4.1	(1.6–10.2)	9.9	(2.8–29.2)	—	—	5.1	(2.2–11.5)	6.1	(0.7–35.9)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	3.3	(1.4–7.7)	2.7	(1.3–5.4)	3.0	(1.5–5.8)	2.9	(1.4–5.6)	5.0	(1.2–18.7)	—	—	2.8	(1.4–5.6)	5.3	(1.1–21.5)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	16.6	(15.3–18.0)	9.7	(8.6–10.9)	13.3	(12.4–14.2)	13.1	(12.1–14.1)	13.9	(11.4–16.9)	17.7	(12.6–24.4)	13.2	(12.2–14.2)	16.7	(13.7–20.2)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	4.9	(2.6–9.2)	2.0	(0.6–6.4)	3.6	(1.9–6.7)	3.3	(1.5–7.1)	7.2	(3.9–12.9)	—	—	3.3	(1.5–7.0)	7.6	(4.2–13.5)
Wisconsin	9.1	(5.5–14.7)	6.9	(4.1–11.2)	8.0	(5.7–11.1)	8.2	(5.6–11.9)	6.5	(1.9–20.3)	—	—	8.1	(5.4–11.8)	2.6	(0.3–17.5)
Median	*6.2*		*3.7*		*5.0*		*4.3*		*7.2*		*7.7*		*5.1*		*7.5*	
Range	*1.9–17.1*		*0.7–9.9*		*1.9–13.3*		*1.5–13.1*		*0.8–19.4*		*2.9–17.7*		*1.5–13.2*		*2.2–16.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI**	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	13.4	(8.8–19.8)	7.3	(4.1–12.7)	10.4	(7.2–14.7)	11.0	(7.4–15.9)	10.0	(3.9–23.1)	—	—	10.1	(6.5–15.4)	—	—
Broward County, FL	11.3	(4.4–26.1)	2.6	(0.4–16.5)	6.9	(2.7–16.5)	8.0	(3.1–18.9)	—	—	—	—	6.0	(2.1–16.1)	—	—
Chicago, IL	3.9	(1.8–8.2)	2.0	(0.7–5.6)	3.0	(1.7–5.2)	3.4	(1.9–5.9)	1.1	(0.1–8.6)	—	—	3.3	(1.9–5.7)	1.8	(0.2–12.7)
Cleveland, OH	4.4	(2.0–9.4)	0.6	(0.2–2.3)	2.9	(1.5–5.5)	2.1	(0.9–5.2)	7.2	(2.4–19.8)	—	—	2.2	(0.9–5.3)	6.8	(1.7–23.4)
DeKalb County, GA	6.2	(3.5–10.8)	1.8	(0.6–5.7)	4.0	(2.3–6.9)	3.3	(1.8–6.2)	8.5	(3.2–20.7)	—	—	2.9	(1.4–5.9)	13.3	(5.5–28.8)
Detroit, MI	1.5	(0.3–7.3)	—	—	0.8	(0.1–3.8)	0.7	(0.1–5.1)	—	—	—	—	1.0	(0.2–4.9)	—	—
District of Columbia	9.7	(7.7–12.2)	2.7	(1.8–4.0)	6.1	(5.0–7.4)	6.2	(5.0–7.7)	4.2	(2.2–7.8)	6.9	(2.8–16.0)	6.3	(5.0–7.8)	8.0	(5.0–12.3)
Duval County, FL	1.6	(0.6–3.9)	1.3	(0.4–3.7)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	1.4	(0.6–3.3)	1.3	(0.3–5.4)	—	—	1.5	(0.7–3.3)	2.1	(0.5–8.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	4.2	(2.4–7.3)	1.7	(0.6–4.3)	2.9	(1.8–4.7)	3.2	(2.0–5.3)	1.5	(0.2–9.8)	—	—	2.9	(1.6–4.9)	3.2	(0.8–12.1)
Houston, TX	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	1.2	(0.4–3.4)	2.2	(1.3–3.4)	2.0	(1.0–3.8)	3.1	(0.9–10.2)	—	—	2.0	(1.1–3.8)	4.5	(1.3–14.3)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.6	(0.1–2.2)	1.8	(0.7–4.4)	1.1	(0.5–2.6)	1.0	(0.4–2.8)	1.1	(0.2–7.6)	—	—	1.0	(0.4–2.7)	1.7	(0.2–11.2)
New York City, NY	5.3	(3.8–7.3)	2.8	(1.7–4.7)	4.3	(3.3–5.5)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	6.5	(3.7–11.2)	6.3	(2.7–14.2)	3.9	(3.0–5.0)	5.0	(1.8–13.1)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	2.0	(0.5–8.6)	2.3	(0.6–8.7)	2.1	(0.8–5.7)	2.5	(0.9–6.8)	0.0	—	—	—	2.2	(0.7–6.7)	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	1.3	(0.3–5.1)	0.0	—	0.7	(0.2–2.6)	0.8	(0.2–3.0)	0.0	—	—	—	0.7	(0.2–2.9)	0.0	—
Philadelphia, PA	14.0	(7.1–25.7)	0.9	(0.2–4.7)	7.3	(3.8–13.8)	5.6	(2.7–11.1)	15.7	(8.8–26.4)	—	—	5.7	(2.7–11.4)	21.3	(11.6–35.8)
San Diego, CA	8.5	(5.8–12.3)	0.8	(0.1–5.1)	4.8	(3.2–7.0)	4.5	(2.9–7.0)	6.0	(2.0–16.6)	—	—	4.3	(2.7–6.7)	10.9	(3.2–31.2)
San Francisco, CA	14.8	(10.0–21.2)	6.1	(3.3–10.8)	9.9	(6.9–14.0)	10.4	(7.3–14.6)	7.6	(2.1–23.6)	—	—	9.8	(7.0–13.8)	—	—
Shelby County, TN	6.8	(3.5–12.7)	1.0	(0.1–6.8)	3.9	(2.0–7.3)	3.1	(1.2–7.6)	6.3	(2.2–16.8)	—	—	3.2	(1.3–7.6)	7.3	(2.1–22.4)
Median	*4.8*		*1.8*		*3.4*		*3.3*		*5.1*		—		*3.0*		*5.0*	
Range	*0.6–14.8*		*0.0–7.3*		*0.7–10.4*		*0.7–11.0*		*0.0–15.7*		—		*0.7–10.1*		*0.0–21.3*	

* Such as Mirena or ParaGard.
† Such as Implanon or Nexplanon.
§ To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active.
¶ Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
** 95% confidence interval.
†† Not available.

TABLE 147. Percentage of high school students who used a shot,* patch,† or birth control ring§ before last sexual intercourse,¶ by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts** — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI††	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**6.9**	**(5.5–8.6)**	**2.2**	**(1.6–3.1)**	**4.7**	**(3.8–5.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§§	8.1	(5.8–11.1)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)	**5.4**	**(4.0–7.2)**
Black§§	8.6	(5.9–12.4)	3.4	(1.6–6.9)	**6.0**	**(4.3–8.4)**
Hispanic	3.9	(2.1–7.3)	1.1	(0.3–3.6)	**2.5**	**(1.2–4.9)**
Grade						
9	5.5	(2.3–13.0)	1.8	(0.5–6.1)	**3.5**	**(1.7–7.1)**
10	6.0	(3.4–10.2)	0.9	(0.3–2.9)	**3.5**	**(2.1–5.9)**
11	7.5	(5.1–11.0)	3.0	(1.6–5.6)	**5.4**	**(3.8–7.7)**
12	7.3	(5.0–10.5)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	**5.0**	**(3.7–6.9)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	7.3	(5.6–9.4)	2.3	(1.7–3.2)	**4.7**	**(3.7–5.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	6.0	(2.9–12.0)	0.0	—	**5.0**	**(2.4–10.0)**
Not sure	3.8	(0.7–19.6)	0.0	—	**2.4**	**(0.4–12.7)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	7.3	(5.6–9.4)	2.2	(1.5–3.1)	**4.6**	**(3.6–5.8)**
Both sexes	5.1	(2.5–9.9)	5.6	(1.2–22.4)	**5.2**	**(2.4–10.9)**

* Such as Depo-Provera.
† Such as OrthoEvra.
§ Such as NuvaRing.
¶ To prevent pregnancy, among the 28.7% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.
** Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
†† 95% confidence interval.
§§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 148. Percentage of high school students who used a shot,* patch,† or birth control ring§ before last sexual intercourse,¶ by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017**

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI††	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	6.9	(3.5–13.1)	2.2	(0.5–8.2)	5.0	(2.7–9.2)	—§§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	5.4	(2.3–12.2)	0.7	(0.2–2.6)	3.0	(1.3–6.9)	2.9	(1.2–6.9)	3.6	(0.8–14.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	10.1	(3.7–24.9)	3.8	(0.8–15.8)	7.1	(3.0–15.5)	6.6	(3.1–13.3)	10.9	(2.5–36.7)	—	—	6.4	(3.0–13.0)	5.1	(1.0–22.8)
California	6.0	(2.7–12.6)	3.1	(1.2–7.6)	4.4	(2.7–7.2)	3.7	(2.1–6.3)	—	—	—	—	5.0	(3.1–8.0)	—	—
Colorado	5.7	(2.2–14.2)	7.4	(3.3–16.0)	6.4	(3.8–10.6)	7.5	(4.3–12.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	4.8	(2.6–8.8)	2.3	(0.8–6.5)	3.6	(1.9–6.7)	2.9	(1.4–5.7)	0.0	—	—	—	3.0	(1.5–6.0)	5.8	(1.3–23.0)
Delaware	6.4	(4.0–9.9)	4.6	(2.4–8.6)	5.5	(3.8–7.8)	5.6	(3.9–8.1)	5.0	(1.3–17.6)	—	—	5.5	(3.7–8.0)	4.5	(1.5–12.5)
Florida	4.1	(2.8–6.0)	2.4	(1.5–3.9)	3.4	(2.5–4.4)	3.4	(2.4–4.7)	4.1	(1.4–11.1)	1.9	(0.3–11.0)	3.4	(2.6–4.6)	2.7	(0.9–7.6)
Hawaii	7.4	(4.5–11.8)	4.3	(2.0–8.8)	6.1	(4.0–9.3)	6.8	(4.3–10.4)	1.9	(0.6–5.7)	9.9	(2.4–33.2)	6.8	(4.4–10.5)	4.2	(1.8–9.4)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	5.5	(2.2–13.1)	2.2	(0.6–8.2)	4.1	(1.8–8.7)	3.6	(1.3–9.6)	7.0	(2.0–21.3)	—	—	4.0	(1.7–9.2)	6.2	(1.4–23.2)
Kansas	5.3	(2.8–10.0)	3.4	(1.6–7.1)	4.4	(2.6–7.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	9.1	(5.7–14.4)	3.0	(1.5–5.6)	6.0	(4.0–8.9)	6.2	(4.0–9.5)	5.7	(1.9–15.8)	—	—	5.6	(3.5–9.0)	6.1	(1.6–20.5)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	6.5	(4.7–8.9)	4.0	(2.9–5.4)	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	5.4	(4.3–6.6)	4.9	(2.2–10.4)	8.1	(2.3–25.3)	5.4	(4.4–6.7)	5.7	(2.6–12.1)
Maryland	4.8	(4.0–5.7)	2.6	(2.0–3.2)	3.7	(3.3–4.3)	3.7	(3.2–4.3)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	1.5	(0.6–4.0)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	4.5	(2.9–7.0)	2.2	(1.0–4.7)	3.5	(2.3–5.2)	2.9	(1.8–4.7)	5.0	(2.3–10.6)	—	—	3.5	(2.3–5.5)	4.1	(1.1–13.7)
Michigan	8.4	(5.2–13.3)	5.0	(2.3–10.4)	6.9	(4.5–10.6)	7.1	(4.3–11.5)	0.0	—	—	—	7.7	(5.2–11.4)	3.1	(0.4–19.0)
Missouri	7.2	(3.7–13.7)	6.1	(3.4–10.6)	6.7	(3.7–11.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	9.4	(7.4–11.7)	6.1	(4.3–8.6)	7.9	(6.7–9.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	7.6	(4.1–13.7)	4.1	(1.5–10.5)	5.9	(3.6–9.5)	5.7	(3.3–9.7)	8.5	(2.5–25.5)	—	—	5.3	(2.9–9.5)	—	—
Nevada	3.4	(1.4–7.9)	0.7	(0.2–3.1)	2.1	(0.9–5.1)	1.8	(0.7–4.4)	4.3	(0.8–20.8)	—	—	2.4	(1.0–5.5)	1.2	(0.1–8.7)
New Hampshire	5.4	(4.0–7.2)	2.1	(1.5–2.9)	3.7	(2.9–4.7)	3.4	(2.7–4.2)	5.8	(2.9–11.2)	1.3	(0.3–5.3)	3.6	(2.8–4.5)	6.5	(3.3–12.5)
New Mexico	10.0	(6.2–15.7)	2.9	(1.6–5.4)	6.6	(4.1–10.6)	6.8	(4.2–10.9)	6.3	(3.2–12.3)	—	—	6.7	(4.1–10.8)	7.3	(3.1–16.1)
New York	2.3	(1.1–4.6)	2.6	(1.3–5.3)	2.4	(1.4–4.1)	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	2.1	(0.9–5.1)	9.0	(2.2–30.0)	1.8	(0.9–3.4)	2.5	(0.9–6.9)
North Carolina	8.4	(5.2–13.3)	4.0	(1.8–8.6)	6.1	(3.9–9.6)	5.7	(3.4–9.5)	10.1	(3.5–25.6)	—	—	5.8	(3.7–8.8)	10.7	(3.4–29.1)
North Dakota	5.8	(3.9–8.6)	1.4	(0.5–3.9)	3.6	(2.5–5.3)	3.2	(2.0–5.1)	9.5	(3.7–22.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	8.4	(4.7–14.7)	6.4	(3.0–13.2)	7.6	(4.6–12.2)	7.9	(4.6–13.3)	4.8	(1.7–12.8)	—	—	7.8	(4.6–12.9)	6.8	(2.2–19.0)
Pennsylvania	6.8	(4.2–10.6)	2.5	(0.9–6.9)	4.7	(2.7–8.0)	4.9	(2.8–8.5)	3.1	(0.7–11.9)	—	—	4.7	(2.8–7.7)	6.8	(2.0–20.7)
Rhode Island	2.4	(1.2–4.9)	5.0	(1.5–15.2)	3.7	(1.6–8.0)	4.0	(1.7–9.3)	3.0	(1.8–4.8)	—	—	3.7	(1.5–9.1)	4.3	(3.1–5.9)
South Carolina	4.3	(1.7–10.2)	4.5	(1.5–12.5)	4.3	(2.3–8.0)	4.8	(2.4–9.3)	2.7	(0.5–12.8)	—	—	4.3	(2.0–8.8)	0.7	(0.1–5.4)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	5.3	(2.7–10.3)	2.5	(1.0–6.2)	3.9	(2.2–6.8)	4.2	(2.3–7.4)	0.0	—	—	—	3.8	(2.1–6.7)	3.8	(0.6–20.0)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	6.7	(5.8–7.6)	3.5	(2.8–4.3)	5.2	(4.6–5.8)	5.3	(4.7–6.0)	4.7	(3.3–6.6)	4.1	(2.0–8.3)	5.1	(4.5–5.7)	7.4	(5.4–10.0)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	8.4	(4.7–14.6)	3.3	(1.2–8.8)	5.9	(3.4–10.0)	6.2	(3.6–10.7)	3.4	(0.7–14.3)	—	—	6.5	(3.7–11.1)	1.0	(0.1–8.1)
Wisconsin	4.2	(2.3–7.4)	2.8	(1.3–5.9)	3.5	(2.1–5.6)	3.8	(2.3–6.2)	1.7	(0.2–13.6)	—	—	3.7	(2.3–6.1)	2.1	(0.2–17.6)
Median	*6.0*		*3.1*		*4.7*		*4.8*		*4.3*		*4.1*		*5.0*		*4.5*	
Range	*2.3–10.1*		*0.7–7.4*		*2.1–7.9*		*1.8–7.9*		*0.0–10.9*		*1.3–9.9*		*1.8–7.8*		*0.7–10.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI[††]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	8.4	(5.0–13.7)	6.8	(3.2–14.0)	7.6	(4.8–11.8)	8.9	(5.6–13.8)	1.3	(0.2–9.3)	—	—	8.1	(5.0–13.0)	—	—
Broward County, FL	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	11.0	(6.3–18.4)	2.2	(0.6–7.3)	6.8	(3.7–12.2)	7.0	(3.6–13.4)	3.7	(1.2–11.2)	—	—	6.5	(3.3–12.6)	8.1	(1.8–30.1)
Cleveland, OH	11.6	(7.5–17.5)	6.8	(3.6–12.5)	9.3	(6.2–13.8)	9.0	(5.7–14.1)	12.5	(5.2–27.1)	—	—	7.4	(4.6–11.6)	13.3	(5.7–28.1)
DeKalb County, GA	3.3	(1.0–10.3)	3.0	(1.1–8.1)	3.1	(1.5–6.6)	3.0	(1.3–6.7)	2.9	(0.4–18.5)	—	—	2.8	(1.3–6.1)	5.3	(1.3–19.6)
Detroit, MI	1.0	(0.1–7.2)	—	—	2.1	(0.8–5.6)	1.5	(0.4–5.9)	—	—	—	—	1.6	(0.4–6.3)	—	—
District of Columbia	9.9	(7.9–12.4)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	5.9	(4.8–7.2)	5.7	(4.6–7.2)	7.6	(4.7–11.9)	2.5	(0.4–15.2)	5.9	(4.7–7.4)	8.1	(4.7–13.6)
Duval County, FL	4.9	(2.8–8.5)	1.7	(0.6–4.8)	3.5	(2.1–5.7)	3.2	(1.7–5.8)	3.7	(1.4–9.6)	—	—	3.4	(1.9–6.0)	3.0	(1.1–8.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	4.3	(2.4–7.8)	1.4	(0.5–3.4)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	2.8	(0.5–14.6)	—	—	2.8	(1.6–4.8)	4.0	(0.7–19.9)
Houston, TX	3.5	(1.9–6.4)	1.6	(0.7–3.8)	2.5	(1.5–4.1)	2.5	(1.5–4.4)	1.3	(0.2–8.9)	—	—	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	4.8	(1.5–14.2)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.6	(1.4–4.8)	1.0	(0.4–2.8)	1.9	(1.2–2.9)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	2.8	(0.9–8.3)	—	—	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	4.7	(1.5–13.7)
New York City, NY	5.5	(3.7–8.3)	2.9	(1.7–5.1)	4.3	(3.2–5.7)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	4.4	(1.9–9.9)	5.8	(2.6–12.3)	4.3	(3.1–5.8)	6.3	(2.7–13.9)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	1.4	(0.2–8.7)	3.1	(0.9–10.0)	2.2	(0.8–6.3)	2.0	(0.6–6.7)	0.0	—	—	—	2.7	(0.9–7.6)	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	1.7	(0.6–4.5)	1.3	(0.4–4.0)	1.5	(0.7–3.1)	1.7	(0.8–3.6)	0.0	—	—	—	1.5	(0.7–3.4)	1.9	(0.3–12.6)
Philadelphia, PA	9.2	(4.6–17.3)	2.0	(0.7–6.0)	5.5	(3.0–10.0)	5.5	(2.6–11.4)	4.8	(1.8–11.9)	—	—	5.8	(2.8–11.3)	5.1	(2.2–11.4)
San Diego, CA	3.7	(1.8–7.5)	1.8	(0.7–5.1)	2.8	(1.6–5.0)	2.8	(1.5–5.1)	3.3	(0.4–20.6)	—	—	3.0	(1.7–5.5)	2.2	(0.3–14.9)
San Francisco, CA	7.5	(3.4–15.9)	4.2	(2.1–8.2)	5.6	(3.4–9.3)	5.5	(3.2–9.4)	5.3	(1.0–23.7)	—	—	6.2	(3.6–10.5)	—	—
Shelby County, TN	7.4	(4.3–12.4)	1.2	(0.3–4.5)	4.3	(2.6–7.0)	5.1	(3.1–8.2)	0.1	(0.0–1.1)	—	—	4.8	(2.8–7.9)	2.7	(0.7–10.3)
Median	*4.6*		*2.0*		*3.3*		*3.1*		*3.1*		—		*3.2*		*4.8*	
Range	*0.0–11.6*		*0.0–6.8*		*0.0–9.3*		*0.0–9.0*		*0.0–12.5*		—		*0.0–8.1*		*1.9–13.3*	

* Such as Depo-Provera.
† Such as OrthoEvra.
§ Such as NuvaRing.
¶ To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active.
** Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
†† 95% confidence interval.
§§ Not available.

TABLE 149. Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills; an IUD* or implant;† or a shot,§ patch,¶ or birth control ring** before last sexual intercourse,†† by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts§§ — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI¶¶	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**34.6**	**(31.4–38.0)**	**23.9**	**(21.0–27.0)**	**29.4**	**(27.0–31.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White***	43.9	(39.9–47.9)	30.3	(26.4–34.4)	**37.4**	**(34.5–40.3)**
Black***	23.7	(17.6–31.2)	21.1	(16.2–26.9)	**22.5**	**(18.8–26.8)**
Hispanic	20.4	(15.9–25.9)	13.4	(9.8–17.9)	**16.8**	**(13.6–20.7)**
Grade						
9	19.2	(12.1–29.0)	10.1	(6.4–15.6)	**14.3**	**(9.8–20.4)**
10	28.5	(21.5–36.7)	19.6	(14.7–25.6)	**24.1**	**(19.5–29.4)**
11	32.8	(28.3–37.6)	27.8	(22.9–33.4)	**30.4**	**(27.3–33.7)**
12	44.7	(39.5–50.0)	28.5	(23.5–34.1)	**36.9**	**(32.8–41.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	37.0	(33.5–40.7)	24.5	(21.3–27.9)	**30.3**	**(27.8–33.0)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	27.2	(21.3–34.0)	10.5	(4.9–20.9)	**24.4**	**(19.4–30.3)**
Not sure	19.6	(8.8–38.1)	21.4	(8.6–43.9)	**18.8**	**(10.0–32.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	36.8	(33.0–40.8)	24.6	(21.6–28.0)	**30.4**	**(27.7–33.1)**
Both sexes	29.0	(22.3–36.7)	22.8	(12.2–38.4)	**28.1**	**(22.1–34.8)**

* 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 28.7% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.
§§ Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
¶¶ 95% confidence interval.
*** Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 150. Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills; an IUD* or implant;† or a shot,§ patch,¶ or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse,†† by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts§§ — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017**

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI¶¶	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	37.3	(27.7–48.1)	28.1	(21.4–36.0)	33.6	(26.9–41.0)	—***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	29.2	(18.5–42.7)	23.3	(14.4–35.4)	26.1	(18.4–35.5)	27.3	(18.5–38.3)	20.3	(9.8–37.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	37.8	(28.5–48.2)	24.3	(19.1–30.3)	31.1	(26.0–36.8)	29.1	(23.9–34.8)	45.0	(31.1–59.8)	—	—	30.1	(25.2–35.6)	44.4	(29.7–60.2)
California	37.9	(28.5–48.5)	21.5	(13.0–33.3)	29.6	(21.4–39.3)	29.1	(20.8–39.0)	—	—	—	—	28.6	(19.9–39.1)	—	—
Colorado	45.0	(36.4–53.9)	26.7	(14.8–43.3)	36.5	(30.2–43.4)	38.5	(30.9–46.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	38.5	(32.0–45.5)	31.3	(23.4–40.6)	35.1	(28.8–42.1)	35.2	(29.3–41.6)	26.1	(12.6–46.5)	—	—	35.8	(29.7–42.5)	37.1	(22.1–55.0)
Delaware	37.4	(31.9–43.2)	23.5	(19.3–28.4)	30.7	(27.1–34.5)	32.4	(28.5–36.6)	22.8	(13.9–35.0)	—	—	32.2	(28.6–36.1)	23.4	(12.0–40.6)
Florida	26.1	(22.2–30.4)	17.6	(14.6–21.1)	21.8	(19.3–24.6)	21.9	(19.3–24.7)	19.5	(12.3–29.3)	28.8	(16.7–44.9)	21.8	(19.1–24.8)	23.9	(17.2–32.3)
Hawaii	32.1	(26.6–38.1)	26.8	(21.3–33.2)	29.9	(25.6–34.6)	30.9	(26.7–35.3)	22.1	(12.1–36.8)	43.0	(25.2–62.7)	30.2	(25.5–35.4)	35.2	(18.5–56.6)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	48.2	(37.1–59.5)	28.8	(20.8–38.5)	39.9	(30.6–49.9)	41.4	(30.4–53.3)	25.6	(11.9–46.7)	—	—	41.3	(30.8–52.6)	37.7	(20.7–58.4)
Kansas	44.0	(38.2–49.9)	28.2	(21.4–36.2)	36.3	(32.5–40.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	47.1	(40.5–53.9)	27.9	(21.2–35.8)	38.3	(32.3–44.6)	38.3	(31.4–45.6)	41.9	(25.7–60.1)	—	—	37.3	(30.6–44.4)	39.7	(23.7–58.2)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	54.6	(51.0–58.1)	39.6	(35.9–43.5)	47.6	(45.0–50.2)	49.8	(47.1–52.5)	34.3	(27.7–41.6)	30.3	(17.3–47.4)	49.1	(46.3–51.9)	43.9	(36.3–51.8)
Maryland	33.0	(31.3–34.8)	21.9	(20.3–23.5)	27.7	(26.5–28.9)	28.5	(27.2–29.9)	23.6	(20.8–26.7)	23.7	(17.9–30.7)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	47.0	(41.0–53.2)	35.4	(27.7–43.9)	41.8	(36.9–46.8)	43.9	(38.4–49.5)	26.2	(18.2–36.0)	—	—	44.1	(38.8–49.5)	34.5	(22.7–48.6)
Michigan	42.5	(34.4–51.0)	26.8	(19.2–36.1)	35.8	(29.5–42.7)	36.8	(29.4–45.0)	21.1	(8.7–42.9)	—	—	36.0	(28.9–43.8)	35.2	(18.7–56.2)
Missouri	40.5	(34.2–47.2)	26.3	(18.6–35.7)	34.3	(28.7–40.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	48.4	(43.9–52.8)	31.8	(28.4–35.5)	40.6	(37.4–43.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	39.6	(29.7–50.4)	22.8	(15.7–31.9)	31.4	(25.3–38.3)	31.6	(25.1–39.0)	28.0	(14.2–47.9)	—	—	31.5	(24.8–39.1)	—	—
Nevada	25.0	(17.7–34.0)	16.8	(10.5–25.7)	20.9	(15.2–28.1)	22.9	(16.4–31.0)	13.9	(6.1–28.6)	—	—	22.5	(16.4–30.0)	16.1	(6.9–33.2)
New Hampshire	53.6	(50.3–56.8)	33.1	(30.2–36.1)	43.3	(40.9–45.8)	44.2	(41.6–46.8)	39.2	(33.0–45.8)	34.3	(24.4–45.9)	44.7	(42.2–47.2)	40.4	(33.5–47.8)
New Mexico	37.3	(30.0–45.3)	24.3	(21.2–27.8)	31.0	(26.3–36.2)	32.4	(28.4–36.7)	25.4	(14.8–40.0)	—	—	31.9	(27.3–36.8)	33.5	(21.8–47.7)
New York	37.2	(31.5–43.3)	21.4	(15.8–28.4)	30.8	(27.4–34.4)	30.5	(25.7–35.8)	32.3	(23.7–42.3)	32.0	(15.9–54.0)	30.4	(26.2–35.0)	39.5	(24.1–57.3)
North Carolina	37.4	(28.8–46.9)	26.2	(19.6–34.0)	31.7	(25.4–38.7)	31.7	(25.5–38.5)	32.6	(21.2–46.5)	—	—	33.2	(26.4–40.8)	32.0	(19.9–47.2)
North Dakota	33.1	(28.0–38.7)	21.5	(16.3–27.9)	27.3	(23.2–31.8)	27.8	(23.4–32.8)	26.5	(16.1–40.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	33.3	(26.0–41.5)	32.9	(23.6–43.6)	33.1	(27.7–38.9)	32.5	(26.7–38.8)	40.7	(24.7–58.9)	—	—	32.8	(27.4–38.7)	38.5	(19.6–61.6)
Pennsylvania	37.3	(31.6–43.3)	26.1	(21.0–31.9)	31.7	(27.5–36.3)	33.2	(28.6–38.2)	20.1	(11.9–31.9)	—	—	32.6	(28.2–37.3)	33.3	(20.3–49.5)
Rhode Island	45.1	(38.1–52.2)	29.2	(21.7–37.9)	36.9	(30.8–43.4)	38.9	(32.8–45.5)	28.8	(16.0–46.2)	—	—	38.2	(30.4–46.6)	33.6	(20.6–49.6)
South Carolina	32.6	(20.7–47.2)	27.4	(16.2–42.6)	30.3	(22.0–40.1)	32.4	(22.7–43.8)	21.7	(9.4–42.7)	—	—	34.0	(24.6–45.0)	9.6	(2.0–35.3)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	25.7	(20.0–32.2)	16.4	(11.8–22.4)	21.0	(17.8–24.6)	22.3	(19.1–25.9)	11.5	(4.0–28.6)	—	—	21.7	(18.2–25.6)	19.2	(8.1–39.0)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	59.5	(57.7–61.3)	40.1	(38.1–42.0)	50.2	(48.9–51.5)	51.9	(50.4–53.3)	40.2	(36.4–44.2)	44.3	(37.0–51.9)	51.9	(50.5–53.3)	44.1	(39.8–48.4)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	44.2	(34.4–54.4)	24.4	(17.9–32.3)	34.9	(28.1–42.3)	36.9	(29.7–44.6)	19.1	(11.9–29.2)	—	—	36.7	(29.1–45.0)	17.5	(7.5–35.7)
Wisconsin	43.0	(35.3–51.1)	32.0	(23.3–42.2)	37.5	(31.1–44.4)	38.4	(31.8–45.5)	28.3	(15.3–46.4)	—	—	38.9	(32.5–45.6)	29.5	(12.0–56.2)
Median	*37.9*		*26.7*		*33.1*		*32.4*		*26.1*		*32.0*		*33.2*		*34.5*	
Range	*25.0–59.5*		*16.4–40.1*		*20.9–50.2*		*21.9–51.9*		*11.5–45.0*		*23.7–44.3*		*21.7–51.9*		*9.6–44.4*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI[¶¶]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	41.6	(33.9–49.7)	29.9	(21.7–39.8)	36.3	(30.4–42.7)	39.5	(33.1–46.3)	23.9	(12.3–41.2)	—	—	36.8	(30.4–43.8)	—	—
Broward County, FL	27.6	(17.6–40.6)	18.8	(9.0–35.3)	23.2	(15.6–33.1)	23.1	(14.6–34.6)	—	—	—	—	21.5	(13.4–32.7)	—	—
Chicago, IL	32.9	(24.2–42.9)	15.1	(9.9–22.3)	24.4	(18.1–32.1)	24.3	(17.6–32.6)	23.3	(9.2–47.6)	—	—	24.5	(17.9–32.6)	29.5	(13.3–53.3)
Cleveland, OH	31.0	(24.6–38.2)	19.5	(12.8–28.5)	25.7	(20.7–31.6)	25.9	(19.9–33.0)	28.7	(17.8–42.8)	—	—	25.7	(20.4–31.8)	27.8	(16.4–43.0)
DeKalb County, GA	19.4	(12.6–28.7)	13.5	(8.2–21.3)	16.4	(11.1–23.4)	16.9	(11.1–25.0)	17.9	(9.9–30.4)	—	—	16.5	(10.3–25.4)	23.1	(12.3–39.2)
Detroit, MI	19.2	(12.7–27.9)	—	—	15.4	(11.1–20.9)	15.6	(11.0–21.6)	—	—	—	—	15.0	(10.2–21.6)	—	—
District of Columbia	29.6	(26.4–33.1)	12.4	(10.2–15.0)	20.6	(18.6–22.7)	21.3	(19.1–23.7)	15.7	(11.5–21.1)	17.9	(9.9–30.4)	20.2	(18.0–22.6)	26.2	(20.2–33.2)
Duval County, FL	26.9	(21.5–33.1)	19.0	(14.1–25.2)	23.4	(19.7–27.5)	23.5	(19.5–28.2)	22.0	(15.2–30.8)	—	—	24.5	(20.5–29.1)	21.9	(14.4–31.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	22.0	(17.0–28.0)	15.1	(11.2–20.0)	18.6	(15.2–22.6)	19.8	(16.1–24.1)	9.4	(3.9–20.6)	—	—	19.2	(15.5–23.7)	13.9	(6.0–28.9)
Houston, TX	18.0	(14.2–22.5)	13.1	(9.3–18.1)	15.4	(12.6–18.6)	15.0	(12.0–18.6)	12.4	(7.2–20.6)	—	—	15.7	(12.5–19.6)	16.2	(10.0–25.2)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	17.9	(14.1–22.4)	10.7	(8.0–14.2)	14.6	(12.2–17.3)	14.5	(11.7–17.9)	14.7	(8.6–24.1)	—	—	14.6	(11.9–17.7)	19.6	(11.2–31.8)
New York City, NY	25.2	(21.3–29.5)	18.3	(14.3–23.1)	22.4	(19.8–25.2)	19.4	(16.5–22.7)	26.0	(20.3–32.7)	33.5	(22.8–46.2)	21.4	(18.5–24.5)	32.0	(22.2–43.7)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	12.7	(7.4–21.0)	15.4	(9.5–23.8)	14.0	(9.4–20.2)	15.6	(10.5–22.4)	2.7	(0.4–17.8)	—	—	16.2	(10.9–23.5)	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	23.2	(17.0–30.7)	11.8	(7.6–17.8)	17.4	(13.4–22.3)	18.2	(14.0–23.3)	15.0	(6.1–32.5)	—	—	18.3	(13.9–23.6)	13.2	(5.0–30.6)
Philadelphia, PA	39.5	(31.5–48.1)	13.8	(7.5–24.2)	26.4	(20.4–33.5)	23.1	(17.3–30.1)	36.6	(22.6–53.3)	—	—	25.2	(19.1–32.4)	43.1	(32.8–54.1)
San Diego, CA	38.3	(32.7–44.2)	22.5	(16.2–30.5)	30.7	(26.3–35.5)	32.3	(27.3–37.8)	17.0	(9.4–28.8)	—	—	32.6	(27.8–37.8)	26.8	(12.7–48.0)
San Francisco, CA	35.7	(28.2–44.0)	24.5	(18.1–32.4)	29.6	(24.5–35.2)	30.6	(25.0–36.8)	20.8	(9.1–40.7)	—	—	30.8	(25.3–36.8)	—	—
Shelby County, TN	23.4	(16.1–32.7)	13.0	(8.3–19.8)	18.2	(13.4–24.1)	19.0	(13.6–25.8)	8.8	(3.9–18.6)	—	—	18.7	(13.5–25.3)	10.9	(4.3–24.7)
Median	*26.0*		*15.1*		*21.5*		*20.6*		*17.5*		—		*20.8*		*23.1*	
Range	*12.7–41.6*		*10.7–29.9*		*14.0–36.3*		*14.5–39.5*		*2.7–36.6*		—		*14.6–36.8*		*10.9–43.1*	

* Such as Mirena or ParaGard.
† Such as Implanon or Nexplanon.
§ Such as Depo-Provera.
¶ Such as OrthoEvra.
** Such as NuvaRing.
†† To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active.
§§ Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
¶¶ 95% confidence interval.
*** Not available.

TABLE 151. Percentage of high school students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD* or implant;† or a shot,§ patch,¶ or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse,†† by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts§§ — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017**

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI¶¶	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**8.9**	**(7.2–10.8)**	**8.7**	**(6.8–11.1)**	**8.8**	**(7.5–10.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White***	12.2	(9.6–15.4)	10.9	(8.3–14.3)	**11.6**	**(9.5–14.0)**
Black***	6.0	(3.9–9.2)	6.4	(3.5–11.6)	**6.4**	**(4.7–8.8)**
Hispanic	3.8	(2.3–6.3)	4.5	(2.5–8.1)	**4.2**	**(3.0–5.8)**
Grade						
9	7.2	(4.1–12.5)	4.6	(2.3–9.1)	**5.8**	**(3.4–9.7)**
10	9.1	(5.9–13.7)	7.0	(4.5–10.7)	**8.1**	**(5.9–11.0)**
11	7.7	(5.1–11.3)	10.2	(6.3–16.1)	**8.9**	**(6.4–12.3)**
12	10.2	(7.6–13.7)	10.2	(6.5–15.7)	**10.2**	**(7.8–13.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	10.2	(8.2–12.6)	8.9	(6.9–11.5)	**9.6**	**(8.1–11.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	4.3	(2.5–7.4)	5.0	(2.0–11.8)	**4.4**	**(2.8–6.9)**
Not sure	2.3	(0.5–9.4)	—†††	—	**3.7**	**(1.3–10.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	10.1	(8.1–12.5)	8.9	(7.0–11.4)	**9.5**	**(8.0–11.1)**
Both sexes	4.6	(2.5–8.1)	8.2	(3.5–18.0)	**5.1**	**(3.1–8.2)**

* 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 28.7% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.
§§ Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
¶¶ 95% confidence interval.
*** Non-Hispanic.
††† Not available.

TABLE 152. Percentage of high school students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD* or implant;† or a shot,§ patch,¶ or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse,†† by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts§§ — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017**

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI¶¶	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	15.0	(9.1–23.9)	12.1	(6.6–21.1)	13.8	(9.1–20.5)	—***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	14.7	(7.1–28.1)	7.7	(3.8–14.9)	11.1	(6.3–18.7)	11.2	(6.3–19.2)	9.8	(3.4–25.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	13.1	(6.3–25.1)	5.1	(2.5–10.1)	9.2	(5.2–15.8)	8.5	(4.8–14.6)	14.6	(3.9–42.3)	—	—	9.5	(5.0–17.5)	10.6	(2.0–40.5)
California	6.0	(3.2–11.0)	7.4	(4.3–12.4)	6.7	(4.5–10.0)	7.5	(4.9–11.2)	—	—	—	—	7.6	(5.0–11.2)	—	—
Colorado	16.5	(10.9–24.2)	10.0	(4.4–21.3)	13.4	(9.0–19.4)	13.9	(9.2–20.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	11.6	(8.6–15.4)	8.2	(4.4–14.8)	10.0	(6.9–14.4)	10.1	(7.1–14.4)	7.7	(2.7–20.2)	—	—	11.1	(7.6–16.0)	1.8	(0.2–13.1)
Delaware	10.0	(6.2–15.5)	8.5	(5.7–12.4)	9.2	(6.5–12.8)	10.7	(7.6–14.9)	5.5	(1.6–17.2)	—	—	10.0	(7.0–14.2)	2.4	(0.7–7.7)
Florida	8.3	(6.2–11.0)	6.7	(5.0–9.1)	7.6	(6.3–9.1)	7.9	(6.5–9.6)	4.2	(1.5–11.4)	10.3	(3.8–25.2)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	4.6	(1.8–11.4)
Hawaii	5.9	(4.1–8.6)	4.3	(2.4–7.6)	5.5	(4.1–7.3)	5.7	(4.2–7.7)	3.1	(0.5–15.8)	15.8	(3.8–47.3)	5.7	(4.0–7.9)	1.5	(0.4–5.1)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	14.4	(7.5–25.8)	6.0	(2.2–15.7)	10.8	(5.1–21.5)	13.0	(6.0–25.7)	2.1	(0.3–14.4)	—	—	12.7	(6.0–24.9)	0.0	—
Kansas	14.8	(9.7–21.9)	13.8	(8.4–21.9)	14.3	(9.5–20.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	15.0	(10.7–20.6)	7.7	(4.7–12.5)	11.3	(8.3–15.3)	11.7	(8.3–16.1)	10.7	(5.4–20.0)	—	—	11.4	(8.1–15.7)	8.6	(4.0–17.6)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	20.5	(18.1–23.1)	15.6	(12.4–19.4)	18.2	(16.3–20.3)	19.3	(17.2–21.7)	11.3	(8.0–15.7)	9.9	(3.6–24.4)	19.2	(17.1–21.5)	11.3	(7.2–17.3)
Maryland	10.8	(9.8–12.0)	7.8	(6.8–8.9)	9.4	(8.6–10.2)	9.7	(8.9–10.5)	7.8	(6.0–10.0)	8.2	(4.8–13.5)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	18.4	(13.8–24.2)	11.9	(7.8–17.9)	15.5	(11.9–19.8)	16.9	(12.8–21.8)	4.5	(1.5–12.7)	—	—	16.6	(12.3–22.0)	11.2	(4.7–24.4)
Michigan	16.4	(11.8–22.4)	6.3	(2.6–14.5)	12.1	(8.7–16.6)	13.0	(9.2–18.2)	4.3	(2.2–8.2)	—	—	13.2	(9.1–18.7)	5.0	(1.5–15.9)
Missouri	15.4	(11.6–20.1)	7.6	(4.3–13.3)	12.0	(9.4–15.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	17.4	(14.8–20.3)	11.3	(8.9–14.3)	14.6	(12.8–16.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	13.4	(7.6–22.6)	5.7	(2.5–12.7)	9.7	(6.0–15.1)	10.1	(6.2–15.9)	—	—	—	—	10.3	(6.4–16.3)	—	—
Nevada	8.9	(5.0–15.1)	4.1	(1.6–10.1)	6.5	(4.1–10.4)	8.0	(5.1–12.5)	0.0	—	—	—	6.4	(3.7–10.8)	7.5	(1.7–27.6)
New Hampshire	22.1	(19.6–24.8)	13.2	(11.1–15.7)	17.7	(16.0–19.6)	18.7	(16.8–20.7)	12.2	(8.7–16.8)	11.9	(6.4–21.1)	18.6	(16.8–20.6)	11.5	(7.5–17.3)
New Mexico	12.5	(9.4–16.4)	7.5	(5.2–10.7)	10.1	(8.2–12.3)	11.0	(9.2–13.0)	5.9	(2.9–11.5)	—	—	10.1	(8.1–12.5)	11.2	(5.6–21.2)
New York	14.8	(10.1–21.2)	7.9	(4.8–12.7)	11.9	(8.6–16.3)	11.3	(7.4–16.8)	17.6	(9.8–29.5)	8.8	(2.6–26.4)	11.4	(7.6–16.6)	19.1	(10.2–33.0)
North Carolina	10.5	(6.7–16.0)	7.1	(5.1–9.9)	8.8	(6.2–12.3)	8.7	(6.2–12.1)	9.0	(4.3–18.1)	—	—	9.4	(6.7–13.0)	7.6	(2.8–19.2)
North Dakota	14.9	(11.0–19.8)	7.4	(4.5–11.9)	11.2	(8.4–14.7)	11.1	(8.0–15.0)	15.2	(6.0–33.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	11.8	(7.4–18.3)	11.7	(6.1–21.0)	11.7	(8.4–16.1)	11.4	(7.7–16.7)	14.8	(6.0–32.3)	—	—	11.1	(7.6–15.9)	16.1	(5.7–37.8)
Pennsylvania	16.3	(12.3–21.2)	10.0	(7.0–14.1)	13.2	(10.5–16.5)	14.5	(11.6–18.0)	2.7	(0.6–11.7)	—	—	14.2	(11.3–17.7)	5.0	(1.4–16.5)
Rhode Island	13.4	(8.5–20.3)	9.1	(5.4–14.9)	11.2	(8.0–15.3)	12.9	(9.2–17.9)	4.0	(0.8–16.8)	—	—	12.0	(7.7–18.0)	9.5	(4.0–20.8)
South Carolina	9.1	(4.7–16.9)	8.2	(3.6–17.7)	8.8	(5.5–13.8)	10.3	(6.4–16.0)	2.4	(0.3–16.6)	—	—	9.5	(5.9–15.1)	2.9	(0.3–23.3)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	6.1	(3.2–11.3)	5.3	(2.6–10.5)	5.7	(3.6–8.9)	6.0	(3.7–9.6)	4.4	(0.9–18.1)	—	—	5.8	(3.4–9.9)	6.2	(1.6–20.9)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	22.5	(21.0–24.1)	15.1	(13.7–16.6)	18.9	(17.9–20.0)	19.8	(18.7–21.0)	13.7	(11.2–16.7)	15.3	(10.6–21.6)	20.0	(18.9–21.2)	13.0	(10.3–16.3)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	14.7	(9.9–21.3)	9.0	(4.5–17.0)	11.9	(8.8–15.9)	13.2	(9.8–17.5)	0.9	(0.1–7.4)	—	—	13.2	(9.8–17.6)	0.0	—
Wisconsin	14.7	(9.6–21.7)	12.0	(7.0–19.7)	13.3	(9.5–18.4)	13.9	(9.8–19.4)	8.3	(2.9–21.8)	—	—	14.4	(10.2–20.0)	6.1	(1.5–21.6)
Median	*14.7*		*7.9*		*11.2*		*11.2*		*6.8*		*10.3*		*11.1*		*7.5*	
Range	*5.9–22.5*		*4.1–15.6*		*5.5–18.9*		*5.7–19.8*		*0.0–17.6*		*8.2–15.8*		*5.7–20.0*		*0.0–19.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI[¶¶]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	8.3	(5.3–12.7)	8.7	(5.0–14.8)	8.5	(6.0–11.8)	9.7	(6.8–13.6)	2.8	(0.6–11.3)	—	—	9.0	(6.2–12.8)	—	—
Broward County, FL	3.7	(1.3–10.4)	7.5	(1.9–25.4)	5.6	(2.1–14.4)	3.9	(1.4–10.4)	—	—	—	—	3.8	(1.3–10.4)	—	—
Chicago, IL	7.0	(3.9–12.5)	4.1	(2.0–8.3)	5.7	(3.5–9.1)	6.0	(3.9–9.1)	4.7	(1.1–17.2)	—	—	5.5	(3.3–9.1)	10.1	(3.8–23.9)
Cleveland, OH	8.9	(5.3–14.5)	8.7	(4.7–15.5)	8.7	(5.6–13.2)	10.1	(6.4–15.7)	3.6	(0.9–13.7)	—	—	9.1	(5.9–13.9)	3.9	(1.0–14.8)
DeKalb County, GA	8.0	(4.4–14.4)	6.1	(3.1–11.7)	7.1	(4.1–11.8)	7.9	(4.3–14.1)	6.0	(1.9–17.7)	—	—	7.5	(4.1–13.4)	8.1	(2.3–25.3)
Detroit, MI	9.1	(4.1–19.1)	—	—	7.4	(4.0–13.2)	8.8	(4.7–15.8)	—	—	—	—	7.1	(3.2–14.9)	—	—
District of Columbia	10.8	(8.6–13.5)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	7.7	(6.4–9.3)	8.0	(6.5–9.9)	5.9	(3.4–10.0)	5.7	(2.1–14.7)	7.5	(6.0–9.3)	12.1	(7.7–18.6)
Duval County, FL	14.3	(10.1–19.8)	6.3	(3.9–10.1)	10.4	(7.9–13.6)	11.0	(8.3–14.4)	7.7	(3.8–15.0)	—	—	11.0	(8.3–14.3)	6.8	(3.1–14.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	4.6	(2.7–7.8)	5.6	(3.2–9.5)	5.1	(3.5–7.4)	5.3	(3.6–7.8)	3.1	(0.8–11.4)	—	—	5.2	(3.5–7.8)	2.4	(0.3–15.4)
Houston, TX	4.8	(2.8–8.1)	6.6	(3.9–10.9)	5.7	(3.8–8.5)	6.0	(3.9–9.1)	2.4	(0.5–10.1)	—	—	6.1	(4.0–9.3)	3.4	(0.8–13.7)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	6.5	(4.3–9.7)	5.2	(3.3–8.2)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	6.4	(2.9–13.6)	—	—	6.0	(4.4–8.2)	5.7	(2.3–13.4)
New York City, NY	7.1	(5.0–9.9)	5.5	(3.8–8.0)	6.3	(5.1–7.7)	5.8	(4.4–7.6)	7.4	(3.9–13.6)	7.1	(3.2–15.0)	6.3	(5.1–7.8)	9.7	(4.9–18.4)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	5.6	(2.0–14.8)	5.6	(2.7–11.4)	5.6	(2.9–10.3)	6.1	(3.2–11.4)	2.7	(0.4–17.8)	—	—	6.4	(3.3–11.9)	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	5.0	(2.6–9.3)	6.6	(4.0–10.9)	5.8	(3.8–8.7)	5.8	(3.7–8.9)	8.2	(2.4–24.1)	—	—	6.0	(3.8–9.1)	6.1	(1.4–23.0)
Philadelphia, PA	9.9	(4.7–19.8)	4.3	(1.8–10.1)	7.0	(3.8–12.6)	6.4	(3.2–12.4)	6.1	(1.6–20.2)	—	—	7.5	(4.1–13.4)	0.9	(0.1–7.3)
San Diego, CA	11.6	(7.8–16.9)	9.8	(5.7–16.1)	10.7	(7.5–15.1)	10.6	(7.1–15.5)	9.4	(3.6–22.3)	—	—	10.9	(7.3–15.9)	15.0	(5.2–36.1)
San Francisco, CA	7.5	(4.3–12.8)	8.4	(5.1–13.5)	8.0	(5.6–11.3)	8.3	(5.7–11.9)	1.5	(0.4–5.9)	—	—	8.8	(6.1–12.6)	—	—
Shelby County, TN	6.1	(3.4–10.6)	3.0	(1.3–6.8)	4.5	(2.7–7.6)	5.1	(3.0–8.7)	1.4	(0.3–5.5)	—	—	5.0	(2.9–8.6)	1.0	(0.1–7.1)
Median	*7.3*		*6.1*		*6.6*		*6.3*		*5.3*		—		*6.7*		*6.1*	
Range	*3.7–14.3*		*3.0–9.8*		*4.5–10.7*		*3.9–11.0*		*1.4–9.4*		—		*3.8–11.0*		*0.9–15.0*	

* Such as Mirena or ParaGard.
† Such as Implanon or Nexplanon.
§ Such as Depo-Provera.
¶ Such as OrthoEvra.
** Such as NuvaRing.
†† To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active.
§§ Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
¶¶ 95% confidence interval.
*** Not available.

TABLE 153. Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**16.7**	**(13.8–20.0)**	**10.5**	**(8.7–12.6)**	**13.8**	**(12.0–15.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White¶	11.8	(8.8–15.7)	7.7	(5.1–11.5)	**10.0**	**(7.8–12.7)**
Black¶	25.5	(20.4–31.3)	10.8	(6.8–16.7)	**17.8**	**(14.7–21.5)**
Hispanic	22.0	(16.6–28.5)	16.1	(12.9–19.9)	**19.0**	**(15.6–23.1)**
Grade						
9	27.6	(19.3–37.8)	13.8	(8.5–21.5)	**20.1**	**(14.8–26.6)**
10	17.2	(12.5–23.1)	12.6	(7.8–19.8)	**15.0**	**(11.4–19.3)**
11	15.4	(11.7–20.0)	7.0	(4.8–10.1)	**11.5**	**(8.9–14.6)**
12	13.7	(9.9–18.6)	10.7	(8.0–14.3)	**12.3**	**(9.9–15.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	13.7	(10.9–17.1)	9.5	(7.8–11.7)	**11.5**	**(9.7–13.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	27.8	(22.4–34.0)	25.9	(14.2–42.6)	**27.4**	**(21.9–33.7)**
Not sure	18.6	(11.1–29.6)	24.4	(8.8–52.0)	**25.0**	**(16.5–35.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	13.8	(10.8–17.4)	9.5	(7.8–11.6)	**11.5**	**(9.7–13.7)**
Both sexes	22.6	(17.8–28.4)	10.2	(3.4–26.8)	**20.8**	**(15.7–27.0)**

* Among the 28.7% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.
† Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 154. Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	16.5	(9.4–27.3)	15.6	(8.7–26.3)	16.3	(11.1–23.3)	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	20.4	(12.6–31.2)	13.7	(9.4–19.5)	16.9	(12.2–22.9)	14.3	(9.1–21.8)	30.3	(16.6–48.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	18.8	(12.7–27.0)	20.5	(14.5–28.0)	19.8	(15.5–24.9)	17.6	(13.1–23.3)	33.4	(18.0–53.4)	—	—	17.4	(12.8–23.2)	31.5	(12.1–60.5)
California	12.4	(6.4–22.7)	9.5	(5.7–15.5)	10.8	(7.4–15.4)	9.0	(5.8–13.8)	—	—	—	—	8.3	(5.4–12.5)	—	—
Colorado	12.3	(6.6–21.7)	11.0	(5.0–22.5)	12.1	(7.1–20.0)	10.9	(6.4–18.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	11.2	(7.1–17.3)	9.0	(6.2–13.0)	10.2	(7.1–14.4)	8.2	(5.4–12.1)	24.7	(13.1–41.6)	—	—	8.2	(5.4–12.4)	20.4	(9.3–39.0)
Delaware	17.6	(13.2–23.2)	15.6	(11.2–21.3)	16.5	(13.1–20.5)	14.3	(11.1–18.2)	26.3	(14.4–43.1)	—	—	14.8	(11.6–18.8)	20.8	(10.5–37.0)
Florida	15.9	(12.9–19.5)	10.7	(8.3–13.6)	13.3	(11.7–15.1)	10.7	(9.1–12.6)	29.1	(21.9–37.7)	21.9	(11.3–38.0)	10.4	(8.7–12.2)	23.8	(16.1–33.7)
Hawaii	16.4	(11.7–22.6)	14.7	(10.6–20.1)	15.8	(12.6–19.6)	14.5	(11.1–18.7)	22.2	(15.4–30.9)	13.4	(5.8–27.9)	14.3	(11.1–18.2)	14.6	(7.6–26.1)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	8.9	(4.4–17.2)	13.5	(9.3–19.2)	11.2	(7.3–16.8)	6.2	(3.8–10.0)	39.6	(22.9–59.0)	—	—	8.6	(5.6–12.8)	21.7	(7.7–47.7)
Kansas	9.6	(5.5–16.2)	14.5	(8.0–24.7)	12.0	(8.0–17.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	15.4	(11.4–20.4)	18.2	(13.3–24.4)	16.5	(13.4–20.1)	13.5	(9.7–18.4)	34.4	(20.9–50.9)	—	—	14.0	(10.4–18.5)	37.9	(21.8–57.3)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	7.8	(6.4–9.5)	9.6	(7.7–11.8)	8.7	(7.4–10.1)	6.0	(5.0–7.3)	24.9	(20.7–29.7)	20.6	(14.8–27.9)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	20.4	(16.2–25.4)
Maryland	17.2	(15.9–18.6)	13.9	(12.6–15.2)	15.8	(14.8–16.8)	12.3	(11.3–13.4)	31.8	(29.0–34.8)	27.7	(21.4–35.1)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	9.3	(6.0–14.1)	9.8	(6.8–14.1)	9.6	(7.1–12.8)	7.1	(4.7–10.4)	28.5	(18.2–41.6)	—	—	6.4	(4.5–9.0)	12.2	(5.9–23.4)
Michigan	13.1	(8.0–20.7)	16.3	(11.0–23.6)	14.7	(10.3–20.5)	13.6	(7.9–22.3)	25.1	(15.9–37.3)	—	—	12.9	(7.7–20.6)	17.5	(7.8–34.7)
Missouri	14.9	(9.9–22.0)	9.8	(4.1–21.4)	12.7	(8.2–19.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	8.7	(6.7–11.2)	8.7	(6.2–12.1)	8.7	(6.9–11.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	7.4	(3.6–14.6)	6.5	(3.3–12.6)	7.0	(4.1–11.6)	6.0	(3.2–10.9)	13.3	(4.4–33.9)	—	—	7.2	(4.2–12.1)	—	—
Nevada	21.0	(16.1–26.9)	16.5	(11.6–22.9)	18.9	(15.3–23.2)	13.2	(9.1–18.6)	44.1	(34.5–54.1)	—	—	13.4	(9.5–18.7)	41.7	(26.6–58.4)
New Hampshire	7.0	(5.5–8.7)	6.1	(4.9–7.7)	6.6	(5.7–7.7)	4.3	(3.4–5.3)	19.1	(14.4–24.8)	26.5	(17.5–37.9)	4.2	(3.4–5.3)	16.6	(12.4–21.9)
New Mexico	17.8	(14.1–22.2)	14.2	(11.8–17.1)	16.1	(13.5–19.0)	13.0	(10.1–16.6)	31.1	(24.6–38.5)	—	—	13.0	(10.4–16.1)	28.0	(17.5–41.5)
New York	15.3	(11.3–20.4)	15.7	(11.5–21.1)	15.6	(12.0–19.9)	12.3	(9.1–16.5)	31.8	(21.2–44.8)	27.1	(17.8–39.0)	12.9	(9.6–17.1)	17.2	(11.7–24.5)
North Carolina	18.4	(12.8–25.7)	11.6	(7.4–17.7)	15.1	(10.7–20.9)	12.8	(8.3–19.3)	27.9	(15.9–44.3)	—	—	12.4	(7.6–19.5)	25.4	(15.0–39.8)
North Dakota	11.7	(8.0–16.8)	6.1	(3.5–10.4)	9.3	(7.0–12.3)	7.3	(5.2–10.2)	32.9	(20.2–48.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	19.5	(13.6–27.0)	9.0	(4.7–16.8)	15.0	(11.9–18.8)	14.2	(10.6–18.6)	18.1	(9.7–31.1)	—	—	15.0	(11.7–18.9)	14.9	(6.0–32.4)
Pennsylvania	11.9	(8.7–16.0)	11.3	(7.2–17.1)	11.8	(8.8–15.6)	9.5	(6.8–13.0)	30.9	(18.0–47.6)	—	—	9.6	(7.2–12.8)	17.1	(8.7–31.1)
Rhode Island	11.1	(6.0–19.6)	12.2	(6.8–21.1)	11.6	(7.2–18.0)	10.2	(5.9–17.2)	18.9	(7.8–39.1)	—	—	9.6	(5.0–17.8)	18.1	(6.2–42.8)
South Carolina	20.6	(15.9–26.4)	7.5	(3.1–17.5)	15.1	(11.1–20.2)	11.6	(7.9–16.8)	30.1	(16.9–47.8)	—	—	11.2	(7.5–16.4)	30.4	(14.4–53.2)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	24.5	(18.1–32.3)	21.7	(16.2–28.6)	23.1	(18.9–27.9)	21.5	(17.2–26.6)	37.9	(25.9–51.5)	—	—	20.3	(15.7–25.8)	39.3	(24.5–56.3)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	6.6	(5.8–7.6)	7.6	(6.6–8.7)	7.2	(6.5–7.9)	5.1	(4.5–5.7)	21.0	(17.9–24.4)	14.2	(9.9–20.1)	4.7	(4.1–5.3)	17.4	(14.3–21.0)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	12.9	(8.0–20.1)	15.8	(9.9–24.3)	14.2	(10.7–18.7)	13.0	(10.2–16.4)	27.1	(11.5–51.4)	—	—	12.7	(9.9–16.1)	22.8	(9.2–46.2)
Wisconsin	5.9	(3.1–11.0)	9.3	(5.4–15.4)	7.8	(5.3–11.2)	5.9	(3.7–9.4)	20.7	(10.7–36.3)	—	—	6.2	(3.9–9.6)	5.9	(1.6–19.3)
Median	*13.1*		*11.6*		*13.3*		*11.6*		*28.5*		*21.9*		*11.2*		*20.4*	
Range	*5.9–24.5*		*6.1–21.7*		*6.6–23.1*		*4.3–21.5*		*13.3–44.1*		*13.4–27.7*		*4.2–20.3*		*5.9–41.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	%	CI[§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	19.3	(13.4–26.9)	9.5	(5.3–16.7)	14.5	(10.3–19.9)	10.5	(6.9–15.7)	39.0	(25.7–54.1)	—	—	10.6	(7.0–15.6)	—	—
Broward County, FL	16.4	(9.3–27.2)	8.9	(4.8–16.0)	12.6	(8.0–19.3)	13.5	(8.1–21.6)	—	—	—	—	14.1	(8.7–22.2)	—	—
Chicago, IL	16.5	(12.2–22.1)	20.0	(13.5–28.6)	18.2	(14.0–23.4)	17.0	(12.4–22.9)	27.4	(12.7–49.5)	—	—	16.9	(12.9–21.9)	15.0	(5.7–33.8)
Cleveland, OH	23.8	(18.0–30.9)	15.1	(9.4–23.3)	19.8	(15.5–25.0)	16.0	(11.4–22.0)	33.6	(21.2–48.8)	—	—	15.3	(11.0–20.9)	30.8	(17.5–48.4)
DeKalb County, GA	27.8	(20.3–36.7)	14.9	(9.8–21.9)	21.1	(16.6–26.5)	16.4	(12.4–21.2)	44.8	(30.9–59.6)	—	—	17.1	(13.2–21.9)	21.8	(11.0–38.7)
Detroit, MI	32.4	(23.1–43.2)	—	—	27.1	(20.1–35.5)	23.9	(16.9–32.5)	—	—	—	—	25.1	(18.3–33.4)	—	—
District of Columbia	24.6	(21.6–27.9)	19.9	(17.0–23.2)	22.0	(19.9–24.3)	18.8	(16.6–21.3)	39.6	(33.4–46.1)	27.3	(15.3–43.8)	18.6	(16.4–21.1)	31.1	(24.6–38.5)
Duval County, FL	22.9	(18.3–28.2)	14.6	(10.5–19.9)	18.9	(15.8–22.6)	14.7	(11.8–18.2)	33.7	(25.6–43.0)	—	—	13.2	(10.5–16.6)	25.7	(18.0–35.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	22.7	(18.2–27.9)	20.1	(15.9–25.2)	21.4	(18.2–25.0)	17.8	(14.7–21.3)	48.4	(36.3–60.6)	—	—	18.2	(15.0–22.0)	34.3	(21.3–50.2)
Houston, TX	29.7	(24.5–35.4)	17.4	(12.8–23.2)	23.2	(19.5–27.5)	21.0	(17.1–25.7)	32.7	(23.3–43.8)	—	—	20.2	(16.2–24.8)	33.3	(21.2–48.1)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	21.5	(16.4–27.7)	18.2	(13.8–23.6)	19.9	(16.1–24.3)	18.3	(14.5–22.8)	28.8	(19.4–40.5)	—	—	16.6	(13.3–20.5)	31.9	(18.7–48.8)
New York City, NY	27.9	(23.6–32.5)	19.9	(16.3–24.1)	24.1	(21.2–27.1)	22.9	(19.5–26.8)	29.6	(23.2–36.9)	24.9	(17.4–34.2)	22.1	(19.0–25.6)	21.6	(14.9–30.3)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	21.8	(15.5–29.7)	10.6	(6.3–17.3)	15.9	(12.1–20.7)	12.9	(9.5–17.1)	32.7	(18.3–51.5)	—	—	13.0	(9.5–17.6)	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	14.8	(9.4–22.4)	16.2	(11.8–21.7)	15.6	(11.8–20.2)	14.6	(10.5–19.9)	25.5	(14.3–41.2)	—	—	13.2	(9.7–17.8)	28.2	(14.9–47.0)
Philadelphia, PA	22.8	(16.8–30.1)	14.8	(7.6–26.8)	18.6	(14.3–23.9)	16.3	(11.0–23.5)	36.1	(25.8–47.9)	—	—	15.5	(10.3–22.6)	30.0	(18.9–43.9)
San Diego, CA	14.3	(9.7–20.6)	16.9	(11.3–24.6)	15.6	(11.8–20.5)	13.9	(10.3–18.4)	30.9	(19.5–45.4)	—	—	12.6	(9.6–16.5)	17.6	(5.4–44.4)
San Francisco, CA	19.1	(12.8–27.5)	17.6	(11.0–27.0)	18.2	(13.6–23.9)	16.7	(11.7–23.3)	26.7	(13.1–46.9)	—	—	14.8	(10.1–21.1)	—	—
Shelby County, TN	19.9	(14.9–25.9)	14.1	(9.6–20.2)	17.1	(13.4–21.6)	16.0	(12.3–20.5)	25.5	(15.6–38.8)	—	—	15.9	(12.1–20.7)	7.1	(2.0–22.2)
Median	*22.2*		*16.2*		*18.7*		*16.3*		*32.7*		—		*15.7*		*28.2*	
Range	*14.3–32.4*		*8.9–20.1*		*12.6–27.1*		*10.5–23.9*		*25.5–48.4*		—		*10.6–25.1*		*7.1–34.3*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† Students who had no sexual contact and students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 155. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**15.9**	**(14.1–17.9)**	**21.6**	**(19.3–24.2)**	**18.8**	**(17.1–20.5)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White¶	16.6	(14.2–19.4)	20.9	(17.6–24.7)	**18.7**	**(16.6–21.0)**
Black¶	16.0	(10.7–23.1)	23.9	(19.3–29.2)	**20.1**	**(16.8–23.8)**
Hispanic	12.6	(9.7–16.2)	22.6	(18.0–27.8)	**17.7**	**(14.5–21.4)**
Grade						
9	17.8	(12.2–25.3)	24.2	(17.2–32.9)	**21.3**	**(15.9–27.8)**
10	14.1	(10.3–19.1)	25.6	(20.1–31.9)	**19.7**	**(16.6–23.2)**
11	13.8	(10.9–17.3)	14.8	(11.4–19.0)	**14.2**	**(12.1–16.6)**
12	17.5	(15.0–20.3)	23.3	(18.9–28.5)	**20.3**	**(17.8–23.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	14.1	(12.1–16.4)	21.3	(18.8–24.2)	**18.0**	**(16.0–20.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	20.2	(15.4–26.1)	21.5	(10.1–39.8)	**20.3**	**(16.0–25.3)**
Not sure	30.7	(17.8–47.6)	35.1	(14.2–63.9)	**34.6**	**(22.5–49.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	13.2	(11.2–15.4)	21.7	(19.0–24.7)	**17.7**	**(15.7–20.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	26.1	(19.6–33.7)	20.0	(9.4–37.5)	**24.8**	**(18.7–32.1)**

* Among the 28.7% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.
† Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 156. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts† — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																
Alaska	21.4	(15.2–29.2)	19.1	(9.4–34.8)	20.6	(14.8–28.0)	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	16.4	(9.5–26.8)	20.1	(12.5–30.6)	18.2	(12.1–26.6)	15.2	(10.4–21.7)	34.4	(15.1–60.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	12.2	(6.3–22.2)	21.9	(15.5–30.2)	16.9	(12.5–22.5)	16.8	(12.6–21.9)	19.8	(10.4–34.4)	—	—	16.6	(12.3–22.1)	21.3	(11.3–36.4)
California	14.0	(7.1–25.7)	17.8	(9.8–30.0)	16.0	(9.6–25.4)	15.5	(8.9–25.6)	—	—	—	—	16.2	(9.5–26.1)	—	—
Colorado	21.6	(13.8–32.1)	20.9	(13.6–30.6)	21.0	(14.8–28.8)	20.0	(13.5–28.6)	22.1	(11.2–38.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	18.4	(12.6–26.1)	19.4	(13.8–26.6)	19.1	(14.9–24.1)	17.0	(12.9–22.0)	26.6	(18.0–37.4)	—	—	17.0	(12.8–22.3)	27.6	(17.2–41.2)
Delaware	15.1	(10.1–21.9)	26.4	(21.5–31.9)	20.3	(16.2–25.1)	20.3	(16.5–24.8)	15.7	(8.2–28.1)	—	—	19.7	(15.5–24.7)	28.0	(17.4–41.8)
Florida	16.9	(14.2–20.0)	23.5	(20.1–27.2)	20.4	(18.1–23.0)	18.4	(15.9–21.2)	22.9	(16.5–31.0)	41.8	(28.1–56.9)	18.7	(16.0–21.6)	27.9	(21.0–36.0)
Hawaii	20.2	(15.3–26.2)	26.3	(20.9–32.7)	22.8	(19.7–26.1)	20.2	(16.9–23.9)	33.3	(20.8–48.8)	37.3	(19.9–58.8)	20.0	(16.6–24.0)	37.5	(25.5–51.3)
Idaho	13.4	(9.1–19.5)	19.7	(13.7–27.5)	16.5	(12.5–21.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	18.0	(12.8–24.8)	18.4	(11.8–27.6)	18.0	(13.3–23.9)	16.5	(11.7–22.9)	25.8	(17.5–36.3)	26.3	(6.9–63.3)	15.3	(11.0–20.8)	35.4	(24.4–48.1)
Iowa	17.3	(10.8–26.5)	17.6	(11.0–26.9)	17.7	(12.4–24.7)	14.1	(11.0–17.8)	20.9	(8.8–42.2)	—	—	15.0	(11.2–19.9)	24.3	(11.2–44.9)
Kansas	18.8	(13.5–25.4)	23.8	(17.6–31.4)	21.2	(16.7–26.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	17.3	(11.7–24.8)	17.9	(13.6–23.1)	17.5	(13.4–22.5)	15.7	(11.5–21.1)	25.2	(14.5–40.1)	—	—	15.2	(11.1–20.4)	32.7	(18.8–50.5)
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	13.9	(11.7–16.5)	17.7	(14.7–21.2)	15.7	(13.6–18.1)	14.0	(12.0–16.3)	22.2	(16.7–28.7)	43.6	(32.5–55.5)	14.2	(12.2–16.4)	23.8	(18.7–29.9)
Maryland	19.7	(18.2–21.4)	22.6	(21.0–24.3)	21.2	(20.0–22.5)	19.0	(17.8–20.2)	28.6	(25.2–32.3)	40.3	(32.6–48.4)	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	18.2	(13.8–23.7)	17.9	(13.3–23.7)	18.2	(15.8–21.0)	18.0	(15.3–21.1)	22.2	(14.9–31.8)	—	—	17.1	(14.1–20.5)	24.6	(15.9–36.0)
Michigan	19.3	(14.0–25.9)	20.9	(14.3–29.6)	19.9	(16.4–24.0)	16.6	(12.9–21.0)	37.7	(23.0–55.1)	—	—	17.1	(13.7–21.1)	35.6	(21.9–52.1)
Missouri	14.3	(9.7–20.5)	17.0	(12.8–22.2)	15.5	(11.7–20.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	15.4	(12.5–18.8)	20.5	(17.3–24.0)	17.8	(15.6–20.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	12.3	(6.0–23.5)	15.2	(9.3–23.8)	13.7	(9.3–19.8)	11.6	(7.8–17.0)	—	—	—	—	12.1	(8.2–17.5)	24.8	(7.9–55.8)
Nevada	19.5	(16.0–23.5)	18.3	(12.5–25.9)	19.2	(15.3–23.8)	18.6	(14.1–24.1)	18.8	(9.9–32.8)	—	—	16.6	(12.3–22.0)	27.6	(16.7–42.2)
New Hampshire	16.3	(14.3–18.6)	20.4	(17.9–23.1)	18.7	(17.0–20.4)	16.8	(15.1–18.7)	26.9	(21.8–32.6)	42.3	(31.3–54.0)	16.2	(14.6–18.1)	35.8	(30.1–41.9)
New Mexico	17.3	(14.4–20.8)	21.5	(17.1–26.5)	19.5	(16.5–23.0)	17.1	(14.4–20.3)	26.2	(19.5–34.3)	—	—	17.7	(14.4–21.5)	31.0	(22.7–40.8)
New York	14.2	(10.2–19.5)	18.5	(13.3–25.1)	16.2	(12.0–21.4)	14.9	(10.8–20.0)	22.1	(12.5–36.0)	22.1	(13.8–33.4)	13.5	(9.7–18.5)	30.6	(19.1–45.3)
North Carolina	15.1	(10.9–20.4)	22.3	(17.5–28.1)	18.7	(15.6–22.3)	18.0	(14.7–21.7)	21.7	(13.7–32.7)	—	—	18.0	(15.3–21.1)	22.0	(14.0–32.7)
North Dakota	18.6	(14.0–24.2)	23.2	(17.6–30.0)	20.7	(17.2–24.8)	18.4	(14.9–22.6)	42.2	(28.0–57.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	15.1	(11.2–20.2)	22.7	(14.9–33.0)	18.3	(14.0–23.6)	18.0	(13.2–24.0)	21.9	(10.2–41.0)	—	—	18.1	(13.3–24.0)	20.6	(9.0–40.6)
Pennsylvania	14.4	(10.2–19.9)	17.4	(13.4–22.2)	16.3	(13.6–19.3)	15.7	(13.1–18.6)	20.4	(10.5–35.8)	—	—	15.5	(12.6–19.1)	17.5	(10.5–27.7)
Rhode Island	18.5	(13.6–24.6)	15.5	(7.9–28.3)	17.3	(11.8–24.8)	15.5	(9.1–25.1)	23.0	(16.8–30.7)	—	—	15.9	(9.6–25.1)	23.4	(12.8–39.0)
South Carolina	18.5	(13.6–24.7)	13.4	(6.9–24.3)	16.6	(12.6–21.6)	14.9	(10.6–20.6)	21.5	(8.6–44.2)	—	—	12.7	(8.8–18.2)	31.8	(16.3–52.9)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	18.2	(14.8–22.2)	20.0	(14.6–26.8)	19.1	(16.4–22.3)	18.5	(15.1–22.4)	18.1	(8.4–34.8)	—	—	18.8	(15.7–22.2)	22.3	(12.8–36.1)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	17.1	(15.7–18.5)	22.4	(20.9–24.0)	19.9	(18.9–21.0)	17.8	(16.8–18.9)	29.5	(26.2–33.1)	39.1	(32.3–46.4)	17.2	(16.1–18.2)	36.6	(33.0–40.4)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	12.8	(8.8–18.3)	17.5	(12.3–24.1)	15.1	(11.5–19.7)	14.3	(10.8–18.6)	23.5	(8.9–49.1)	—	—	14.4	(11.0–18.8)	21.7	(10.4–39.6)
Wisconsin	13.9	(10.4–18.4)	20.1	(15.1–26.4)	17.0	(13.9–20.7)	15.7	(12.1–20.1)	20.7	(7.8–44.7)	—	—	15.6	(12.7–19.0)	27.7	(14.0–47.5)
Median	*17.1*		*20.0*		*18.2*		*16.8*		*22.6*		*39.7*		*16.4*		*27.6*	
Range	*12.2–21.6*		*13.4–26.4*		*13.7–22.8*		*11.6–20.3*		*15.7–42.2*		*22.1–43.6*		*12.1–20.0*		*17.5–37.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes	
Site	%	CI[§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	28.3	(17.2–42.8)	16.3	(6.8–34.2)	22.3	(13.4–34.6)	23.5	(14.2–36.3)	—	—	—	—	20.3	(12.1–31.9)	—	—
Chicago, IL	13.7	(9.0–20.3)	14.8	(8.9–23.5)	14.1	(9.8–19.9)	13.3	(8.9–19.4)	24.5	(15.2–37.1)	—	—	12.8	(8.5–18.9)	24.4	(13.2–40.8)
Cleveland, OH	16.8	(12.4–22.3)	26.0	(17.8–36.3)	20.9	(16.3–26.3)	21.1	(15.7–27.7)	20.0	(11.2–33.3)	—	—	18.0	(12.7–24.8)	31.4	(21.6–43.1)
DeKalb County, GA	15.8	(10.3–23.5)	16.7	(11.5–23.6)	16.3	(12.1–21.6)	14.4	(10.2–20.0)	22.3	(12.5–36.6)	—	—	13.9	(9.9–19.2)	26.9	(15.8–42.0)
Detroit, MI	11.4	(8.0–15.9)	—	—	17.6	(13.6–22.6)	18.9	(14.3–24.4)	—	—	—	—	20.3	(15.2–26.6)	8.2	(3.0–20.6)
District of Columbia	17.4	(14.8–20.3)	20.7	(17.9–23.8)	19.2	(17.3–21.3)	18.2	(16.1–20.5)	23.7	(18.7–29.6)	25.0	(15.0–38.5)	17.0	(14.9–19.3)	28.5	(23.5–33.9)
Duval County, FL	20.8	(16.6–25.9)	19.3	(14.8–24.6)	20.4	(17.1–24.0)	18.3	(14.6–22.7)	25.8	(18.5–34.8)	—	—	17.5	(14.0–21.8)	26.7	(20.1–34.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	12.6	(9.3–16.9)	14.7	(11.1–19.2)	14.0	(11.3–17.2)	12.8	(10.2–16.1)	22.8	(13.8–35.3)	—	—	11.7	(9.1–15.0)	27.7	(17.7–40.6)
Houston, TX	16.9	(12.2–22.9)	19.5	(15.2–24.5)	18.2	(14.6–22.5)	15.7	(12.1–20.3)	24.0	(15.9–34.5)	—	—	14.8	(11.5–18.9)	33.5	(21.7–47.8)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	14.3	(11.2–18.2)	20.9	(16.7–26.0)	17.4	(14.7–20.5)	17.0	(14.4–19.9)	19.0	(11.3–30.1)	—	—	16.2	(13.7–19.2)	24.9	(16.6–35.5)
New York City, NY	13.3	(9.8–17.8)	19.1	(15.5–23.3)	16.3	(13.5–19.6)	14.4	(11.6–17.8)	21.4	(13.8–31.7)	22.5	(14.4–33.4)	14.0	(11.4–17.1)	26.5	(18.5–36.4)
Oakland, CA	21.6	(14.5–30.8)	26.1	(18.7–35.1)	24.1	(18.6–30.7)	24.8	(19.2–31.4)	17.2	(7.2–35.7)	—	—	24.3	(18.6–31.1)	25.9	(13.1–44.7)
Orange County, FL	19.4	(13.3–27.6)	19.8	(13.3–28.4)	19.5	(14.8–25.3)	19.5	(14.3–26.1)	16.9	(7.6–33.4)	—	—	19.1	(14.1–25.5)	22.5	(12.4–37.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	10.9	(6.7–17.1)	26.7	(20.5–34.0)	19.0	(15.1–23.5)	16.9	(13.3–21.3)	23.3	(12.3–39.7)	—	—	16.0	(12.4–20.5)	36.0	(21.7–53.4)
Philadelphia, PA	11.8	(7.6–17.9)	11.6	(6.7–19.3)	11.6	(7.7–17.1)	10.2	(6.4–15.7)	17.5	(6.9–37.7)	—	—	9.9	(5.9–16.0)	21.3	(10.7–38.1)
San Diego, CA	19.3	(14.4–25.3)	20.5	(13.6–29.7)	20.0	(15.3–25.6)	18.8	(13.9–25.1)	31.6	(21.3–44.2)	—	—	16.3	(11.7–22.2)	40.7	(26.7–56.3)
San Francisco, CA	19.9	(13.1–29.1)	24.3	(17.9–32.1)	22.4	(17.1–28.8)	22.7	(17.2–29.4)	27.2	(12.6–49.1)	—	—	20.3	(15.3–26.6)	35.1	(18.1–56.9)
Shelby County, TN	16.9	(11.9–23.5)	23.2	(16.3–31.9)	20.0	(15.5–25.6)	18.9	(14.0–25.0)	28.3	(17.3–42.7)	—	—	19.7	(14.6–26.0)	21.8	(12.9–34.4)
Median	*16.8*		*19.8*		*19.1*		*18.2*		*23.0*		—		*16.7*		*26.7*	
Range	*10.9–28.3*		*11.6–26.7*		*11.6–24.1*		*10.2–24.8*		*16.9–31.6*		—		*9.9–24.3*		*8.2–40.7*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 157. Percentage of high school students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**10.5**	**(9.1–12.1)**	**8.1**	**(7.2–9.1)**	**9.3**	**(8.4–10.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	8.8	(7.0–11.1)	6.9	(5.9–8.0)	**7.9**	**(6.8–9.2)**
Black§	16.6	(13.3–20.5)	13.7	(10.2–18.1)	**15.2**	**(12.4–18.6)**
Hispanic	10.1	(8.5–12.1)	7.7	(5.9–9.9)	**8.9**	**(7.3–10.7)**
Grade						
9	6.6	(5.3–8.3)	5.7	(4.4–7.4)	**6.2**	**(5.1–7.4)**
10	8.5	(6.8–10.6)	7.8	(6.2–9.8)	**8.2**	**(6.9–9.6)**
11	11.6	(9.5–14.2)	9.0	(6.8–11.9)	**10.3**	**(8.7–12.2)**
12	15.8	(13.3–18.7)	10.2	(8.4–12.2)	**13.2**	**(11.4–15.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	10.5	(9.2–11.9)	7.9	(6.9–9.0)	**9.1**	**(8.1–10.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	14.7	(11.7–18.2)	11.5	(7.8–16.6)	**14.0**	**(11.7–16.6)**
Not sure	6.5	(3.1–13.3)	7.3	(3.8–13.7)	**7.4**	**(4.6–11.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	15.6	(13.4–18.0)	11.3	(9.9–12.8)	**13.2**	**(11.8–14.8)**
Same sex only or both sexes	22.0	(18.0–26.7)	15.1	(11.0–20.5)	**20.2**	**(16.8–24.2)**
No sexual contact	4.4	(3.4–5.7)	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	**3.6**	**(2.9–4.5)**

* Not counting tests done if they donated blood.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 158. Percentage of high school students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	26.1	(13.7–43.9)	21.3	(14.1–30.8)	23.8	(14.0–37.5)	21.1	(11.9–34.7)	40.6	(26.1–57.0)	20.7	(10.1–37.8)	23.2	(15.4–33.5)	54.3	(33.7–73.6)	6.4	(4.6–8.8)
California	10.0	(7.6–13.1)	10.9	(7.7–15.2)	10.5	(8.3–13.2)	10.2	(8.1–12.7)	14.9	(8.0–26.0)	5.7	(1.3–22.4)	13.0	(10.2–16.5)	23.0	(13.1–37.2)	5.0	(3.4–7.2)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	12.0	(9.9–14.4)	11.5	(9.9–13.3)	11.8	(10.3–13.4)	11.3	(10.0–12.7)	15.3	(10.7–21.4)	11.8	(6.8–19.6)	16.0	(13.9–18.3)	17.8	(11.5–26.7)	6.0	(4.3–8.2)
Delaware	16.6	(13.9–19.7)	10.3	(8.4–12.6)	13.5	(11.7–15.6)	12.4	(10.6–14.5)	20.4	(14.9–27.2)	18.3	(9.3–33.0)	19.1	(16.6–21.9)	28.6	(21.1–37.5)	4.2	(2.9–6.2)
Florida	12.0	(10.3–14.0)	11.9	(10.3–13.8)	12.0	(10.6–13.6)	11.4	(10.0–13.1)	16.0	(13.0–19.5)	12.7	(8.4–18.7)	15.7	(13.7–17.9)	23.2	(18.6–28.5)	6.5	(5.5–7.7)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	11.2	(9.3–13.5)	10.4	(7.9–13.6)	10.9	(8.8–13.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	13.9	(11.6–16.6)	17.8	(15.1–20.9)	15.8	(13.8–18.0)	14.8	(12.9–16.9)	27.2	(19.6–36.3)	10.9	(4.9–22.4)	18.8	(15.9–22.0)	37.0	(23.3–53.1)	8.2	(6.2–10.7)
Iowa	10.5	(7.7–14.2)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)	11.0	(8.7–13.6)	9.6	(7.7–12.1)	22.5	(13.7–34.6)	17.2	(6.8–37.2)	10.2	(8.3–12.6)	28.6	(21.9–36.4)	5.7	(3.3–9.7)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	10.3	(7.9–13.3)	12.0	(9.3–15.4)	11.3	(9.2–13.8)	10.6	(8.4–13.3)	14.5	(9.0–22.5)	18.0	(9.1–32.6)	13.0	(9.7–17.1)	20.1	(13.7–28.4)	5.3	(3.7–7.5)
Louisiana	22.1	(17.2–27.9)	22.7	(18.4–27.7)	22.5	(18.6–27.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	14.0	(13.2–14.8)	16.1	(15.3–17.0)	15.2	(14.6–15.9)	14.1	(13.5–14.7)	21.3	(19.7–23.0)	14.7	(12.6–17.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	10.8	(9.2–12.7)	10.1	(8.2–12.5)	10.5	(9.0–12.1)	10.5	(9.0–12.1)	12.7	(9.4–16.9)	6.3	(3.0–12.8)	14.7	(12.4–17.4)	17.7	(13.5–22.8)	5.0	(3.7–6.6)
Michigan	13.3	(10.0–17.5)	11.8	(9.0–15.4)	12.5	(10.2–15.2)	11.6	(9.1–14.7)	18.4	(10.8–29.4)	17.9	(9.4–31.5)	16.8	(13.6–20.6)	27.3	(20.0–36.1)	4.5	(2.7–7.3)
Missouri	12.4	(8.8–17.3)	14.8	(12.3–17.7)	13.7	(11.1–16.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	8.0	(5.9–10.8)	8.8	(6.5–11.7)	8.8	(6.9–11.1)	7.6	(5.8–9.8)	17.3	(11.6–25.0)	16.0	(7.7–30.3)	9.2	(6.5–13.0)	15.7	(10.0–23.7)	4.9	(3.0–7.9)
Nevada	8.7	(6.5–11.6)	8.7	(7.0–10.8)	8.9	(7.2–11.0)	8.7	(7.0–10.7)	9.9	(6.0–16.0)	13.3	(6.5–25.0)	12.6	(9.5–16.5)	13.0	(9.1–18.3)	4.4	(3.0–6.4)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	11.9	(8.7–15.9)	11.1	(9.3–13.1)	11.5	(9.0–14.4)	10.8	(8.6–13.4)	16.1	(11.8–21.6)	10.2	(6.4–15.7)	15.7	(11.9–20.5)	20.5	(15.7–26.3)	5.1	(4.1–6.5)
New York	14.9	(12.9–17.0)	15.9	(14.2–17.7)	15.3	(14.0–16.7)	14.7	(13.3–16.3)	18.8	(14.0–24.9)	14.1	(10.6–18.4)	22.8	(20.4–25.4)	24.0	(19.6–29.1)	8.2	(6.7–10.1)
North Carolina	11.2	(8.8–14.0)	10.5	(8.2–13.4)	10.8	(9.0–13.0)	8.7	(7.4–10.1)	20.9	(15.5–27.7)	23.5	(15.1–34.7)	13.3	(10.8–16.2)	22.0	(15.4–30.6)	4.3	(3.3–5.6)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	14.7	(10.4–20.2)	9.7	(7.4–12.5)	12.2	(9.4–15.7)	10.4	(8.4–12.9)	21.6	(11.8–36.0)	30.4	(15.6–50.7)	15.7	(11.7–20.7)	29.7	(16.7–47.0)	5.1	(3.8–6.9)
Pennsylvania	13.4	(10.5–16.9)	13.7	(11.0–17.0)	13.5	(11.1–16.4)	12.6	(10.4–15.3)	22.1	(16.2–29.2)	10.7	(5.7–19.2)	16.3	(13.6–19.4)	29.2	(21.7–38.0)	6.6	(4.9–8.7)
Rhode Island	12.5	(8.1–18.7)	14.1	(11.3–17.5)	13.5	(10.5–17.1)	12.5	(9.5–16.4)	20.0	(11.6–32.3)	13.0	(4.2–34.0)	16.4	(13.0–20.5)	27.9	(20.7–36.4)	6.2	(4.7–8.2)
South Carolina	12.6	(9.7–16.2)	11.4	(8.7–14.7)	12.1	(10.1–14.5)	11.9	(9.4–14.8)	12.8	(7.0–22.2)	17.5	(7.4–36.1)	14.3	(11.3–18.0)	20.1	(13.8–28.3)	4.6	(2.7–7.9)
Tennessee	12.9	(10.2–16.1)	11.0	(8.5–14.0)	12.0	(10.1–14.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	14.1	(10.9–18.1)	12.8	(10.4–15.8)	13.5	(11.0–16.4)	12.5	(10.2–15.3)	19.2	(11.7–29.9)	18.2	(10.3–30.0)	15.5	(12.9–18.6)	27.5	(19.0–38.1)	7.7	(5.5–10.8)
Utah	7.8	(5.4–11.2)	8.5	(5.8–12.3)	8.2	(6.1–11.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	11.9	(11.3–12.6)	9.0	(8.4–9.5)	10.4	(10.0–10.9)	10.0	(9.6–10.5)	14.7	(13.2–16.3)	8.8	(7.0–10.8)	14.3	(13.6–15.1)	24.7	(22.4–27.2)	3.4	(3.0–3.8)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	10.9	(8.7–13.6)	13.0	(9.8–16.9)	12.3	(10.0–15.1)	11.6	(9.1–14.5)	22.3	(14.8–32.3)	2.3	(0.5–10.6)	13.0	(10.7–15.8)	21.1	(15.0–28.8)	6.0	(4.1–8.9)
Wisconsin	10.8	(8.5–13.7)	11.2	(7.8–15.9)	11.2	(8.8–14.2)	10.4	(8.2–13.1)	20.3	(14.4–27.8)	6.5	(2.9–13.7)	12.8	(10.1–16.1)	20.4	(13.6–29.5)	6.5	(4.0–10.3)
Median	*12.0*		*11.4*		*12.0*		*11.4*		*19.0*		*13.7*		*15.5*		*23.2*		*5.3*	
Range	*7.8–26.1*		*8.5–22.7*		*8.2–23.8*		*7.6–21.1*		*9.9–40.6*		*2.3–30.4*		*9.2–23.2*		*13.0–54.3*		*3.4–8.2*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	27.4	(21.3–34.5)	28.0	(20.8–36.4)	27.9	(23.0–33.3)	28.0	(22.4–34.3)	28.3	(17.5–42.3)	28.2	(14.4–47.8)	34.6	(27.2–42.8)	35.4	(22.8–50.3)	13.3	(9.4–18.6)
Boston, MA	16.0	(13.0–19.5)	16.6	(13.5–20.2)	16.4	(13.9–19.2)	16.5	(13.9–19.5)	16.8	(10.9–24.9)	12.0	(6.0–22.5)	22.2	(19.0–25.7)	26.3	(18.1–36.5)	7.1	(5.2–9.7)
Broward County, FL	19.3	(14.6–25.0)	19.5	(14.7–25.5)	19.5	(15.3–24.6)	18.5	(14.6–23.2)	27.6	(15.8–43.8)	14.8	(6.1–31.4)	21.4	(15.1–29.5)	16.7	(8.1–31.6)	13.4	(9.3–18.9)
Chicago, IL	20.1	(16.9–23.6)	18.1	(14.3–22.7)	19.0	(16.5–21.9)	18.8	(16.3–21.7)	22.7	(17.5–28.9)	14.6	(7.5–26.6)	25.0	(21.1–29.3)	26.0	(17.3–37.2)	10.7	(8.0–14.2)
Cleveland, OH	23.5	(19.9–27.6)	21.4	(17.2–26.3)	22.6	(19.5–25.9)	22.6	(19.3–26.4)	24.8	(16.9–34.8)	14.2	(6.4–28.6)	27.5	(22.6–33.0)	33.7	(24.9–43.8)	10.0	(7.4–13.5)
DeKalb County, GA	14.8	(12.2–17.9)	20.0	(16.9–23.4)	17.3	(15.3–19.5)	16.0	(13.8–18.5)	25.2	(19.2–32.2)	18.1	(10.7–29.1)	22.9	(19.4–27.0)	24.1	(17.3–32.6)	7.8	(6.1–9.8)
Detroit, MI	20.2	(16.4–24.7)	26.9	(22.3–32.1)	23.5	(20.3–27.1)	22.8	(19.3–26.6)	30.8	(22.9–39.9)	13.4	(6.2–26.4)	27.3	(22.8–32.3)	29.1	(20.1–40.2)	17.2	(13.3–21.9)
District of Columbia	30.0	(28.5–31.6)	29.7	(27.9–31.4)	29.9	(28.7–31.0)	29.6	(28.3–30.9)	33.9	(30.8–37.1)	22.9	(18.2–28.3)	37.7	(35.8–39.7)	40.9	(37.2–44.7)	15.9	(14.5–17.4)
Duval County, FL	16.4	(14.5–18.4)	18.9	(16.4–21.7)	17.7	(15.9–19.5)	16.5	(14.5–18.6)	24.0	(20.1–28.4)	14.6	(9.3–22.3)	19.2	(16.7–21.9)	28.4	(24.2–33.1)	7.3	(5.9–9.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	12.3	(10.4–14.4)	12.4	(10.6–14.3)	12.4	(11.1–13.8)	11.7	(10.5–13.1)	18.7	(14.2–24.1)	13.3	(7.9–21.4)	17.3	(15.0–20.0)	18.0	(12.6–25.0)	5.6	(4.3–7.1)
Houston, TX	15.7	(13.8–17.7)	18.5	(16.1–21.1)	17.1	(15.5–18.9)	16.3	(14.6–18.1)	21.8	(17.5–26.9)	20.7	(14.5–28.5)	21.9	(19.1–25.1)	22.1	(16.7–28.6)	9.8	(8.2–11.6)
Los Angeles, CA	10.7	(7.6–14.8)	10.1	(7.0–14.3)	10.4	(7.9–13.6)	10.2	(7.6–13.5)	15.7	(8.6–26.9)	8.3	(2.6–23.0)	15.9	(11.8–20.9)	25.5	(15.5–39.0)	4.7	(2.6–8.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	18.5	(16.0–21.3)	18.4	(15.8–21.4)	18.6	(16.6–20.8)	17.7	(15.4–20.2)	22.8	(18.3–28.1)	22.5	(13.9–34.4)	21.1	(18.6–23.9)	32.6	(25.9–40.1)	9.5	(7.7–11.7)
New York City, NY	16.9	(14.5–19.6)	18.9	(16.4–21.8)	18.0	(15.7–20.5)	17.7	(15.2–20.5)	21.9	(19.0–25.1)	15.5	(12.5–19.0)	29.8	(25.8–34.1)	27.2	(23.0–31.8)	9.8	(8.4–11.4)
Oakland, CA	26.8	(22.3–31.8)	21.5	(18.7–24.5)	24.2	(21.6–27.1)	23.2	(20.6–25.9)	34.9	(26.7–44.1)	19.2	(10.6–32.3)	36.1	(31.8–40.6)	42.3	(32.8–52.5)	12.4	(9.9–15.4)
Orange County, FL	10.2	(8.1–12.8)	12.7	(10.1–15.9)	11.4	(9.6–13.5)	10.3	(8.4–12.5)	20.1	(13.8–28.3)	9.9	(4.3–21.1)	13.9	(11.3–17.1)	15.3	(9.5–23.7)	6.7	(4.7–9.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	14.2	(12.1–16.5)	14.6	(11.9–17.8)	14.5	(12.7–16.5)	13.8	(11.9–16.0)	18.1	(13.4–24.0)	17.1	(10.0–27.7)	17.2	(14.1–20.8)	20.5	(14.3–28.5)	8.6	(6.7–10.8)
Philadelphia, PA	36.0	(29.7–42.9)	38.6	(32.4–45.1)	37.2	(31.3–43.5)	35.7	(29.7–42.2)	53.3	(45.1–61.3)	20.6	(12.9–31.1)	45.8	(38.7–53.2)	59.6	(46.4–71.5)	22.9	(17.4–29.6)
San Diego, CA	10.4	(8.8–12.3)	9.8	(8.2–11.7)	10.2	(8.9–11.7)	9.4	(8.1–10.9)	17.2	(13.0–22.4)	11.6	(6.2–20.6)	13.7	(11.7–16.1)	22.0	(15.9–29.5)	4.2	(3.0–5.8)
San Francisco, CA	9.2	(7.3–11.4)	13.1	(11.0–15.6)	11.3	(9.8–13.2)	10.6	(9.0–12.3)	15.2	(10.6–21.2)	11.3	(7.1–17.6)	20.3	(17.0–24.2)	25.1	(17.8–34.2)	4.8	(3.5–6.5)
Shelby County, TN	18.0	(15.1–21.3)	18.9	(15.9–22.2)	18.3	(16.5–20.3)	16.6	(15.0–18.3)	25.4	(18.8–33.4)	26.3	(17.1–38.2)	21.8	(19.1–24.8)	30.6	(21.3–41.7)	8.6	(6.6–11.1)
Median	*16.9*		*18.9*		*18.0*		*16.6*		*22.8*		*14.8*		*21.9*		*26.3*		*9.5*	
Range	*9.2–36.0*		*9.8–38.6*		*10.2–37.2*		*9.4–35.7*		*15.2–53.3*		*8.3–28.2*		*13.7–45.8*		*15.3–59.6*		*4.2–22.9*	

* Not counting tests done if they donated blood.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 159. Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**4.0**	**(3.3–4.8)**	**7.2**	**(6.3–8.2)**	**5.6**	**(4.9–6.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	4.1	(3.1–5.3)	7.1	(6.0–8.5)	**5.5**	**(4.7–6.6)**
Black§	4.4	(3.1–6.1)	9.5	(7.4–12.1)	**7.0**	**(5.8–8.3)**
Hispanic	3.7	(2.8–4.9)	6.3	(5.3–7.5)	**5.0**	**(4.2–6.0)**
Grade						
9	3.8	(2.8–5.3)	8.5	(7.1–10.1)	**6.1**	**(5.2–7.2)**
10	4.4	(3.2–6.1)	6.4	(4.9–8.2)	**5.4**	**(4.2–6.8)**
11	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	6.2	(4.9–7.8)	**4.9**	**(4.0–6.1)**
12	3.9	(2.7–5.7)	7.2	(5.7–9.0)	**5.5**	**(4.4–6.9)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	4.1	(3.4–5.0)	7.0	(6.1–8.0)	**5.6**	**(5.0–6.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	3.2	(2.1–4.9)	7.5	(4.8–11.6)	**4.4**	**(3.2–5.9)**
Not sure	5.8	(3.2–10.3)	12.8	(7.8–20.2)	**8.9**	**(5.9–13.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	3.1	(2.3–4.3)	5.5	(4.3–7.0)	**4.4**	**(3.5–5.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	8.9	(5.1–15.3)	**4.6**	**(3.3–6.5)**
No sexual contact	4.2	(3.0–5.9)	7.5	(6.3–8.8)	**5.8**	**(4.8–7.0)**

* Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 160. Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	5.5	(3.8–7.9)	9.1	(6.6–12.5)	7.4	(5.7–9.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	6.4	(4.7–8.8)	9.8	(7.0–13.6)	8.3	(6.6–10.4)	8.0	(6.5–10.0)	10.7	(5.6–19.5)	9.5	(2.8–27.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	11.4	(8.6–14.8)	14.3	(10.9–18.4)	12.9	(10.2–16.0)	12.7	(9.9–16.2)	10.1	(5.9–16.7)	21.6	(7.9–47.1)	10.7	(7.9–14.2)	11.4	(7.2–17.4)	11.4	(8.1–15.8)
California	3.9	(2.7–5.7)	5.7	(3.7–8.8)	4.9	(3.5–6.8)	4.9	(3.4–7.1)	4.3	(1.7–10.5)	7.4	(2.3–20.9)	2.9	(1.5–5.5)	5.2	(2.2–11.7)	5.1	(3.6–7.1)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	4.7	(3.4–6.3)	7.6	(6.1–9.4)	6.1	(5.2–7.2)	5.8	(4.8–7.0)	6.7	(4.4–10.0)	12.0	(6.5–21.1)	4.0	(2.8–5.8)	7.4	(4.3–12.3)	6.3	(4.8–8.1)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	5.9	(4.9–7.0)	8.9	(7.9–10.1)	7.5	(6.7–8.4)	6.8	(6.0–7.8)	7.5	(5.9–9.6)	17.8	(12.1–25.4)	5.4	(4.3–6.9)	6.2	(4.5–8.6)	8.1	(6.8–9.5)
Hawaii	6.0	(4.9–7.4)	8.7	(7.5–10.0)	7.5	(6.7–8.5)	7.4	(6.6–8.3)	7.1	(5.2–9.5)	9.4	(6.3–13.9)	6.3	(5.1–7.9)	3.9	(2.2–6.9)	7.8	(6.3–9.6)
Idaho	4.6	(3.0–7.1)	5.1	(3.7–6.9)	4.9	(3.8–6.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	5.4	(4.0–7.2)	9.0	(7.6–10.6)	7.2	(6.2–8.3)	6.8	(5.4–8.5)	7.9	(4.4–14.0)	10.8	(5.2–20.9)	5.8	(4.2–7.8)	10.4	(5.2–20.0)	6.6	(4.9–8.9)
Iowa	7.5	(4.7–11.8)	7.4	(4.6–11.8)	7.5	(5.3–10.6)	7.6	(5.0–11.5)	4.8	(1.7–12.6)	6.8	(2.3–18.3)	6.4	(3.7–10.8)	5.5	(1.2–21.3)	6.9	(4.3–10.8)
Kansas	3.8	(2.6–5.5)	6.3	(4.5–9.0)	5.1	(3.8–6.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	6.2	(4.7–8.1)	11.3	(9.0–14.2)	8.8	(7.3–10.6)	8.9	(7.2–11.0)	8.3	(5.8–11.8)	8.1	(3.2–18.9)	6.9	(5.0–9.3)	10.0	(5.5–17.6)	8.7	(6.4–11.5)
Louisiana	11.6	(8.8–15.1)	14.6	(11.8–17.9)	13.0	(10.8–15.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	4.5	(4.0–5.1)	7.8	(6.9–8.8)	6.2	(5.7–6.8)	5.8	(5.3–6.4)	6.8	(5.3–8.8)	11.1	(7.8–15.7)	4.8	(4.0–5.7)	6.7	(5.1–8.9)	5.8	(5.1–6.5)
Maryland	7.3	(6.8–7.7)	9.9	(9.3–10.5)	8.6	(8.2–9.0)	8.3	(7.8–8.7)	9.6	(8.7–10.6)	10.4	(8.8–12.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	7.0	(5.4–9.0)	5.8	(4.6–7.2)	5.6	(4.4–7.1)	7.5	(4.4–12.5)	5.6	(2.4–12.5)	5.4	(4.1–7.1)	6.5	(3.3–12.3)	5.3	(3.8–7.4)
Michigan	4.6	(3.2–6.4)	7.1	(5.2–9.7)	5.8	(4.9–7.0)	5.9	(4.7–7.3)	4.9	(1.9–12.2)	5.5	(1.8–15.7)	4.6	(3.2–6.5)	8.0	(3.7–16.4)	6.0	(4.3–8.2)
Missouri	7.4	(4.9–10.9)	8.4	(6.5–11.0)	7.9	(5.9–10.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	4.6	(3.7–5.7)	5.5	(4.6–6.5)	5.2	(4.5–5.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	5.5	(3.6–8.4)	9.2	(6.3–13.3)	7.6	(5.7–10.1)	7.1	(5.1–9.9)	7.9	(4.5–13.6)	14.2	(6.9–26.9)	10.3	(6.3–16.4)	5.4	(2.2–12.7)	5.1	(3.4–7.6)
Nevada	6.9	(4.6–10.1)	8.1	(5.9–11.0)	7.5	(5.8–9.6)	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	10.9	(6.4–18.2)	8.2	(4.2–15.3)	6.3	(4.2–9.4)	8.8	(4.4–16.8)	6.9	(4.9–9.7)
New Hampshire	3.5	(3.0–4.2)	6.6	(5.8–7.6)	5.2	(4.7–5.8)	4.5	(4.0–5.1)	8.1	(6.2–10.5)	9.8	(7.4–12.9)	4.1	(3.4–4.8)	9.3	(6.7–12.8)	5.3	(4.6–6.1)
New Mexico	7.5	(6.2–8.9)	9.0	(7.8–10.4)	8.3	(7.2–9.4)	8.2	(6.9–9.6)	7.3	(5.7–9.2)	11.5	(7.6–17.1)	6.9	(5.4–8.9)	6.2	(3.9–9.8)	7.6	(6.1–9.4)
New York	5.7	(4.7–6.8)	8.7	(6.9–10.9)	7.3	(6.0–8.8)	6.8	(5.6–8.2)	9.4	(7.1–12.4)	9.6	(7.2–12.9)	6.0	(4.3–8.2)	7.5	(4.3–12.9)	5.9	(4.9–7.0)
North Carolina	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	8.6	(6.8–10.8)	7.3	(6.0–8.9)	6.9	(5.5–8.6)	6.7	(3.8–11.7)	16.0	(9.8–24.8)	5.3	(3.9–7.3)	5.1	(2.1–11.7)	8.3	(5.8–11.7)
North Dakota	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	8.0	(6.2–10.3)	4.9	(3.8–6.2)	4.3	(3.4–5.6)	6.6	(3.5–12.0)	5.5	(1.8–15.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	9.8	(7.4–12.8)	7.9	(5.6–10.9)	8.9	(7.5–10.5)	7.6	(6.2–9.3)	11.7	(6.7–19.7)	27.0	(15.7–42.3)	7.6	(5.4–10.6)	11.2	(5.3–22.4)	10.1	(7.6–13.4)
Pennsylvania	7.1	(5.7–8.8)	8.7	(7.2–10.4)	7.9	(6.8–9.2)	7.8	(6.5–9.2)	9.9	(5.9–16.2)	7.8	(3.8–15.3)	7.7	(6.3–9.3)	10.2	(5.4–18.6)	6.2	(4.7–8.1)
Rhode Island	5.8	(4.6–7.2)	9.6	(6.5–13.8)	7.8	(5.8–10.5)	7.7	(6.0–9.8)	7.9	(2.3–23.5)	11.4	(4.1–28.0)	4.7	(2.9–7.4)	3.2	(1.2–8.7)	7.7	(5.1–11.4)
South Carolina	7.0	(4.8–10.0)	13.8	(10.1–18.7)	10.4	(8.3–13.1)	10.9	(8.6–13.8)	11.4	(6.3–19.9)	13.2	(4.4–33.4)	7.9	(5.6–11.1)	7.9	(3.1–18.5)	8.6	(6.1–12.1)
Tennessee	7.2	(5.4–9.6)	9.6	(7.5–12.2)	8.5	(7.1–10.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	6.6	(4.9–8.8)	8.5	(6.5–11.0)	7.5	(6.1–9.2)	7.6	(6.2–9.3)	6.8	(3.7–12.3)	8.3	(3.0–21.4)	5.5	(3.8–7.8)	8.4	(4.6–14.8)	8.5	(5.9–12.0)
Utah	5.0	(3.6–6.9)	6.0	(4.0–9.0)	5.6	(4.4–7.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	3.5	(3.1–3.9)	6.3	(5.9–6.8)	5.0	(4.7–5.3)	4.7	(4.4–5.0)	4.9	(4.0–5.9)	10.3	(8.5–12.5)	4.1	(3.7–4.5)	6.0	(4.8–7.4)	5.2	(4.7–5.7)
Virginia	5.4	(4.3–6.8)	9.2	(7.6–11.1)	7.4	(6.4–8.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	6.4	(4.7–8.5)	9.4	(6.8–13.0)	7.9	(6.5–9.7)	7.7	(5.9–10.0)	10.4	(6.3–16.6)	8.0	(3.3–18.1)	6.5	(4.4–9.5)	6.1	(2.5–14.2)	6.7	(4.7–9.6)
Wisconsin	4.1	(2.8–6.1)	6.7	(4.7–9.5)	5.7	(4.2–7.5)	5.4	(4.0–7.3)	4.2	(1.8–9.7)	13.5	(7.9–22.0)	4.5	(3.3–6.2)	5.3	(2.0–13.5)	5.0	(3.4–7.3)
Median	*5.8*		*8.6*		*7.5*		*7.0*		*7.7*		*10.1*		*5.8*		*6.7*		*6.7*	
Range	*1.6–11.6*		*5.1–14.6*		*4.9–13.0*		*4.3–12.7*		*4.2–11.7*		*5.5–27.0*		*2.9–10.7*		*3.2–11.4*		*5.0–11.4*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	10.6	(7.5–14.8)	13.8	(9.5–19.8)	12.1	(9.6–15.2)	12.3	(9.1–16.3)	10.6	(4.9–21.6)	15.6	(4.9–39.9)	9.5	(5.6–15.6)	13.2	(6.8–23.9)	12.0	(8.5–16.8)
Boston, MA	5.3	(3.8–7.4)	7.5	(5.5–10.1)	6.4	(5.1–7.9)	6.5	(5.1–8.2)	6.0	(3.3–10.8)	5.3	(1.7–15.7)	6.0	(4.2–8.6)	7.3	(3.6–14.5)	5.2	(3.7–7.4)
Broward County, FL	6.4	(4.0–9.9)	9.8	(6.9–13.6)	8.2	(6.2–10.9)	9.0	(6.6–12.2)	2.9	(0.7–11.6)	6.0	(1.4–22.4)	6.5	(3.8–10.8)	0.9	(0.1–6.6)	7.7	(5.2–11.2)
Chicago, IL	4.1	(2.5–6.5)	6.2	(4.4–8.6)	5.0	(3.9–6.6)	4.6	(3.3–6.4)	7.1	(4.1–12.1)	5.0	(1.7–13.5)	3.7	(2.1–6.5)	6.5	(3.3–12.3)	3.1	(2.2–4.2)
Cleveland, OH	7.3	(5.5–9.7)	11.0	(8.4–14.3)	9.2	(7.6–11.0)	9.1	(7.4–11.2)	6.6	(3.4–12.2)	15.4	(7.4–29.2)	7.3	(5.1–10.2)	8.5	(4.2–16.6)	8.9	(6.5–12.2)
DeKalb County, GA	5.9	(4.2–8.3)	9.3	(6.9–12.3)	7.6	(6.1–9.3)	7.2	(5.6–9.2)	7.0	(3.9–12.2)	11.1	(5.8–20.1)	6.7	(4.6–9.9)	8.2	(4.6–14.2)	6.1	(4.4–8.4)
Detroit, MI	7.0	(5.0–9.7)	10.0	(7.5–13.3)	8.4	(6.7–10.4)	8.4	(6.6–10.7)	7.7	(4.2–13.7)	6.8	(2.4–17.7)	7.8	(5.1–11.8)	7.2	(3.2–15.4)	6.5	(4.7–8.9)
District of Columbia	7.7	(6.8–8.7)	10.6	(9.4–11.9)	9.0	(8.3–9.8)	9.0	(8.2–9.9)	7.8	(6.1–10.1)	12.3	(8.5–17.5)	6.9	(5.9–8.0)	7.2	(5.6–9.3)	8.6	(7.5–9.9)
Duval County, FL	7.3	(6.0–8.8)	9.5	(7.8–11.6)	8.5	(7.3–9.8)	8.7	(7.4–10.3)	7.2	(5.2–9.8)	9.0	(5.1–15.4)	5.8	(4.4–7.5)	6.0	(4.0–8.8)	6.2	(4.8–7.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	6.0	(4.8–7.4)	8.2	(6.8–9.9)	7.2	(6.2–8.4)	6.9	(5.9–8.1)	9.6	(6.4–14.1)	8.2	(3.8–16.8)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	7.3	(4.1–12.5)	5.6	(4.4–7.0)
Houston, TX	7.7	(6.4–9.2)	10.7	(9.0–12.6)	9.3	(8.2–10.5)	9.2	(8.0–10.6)	10.1	(7.5–13.6)	9.7	(5.6–16.3)	6.0	(4.7–7.6)	8.5	(5.1–13.8)	8.2	(6.7–9.9)
Los Angeles, CA	2.9	(1.7–4.8)	4.6	(3.0–6.8)	3.8	(2.6–5.4)	3.2	(1.9–5.2)	5.5	(2.3–12.4)	11.5	(4.8–24.8)	2.6	(1.3–5.3)	4.7	(2.1–10.0)	3.3	(2.1–5.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	8.8	(7.4–10.5)	9.6	(7.6–12.1)	9.2	(8.0–10.6)	9.0	(7.6–10.7)	9.1	(6.2–13.1)	14.3	(8.2–23.6)	6.9	(5.4–8.9)	11.4	(7.8–16.4)	7.4	(5.9–9.2)
New York City, NY	8.1	(7.2–9.2)	10.8	(9.5–12.2)	9.4	(8.7–10.3)	9.1	(8.2–10.1)	10.2	(7.5–13.6)	10.1	(8.1–12.5)	8.6	(7.4–9.9)	7.7	(5.8–10.0)	8.1	(7.1–9.2)
Oakland, CA	7.0	(5.1–9.4)	8.0	(6.3–10.2)	7.5	(6.2–9.0)	7.3	(5.9–9.1)	8.2	(5.1–13.0)	9.3	(3.9–20.8)	7.2	(5.5–9.5)	7.1	(3.2–15.0)	7.2	(5.3–9.9)
Orange County, FL	7.2	(5.3–9.7)	8.5	(5.9–12.1)	8.1	(6.3–10.3)	7.3	(5.7–9.4)	9.3	(5.1–16.3)	14.8	(7.1–28.1)	4.7	(2.9–7.5)	9.1	(5.0–15.9)	7.3	(4.9–10.7)
Palm Beach County, FL	6.1	(4.7–7.9)	8.4	(6.8–10.3)	7.4	(6.2–8.7)	7.3	(6.2–8.7)	6.1	(3.6–10.1)	12.0	(6.8–20.2)	6.2	(4.7–8.3)	8.7	(5.2–14.0)	5.5	(4.1–7.3)
Philadelphia, PA	7.7	(5.6–10.5)	8.1	(5.9–11.1)	7.9	(5.9–10.4)	8.1	(5.9–11.1)	8.7	(5.3–13.9)	3.1	(0.9–10.5)	7.7	(5.3–11.1)	7.2	(2.4–19.5)	5.2	(3.7–7.2)
San Diego, CA	3.3	(2.4–4.6)	5.8	(4.5–7.4)	4.6	(3.7–5.7)	4.7	(3.7–5.8)	2.2	(0.8–5.5)	8.7	(3.0–22.6)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	3.4	(1.2–9.2)	4.5	(3.3–6.1)
San Francisco, CA	4.0	(3.0–5.3)	8.1	(6.5–10.1)	6.2	(5.2–7.4)	6.1	(5.0–7.4)	3.3	(1.4–7.5)	9.1	(5.3–15.2)	5.3	(3.4–8.1)	6.2	(2.5–14.5)	5.3	(4.1–6.8)
Shelby County, TN	8.1	(6.2–10.6)	10.8	(8.5–13.7)	9.3	(7.6–11.4)	9.3	(7.6–11.4)	10.8	(6.5–17.4)	5.6	(2.1–14.3)	7.6	(5.2–11.1)	5.8	(2.9–11.3)	9.6	(7.2–12.7)
Median	*7.0*		*9.3*		*8.1*		*8.1*		*7.7*		*9.3*		*6.5*		*7.2*		*6.5*	
Range	*2.9–10.6*		*4.6–13.8*		*3.8–12.1*		*3.2–12.3*		*2.2–10.8*		*3.1–15.6*		*2.6–9.5*		*0.9–13.2*		*3.1–12.0*	

* Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 161. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**58.2**	**(55.5–60.8)**	**63.3**	**(61.0–65.4)**	**60.8**	**(58.7–62.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	56.7	(53.0–60.3)	62.6	(59.5–65.7)	**59.6**	**(56.7–62.5)**
Black§	59.5	(54.6–64.2)	62.1	(57.9–66.1)	**60.7**	**(57.3–64.1)**
Hispanic	59.5	(56.5–62.4)	65.3	(62.4–68.0)	**62.4**	**(60.4–64.4)**
Grade						
9	60.0	(56.5–63.4)	63.7	(60.5–66.8)	**61.9**	**(59.7–64.1)**
10	56.7	(53.0–60.3)	63.7	(60.5–66.7)	**60.2**	**(57.4–63.0)**
11	59.3	(56.0–62.4)	62.2	(58.7–65.6)	**60.8**	**(58.1–63.4)**
12	56.6	(51.7–61.5)	63.6	(60.5–66.5)	**60.0**	**(56.8–63.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	59.4	(56.4–62.3)	63.5	(61.4–65.5)	**61.6**	**(59.6–63.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	55.7	(52.1–59.2)	57.8	(51.3–64.1)	**56.5**	**(53.4–59.5)**
Not sure	53.0	(46.1–59.7)	61.8	(50.5–71.9)	**56.2**	**(50.4–61.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	57.5	(54.3–60.7)	67.4	(64.6–70.2)	**63.0**	**(60.5–65.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	58.8	(52.5–64.9)	62.7	(53.9–70.8)	**59.8**	**(54.4–65.1)**
No sexual contact	60.3	(56.9–63.7)	60.8	(58.3–63.3)	**60.6**	**(58.2–62.9)**

* Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 162. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	52.7	(46.7–58.6)	54.5	(50.6–58.3)	53.6	(49.9–57.3)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	54.1	(49.6–58.5)	56.0	(52.2–59.8)	55.0	(51.1–58.9)	56.2	(52.2–60.1)	47.7	(38.1–57.5)	46.8	(29.7–64.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	47.7	(42.9–52.6)	50.4	(45.9–54.8)	49.1	(45.1–53.2)	50.0	(45.4–54.6)	43.5	(36.1–51.3)	45.3	(28.4–63.3)	53.5	(46.4–60.4)	42.9	(33.6–52.6)	47.4	(42.9–52.0)
California	58.1	(52.4–63.6)	66.2	(61.3–70.8)	62.2	(57.4–66.8)	62.5	(57.2–67.6)	61.2	(51.3–70.3)	55.2	(46.0–64.1)	65.2	(57.1–72.6)	58.1	(44.0–71.0)	61.3	(57.0–65.5)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	62.2	(58.1–66.2)	60.0	(56.9–63.0)	61.1	(58.6–63.6)	62.1	(59.6–64.6)	55.0	(47.0–62.8)	55.5	(45.2–65.3)	63.1	(58.5–67.5)	60.1	(51.9–67.7)	61.3	(57.5–65.0)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	57.0	(54.9–59.1)	62.7	(60.9–64.5)	59.8	(58.4–61.3)	60.6	(58.9–62.2)	56.3	(52.4–60.2)	53.4	(45.6–61.0)	62.0	(59.3–64.7)	57.2	(53.6–60.8)	59.0	(57.1–60.8)
Hawaii	46.5	(43.4–49.6)	50.7	(47.4–53.9)	48.7	(46.9–50.5)	48.0	(45.9–50.1)	50.5	(45.4–55.6)	50.5	(41.0–60.0)	49.6	(46.3–53.0)	57.5	(51.2–63.6)	46.3	(43.9–48.8)
Idaho	56.1	(52.0–60.2)	63.9	(60.5–67.3)	60.1	(57.4–62.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	57.5	(53.6–61.2)	57.2	(54.5–59.7)	57.4	(54.9–59.9)	57.7	(54.8–60.6)	55.6	(50.0–61.1)	58.3	(48.2–67.8)	59.6	(55.2–63.9)	50.5	(43.0–57.9)	56.8	(53.6–59.9)
Iowa	59.5	(54.6–64.1)	56.7	(50.7–62.4)	58.1	(54.5–61.6)	58.9	(54.3–63.4)	52.4	(45.2–59.4)	53.4	(40.5–65.9)	59.5	(52.5–66.1)	53.7	(41.5–65.5)	58.7	(53.3–63.9)
Kansas	62.4	(57.9–66.6)	61.6	(56.8–66.2)	61.9	(58.1–65.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	45.1	(41.6–48.6)	51.6	(48.0–55.2)	48.3	(45.6–50.9)	48.7	(45.5–51.8)	45.4	(38.8–52.2)	46.9	(31.7–62.7)	49.2	(45.8–52.6)	44.6	(34.7–54.9)	48.8	(44.6–53.0)
Louisiana	45.9	(42.1–49.8)	50.8	(46.6–55.0)	48.7	(45.5–51.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	61.1	(58.3–63.9)	58.9	(56.8–61.0)	60.0	(57.9–62.1)	60.7	(58.8–62.6)	55.7	(50.5–60.7)	56.8	(50.4–63.1)	61.0	(58.3–63.6)	61.3	(58.2–64.3)	59.8	(57.1–62.5)
Maryland	52.5	(51.4–53.6)	55.2	(54.2–56.2)	53.9	(53.0–54.7)	54.5	(53.6–55.5)	50.0	(48.1–51.9)	53.3	(50.5–56.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	61.7	(58.0–65.3)	59.5	(56.1–62.7)	60.5	(57.4–63.6)	61.6	(58.3–64.7)	51.6	(43.7–59.6)	57.8	(46.7–68.1)	63.7	(60.1–67.2)	55.8	(48.6–62.7)	59.3	(55.5–63.0)
Michigan	56.4	(51.8–61.0)	59.5	(53.8–65.1)	58.2	(54.7–61.5)	58.1	(54.5–61.7)	55.0	(45.7–64.1)	65.0	(55.3–73.6)	57.9	(53.3–62.3)	53.2	(39.7–66.2)	58.8	(54.2–63.2)
Missouri	47.0	(42.7–51.3)	53.9	(50.1–57.7)	50.5	(47.7–53.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	57.0	(54.4–59.6)	59.7	(57.7–61.6)	58.4	(56.7–60.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	56.6	(50.9–62.1)	57.4	(52.6–62.1)	57.0	(53.3–60.6)	57.5	(53.5–61.4)	55.3	(45.0–65.2)	52.5	(37.7–66.9)	52.3	(47.5–57.0)	52.1	(37.4–66.4)	61.3	(56.3–66.0)
Nevada	51.3	(44.6–58.0)	59.4	(54.4–64.2)	55.6	(51.5–59.7)	56.0	(51.4–60.6)	54.4	(42.9–65.4)	49.2	(38.4–60.1)	58.9	(53.6–63.9)	45.3	(34.6–56.6)	55.0	(49.3–60.6)
New Hampshire	61.7	(60.1–63.2)	61.6	(59.9–63.3)	61.7	(60.5–62.8)	62.6	(61.3–63.9)	55.7	(52.2–59.2)	56.1	(51.0–61.0)	63.6	(61.9–65.3)	60.7	(55.9–65.4)	60.0	(58.1–61.9)
New Mexico	51.3	(48.4–54.2)	59.4	(56.5–62.2)	55.4	(53.0–57.8)	54.6	(52.0–57.2)	58.6	(55.4–61.7)	60.4	(55.3–65.2)	56.0	(52.5–59.4)	58.9	(53.2–64.3)	55.1	(52.1–58.1)
New York	58.0	(54.7–61.3)	60.2	(54.5–65.5)	59.0	(54.9–63.0)	60.2	(55.4–64.8)	56.3	(51.7–60.8)	54.3	(49.3–59.3)	61.6	(57.7–65.3)	54.0	(46.7–61.2)	59.1	(53.6–64.5)
North Carolina	57.8	(54.0–61.5)	56.5	(51.8–61.1)	57.2	(53.9–60.5)	58.1	(54.7–61.5)	54.4	(49.9–58.9)	46.9	(34.0–60.3)	60.2	(56.5–63.9)	55.9	(46.1–65.3)	55.5	(50.5–60.4)
North Dakota	61.1	(57.6–64.5)	61.4	(57.2–65.4)	61.2	(58.5–63.9)	62.3	(59.4–65.1)	55.5	(47.5–63.3)	57.5	(44.3–69.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	44.2	(38.6–49.9)	52.1	(47.4–56.7)	48.1	(44.3–52.0)	48.1	(44.7–51.6)	49.5	(37.6–61.5)	47.8	(32.2–63.8)	48.4	(44.4–52.4)	41.8	(28.3–56.7)	48.0	(42.3–53.8)
Pennsylvania	53.7	(50.1–57.3)	56.5	(53.7–59.3)	55.2	(52.9–57.4)	55.6	(53.4–57.7)	48.5	(39.7–57.3)	61.0	(51.7–69.6)	55.6	(52.9–58.3)	47.6	(38.8–56.5)	56.6	(52.9–60.1)
Rhode Island	58.3	(51.8–64.5)	57.4	(52.3–62.4)	57.9	(53.5–62.1)	58.2	(53.6–62.6)	53.9	(46.8–60.9)	62.4	(46.5–76.0)	59.0	(52.6–65.2)	59.4	(48.2–69.8)	58.3	(54.1–62.5)
South Carolina	50.5	(46.7–54.3)	51.8	(46.2–57.3)	51.0	(47.0–54.9)	49.6	(45.4–53.8)	49.0	(39.0–59.1)	61.7	(42.4–77.8)	51.3	(46.2–56.4)	63.7	(54.7–71.8)	50.3	(44.3–56.4)
Tennessee	50.4	(46.6–54.2)	55.2	(51.4–58.9)	53.0	(50.3–55.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	51.5	(48.3–54.7)	54.6	(50.1–58.9)	53.2	(50.1–56.2)	52.6	(49.2–56.0)	52.8	(43.8–61.6)	63.0	(49.6–74.7)	54.7	(50.7–58.7)	44.9	(35.3–54.9)	53.3	(49.2–57.4)
Utah	57.9	(52.6–63.0)	59.4	(54.1–64.6)	58.7	(54.3–63.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	65.5	(64.5–66.4)	64.4	(63.5–65.4)	64.9	(64.2–65.5)	65.7	(64.9–66.4)	61.3	(59.1–63.4)	58.8	(55.6–62.0)	66.3	(65.4–67.3)	63.6	(60.9–66.2)	64.0	(62.9–65.0)
Virginia	56.8	(54.0–59.6)	58.7	(55.4–62.0)	57.8	(55.3–60.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	53.1	(48.3–57.8)	55.4	(50.2–60.4)	54.2	(50.2–58.2)	53.2	(48.8–57.5)	58.7	(48.9–67.8)	69.7	(53.0–82.4)	53.8	(48.4–59.0)	57.2	(45.5–68.0)	56.0	(48.4–63.3)
Wisconsin	59.8	(56.3–63.2)	63.1	(59.1–66.9)	61.3	(58.4–64.1)	61.6	(58.7–64.6)	60.8	(53.0–68.1)	56.5	(47.1–65.4)	62.4	(58.3–66.4)	58.5	(50.9–65.8)	61.6	(57.7–65.4)
Median	*56.6*		*57.4*		*57.4*		*57.9*		*54.7*		*55.8*		*59.0*		*55.9*		*58.3*	
Range	*44.2–65.5*		*50.4–66.2*		*48.1–64.9*		*48.0–65.7*		*43.5–61.3*		*45.3–69.7*		*48.4–66.3*		*41.8–63.7*		*46.3–64.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	52.6	(47.7–57.4)	56.9	(50.0–63.5)	54.7	(50.6–58.8)	51.6	(46.6–56.7)	60.7	(52.5–68.4)	62.9	(41.9–79.9)	61.4	(53.9–68.5)	55.6	(43.9–66.7)	48.2	(42.7–53.8)
Boston, MA	49.9	(46.1–53.6)	54.3	(50.2–58.4)	52.0	(49.0–55.1)	52.3	(49.1–55.6)	47.3	(39.4–55.4)	62.9	(49.5–74.5)	54.0	(49.7–58.3)	46.4	(36.5–56.6)	52.7	(48.8–56.5)
Broward County, FL	50.3	(44.6–56.0)	55.6	(48.2–62.8)	53.0	(48.2–57.7)	52.6	(47.5–57.7)	56.1	(41.5–69.7)	57.8	(38.5–75.0)	52.8	(45.3–60.2)	56.4	(36.5–74.3)	55.3	(48.1–62.2)
Chicago, IL	56.2	(52.0–60.3)	59.5	(55.7–63.2)	57.9	(55.4–60.3)	57.7	(54.4–61.0)	53.7	(46.2–61.1)	70.2	(59.4–79.2)	59.3	(55.6–62.9)	59.2	(50.1–67.8)	58.3	(54.0–62.4)
Cleveland, OH	45.0	(41.4–48.7)	51.1	(46.6–55.6)	48.3	(45.4–51.2)	48.5	(45.3–51.6)	52.2	(43.7–60.5)	42.7	(29.8–56.8)	52.3	(47.4–57.2)	50.8	(43.2–58.3)	42.4	(37.6–47.3)
DeKalb County, GA	57.8	(54.3–61.1)	62.2	(58.6–65.7)	60.0	(57.9–62.1)	60.5	(58.0–62.9)	59.1	(51.9–65.9)	54.0	(43.8–63.8)	60.6	(57.5–63.6)	57.3	(49.6–64.7)	61.5	(57.8–65.1)
Detroit, MI	52.5	(48.4–56.4)	55.2	(50.7–59.6)	53.8	(50.9–56.6)	53.7	(50.4–57.0)	56.8	(47.9–65.4)	50.9	(36.8–64.8)	59.6	(53.9–65.0)	57.1	(47.6–66.1)	51.5	(46.5–56.4)
District of Columbia	50.9	(49.2–52.6)	54.3	(52.4–56.2)	52.4	(51.2–53.7)	52.7	(51.3–54.1)	50.8	(47.5–54.1)	52.7	(46.9–58.3)	55.7	(53.7–57.7)	54.7	(50.9–58.3)	51.8	(49.8–53.7)
Duval County, FL	50.2	(47.5–52.9)	56.0	(52.4–59.5)	53.1	(51.0–55.2)	53.2	(50.9–55.6)	50.2	(45.4–55.1)	55.3	(45.1–65.0)	54.9	(51.6–58.2)	54.8	(49.2–60.2)	53.7	(50.7–56.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	52.9	(49.9–55.9)	56.3	(53.6–58.9)	54.5	(52.4–56.6)	54.9	(52.6–57.2)	53.0	(46.4–59.6)	54.8	(46.0–63.4)	57.6	(54.4–60.7)	55.1	(47.6–62.4)	53.8	(50.7–56.8)
Houston, TX	51.4	(48.7–54.1)	55.3	(52.6–57.9)	53.3	(51.3–55.3)	53.6	(51.4–55.8)	49.5	(44.4–54.7)	51.5	(42.9–59.9)	58.6	(55.4–61.7)	47.6	(40.8–54.4)	51.6	(48.8–54.3)
Los Angeles, CA	60.5	(57.6–63.3)	61.8	(56.7–66.6)	61.2	(58.5–63.8)	61.5	(57.8–65.0)	60.9	(49.5–71.2)	60.3	(45.4–73.5)	61.2	(57.2–65.0)	70.0	(55.4–81.4)	60.6	(56.3–64.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	51.5	(47.8–55.1)	54.6	(51.8–57.3)	53.0	(50.9–55.1)	53.3	(50.9–55.8)	50.5	(44.1–57.0)	54.3	(42.1–66.0)	52.8	(50.1–55.4)	52.9	(46.6–59.1)	55.6	(51.5–59.6)
New York City, NY	50.2	(48.0–52.5)	54.8	(52.7–56.8)	52.4	(50.7–54.1)	53.2	(51.6–54.8)	48.3	(43.6–53.1)	51.5	(46.7–56.2)	55.2	(52.4–58.0)	49.6	(44.7–54.6)	52.6	(50.4–54.7)
Oakland, CA	50.1	(45.7–54.6)	53.4	(49.7–57.1)	51.8	(49.0–54.6)	51.5	(48.4–54.5)	54.9	(47.2–62.4)	48.6	(36.1–61.3)	53.5	(48.7–58.1)	47.5	(38.2–57.0)	51.6	(47.4–55.8)
Orange County, FL	57.3	(52.7–61.8)	56.6	(52.4–60.6)	57.0	(53.6–60.4)	57.8	(54.4–61.2)	52.8	(41.7–63.6)	57.9	(45.2–69.5)	60.8	(55.9–65.5)	56.7	(48.9–64.1)	56.1	(51.4–60.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	57.4	(54.1–60.7)	60.0	(56.8–63.2)	58.7	(56.4–61.0)	59.5	(57.0–61.9)	53.5	(46.9–59.9)	56.0	(46.1–65.5)	60.4	(56.2–64.4)	54.4	(47.7–60.9)	59.1	(56.2–62.0)
Philadelphia, PA	48.9	(44.8–53.0)	54.8	(48.9–60.5)	51.8	(48.2–55.4)	51.9	(47.9–55.8)	46.0	(39.3–52.9)	57.2	(35.9–76.1)	49.8	(45.3–54.3)	53.8	(43.3–64.1)	54.8	(51.1–58.5)
San Diego, CA	59.0	(55.5–62.4)	62.0	(59.1–64.8)	60.6	(58.3–62.8)	61.5	(59.2–63.8)	59.5	(48.6–69.5)	45.5	(35.8–55.5)	63.6	(59.8–67.3)	66.3	(56.0–75.2)	58.1	(54.1–61.9)
San Francisco, CA	60.8	(57.4–64.1)	58.6	(55.3–61.8)	59.7	(57.4–61.9)	59.8	(57.3–62.3)	59.0	(51.9–65.8)	58.5	(50.0–66.5)	61.0	(56.8–65.0)	68.2	(59.9–75.5)	59.5	(56.5–62.5)
Shelby County, TN	55.4	(51.1–59.7)	58.6	(53.8–63.3)	57.1	(53.5–60.6)	56.5	(52.4–60.5)	57.2	(48.8–65.1)	67.0	(55.5–76.8)	60.2	(55.3–64.8)	56.1	(47.7–64.1)	55.7	(50.4–60.9)
Median	*52.5*		*56.0*		*53.8*		*53.6*		*53.5*		*55.3*		*58.6*		*55.1*		*54.8*	
Range	*45.0–60.8*		*51.1–62.2*		*48.3–61.2*		*48.5–61.5*		*46.0–60.9*		*42.7–70.2*		*49.8–63.6*		*46.4–70.0*		*42.4–61.5*	

* Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 163. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**28.8**	**(27.0–30.6)**	**33.8**	**(31.7–36.0)**	**31.3**	**(29.7–33.1)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	27.4	(24.7–30.2)	31.5	(28.7–34.5)	**29.4**	**(27.0–31.8)**
Black§	33.6	(28.7–38.8)	40.1	(35.5–44.9)	**36.8**	**(32.8–40.9)**
Hispanic	29.7	(27.2–32.4)	36.2	(32.3–40.3)	**33.0**	**(31.1–35.0)**
Grade						
9	30.3	(27.3–33.5)	33.3	(30.2–36.5)	**31.8**	**(29.4–34.3)**
10	26.4	(23.6–29.5)	37.6	(33.7–41.6)	**32.0**	**(29.6–34.5)**
11	29.9	(26.9–33.2)	30.6	(27.2–34.2)	**30.3**	**(27.7–33.1)**
12	28.4	(25.2–31.8)	33.6	(30.3–37.0)	**30.8**	**(28.4–33.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	30.2	(28.1–32.4)	34.0	(31.8–36.2)	**32.3**	**(30.5–34.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	25.4	(21.8–29.3)	27.4	(22.1–33.5)	**26.2**	**(23.0–29.7)**
Not sure	25.3	(19.8–31.7)	35.0	(24.5–47.2)	**29.1**	**(24.3–34.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	28.2	(25.2–31.3)	37.9	(35.0–40.9)	**33.5**	**(31.0–36.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	31.0	(26.9–35.4)	34.7	(28.6–41.4)	**32.0**	**(28.9–35.2)**
No sexual contact	30.1	(28.1–32.2)	30.5	(28.0–33.1)	**30.3**	**(28.7–31.9)**

* Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 164. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	27.2	(23.3–31.5)	25.0	(21.3–29.0)	26.2	(23.2–29.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	24.3	(20.4–28.8)	25.1	(21.8–28.6)	24.5	(21.2–28.1)	25.1	(21.7–28.7)	21.1	(14.0–30.5)	24.7	(11.5–45.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	20.2	(14.8–26.9)	24.8	(22.3–27.6)	22.8	(19.0–27.1)	23.5	(20.1–27.3)	15.1	(7.7–27.5)	27.3	(13.8–46.7)	24.3	(17.4–32.9)	20.8	(11.5–34.7)	20.5	(17.0–24.4)
California	31.8	(27.3–36.6)	34.8	(30.4–39.4)	33.3	(29.4–37.4)	34.7	(30.7–38.9)	21.9	(15.8–29.5)	29.7	(20.3–41.2)	35.9	(29.7–42.6)	25.9	(19.6–33.3)	31.8	(26.8–37.3)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	32.0	(28.9–35.2)	31.1	(28.5–33.9)	31.5	(29.5–33.5)	32.5	(30.3–34.8)	25.4	(20.6–30.8)	25.7	(20.2–32.1)	34.9	(31.3–38.8)	27.0	(21.0–34.1)	30.7	(27.2–34.4)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	28.9	(26.8–31.0)	33.6	(31.8–35.5)	31.3	(29.9–32.8)	31.3	(29.7–32.9)	28.3	(24.5–32.4)	33.2	(27.1–39.9)	32.9	(30.6–35.2)	30.5	(26.5–34.9)	29.7	(27.7–31.7)
Hawaii	20.1	(17.5–23.1)	21.7	(19.1–24.6)	21.2	(19.7–22.6)	20.4	(18.8–22.1)	19.5	(15.4–24.2)	29.7	(23.0–37.5)	19.9	(17.5–22.5)	26.5	(20.6–33.5)	19.8	(17.7–22.2)
Idaho	25.1	(21.6–28.8)	30.2	(26.5–34.1)	27.6	(25.0–30.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	27.7	(25.3–30.3)	27.1	(23.9–30.5)	27.5	(25.0–30.1)	27.2	(24.5–30.2)	29.0	(24.5–33.9)	27.9	(20.6–36.6)	26.9	(23.3–30.7)	25.3	(19.3–32.5)	27.2	(24.4–30.2)
Iowa	25.5	(21.2–30.3)	27.1	(23.6–30.8)	26.4	(23.9–29.1)	26.3	(23.3–29.5)	23.6	(16.5–32.5)	31.7	(17.4–50.5)	26.3	(20.7–32.7)	24.2	(14.9–36.8)	25.9	(22.8–29.3)
Kansas	25.0	(21.3–29.0)	23.0	(20.5–25.8)	24.0	(21.5–26.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	17.5	(15.1–20.3)	23.8	(21.2–26.6)	20.8	(19.2–22.5)	20.7	(19.0–22.6)	21.4	(14.3–30.8)	22.5	(14.1–34.0)	21.8	(19.4–24.5)	19.2	(11.9–29.5)	19.5	(16.3–23.3)
Louisiana	25.5	(20.6–31.1)	29.0	(24.1–34.5)	27.4	(23.5–31.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	29.7	(26.7–32.9)	27.5	(25.7–29.4)	28.6	(26.4–30.8)	28.8	(26.6–31.1)	25.6	(22.6–28.9)	30.7	(25.8–36.0)	27.9	(25.6–30.3)	30.3	(26.5–34.4)	29.1	(26.2–32.1)
Maryland	25.6	(24.7–26.5)	27.8	(27.1–28.5)	26.7	(26.1–27.4)	27.1	(26.4–27.8)	23.8	(22.4–25.3)	26.5	(24.0–29.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	28.9	(25.6–32.4)	26.8	(23.8–30.0)	27.8	(25.2–30.7)	28.1	(25.6–30.8)	24.4	(18.1–31.9)	31.0	(20.7–43.6)	27.9	(24.6–31.5)	26.0	(19.3–34.1)	27.5	(24.5–30.7)
Michigan	27.9	(25.0–31.1)	27.3	(22.8–32.3)	27.7	(24.6–31.1)	26.8	(23.3–30.7)	29.8	(19.9–42.2)	40.5	(31.2–50.6)	26.0	(21.9–30.5)	30.4	(21.4–41.2)	29.0	(24.0–34.6)
Missouri	22.6	(19.2–26.3)	23.4	(19.7–27.4)	23.1	(20.9–25.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	25.2	(23.3–27.3)	25.3	(23.4–27.2)	25.2	(23.9–26.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	26.7	(21.1–33.3)	25.6	(21.8–29.8)	26.2	(23.3–29.3)	27.2	(24.1–30.5)	19.1	(13.7–26.0)	20.8	(12.5–32.5)	24.1	(20.4–28.3)	13.6	(8.2–21.6)	29.4	(24.9–34.2)
Nevada	24.6	(21.1–28.4)	29.9	(25.7–34.4)	27.6	(25.0–30.4)	28.2	(25.3–31.4)	22.5	(16.8–29.4)	34.3	(22.7–48.1)	29.8	(25.5–34.5)	20.6	(15.5–26.9)	25.9	(22.2–29.9)
New Hampshire	31.5	(29.9–33.0)	31.5	(29.9–33.2)	31.6	(30.4–32.7)	32.0	(30.7–33.2)	28.2	(25.2–31.5)	31.5	(27.3–36.0)	32.3	(30.6–34.1)	35.2	(30.8–39.9)	30.5	(28.6–32.4)
New Mexico	24.4	(22.1–26.8)	30.4	(27.9–33.1)	27.5	(25.5–29.6)	27.0	(25.0–29.2)	29.1	(25.6–32.9)	32.4	(25.9–39.7)	27.7	(25.0–30.7)	30.9	(25.7–36.6)	26.6	(24.1–29.2)
New York	31.7	(29.2–34.4)	32.3	(29.1–35.5)	32.0	(29.6–34.4)	32.7	(30.0–35.5)	28.4	(23.4–34.1)	30.3	(24.9–36.3)	33.0	(30.1–35.9)	25.5	(20.1–31.8)	32.4	(28.7–36.3)
North Carolina	27.6	(24.5–30.9)	29.0	(26.0–32.2)	28.4	(25.9–31.0)	29.0	(26.3–31.9)	23.8	(18.8–29.8)	29.9	(20.8–40.8)	30.0	(26.8–33.4)	28.4	(20.3–38.2)	26.9	(23.4–30.8)
North Dakota	26.4	(23.0–30.1)	25.9	(22.5–29.6)	26.1	(23.7–28.7)	26.4	(23.9–28.9)	25.9	(19.3–33.9)	26.6	(16.5–39.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	18.3	(14.7–22.6)	22.3	(19.2–25.8)	20.3	(17.7–23.2)	20.3	(17.6–23.3)	21.4	(13.0–33.0)	18.6	(9.6–33.0)	21.1	(17.8–24.7)	22.3	(12.5–36.7)	18.9	(15.3–23.0)
Pennsylvania	26.4	(23.8–29.3)	30.4	(28.1–32.8)	28.5	(26.5–30.5)	28.4	(26.5–30.5)	25.6	(20.0–32.1)	36.1	(24.3–49.8)	29.7	(26.5–33.1)	23.8	(17.8–31.1)	28.2	(25.3–31.4)
Rhode Island	25.8	(22.0–30.0)	29.3	(25.4–33.5)	27.6	(24.3–31.1)	27.9	(24.2–32.0)	22.7	(17.3–29.1)	33.2	(19.6–50.3)	26.6	(22.6–31.1)	27.9	(20.4–36.9)	28.2	(23.6–33.4)
South Carolina	28.0	(24.1–32.3)	29.2	(25.1–33.7)	28.6	(25.7–31.7)	27.7	(24.6–31.1)	30.5	(21.6–41.1)	37.4	(21.5–56.5)	31.4	(26.7–36.4)	41.0	(31.7–51.0)	24.7	(19.9–30.2)
Tennessee	25.3	(22.3–28.5)	27.0	(23.7–30.5)	26.1	(24.0–28.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	27.7	(25.1–30.5)	28.5	(24.4–32.9)	28.2	(25.4–31.2)	27.4	(24.4–30.5)	33.0	(26.6–40.1)	29.7	(19.5–42.5)	30.7	(26.8–34.9)	31.7	(22.0–43.3)	24.6	(21.2–28.3)
Utah	24.1	(20.9–27.7)	26.1	(22.7–29.8)	25.2	(22.5–28.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	33.3	(32.4–34.2)	32.2	(31.3–33.2)	32.8	(32.1–33.4)	33.3	(32.6–34.0)	28.5	(26.6–30.5)	31.9	(28.9–35.0)	33.0	(32.1–34.0)	33.2	(30.6–35.9)	32.2	(31.2–33.2)
Virginia	27.5	(25.2–29.9)	30.7	(28.2–33.3)	29.1	(27.3–30.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	24.1	(18.9–30.1)	27.8	(24.9–30.9)	26.1	(23.3–29.0)	25.5	(22.6–28.7)	26.9	(16.7–40.1)	38.2	(20.8–59.3)	27.2	(23.3–31.4)	27.2	(16.8–41.0)	23.7	(19.9–27.9)
Wisconsin	28.7	(24.5–33.3)	30.6	(27.4–34.0)	29.6	(26.6–32.9)	29.5	(26.3–32.9)	30.3	(23.1–38.5)	31.0	(22.1–41.6)	28.8	(25.4–32.5)	27.1	(19.6–36.2)	31.1	(27.8–34.6)
Median	*26.4*		*27.8*		*27.5*		*27.5*		*25.5*		*30.5*		*27.9*		*27.0*		*27.5*	
Range	*17.5–33.3*		*21.7–34.8*		*20.3–33.3*		*20.3–34.7*		*15.1–33.0*		*18.6–40.5*		*19.9–35.9*		*13.6–41.0*		*18.9–32.4*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	28.9	(23.1–35.6)	32.8	(26.7–39.6)	30.6	(26.4–35.1)	28.6	(24.5–33.2)	35.2	(25.9–45.8)	30.9	(18.1–47.6)	33.3	(27.6–39.5)	30.3	(21.8–40.3)	28.0	(22.5–34.3)
Boston, MA	25.5	(22.3–29.1)	30.9	(27.2–34.7)	28.2	(25.8–30.8)	28.0	(25.5–30.8)	24.1	(17.2–32.6)	40.1	(28.3–53.2)	29.7	(25.9–33.8)	22.5	(14.9–32.5)	29.1	(25.6–32.9)
Broward County, FL	23.6	(18.8–29.2)	29.2	(23.1–36.1)	26.3	(22.3–30.8)	26.2	(21.8–31.3)	31.3	(21.4–43.4)	23.2	(11.7–40.6)	28.9	(22.1–36.7)	31.9	(16.7–52.3)	25.7	(20.0–32.3)
Chicago, IL	26.8	(24.1–29.6)	29.1	(26.2–32.3)	28.1	(26.0–30.3)	28.5	(25.9–31.3)	24.8	(18.5–32.3)	26.6	(18.4–36.8)	31.9	(27.4–36.7)	25.1	(18.5–33.1)	25.7	(22.0–29.8)
Cleveland, OH	21.1	(17.8–24.8)	25.1	(21.8–28.7)	23.3	(20.8–25.8)	24.0	(21.5–26.8)	19.1	(12.9–27.3)	23.6	(13.6–37.7)	26.9	(22.8–31.5)	21.8	(16.5–28.3)	18.8	(15.4–22.8)
DeKalb County, GA	32.2	(28.8–35.8)	36.1	(32.6–39.6)	34.0	(31.5–36.6)	34.7	(32.0–37.4)	35.2	(28.7–42.2)	19.9	(11.4–32.2)	35.4	(30.9–40.1)	32.4	(25.7–39.9)	33.9	(30.5–37.6)
Detroit, MI	25.6	(22.2–29.4)	27.1	(22.8–31.8)	26.3	(23.6–29.2)	25.6	(22.3–29.1)	34.3	(24.8–45.3)	20.7	(11.1–35.1)	29.0	(24.5–33.9)	32.0	(23.7–41.7)	24.5	(20.4–29.0)
District of Columbia	26.7	(25.2–28.2)	28.7	(27.0–30.4)	27.6	(26.5–28.7)	28.0	(26.7–29.3)	25.7	(23.0–28.7)	24.5	(20.1–29.4)	30.2	(28.4–32.1)	28.2	(24.9–31.8)	26.7	(25.0–28.4)
Duval County, FL	26.0	(23.7–28.3)	29.2	(26.7–31.8)	27.6	(25.8–29.4)	28.1	(26.1–30.1)	22.1	(18.5–26.1)	33.6	(24.9–43.6)	31.4	(28.4–34.5)	26.3	(22.3–30.8)	25.5	(22.5–28.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	26.6	(23.9–29.5)	29.0	(26.6–31.5)	27.8	(26.0–29.8)	27.9	(25.9–30.0)	26.6	(21.9–32.0)	31.5	(24.1–40.0)	28.8	(26.1–31.7)	29.6	(23.1–37.1)	26.9	(24.2–29.7)
Houston, TX	24.5	(22.2–26.9)	28.7	(26.1–31.5)	26.5	(24.7–28.4)	26.6	(24.6–28.6)	22.4	(18.6–26.6)	32.1	(25.0–40.2)	31.8	(28.5–35.4)	22.7	(17.8–28.6)	24.5	(22.1–26.9)
Los Angeles, CA	27.9	(23.6–32.7)	30.6	(25.2–36.6)	29.3	(25.7–33.3)	28.9	(24.6–33.7)	27.0	(16.6–40.8)	40.9	(25.7–58.1)	30.8	(25.8–36.3)	33.5	(25.7–42.3)	27.5	(22.0–33.9)
Miami-Dade County, FL	27.2	(24.6–30.0)	28.3	(25.4–31.3)	27.8	(25.9–29.8)	28.0	(26.0–30.1)	27.3	(22.2–33.1)	22.8	(14.1–34.8)	27.6	(25.1–30.3)	26.2	(21.4–31.6)	28.8	(26.0–31.8)
New York City, NY	24.8	(23.7–26.0)	29.8	(28.3–31.5)	27.3	(26.3–28.3)	27.5	(26.2–28.8)	23.6	(20.7–26.8)	27.3	(24.3–30.5)	31.7	(29.6–34.0)	25.3	(22.0–28.9)	25.6	(24.2–27.0)
Oakland, CA	23.7	(20.0–27.9)	26.6	(23.6–29.8)	25.2	(22.7–27.9)	24.9	(22.0–28.0)	26.0	(20.2–32.9)	30.4	(20.9–42.0)	29.4	(24.8–34.5)	21.7	(15.0–30.3)	22.6	(19.7–25.9)
Orange County, FL	29.3	(25.0–33.9)	26.5	(22.4–31.0)	28.1	(25.0–31.3)	28.1	(24.6–31.9)	25.7	(18.8–34.1)	28.7	(18.3–42.0)	28.9	(24.4–33.9)	25.7	(19.3–33.4)	28.0	(23.7–32.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	28.2	(25.4–31.3)	31.2	(28.2–34.3)	29.7	(27.7–31.7)	30.4	(28.3–32.7)	24.2	(18.8–30.5)	27.5	(19.3–37.5)	31.5	(28.2–35.0)	25.9	(19.3–33.9)	30.0	(26.9–33.4)
Philadelphia, PA	23.8	(19.8–28.2)	26.9	(23.5–30.5)	25.3	(23.3–27.5)	25.5	(23.1–28.1)	23.5	(16.2–32.9)	26.1	(15.6–40.5)	25.7	(21.2–30.7)	22.1	(15.1–31.2)	26.1	(23.1–29.4)
San Diego, CA	29.7	(26.5–33.1)	31.0	(28.2–33.9)	30.4	(28.3–32.5)	31.1	(28.8–33.5)	28.7	(22.1–36.4)	24.5	(17.6–33.0)	33.2	(30.2–36.3)	33.8	(26.9–41.4)	27.8	(24.7–31.1)
San Francisco, CA	32.3	(29.1–35.7)	31.7	(28.8–34.6)	31.9	(29.8–34.1)	32.0	(29.7–34.3)	26.1	(20.5–32.7)	38.7	(30.9–47.2)	34.8	(30.3–39.5)	38.0	(28.3–48.7)	30.6	(28.1–33.3)
Shelby County, TN	29.3	(25.4–33.5)	33.5	(28.6–38.9)	31.4	(28.1–34.9)	31.5	(27.7–35.6)	27.3	(21.3–34.3)	39.1	(28.5–51.0)	32.9	(28.9–37.2)	29.6	(22.3–38.2)	29.9	(24.5–36.0)
Median	*26.7*		*29.2*		*27.8*		*28.0*		*26.0*		*27.5*		*30.8*		*26.3*		*26.9*	
Range	*21.1–32.3*		*25.1–36.1*		*23.3–34.0*		*24.0–34.7*		*19.1–35.2*		*19.9–40.9*		*25.7–35.4*		*21.7–38.0*		*18.8–33.9*	

* Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 165. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**15.9**	**(14.6–17.2)**	**21.8**	**(20.1–23.5)**	**18.8**	**(17.5–20.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	13.3	(11.6–15.1)	19.2	(17.1–21.4)	**16.1**	**(14.6–17.7)**
Black§	22.3	(19.5–25.4)	29.2	(25.8–32.8)	**25.7**	**(23.1–28.5)**
Hispanic	18.6	(16.7–20.7)	24.6	(21.2–28.3)	**21.7**	**(19.8–23.7)**
Grade						
9	17.0	(14.6–19.7)	20.9	(18.7–23.3)	**19.0**	**(17.1–21.0)**
10	15.6	(13.4–18.2)	24.9	(21.8–28.2)	**20.2**	**(18.1–22.3)**
11	16.1	(14.3–18.0)	20.1	(17.9–22.5)	**18.1**	**(16.6–19.7)**
12	14.6	(12.6–16.9)	20.9	(17.9–24.1)	**17.6**	**(15.8–19.6)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	16.6	(15.2–18.2)	22.1	(20.4–23.9)	**19.6**	**(18.3–20.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	14.0	(11.7–16.8)	17.7	(13.7–22.7)	**15.2**	**(12.9–17.8)**
Not sure	16.8	(12.5–22.0)	19.2	(11.5–30.3)	**17.9**	**(14.2–22.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	16.2	(14.3–18.2)	25.9	(23.4–28.5)	**21.5**	**(19.8–23.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	18.0	(13.9–23.1)	25.2	(19.2–32.4)	**19.9**	**(16.4–23.9)**
No sexual contact	16.1	(14.4–18.0)	17.8	(15.9–19.9)	**16.9**	**(15.7–18.3)**

* Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 166. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	14.2	(11.4–17.4)	13.7	(11.1–16.8)	13.9	(11.8–16.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	12.7	(10.0–16.1)	16.2	(13.2–19.8)	14.4	(12.2–16.9)	14.6	(12.4–17.0)	11.5	(7.6–17.0)	21.5	(10.4–39.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	12.1	(8.5–16.9)	17.8	(14.2–22.0)	15.1	(11.8–19.1)	15.6	(12.5–19.3)	9.7	(4.7–19.2)	15.3	(6.2–33.2)	17.4	(12.1–24.4)	15.0	(7.6–27.5)	11.9	(9.0–15.7)
California	17.7	(14.9–20.9)	22.6	(18.9–26.7)	20.2	(17.9–22.8)	21.4	(18.9–24.2)	10.0	(6.0–16.2)	21.0	(14.8–28.9)	23.3	(18.1–29.5)	16.3	(11.4–22.7)	17.5	(14.2–21.4)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	15.0	(12.6–17.7)	17.2	(15.4–19.2)	16.1	(14.7–17.6)	16.7	(15.1–18.4)	13.2	(10.0–17.3)	13.3	(7.7–21.9)	17.8	(15.3–20.7)	11.5	(7.0–18.3)	16.0	(13.8–18.3)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	18.0	(16.3–19.7)	21.9	(20.2–23.6)	20.0	(18.8–21.3)	19.8	(18.4–21.2)	17.8	(14.7–21.4)	24.1	(19.0–30.2)	22.1	(19.9–24.5)	21.9	(17.7–26.8)	17.3	(15.8–19.0)
Hawaii	12.0	(10.5–13.7)	13.9	(11.6–16.6)	13.1	(11.8–14.5)	12.6	(11.2–14.2)	13.7	(10.3–18.0)	14.9	(10.1–21.4)	12.7	(11.0–14.7)	18.3	(13.7–24.1)	11.7	(10.0–13.5)
Idaho	12.6	(10.3–15.2)	16.7	(14.7–19.1)	14.7	(13.0–16.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	14.2	(11.5–17.4)	17.8	(15.3–20.6)	16.2	(13.9–18.9)	16.3	(13.9–19.0)	16.7	(12.5–22.0)	16.9	(9.9–27.5)	16.9	(13.9–20.4)	12.2	(8.3–17.7)	14.9	(12.4–17.7)
Iowa	13.0	(10.4–16.0)	15.5	(12.4–19.2)	14.3	(12.3–16.6)	13.7	(11.1–16.8)	18.5	(11.5–28.3)	14.2	(4.7–35.7)	14.8	(11.0–19.6)	13.4	(6.4–26.0)	12.1	(9.1–15.9)
Kansas	12.4	(10.6–14.5)	12.6	(10.5–15.0)	12.5	(11.0–14.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	10.4	(8.5–12.7)	13.3	(10.8–16.3)	12.0	(10.3–13.8)	12.2	(10.5–14.1)	11.3	(7.0–17.8)	9.6	(4.2–20.7)	13.0	(10.5–16.0)	9.9	(5.9–16.1)	10.2	(7.6–13.6)
Louisiana	17.9	(13.4–23.6)	19.8	(15.9–24.4)	18.9	(15.8–22.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	14.9	(13.4–16.5)	16.6	(15.2–18.2)	15.8	(14.6–17.2)	15.9	(14.7–17.3)	13.8	(11.7–16.2)	19.3	(14.4–25.3)	15.5	(14.0–17.2)	18.4	(15.5–21.8)	15.3	(13.7–17.1)
Maryland	14.2	(13.6–14.8)	17.4	(16.7–18.1)	15.8	(15.4–16.3)	15.9	(15.4–16.4)	14.2	(13.0–15.5)	15.8	(14.0–17.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	16.3	(13.9–19.0)	16.0	(13.7–18.6)	16.2	(14.3–18.3)	16.3	(14.4–18.4)	13.1	(9.0–18.8)	21.0	(12.6–32.9)	16.6	(13.9–19.7)	14.9	(10.7–20.5)	15.6	(13.6–17.9)
Michigan	15.3	(13.0–17.9)	15.9	(12.3–20.3)	15.6	(13.4–18.0)	14.8	(12.5–17.4)	18.1	(12.0–26.5)	24.8	(17.2–34.4)	12.9	(9.7–16.9)	17.6	(11.7–25.6)	17.9	(14.7–21.6)
Missouri	11.1	(9.1–13.4)	13.3	(10.9–16.1)	12.4	(11.0–13.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	13.0	(11.6–14.6)	13.9	(12.4–15.7)	13.5	(12.4–14.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	13.0	(9.9–17.0)	14.9	(11.5–19.1)	14.0	(11.6–16.8)	14.4	(11.7–17.4)	7.8	(4.6–12.9)	17.5	(10.5–27.6)	14.7	(11.1–19.2)	9.0	(5.0–15.7)	14.3	(10.8–18.6)
Nevada	14.5	(11.8–17.7)	19.3	(15.7–23.5)	17.3	(15.3–19.5)	17.2	(14.6–20.1)	15.5	(10.6–22.2)	26.0	(15.4–40.5)	18.0	(13.3–23.7)	15.1	(9.6–22.8)	16.0	(13.8–18.5)
New Hampshire	15.4	(14.4–16.5)	18.5	(17.3–19.8)	17.1	(16.2–18.0)	17.4	(16.4–18.4)	14.0	(11.9–16.5)	18.3	(14.9–22.3)	17.4	(16.2–18.7)	22.4	(18.7–26.5)	15.9	(14.6–17.3)
New Mexico	15.2	(13.6–17.0)	20.2	(18.6–21.9)	17.8	(16.7–18.9)	17.5	(16.3–18.8)	18.0	(14.6–22.0)	22.5	(17.6–28.3)	17.9	(16.0–20.0)	21.7	(17.8–26.2)	16.8	(15.2–18.5)
New York	18.7	(16.7–20.8)	19.9	(16.6–23.7)	19.3	(17.2–21.7)	19.9	(17.4–22.6)	16.7	(13.1–21.1)	17.7	(13.7–22.6)	21.1	(18.2–24.3)	14.6	(10.2–20.5)	18.5	(16.0–21.2)
North Carolina	15.8	(13.6–18.3)	18.7	(16.4–21.2)	17.4	(15.9–19.0)	17.7	(16.1–19.5)	16.4	(11.2–23.6)	13.2	(7.2–23.0)	18.4	(16.2–20.9)	19.1	(13.1–27.0)	16.1	(13.3–19.4)
North Dakota	12.3	(10.2–14.7)	15.7	(13.1–18.8)	14.1	(12.2–16.1)	13.9	(11.9–16.1)	16.0	(10.8–23.0)	19.1	(11.7–29.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	10.1	(7.7–13.3)	14.0	(11.1–17.5)	12.0	(10.0–14.5)	11.8	(9.9–14.0)	15.8	(8.9–26.4)	9.6	(4.2–20.5)	12.3	(10.0–15.1)	18.4	(9.4–33.0)	11.0	(8.3–14.4)
Pennsylvania	13.4	(11.5–15.5)	17.9	(15.9–20.0)	15.6	(14.2–17.2)	15.5	(14.1–17.0)	14.4	(10.7–19.2)	20.6	(12.2–32.8)	16.8	(14.5–19.4)	14.4	(9.3–21.7)	14.6	(12.7–16.8)
Rhode Island	14.1	(11.7–17.0)	18.9	(16.1–22.0)	16.7	(14.7–18.9)	16.7	(14.0–19.7)	13.9	(10.1–18.8)	22.5	(13.0–36.0)	16.4	(13.6–19.6)	21.4	(14.6–30.2)	15.6	(13.2–18.4)
South Carolina	15.8	(13.3–18.7)	17.8	(14.6–21.6)	16.9	(14.6–19.3)	17.1	(14.2–20.4)	15.1	(8.1–26.4)	26.0	(13.4–44.5)	20.1	(16.0–25.1)	16.0	(7.8–29.8)	14.7	(11.0–19.4)
Tennessee	14.3	(12.1–16.9)	16.7	(13.4–20.7)	15.6	(13.3–18.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	18.5	(15.6–21.8)	18.7	(15.0–22.9)	18.7	(16.3–21.5)	18.8	(16.2–21.6)	17.5	(13.1–23.1)	18.4	(12.6–26.2)	20.5	(17.4–24.0)	16.5	(9.5–27.2)	16.9	(13.5–21.0)
Utah	11.7	(9.3–14.6)	15.4	(12.6–18.8)	13.6	(11.6–15.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	16.9	(16.2–17.7)	19.3	(18.6–20.1)	18.2	(17.7–18.7)	18.5	(17.9–19.0)	15.4	(13.9–17.0)	18.8	(16.4–21.5)	18.9	(18.1–19.7)	19.9	(17.8–22.3)	16.5	(15.7–17.3)
Virginia	14.2	(12.2–16.3)	19.0	(16.9–21.2)	16.6	(15.1–18.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	14.3	(11.0–18.3)	18.5	(16.5–20.7)	16.6	(14.5–19.0)	16.1	(13.9–18.6)	15.7	(7.3–30.7)	31.6	(14.4–55.8)	18.2	(15.6–21.1)	16.8	(8.4–30.8)	13.1	(9.7–17.5)
Wisconsin	13.2	(10.6–16.3)	16.6	(14.3–19.1)	15.0	(13.2–16.9)	14.7	(12.8–16.8)	13.7	(9.6–19.3)	21.8	(12.7–34.8)	14.2	(11.8–17.1)	14.4	(9.6–21.0)	14.8	(11.9–18.4)
Median	*14.2*		*17.2*		*15.8*		*16.2*		*14.8*		*18.9*		*17.4*		*16.3*		*15.6*	
Range	*10.1–18.7*		*12.6–22.6*		*12.0–20.2*		*11.8–21.4*		*7.8–18.5*		*9.6–31.6*		*12.3–23.3*		*9.0–22.4*		*10.2–18.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	18.4	(13.7–24.3)	25.3	(19.2–32.5)	21.4	(17.6–25.8)	21.2	(17.3–25.6)	22.2	(13.6–34.1)	13.1	(5.2–29.3)	23.6	(18.9–29.0)	18.2	(11.5–27.6)	20.4	(14.9–27.3)
Boston, MA	16.3	(13.5–19.5)	21.3	(18.2–24.7)	18.9	(16.8–21.1)	18.7	(16.5–21.1)	16.5	(10.3–25.3)	23.9	(14.0–37.6)	20.1	(16.9–23.7)	16.0	(9.5–25.9)	18.2	(14.9–22.1)
Broward County, FL	10.8	(8.0–14.3)	18.8	(14.1–24.7)	14.8	(11.9–18.2)	15.0	(11.7–18.9)	18.6	(10.2–31.6)	7.2	(2.8–17.5)	15.9	(11.5–21.5)	18.5	(9.4–33.0)	15.0	(10.9–20.3)
Chicago, IL	17.3	(15.0–20.0)	18.9	(16.5–21.4)	18.1	(16.7–19.6)	18.6	(16.8–20.5)	12.9	(8.9–18.3)	22.4	(15.3–31.7)	21.1	(17.5–25.2)	17.6	(13.8–22.3)	15.6	(12.7–18.9)
Cleveland, OH	15.2	(12.6–18.3)	17.7	(14.7–21.1)	16.4	(14.5–18.6)	17.2	(15.0–19.7)	13.8	(9.3–20.1)	13.0	(5.8–26.4)	20.7	(17.1–24.8)	16.1	(11.4–22.3)	13.2	(10.4–16.7)
DeKalb County, GA	19.0	(16.3–22.0)	25.0	(21.9–28.3)	21.9	(20.0–23.9)	22.5	(20.3–24.8)	20.9	(15.0–28.2)	13.7	(6.7–25.9)	24.3	(21.2–27.7)	18.1	(12.6–25.4)	19.8	(17.1–22.8)
Detroit, MI	15.9	(13.1–19.2)	21.1	(17.0–26.0)	18.3	(15.9–20.9)	17.9	(15.0–21.1)	24.2	(17.2–32.9)	13.8	(6.3–27.5)	22.5	(18.3–27.3)	19.4	(13.4–27.2)	15.1	(11.7–19.3)
District of Columbia	18.0	(16.7–19.3)	19.3	(17.9–20.8)	18.5	(17.5–19.5)	19.0	(17.9–20.2)	16.3	(14.0–19.0)	14.1	(10.9–18.2)	21.1	(19.5–22.8)	20.4	(17.4–23.7)	16.6	(15.2–18.1)
Duval County, FL	17.2	(15.3–19.1)	19.4	(17.2–21.7)	18.3	(16.8–19.9)	18.8	(17.1–20.6)	13.9	(11.0–17.3)	22.1	(15.6–30.3)	22.5	(19.9–25.4)	16.9	(13.7–20.8)	15.6	(12.9–18.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	17.5	(15.5–19.8)	20.2	(18.2–22.3)	18.9	(17.4–20.5)	18.7	(17.2–20.4)	20.0	(15.6–25.2)	20.8	(14.8–28.4)	20.0	(17.5–22.8)	22.6	(16.5–30.2)	17.2	(15.1–19.5)
Houston, TX	15.0	(13.2–17.1)	19.8	(17.4–22.4)	17.4	(15.8–19.1)	17.8	(16.1–19.7)	12.0	(9.0–15.8)	21.3	(15.3–28.8)	21.4	(18.3–24.8)	14.0	(10.7–18.1)	15.7	(13.6–18.0)
Los Angeles, CA	17.2	(14.0–20.9)	21.5	(18.2–25.2)	19.3	(16.8–22.1)	19.1	(16.4–22.1)	17.2	(10.6–26.9)	29.4	(17.3–45.2)	21.1	(17.8–24.9)	23.1	(16.3–31.6)	17.4	(13.1–22.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	16.3	(14.3–18.6)	18.2	(16.1–20.5)	17.3	(15.8–18.9)	17.6	(16.0–19.3)	15.3	(10.5–21.8)	13.6	(7.5–23.5)	17.4	(15.3–19.7)	16.3	(12.0–21.7)	18.1	(15.9–20.4)
New York City, NY	15.4	(14.1–16.8)	19.2	(17.3–21.2)	17.4	(16.1–18.7)	17.5	(16.1–19.0)	14.4	(12.1–17.2)	18.0	(16.0–20.3)	21.8	(19.4–24.3)	16.0	(12.5–20.2)	15.3	(14.0–16.7)
Oakland, CA	14.7	(12.2–17.6)	17.8	(15.3–20.7)	16.4	(14.7–18.3)	16.7	(14.6–19.0)	12.8	(8.7–18.5)	17.4	(9.7–29.2)	20.3	(16.6–24.5)	10.7	(6.1–18.1)	14.7	(12.3–17.5)
Orange County, FL	16.1	(13.1–19.7)	17.2	(14.3–20.5)	16.8	(14.8–19.1)	16.9	(14.6–19.5)	16.1	(10.2–24.6)	18.5	(9.9–32.0)	19.0	(15.7–22.7)	13.8	(8.4–21.7)	16.1	(13.1–19.7)
Palm Beach County, FL	16.2	(14.1–18.6)	19.2	(17.0–21.7)	17.7	(16.0–19.5)	18.3	(16.4–20.5)	12.7	(8.7–18.3)	15.4	(9.4–24.2)	20.3	(17.6–23.5)	14.6	(9.7–21.4)	16.6	(14.1–19.4)
Philadelphia, PA	14.8	(12.5–17.4)	18.8	(15.8–22.3)	16.8	(15.4–18.3)	17.1	(15.0–19.3)	12.7	(8.1–19.5)	16.0	(7.2–31.7)	18.2	(14.2–22.9)	13.6	(7.3–23.9)	16.5	(13.7–19.7)
San Diego, CA	15.9	(13.7–18.3)	18.2	(15.6–21.1)	17.0	(15.5–18.7)	17.7	(15.9–19.7)	12.5	(9.2–16.8)	15.1	(9.4–23.6)	18.1	(15.5–21.0)	17.9	(12.7–24.6)	16.0	(13.8–18.5)
San Francisco, CA	16.2	(14.2–18.5)	18.5	(16.2–21.1)	17.3	(15.8–19.0)	17.0	(15.3–18.8)	16.7	(11.6–23.4)	20.1	(14.0–28.1)	22.6	(18.6–27.3)	29.5	(21.9–38.5)	13.7	(11.9–15.7)
Shelby County, TN	20.2	(17.5–23.2)	25.5	(21.3–30.3)	22.8	(20.2–25.8)	23.3	(20.1–26.9)	16.6	(12.0–22.4)	29.7	(18.6–43.8)	25.7	(22.0–29.8)	18.3	(12.2–26.5)	21.2	(16.7–26.4)
Median	*16.2*		*19.2*		*17.7*		*17.9*		*16.1*		*17.4*		*21.1*		*17.6*		*16.1*	
Range	*10.8–20.2*		*17.2–25.5*		*14.8–22.8*		*15.0–23.3*		*12.0–24.2*		*7.2–29.7*		*15.9–25.7*		*10.7–29.5*		*13.2–21.2*	

* Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 167. Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**5.5**	**(4.6–6.6)**	**8.9**	**(7.9–10.2)**	**7.2**	**(6.3–8.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	3.8	(2.9–4.9)	6.9	(5.8–8.1)	**5.3**	**(4.5–6.2)**
Black§	10.6	(7.8–14.2)	14.9	(12.4–17.8)	**12.7**	**(10.5–15.3)**
Hispanic	7.2	(5.5–9.4)	11.1	(8.9–13.7)	**9.2**	**(7.6–11.1)**
Grade						
9	6.2	(4.8–8.0)	10.5	(8.5–12.9)	**8.3**	**(6.9–10.0)**
10	5.5	(4.5–6.8)	8.3	(6.7–10.2)	**6.9**	**(5.8–8.1)**
11	5.6	(3.9–8.1)	7.8	(6.4–9.5)	**6.7**	**(5.3–8.3)**
12	4.5	(3.4–5.9)	8.8	(6.9–11.3)	**6.6**	**(5.3–8.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	5.8	(4.7–7.0)	9.1	(7.9–10.4)	**7.5**	**(6.5–8.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	6.0	(4.0–8.9)	8.5	(5.1–13.9)	**6.6**	**(4.6–9.3)**
Not sure	4.9	(2.8–8.6)	10.3	(5.8–17.5)	**7.7**	**(5.4–10.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	8.2	(7.0–9.6)	**6.9**	**(6.0–8.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	4.5	(2.7–7.3)	7.7	(4.2–13.8)	**5.3**	**(3.2–8.7)**
No sexual contact	5.8	(4.5–7.4)	9.1	(7.4–11.2)	**7.4**	**(6.1–9.0)**

* Green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 168. Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	5.8	(4.3–7.7)	12.5	(9.6–16.2)	9.4	(7.6–11.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	5.0	(3.6–6.9)	8.4	(6.3–11.1)	6.9	(5.5–8.6)	6.4	(5.0–8.2)	11.5	(6.8–18.8)	5.9	(2.3–14.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	12.9	(10.0–16.4)	16.3	(12.8–20.5)	14.6	(11.8–17.8)	15.7	(12.2–20.0)	10.1	(5.0–19.3)	6.2	(2.4–15.1)	12.9	(9.7–16.9)	10.4	(5.1–20.1)	15.9	(10.6–23.1)
California	6.6	(4.3–10.1)	9.1	(5.9–13.6)	7.9	(5.4–11.3)	7.5	(5.0–11.1)	10.3	(6.2–16.6)	8.5	(2.9–22.8)	9.2	(5.8–14.3)	8.6	(4.7–15.3)	5.9	(3.7–9.4)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	4.4	(3.2–6.1)	9.5	(7.6–11.8)	7.0	(5.7–8.5)	7.0	(5.7–8.6)	4.5	(2.4–8.2)	13.3	(5.5–28.8)	5.8	(4.1–8.1)	7.3	(3.7–13.9)	6.4	(4.8–8.5)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	8.9	(7.6–10.4)	11.2	(9.9–12.6)	10.0	(9.1–11.0)	9.9	(9.0–11.0)	8.2	(6.0–11.1)	15.8	(11.1–21.9)	8.2	(6.9–9.6)	7.5	(5.3–10.4)	11.2	(9.7–12.9)
Hawaii	6.4	(5.2–8.0)	10.3	(8.6–12.3)	8.4	(7.5–9.4)	8.8	(7.7–10.0)	5.3	(3.1–8.9)	8.3	(3.6–17.8)	6.8	(5.4–8.5)	5.2	(3.4–8.0)	9.4	(8.0–11.0)
Idaho	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	5.4	(4.1–7.1)	4.5	(3.6–5.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	7.0	(5.3–9.2)	10.3	(8.3–12.8)	8.7	(7.2–10.3)	8.9	(7.4–10.6)	6.2	(3.9–9.9)	8.7	(4.7–15.5)	8.2	(6.2–10.6)	7.2	(3.6–13.9)	8.7	(7.2–10.5)
Iowa	7.8	(4.4–13.5)	8.4	(6.2–11.4)	8.3	(6.2–11.0)	7.9	(5.4–11.5)	6.7	(2.4–17.2)	13.9	(2.9–46.1)	7.2	(3.6–13.8)	1.8	(0.3–12.1)	8.6	(6.0–12.0)
Kansas	4.7	(3.6–6.1)	6.8	(5.1–9.1)	5.8	(4.7–7.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	8.5	(6.6–11.0)	12.0	(9.3–15.2)	10.3	(8.8–12.0)	10.2	(8.5–12.1)	10.1	(5.6–17.5)	15.1	(8.1–26.4)	7.3	(6.1–8.7)	7.1	(3.6–13.4)	11.5	(9.2–14.2)
Louisiana	16.5	(13.0–20.8)	16.7	(13.3–20.7)	16.5	(13.6–19.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	7.4	(6.9–8.0)	10.6	(9.9–11.3)	9.0	(8.6–9.5)	9.0	(8.6–9.5)	8.0	(7.2–9.0)	10.2	(8.7–11.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	5.0	(3.6–6.9)	8.8	(7.4–10.5)	6.9	(5.7–8.4)	6.9	(5.7–8.5)	6.8	(4.1–11.2)	5.0	(2.2–11.1)	6.9	(5.2–9.2)	4.2	(2.4–7.2)	6.9	(5.1–9.2)
Michigan	5.4	(3.6–8.1)	9.4	(7.0–12.4)	7.4	(5.6–9.8)	7.3	(5.2–10.1)	7.0	(3.3–14.2)	10.3	(4.9–20.5)	7.0	(4.4–11.0)	7.6	(3.3–16.5)	6.3	(4.4–9.0)
Missouri	7.7	(5.0–11.7)	9.0	(6.7–11.8)	8.4	(6.2–11.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.9	(3.0–4.9)	5.3	(4.5–6.2)	4.7	(4.1–5.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	3.6	(2.2–5.9)	7.6	(5.4–10.7)	5.8	(4.3–7.6)	5.2	(3.9–7.1)	4.8	(2.1–10.6)	14.1	(6.5–27.9)	5.7	(3.5–9.1)	2.6	(0.8–8.2)	5.3	(3.4–7.9)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	6.3	(5.6–7.1)	9.1	(7.5–11.0)	7.7	(6.6–8.9)	7.5	(6.3–8.9)	7.7	(6.1–9.8)	11.4	(7.8–16.4)	5.9	(4.5–7.8)	7.2	(4.5–11.3)	7.7	(6.4–9.2)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	6.0	(4.4–8.2)	7.5	(5.6–9.8)	6.8	(5.3–8.7)	6.6	(5.1–8.6)	7.4	(4.6–11.7)	10.4	(5.2–19.5)	6.7	(5.2–8.7)	4.7	(2.8–7.8)	6.5	(4.5–9.2)
North Dakota	3.4	(2.2–5.1)	6.8	(5.4–8.5)	5.1	(4.2–6.2)	4.7	(3.7–6.0)	6.5	(3.5–12.0)	5.9	(2.1–15.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	6.7	(4.7–9.4)	6.6	(5.0–8.9)	6.7	(5.3–8.5)	6.2	(4.7–8.1)	4.9	(2.3–10.2)	20.9	(9.4–40.3)	6.4	(4.5–9.2)	3.3	(1.4–7.5)	6.7	(5.0–8.9)
Pennsylvania	5.3	(3.9–7.2)	9.4	(7.1–12.4)	7.4	(5.8–9.4)	7.3	(5.6–9.4)	7.7	(4.5–12.7)	9.7	(4.8–18.5)	6.5	(4.5–9.4)	10.1	(5.5–17.8)	6.3	(5.0–8.1)
Rhode Island	6.7	(4.0–11.0)	10.2	(6.9–14.8)	8.5	(5.9–12.2)	8.5	(6.4–11.2)	10.5	(4.0–24.9)	4.1	(0.6–24.0)	6.4	(4.8–8.5)	4.9	(2.3–10.4)	8.5	(4.7–14.8)
South Carolina	10.1	(7.0–14.3)	14.3	(11.6–17.4)	12.1	(10.0–14.4)	13.6	(11.3–16.2)	8.7	(4.4–16.4)	5.3	(1.3–19.0)	10.1	(7.8–13.1)	8.9	(4.7–16.2)	12.3	(10.1–15.0)
Tennessee	9.4	(7.3–12.0)	10.7	(8.1–14.1)	10.0	(8.3–12.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	10.0	(7.9–12.6)	12.2	(9.7–15.2)	11.0	(9.1–13.3)	10.9	(9.0–13.3)	13.3	(8.3–20.7)	6.5	(2.5–15.6)	8.8	(7.1–10.8)	15.3	(8.3–26.3)	11.4	(9.0–14.3)
Utah	4.4	(3.1–6.4)	5.6	(3.9–8.1)	5.0	(3.8–6.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	3.0	(2.7–3.4)	6.1	(5.6–6.6)	4.6	(4.4–4.9)	4.4	(4.1–4.7)	4.7	(3.8–5.7)	8.3	(6.6–10.3)	3.6	(3.2–4.0)	5.2	(4.1–6.6)	5.2	(4.7–5.7)
Virginia	5.3	(3.7–7.5)	8.8	(7.0–11.1)	7.1	(5.7–8.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	5.9	(4.1–8.5)	11.1	(8.2–14.9)	8.5	(6.7–10.6)	8.1	(6.4–10.1)	12.2	(6.3–22.1)	10.9	(4.3–24.9)	6.2	(4.6–8.2)	10.6	(5.1–20.8)	7.9	(5.7–10.7)
Wisconsin	5.9	(3.9–8.8)	7.2	(5.6–9.3)	6.7	(5.2–8.7)	6.7	(5.2–8.7)	6.2	(3.1–11.9)	10.0	(4.8–19.8)	6.6	(4.4–9.8)	6.4	(2.4–16.0)	6.1	(4.9–7.5)
Median	*6.0*		*9.1*		*7.7*		*7.5*		*7.5*		*9.8*		*6.8*		*7.2*		*7.7*	
Range	*3.0–16.5*		*5.3–16.7*		*4.5–16.5*		*4.4–15.7*		*4.5–13.3*		*4.1–20.9*		*3.6–12.9*		*1.8–15.3*		*5.2–15.9*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	11.8	(8.8–15.8)	15.0	(9.4–23.0)	13.1	(10.0–16.8)	14.4	(10.5–19.4)	10.0	(5.3–18.0)	13.2	(5.0–30.7)	12.3	(8.1–18.5)	6.5	(2.4–16.3)	15.5	(11.7–20.3)
Boston, MA	10.8	(8.5–13.6)	12.4	(9.8–15.7)	11.6	(10.0–13.5)	11.6	(9.9–13.5)	12.8	(8.1–19.8)	9.4	(4.1–20.3)	11.1	(8.4–14.6)	8.8	(4.8–15.8)	11.5	(9.1–14.5)
Broward County, FL	12.6	(9.2–16.9)	12.7	(9.2–17.4)	12.6	(9.9–15.8)	12.3	(9.5–15.8)	17.0	(7.5–34.4)	8.7	(3.6–19.2)	10.1	(6.3–15.8)	11.4	(3.5–31.4)	13.4	(9.2–19.1)
Chicago, IL	10.2	(8.5–12.3)	14.1	(10.8–18.3)	12.0	(10.0–14.3)	12.5	(10.2–15.2)	10.3	(6.8–15.1)	9.0	(4.5–17.3)	11.8	(9.1–15.3)	6.9	(3.5–13.4)	12.2	(9.8–15.0)
Cleveland, OH	13.1	(10.8–15.9)	12.0	(9.4–15.3)	12.5	(10.7–14.6)	12.2	(10.3–14.4)	15.4	(10.2–22.6)	10.5	(4.7–21.6)	11.3	(8.8–14.3)	10.5	(6.9–15.8)	13.0	(10.0–16.7)
DeKalb County, GA	7.7	(6.1–9.6)	12.6	(10.1–15.7)	10.1	(8.5–11.9)	10.0	(8.3–12.0)	7.7	(4.6–12.7)	12.6	(6.8–22.2)	11.4	(9.2–14.0)	7.1	(3.5–13.7)	8.0	(5.9–10.6)
Detroit, MI	8.0	(6.1–10.5)	12.3	(9.5–16.0)	10.0	(8.2–12.2)	10.3	(8.3–12.8)	9.1	(5.2–15.4)	6.7	(2.0–19.9)	10.4	(7.2–14.8)	6.3	(3.4–11.5)	9.6	(7.6–12.1)
District of Columbia	11.2	(10.1–12.4)	12.0	(10.8–13.4)	11.5	(10.7–12.4)	11.8	(10.9–12.8)	10.4	(8.5–12.8)	9.7	(6.7–14.0)	10.8	(9.6–12.2)	8.6	(6.7–10.9)	11.1	(9.9–12.5)
Duval County, FL	9.4	(7.5–11.7)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)	11.4	(9.9–13.1)	12.0	(10.3–14.1)	9.0	(6.2–13.0)	12.6	(6.8–22.0)	10.2	(8.0–12.8)	8.6	(5.8–12.6)	8.5	(6.8–10.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	10.4	(8.9–12.0)	14.6	(12.7–16.8)	12.5	(11.3–13.9)	12.9	(11.6–14.4)	11.7	(8.5–15.9)	5.7	(2.6–11.9)	12.5	(10.5–14.8)	10.4	(6.6–16.0)	11.4	(9.7–13.2)
Houston, TX	14.1	(11.9–16.6)	17.3	(15.2–19.6)	15.8	(14.2–17.5)	16.4	(14.7–18.3)	12.3	(9.1–16.4)	12.9	(7.6–21.0)	14.1	(12.0–16.5)	10.5	(6.3–17.1)	16.3	(13.9–18.9)
Los Angeles, CA	5.7	(3.9–8.3)	10.0	(7.3–13.4)	7.9	(6.7–9.4)	7.5	(6.0–9.2)	10.4	(6.1–17.2)	14.7	(5.1–35.6)	7.5	(5.1–10.9)	6.6	(3.4–12.4)	8.4	(6.0–11.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	13.2	(11.3–15.4)	16.5	(14.6–18.6)	14.7	(13.4–16.2)	15.2	(13.7–17.0)	11.3	(7.6–16.3)	15.8	(8.6–27.5)	13.8	(11.8–16.0)	14.9	(10.6–20.5)	13.6	(11.3–16.2)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	10.6	(8.1–13.7)	13.7	(10.7–17.3)	12.1	(9.9–14.8)	12.1	(9.7–15.0)	9.1	(5.2–15.4)	14.3	(6.7–27.8)	9.9	(6.6–14.6)	9.9	(5.4–17.5)	12.6	(9.7–16.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	9.0	(7.1–11.3)	12.0	(10.0–14.3)	10.6	(9.3–12.1)	10.5	(9.1–12.1)	13.0	(7.9–20.6)	9.2	(4.6–17.5)	9.4	(7.5–11.7)	10.9	(6.2–18.4)	9.5	(7.7–11.7)
Philadelphia, PA	8.5	(6.0–11.9)	12.4	(8.2–18.4)	10.3	(7.3–14.5)	10.9	(7.3–15.7)	10.2	(5.6–18.0)	4.0	(1.3–11.3)	10.2	(7.0–14.5)	11.0	(4.8–23.3)	7.8	(5.3–11.4)
San Diego, CA	5.8	(4.6–7.2)	8.4	(6.7–10.5)	7.1	(6.0–8.4)	7.3	(6.0–8.7)	6.1	(3.7–9.9)	5.5	(2.8–10.3)	7.0	(5.4–8.9)	4.4	(2.1–9.1)	6.4	(4.9–8.2)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	14.3	(12.0–16.9)	16.8	(13.5–20.7)	15.3	(13.1–17.8)	15.3	(12.4–18.7)	16.8	(11.4–23.9)	10.8	(5.0–21.6)	12.4	(9.6–15.9)	14.3	(8.6–22.7)	18.0	(14.0–22.7)
Median	*10.5*		*12.6*		*11.8*		*12.1*		*10.4*		*10.1*		*11.0*		*9.4*		*11.4*	
Range	*5.7–14.3*		*8.4–17.3*		*7.1–15.8*		*7.3–16.4*		*6.1–17.0*		*4.0–15.8*		*7.0–14.1*		*4.4–14.9*		*6.4–18.0*	

* Green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 169. Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables one or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**59.3**	**(57.0–61.5)**	**59.4**	**(57.4–61.5)**	**59.4**	**(57.6–61.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	64.0	(61.2–66.6)	61.5	(58.6–64.2)	**62.8**	**(60.4–65.1)**
Black§	47.4	(42.1–52.9)	51.5	(47.3–55.6)	**49.4**	**(45.5–53.4)**
Hispanic	55.2	(52.1–58.3)	56.9	(53.5–60.1)	**56.1**	**(53.5–58.7)**
Grade						
9	56.0	(52.5–59.4)	55.9	(52.5–59.2)	**56.1**	**(53.3–58.8)**
10	60.7	(57.3–64.0)	61.1	(58.3–63.9)	**60.8**	**(58.2–63.3)**
11	59.1	(55.1–62.9)	61.7	(58.5–64.7)	**60.4**	**(57.7–63.0)**
12	62.0	(59.2–64.7)	59.5	(56.4–62.5)	**60.8**	**(58.7–62.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	59.2	(56.8–61.6)	58.5	(56.1–60.9)	**58.9**	**(56.8–60.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	57.0	(53.1–60.8)	61.3	(55.5–66.7)	**58.6**	**(55.0–62.0)**
Not sure	64.2	(57.1–70.8)	69.9	(60.4–78.0)	**66.0**	**(60.6–71.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	58.5	(55.1–61.9)	61.0	(58.7–63.3)	**59.9**	**(57.8–61.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	62.7	(57.6–67.4)	70.7	(63.3–77.2)	**64.7**	**(60.4–68.8)**
No sexual contact	60.1	(57.1–62.9)	57.1	(53.6–60.6)	**58.6**	**(55.8–61.4)**

* Green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 170. Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables one or more times/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	57.2	(52.8–61.5)	59.8	(55.8–63.7)	58.4	(55.4–61.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	57.6	(52.9–62.1)	55.4	(50.2–60.5)	56.4	(52.3–60.4)	56.9	(52.1–61.5)	53.2	(45.5–60.6)	50.7	(28.8–72.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	51.8	(44.6–59.0)	51.3	(47.0–55.6)	51.7	(46.9–56.4)	50.2	(45.0–55.3)	57.5	(40.2–73.0)	57.8	(44.7–69.8)	51.0	(43.4–58.5)	64.7	(52.2–75.5)	45.4	(37.3–53.8)
California	55.0	(48.6–61.2)	59.4	(52.1–66.2)	57.5	(51.1–63.6)	56.9	(50.5–63.1)	59.7	(51.2–67.6)	61.2	(45.3–75.1)	54.7	(47.3–61.8)	60.6	(49.5–70.7)	58.5	(50.2–66.4)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	62.6	(58.2–66.8)	62.1	(59.1–65.0)	62.2	(59.6–64.8)	62.3	(59.2–65.2)	63.4	(55.8–70.3)	55.6	(41.7–68.7)	61.3	(57.3–65.2)	65.6	(55.8–74.3)	63.8	(59.5–68.0)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	53.1	(50.6–55.5)	56.5	(54.3–58.6)	54.8	(52.8–56.8)	53.9	(51.7–56.1)	57.0	(52.9–61.0)	59.8	(51.4–67.7)	56.4	(53.3–59.4)	57.2	(52.3–62.0)	52.8	(50.5–55.0)
Hawaii	55.6	(53.1–58.1)	56.5	(52.8–60.1)	56.2	(53.9–58.5)	54.6	(52.0–57.1)	64.7	(59.7–69.4)	64.0	(52.6–74.0)	57.0	(52.6–61.3)	65.8	(59.5–71.6)	54.9	(51.9–57.8)
Idaho	62.1	(58.3–65.8)	61.3	(58.3–64.3)	61.7	(59.3–64.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	57.0	(54.2–59.8)	55.4	(52.4–58.4)	56.2	(54.1–58.3)	55.2	(52.7–57.8)	61.5	(56.7–66.0)	59.6	(49.5–69.0)	57.4	(52.5–62.2)	62.3	(55.2–68.9)	54.9	(52.2–57.5)
Iowa	54.9	(48.1–61.6)	57.5	(54.2–60.8)	56.3	(52.0–60.4)	56.7	(51.2–62.0)	52.3	(44.3–60.3)	56.2	(39.8–71.4)	58.3	(51.9–64.5)	62.6	(52.2–72.0)	52.8	(45.7–59.7)
Kansas	62.1	(57.5–66.4)	59.5	(56.1–62.9)	60.8	(57.7–63.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	51.9	(47.7–56.1)	49.2	(45.8–52.5)	50.7	(47.7–53.7)	49.4	(46.3–52.4)	59.2	(51.9–66.1)	53.4	(40.9–65.5)	50.4	(46.6–54.1)	58.6	(49.0–67.6)	50.1	(45.0–55.2)
Louisiana	42.8	(39.0–46.6)	49.7	(46.6–52.9)	46.7	(44.7–48.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	56.5	(55.3–57.8)	58.0	(56.9–59.1)	57.4	(56.4–58.4)	57.0	(55.9–58.1)	57.2	(55.3–59.2)	61.4	(58.5–64.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	62.4	(59.4–65.3)	60.9	(57.3–64.4)	61.6	(59.0–64.2)	61.9	(59.1–64.5)	60.0	(52.1–67.4)	61.4	(51.8–70.2)	62.3	(58.8–65.6)	60.6	(51.4–69.1)	61.3	(58.0–64.4)
Michigan	57.6	(51.5–63.5)	57.2	(54.0–60.4)	57.6	(53.9–61.1)	57.4	(54.0–60.7)	56.2	(46.7–65.2)	62.3	(47.1–75.4)	57.5	(53.3–61.7)	56.0	(42.7–68.5)	57.7	(52.3–62.9)
Missouri	54.9	(48.3–61.3)	55.8	(50.4–61.0)	55.4	(51.3–59.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	62.5	(60.3–64.7)	63.0	(60.6–65.3)	62.7	(61.3–64.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	62.1	(56.1–67.7)	60.8	(56.3–65.2)	61.3	(57.5–65.0)	61.4	(57.1–65.6)	64.2	(52.1–74.8)	58.2	(44.8–70.5)	57.1	(51.5–62.5)	72.2	(55.8–84.3)	63.2	(57.8–68.3)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	57.8	(55.1–60.6)	63.1	(60.5–65.7)	60.5	(58.2–62.8)	60.0	(57.2–62.8)	63.3	(59.8–66.6)	65.3	(58.3–71.7)	61.7	(58.1–65.2)	66.8	(61.4–71.8)	59.2	(56.4–61.9)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	57.9	(53.4–62.3)	60.0	(55.9–64.0)	59.0	(55.8–62.1)	58.5	(55.3–61.7)	62.1	(54.7–68.9)	59.9	(51.7–67.6)	58.9	(54.2–63.4)	67.8	(59.1–75.5)	58.6	(55.1–62.0)
North Dakota	61.6	(58.4–64.8)	60.0	(56.1–63.7)	60.9	(58.3–63.4)	61.9	(59.0–64.6)	59.7	(51.9–67.1)	51.4	(41.7–60.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	52.8	(49.6–56.1)	55.1	(49.7–60.4)	53.8	(50.5–57.1)	53.3	(49.9–56.8)	60.4	(49.6–70.3)	55.1	(42.5–67.1)	53.4	(48.1–58.7)	65.3	(52.6–76.0)	52.2	(47.7–56.6)
Pennsylvania	61.3	(57.3–65.0)	57.0	(53.5–60.4)	59.1	(56.4–61.8)	59.3	(56.3–62.3)	51.6	(43.5–59.6)	70.2	(60.8–78.2)	60.2	(55.8–64.5)	54.2	(42.1–65.9)	59.4	(55.7–63.0)
Rhode Island	58.0	(48.5–67.0)	57.3	(52.4–62.1)	57.6	(51.9–63.2)	58.2	(52.5–63.7)	47.3	(40.8–53.9)	72.8	(58.5–83.6)	56.7	(51.6–61.6)	57.6	(45.0–69.3)	60.6	(52.2–68.4)
South Carolina	49.8	(46.0–53.7)	52.0	(46.8–57.2)	51.0	(47.3–54.8)	47.8	(43.5–52.1)	52.3	(41.0–63.4)	66.8	(48.9–80.9)	47.0	(42.2–51.8)	56.5	(46.8–65.7)	50.5	(44.3–56.8)
Tennessee	51.4	(46.5–56.3)	54.1	(50.2–57.9)	52.9	(49.6–56.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	51.1	(47.9–54.2)	54.9	(51.7–58.1)	53.2	(50.9–55.5)	52.5	(49.5–55.5)	56.8	(47.4–65.8)	57.3	(45.1–68.6)	53.1	(49.8–56.5)	51.3	(41.2–61.3)	52.8	(49.5–56.0)
Utah	63.5	(59.1–67.7)	62.4	(57.7–66.9)	63.0	(59.0–66.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	73.2	(72.3–74.1)	69.3	(68.4–70.2)	71.2	(70.5–71.8)	71.6	(70.9–72.3)	68.6	(66.6–70.6)	68.0	(64.8–71.0)	72.2	(71.3–73.1)	69.9	(67.2–72.3)	70.5	(69.5–71.5)
Virginia	62.8	(58.3–67.0)	59.5	(55.9–62.9)	61.1	(57.6–64.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	57.4	(52.9–61.8)	52.7	(48.8–56.7)	55.4	(51.9–58.8)	55.0	(51.5–58.5)	55.1	(45.8–64.0)	59.6	(42.5–74.6)	56.1	(52.4–59.8)	52.8	(39.6–65.6)	55.9	(50.8–60.9)
Wisconsin	59.7	(55.6–63.6)	60.6	(55.6–65.5)	60.0	(56.4–63.6)	59.0	(55.1–62.8)	67.1	(58.5–74.7)	61.9	(51.7–71.2)	59.2	(54.8–63.4)	60.8	(46.1–73.8)	60.7	(54.8–66.3)
Median	*57.6*		*57.5*		*57.6*		*56.9*		*59.4*		*59.9*		*57.1*		*60.8*		*57.7*	
Range	*42.8–73.2*		*49.2–69.3*		*46.7–71.2*		*47.8–71.6*		*47.3–68.6*		*50.7–72.8*		*47.0–72.2*		*51.3–72.2*		*45.4–70.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	48.8	(43.9–53.7)	52.1	(43.1–60.9)	50.3	(44.6–56.1)	46.7	(39.7–53.7)	58.6	(45.6–70.5)	49.3	(32.1–66.7)	48.6	(40.3–56.9)	60.8	(49.2–71.3)	44.4	(36.9–52.2)
Boston, MA	48.1	(43.6–52.5)	51.9	(47.7–56.0)	49.8	(46.6–53.1)	50.5	(47.0–54.0)	41.7	(33.2–50.8)	59.2	(47.2–70.2)	48.6	(43.7–53.5)	43.2	(33.8–53.1)	52.7	(47.9–57.5)
Broward County, FL	46.7	(40.6–52.9)	52.5	(44.5–60.4)	49.7	(43.9–55.5)	50.4	(44.1–56.6)	51.5	(38.1–64.7)	46.2	(27.2–66.4)	52.0	(43.1–60.7)	54.1	(35.7–71.5)	46.4	(39.1–53.9)
Chicago, IL	49.0	(45.2–52.8)	50.8	(46.2–55.4)	50.1	(46.6–53.6)	48.4	(45.1–51.7)	52.4	(44.1–60.5)	62.2	(50.4–72.7)	45.5	(40.4–50.8)	63.5	(53.8–72.3)	51.7	(47.6–55.8)
Cleveland, OH	41.0	(36.9–45.1)	52.0	(47.7–56.3)	46.6	(43.6–49.6)	45.6	(42.3–49.0)	51.3	(43.4–59.1)	46.4	(32.2–61.3)	46.4	(41.2–51.7)	50.9	(42.3–59.4)	44.1	(39.3–48.9)
DeKalb County, GA	51.2	(47.4–55.0)	55.5	(51.8–59.1)	53.4	(50.5–56.2)	53.6	(50.3–56.9)	49.2	(40.5–57.9)	54.1	(43.1–64.7)	51.2	(47.5–54.8)	48.8	(40.7–57.0)	55.9	(51.4–60.3)
Detroit, MI	48.8	(44.2–53.4)	53.5	(48.4–58.5)	51.0	(47.1–54.8)	50.5	(46.6–54.5)	50.8	(39.5–62.0)	54.5	(38.8–69.4)	49.8	(44.3–55.4)	56.7	(46.2–66.6)	48.0	(43.3–52.7)
District of Columbia	49.9	(48.2–51.7)	52.7	(50.7–54.6)	51.6	(50.3–52.8)	51.3	(49.9–52.8)	52.0	(48.6–55.3)	52.1	(46.1–57.9)	49.9	(47.8–52.0)	56.0	(52.2–59.8)	51.1	(49.0–53.1)
Duval County, FL	52.1	(48.9–55.4)	55.3	(52.2–58.4)	53.9	(51.8–56.0)	51.5	(49.2–53.9)	58.7	(53.3–63.9)	64.0	(53.9–72.9)	53.4	(49.8–57.0)	57.8	(52.5–63.0)	55.1	(51.7–58.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	46.7	(43.9–49.6)	48.6	(45.9–51.4)	47.7	(45.6–49.9)	46.5	(44.4–48.7)	51.4	(45.0–57.7)	62.1	(51.7–71.5)	48.2	(44.9–51.4)	52.0	(44.5–59.5)	45.8	(42.9–48.7)
Houston, TX	44.8	(42.1–47.4)	47.5	(44.6–50.3)	46.2	(44.2–48.2)	44.8	(42.5–47.1)	48.9	(43.7–54.1)	58.8	(50.6–66.6)	47.1	(43.5–50.8)	48.7	(41.7–55.7)	45.9	(42.9–49.0)
Los Angeles, CA	53.9	(48.4–59.3)	55.1	(50.6–59.5)	54.5	(50.3–58.7)	53.9	(49.6–58.0)	51.9	(43.7–60.0)	62.3	(46.8–75.5)	55.4	(48.6–62.1)	60.8	(48.2–72.1)	52.9	(48.6–57.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	44.5	(41.2–47.8)	45.9	(42.1–49.8)	45.6	(43.1–48.0)	44.2	(41.7–46.8)	52.1	(44.9–59.2)	51.2	(38.7–63.5)	46.5	(43.5–49.6)	46.7	(38.9–54.7)	44.9	(41.6–48.3)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	49.0	(43.6–54.5)	50.1	(45.6–54.6)	50.1	(46.4–53.8)	48.9	(44.8–52.9)	54.7	(46.6–62.5)	61.4	(47.6–73.6)	47.6	(41.9–53.4)	47.4	(38.5–56.4)	53.4	(48.2–58.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	58.1	(54.2–61.9)	53.5	(50.4–56.4)	55.7	(53.0–58.4)	55.3	(52.3–58.2)	55.6	(47.9–63.0)	57.1	(47.5–66.2)	55.4	(51.8–59.1)	55.7	(46.5–64.5)	57.5	(53.2–61.7)
Philadelphia, PA	47.3	(41.9–52.8)	52.5	(47.5–57.4)	49.9	(45.5–54.4)	50.1	(45.7–54.6)	41.7	(33.5–50.5)	59.1	(43.9–72.7)	47.7	(41.8–53.6)	47.9	(37.6–58.3)	52.1	(46.4–57.7)
San Diego, CA	57.0	(53.9–60.1)	59.3	(55.9–62.6)	58.2	(55.9–60.6)	57.8	(55.3–60.3)	62.5	(51.5–72.3)	53.8	(43.4–64.0)	59.0	(55.4–62.6)	59.1	(47.8–69.5)	58.1	(54.6–61.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	43.8	(39.5–48.1)	48.5	(44.3–52.7)	46.5	(43.1–49.9)	45.0	(41.5–48.5)	50.9	(42.2–59.6)	57.0	(40.8–71.8)	46.9	(42.6–51.3)	49.6	(41.7–57.6)	42.4	(37.1–47.8)
Median	*48.8*		*52.3*		*50.1*		*50.2*		*51.7*		*57.1*		*48.6*		*53.1*		*51.4*	
Range	*41.0–58.1*		*45.9–59.3*		*45.6–58.2*		*44.2–57.8*		*41.7–62.5*		*46.2–64.0*		*45.5–59.0*		*43.2–63.5*		*42.4–58.1*	

* Green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 171. Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables two or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**24.5**	**(22.8–26.4)**	**28.7**	**(27.1–30.3)**	**26.6**	**(25.2–28.1)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	25.8	(23.3–28.3)	28.2	(25.4–31.1)	**26.9**	**(24.8–29.2)**
Black§	20.8	(17.3–24.8)	27.4	(23.3–32.0)	**24.1**	**(21.2–27.2)**
Hispanic	23.6	(20.9–26.5)	28.6	(26.3–31.1)	**26.2**	**(24.3–28.1)**
Grade						
9	22.3	(20.0–24.9)	25.9	(23.1–28.9)	**24.2**	**(22.4–26.0)**
10	24.3	(21.2–27.7)	30.5	(27.5–33.7)	**27.3**	**(25.0–29.8)**
11	25.8	(23.2–28.5)	29.1	(25.8–32.7)	**27.5**	**(25.3–29.7)**
12	26.0	(22.3–30.1)	29.6	(27.0–32.4)	**27.7**	**(25.4–30.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	24.9	(22.8–27.2)	27.8	(26.1–29.6)	**26.5**	**(24.9–28.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	23.9	(21.3–26.8)	33.1	(28.0–38.7)	**26.3**	**(23.7–29.1)**
Not sure	23.6	(16.4–32.7)	38.0	(27.5–49.8)	**29.2**	**(22.0–37.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	24.2	(21.7–27.0)	30.5	(28.0–33.1)	**27.6**	**(25.9–29.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	28.9	(26.0–31.9)	44.8	(35.6–54.3)	**32.9**	**(29.6–36.4)**
No sexual contact	24.7	(22.1–27.5)	25.1	(22.9–27.4)	**24.9**	**(22.9–27.0)**

* Green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 172. Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables two or more times/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	26.3	(22.4–30.6)	27.5	(24.3–31.0)	26.9	(24.3–29.6)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	22.5	(18.7–26.9)	22.2	(18.7–26.3)	22.4	(19.3–25.8)	22.9	(19.8–26.3)	18.3	(12.8–25.6)	25.2	(11.7–46.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	25.6	(19.4–32.9)	25.2	(20.6–30.5)	25.7	(20.9–31.1)	23.3	(19.9–27.0)	36.5	(18.8–58.8)	33.4	(21.6–47.8)	21.0	(16.7–26.1)	43.7	(24.5–65.0)	18.9	(15.3–23.0)
California	24.8	(19.7–30.8)	28.5	(24.7–32.6)	27.0	(22.9–31.4)	27.5	(23.5–32.0)	20.8	(14.7–28.4)	26.5	(17.6–37.9)	27.1	(22.4–32.3)	24.9	(17.6–34.0)	26.0	(19.3–34.1)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	30.2	(25.7–35.2)	27.1	(23.4–31.1)	28.6	(25.3–32.1)	27.6	(24.1–31.3)	33.8	(28.0–40.2)	30.4	(20.3–42.8)	28.8	(25.2–32.8)	36.4	(29.2–44.3)	27.4	(23.0–32.3)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	24.8	(22.7–27.1)	27.7	(26.1–29.4)	26.2	(24.7–27.8)	25.3	(23.6–27.1)	27.0	(23.5–30.7)	33.2	(26.0–41.2)	27.8	(25.4–30.3)	28.6	(24.4–33.2)	23.5	(21.8–25.2)
Hawaii	21.3	(19.2–23.5)	24.1	(20.5–28.1)	23.0	(20.8–25.3)	22.0	(20.0–24.2)	24.6	(20.3–29.5)	27.7	(21.4–34.9)	23.7	(20.1–27.7)	33.7	(27.7–40.1)	20.4	(18.3–22.6)
Idaho	26.4	(22.7–30.6)	27.5	(23.8–31.6)	26.9	(24.1–29.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	24.4	(21.3–27.7)	24.8	(22.3–27.5)	24.7	(22.3–27.1)	23.5	(20.5–26.8)	30.1	(23.0–38.3)	27.7	(21.9–34.2)	23.3	(19.2–28.0)	34.1	(25.4–44.0)	23.2	(20.7–25.9)
Iowa	17.7	(14.6–21.3)	25.8	(21.7–30.4)	21.9	(18.9–25.1)	21.5	(17.8–25.7)	25.4	(18.3–34.3)	21.2	(11.4–35.9)	23.5	(18.7–29.1)	24.1	(17.3–32.5)	18.4	(15.2–22.1)
Kansas	22.4	(19.7–25.3)	24.1	(21.5–26.9)	23.3	(21.2–25.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	18.9	(16.2–21.9)	17.2	(15.2–19.4)	18.3	(16.3–20.5)	17.7	(15.6–20.1)	21.4	(16.0–27.9)	23.6	(13.7–37.5)	18.7	(16.8–20.8)	18.3	(12.1–26.9)	16.8	(13.5–20.8)
Louisiana	19.0	(14.5–24.5)	28.5	(24.5–33.0)	24.2	(21.9–26.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	22.5	(21.4–23.7)	25.1	(24.4–25.8)	24.0	(23.2–24.8)	23.2	(22.3–24.1)	24.6	(23.0–26.3)	29.7	(27.3–32.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	25.3	(22.4–28.4)	25.5	(22.8–28.4)	25.4	(23.5–27.5)	25.9	(23.8–28.1)	19.7	(14.5–26.1)	26.6	(18.0–37.4)	26.7	(23.9–29.6)	24.1	(18.3–31.1)	24.5	(21.9–27.3)
Michigan	22.3	(18.1–27.2)	24.7	(21.0–28.7)	23.6	(20.9–26.5)	22.0	(19.5–24.6)	31.6	(24.1–40.1)	36.5	(22.8–52.9)	23.2	(19.0–28.0)	29.7	(17.9–45.0)	21.7	(19.0–24.6)
Missouri	20.1	(17.1–23.5)	23.5	(20.5–26.8)	21.9	(19.9–24.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	25.5	(23.4–27.7)	29.0	(27.0–31.0)	27.2	(25.8–28.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	21.1	(17.1–25.7)	26.5	(22.1–31.5)	23.8	(20.9–27.0)	23.7	(20.5–27.1)	26.7	(18.6–36.6)	21.5	(12.7–34.0)	23.3	(18.6–28.8)	26.9	(16.5–40.5)	23.3	(20.2–26.8)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	26.0	(24.0–28.2)	31.8	(29.4–34.4)	29.0	(27.2–31.0)	27.7	(25.5–30.0)	34.9	(31.3–38.7)	37.3	(31.4–43.7)	29.1	(26.3–32.0)	39.0	(33.8–44.5)	27.0	(24.8–29.3)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	25.4	(21.4–29.8)	24.4	(21.0–28.1)	25.1	(21.8–28.7)	24.2	(21.2–27.6)	27.3	(19.7–36.4)	35.1	(23.5–48.7)	24.4	(21.1–27.9)	26.5	(19.9–34.5)	25.1	(21.7–28.9)
North Dakota	24.0	(21.4–26.9)	26.5	(23.2–30.2)	25.4	(23.2–27.8)	25.7	(23.3–28.3)	24.6	(18.6–31.9)	24.1	(17.0–33.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	17.9	(14.5–22.0)	22.3	(19.4–25.6)	20.0	(17.6–22.7)	19.9	(17.4–22.6)	22.3	(15.5–31.1)	18.0	(9.4–31.7)	20.1	(16.7–23.9)	20.0	(10.8–34.0)	18.7	(15.6–22.2)
Pennsylvania	24.7	(21.2–28.5)	23.0	(20.6–25.7)	23.9	(21.7–26.1)	24.0	(21.4–26.7)	20.4	(15.1–26.9)	27.5	(20.8–35.5)	24.7	(21.2–28.6)	22.2	(15.2–31.2)	23.0	(20.5–25.7)
Rhode Island	22.6	(17.9–28.2)	26.5	(22.3–31.2)	24.8	(21.4–28.5)	24.2	(20.6–28.2)	22.1	(16.4–29.2)	39.8	(26.6–54.8)	25.2	(21.5–29.2)	32.6	(22.1–45.2)	23.5	(18.5–29.4)
South Carolina	18.8	(15.1–23.2)	22.4	(18.6–26.8)	20.8	(17.5–24.7)	19.0	(16.1–22.2)	21.0	(13.8–30.5)	24.5	(13.6–40.2)	18.7	(15.5–22.4)	24.7	(17.2–34.2)	18.6	(14.6–23.5)
Tennessee	20.2	(16.4–24.7)	22.0	(19.3–24.9)	21.3	(19.1–23.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	19.6	(17.4–22.0)	23.9	(20.8–27.3)	22.1	(20.0–24.3)	21.1	(19.2–23.2)	27.5	(20.4–36.0)	26.6	(16.4–40.0)	20.9	(18.6–23.4)	21.7	(13.3–33.4)	21.0	(18.1–24.2)
Utah	27.6	(23.6–32.0)	26.7	(22.5–31.4)	27.1	(23.6–30.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	35.6	(34.7–36.6)	34.6	(33.7–35.5)	35.1	(34.5–35.8)	35.0	(34.3–35.7)	35.2	(33.1–37.3)	37.4	(34.3–40.7)	35.5	(34.5–36.4)	38.9	(36.2–41.6)	33.8	(32.9–34.9)
Virginia	28.4	(25.5–31.5)	28.1	(25.2–31.1)	28.2	(26.3–30.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	20.3	(17.5–23.4)	23.4	(20.5–26.7)	22.5	(20.1–25.0)	21.8	(19.5–24.2)	25.3	(16.7–36.5)	25.6	(13.0–44.0)	24.6	(21.1–28.6)	27.4	(16.5–42.0)	18.4	(14.1–23.7)
Wisconsin	24.6	(21.1–28.3)	27.3	(24.9–29.8)	26.0	(23.7–28.4)	25.0	(22.7–27.5)	27.1	(22.0–32.8)	37.7	(26.5–50.3)	25.0	(21.7–28.5)	28.2	(20.3–37.6)	25.9	(22.4–29.6)
Median	*24.0*		*25.5*		*24.7*		*23.6*		*25.4*		*27.6*		*24.4*		*27.4*		*23.2*	
Range	*17.7–35.6*		*17.2–34.6*		*18.3–35.1*		*17.7–35.0*		*18.3–36.5*		*18.0–39.8*		*18.7–35.5*		*18.3–43.7*		*16.8–33.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	20.3	(15.9–25.7)	29.2	(22.0–37.7)	24.4	(20.9–28.3)	21.5	(17.9–25.6)	31.7	(22.1–43.0)	19.1	(7.6–40.3)	25.6	(18.7–34.0)	31.2	(20.1–45.0)	19.0	(13.6–26.0)
Boston, MA	18.7	(15.7–22.3)	20.8	(17.7–24.3)	19.7	(17.4–22.2)	20.2	(17.8–23.0)	14.7	(9.5–22.0)	23.3	(14.8–34.6)	18.9	(15.4–23.0)	17.9	(11.3–27.2)	21.5	(18.3–25.2)
Broward County, FL	19.8	(14.9–25.8)	21.0	(16.5–26.4)	20.4	(16.8–24.7)	19.8	(16.2–23.9)	28.2	(16.4–44.1)	17.6	(9.0–31.6)	20.3	(14.7–27.3)	27.2	(12.3–49.8)	17.7	(13.6–22.7)
Chicago, IL	21.7	(18.4–25.4)	26.2	(21.9–31.0)	24.1	(21.0–27.6)	22.7	(19.8–25.8)	25.8	(18.3–35.0)	34.0	(21.1–49.9)	21.1	(18.0–24.7)	30.9	(23.4–39.5)	24.3	(20.0–29.1)
Cleveland, OH	16.9	(14.0–20.3)	23.8	(20.1–27.9)	20.6	(18.2–23.2)	20.2	(17.8–22.9)	20.3	(14.6–27.5)	25.1	(15.1–38.7)	21.2	(17.5–25.4)	24.1	(17.1–32.9)	16.8	(13.2–21.0)
DeKalb County, GA	20.9	(17.9–24.4)	27.0	(23.5–30.9)	24.0	(21.7–26.3)	23.5	(21.0–26.1)	21.0	(15.8–27.3)	30.9	(20.1–44.3)	22.0	(18.8–25.6)	21.7	(16.5–28.1)	24.4	(21.1–28.1)
Detroit, MI	18.3	(15.3–21.8)	24.5	(20.6–28.9)	21.3	(18.4–24.4)	19.4	(16.7–22.4)	29.7	(20.7–40.6)	27.3	(15.9–42.6)	17.8	(14.4–21.8)	31.0	(22.6–40.8)	19.2	(15.5–23.6)
District of Columbia	20.9	(19.5–22.3)	24.7	(23.1–26.4)	23.0	(22.0–24.1)	22.4	(21.3–23.7)	24.6	(21.8–27.7)	24.6	(20.1–29.6)	22.3	(20.7–24.0)	28.2	(24.8–31.8)	20.8	(19.2–22.4)
Duval County, FL	20.2	(18.2–22.4)	24.2	(21.8–26.7)	22.3	(20.8–23.9)	20.0	(18.6–21.6)	25.5	(20.7–30.8)	32.4	(24.7–41.2)	21.9	(19.6–24.5)	25.2	(21.0–29.9)	19.9	(17.7–22.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	19.6	(17.5–21.8)	22.1	(19.7–24.6)	21.0	(19.3–22.8)	19.5	(17.8–21.4)	28.1	(22.8–34.1)	27.8	(19.8–37.5)	21.6	(18.9–24.4)	27.2	(20.5–35.0)	17.6	(15.5–20.0)
Houston, TX	18.8	(16.7–21.1)	23.1	(20.9–25.5)	21.1	(19.4–23.0)	19.8	(18.0–21.8)	24.0	(19.7–28.9)	30.1	(23.3–37.9)	22.0	(19.3–24.9)	21.6	(16.5–27.8)	19.6	(17.5–22.0)
Los Angeles, CA	24.5	(20.8–28.6)	24.1	(20.0–28.8)	24.4	(21.2–28.0)	23.3	(20.3–26.6)	27.4	(19.4–37.0)	33.4	(18.3–52.8)	25.5	(20.6–31.1)	31.8	(22.1–43.4)	23.0	(19.2–27.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	18.7	(16.4–21.2)	20.3	(17.7–23.3)	19.9	(18.3–21.7)	17.9	(16.2–19.7)	28.6	(23.7–34.1)	36.0	(25.4–48.2)	18.1	(15.9–20.5)	20.3	(14.6–27.5)	20.5	(17.8–23.5)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	20.7	(16.6–25.4)	20.0	(16.8–23.5)	20.7	(17.8–24.0)	19.3	(16.2–22.9)	24.0	(18.3–30.8)	29.6	(20.0–41.5)	19.1	(14.7–24.4)	28.3	(20.8–37.2)	20.2	(17.0–23.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	24.4	(21.7–27.4)	24.1	(21.2–27.2)	24.4	(22.4–26.4)	23.1	(21.0–25.3)	28.4	(21.9–35.8)	29.0	(20.7–38.8)	23.0	(19.7–26.7)	29.2	(21.7–38.1)	23.3	(20.5–26.3)
Philadelphia, PA	19.0	(15.4–23.1)	22.5	(18.8–26.8)	20.7	(18.0–23.8)	20.0	(17.6–22.8)	18.6	(13.4–25.2)	33.9	(20.3–50.7)	18.5	(15.2–22.2)	19.4	(12.1–29.6)	20.7	(16.9–25.1)
San Diego, CA	23.4	(20.8–26.2)	28.2	(24.8–31.8)	25.9	(23.6–28.2)	26.6	(24.2–29.1)	22.4	(17.6–28.0)	22.7	(13.8–35.1)	26.0	(23.0–29.3)	21.3	(15.5–28.7)	26.4	(22.7–30.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	16.4	(12.7–21.0)	20.0	(16.8–23.7)	18.6	(15.9–21.6)	17.1	(14.3–20.2)	21.5	(16.6–27.3)	29.0	(18.8–42.0)	18.5	(15.6–21.7)	19.9	(14.6–26.5)	15.5	(11.4–20.8)
Median	*20.0*		*23.9*		*21.2*		*20.1*		*25.1*		*29.0*		*21.4*		*26.2*		*20.4*	
Range	*16.4–24.5*		*20.0–29.2*		*18.6–25.9*		*17.1–26.6*		*14.7–31.7*		*17.6–36.0*		*17.8–26.0*		*17.9–31.8*		*15.5–26.4*	

* Green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 173. Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables three or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**12.1**	**(10.8–13.4)**	**15.9**	**(14.5–17.4)**	**13.9**	**(12.9–15.1)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	11.4	(9.9–13.2)	14.4	(12.7–16.3)	**12.8**	**(11.6–14.2)**
Black§	12.0	(9.4–15.2)	19.3	(15.7–23.4)	**15.6**	**(13.2–18.3)**
Hispanic	12.5	(10.3–15.1)	16.2	(14.1–18.6)	**14.4**	**(12.7–16.4)**
Grade						
9	11.9	(10.3–13.6)	15.0	(12.5–17.9)	**13.5**	**(12.0–15.1)**
10	11.0	(9.3–13.0)	17.6	(14.9–20.6)	**14.2**	**(12.6–16.0)**
11	12.3	(10.4–14.4)	14.4	(12.3–16.8)	**13.4**	**(11.9–15.1)**
12	13.1	(10.5–16.2)	16.4	(14.4–18.6)	**14.7**	**(12.9–16.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	12.4	(10.8–14.1)	15.1	(13.7–16.6)	**13.8**	**(12.6–15.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	12.1	(10.0–14.6)	22.4	(16.6–29.4)	**14.5**	**(12.2–17.2)**
Not sure	12.3	(8.0–18.3)	25.2	(17.5–34.9)	**17.4**	**(12.9–23.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	12.4	(10.2–15.1)	17.5	(15.6–19.7)	**15.2**	**(13.5–17.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	16.8	(13.3–21.0)	28.1	(21.5–35.9)	**19.7**	**(16.1–24.0)**
No sexual contact	11.6	(9.9–13.6)	12.6	(10.9–14.4)	**12.1**	**(10.7–13.6)**

* Green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 174. Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables three or more times/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	12.8	(10.2–16.0)	12.9	(10.3–15.9)	12.8	(10.8–15.2)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	12.5	(9.8–15.7)	11.9	(9.4–15.0)	12.3	(10.5–14.2)	12.5	(10.8–14.3)	10.1	(6.2–16.1)	17.0	(5.1–44.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	16.3	(11.7–22.2)	16.2	(11.1–23.0)	16.3	(11.7–22.2)	14.0	(11.0–17.6)	26.7	(11.0–51.9)	29.4	(18.8–42.9)	14.4	(11.3–18.2)	35.9	(17.5–59.7)	8.4	(5.9–11.9)
California	12.1	(8.8–16.5)	15.0	(12.5–17.9)	13.8	(11.3–16.6)	14.0	(11.7–16.8)	10.4	(5.9–17.6)	15.0	(7.7–27.1)	15.4	(12.3–19.1)	10.9	(5.7–19.8)	12.2	(8.5–17.2)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	13.6	(11.0–16.8)	12.5	(10.3–15.1)	13.1	(11.1–15.2)	12.2	(10.2–14.6)	17.6	(13.5–22.6)	13.5	(8.5–20.9)	13.2	(10.4–16.6)	19.7	(14.0–27.2)	11.3	(8.4–15.0)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	13.5	(11.9–15.2)	15.7	(14.3–17.3)	14.7	(13.5–15.9)	13.5	(12.3–14.9)	17.0	(14.7–19.6)	22.0	(15.8–29.8)	15.4	(13.8–17.2)	20.7	(17.1–24.8)	11.7	(10.2–13.3)
Hawaii	10.5	(9.0–12.2)	12.6	(10.3–15.3)	11.8	(10.5–13.3)	11.3	(10.1–12.7)	12.1	(8.6–16.9)	13.5	(9.2–19.4)	13.1	(10.8–15.7)	18.0	(12.4–25.4)	9.6	(8.1–11.2)
Idaho	11.5	(8.8–15.0)	13.5	(11.0–16.4)	12.5	(10.7–14.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	11.6	(10.0–13.5)	11.7	(9.7–14.2)	11.8	(10.2–13.5)	10.9	(8.8–13.5)	15.7	(11.4–21.2)	10.4	(6.0–17.6)	11.1	(8.4–14.5)	18.9	(12.4–27.7)	11.0	(8.9–13.6)
Iowa	7.9	(5.3–11.7)	11.9	(9.0–15.8)	10.0	(7.8–12.7)	9.6	(6.9–13.2)	13.5	(6.7–25.2)	5.6	(1.4–19.8)	10.9	(7.5–15.7)	9.2	(4.0–19.9)	7.8	(5.7–10.5)
Kansas	9.6	(8.0–11.5)	8.6	(6.9–10.7)	9.1	(7.9–10.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	8.4	(6.8–10.4)	9.0	(7.1–11.4)	9.0	(7.6–10.6)	8.5	(7.1–10.2)	10.3	(5.8–17.6)	16.2	(8.8–28.0)	10.0	(8.4–11.9)	7.0	(3.6–13.2)	7.1	(5.1–9.9)
Louisiana	10.6	(7.5–14.7)	16.8	(13.6–20.6)	13.9	(12.2–15.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	11.1	(10.4–11.8)	12.7	(12.2–13.2)	12.0	(11.6–12.4)	11.3	(10.8–11.7)	12.6	(11.5–13.8)	17.2	(15.3–19.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	12.5	(10.6–14.7)	12.0	(9.9–14.3)	12.3	(10.7–14.1)	12.4	(10.6–14.3)	9.0	(5.4–14.7)	17.7	(10.9–27.5)	12.1	(10.0–14.5)	14.5	(9.9–20.9)	11.8	(9.8–14.2)
Michigan	11.7	(9.1–14.9)	13.8	(11.0–17.2)	12.8	(10.7–15.1)	11.5	(9.7–13.5)	19.7	(13.0–28.7)	20.7	(10.4–36.7)	11.8	(9.0–15.2)	18.2	(11.2–28.2)	12.1	(9.5–15.3)
Missouri	7.9	(6.0–10.3)	11.0	(8.7–13.8)	9.6	(8.0–11.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	10.8	(9.6–12.2)	12.3	(11.0–13.9)	11.6	(10.6–12.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	10.2	(8.1–12.9)	13.2	(9.7–17.6)	11.8	(9.9–13.9)	11.5	(9.5–13.9)	12.9	(7.8–20.7)	14.7	(7.6–26.5)	12.4	(9.2–16.6)	11.3	(6.2–19.6)	10.8	(8.6–13.6)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	15.2	(14.0–16.6)	20.3	(18.6–22.2)	17.8	(16.7–19.0)	16.7	(15.2–18.2)	23.0	(19.2–27.2)	25.0	(19.3–31.7)	18.0	(16.1–20.0)	28.9	(23.7–34.8)	15.5	(13.9–17.3)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	12.4	(10.6–14.4)	12.0	(9.5–15.2)	12.4	(10.4–14.6)	11.4	(9.7–13.5)	15.1	(10.8–20.7)	23.3	(13.6–37.0)	12.6	(10.2–15.4)	14.3	(9.2–21.6)	11.1	(9.1–13.4)
North Dakota	11.0	(9.3–13.0)	11.4	(9.6–13.4)	11.3	(10.0–12.6)	11.1	(9.8–12.5)	13.0	(8.3–19.6)	13.8	(8.1–22.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	8.8	(6.6–11.8)	9.9	(7.8–12.4)	9.3	(7.9–11.0)	9.7	(8.3–11.2)	7.3	(3.6–14.1)	7.4	(3.0–17.0)	10.8	(8.6–13.4)	6.3	(2.9–12.9)	7.1	(5.2–9.6)
Pennsylvania	10.9	(8.8–13.4)	13.0	(11.0–15.3)	11.9	(10.5–13.6)	11.8	(10.2–13.6)	12.1	(7.8–18.3)	11.9	(7.1–19.2)	12.2	(10.0–14.9)	12.7	(8.7–18.3)	11.0	(9.1–13.3)
Rhode Island	11.0	(7.9–15.1)	13.3	(10.4–16.9)	12.3	(9.9–15.1)	11.6	(8.9–14.9)	10.9	(6.9–16.8)	27.3	(14.7–44.9)	13.0	(9.4–17.6)	19.8	(14.3–26.7)	10.1	(7.0–14.4)
South Carolina	9.0	(6.6–12.3)	11.1	(8.9–13.7)	10.3	(8.3–12.6)	9.2	(7.9–10.8)	10.4	(5.5–18.9)	14.9	(5.4–34.9)	10.7	(8.5–13.4)	11.0	(6.0–19.3)	6.8	(4.6–10.0)
Tennessee	9.6	(8.0–11.4)	10.5	(8.3–13.3)	10.2	(8.7–12.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	9.8	(8.4–11.5)	13.3	(10.9–16.2)	11.8	(10.4–13.4)	11.2	(9.7–12.9)	14.3	(9.5–21.0)	17.8	(9.2–31.6)	12.6	(10.2–15.6)	11.5	(6.4–20.0)	9.9	(8.3–11.9)
Utah	13.2	(10.4–16.5)	13.0	(9.9–16.9)	13.1	(10.6–16.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	17.8	(17.1–18.6)	18.1	(17.3–18.8)	18.1	(17.5–18.6)	17.8	(17.2–18.4)	17.4	(15.8–19.1)	23.8	(21.1–26.7)	18.2	(17.4–19.0)	21.3	(19.1–23.6)	16.7	(16.0–17.6)
Virginia	13.3	(11.4–15.4)	16.3	(14.2–18.6)	14.8	(13.4–16.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	9.6	(8.0–11.6)	11.5	(10.2–13.0)	11.0	(9.8–12.4)	10.5	(9.5–11.6)	12.5	(6.7–22.0)	12.0	(4.8–27.2)	11.7	(10.0–13.8)	9.0	(4.0–19.0)	9.2	(6.9–12.2)
Wisconsin	11.8	(10.0–13.9)	15.2	(13.2–17.5)	13.5	(12.1–15.1)	13.1	(11.8–14.5)	12.4	(7.4–20.2)	19.4	(11.4–31.0)	13.3	(11.4–15.5)	15.8	(9.3–25.6)	12.6	(10.7–14.7)
Median	*11.1*		*12.7*		*12.3*		*11.5*		*12.8*		*16.6*		*12.6*		*14.5*		*11.0*	
Range	*7.9–17.8*		*8.6–20.3*		*9.0–18.1*		*8.5–17.8*		*7.3–26.7*		*5.6–29.4*		*10.0–18.2*		*6.3–35.9*		*6.8–16.7*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	11.9	(8.8–15.8)	18.6	(13.3–25.4)	14.8	(12.1–17.8)	11.4	(9.0–14.4)	22.7	(14.9–33.0)	13.3	(4.4–33.8)	17.0	(12.7–22.3)	19.0	(11.9–28.8)	9.8	(5.2–17.6)
Boston, MA	9.5	(7.4–12.0)	10.2	(8.0–12.8)	9.8	(8.2–11.6)	10.1	(8.4–12.0)	5.5	(2.8–10.8)	13.9	(7.5–24.3)	9.4	(7.0–12.6)	7.0	(3.4–13.8)	11.0	(8.6–14.1)
Broward County, FL	8.6	(5.7–12.8)	11.5	(8.1–16.1)	10.2	(7.7–13.3)	9.4	(7.4–11.9)	18.4	(9.1–33.7)	5.7	(2.0–15.3)	9.7	(6.8–13.6)	19.6	(7.1–43.8)	7.3	(5.0–10.6)
Chicago, IL	11.6	(8.8–15.0)	14.8	(12.0–18.1)	13.3	(11.0–16.1)	12.0	(10.0–14.3)	14.7	(9.5–22.1)	20.8	(11.0–35.8)	11.3	(9.3–13.6)	16.8	(11.1–24.5)	13.7	(10.3–18.1)
Cleveland, OH	10.3	(7.9–13.3)	12.6	(9.7–16.1)	11.7	(9.9–13.8)	11.5	(9.6–13.8)	13.4	(9.0–19.5)	8.9	(3.7–20.1)	12.8	(10.2–16.1)	14.3	(9.8–20.3)	8.2	(5.7–11.6)
DeKalb County, GA	10.1	(8.1–12.5)	14.7	(12.0–18.0)	12.4	(10.7–14.3)	11.5	(9.8–13.4)	13.3	(9.6–18.1)	18.9	(9.9–32.9)	12.1	(9.8–14.7)	13.8	(9.1–20.4)	11.0	(8.8–13.7)
Detroit, MI	10.2	(8.1–12.8)	15.8	(12.6–19.6)	12.9	(10.9–15.3)	12.5	(10.2–15.1)	12.2	(8.2–17.9)	20.1	(10.0–36.3)	11.2	(8.5–14.7)	15.3	(9.7–23.4)	10.7	(7.9–14.2)
District of Columbia	11.6	(10.5–12.8)	13.2	(12.0–14.5)	12.6	(11.7–13.4)	12.3	(11.4–13.3)	13.3	(11.1–15.8)	13.1	(9.8–17.1)	12.3	(11.0–13.7)	15.6	(12.9–18.7)	11.1	(9.9–12.4)
Duval County, FL	10.3	(8.7–12.2)	12.4	(10.6–14.5)	11.6	(10.4–12.9)	10.0	(8.9–11.3)	13.4	(10.0–17.8)	14.3	(9.4–21.1)	10.2	(8.6–12.2)	11.8	(8.5–16.1)	10.9	(9.1–12.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	11.7	(10.0–13.6)	12.5	(10.8–14.4)	12.2	(10.9–13.6)	10.9	(9.7–12.3)	17.2	(13.1–22.1)	19.0	(12.0–28.7)	12.5	(10.6–14.7)	19.4	(13.8–26.6)	9.6	(8.0–11.4)
Houston, TX	10.0	(8.6–11.7)	13.4	(11.5–15.5)	11.9	(10.5–13.3)	11.2	(9.9–12.8)	10.7	(7.8–14.5)	20.1	(13.8–28.3)	12.5	(10.5–14.8)	11.4	(8.1–15.8)	10.6	(9.0–12.4)
Los Angeles, CA	11.7	(9.1–14.8)	13.6	(11.2–16.5)	12.8	(10.5–15.4)	11.9	(10.3–13.7)	14.9	(7.5–27.5)	24.7	(13.3–41.4)	13.1	(9.7–17.4)	18.1	(10.6–29.0)	11.7	(8.8–15.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	9.2	(7.5–11.2)	11.4	(9.6–13.5)	10.6	(9.3–12.1)	9.5	(8.2–11.0)	13.5	(9.7–18.6)	24.3	(14.7–37.4)	9.7	(8.0–11.8)	14.1	(9.4–20.5)	10.3	(8.4–12.7)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	8.2	(5.8–11.4)	9.7	(7.5–12.5)	9.4	(7.7–11.5)	8.6	(6.8–10.8)	10.5	(6.5–16.7)	14.7	(7.5–26.8)	7.5	(5.0–10.9)	9.9	(5.2–18.1)	9.8	(7.7–12.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	10.9	(9.2–12.9)	12.0	(9.8–14.5)	11.6	(10.3–13.0)	11.0	(9.5–12.6)	9.7	(6.1–15.0)	18.1	(11.0–28.4)	10.8	(8.8–13.3)	13.7	(9.3–19.8)	10.4	(8.7–12.4)
Philadelphia, PA	10.3	(7.8–13.4)	9.8	(7.3–13.0)	10.1	(8.3–12.2)	9.6	(8.0–11.5)	10.4	(6.9–15.4)	10.2	(3.6–25.4)	9.3	(6.7–13.0)	12.3	(7.3–20.2)	7.8	(5.2–11.5)
San Diego, CA	10.9	(9.2–13.0)	14.6	(11.8–17.9)	12.8	(11.0–14.8)	13.4	(11.4–15.7)	9.7	(5.8–15.8)	9.3	(4.9–16.8)	12.1	(9.6–15.2)	10.5	(6.3–17.1)	13.4	(10.7–16.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	9.7	(6.6–13.9)	11.9	(9.1–15.4)	11.1	(8.5–14.2)	9.8	(7.3–12.9)	12.3	(8.2–18.0)	22.1	(12.2–36.5)	11.0	(8.3–14.6)	11.4	(7.5–17.0)	9.1	(5.8–13.9)
Median	*10.3*		*12.5*		*11.8*		*11.1*		*13.3*		*16.4*		*11.3*		*13.9*		*10.5*	
Range	*8.2–11.9*		*9.7–18.6*		*9.4–14.8*		*8.6–13.4*		*5.5–22.7*		*5.7–24.7*		*7.5–17.0*		*7.0–19.6*		*7.3–13.7*	

* Green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 175. Percentage of high school students who did not drink milk,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**33.7**	**(31.6–35.8)**	**19.4**	**(17.9–20.9)**	**26.7**	**(25.1–28.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	31.9	(29.1–34.9)	18.1	(16.0–20.5)	**25.3**	**(23.1–27.6)**
Black§	50.3	(44.7–55.8)	31.2	(27.7–35.0)	**40.9**	**(37.6–44.4)**
Hispanic	27.4	(24.6–30.3)	15.7	(13.4–18.2)	**21.4**	**(19.3–23.8)**
Grade						
9	30.2	(27.5–33.1)	21.1	(18.5–23.9)	**25.7**	**(23.6–27.9)**
10	33.7	(30.6–36.8)	15.9	(13.7–18.3)	**25.0**	**(22.8–27.4)**
11	34.0	(29.9–38.4)	20.0	(16.9–23.4)	**27.2**	**(24.2–30.3)**
12	37.1	(32.9–41.6)	20.6	(17.6–24.0)	**29.1**	**(26.3–32.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	34.1	(32.1–36.2)	18.9	(17.4–20.4)	**25.9**	**(24.4–27.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	33.9	(30.1–38.0)	29.0	(23.8–34.8)	**32.4**	**(29.4–35.7)**
Not sure	36.8	(29.2–45.2)	21.5	(15.0–29.8)	**31.8**	**(27.1–37.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	35.7	(33.0–38.6)	19.9	(18.3–21.5)	**27.1**	**(25.3–28.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	36.2	(31.6–41.2)	19.3	(12.8–28.0)	**31.8**	**(28.2–35.7)**
No sexual contact	32.8	(30.2–35.5)	18.2	(15.8–20.8)	**25.8**	**(23.7–28.0)**

* During the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 176. Percentage of high school students who did not drink milk,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	32.6	(28.3–37.2)	18.3	(15.1–22.0)	25.5	(22.8–28.4)	24.8	(22.0–28.0)	30.7	(21.0–42.5)	30.1	(16.1–49.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	37.2	(32.5–42.2)	31.7	(25.7–38.5)	34.5	(30.1–39.2)	34.0	(29.7–38.5)	34.7	(23.3–48.1)	49.2	(29.9–68.7)	33.4	(28.4–38.7)	33.6	(22.9–46.2)	32.1	(27.3–37.3)
California	35.1	(30.5–40.1)	18.7	(15.7–22.1)	26.7	(23.7–30.1)	26.0	(22.7–29.6)	30.6	(22.7–39.9)	37.6	(27.8–48.5)	26.2	(20.8–32.4)	30.8	(20.4–43.6)	26.2	(23.7–28.7)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	36.2	(34.5–37.9)	21.8	(19.9–23.8)	29.1	(27.7–30.4)	28.5	(27.1–30.1)	32.6	(28.6–36.9)	31.1	(24.6–38.4)	27.3	(25.1–29.6)	34.4	(29.4–39.9)	29.1	(27.5–30.8)
Hawaii	39.0	(35.5–42.6)	30.7	(27.0–34.6)	35.0	(32.3–37.9)	34.7	(32.2–37.3)	38.0	(31.5–44.8)	34.7	(27.1–43.0)	33.5	(30.1–37.1)	35.5	(29.9–41.5)	35.3	(31.6–39.1)
Idaho	25.3	(22.5–28.3)	11.6	(9.2–14.4)	18.4	(16.2–20.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	31.0	(27.7–34.5)	19.3	(16.0–23.1)	25.1	(22.1–28.4)	24.8	(21.4–28.5)	31.0	(24.9–37.9)	21.0	(13.0–32.1)	26.2	(22.8–29.8)	30.1	(22.6–38.7)	22.9	(18.7–27.7)
Iowa	24.3	(18.0–32.0)	16.0	(10.9–22.7)	20.2	(14.8–27.0)	19.0	(13.3–26.4)	27.3	(20.5–35.4)	25.2	(13.5–42.2)	18.8	(12.7–26.8)	26.4	(13.9–44.4)	17.2	(12.0–24.1)
Kansas	24.1	(20.8–27.7)	14.3	(11.9–17.2)	19.1	(16.9–21.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	32.0	(28.7–35.6)	20.0	(17.3–23.0)	26.0	(23.7–28.5)	25.8	(23.4–28.4)	29.2	(23.0–36.1)	21.5	(11.7–35.9)	24.7	(20.6–29.2)	27.6	(19.3–37.7)	25.0	(21.8–28.6)
Louisiana	42.1	(34.8–49.7)	32.1	(27.9–36.5)	37.3	(32.8–41.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	27.4	(26.2–28.5)	17.7	(16.2–19.3)	22.4	(21.4–23.5)	21.5	(20.3–22.7)	27.5	(24.8–30.3)	28.8	(22.7–35.9)	21.5	(20.1–22.9)	29.9	(27.0–33.0)	20.3	(19.0–21.6)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	32.2	(28.7–35.9)	19.9	(17.3–22.7)	26.1	(23.8–28.6)	25.9	(23.6–28.4)	29.3	(23.5–35.8)	23.4	(15.2–34.1)	26.4	(23.4–29.7)	29.3	(23.2–36.2)	24.5	(21.4–27.9)
Michigan	28.5	(24.4–32.9)	21.7	(18.3–25.4)	25.0	(21.8–28.5)	25.2	(21.8–28.8)	28.1	(19.3–39.0)	16.4	(9.9–25.9)	24.7	(20.2–29.9)	30.4	(22.4–39.9)	23.2	(18.5–28.6)
Missouri	30.8	(26.7–35.3)	20.9	(17.3–25.1)	26.0	(23.0–29.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	25.1	(23.3–27.0)	13.1	(11.7–14.7)	19.0	(17.7–20.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	21.7	(17.8–26.2)	12.9	(9.4–17.5)	17.5	(14.7–20.9)	17.0	(14.0–20.6)	19.6	(12.6–29.3)	21.0	(11.1–36.2)	18.6	(14.1–24.2)	26.6	(14.8–43.1)	14.5	(11.5–18.0)
Nevada	34.0	(29.9–38.4)	19.8	(16.4–23.7)	26.8	(24.3–29.5)	25.1	(22.3–28.0)	33.4	(26.1–41.6)	40.7	(27.2–55.7)	28.1	(24.9–31.5)	34.3	(26.6–43.0)	24.1	(20.3–28.3)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	36.5	(32.4–40.7)	25.2	(21.5–29.2)	30.9	(27.6–34.5)	30.1	(26.9–33.4)	36.5	(29.0–44.7)	32.6	(28.1–37.4)	32.6	(28.8–36.7)	34.5	(27.0–42.9)	27.5	(24.4–30.8)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	18.3	(15.8–21.1)	11.7	(9.6–14.1)	14.9	(13.0–17.0)	14.4	(12.4–16.7)	17.9	(13.0–24.3)	15.5	(9.3–24.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	31.1	(26.4–36.1)	18.7	(15.7–22.0)	24.8	(21.5–28.4)	23.7	(20.5–27.1)	31.8	(22.8–42.3)	27.5	(15.1–44.6)	22.4	(18.9–26.4)	31.7	(19.1–47.6)	26.2	(21.8–31.2)
Pennsylvania	30.2	(27.7–32.9)	17.2	(14.8–20.0)	23.7	(21.7–25.9)	22.9	(20.8–25.1)	30.0	(23.9–36.8)	25.4	(16.4–37.1)	24.3	(21.6–27.2)	35.8	(27.8–44.7)	19.9	(17.8–22.2)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	41.3	(36.5–46.3)	28.5	(23.5–34.0)	34.8	(31.3–38.5)	33.8	(30.0–37.9)	40.1	(31.0–49.9)	36.0	(20.1–55.8)	31.4	(26.1–37.2)	44.1	(32.9–56.0)	30.9	(27.3–34.7)
Tennessee	38.0	(33.7–42.5)	22.8	(19.1–26.9)	30.2	(26.9–33.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	30.4	(26.5–34.6)	19.7	(17.0–22.6)	25.0	(22.3–27.9)	25.1	(22.3–28.1)	24.8	(17.8–33.3)	20.6	(10.3–36.8)	25.1	(21.6–28.9)	27.6	(20.6–36.0)	24.1	(21.4–26.9)
Utah	19.8	(16.3–23.8)	13.4	(10.0–17.7)	16.6	(13.5–20.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	28.1	(24.3–32.2)	18.1	(14.0–23.0)	23.1	(20.4–26.1)	22.6	(19.7–25.8)	26.2	(18.9–35.0)	23.0	(14.6–34.3)	22.6	(19.5–25.9)	21.8	(12.8–34.7)	20.2	(16.5–24.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*31.0*		*19.3*		*25.1*		*25.1*		*30.3*		*26.4*		*25.6*		*30.6*		*24.3*	
Range	*18.3–42.1*		*11.6–32.1*		*14.9–37.3*		*14.4–34.7*		*17.9–40.1*		*15.5–49.2*		*18.6–33.5*		*21.8–44.1*		*14.5–35.3*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	46.3	(40.6–52.1)	40.4	(32.2–49.2)	43.5	(38.2–49.0)	42.2	(35.8–48.9)	51.1	(37.3–64.8)	40.9	(27.9–55.3)	41.5	(33.8–49.7)	47.8	(33.5–62.4)	44.8	(37.4–52.5)
Boston, MA	39.4	(35.6–43.3)	21.3	(18.2–24.8)	30.5	(27.6–33.6)	29.1	(26.1–32.4)	42.1	(33.2–51.6)	29.8	(20.4–41.3)	30.3	(26.2–34.8)	41.9	(33.1–51.2)	27.2	(23.1–31.7)
Broward County, FL	46.5	(40.1–52.9)	31.6	(26.3–37.4)	38.9	(34.7–43.2)	40.1	(34.9–45.6)	28.6	(17.9–42.5)	39.0	(20.9–60.7)	40.0	(33.1–47.5)	47.1	(34.5–60.0)	36.4	(30.2–43.0)
Chicago, IL	28.5	(23.9–33.5)	23.0	(18.7–28.1)	26.1	(22.4–30.1)	24.2	(20.6–28.2)	35.0	(28.6–41.8)	19.1	(11.4–30.3)	23.4	(18.5–29.2)	33.5	(24.8–43.3)	24.0	(20.6–27.7)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	44.3	(40.5–48.1)	32.5	(29.0–36.3)	38.5	(35.8–41.3)	37.5	(34.4–40.6)	43.9	(36.4–51.7)	41.9	(30.6–54.2)	37.2	(33.2–41.3)	44.5	(36.8–52.4)	37.1	(32.8–41.7)
Detroit, MI	47.5	(43.0–52.0)	34.0	(29.4–38.9)	41.2	(38.0–44.5)	40.4	(36.7–44.1)	44.4	(34.8–54.5)	45.2	(31.5–59.7)	36.9	(31.7–42.3)	44.5	(36.0–53.3)	45.0	(40.2–49.8)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	31.3	(29.2–33.6)	20.1	(18.0–22.4)	25.9	(24.5–27.4)	25.3	(23.7–27.0)	30.3	(24.6–36.7)	29.5	(20.6–40.2)	25.8	(23.1–28.7)	31.2	(23.8–39.6)	23.4	(21.3–25.7)
Houston, TX	35.7	(32.8–38.8)	23.8	(21.5–26.4)	29.7	(27.7–31.8)	28.6	(26.5–30.8)	35.4	(30.2–41.0)	33.8	(26.7–41.8)	26.7	(23.7–29.9)	38.3	(30.9–46.3)	27.4	(24.9–30.1)
Los Angeles, CA	32.6	(26.6–39.3)	19.4	(16.3–23.0)	25.8	(22.7–29.2)	24.9	(21.5–28.7)	28.2	(18.6–40.4)	32.2	(21.0–45.9)	27.1	(23.8–30.7)	25.6	(16.5–37.4)	24.0	(19.3–29.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	36.1	(32.9–39.4)	24.4	(21.6–27.5)	30.2	(28.2–32.3)	29.8	(27.6–32.1)	33.6	(28.3–39.2)	32.1	(20.7–46.2)	30.1	(27.3–33.0)	35.9	(30.2–42.0)	25.7	(22.6–29.1)
New York City, NY	40.3	(37.9–42.6)	27.6	(25.7–29.6)	34.1	(32.8–35.4)	33.1	(31.6–34.6)	40.5	(36.6–44.5)	33.6	(31.2–36.2)	33.0	(30.7–35.4)	40.7	(36.3–45.2)	33.5	(31.8–35.1)
Oakland, CA	36.9	(33.6–40.4)	26.2	(22.6–30.1)	31.3	(28.8–34.0)	30.4	(27.5–33.5)	37.5	(30.5–45.0)	38.2	(28.6–48.8)	31.4	(27.4–35.8)	40.4	(32.0–49.4)	29.3	(25.8–33.1)
Orange County, FL	36.7	(32.7–40.9)	22.7	(18.7–27.2)	29.6	(26.4–33.1)	28.6	(25.3–32.1)	36.9	(29.7–44.7)	27.8	(16.4–42.9)	28.7	(24.0–34.0)	36.5	(27.7–46.3)	27.1	(23.0–31.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	43.5	(40.3–46.8)	23.6	(20.5–26.9)	33.5	(31.1–36.1)	32.9	(30.2–35.7)	37.4	(30.7–44.7)	34.4	(24.6–45.8)	29.1	(25.5–32.9)	40.5	(31.8–49.8)	34.7	(31.1–38.3)
Philadelphia, PA	42.6	(37.5–48.0)	26.7	(21.3–32.9)	34.9	(30.8–39.1)	33.9	(30.0–38.0)	44.1	(34.7–53.9)	34.9	(20.7–52.4)	35.6	(30.2–41.4)	45.1	(31.3–59.7)	31.2	(25.2–37.8)
San Diego, CA	33.1	(30.4–35.9)	18.3	(15.8–21.2)	25.6	(23.9–27.3)	24.9	(23.1–26.7)	29.1	(23.3–35.8)	35.5	(25.0–47.5)	24.9	(21.9–28.1)	33.8	(28.1–40.1)	24.4	(22.2–26.8)
San Francisco, CA	28.7	(25.6–32.0)	22.1	(19.9–24.5)	25.3	(23.3–27.4)	24.5	(22.5–26.6)	33.0	(25.9–41.0)	25.1	(17.9–34.1)	24.1	(20.1–28.6)	40.7	(31.4–50.7)	22.9	(20.6–25.4)
Shelby County, TN	45.2	(40.4–50.2)	32.5	(27.3–38.2)	39.0	(34.7–43.5)	39.2	(34.8–43.7)	42.8	(35.4–50.5)	32.8	(22.3–45.2)	36.9	(32.1–41.9)	50.2	(42.7–57.7)	38.7	(32.9–44.9)
Median	*38.1*		*24.1*		*30.9*		*30.1*		*37.2*		*33.7*		*30.2*		*40.6*		*28.4*	
Range	*28.5–47.5*		*18.3–40.4*		*25.3–43.5*		*24.2–42.2*		*28.2–51.1*		*19.1–45.2*		*23.4–41.5*		*25.6–50.2*		*22.9–45.0*	

* During the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 177. Percentage of high school students who drank one or more glasses/day of milk,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**22.5**	**(20.7–24.3)**	**40.4**	**(38.1–42.8)**	**31.3**	**(29.4–33.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	24.4	(21.6–27.4)	44.5	(40.8–48.2)	**34.0**	**(31.1–37.0)**
Black§	16.9	(13.4–21.2)	28.7	(25.4–32.1)	**22.7**	**(20.5–25.1)**
Hispanic	23.1	(20.2–26.3)	38.8	(35.7–42.0)	**31.1**	**(28.8–33.5)**
Grade						
9	24.2	(21.6–27.1)	42.5	(38.5–46.6)	**33.2**	**(30.8–35.6)**
10	24.5	(22.0–27.3)	42.3	(38.6–46.0)	**33.2**	**(30.7–35.8)**
11	21.5	(18.9–24.4)	39.2	(34.5–44.1)	**30.2**	**(26.8–33.7)**
12	19.2	(16.0–23.0)	37.3	(33.5–41.4)	**28.0**	**(25.1–31.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	22.0	(20.3–23.7)	40.8	(38.6–42.9)	**32.1**	**(30.4–33.8)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	22.1	(19.6–24.8)	28.0	(21.1–36.2)	**23.5**	**(21.2–26.0)**
Not sure	21.7	(17.1–27.2)	40.1	(31.2–49.6)	**28.3**	**(23.6–33.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	20.1	(17.6–23.0)	39.5	(36.9–42.2)	**30.7**	**(28.5–33.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	20.8	(16.3–26.2)	37.0	(27.9–47.1)	**25.0**	**(21.0–29.5)**
No sexual contact	24.1	(22.0–26.2)	41.9	(39.5–44.3)	**32.6**	**(31.0–34.3)**

* Counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 178. Percentage of high school students who drank one or more glasses/day of milk,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	19.4	(14.8–24.9)	35.4	(29.7–41.6)	27.5	(24.0–31.3)	27.4	(23.8–31.4)	26.6	(19.7–34.8)	20.8	(10.9–36.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	23.4	(18.4–29.3)	29.0	(23.5–35.3)	26.2	(22.4–30.4)	26.0	(22.3–30.2)	25.8	(17.7–36.1)	29.9	(13.7–53.3)	25.3	(20.4–30.9)	34.2	(23.6–46.5)	26.4	(20.0–34.0)
California	19.7	(16.3–23.6)	36.9	(34.5–39.4)	28.5	(25.9–31.2)	29.3	(26.6–32.1)	20.6	(14.6–28.2)	24.3	(16.5–34.3)	30.0	(25.5–35.0)	25.4	(17.4–35.4)	28.6	(24.4–33.2)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	19.9	(18.3–21.7)	37.3	(35.2–39.5)	28.6	(27.1–30.1)	28.9	(27.3–30.6)	23.0	(19.3–27.3)	34.3	(28.1–41.0)	30.3	(28.1–32.6)	24.7	(20.4–29.6)	27.7	(25.3–30.1)
Hawaii	15.0	(12.7–17.7)	24.6	(21.6–27.8)	19.8	(17.6–22.1)	19.9	(17.7–22.2)	17.4	(14.0–21.5)	17.1	(11.9–23.8)	17.7	(15.2–20.6)	19.1	(13.4–26.4)	20.9	(18.5–23.5)
Idaho	30.2	(26.8–33.8)	51.1	(46.7–55.6)	40.9	(37.8–44.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	23.6	(20.3–27.2)	38.4	(34.6–42.5)	31.0	(27.8–34.4)	31.2	(27.3–35.5)	27.4	(21.9–33.6)	33.3	(24.6–43.4)	30.0	(25.6–34.8)	26.7	(19.8–34.9)	33.0	(27.8–38.7)
Iowa	29.8	(22.7–38.0)	51.0	(45.3–56.8)	40.6	(34.1–47.5)	42.2	(34.8–50.0)	29.9	(19.6–42.8)	34.3	(14.2–62.1)	40.8	(32.5–49.6)	33.9	(19.3–52.4)	43.9	(36.7–51.3)
Kansas	29.9	(26.9–33.0)	49.6	(45.3–53.9)	40.1	(37.0–43.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	21.3	(18.6–24.4)	34.7	(30.2–39.5)	28.0	(25.0–31.0)	27.7	(24.6–31.2)	29.2	(23.0–36.3)	29.2	(16.9–45.5)	28.7	(24.0–33.9)	23.8	(15.8–34.3)	29.3	(26.0–32.7)
Louisiana	17.6	(13.0–23.4)	28.7	(25.4–32.2)	23.0	(20.2–26.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	29.2	(27.5–31.1)	44.3	(42.6–46.1)	37.0	(35.6–38.4)	37.8	(36.3–39.3)	31.8	(29.3–34.4)	32.8	(26.8–39.5)	36.9	(34.8–38.9)	29.7	(27.3–32.3)	39.5	(37.8–41.1)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	23.9	(21.3–26.8)	39.9	(36.2–43.6)	31.9	(29.6–34.2)	32.1	(29.9–34.4)	28.2	(21.4–36.1)	36.1	(27.5–45.6)	30.6	(28.1–33.3)	26.8	(20.1–34.9)	34.7	(31.6–38.0)
Michigan	22.6	(18.4–27.3)	35.0	(31.8–38.3)	28.9	(25.7–32.3)	29.3	(25.9–32.9)	22.3	(13.2–35.0)	33.1	(22.2–46.2)	26.3	(23.2–29.7)	24.3	(15.4–36.1)	32.6	(27.8–37.9)
Missouri	22.5	(18.5–27.1)	35.1	(30.4–40.0)	28.8	(24.6–33.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	29.5	(27.5–31.6)	46.5	(44.3–48.7)	38.2	(36.5–39.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	29.7	(25.6–34.1)	46.7	(42.8–50.6)	38.1	(35.1–41.2)	39.4	(36.0–43.0)	32.5	(24.3–41.9)	25.9	(16.9–37.6)	34.7	(30.3–39.4)	26.9	(17.7–38.7)	42.1	(37.7–46.6)
Nevada	19.2	(16.2–22.7)	32.4	(28.5–36.4)	26.2	(23.7–28.8)	27.4	(24.4–30.5)	20.2	(15.0–26.6)	22.3	(11.8–38.3)	25.5	(21.7–29.7)	16.7	(12.1–22.6)	26.8	(23.3–30.6)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	23.0	(20.2–26.0)	36.1	(31.3–41.1)	29.4	(26.0–33.0)	31.1	(27.7–34.8)	20.3	(14.3–28.2)	24.5	(21.4–27.9)	27.4	(23.3–32.0)	21.9	(14.5–31.7)	32.6	(28.9–36.7)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	42.5	(38.8–46.3)	54.0	(50.3–57.6)	48.3	(45.5–51.1)	49.4	(46.2–52.6)	45.2	(37.7–52.8)	37.3	(27.3–48.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	19.9	(15.9–24.5)	37.0	(31.4–42.9)	28.5	(25.1–32.2)	30.4	(26.5–34.6)	14.2	(9.4–20.8)	29.1	(17.4–44.5)	29.9	(25.7–34.6)	22.2	(14.8–31.9)	29.4	(24.9–34.3)
Pennsylvania	22.7	(20.0–25.7)	41.2	(37.7–44.7)	32.2	(29.6–34.8)	33.2	(30.5–35.9)	25.5	(19.8–32.1)	26.8	(17.7–38.2)	29.4	(26.6–32.4)	24.1	(18.4–30.8)	36.0	(32.5–39.6)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	16.4	(13.3–19.9)	31.2	(26.2–36.6)	23.7	(20.2–27.6)	22.9	(19.8–26.3)	21.5	(13.4–32.7)	28.5	(15.9–45.7)	24.4	(20.6–28.6)	20.6	(10.8–35.7)	23.8	(19.7–28.4)
Tennessee	17.6	(15.0–20.7)	34.6	(30.8–38.7)	26.4	(23.3–29.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	20.6	(17.8–23.7)	34.0	(30.4–37.7)	27.5	(24.9–30.4)	27.4	(24.5–30.5)	28.5	(21.4–36.7)	26.9	(20.2–34.7)	27.0	(24.3–29.8)	29.4	(21.3–39.0)	27.0	(23.3–31.1)
Utah	32.4	(28.6–36.4)	47.5	(43.9–51.1)	40.0	(36.6–43.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	26.3	(23.3–29.6)	38.8	(35.5–42.2)	32.6	(30.8–34.4)	32.9	(30.9–34.8)	27.0	(21.2–33.8)	38.7	(24.6–55.1)	31.9	(28.3–35.6)	30.6	(19.2–45.0)	35.1	(31.4–38.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*22.7*		*37.0*		*28.9*		*29.8*		*26.2*		*29.2*		*29.7*		*25.1*		*31.0*	
Range	*15.0–42.5*		*24.6–54.0*		*19.8–48.3*		*19.9–49.4*		*14.2–45.2*		*17.1–38.7*		*17.7–40.8*		*16.7–34.2*		*20.9–43.9*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	12.2	(8.7–16.8)	20.1	(14.0–28.2)	15.6	(11.7–20.5)	15.4	(11.4–20.6)	16.4	(9.3–27.4)	13.2	(5.5–28.5)	18.2	(12.5–25.7)	15.4	(8.3–26.8)	12.1	(7.7–18.5)
Boston, MA	17.8	(15.3–20.5)	32.3	(29.0–35.8)	24.9	(22.6–27.4)	25.8	(23.2–28.7)	19.9	(14.3–26.8)	20.0	(11.8–31.9)	24.0	(20.5–27.9)	15.0	(9.3–23.4)	29.1	(25.2–33.2)
Broward County, FL	13.8	(10.8–17.6)	20.1	(16.3–24.5)	17.2	(14.7–20.0)	16.1	(13.8–18.6)	21.4	(11.9–35.3)	25.8	(11.9–47.3)	18.3	(14.5–23.0)	14.6	(6.3–30.2)	17.1	(12.5–23.0)
Chicago, IL	20.4	(16.7–24.5)	34.6	(29.2–40.4)	27.3	(23.6–31.3)	27.6	(24.3–31.1)	23.8	(16.8–32.6)	33.6	(21.2–48.8)	26.8	(22.5–31.5)	31.1	(22.2–41.6)	29.1	(24.2–34.6)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	14.3	(12.2–16.7)	24.0	(20.9–27.4)	19.1	(17.1–21.2)	19.8	(17.6–22.2)	15.4	(11.0–21.3)	17.2	(11.2–25.5)	20.0	(16.7–23.7)	14.8	(10.1–21.2)	19.7	(16.6–23.2)
Detroit, MI	11.2	(8.8–14.1)	20.5	(16.6–25.0)	15.5	(13.2–18.1)	16.7	(14.1–19.6)	9.6	(5.8–15.6)	14.7	(6.5–29.8)	15.0	(11.0–20.0)	13.8	(8.1–22.4)	17.1	(14.0–20.8)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	19.6	(17.5–21.8)	32.0	(29.6–34.5)	25.7	(24.1–27.4)	26.0	(24.3–27.8)	23.6	(18.9–29.1)	23.4	(15.4–33.9)	25.5	(23.0–28.3)	21.0	(15.3–28.2)	27.4	(25.1–30.0)
Houston, TX	15.1	(13.2–17.2)	25.9	(23.5–28.5)	20.7	(19.1–22.4)	21.4	(19.6–23.2)	15.3	(11.6–19.9)	22.4	(15.9–30.6)	21.0	(18.5–23.8)	15.5	(11.1–21.3)	22.1	(19.9–24.5)
Los Angeles, CA	17.1	(14.5–20.1)	32.5	(28.2–37.3)	25.2	(23.1–27.5)	25.5	(22.9–28.1)	20.7	(12.3–32.7)	32.5	(19.1–49.6)	24.1	(21.6–26.8)	26.0	(16.5–38.4)	25.9	(21.9–30.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	19.1	(16.2–22.5)	32.1	(29.1–35.4)	25.8	(23.8–28.0)	25.9	(23.6–28.4)	25.9	(20.5–32.3)	23.5	(14.8–35.2)	25.0	(21.9–28.5)	27.0	(21.1–33.9)	27.4	(24.4–30.7)
New York City, NY	16.9	(15.2–18.7)	28.9	(26.9–31.0)	22.8	(21.3–24.3)	23.6	(22.1–25.2)	16.4	(13.4–20.0)	23.2	(20.4–26.2)	21.6	(19.3–24.1)	19.5	(14.5–25.6)	23.1	(21.3–25.0)
Oakland, CA	13.8	(11.7–16.4)	26.1	(23.2–29.3)	20.3	(18.5–22.3)	21.2	(18.9–23.6)	13.3	(8.5–20.3)	16.8	(10.0–26.9)	21.4	(17.9–25.4)	21.0	(13.6–31.0)	19.3	(16.8–22.0)
Orange County, FL	16.1	(13.4–19.3)	30.5	(26.3–35.0)	23.4	(20.6–26.5)	23.6	(20.6–26.9)	17.9	(11.6–26.6)	33.7	(23.2–46.0)	26.5	(22.5–30.8)	20.2	(12.8–30.3)	22.8	(18.6–27.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	16.1	(14.1–18.3)	29.5	(26.1–33.1)	22.8	(20.5–25.2)	22.7	(20.4–25.3)	22.8	(17.5–29.1)	23.2	(16.2–31.9)	23.6	(20.1–27.6)	16.1	(10.7–23.5)	24.2	(21.3–27.3)
Philadelphia, PA	15.7	(12.8–19.2)	25.0	(21.2–29.3)	20.3	(17.9–22.9)	20.8	(18.1–23.7)	17.8	(10.9–27.7)	20.5	(11.4–34.1)	17.6	(14.9–20.6)	15.5	(10.2–22.9)	22.9	(18.8–27.6)
San Diego, CA	19.2	(17.1–21.5)	38.1	(35.1–41.1)	28.8	(26.7–30.9)	29.4	(27.2–31.8)	27.8	(20.6–36.3)	15.8	(10.2–23.6)	27.0	(23.8–30.5)	27.2	(19.8–36.1)	30.9	(28.3–33.6)
San Francisco, CA	27.5	(24.6–30.6)	37.4	(34.0–40.9)	32.8	(30.3–35.4)	33.1	(30.4–35.9)	23.1	(16.8–30.8)	39.5	(30.1–49.9)	29.9	(25.3–35.0)	21.7	(14.6–31.1)	35.3	(32.5–38.2)
Shelby County, TN	13.9	(10.9–17.5)	24.5	(20.4–29.1)	19.2	(16.5–22.2)	18.8	(16.1–21.9)	16.3	(11.4–22.9)	30.7	(20.0–44.0)	18.3	(15.0–22.1)	13.8	(8.7–21.1)	19.4	(15.4–24.1)
Median	*16.1*		*29.2*		*22.8*		*23.2*		*18.9*		*23.2*		*22.6*		*17.8*		*23.0*	
Range	*11.2–27.5*		*20.1–38.1*		*15.5–32.8*		*15.4–33.1*		*9.6–27.8*		*13.2–39.5*		*15.0–29.9*		*13.8–31.1*		*12.1–35.3*	

* Counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 179. Percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses/day of milk,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**10.6**	**(9.4–12.1)**	**24.7**	**(22.7–26.8)**	**17.5**	**(15.9–19.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	11.4	(9.2–14.0)	28.2	(25.1–31.5)	**19.4**	**(16.9–22.3)**
Black§	9.2	(6.7–12.5)	17.1	(14.5–20.1)	**13.1**	**(11.1–15.5)**
Hispanic	11.0	(8.7–13.7)	21.9	(19.3–24.7)	**16.6**	**(14.6–18.7)**
Grade						
9	12.5	(10.8–14.4)	26.5	(23.5–29.8)	**19.4**	**(17.5–21.4)**
10	11.1	(8.8–14.0)	25.5	(22.1–29.3)	**18.2**	**(15.8–20.9)**
11	10.1	(8.3–12.2)	24.2	(20.8–27.9)	**17.0**	**(14.7–19.5)**
12	8.4	(6.4–11.0)	22.0	(19.2–25.1)	**15.0**	**(13.1–17.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	10.0	(8.8–11.4)	24.5	(22.7–26.3)	**17.8**	**(16.5–19.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	12.3	(10.4–14.6)	21.3	(15.5–28.5)	**14.6**	**(12.8–16.7)**
Not sure	12.5	(9.1–16.8)	27.3	(19.3–37.2)	**17.9**	**(13.7–23.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	9.6	(8.1–11.3)	24.9	(22.9–27.0)	**17.9**	**(16.5–19.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	10.8	(7.8–14.8)	26.1	(16.8–38.3)	**14.8**	**(11.6–18.7)**
No sexual contact	11.5	(10.1–13.0)	24.3	(22.0–26.6)	**17.6**	**(16.2–19.1)**

* Counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 180. Percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses/day of milk,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	9.3	(7.0–12.3)	23.2	(19.2–27.8)	16.2	(13.8–19.0)	16.5	(14.0–19.4)	14.0	(8.8–21.7)	13.9	(6.4–27.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	14.4	(10.0–20.3)	16.4	(12.5–21.1)	15.3	(12.1–19.2)	15.2	(12.2–18.8)	14.9	(8.0–26.2)	15.1	(6.2–32.4)	16.7	(12.0–22.8)	24.2	(12.2–42.5)	13.1	(9.8–17.4)
California	9.2	(7.4–11.3)	23.1	(20.6–25.7)	16.4	(14.3–18.7)	16.9	(14.7–19.4)	8.5	(5.1–13.8)	23.0	(16.0–32.1)	17.1	(14.1–20.7)	13.4	(8.7–20.1)	16.4	(12.7–21.0)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	9.8	(8.5–11.2)	20.8	(19.1–22.7)	15.3	(14.3–16.4)	15.1	(14.0–16.2)	12.4	(9.7–15.8)	23.1	(17.8–29.3)	17.1	(15.3–19.1)	14.2	(11.0–18.2)	13.7	(12.2–15.3)
Hawaii	7.3	(5.8–9.2)	14.5	(12.8–16.5)	10.9	(9.6–12.3)	11.0	(9.7–12.4)	8.1	(5.7–11.4)	9.0	(5.4–14.5)	10.6	(8.9–12.6)	10.8	(6.7–17.0)	11.1	(9.3–13.1)
Idaho	17.0	(14.6–19.8)	35.8	(31.8–40.0)	26.7	(24.2–29.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	10.7	(8.3–13.6)	22.7	(19.2–26.7)	16.7	(13.8–20.1)	17.0	(13.6–21.1)	14.2	(9.5–20.7)	13.1	(6.5–24.6)	15.2	(12.3–18.6)	14.1	(9.6–20.2)	19.2	(14.8–24.5)
Iowa	19.3	(13.3–27.1)	34.6	(28.3–41.5)	27.2	(21.0–34.4)	28.2	(20.8–36.9)	19.9	(12.9–29.5)	25.1	(11.1–47.3)	29.5	(22.2–37.9)	15.6	(7.0–31.3)	27.8	(19.8–37.7)
Kansas	16.2	(13.5–19.3)	31.7	(27.2–36.6)	24.2	(21.5–27.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	11.0	(8.9–13.6)	22.5	(18.8–26.7)	16.7	(14.3–19.4)	16.6	(13.7–19.9)	18.5	(12.8–26.0)	13.9	(6.8–26.3)	17.7	(14.2–22.0)	11.7	(5.8–22.0)	16.9	(13.2–21.4)
Louisiana	8.1	(5.2–12.4)	19.5	(16.2–23.2)	13.7	(11.4–16.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	16.0	(14.7–17.5)	28.0	(26.4–29.6)	22.2	(21.2–23.3)	22.9	(21.8–24.1)	17.0	(14.4–19.9)	20.1	(16.0–24.8)	22.6	(21.2–24.1)	17.1	(14.1–20.5)	23.6	(22.0–25.2)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	13.0	(10.7–15.8)	26.2	(23.2–29.4)	19.6	(18.0–21.5)	20.4	(18.7–22.2)	13.6	(8.8–20.4)	20.9	(13.8–30.3)	19.2	(17.1–21.4)	14.1	(8.8–21.8)	21.6	(19.1–24.3)
Michigan	13.0	(10.0–16.8)	24.9	(21.5–28.6)	19.1	(16.4–22.2)	19.3	(16.4–22.7)	14.2	(6.2–29.3)	22.2	(13.4–34.5)	17.1	(14.2–20.4)	16.8	(9.5–27.8)	21.5	(17.7–25.8)
Missouri	12.0	(8.4–16.8)	20.3	(17.7–23.1)	16.2	(13.2–19.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	17.0	(15.6–18.4)	31.2	(29.3–33.1)	24.3	(23.0–25.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	14.2	(11.0–18.1)	28.4	(24.3–33.0)	21.4	(18.7–24.3)	22.2	(19.1–25.6)	17.7	(12.0–25.4)	14.1	(6.1–29.1)	20.6	(16.9–25.0)	15.7	(9.0–25.9)	22.1	(18.8–25.9)
Nevada	10.5	(8.3–13.2)	19.0	(15.7–22.8)	15.0	(12.9–17.3)	15.9	(13.6–18.6)	10.3	(6.5–16.1)	12.6	(4.5–30.8)	13.9	(11.3–17.0)	7.9	(4.3–13.9)	16.7	(13.4–20.6)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	11.9	(9.7–14.5)	21.7	(17.4–26.7)	16.7	(14.3–19.5)	17.5	(14.8–20.5)	12.2	(8.1–18.0)	14.4	(10.9–18.8)	15.0	(12.3–18.3)	13.5	(8.2–21.5)	18.6	(15.2–22.6)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	27.8	(24.8–30.9)	39.9	(36.3–43.6)	33.9	(31.2–36.7)	34.9	(31.9–38.0)	30.7	(23.3–39.2)	23.6	(15.2–34.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	10.0	(7.3–13.5)	22.6	(18.6–27.2)	16.3	(13.7–19.3)	17.6	(14.7–20.9)	7.6	(4.4–12.7)	13.2	(5.2–29.8)	18.1	(14.5–22.3)	11.0	(6.3–18.3)	15.7	(12.7–19.3)
Pennsylvania	11.9	(9.7–14.5)	26.2	(23.4–29.3)	19.2	(17.2–21.4)	20.0	(17.8–22.3)	14.8	(10.6–20.5)	13.4	(7.7–22.3)	18.6	(16.5–20.9)	15.5	(10.9–21.5)	20.0	(17.3–22.9)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	7.2	(5.1–10.1)	20.2	(15.8–25.6)	13.7	(11.0–17.1)	13.4	(10.6–16.8)	12.5	(6.2–23.5)	20.1	(9.9–36.6)	15.0	(10.9–20.2)	12.8	(5.9–25.8)	13.3	(10.5–16.8)
Tennessee	7.9	(5.8–10.8)	22.1	(18.7–25.9)	15.3	(12.7–18.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	9.9	(8.1–12.0)	21.1	(18.2–24.2)	15.7	(13.7–18.0)	15.5	(13.5–17.6)	18.2	(12.3–26.1)	12.2	(6.0–23.2)	16.5	(13.3–20.1)	17.0	(9.5–28.6)	14.1	(11.8–16.9)
Utah	19.0	(16.2–22.1)	32.3	(29.2–35.6)	25.7	(23.3–28.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	16.7	(13.8–20.1)	28.9	(25.8–32.3)	22.9	(21.3–24.6)	22.7	(20.8–24.6)	23.3	(18.5–28.9)	26.7	(15.5–42.1)	21.9	(18.9–25.2)	23.9	(13.9–38.0)	23.9	(21.5–26.4)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*11.9*		*23.1*		*16.7*		*17.2*		*14.2*		*14.8*		*17.1*		*14.2*		*17.8*	
Range	*7.2–27.8*		*14.5–39.9*		*10.9–33.9*		*11.0–34.9*		*7.6–30.7*		*9.0–26.7*		*10.6–29.5*		*7.9–24.2*		*11.1–27.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	7.3	(4.9–10.8)	13.2	(9.1–18.7)	9.8	(7.5–12.9)	9.4	(6.7–13.1)	10.5	(4.9–21.1)	7.1	(2.1–21.6)	12.2	(7.3–19.6)	8.4	(3.6–18.2)	7.0	(3.9–12.4)
Boston, MA	8.1	(6.5–10.2)	20.7	(17.9–23.8)	14.3	(12.6–16.3)	15.2	(13.1–17.6)	8.3	(4.3–15.5)	13.4	(7.6–22.5)	14.4	(11.5–17.9)	6.7	(3.1–13.5)	16.3	(13.5–19.5)
Broward County, FL	6.2	(4.1–9.2)	9.5	(6.3–14.1)	7.8	(6.0–10.0)	6.3	(4.7–8.5)	13.3	(6.1–26.7)	15.8	(5.5–37.4)	8.2	(6.0–11.1)	10.8	(3.7–27.5)	7.7	(5.0–11.7)
Chicago, IL	12.0	(9.9–14.5)	21.2	(17.0–26.0)	16.6	(14.0–19.5)	17.0	(14.6–19.6)	13.7	(8.7–21.0)	16.0	(8.3–28.7)	17.1	(14.1–20.6)	16.6	(11.8–22.9)	17.5	(14.0–21.5)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	7.7	(6.3–9.5)	13.8	(11.2–16.9)	10.7	(9.1–12.6)	11.5	(9.6–13.6)	7.3	(4.5–11.5)	7.4	(3.9–13.7)	11.6	(9.0–14.8)	8.0	(4.8–13.1)	10.3	(7.8–13.3)
Detroit, MI	4.9	(3.3–7.4)	11.1	(8.3–14.7)	7.8	(6.2–9.7)	8.8	(7.0–11.1)	2.8	(1.1–7.4)	7.3	(2.6–19.0)	8.7	(5.9–12.6)	2.5	(1.1–6.0)	7.9	(5.9–10.5)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	8.4	(7.0–10.1)	18.3	(16.4–20.3)	13.3	(12.1–14.6)	13.4	(12.1–14.8)	13.5	(9.9–18.0)	12.8	(7.6–20.9)	12.5	(10.8–14.5)	11.9	(8.0–17.3)	14.6	(12.7–16.8)
Houston, TX	6.9	(5.6–8.5)	15.2	(13.4–17.3)	11.2	(10.0–12.6)	11.5	(10.1–13.0)	7.8	(5.3–11.3)	14.3	(9.2–21.5)	10.9	(9.1–13.0)	9.8	(6.7–14.0)	11.8	(10.1–13.9)
Los Angeles, CA	7.5	(5.9–9.3)	18.4	(14.6–23.0)	13.3	(11.7–15.0)	13.2	(11.3–15.4)	7.6	(3.0–17.8)	26.0	(14.8–41.5)	13.4	(10.7–16.7)	9.7	(4.9–18.5)	13.2	(11.3–15.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	9.1	(7.2–11.4)	18.0	(15.5–20.8)	13.7	(12.4–15.1)	13.6	(11.9–15.4)	13.1	(9.9–17.2)	13.3	(7.3–23.1)	13.7	(11.6–16.0)	15.5	(11.0–21.5)	14.0	(11.9–16.3)
New York City, NY	7.4	(6.5–8.4)	16.6	(15.4–18.0)	12.0	(11.0–13.0)	12.5	(11.5–13.5)	8.6	(6.6–11.1)	13.1	(11.3–15.0)	12.9	(11.6–14.3)	11.6	(8.1–16.2)	11.1	(9.9–12.4)
Oakland, CA	7.5	(5.9–9.5)	13.9	(11.7–16.4)	11.0	(9.5–12.6)	11.5	(9.9–13.4)	6.7	(3.8–11.5)	7.1	(3.1–15.5)	12.5	(10.1–15.2)	11.9	(6.5–20.8)	9.3	(7.4–11.6)
Orange County, FL	7.3	(5.3–9.9)	18.2	(14.9–22.1)	12.8	(10.7–15.3)	13.1	(10.8–15.7)	9.8	(4.9–18.5)	17.8	(9.0–32.4)	14.7	(11.2–19.0)	9.3	(4.6–18.0)	12.7	(9.7–16.3)
Palm Beach County, FL	6.9	(5.7–8.3)	17.1	(14.8–19.8)	12.1	(10.6–13.7)	12.4	(10.9–14.1)	11.0	(7.0–16.9)	9.0	(4.9–16.2)	13.2	(10.6–16.2)	7.6	(4.3–13.1)	12.3	(10.7–14.2)
Philadelphia, PA	7.4	(5.7–9.7)	15.9	(12.4–20.2)	11.5	(9.5–13.8)	11.5	(9.2–14.2)	10.1	(6.0–16.5)	14.9	(7.2–28.3)	11.2	(8.7–14.3)	10.6	(6.2–17.7)	11.5	(8.0–16.1)
San Diego, CA	9.4	(8.2–10.9)	22.3	(19.5–25.4)	16.0	(14.3–17.8)	16.7	(14.8–18.6)	12.9	(9.5–17.3)	9.3	(5.5–15.3)	14.8	(12.4–17.6)	13.9	(9.4–20.0)	17.2	(15.3–19.4)
San Francisco, CA	12.2	(10.1–14.7)	22.0	(19.4–24.9)	17.3	(15.3–19.4)	16.9	(14.9–19.2)	15.0	(9.6–22.7)	23.9	(16.7–33.0)	15.2	(11.9–19.4)	14.2	(9.3–21.2)	18.6	(16.3–21.3)
Shelby County, TN	7.0	(5.1–9.6)	14.8	(11.5–18.9)	11.0	(9.1–13.4)	10.7	(8.6–13.2)	7.5	(4.7–11.8)	22.4	(12.5–36.6)	11.8	(9.3–14.8)	5.3	(2.8–9.8)	9.7	(7.2–12.9)
Median	*7.4*		*16.8*		*12.0*		*12.4*		*9.9*		*13.4*		*12.7*		*10.2*		*12.1*	
Range	*4.9–12.2*		*9.5–22.3*		*7.8–17.3*		*6.3–17.0*		*2.8–15.0*		*7.1–26.0*		*8.2–17.1*		*2.5–16.6*		*7.0–18.6*	

* Counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 181. Percentage of high school students who drank three or more glasses/day of milk,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**4.1**	**(3.3–5.2)**	**11.8**	**(10.5–13.3)**	**7.9**	**(6.9–9.1)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	4.4	(3.1–6.1)	13.8	(11.8–16.0)	**8.9**	**(7.3–10.8)**
Black§	3.5	(2.3–5.3)	8.8	(7.2–10.8)	**6.2**	**(5.1–7.4)**
Hispanic	4.3	(3.2–5.6)	9.6	(8.0–11.6)	**7.0**	**(5.9–8.4)**
Grade						
9	4.4	(3.3–5.8)	13.1	(10.6–16.1)	**8.7**	**(7.1–10.5)**
10	4.7	(3.4–6.5)	12.4	(10.4–14.7)	**8.5**	**(7.1–10.2)**
11	3.6	(2.7–4.8)	12.2	(10.2–14.4)	**7.8**	**(6.6–9.3)**
12	3.5	(2.2–5.5)	9.2	(7.4–11.5)	**6.3**	**(5.1–7.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	3.5	(2.8–4.4)	11.8	(10.5–13.2)	**7.9**	**(7.0–9.0)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	5.5	(3.9–7.6)	9.5	(5.7–15.3)	**6.6**	**(5.1–8.6)**
Not sure	6.8	(3.5–12.7)	12.7	(7.5–20.5)	**8.9**	**(6.1–12.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	12.1	(10.8–13.7)	**8.3**	**(7.4–9.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	7.1	(4.6–10.9)	14.5	(8.2–24.5)	**9.1**	**(6.5–12.5)**
No sexual contact	3.7	(3.1–4.5)	11.2	(9.4–13.3)	**7.3**	**(6.2–8.6)**

* Counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 182. Percentage of high school students who drank three or more glasses/day of milk,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	3.2	(1.9–5.4)	10.7	(8.5–13.3)	7.0	(5.3–9.2)	7.1	(5.3–9.3)	5.3	(2.1–13.2)	8.6	(3.2–21.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	9.1	(4.2–18.6)	8.3	(6.0–11.4)	8.7	(5.4–13.5)	8.5	(5.6–12.6)	8.2	(2.9–21.5)	10.7	(3.4–28.6)	7.4	(4.5–11.8)	19.9	(8.2–40.9)	6.6	(4.7–9.3)
California	3.1	(1.7–5.5)	11.4	(9.9–13.1)	7.5	(6.2–9.0)	7.6	(6.4–9.1)	4.1	(2.1–7.8)	11.7	(4.1–29.1)	8.5	(6.4–11.2)	6.1	(2.8–12.7)	6.8	(4.8–9.5)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	3.5	(2.8–4.4)	9.6	(8.5–10.8)	6.6	(5.9–7.3)	6.2	(5.5–7.0)	6.0	(4.1–8.6)	9.9	(7.0–13.8)	8.3	(7.0–9.8)	6.8	(4.7–9.9)	4.4	(3.6–5.3)
Hawaii	2.7	(2.0–3.6)	6.8	(5.3–8.6)	4.8	(4.0–5.7)	4.9	(4.1–5.9)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)	3.5	(1.6–7.4)	6.0	(4.5–7.9)	5.2	(3.7–7.2)	3.8	(3.0–4.9)
Idaho	6.3	(4.6–8.4)	19.1	(15.8–22.8)	12.7	(10.9–14.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	4.1	(3.1–5.4)	10.5	(8.2–13.4)	7.2	(5.7–9.2)	6.7	(5.0–9.1)	8.8	(5.2–14.7)	7.9	(3.5–17.1)	6.8	(5.1–8.9)	8.8	(5.0–14.9)	7.7	(5.6–10.4)
Iowa	7.9	(4.8–12.8)	20.4	(16.1–25.4)	14.4	(11.2–18.3)	14.5	(10.8–19.3)	12.6	(6.8–22.1)	17.0	(7.4–34.6)	15.8	(11.7–21.0)	10.3	(3.4–27.2)	14.0	(9.5–20.1)
Kansas	4.6	(3.3–6.2)	12.4	(9.6–16.0)	8.6	(7.1–10.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	4.5	(3.1–6.4)	9.7	(7.4–12.7)	7.1	(5.5–9.0)	7.3	(5.7–9.3)	7.0	(4.8–10.2)	2.8	(0.4–16.5)	7.2	(5.2–9.9)	4.9	(1.9–11.9)	7.6	(5.3–10.6)
Louisiana	4.9	(2.5–9.5)	8.1	(5.7–11.2)	6.4	(4.6–8.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	7.0	(6.0–8.1)	13.0	(12.1–14.0)	10.1	(9.4–10.8)	10.5	(9.7–11.3)	7.1	(5.7–8.8)	9.0	(6.4–12.5)	10.2	(9.4–11.1)	7.4	(5.9–9.2)	10.5	(9.3–11.9)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	4.9	(3.9–6.3)	12.9	(10.7–15.4)	9.0	(7.9–10.1)	9.4	(8.2–10.6)	5.6	(3.2–9.6)	9.3	(4.8–17.3)	9.6	(7.9–11.6)	4.3	(2.2–7.9)	9.4	(8.1–11.0)
Michigan	4.5	(3.3–6.2)	12.4	(10.0–15.2)	8.5	(7.0–10.2)	8.5	(7.1–10.0)	6.8	(2.3–18.5)	11.7	(7.1–18.6)	7.0	(5.6–8.6)	8.7	(3.1–21.9)	9.7	(7.7–12.1)
Missouri	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	8.5	(6.9–10.4)	6.8	(5.5–8.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	7.3	(6.4–8.3)	15.5	(14.0–17.1)	11.5	(10.6–12.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	5.9	(4.3–8.0)	14.0	(11.2–17.3)	10.0	(8.3–12.0)	10.2	(8.2–12.7)	8.4	(4.3–15.6)	8.7	(2.8–23.7)	9.1	(6.2–13.1)	8.3	(4.5–14.7)	10.3	(8.3–12.8)
Nevada	3.7	(2.8–5.0)	9.2	(7.0–11.9)	6.6	(5.2–8.4)	7.1	(5.6–9.0)	3.3	(1.7–6.2)	7.3	(1.9–24.4)	6.6	(4.7–9.3)	2.9	(1.4–6.1)	6.9	(4.7–10.0)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	6.1	(4.7–8.0)	11.4	(8.5–15.2)	8.8	(7.4–10.4)	9.3	(7.7–11.1)	5.7	(2.6–11.9)	7.2	(5.4–9.6)	8.3	(6.5–10.5)	6.4	(3.2–12.4)	9.3	(7.5–11.5)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	12.6	(10.9–14.5)	19.5	(17.2–22.0)	16.1	(14.7–17.6)	16.4	(14.9–18.1)	15.4	(10.9–21.4)	10.5	(4.9–21.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	3.7	(2.3–5.9)	10.5	(8.0–13.5)	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	7.7	(5.9–9.9)	2.9	(1.2–7.0)	7.3	(2.1–21.8)	8.8	(6.7–11.6)	3.3	(1.4–7.6)	5.6	(4.0–7.9)
Pennsylvania	4.7	(3.6–6.1)	13.7	(11.2–16.6)	9.2	(7.7–11.0)	9.6	(8.1–11.4)	6.2	(3.6–10.4)	7.1	(3.0–16.0)	9.0	(7.1–11.3)	7.8	(5.4–11.2)	9.5	(7.8–11.6)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	8.4	(6.3–11.2)	5.6	(4.2–7.4)	5.6	(4.0–7.8)	6.0	(3.0–11.7)	6.7	(1.6–24.1)	6.6	(4.4–9.6)	5.8	(2.2–14.5)	5.3	(3.1–8.8)
Tennessee	3.2	(2.3–4.6)	11.1	(9.0–13.8)	7.3	(6.0–9.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	4.0	(2.7–5.9)	10.2	(8.2–12.6)	7.2	(5.9–8.8)	7.2	(6.1–8.5)	5.4	(2.4–11.9)	12.2	(6.0–23.2)	7.3	(5.3–9.8)	6.0	(2.6–13.2)	6.9	(5.1–9.3)
Utah	8.6	(6.8–10.7)	17.7	(15.3–20.3)	13.2	(11.8–14.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	8.8	(6.8–11.2)	14.8	(12.7–17.3)	11.9	(10.7–13.2)	11.6	(10.3–13.1)	13.7	(9.8–18.9)	10.8	(4.9–22.2)	12.3	(9.7–15.4)	14.9	(8.1–25.9)	10.5	(8.3–13.2)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*4.7*		*11.4*		*8.5*		*8.1*		*6.1*		*8.8*		*8.3*		*6.6*		*7.6*	
Range	*2.6–12.6*		*6.8–20.4*		*4.8–16.1*		*4.9–16.4*		*2.8–15.4*		*2.8–17.0*		*6.0–15.8*		*2.9–19.9*		*3.8–14.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	3.7	(2.1–6.5)	7.2	(4.8–10.7)	5.2	(3.7–7.3)	5.1	(3.4–7.7)	4.0	(1.2–11.9)	4.2	(1.0–16.7)	5.7	(3.0–10.6)	4.2	(1.3–13.3)	3.7	(1.7–7.6)
Boston, MA	3.3	(2.1–5.0)	10.9	(8.9–13.3)	7.0	(5.8–8.6)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	5.7	(2.3–13.1)	6.5	(2.6–15.8)	7.0	(5.3–9.3)	4.0	(1.5–10.4)	8.0	(5.9–10.9)
Broward County, FL	2.4	(1.1–5.0)	4.1	(2.0–8.2)	3.2	(2.0–5.2)	2.5	(1.5–4.1)	7.9	(2.3–23.4)	2.2	(0.4–10.2)	3.7	(2.1–6.4)	6.6	(1.4–26.4)	2.1	(1.0–4.3)
Chicago, IL	5.1	(3.8–6.8)	9.6	(7.6–12.1)	7.4	(6.0–9.0)	7.7	(6.3–9.4)	6.6	(3.3–12.8)	2.3	(0.5–9.7)	8.1	(5.9–10.9)	6.9	(2.9–15.5)	7.0	(5.2–9.3)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	7.0	(5.3–9.2)	5.3	(4.3–6.6)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	3.9	(1.9–8.1)	4.0	(1.6–9.6)	5.8	(4.0–8.4)	5.2	(2.6–10.4)	4.9	(3.4–7.0)
Detroit, MI	3.1	(1.9–5.1)	6.0	(4.2–8.6)	4.5	(3.3–6.1)	5.0	(3.7–6.8)	2.0	(0.5–6.8)	4.4	(1.2–15.0)	4.5	(2.7–7.3)	1.4	(0.5–4.2)	4.4	(3.0–6.3)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	3.2	(2.5–4.1)	8.2	(6.8–9.8)	5.6	(4.9–6.6)	5.3	(4.5–6.2)	8.7	(5.9–12.6)	5.9	(2.7–12.5)	5.1	(3.9–6.7)	8.2	(5.1–12.9)	6.0	(4.8–7.4)
Houston, TX	2.5	(1.8–3.6)	7.8	(6.5–9.3)	5.2	(4.4–6.2)	5.2	(4.3–6.2)	3.3	(1.8–5.9)	9.7	(5.6–16.1)	5.3	(4.1–6.8)	4.1	(2.1–7.7)	5.2	(4.1–6.7)
Los Angeles, CA	2.4	(1.6–3.4)	7.9	(5.8–10.8)	5.3	(4.0–6.9)	5.3	(4.0–6.9)	4.4	(1.4–12.8)	7.4	(2.4–20.5)	4.9	(3.3–7.1)	8.3	(4.2–15.9)	4.8	(3.6–6.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.0	(3.0–5.1)	6.4	(5.0–8.2)	5.2	(4.4–6.2)	5.2	(4.2–6.4)	5.0	(3.2–7.9)	5.0	(1.7–13.8)	5.8	(4.3–7.7)	6.8	(3.5–12.7)	4.8	(3.6–6.2)
New York City, NY	3.3	(2.8–3.8)	9.0	(7.8–10.3)	6.1	(5.3–6.9)	6.2	(5.4–7.2)	4.0	(2.9–5.3)	7.3	(6.1–8.6)	7.2	(5.9–8.7)	5.7	(3.8–8.5)	5.1	(4.1–6.2)
Oakland, CA	3.4	(2.2–5.0)	7.3	(5.8–9.3)	5.5	(4.5–6.8)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	3.6	(1.7–7.4)	3.3	(1.0–10.7)	6.6	(4.9–8.7)	6.2	(2.8–13.2)	4.2	(3.0–5.9)
Orange County, FL	2.6	(1.4–4.8)	8.5	(6.5–11.1)	5.6	(4.4–7.1)	5.6	(4.3–7.2)	4.8	(2.1–10.7)	6.9	(2.5–17.6)	5.6	(3.8–8.2)	4.7	(1.7–12.1)	5.7	(4.0–8.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.5	(1.6–3.7)	7.6	(6.0–9.5)	5.0	(4.2–6.0)	5.1	(4.2–6.1)	5.1	(2.6–9.7)	3.9	(1.4–10.1)	4.8	(3.5–6.5)	5.1	(2.7–9.3)	5.5	(4.3–7.0)
Philadelphia, PA	3.6	(2.4–5.4)	8.3	(5.8–11.6)	5.8	(4.5–7.5)	6.2	(4.7–8.0)	3.6	(1.3–9.8)	4.4	(1.1–16.0)	6.6	(4.2–10.2)	5.4	(2.2–12.4)	5.4	(3.4–8.4)
San Diego, CA	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	10.4	(8.6–12.5)	6.5	(5.5–7.7)	6.7	(5.5–8.0)	5.6	(3.2–9.6)	6.0	(2.4–14.0)	6.1	(4.6–8.0)	5.4	(2.5–11.2)	7.0	(5.6–8.7)
San Francisco, CA	4.5	(3.2–6.2)	10.5	(8.4–12.9)	7.6	(6.3–9.2)	7.3	(5.9–8.9)	6.6	(3.8–11.2)	13.3	(8.3–20.7)	7.6	(5.3–10.7)	8.8	(5.0–15.0)	7.7	(6.0–9.7)
Shelby County, TN	3.4	(2.0–5.6)	8.5	(6.2–11.6)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	5.8	(4.2–7.8)	4.8	(3.0–7.7)	9.1	(4.2–18.4)	6.9	(5.1–9.2)	1.6	(0.5–5.2)	4.8	(2.9–7.7)
Median	*3.3*		*8.0*		*5.5*		*5.6*		*4.8*		*5.5*		*5.8*		*5.4*		*5.1*	
Range	*2.4–5.1*		*4.1–10.9*		*3.2–7.6*		*2.5–7.7*		*2.0–8.7*		*2.2–13.3*		*3.7–8.1*		*1.4–8.8*		*2.1–8.0*	

* Counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 183. Percentage of high school students who did not drink soda or pop,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**31.4**	**(28.1–34.9)**	**24.0**	**(22.2–26.0)**	**27.8**	**(25.5–30.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	32.9	(27.8–38.5)	22.7	(20.1–25.4)	**28.0**	**(24.5–31.7)**
Black§	25.6	(22.4–29.1)	25.7	(22.1–29.7)	**25.7**	**(22.9–28.6)**
Hispanic	28.5	(24.9–32.4)	23.6	(21.2–26.3)	**26.0**	**(24.3–27.8)**
Grade						
9	30.9	(27.2–34.8)	23.2	(20.5–26.1)	**27.1**	**(25.0–29.2)**
10	30.3	(26.6–34.3)	22.9	(20.7–25.4)	**26.8**	**(24.5–29.2)**
11	31.7	(26.5–37.5)	25.1	(22.0–28.5)	**28.5**	**(24.8–32.5)**
12	32.9	(27.7–38.5)	25.3	(22.0–28.8)	**29.2**	**(25.7–32.9)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	30.7	(28.4–33.1)	23.7	(21.6–26.0)	**27.0**	**(25.2–28.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	26.3	(21.4–32.0)	26.9	(21.3–33.3)	**26.5**	**(22.0–31.5)**
Not sure	35.3	(28.9–42.2)	23.5	(18.4–29.6)	**30.3**	**(25.3–35.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	27.6	(23.9–31.5)	21.0	(18.9–23.3)	**24.0**	**(21.7–26.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	25.0	(20.9–29.7)	21.0	(15.0–28.6)	**24.0**	**(20.5–27.9)**
No sexual contact	33.6	(30.7–36.6)	26.1	(23.5–29.0)	**30.0**	**(27.7–32.5)**

* Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 184. Percentage of high school students who did not drink soda or pop,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	31.1	(26.8–35.6)	26.2	(22.4–30.5)	28.5	(25.3–31.9)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	32.2	(27.7–37.1)	25.8	(21.0–31.2)	29.0	(25.4–33.0)	29.4	(25.6–33.5)	27.1	(18.1–38.5)	26.4	(14.3–43.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	22.0	(17.2–27.6)	21.3	(17.2–26.1)	21.4	(17.9–25.4)	22.1	(17.8–26.9)	16.1	(10.7–23.5)	23.7	(13.4–38.4)	19.3	(15.3–24.1)	19.7	(11.2–32.2)	21.0	(16.9–25.8)
California	36.8	(30.8–43.2)	29.0	(24.8–33.6)	32.9	(28.3–37.8)	32.1	(27.8–36.7)	34.7	(21.4–51.0)	50.2	(39.5–61.0)	28.9	(22.9–35.8)	31.3	(20.6–44.5)	35.2	(29.9–40.9)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	44.3	(39.9–48.8)	32.0	(27.6–36.8)	38.2	(34.4–42.1)	38.2	(34.3–42.2)	35.8	(27.9–44.5)	45.6	(36.1–55.4)	33.8	(29.6–38.4)	34.9	(25.5–45.7)	41.0	(36.6–45.5)
Delaware	37.7	(34.1–41.5)	25.8	(22.9–29.0)	31.8	(29.4–34.3)	31.7	(29.0–34.5)	29.4	(22.7–37.2)	35.1	(20.6–53.0)	28.7	(25.5–32.2)	29.7	(22.9–37.6)	35.1	(31.2–39.2)
Florida	33.7	(30.9–36.7)	29.3	(27.2–31.5)	31.4	(29.6–33.3)	31.4	(29.3–33.6)	29.2	(25.7–33.1)	35.1	(29.5–41.2)	26.7	(24.3–29.2)	32.6	(27.6–38.1)	34.3	(31.6–37.0)
Hawaii	42.3	(39.8–44.9)	32.4	(29.9–34.9)	37.3	(35.6–39.0)	38.4	(36.6–40.2)	30.1	(24.8–36.0)	38.0	(31.0–45.5)	31.7	(28.7–34.9)	30.9	(23.2–39.7)	41.8	(39.0–44.6)
Idaho	36.1	(31.5–40.9)	24.4	(20.5–28.7)	30.3	(26.9–34.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	30.6	(26.9–34.5)	27.3	(24.2–30.7)	29.1	(26.8–31.5)	28.8	(26.4–31.3)	32.8	(23.8–43.2)	27.5	(21.6–34.2)	25.0	(21.7–28.6)	27.9	(21.4–35.6)	31.7	(29.1–34.3)
Iowa	30.3	(26.8–34.0)	21.7	(18.6–25.2)	25.9	(23.9–28.0)	26.0	(23.5–28.6)	21.0	(14.6–29.3)	33.8	(17.8–54.7)	25.5	(21.8–29.6)	20.6	(9.5–38.9)	25.3	(22.0–28.9)
Kansas	30.6	(26.8–34.8)	22.1	(19.4–25.1)	26.2	(24.0–28.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	24.7	(21.6–28.0)	21.7	(19.2–24.4)	23.2	(21.2–25.3)	24.1	(21.7–26.6)	17.2	(12.4–23.4)	21.1	(12.3–33.6)	19.8	(17.1–22.8)	21.2	(13.7–31.2)	23.4	(20.3–26.8)
Louisiana	25.5	(20.9–30.9)	26.3	(22.4–30.6)	26.1	(23.0–29.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	33.8	(32.8–34.7)	29.8	(28.9–30.8)	31.8	(31.2–32.5)	31.7	(31.0–32.4)	30.2	(28.7–31.8)	36.0	(33.2–39.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	42.8	(39.4–46.4)	31.4	(28.6–34.2)	37.1	(34.6–39.7)	37.1	(34.6–39.7)	36.9	(30.2–44.2)	37.9	(28.3–48.4)	34.6	(31.3–38.0)	32.4	(25.4–40.3)	40.4	(36.6–44.3)
Michigan	33.8	(29.0–38.9)	24.7	(21.3–28.4)	29.1	(25.8–32.5)	29.3	(26.1–32.8)	27.4	(19.1–37.6)	27.7	(19.0–38.5)	26.1	(21.5–31.2)	23.7	(17.8–30.9)	32.3	(27.9–37.1)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	29.9	(26.7–33.4)	20.6	(18.7–22.5)	25.1	(23.1–27.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	34.4	(29.2–40.0)	22.8	(19.4–26.6)	28.5	(25.4–31.7)	29.0	(25.7–32.7)	22.3	(15.3–31.1)	26.9	(14.8–43.8)	24.1	(19.9–28.9)	26.2	(13.7–44.4)	31.1	(26.7–35.8)
Nevada	33.6	(29.4–38.1)	25.5	(21.0–30.6)	29.6	(25.7–34.0)	28.9	(25.0–33.2)	32.1	(23.6–42.1)	34.7	(19.3–54.2)	27.2	(21.7–33.4)	27.4	(17.8–39.8)	31.0	(26.6–35.9)
New Hampshire	45.5	(43.6–47.5)	29.9	(28.4–31.5)	37.4	(36.2–38.7)	37.0	(35.7–38.4)	36.5	(33.0–40.2)	46.9	(41.5–52.3)	33.5	(31.9–35.2)	37.6	(32.9–42.6)	41.4	(39.7–43.2)
New Mexico	26.0	(23.9–28.2)	23.1	(20.9–25.5)	24.5	(22.7–26.4)	24.8	(22.6–27.1)	22.1	(19.0–25.4)	26.7	(19.9–34.9)	20.5	(18.0–23.3)	16.8	(13.0–21.4)	27.8	(25.6–30.2)
New York	37.9	(34.1–41.9)	34.4	(32.0–37.0)	36.3	(34.1–38.6)	36.3	(33.8–38.9)	39.6	(35.1–44.3)	33.1	(28.1–38.4)	33.4	(28.8–38.3)	28.3	(22.6–34.8)	38.1	(35.4–40.8)
North Carolina	27.9	(25.0–31.0)	20.9	(17.4–24.9)	24.4	(21.7–27.4)	23.9	(21.2–26.8)	23.0	(18.1–28.8)	32.9	(24.9–42.0)	21.5	(18.5–25.0)	22.6	(17.3–29.0)	26.5	(23.2–30.0)
North Dakota	33.5	(30.4–36.8)	24.2	(21.5–27.1)	28.8	(26.6–31.1)	28.6	(26.1–31.2)	27.3	(20.3–35.7)	33.8	(22.8–46.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	23.5	(19.7–27.6)	22.0	(18.0–26.5)	22.8	(20.1–25.8)	21.8	(19.0–25.0)	27.4	(18.0–39.2)	29.5	(16.5–47.0)	19.3	(15.8–23.3)	28.6	(16.7–44.5)	25.7	(22.3–29.3)
Pennsylvania	34.5	(31.1–38.1)	25.7	(22.5–29.2)	30.1	(27.6–32.7)	30.3	(27.8–33.0)	25.7	(19.9–32.5)	33.9	(24.7–44.6)	25.4	(22.3–28.8)	24.2	(18.8–30.6)	34.8	(31.3–38.5)
Rhode Island	40.4	(32.8–48.6)	29.9	(27.0–33.1)	34.9	(31.0–39.0)	34.3	(30.4–38.5)	32.5	(26.7–39.0)	50.5	(37.7–63.2)	27.6	(22.3–33.6)	28.3	(19.9–38.6)	41.5	(36.6–46.6)
South Carolina	27.4	(22.6–32.8)	25.2	(20.1–31.1)	26.4	(22.5–30.7)	25.9	(21.7–30.6)	21.3	(14.6–30.0)	30.0	(21.9–39.6)	23.7	(17.9–30.7)	27.2	(20.6–35.1)	21.9	(17.4–27.1)
Tennessee	27.6	(24.3–31.2)	20.4	(17.4–23.8)	23.7	(21.2–26.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	27.6	(25.1–30.1)	25.0	(21.8–28.4)	26.3	(24.4–28.3)	26.3	(24.0–28.7)	24.9	(18.5–32.8)	26.9	(18.4–37.5)	22.7	(19.8–25.8)	23.7	(14.0–37.2)	28.1	(25.1–31.3)
Utah	34.7	(30.8–38.8)	28.3	(24.3–32.8)	31.5	(28.1–35.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	45.6	(44.6–46.5)	28.0	(27.2–28.9)	36.6	(35.9–37.2)	36.1	(35.4–36.8)	37.0	(34.9–39.1)	43.5	(40.3–46.8)	32.1	(31.2–33.0)	31.5	(28.9–34.1)	42.5	(41.5–43.6)
Virginia	36.6	(33.0–40.3)	28.2	(24.8–31.8)	32.2	(29.2–35.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	25.3	(22.3–28.5)	21.1	(18.5–24.1)	23.1	(20.9–25.4)	23.2	(21.0–25.5)	23.4	(16.0–32.9)	21.2	(12.7–33.2)	20.5	(17.2–24.4)	23.1	(15.1–33.7)	23.9	(20.3–28.0)
Wisconsin	35.3	(31.8–39.1)	25.2	(22.3–28.3)	30.4	(27.8–33.1)	30.8	(27.9–33.8)	26.0	(20.8–31.9)	26.7	(16.2–40.7)	28.9	(24.6–33.7)	24.8	(16.4–35.6)	31.8	(27.9–36.0)
Median	*33.6*		*25.6*		*29.1*		*29.4*		*27.4*		*33.4*		*26.1*		*27.4*		*31.8*	
Range	*22.0–45.6*		*20.4–34.4*		*21.4–38.2*		*21.8–38.4*		*16.1–39.6*		*21.1–50.5*		*19.3–34.6*		*16.8–37.6*		*21.0–42.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	29.1	(24.3–34.3)	31.2	(24.5–38.8)	29.8	(25.7–34.3)	33.3	(27.7–39.5)	18.6	(11.9–27.8)	28.7	(16.3–45.3)	29.7	(22.9–37.6)	20.4	(12.4–31.6)	31.4	(25.4–38.1)
Boston, MA	30.6	(27.4–34.0)	29.6	(26.2–33.3)	30.1	(27.5–32.8)	29.5	(26.8–32.2)	30.6	(22.2–40.6)	39.5	(26.7–53.9)	23.0	(19.2–27.4)	34.0	(26.3–42.6)	36.0	(32.1–40.2)
Broward County, FL	38.5	(32.2–45.3)	33.5	(27.2–40.6)	36.0	(31.6–40.5)	35.9	(31.5–40.6)	33.8	(22.0–47.9)	34.5	(18.8–54.5)	36.1	(30.5–42.2)	44.8	(32.7–57.5)	30.8	(24.3–38.1)
Chicago, IL	26.9	(21.6–33.0)	25.7	(22.1–29.6)	26.4	(22.7–30.4)	25.9	(22.3–29.9)	25.2	(18.0–33.9)	34.2	(23.5–46.7)	21.5	(17.5–26.1)	25.2	(17.2–35.5)	29.1	(23.7–35.0)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	31.5	(28.3–34.8)	28.5	(25.3–31.9)	30.0	(27.8–32.3)	30.6	(27.9–33.3)	25.3	(18.3–34.1)	30.1	(19.8–42.8)	25.9	(22.9–29.1)	23.3	(16.4–32.0)	33.5	(29.9–37.4)
Detroit, MI	27.2	(23.8–30.8)	26.6	(23.4–30.2)	26.9	(24.6–29.3)	28.5	(25.7–31.3)	21.1	(15.7–27.7)	15.8	(8.3–27.9)	21.9	(17.8–26.8)	19.7	(13.5–27.8)	31.7	(28.2–35.4)
District of Columbia	29.9	(28.4–31.5)	28.0	(26.4–29.7)	29.1	(28.0–30.2)	29.0	(27.8–30.3)	27.9	(25.0–30.9)	30.9	(25.9–36.3)	23.4	(21.8–25.1)	27.4	(24.2–30.8)	32.4	(30.5–34.2)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	25.0	(22.7–27.4)	20.3	(18.2–22.5)	22.8	(21.2–24.4)	22.2	(20.4–24.0)	25.1	(20.5–30.3)	28.9	(21.0–38.4)	21.1	(18.7–23.7)	19.4	(14.6–25.3)	22.8	(20.5–25.2)
Houston, TX	27.4	(24.8–30.2)	29.6	(27.0–32.4)	28.6	(26.6–30.7)	28.3	(26.1–30.5)	28.4	(23.7–33.6)	34.7	(26.3–44.0)	24.1	(21.5–27.0)	23.7	(18.6–29.5)	30.1	(27.1–33.2)
Los Angeles, CA	34.4	(30.8–38.2)	22.4	(18.9–26.4)	28.3	(25.2–31.7)	28.1	(24.8–31.7)	24.3	(16.9–33.6)	37.0	(28.5–46.4)	24.1	(19.9–28.9)	26.8	(16.7–40.2)	31.5	(26.6–36.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	34.3	(31.2–37.5)	30.4	(26.9–34.2)	32.2	(29.7–34.8)	32.0	(29.4–34.6)	35.0	(29.3–41.3)	30.6	(20.5–42.9)	27.4	(24.3–30.6)	27.7	(21.5–34.8)	36.0	(32.8–39.4)
New York City, NY	37.1	(34.3–39.9)	31.7	(29.5–34.0)	34.5	(32.5–36.7)	34.2	(32.2–36.2)	33.7	(29.5–38.0)	36.8	(32.8–40.9)	27.2	(24.4–30.2)	28.7	(24.8–32.9)	38.1	(35.7–40.6)
Oakland, CA	32.8	(29.2–36.7)	24.6	(21.2–28.4)	28.3	(25.5–31.3)	27.6	(24.7–30.7)	30.5	(24.0–37.9)	36.7	(26.0–49.0)	23.4	(20.1–27.0)	30.7	(21.9–41.1)	31.9	(27.8–36.3)
Orange County, FL	35.8	(31.7–40.1)	27.7	(23.8–32.1)	31.6	(29.2–34.1)	31.7	(28.8–34.7)	31.2	(22.6–41.4)	27.6	(18.7–38.6)	28.0	(24.1–32.3)	33.9	(24.1–45.2)	33.8	(29.2–38.7)
Palm Beach County, FL	38.6	(35.3–42.0)	29.5	(26.9–32.4)	34.1	(31.8–36.6)	34.4	(31.8–37.1)	32.5	(26.4–39.3)	33.8	(25.1–43.7)	30.4	(26.8–34.3)	29.3	(22.4–37.2)	36.4	(33.4–39.6)
Philadelphia, PA	33.9	(27.8–40.5)	31.7	(27.6–36.0)	32.7	(29.0–36.6)	33.6	(30.2–37.1)	22.8	(16.9–30.0)	39.2	(26.0–54.2)	28.0	(21.3–35.8)	28.6	(20.6–38.1)	37.1	(31.7–42.9)
San Diego, CA	38.6	(35.2–42.1)	33.6	(30.2–37.2)	36.1	(33.5–38.7)	35.2	(32.4–38.1)	38.8	(32.2–45.8)	42.1	(30.4–54.8)	31.2	(28.0–34.6)	33.3	(24.9–42.9)	40.2	(36.4–44.2)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	20.6	(17.7–23.8)	22.5	(18.7–26.8)	21.4	(18.7–24.5)	20.7	(18.0–23.7)	23.4	(17.5–30.6)	27.1	(16.9–40.6)	17.8	(14.3–21.9)	21.1	(14.4–29.8)	22.8	(19.0–27.1)
Median	*32.1*		*29.0*		*29.9*		*30.0*		*28.1*		*34.0*		*25.0*		*27.5*		*32.1*	
Range	*20.6–38.6*		*20.3–33.6*		*21.4–36.1*		*20.7–35.9*		*18.6–38.8*		*15.8–42.1*		*17.8–36.1*		*19.4–44.8*		*22.8–40.2*	

* Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 185. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**15.4**	**(13.1–18.0)**	**22.3**	**(20.1–24.6)**	**18.7**	**(16.6–21.1)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	15.5	(11.9–20.0)	24.0	(21.0–27.4)	**19.6**	**(16.4–23.2)**
Black§	19.8	(16.7–23.3)	23.1	(19.2–27.6)	**21.5**	**(18.8–24.4)**
Hispanic	14.0	(12.0–16.2)	19.9	(18.5–21.4)	**17.0**	**(15.5–18.6)**
Grade						
9	14.3	(11.1–18.3)	21.5	(18.3–25.1)	**17.9**	**(15.1–21.0)**
10	15.6	(12.6–19.2)	23.5	(21.0–26.3)	**19.5**	**(17.1–22.1)**
11	15.0	(12.1–18.3)	21.0	(18.3–24.0)	**17.9**	**(15.6–20.5)**
12	16.5	(13.6–19.9)	22.9	(19.1–27.2)	**19.6**	**(16.6–23.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	15.3	(13.2–17.7)	22.4	(20.1–25.0)	**19.1**	**(17.0–21.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	19.9	(15.5–25.2)	24.8	(18.3–32.6)	**21.1**	**(17.2–25.6)**
Not sure	13.7	(8.2–21.9)	28.0	(20.5–36.9)	**20.0**	**(13.8–28.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	19.1	(16.3–22.3)	27.8	(25.0–30.7)	**23.9**	**(21.3–26.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	22.9	(17.2–29.8)	32.9	(22.8–44.9)	**25.5**	**(19.9–32.0)**
No sexual contact	12.4	(10.3–14.9)	17.0	(14.3–20.0)	**14.6**	**(12.5–17.0)**

* Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 186. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	11.3	(8.7–14.5)	17.9	(14.3–22.2)	14.7	(12.1–17.8)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	14.7	(10.7–19.9)	19.6	(16.5–23.0)	17.3	(14.3–20.8)	16.9	(14.0–20.4)	19.6	(12.3–29.7)	17.5	(8.6–32.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	30.8	(24.3–38.2)	33.0	(27.8–38.7)	32.0	(27.4–37.0)	31.1	(26.2–36.5)	36.1	(25.4–48.3)	37.1	(24.6–51.5)	34.0	(28.9–39.5)	36.4	(30.4–42.9)	29.0	(22.3–36.9)
California	9.1	(6.0–13.8)	14.9	(11.7–18.9)	12.3	(9.5–15.9)	12.3	(9.3–16.0)	13.6	(7.4–23.8)	9.5	(4.0–20.8)	14.9	(10.5–20.6)	15.7	(9.5–24.8)	9.4	(6.9–12.8)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	7.9	(6.1–10.1)	12.4	(9.5–16.0)	10.2	(8.1–12.8)	9.7	(7.8–12.1)	13.6	(9.0–20.0)	8.6	(3.7–19.0)	12.7	(9.9–16.2)	13.3	(7.6–22.5)	7.3	(5.6–9.4)
Delaware	13.9	(11.5–16.8)	22.6	(19.8–25.7)	18.3	(16.4–20.3)	17.7	(15.7–20.0)	22.9	(17.5–29.3)	16.3	(7.4–32.3)	19.8	(17.5–22.3)	23.5	(15.1–34.7)	15.4	(12.4–18.9)
Florida	14.0	(12.6–15.5)	20.6	(18.4–23.0)	17.5	(16.2–18.9)	17.1	(15.6–18.7)	18.9	(15.9–22.4)	18.0	(14.0–23.0)	19.8	(17.4–22.4)	18.9	(15.3–23.0)	14.5	(13.1–16.1)
Hawaii	7.9	(6.6–9.3)	13.1	(11.2–15.2)	11.0	(10.0–12.1)	9.6	(8.6–10.8)	15.3	(11.8–19.6)	19.7	(13.3–28.2)	11.2	(9.0–14.0)	14.5	(10.7–19.3)	8.5	(7.6–9.5)
Idaho	9.4	(7.8–11.3)	15.0	(12.2–18.2)	12.2	(10.6–14.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	14.6	(12.3–17.2)	18.1	(15.3–21.2)	16.4	(14.1–18.9)	15.8	(13.3–18.6)	14.9	(11.6–18.9)	24.5	(15.6–36.3)	18.2	(14.4–22.7)	21.4	(15.9–28.3)	14.2	(11.7–17.1)
Iowa	15.4	(11.8–19.9)	21.3	(17.2–26.1)	18.5	(15.1–22.3)	16.8	(13.7–20.3)	32.3	(21.2–45.9)	27.4	(17.7–39.9)	19.3	(14.8–24.7)	23.8	(13.7–37.9)	16.7	(12.5–21.8)
Kansas	12.4	(10.2–15.1)	18.6	(15.6–21.9)	15.6	(13.6–17.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	24.3	(21.5–27.4)	31.9	(27.1–37.0)	28.1	(25.2–31.2)	28.0	(24.8–31.5)	30.4	(23.9–37.7)	22.6	(14.0–34.4)	30.8	(27.1–34.7)	33.9	(27.9–40.3)	24.9	(21.0–29.4)
Louisiana	27.8	(22.9–33.3)	30.5	(25.6–35.8)	28.9	(25.0–33.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	12.1	(11.5–12.7)	15.7	(15.0–16.3)	14.0	(13.5–14.4)	13.2	(12.7–13.6)	16.6	(15.3–18.0)	16.7	(14.7–18.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	8.2	(6.3–10.7)	12.8	(10.7–15.3)	10.5	(8.9–12.4)	10.0	(8.6–11.6)	14.3	(9.7–20.6)	11.8	(6.2–21.4)	12.1	(9.9–14.7)	15.7	(9.4–25.0)	7.6	(6.0–9.5)
Michigan	14.9	(11.4–19.3)	21.1	(17.1–25.8)	18.2	(15.1–21.8)	17.1	(14.2–20.3)	25.7	(15.7–39.1)	23.6	(16.3–33.0)	19.5	(16.1–23.3)	21.2	(14.1–30.5)	15.0	(11.7–19.2)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	10.9	(9.4–12.7)	19.0	(17.1–21.1)	15.1	(13.8–16.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	11.9	(8.7–16.0)	24.2	(19.9–29.0)	18.2	(15.1–21.8)	17.4	(14.4–21.0)	20.3	(12.3–31.9)	28.8	(17.1–44.1)	21.6	(16.8–27.4)	19.4	(11.3–31.3)	15.6	(12.0–20.1)
Nevada	11.4	(9.8–13.1)	19.0	(16.3–22.1)	15.3	(13.7–17.1)	15.3	(13.3–17.6)	14.1	(9.4–20.6)	18.2	(10.4–29.9)	17.6	(14.3–21.3)	13.6	(8.9–20.4)	13.8	(11.5–16.5)
New Hampshire	8.2	(7.3–9.2)	16.3	(15.1–17.6)	12.5	(11.7–13.4)	12.2	(11.4–13.1)	14.1	(11.8–16.7)	14.1	(11.0–17.8)	14.0	(12.9–15.1)	17.6	(14.6–21.1)	9.7	(8.7–10.9)
New Mexico	16.8	(15.1–18.7)	23.4	(21.3–25.7)	20.2	(18.5–22.0)	19.3	(17.7–21.0)	22.9	(19.2–27.0)	28.3	(21.4–36.4)	23.3	(20.7–26.0)	27.5	(23.5–31.8)	16.1	(14.4–17.9)
New York	11.4	(9.3–13.9)	15.9	(14.5–17.4)	13.7	(12.8–14.7)	13.7	(12.7–14.8)	12.4	(9.7–15.7)	14.8	(11.3–19.2)	15.3	(12.7–18.3)	18.3	(13.2–24.8)	11.1	(9.8–12.4)
North Carolina	18.1	(15.8–20.6)	26.3	(22.7–30.3)	22.3	(19.9–24.8)	21.8	(19.2–24.7)	21.4	(16.0–28.0)	30.5	(22.3–40.1)	26.1	(22.7–29.9)	22.5	(16.6–29.6)	18.2	(15.5–21.4)
North Dakota	11.4	(9.4–13.7)	21.0	(18.0–24.3)	16.3	(14.5–18.3)	15.9	(14.0–18.0)	19.7	(14.3–26.6)	18.8	(10.8–30.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	22.5	(17.9–28.0)	24.3	(19.9–29.3)	23.4	(19.9–27.2)	23.9	(20.1–28.1)	22.2	(14.4–32.8)	15.6	(7.3–30.5)	25.5	(21.6–29.8)	25.7	(17.0–36.9)	19.8	(15.8–24.5)
Pennsylvania	12.4	(10.5–14.6)	20.7	(17.8–23.9)	16.7	(14.7–18.9)	16.6	(14.6–18.9)	19.2	(14.0–25.7)	12.3	(7.5–19.6)	20.1	(17.0–23.6)	20.6	(16.3–25.8)	12.5	(10.3–15.2)
Rhode Island	9.4	(6.3–13.7)	13.2	(9.5–18.2)	11.4	(8.7–14.8)	10.9	(8.2–14.4)	11.5	(8.9–14.9)	19.8	(9.5–36.9)	12.6	(8.5–18.3)	12.7	(6.2–24.3)	9.5	(6.8–13.0)
South Carolina	22.7	(18.1–28.0)	25.9	(21.0–31.5)	24.3	(20.2–29.0)	24.2	(19.8–29.3)	31.8	(22.6–42.7)	22.5	(10.0–43.3)	25.0	(20.5–30.1)	33.5	(21.6–47.8)	24.7	(18.8–31.7)
Tennessee	22.7	(19.4–26.3)	28.8	(26.0–31.7)	26.0	(23.4–28.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	13.4	(10.7–16.6)	22.5	(19.5–25.8)	18.0	(15.7–20.7)	17.6	(15.3–20.1)	21.0	(16.0–27.0)	21.2	(10.5–38.1)	21.1	(17.9–24.8)	21.9	(15.0–30.7)	14.0	(11.3–17.2)
Utah	10.6	(7.8–14.3)	18.7	(16.1–21.7)	14.7	(12.4–17.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	6.4	(5.9–6.9)	15.6	(14.9–16.3)	11.2	(10.8–11.6)	11.0	(10.5–11.4)	10.9	(9.6–12.4)	15.2	(13.0–17.7)	12.8	(12.2–13.5)	16.3	(14.4–18.5)	7.8	(7.3–8.4)
Virginia	13.7	(11.1–16.8)	19.1	(16.5–22.1)	16.4	(14.1–19.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	21.4	(18.2–25.0)	30.1	(26.9–33.6)	26.2	(24.0–28.5)	25.6	(22.9–28.6)	33.7	(23.0–46.4)	20.9	(13.5–30.9)	31.3	(26.3–36.9)	30.2	(19.4–43.8)	19.7	(16.1–23.9)
Wisconsin	11.0	(8.7–13.7)	19.4	(16.8–22.3)	15.3	(13.8–16.9)	14.4	(12.7–16.2)	19.5	(14.2–26.2)	23.7	(14.0–37.2)	15.2	(12.7–18.1)	18.0	(13.3–24.0)	14.5	(12.4–16.9)
Median	*12.4*		*19.5*		*16.4*		*16.7*		*19.5*		*19.2*		*19.5*		*20.6*		*14.5*	
Range	*6.4–30.8*		*12.4–33.0*		*10.2–32.0*		*9.6–31.1*		*10.9–36.1*		*8.6–37.1*		*11.2–34.0*		*12.7–36.4*		*7.3–29.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	24.3	(18.7–31.0)	22.2	(17.4–27.9)	23.4	(19.9–27.3)	20.7	(17.1–24.9)	28.4	(17.4–42.9)	26.9	(13.4–46.5)	24.3	(19.1–30.4)	30.1	(18.8–44.4)	21.5	(15.6–28.8)
Boston, MA	14.1	(11.7–16.9)	16.5	(13.9–19.4)	15.3	(13.4–17.4)	14.6	(12.7–16.8)	19.5	(12.7–28.6)	14.3	(7.9–24.5)	17.5	(14.1–21.6)	19.2	(12.9–27.5)	10.8	(8.8–13.3)
Broward County, FL	7.0	(4.7–10.4)	13.0	(9.2–18.0)	10.1	(7.6–13.3)	9.6	(7.0–13.0)	14.5	(8.0–24.7)	6.4	(2.7–14.8)	9.4	(6.1–14.3)	3.2	(1.2–8.2)	12.3	(8.0–18.3)
Chicago, IL	17.1	(13.6–21.4)	18.6	(15.4–22.3)	17.9	(15.0–21.2)	17.1	(14.2–20.5)	20.5	(15.9–26.0)	18.9	(10.5–31.5)	22.4	(18.5–26.9)	26.1	(16.8–38.2)	12.9	(10.0–16.5)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	13.4	(11.1–16.1)	15.4	(12.8–18.4)	14.4	(12.4–16.6)	13.8	(11.7–16.3)	15.0	(10.5–21.1)	15.5	(9.9–23.4)	14.8	(12.2–17.9)	18.5	(13.3–25.2)	11.7	(9.3–14.6)
Detroit, MI	15.7	(12.7–19.3)	18.9	(15.7–22.7)	17.1	(14.7–19.8)	17.4	(14.5–20.7)	12.5	(8.3–18.5)	23.9	(12.2–41.4)	19.0	(15.7–22.9)	14.1	(9.5–20.4)	14.8	(12.0–18.1)
District of Columbia	15.4	(14.1–16.7)	17.9	(16.5–19.5)	16.6	(15.6–17.6)	16.5	(15.4–17.6)	17.6	(15.2–20.4)	13.6	(10.1–18.0)	19.4	(17.7–21.1)	19.2	(16.3–22.5)	12.9	(11.5–14.4)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	19.6	(17.4–21.9)	21.8	(19.7–24.1)	20.7	(19.1–22.3)	20.1	(18.5–21.8)	24.8	(19.5–31.0)	15.4	(9.9–23.1)	23.3	(20.6–26.3)	30.6	(24.0–38.0)	16.6	(14.7–18.7)
Houston, TX	16.7	(14.6–19.0)	20.0	(17.8–22.3)	18.6	(16.8–20.4)	18.1	(16.1–20.2)	16.7	(12.8–21.5)	25.8	(19.6–33.2)	22.0	(19.3–24.9)	19.7	(14.9–25.6)	14.5	(12.6–16.5)
Los Angeles, CA	9.1	(7.3–11.3)	14.4	(11.4–18.0)	11.9	(9.9–14.2)	11.9	(9.8–14.3)	16.8	(9.2–28.7)	8.2	(4.3–14.9)	13.9	(10.3–18.5)	22.6	(15.5–31.7)	9.3	(6.5–13.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.5	(10.6–14.6)	15.7	(13.6–18.0)	14.3	(12.9–15.9)	13.6	(11.9–15.4)	15.1	(11.3–19.9)	24.3	(15.3–36.3)	16.2	(13.8–19.0)	16.2	(11.2–22.9)	11.8	(9.9–14.1)
New York City, NY	11.8	(10.2–13.6)	17.9	(16.5–19.5)	14.9	(13.7–16.3)	14.8	(13.5–16.1)	14.5	(11.2–18.7)	15.6	(13.3–18.4)	19.3	(17.2–21.6)	18.5	(14.8–22.7)	11.3	(9.9–12.9)
Oakland, CA	11.0	(8.6–13.9)	14.1	(11.5–17.2)	12.8	(10.9–15.0)	13.1	(11.0–15.5)	10.1	(6.6–15.4)	10.5	(5.3–19.9)	16.2	(13.3–19.6)	19.1	(12.8–27.6)	8.4	(6.6–10.8)
Orange County, FL	10.3	(8.1–12.9)	16.6	(13.5–20.2)	13.8	(11.7–16.2)	12.6	(10.6–14.9)	19.5	(13.7–27.0)	19.5	(10.4–33.4)	15.2	(12.2–18.7)	20.4	(13.4–29.7)	11.2	(8.7–14.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	9.8	(8.2–11.6)	15.5	(13.1–18.4)	12.7	(11.1–14.6)	12.1	(10.5–13.8)	14.4	(10.3–19.6)	17.8	(11.2–27.3)	13.7	(11.6–16.2)	17.9	(12.1–25.6)	10.7	(8.6–13.2)
Philadelphia, PA	15.3	(11.4–20.0)	20.2	(16.5–24.4)	17.6	(14.3–21.5)	17.4	(13.7–21.8)	21.4	(15.6–28.7)	17.7	(11.1–27.0)	21.7	(16.6–27.8)	19.8	(12.2–30.5)	12.0	(8.6–16.5)
San Diego, CA	7.7	(5.8–10.3)	11.0	(9.4–12.9)	9.4	(7.9–11.1)	9.4	(7.8–11.1)	8.3	(4.7–14.2)	12.0	(6.1–22.3)	9.6	(7.7–11.9)	13.6	(8.8–20.5)	8.6	(6.9–10.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	23.1	(19.9–26.6)	21.5	(18.5–24.7)	22.3	(20.4–24.4)	21.8	(19.6–24.2)	20.2	(15.0–26.6)	27.4	(16.3–42.1)	22.9	(19.5–26.7)	17.2	(12.1–23.9)	22.5	(18.1–27.7)
Median	*13.7*		*17.2*		*15.1*		*14.7*		*16.7*		*16.7*		*18.3*		*19.1*		*11.9*	
Range	*7.0–24.3*		*11.0–22.2*		*9.4–23.4*		*9.4–21.8*		*8.3–28.4*		*6.4–27.4*		*9.4–24.3*		*3.2–30.6*		*8.4–22.5*	

* Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 187. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**10.0**	**(8.2–12.0)**	**15.0**	**(13.2–17.1)**	**12.5**	**(10.7–14.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	9.4	(6.6–13.3)	16.1	(13.6–19.1)	**12.7**	**(10.1–15.8)**
Black§	16.2	(13.2–19.7)	17.0	(13.4–21.4)	**16.6**	**(14.1–19.4)**
Hispanic	8.8	(7.1–10.8)	12.8	(11.6–14.1)	**10.8**	**(9.9–11.9)**
Grade						
9	9.6	(7.1–13.0)	14.2	(11.8–17.0)	**11.9**	**(9.8–14.3)**
10	10.1	(7.7–13.2)	16.5	(14.0–19.2)	**13.2**	**(11.0–15.7)**
11	9.2	(6.8–12.2)	13.5	(11.1–16.3)	**11.3**	**(9.3–13.7)**
12	10.8	(8.5–13.6)	15.9	(12.5–20.0)	**13.3**	**(10.8–16.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	9.6	(8.0–11.4)	15.0	(13.0–17.2)	**12.5**	**(10.8–14.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	15.3	(11.7–19.8)	17.2	(12.4–23.2)	**15.8**	**(12.7–19.4)**
Not sure	7.3	(3.3–15.4)	23.3	(16.0–32.5)	**14.2**	**(8.9–21.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	11.5	(9.3–14.0)	19.4	(16.9–22.2)	**15.8**	**(13.7–18.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	18.4	(13.2–25.1)	22.4	(14.9–32.3)	**19.5**	**(14.6–25.5)**
No sexual contact	7.9	(6.4–9.8)	10.5	(8.6–12.8)	**9.2**	**(7.7–10.9)**

* Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 188. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	5.9	(4.2–8.2)	11.8	(9.0–15.4)	9.0	(7.1–11.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	8.1	(5.2–12.3)	11.1	(8.6–14.3)	9.7	(7.7–12.1)	9.2	(7.1–11.9)	14.5	(7.8–25.2)	8.1	(2.8–21.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	18.5	(13.8–24.3)	21.3	(16.9–26.5)	20.0	(16.5–24.0)	19.5	(15.2–24.6)	20.5	(9.8–38.0)	26.3	(14.6–42.7)	22.3	(19.6–25.3)	23.1	(17.7–29.6)	17.3	(11.2–25.7)
California	5.3	(3.3–8.5)	10.5	(7.9–13.7)	8.1	(6.2–10.5)	8.1	(6.1–10.5)	9.0	(4.9–15.8)	5.3	(1.5–17.2)	10.4	(7.2–14.7)	11.7	(7.0–18.9)	6.1	(4.3–8.5)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	5.9	(4.4–7.7)	5.6	(4.1–7.5)	8.2	(4.4–14.8)	4.8	(1.6–13.4)	6.7	(4.7–9.3)	9.6	(4.9–18.0)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)
Delaware	9.6	(7.8–11.8)	14.5	(12.5–16.8)	12.1	(10.6–13.7)	11.6	(10.0–13.3)	15.9	(11.3–21.9)	10.4	(3.6–26.7)	13.4	(11.5–15.5)	19.9	(11.8–31.5)	8.4	(6.7–10.6)
Florida	9.5	(8.3–11.0)	12.7	(11.1–14.5)	11.2	(10.2–12.4)	10.7	(9.6–11.9)	14.5	(11.9–17.6)	10.7	(7.4–15.3)	12.9	(11.2–14.8)	14.6	(11.1–18.9)	8.7	(7.6–9.9)
Hawaii	4.8	(3.8–6.1)	8.0	(6.1–10.2)	6.7	(5.8–7.7)	6.0	(5.1–7.0)	9.7	(6.9–13.6)	7.9	(4.4–13.7)	6.3	(4.8–8.1)	9.5	(6.3–14.2)	5.2	(4.3–6.4)
Idaho	4.6	(3.3–6.3)	8.0	(5.8–11.0)	6.3	(4.9–8.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	8.3	(6.3–10.9)	11.0	(8.5–14.1)	9.7	(7.7–12.2)	9.1	(6.8–12.0)	9.8	(7.4–12.8)	17.1	(10.1–27.5)	10.7	(7.4–15.4)	15.4	(10.1–22.7)	7.7	(5.4–10.8)
Iowa	8.5	(5.4–13.1)	12.8	(9.5–17.0)	10.7	(8.5–13.5)	9.4	(7.2–12.2)	21.7	(12.1–35.8)	17.5	(11.0–26.8)	11.9	(9.3–15.1)	16.2	(8.7–28.1)	9.2	(6.2–13.5)
Kansas	5.7	(3.8–8.4)	10.1	(8.3–12.2)	8.0	(6.3–10.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	17.5	(14.9–20.4)	23.4	(19.4–27.9)	20.5	(17.7–23.5)	20.2	(17.1–23.7)	25.9	(18.9–34.5)	11.5	(4.7–25.5)	22.4	(18.5–27.0)	25.5	(19.3–32.9)	17.8	(14.4–21.7)
Louisiana	20.6	(16.2–25.8)	22.0	(18.7–25.8)	21.1	(18.1–24.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	7.7	(7.2–8.2)	9.9	(9.4–10.5)	8.9	(8.5–9.3)	8.3	(7.9–8.7)	11.2	(10.2–12.4)	10.4	(8.8–12.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	5.3	(3.9–7.1)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	6.3	(5.1–7.8)	5.9	(4.8–7.2)	8.0	(4.8–12.9)	11.2	(5.7–20.9)	7.4	(5.5–10.0)	10.0	(5.5–17.6)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)
Michigan	10.5	(7.6–14.3)	12.7	(10.2–15.7)	11.8	(9.4–14.6)	11.1	(9.0–13.6)	15.7	(9.4–25.1)	14.2	(7.0–26.6)	13.5	(10.4–17.4)	14.4	(8.4–23.6)	9.5	(7.4–12.2)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	6.2	(5.1–7.5)	10.7	(9.3–12.3)	8.6	(7.6–9.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	6.7	(4.3–10.2)	13.6	(10.2–17.9)	10.3	(7.9–13.3)	9.1	(7.0–11.7)	16.6	(9.2–28.1)	20.0	(10.0–36.1)	12.9	(9.1–18.0)	13.9	(7.4–24.6)	8.1	(5.6–11.6)
Nevada	6.1	(4.6–8.0)	11.7	(8.9–15.3)	9.1	(7.3–11.2)	9.2	(7.3–11.5)	8.8	(5.2–14.4)	6.6	(1.9–20.7)	11.3	(8.5–14.9)	5.4	(2.4–12.0)	8.0	(5.6–11.3)
New Hampshire	4.9	(4.2–5.6)	10.2	(9.3–11.3)	7.7	(7.1–8.4)	7.4	(6.8–8.1)	9.5	(7.8–11.5)	9.2	(6.7–12.5)	9.0	(8.1–9.9)	14.3	(11.7–17.5)	5.2	(4.5–6.0)
New Mexico	9.8	(8.4–11.4)	14.7	(12.9–16.7)	12.4	(11.0–13.9)	11.5	(10.1–13.0)	16.6	(13.2–20.7)	17.6	(11.9–25.2)	14.8	(12.9–16.9)	20.2	(16.7–24.3)	8.8	(7.3–10.6)
New York	7.3	(5.5–9.7)	9.8	(8.6–11.2)	8.6	(7.4–10.0)	8.7	(7.4–10.2)	7.3	(4.6–11.5)	8.7	(5.9–12.6)	10.6	(7.9–14.1)	9.9	(6.0–16.0)	6.5	(5.3–7.9)
North Carolina	11.6	(9.3–14.4)	17.3	(13.7–21.5)	14.5	(12.0–17.4)	14.3	(11.7–17.3)	14.5	(10.0–20.5)	14.8	(7.7–26.5)	18.3	(15.2–21.8)	15.0	(10.2–21.5)	10.6	(8.2–13.7)
North Dakota	6.6	(4.8–9.1)	12.7	(10.4–15.5)	9.8	(8.3–11.5)	9.1	(7.6–10.9)	13.8	(9.7–19.2)	14.7	(8.0–25.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	13.6	(10.8–16.9)	17.0	(13.9–20.7)	15.3	(13.2–17.7)	15.1	(12.9–17.6)	18.1	(11.9–26.7)	12.1	(5.0–26.3)	18.1	(15.3–21.2)	20.6	(12.5–31.8)	11.4	(8.5–15.1)
Pennsylvania	8.8	(7.1–10.9)	13.7	(11.0–16.9)	11.4	(9.6–13.5)	11.1	(9.3–13.2)	15.5	(10.8–21.8)	8.4	(4.2–16.3)	13.9	(11.2–17.2)	15.6	(11.8–20.4)	8.1	(6.2–10.5)
Rhode Island	6.5	(4.4–9.5)	9.2	(6.1–13.6)	8.0	(5.8–11.0)	7.6	(5.4–10.6)	7.7	(4.4–13.0)	15.4	(6.7–31.7)	8.8	(5.0–15.1)	7.9	(3.5–17.1)	6.4	(4.4–9.3)
South Carolina	16.9	(12.8–21.9)	18.1	(14.3–22.6)	17.5	(14.3–21.3)	17.9	(14.2–22.4)	19.4	(12.5–28.9)	19.1	(7.6–40.5)	19.7	(15.5–24.7)	21.6	(13.9–32.1)	16.4	(11.5–22.8)
Tennessee	15.5	(12.9–18.4)	20.9	(18.5–23.5)	18.4	(16.4–20.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	9.2	(6.5–12.8)	13.9	(11.3–16.9)	11.6	(9.3–14.3)	11.4	(9.3–13.8)	13.0	(8.9–18.7)	14.9	(5.9–32.8)	15.3	(12.3–18.9)	11.5	(6.3–19.9)	8.5	(6.4–11.3)
Utah	6.4	(4.9–8.4)	12.9	(11.0–15.1)	9.7	(8.2–11.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	4.0	(3.6–4.4)	10.0	(9.4–10.6)	7.1	(6.8–7.5)	6.8	(6.4–7.2)	8.0	(6.9–9.3)	11.2	(9.3–13.5)	8.2	(7.6–8.7)	12.6	(10.9–14.6)	4.6	(4.1–5.0)
Virginia	8.4	(5.9–11.8)	11.8	(9.8–14.1)	10.1	(8.2–12.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	13.1	(10.6–16.1)	22.3	(19.1–25.9)	18.1	(16.1–20.3)	17.3	(14.9–20.1)	27.4	(17.9–39.5)	14.7	(7.3–27.5)	22.6	(18.7–27.1)	23.7	(15.5–34.5)	11.7	(9.0–15.0)
Wisconsin	5.1	(3.6–7.2)	11.9	(10.0–14.2)	8.5	(7.3–9.9)	7.9	(6.6–9.5)	10.8	(6.8–16.8)	15.3	(8.5–25.8)	9.2	(7.0–12.0)	13.0	(8.2–19.9)	7.4	(6.0–9.0)
Median	*7.9*		*12.3*		*9.7*		*9.2*		*14.1*		*11.8*		*12.9*		*14.4*		*8.1*	
Range	*4.0–20.6*		*6.8–23.4*		*5.9–21.1*		*5.6–20.2*		*7.3–27.4*		*4.8–26.3*		*6.3–22.6*		*5.4–25.5*		*4.1–17.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	18.3	(14.1–23.4)	11.7	(8.3–16.4)	15.3	(12.3–18.7)	12.7	(9.7–16.5)	21.3	(11.8–35.3)	26.4	(13.1–46.2)	13.8	(9.6–19.3)	21.7	(12.2–35.5)	17.4	(12.1–24.4)
Boston, MA	10.0	(8.1–12.3)	9.6	(7.5–12.2)	9.8	(8.3–11.5)	9.0	(7.4–10.9)	14.6	(8.9–22.9)	12.8	(6.9–22.6)	10.7	(7.9–14.3)	12.7	(7.3–21.3)	7.5	(5.8–9.6)
Broward County, FL	4.2	(2.5–7.1)	7.5	(5.0–11.1)	6.0	(4.5–7.9)	5.9	(4.3–8.2)	6.8	(2.9–14.9)	5.9	(2.1–15.4)	5.0	(2.8–8.9)	1.7	(0.6–4.4)	8.4	(5.5–12.8)
Chicago, IL	10.8	(8.3–14.0)	13.3	(10.5–16.6)	11.9	(9.8–14.4)	11.6	(9.2–14.6)	14.6	(10.1–20.5)	8.4	(3.9–17.3)	15.7	(12.4–19.8)	15.8	(10.4–23.2)	8.1	(6.0–10.9)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	8.8	(7.0–11.0)	9.7	(7.8–12.0)	9.2	(7.9–10.8)	9.2	(7.7–11.0)	7.9	(4.3–14.0)	6.7	(3.2–13.4)	10.4	(8.3–13.0)	9.7	(5.7–16.0)	7.4	(5.7–9.6)
Detroit, MI	12.1	(9.4–15.3)	13.7	(10.3–17.9)	12.8	(10.5–15.4)	13.1	(10.5–16.2)	10.1	(6.3–16.0)	15.6	(7.3–30.2)	14.9	(11.5–18.9)	12.5	(7.9–19.1)	10.5	(8.3–13.1)
District of Columbia	11.1	(9.9–12.3)	12.1	(10.9–13.4)	11.5	(10.7–12.4)	11.4	(10.5–12.4)	12.7	(10.5–15.2)	8.8	(6.0–12.8)	13.9	(12.4–15.5)	13.9	(11.3–17.0)	8.7	(7.6–10.0)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	12.1	(10.2–14.2)	14.9	(13.3–16.8)	13.5	(12.2–14.9)	13.0	(11.8–14.4)	18.6	(13.9–24.6)	9.0	(4.9–16.0)	16.2	(14.0–18.6)	22.5	(16.6–29.7)	10.2	(8.7–12.0)
Houston, TX	12.0	(10.0–14.5)	12.1	(10.3–14.1)	12.1	(10.5–13.9)	11.7	(9.8–13.9)	11.3	(7.9–15.9)	17.1	(11.6–24.4)	14.7	(12.5–17.2)	12.9	(9.0–18.1)	8.8	(7.0–10.9)
Los Angeles, CA	5.1	(3.5–7.5)	9.0	(6.7–11.9)	7.2	(5.5–9.4)	7.2	(5.4–9.5)	9.5	(4.0–20.9)	6.5	(2.5–15.7)	8.7	(6.3–11.9)	14.7	(8.2–24.9)	5.1	(2.9–8.9)
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.7	(6.5–9.2)	10.7	(9.0–12.8)	9.4	(8.2–10.7)	8.7	(7.4–10.1)	10.1	(6.6–15.2)	19.7	(11.6–31.4)	11.4	(9.3–13.8)	11.2	(6.8–17.8)	7.2	(5.8–8.9)
New York City, NY	7.4	(6.0–9.2)	11.7	(10.7–12.8)	9.6	(8.6–10.8)	9.8	(8.8–11.0)	9.1	(6.6–12.4)	9.4	(7.5–11.7)	13.5	(11.5–15.8)	11.5	(8.4–15.6)	7.0	(6.0–8.1)
Oakland, CA	7.1	(5.2–9.6)	9.4	(7.7–11.5)	8.4	(7.0–10.1)	8.6	(7.2–10.4)	6.4	(3.6–11.2)	8.5	(3.8–18.1)	11.2	(8.8–14.1)	11.8	(6.7–20.0)	5.2	(3.8–7.0)
Orange County, FL	6.5	(4.4–9.5)	11.5	(9.0–14.5)	9.3	(7.6–11.3)	8.1	(6.6–10.0)	13.9	(9.0–20.7)	16.6	(8.5–29.8)	9.6	(7.4–12.5)	16.2	(9.7–25.9)	7.5	(5.5–10.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	6.6	(5.2–8.3)	8.4	(6.8–10.4)	7.6	(6.4–9.0)	6.6	(5.5–7.9)	11.4	(7.9–16.2)	13.8	(7.9–23.0)	7.8	(6.2–9.7)	15.1	(9.8–22.7)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)
Philadelphia, PA	12.1	(8.4–17.1)	12.6	(9.4–16.6)	12.3	(9.6–15.7)	12.3	(9.3–16.2)	15.8	(10.8–22.5)	8.1	(3.0–20.1)	17.2	(12.3–23.5)	13.5	(7.3–23.7)	7.3	(4.8–11.0)
San Diego, CA	3.8	(2.8–5.0)	5.8	(4.5–7.4)	4.8	(4.0–5.8)	4.8	(3.9–6.0)	4.6	(2.5–8.4)	3.2	(1.2–8.5)	5.3	(4.1–6.9)	5.5	(3.0–9.8)	4.4	(3.3–5.8)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	17.3	(14.4–20.8)	15.9	(13.0–19.3)	16.6	(14.8–18.5)	16.5	(14.4–18.8)	14.8	(10.1–21.0)	20.6	(12.1–32.8)	17.9	(14.8–21.5)	12.3	(8.1–18.3)	16.0	(12.7–20.0)
Median	*9.4*		*11.6*		*9.7*		*9.5*		*11.4*		*9.2*		*12.4*		*12.8*		*7.5*	
Range	*3.8–18.3*		*5.8–15.9*		*4.8–16.6*		*4.8–16.5*		*4.6–21.3*		*3.2–26.4*		*5.0–17.9*		*1.7–22.5*		*4.4–17.4*	

* Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 189. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**5.5**	**(4.5–6.7)**	**8.7**	**(7.4–10.2)**	**7.1**	**(6.1–8.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	9.3	(7.5–11.3)	**7.3**	**(5.8–9.0)**
Black§	8.8	(6.6–11.5)	11.1	(8.0–15.1)	**9.9**	**(7.8–12.4)**
Hispanic	4.2	(3.3–5.2)	7.3	(5.9–8.9)	**5.8**	**(5.1–6.6)**
Grade						
9	5.3	(3.7–7.4)	8.2	(6.5–10.3)	**6.7**	**(5.4–8.3)**
10	5.2	(3.6–7.4)	9.6	(7.5–12.2)	**7.3**	**(5.8–9.3)**
11	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	7.5	(6.0–9.3)	**6.5**	**(5.1–8.1)**
12	6.0	(4.5–7.9)	9.5	(7.0–12.8)	**7.7**	**(6.2–9.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	5.3	(4.4–6.3)	8.7	(7.3–10.4)	**7.1**	**(6.1–8.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	8.2	(5.9–11.5)	8.3	(5.4–12.5)	**8.3**	**(6.5–10.6)**
Not sure	5.2	(1.8–14.0)	15.1	(9.3–23.7)	**9.7**	**(5.9–15.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	6.3	(5.0–7.9)	11.8	(10.0–14.0)	**9.3**	**(7.9–11.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	10.9	(7.4–15.9)	14.6	(8.8–23.3)	**11.9**	**(8.4–16.6)**
No sexual contact	4.2	(3.2–5.5)	5.8	(4.5–7.3)	**5.0**	**(4.1–6.0)**

* Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 190. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	2.9	(1.7–4.7)	6.9	(5.0–9.5)	5.0	(3.7–6.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	3.8	(2.1–6.9)	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	4.0	(2.8–5.6)	3.8	(2.5–5.6)	6.0	(3.3–10.4)	3.5	(1.0–11.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	12.0	(7.8–17.9)	11.6	(9.3–14.3)	11.8	(8.8–15.7)	11.5	(8.2–15.9)	11.5	(5.9–21.0)	18.4	(8.3–36.1)	12.3	(9.0–16.5)	14.6	(8.8–23.1)	10.5	(5.4–19.5)
California	2.5	(1.5–4.2)	5.6	(3.9–8.1)	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	4.3	(3.1–5.8)	4.1	(1.9–8.9)	5.3	(1.5–17.2)	5.5	(3.4–8.6)	7.7	(3.7–15.4)	2.8	(1.7–4.5)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	2.4	(1.4–3.8)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	2.1	(1.5–3.0)	5.5	(3.0–9.9)	2.2	(0.7–6.8)	2.7	(1.6–4.3)	6.3	(2.5–14.9)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)
Delaware	5.4	(4.0–7.2)	7.1	(5.4–9.2)	6.2	(5.2–7.5)	5.9	(4.8–7.4)	8.0	(4.7–13.3)	9.0	(2.7–26.2)	6.9	(5.3–8.9)	13.2	(7.3–22.8)	3.6	(2.7–4.9)
Florida	5.4	(4.5–6.6)	7.4	(6.2–8.9)	6.6	(5.7–7.5)	6.2	(5.3–7.2)	8.5	(6.6–10.9)	7.1	(4.3–11.4)	7.7	(6.4–9.3)	10.0	(7.1–13.9)	4.4	(3.6–5.4)
Hawaii	2.3	(1.7–3.1)	3.9	(3.0–5.0)	3.2	(2.7–3.8)	2.8	(2.3–3.4)	4.2	(2.5–6.8)	5.2	(2.5–10.6)	3.7	(2.8–4.9)	5.6	(3.2–9.6)	2.1	(1.6–2.9)
Idaho	2.9	(1.9–4.3)	4.0	(2.7–5.8)	3.4	(2.5–4.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	4.6	(3.3–6.3)	5.3	(3.5–8.1)	4.9	(3.5–6.9)	4.4	(2.8–6.8)	5.8	(3.7–8.9)	10.4	(5.2–19.8)	5.5	(3.0–9.9)	10.1	(5.8–16.8)	3.3	(2.0–5.3)
Iowa	4.7	(2.9–7.4)	6.1	(4.3–8.5)	5.5	(4.2–7.1)	4.7	(3.4–6.5)	14.6	(7.5–26.4)	3.5	(0.8–13.9)	6.1	(4.4–8.5)	12.5	(5.5–25.8)	3.9	(2.3–6.4)
Kansas	2.4	(1.6–3.8)	4.8	(3.5–6.6)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	8.9	(6.5–11.9)	13.2	(10.5–16.3)	11.1	(8.9–13.7)	10.8	(8.5–13.6)	15.4	(9.2–24.5)	7.5	(2.3–21.6)	13.3	(9.8–17.7)	12.9	(8.7–18.6)	8.4	(6.1–11.5)
Louisiana	12.4	(8.4–17.9)	11.9	(9.0–15.6)	12.0	(9.4–15.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	4.2	(3.9–4.6)	5.8	(5.4–6.2)	5.1	(4.8–5.4)	4.6	(4.3–4.9)	6.2	(5.3–7.1)	7.8	(6.4–9.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3.0	(1.9–4.7)	3.5	(2.5–4.9)	3.2	(2.3–4.4)	3.0	(2.1–4.2)	3.9	(1.9–7.9)	8.2	(3.5–17.8)	3.7	(2.4–5.7)	5.7	(2.7–11.4)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)
Michigan	5.6	(3.6–8.7)	7.4	(5.1–10.8)	6.5	(4.6–9.1)	6.3	(4.3–9.1)	7.6	(4.2–13.1)	8.5	(3.8–18.0)	8.2	(5.7–11.5)	7.1	(3.5–13.9)	5.0	(3.0–8.2)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3.2	(2.4–4.2)	5.0	(4.0–6.1)	4.1	(3.4–4.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2.8	(1.4–5.4)	6.6	(4.5–9.4)	4.7	(3.4–6.4)	4.1	(2.9–5.9)	5.6	(2.7–11.1)	12.2	(4.2–30.2)	6.4	(4.2–9.6)	8.9	(4.2–18.2)	2.9	(1.6–5.3)
Nevada	3.4	(2.2–5.4)	7.6	(5.3–10.7)	5.7	(4.2–7.6)	5.4	(3.8–7.5)	6.9	(3.5–13.1)	6.6	(1.9–20.7)	6.2	(3.9–9.7)	5.4	(2.4–12.0)	5.2	(3.5–7.6)
New Hampshire	2.6	(2.2–3.2)	5.7	(5.0–6.5)	4.3	(3.9–4.8)	4.0	(3.5–4.6)	6.0	(4.7–7.7)	6.3	(4.2–9.4)	4.8	(4.2–5.6)	10.3	(8.1–13.1)	2.8	(2.2–3.4)
New Mexico	5.5	(4.7–6.6)	8.7	(7.7–9.9)	7.2	(6.4–8.0)	6.5	(5.7–7.4)	10.5	(8.5–12.9)	9.5	(5.4–16.4)	8.4	(7.3–9.6)	13.1	(10.7–16.0)	4.7	(3.6–6.1)
New York	4.3	(2.8–6.5)	5.3	(4.3–6.5)	4.9	(3.9–6.1)	4.8	(3.8–6.0)	4.9	(2.8–8.2)	4.3	(2.9–6.4)	6.1	(4.4–8.5)	6.5	(3.8–11.0)	3.4	(2.8–4.0)
North Carolina	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	9.4	(7.5–11.7)	8.1	(6.6–9.8)	8.2	(6.7–10.0)	7.2	(4.6–11.1)	3.8	(1.3–10.8)	11.1	(9.2–13.3)	7.4	(4.5–12.1)	5.6	(4.1–7.5)
North Dakota	2.8	(1.8–4.4)	5.8	(4.4–7.7)	4.4	(3.6–5.4)	3.9	(3.0–5.0)	6.5	(3.6–11.3)	7.6	(3.4–16.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	8.7	(6.5–11.5)	10.0	(7.4–13.4)	9.4	(7.6–11.5)	9.4	(7.5–11.6)	10.1	(5.5–17.8)	8.0	(2.8–20.9)	12.2	(9.6–15.5)	12.3	(6.5–22.2)	5.1	(3.1–8.2)
Pennsylvania	5.1	(3.8–6.8)	7.4	(5.7–9.7)	6.3	(5.0–7.8)	6.2	(4.8–7.9)	7.7	(4.5–13.0)	4.7	(1.8–11.7)	7.8	(5.8–10.5)	8.7	(5.6–13.2)	4.1	(3.0–5.7)
Rhode Island	3.7	(2.1–6.4)	6.0	(4.0–8.9)	5.0	(3.3–7.6)	4.7	(3.0–7.5)	4.0	(1.4–11.3)	11.1	(3.4–30.6)	5.9	(2.8–12.1)	4.0	(1.6–9.6)	3.7	(1.9–6.8)
South Carolina	9.5	(6.1–14.5)	10.5	(7.7–14.1)	9.9	(7.3–13.3)	10.1	(7.1–14.2)	11.1	(6.4–18.5)	10.7	(3.8–26.7)	10.2	(6.9–14.7)	13.9	(7.8–23.7)	9.3	(5.2–16.2)
Tennessee	9.4	(7.6–11.5)	11.7	(9.3–14.6)	10.7	(8.9–12.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	4.5	(2.9–7.1)	8.0	(5.8–11.1)	6.3	(4.8–8.3)	6.2	(4.8–7.9)	6.6	(3.2–13.2)	10.9	(3.8–27.5)	8.8	(6.4–12.1)	7.5	(3.7–14.6)	4.1	(2.8–6.1)
Utah	3.0	(1.8–4.9)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	5.2	(4.3–6.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	2.1	(1.9–2.4)	5.9	(5.5–6.4)	4.1	(3.9–4.4)	3.8	(3.6–4.1)	4.3	(3.5–5.3)	8.5	(6.8–10.5)	4.7	(4.3–5.2)	7.7	(6.3–9.3)	2.4	(2.1–2.8)
Virginia	4.5	(3.0–6.8)	6.5	(5.0–8.5)	5.6	(4.2–7.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	7.2	(5.2–9.7)	13.4	(10.5–16.9)	10.5	(9.6–11.6)	10.1	(8.5–12.0)	16.7	(10.7–25.1)	3.7	(0.7–18.0)	13.6	(10.7–17.2)	15.7	(9.7–24.5)	5.4	(4.1–7.1)
Wisconsin	2.4	(1.5–3.9)	6.3	(5.0–7.9)	4.3	(3.4–5.5)	4.0	(3.0–5.4)	5.8	(3.0–11.1)	8.5	(4.3–16.1)	3.8	(2.4–6.1)	8.2	(5.0–13.1)	4.4	(3.2–5.8)
Median	*4.2*		*6.5*		*5.1*		*4.8*		*6.5*		*7.7*		*6.4*		*8.7*		*4.1*	
Range	*2.1–12.4*		*2.7–13.4*		*2.5–12.0*		*2.1–11.5*		*3.9–16.7*		*2.2–18.4*		*2.7–13.6*		*4.0–15.7*		*1.5–10.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	13.2	(9.2–18.5)	7.4	(4.4–12.2)	10.5	(7.9–13.9)	8.1	(5.6–11.5)	18.8	(9.8–33.0)	19.4	(8.2–39.5)	9.1	(5.9–13.8)	17.0	(8.5–31.2)	11.4	(6.7–18.7)
Boston, MA	5.5	(4.1–7.5)	5.2	(3.8–7.2)	5.4	(4.2–6.7)	5.2	(3.9–6.8)	4.7	(2.3–9.2)	9.9	(4.7–19.6)	5.2	(3.6–7.4)	6.6	(3.0–14.0)	4.6	(3.2–6.4)
Broward County, FL	2.7	(1.4–5.1)	3.6	(2.1–6.1)	3.2	(2.1–4.7)	3.2	(2.1–5.1)	2.8	(0.6–11.1)	2.6	(0.8–8.2)	3.8	(2.0–6.9)	1.0	(0.2–3.9)	3.5	(1.8–6.6)
Chicago, IL	6.4	(4.2–9.6)	6.5	(4.4–9.5)	6.4	(4.7–8.6)	6.0	(4.3–8.5)	8.7	(5.5–13.5)	5.7	(2.0–14.9)	8.3	(5.7–11.9)	9.3	(5.3–15.9)	4.2	(2.8–6.4)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	4.9	(3.5–6.9)	5.5	(4.1–7.3)	5.2	(4.2–6.5)	5.1	(4.0–6.5)	4.5	(2.1–9.1)	4.8	(1.9–11.6)	5.6	(4.0–7.7)	6.5	(3.4–12.3)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)
Detroit, MI	8.5	(6.3–11.4)	9.1	(6.5–12.6)	8.7	(6.9–11.0)	9.3	(7.1–12.2)	6.1	(2.9–12.3)	7.7	(2.9–19.3)	10.1	(7.3–13.9)	6.6	(3.3–12.7)	7.5	(5.5–10.1)
District of Columbia	6.6	(5.7–7.6)	7.3	(6.3–8.4)	6.9	(6.2–7.6)	6.9	(6.1–7.7)	7.6	(5.9–9.7)	6.0	(3.7–9.5)	8.3	(7.2–9.7)	7.8	(6.0–10.2)	5.1	(4.2–6.2)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	6.1	(4.9–7.5)	7.4	(6.0–9.1)	6.7	(5.8–7.9)	6.3	(5.3–7.4)	9.7	(6.3–14.6)	7.5	(3.8–14.0)	7.9	(6.4–9.7)	11.3	(6.8–18.1)	4.8	(3.7–6.3)
Houston, TX	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	7.0	(5.6–8.7)	6.9	(5.5–8.7)	6.6	(4.9–8.9)	5.4	(3.2–9.0)	11.6	(7.5–17.4)	8.1	(6.7–9.9)	7.5	(4.5–12.1)	4.8	(3.5–6.5)
Los Angeles, CA	3.2	(1.8–5.6)	5.1	(3.4–7.5)	4.3	(2.9–6.3)	4.1	(2.7–6.1)	6.4	(2.1–17.7)	6.5	(2.5–15.7)	4.6	(2.6–8.1)	10.9	(4.7–23.2)	3.2	(1.9–5.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.8	(3.6–6.2)	6.6	(5.0–8.7)	5.7	(4.6–7.1)	5.2	(4.0–6.5)	6.5	(3.9–10.6)	9.6	(4.3–20.1)	7.1	(5.5–9.0)	8.1	(4.3–14.7)	3.9	(2.9–5.2)
New York City, NY	4.5	(3.4–5.9)	6.9	(6.1–7.7)	5.7	(5.0–6.5)	5.9	(5.1–6.8)	4.2	(2.9–6.1)	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	8.1	(6.7–9.8)	7.3	(4.9–10.6)	3.9	(3.2–4.8)
Oakland, CA	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	5.1	(3.9–6.7)	4.5	(3.5–5.7)	4.6	(3.6–5.8)	4.3	(2.1–8.5)	4.0	(1.5–10.6)	5.6	(4.2–7.6)	6.5	(2.9–14.0)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)
Orange County, FL	4.8	(3.1–7.2)	7.5	(5.6–9.9)	6.4	(5.1–8.0)	5.2	(4.0–6.8)	10.7	(6.7–16.9)	14.4	(7.3–26.4)	6.3	(4.5–8.8)	13.4	(7.8–22.0)	4.7	(3.2–6.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	3.6	(2.6–5.1)	4.6	(3.3–6.3)	4.2	(3.2–5.3)	3.6	(2.8–4.7)	5.7	(3.2–10.1)	9.7	(4.8–18.8)	4.7	(3.4–6.4)	8.8	(4.4–16.8)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)
Philadelphia, PA	7.6	(4.8–11.6)	6.4	(4.2–9.7)	7.1	(5.3–9.4)	7.2	(5.2–10.0)	8.1	(5.4–12.0)	3.8	(1.3–10.7)	9.5	(6.1–14.4)	5.4	(2.7–10.3)	4.4	(2.8–7.0)
San Diego, CA	1.8	(1.1–2.7)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	2.2	(1.7–2.9)	2.3	(1.7–3.1)	1.4	(0.5–3.8)	2.7	(0.8–8.3)	2.5	(1.7–3.5)	1.9	(0.7–4.9)	2.2	(1.4–3.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	11.2	(9.1–13.7)	9.1	(7.1–11.8)	10.2	(8.8–11.8)	10.2	(8.6–12.1)	7.8	(4.9–12.4)	15.6	(7.7–28.9)	11.6	(9.0–14.7)	7.3	(4.4–12.1)	9.6	(7.2–12.6)
Median	*5.2*		*6.5*		*6.0*		*5.6*		*6.2*		*7.0*		*7.5*		*7.4*		*4.3*	
Range	*1.8–13.2*		*2.7–9.1*		*2.2–10.5*		*2.3–10.2*		*1.4–18.8*		*2.6–19.4*		*2.5–11.6*		*1.0–17.0*		*2.2–11.4*	

* Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 191. Percentage of high school students who did not drink a sports drink,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**57.7**	**(53.9–61.3)**	**37.3**	**(34.8–39.8)**	**47.7**	**(44.7–50.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	62.2	(56.8–67.3)	39.4	(35.5–43.5)	**51.3**	**(46.9–55.7)**
Black§	49.5	(43.9–55.1)	28.9	(25.3–32.7)	**39.4**	**(35.3–43.7)**
Hispanic	47.5	(43.3–51.8)	33.7	(30.9–36.6)	**40.4**	**(37.7–43.1)**
Grade						
9	53.9	(48.6–59.0)	36.0	(32.3–39.9)	**45.0**	**(41.5–48.6)**
10	57.2	(53.2–61.2)	37.9	(34.6–41.3)	**47.9**	**(44.7–51.0)**
11	58.7	(54.8–62.6)	36.3	(32.0–40.9)	**47.9**	**(43.9–51.8)**
12	61.6	(56.1–66.8)	39.1	(34.9–43.5)	**50.7**	**(46.4–55.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	55.2	(52.5–57.9)	35.6	(33.3–38.0)	**44.7**	**(42.5–46.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	58.8	(53.6–63.7)	62.6	(53.6–70.8)	**59.4**	**(55.0–63.6)**
Not sure	67.6	(56.4–77.1)	42.3	(33.5–51.7)	**57.5**	**(49.4–65.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	51.6	(48.2–54.9)	27.9	(25.4–30.5)	**38.6**	**(36.0–41.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	52.1	(45.6–58.5)	47.0	(34.7–59.7)	**50.8**	**(44.3–57.2)**
No sexual contact	61.7	(58.3–65.1)	46.2	(43.4–49.0)	**54.2**	**(51.6–56.8)**

* Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel water or G2, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 192. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**8.2**	**(6.9–9.7)**	**16.9**	**(15.3–18.5)**	**12.4**	**(11.1–13.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	6.3	(4.9–8.2)	15.4	(13.7–17.3)	**10.7**	**(9.2–12.3)**
Black§	14.8	(11.9–18.3)	27.6	(23.7–32.0)	**21.1**	**(18.2–24.3)**
Hispanic	9.4	(7.7–11.4)	17.3	(15.0–20.0)	**13.5**	**(11.8–15.3)**
Grade						
9	9.5	(7.8–11.5)	16.7	(14.4–19.3)	**13.0**	**(11.5–14.7)**
10	7.9	(6.2–10.0)	18.7	(16.7–20.9)	**13.2**	**(11.6–14.9)**
11	7.7	(5.8–10.1)	14.8	(12.0–18.1)	**11.2**	**(9.1–13.6)**
12	7.1	(5.1–9.8)	17.1	(14.8–19.7)	**11.9**	**(10.0–14.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	8.6	(7.2–10.2)	17.2	(15.7–18.9)	**13.2**	**(11.9–14.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	8.4	(6.1–11.3)	12.0	(7.9–17.8)	**9.3**	**(7.1–12.1)**
Not sure	5.9	(2.7–12.7)	18.3	(11.4–28.2)	**11.1**	**(7.8–15.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	10.3	(8.4–12.6)	22.3	(20.1–24.6)	**16.9**	**(15.0–19.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	9.6	(6.8–13.4)	20.9	(13.3–31.2)	**12.5**	**(9.0–17.0)**
No sexual contact	6.6	(5.2–8.4)	11.3	(9.5–13.4)	**8.9**	**(7.8–10.0)**

* Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel water or G2, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 193. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**4.5**	**(3.7–5.6)**	**10.7**	**(9.4–12.2)**	**7.6**	**(6.5–8.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	3.6	(2.6–5.1)	9.7	(8.3–11.2)	**6.5**	**(5.4–7.8)**
Black§	8.5	(7.1–10.3)	18.9	(14.8–23.8)	**13.6**	**(11.1–16.6)**
Hispanic	4.9	(3.7–6.6)	11.2	(10.0–12.6)	**8.2**	**(7.2–9.3)**
Grade						
9	4.9	(3.8–6.4)	11.0	(9.1–13.4)	**7.9**	**(6.6–9.4)**
10	4.6	(3.2–6.4)	10.9	(9.1–13.1)	**7.7**	**(6.3–9.3)**
11	4.4	(3.1–6.0)	9.5	(7.4–12.2)	**6.9**	**(5.4–8.7)**
12	4.0	(2.7–5.7)	11.3	(9.3–13.8)	**7.5**	**(6.0–9.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	4.6	(3.7–5.6)	10.9	(9.5–12.5)	**8.0**	**(6.9–9.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	5.1	(3.8–6.9)	8.4	(4.8–14.3)	**6.0**	**(4.8–7.4)**
Not sure	4.7	(1.8–11.5)	12.2	(6.9–20.6)	**8.0**	**(4.8–13.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	6.1	(4.8–7.7)	14.4	(12.4–16.7)	**10.6**	**(9.1–12.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	7.0	(4.5–10.8)	15.6	(9.1–25.4)	**9.2**	**(6.2–13.5)**
No sexual contact	3.1	(2.2–4.4)	6.8	(5.8–8.1)	**4.9**	**(4.1–5.8)**

* Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel water or G2, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 194. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink three or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**2.5**	**(1.9–3.1)**	**5.9**	**(5.0–7.1)**	**4.2**	**(3.5–4.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	2.0	(1.3–3.0)	5.0	(4.1–6.1)	**3.4**	**(2.8–4.2)**
Black§	4.6	(3.4–6.3)	13.4	(9.8–18.0)	**8.9**	**(6.9–11.4)**
Hispanic	2.4	(1.6–3.8)	5.9	(4.8–7.2)	**4.2**	**(3.3–5.4)**
Grade						
9	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	6.3	(4.9–8.1)	**4.4**	**(3.5–5.6)**
10	2.3	(1.5–3.4)	5.5	(4.1–7.4)	**3.8**	**(3.0–4.9)**
11	2.4	(1.5–3.7)	4.9	(3.5–7.0)	**3.6**	**(2.7–4.8)**
12	2.4	(1.6–3.7)	6.9	(5.2–9.1)	**4.6**	**(3.5–6.0)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	2.5	(1.9–3.2)	5.9	(4.8–7.1)	**4.3**	**(3.6–5.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	2.5	(1.7–3.6)	4.5	(2.2–8.8)	**3.0**	**(2.2–4.2)**
Not sure	2.5	(0.6–10.0)	12.2	(6.9–20.6)	**6.4**	**(3.5–11.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	3.1	(2.3–4.3)	8.5	(6.9–10.5)	**6.1**	**(5.0–7.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	4.6	(2.9–7.1)	11.2	(5.6–21.1)	**6.2**	**(3.9–9.9)**
No sexual contact	1.5	(1.0–2.2)	3.0	(2.3–3.9)	**2.3**	**(1.8–2.8)**

* Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel water or G2, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 195. Percentage of high school students who did not drink plain water,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**2.7**	**(1.9–3.6)**	**5.0**	**(4.2–5.9)**	**3.8**	**(3.2–4.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	1.9	(1.2–3.1)	4.3	(3.3–5.7)	**3.1**	**(2.3–4.1)**
Black§	5.5	(4.0–7.5)	8.0	(6.3–10.1)	**6.7**	**(5.6–8.1)**
Hispanic	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	5.5	(4.0–7.7)	**4.0**	**(3.0–5.2)**
Grade						
9	2.5	(1.7–3.8)	5.8	(4.4–7.6)	**4.1**	**(3.3–5.2)**
10	3.3	(1.9–5.6)	4.4	(3.1–6.0)	**3.8**	**(2.8–5.1)**
11	2.1	(1.4–3.2)	4.2	(3.0–5.8)	**3.1**	**(2.4–4.0)**
12	2.6	(1.8–3.6)	5.5	(3.8–7.9)	**4.0**	**(2.9–5.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	4.9	(4.1–5.9)	**3.8**	**(3.2–4.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	3.1	(1.8–5.5)	5.2	(2.5–10.6)	**3.5**	**(2.1–5.7)**
Not sure	3.9	(2.0–7.5)	8.1	(4.2–15.1)	**6.5**	**(4.2–9.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	2.5	(1.9–3.3)	4.7	(3.7–6.0)	**3.7**	**(3.0–4.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	2.7	(1.3–5.4)	5.8	(2.5–13.0)	**3.4**	**(2.1–5.6)**
No sexual contact	2.4	(1.6–3.6)	4.4	(3.4–5.6)	**3.4**	**(2.6–4.3)**

* Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 196. Percentage of high school students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**75.5**	**(73.4–77.6)**	**75.4**	**(73.1–77.6)**	**75.4**	**(73.5–77.1)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	78.5	(75.2–81.5)	77.3	(74.5–79.9)	**77.8**	**(75.5–80.1)**
Black§	67.6	(62.8–72.1)	67.5	(63.1–71.6)	**67.6**	**(64.2–70.7)**
Hispanic	72.4	(68.8–75.8)	74.4	(70.9–77.6)	**73.4**	**(70.5–76.2)**
Grade						
9	74.6	(70.4–78.3)	71.9	(69.1–74.4)	**73.2**	**(70.8–75.5)**
10	74.7	(71.2–77.8)	76.1	(72.8–79.2)	**75.4**	**(72.6–77.9)**
11	75.9	(72.5–79.0)	77.7	(74.6–80.6)	**76.8**	**(74.1–79.3)**
12	77.3	(73.8–80.4)	76.3	(71.5–80.6)	**76.8**	**(73.6–79.6)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	75.2	(73.2–77.0)	75.6	(73.0–77.9)	**75.3**	**(73.3–77.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	72.8	(68.5–76.6)	75.4	(65.6–83.1)	**73.3**	**(69.1–77.2)**
Not sure	71.4	(63.5–78.1)	70.1	(62.2–77.0)	**70.2**	**(64.7–75.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	74.5	(71.7–77.2)	75.6	(72.5–78.4)	**75.1**	**(72.5–77.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	73.5	(69.3–77.4)	75.4	(64.0–84.1)	**74.0**	**(70.2–77.5)**
No sexual contact	76.2	(73.7–78.5)	75.7	(73.1–78.1)	**76.0**	**(74.0–77.8)**

* Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 197. Percentage of high school students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**66.4**	**(63.9–68.9)**	**67.4**	**(65.3–69.5)**	**66.8**	**(64.8–68.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	68.0	(64.2–71.6)	68.1	(65.2–70.8)	**68.0**	**(65.3–70.6)**
Black§	61.6	(57.2–65.8)	60.6	(56.7–64.4)	**61.1**	**(58.0–64.2)**
Hispanic	64.1	(60.8–67.4)	67.7	(64.4–70.9)	**66.0**	**(63.1–68.7)**
Grade						
9	65.1	(60.6–69.3)	62.8	(59.4–66.0)	**63.9**	**(61.1–66.6)**
10	65.1	(61.2–68.8)	68.6	(65.1–72.0)	**66.9**	**(64.0–69.6)**
11	67.5	(63.5–71.2)	69.2	(66.7–71.5)	**68.3**	**(65.7–70.8)**
12	68.3	(64.5–72.0)	69.7	(65.1–73.9)	**68.9**	**(65.6–72.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	66.2	(63.7–68.6)	67.5	(65.1–69.8)	**66.8**	**(64.7–68.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	63.5	(58.6–68.1)	67.4	(58.9–75.0)	**64.4**	**(59.9–68.6)**
Not sure	63.7	(57.0–69.8)	63.9	(56.0–71.1)	**63.0**	**(57.8–67.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	65.6	(61.9–69.2)	68.1	(65.0–71.0)	**66.9**	**(64.0–69.7)**
Same sex only or both sexes	66.4	(61.7–70.7)	63.7	(51.6–74.3)	**65.7**	**(61.5–69.7)**
No sexual contact	66.9	(64.1–69.6)	67.1	(64.5–69.5)	**67.0**	**(64.7–69.2)**

* Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 198. Percentage of high school students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**51.2**	**(48.5–53.8)**	**51.4**	**(49.2–53.7)**	**51.3**	**(49.1–53.5)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	52.0	(48.1–55.8)	50.4	(47.1–53.7)	**51.2**	**(48.1–54.2)**
Black§	47.4	(42.1–52.8)	47.1	(43.0–51.2)	**47.3**	**(43.8–50.9)**
Hispanic	50.2	(46.6–53.7)	54.6	(51.8–57.4)	**52.5**	**(50.2–54.7)**
Grade						
9	51.3	(46.8–55.8)	48.7	(44.8–52.6)	**50.0**	**(46.7–53.4)**
10	48.7	(45.1–52.4)	51.3	(46.8–55.7)	**50.0**	**(47.0–53.1)**
11	52.4	(48.4–56.5)	52.4	(49.6–55.2)	**52.5**	**(49.6–55.3)**
12	52.2	(47.4–56.9)	54.1	(49.8–58.4)	**53.0**	**(49.5–56.6)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	50.9	(48.3–53.5)	52.0	(49.8–54.3)	**51.5**	**(49.4–53.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	48.9	(43.3–54.5)	42.3	(33.9–51.3)	**47.3**	**(42.1–52.6)**
Not sure	51.4	(44.6–58.2)	47.1	(38.0–56.5)	**49.2**	**(43.5–54.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	50.4	(46.2–54.6)	52.9	(50.4–55.4)	**51.8**	**(49.2–54.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	51.0	(45.5–56.5)	42.0	(31.8–53.0)	**48.9**	**(44.3–53.5)**
No sexual contact	51.7	(48.6–54.8)	50.6	(47.4–53.8)	**51.2**	**(48.4–53.9)**

* Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 199. Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**14.5**	**(13.4–15.7)**	**13.6**	**(12.3–15.0)**	**14.1**	**(13.0–15.2)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	13.2	(11.5–15.1)	12.4	(10.7–14.4)	**12.8**	**(11.4–14.5)**
Black§	15.9	(12.6–20.0)	14.4	(11.6–17.8)	**15.2**	**(13.1–17.6)**
Hispanic	15.6	(13.0–18.7)	16.4	(14.5–18.5)	**16.0**	**(14.1–18.1)**
Grade						
9	13.2	(10.8–16.2)	12.9	(10.8–15.4)	**13.1**	**(11.2–15.3)**
10	15.4	(13.1–18.0)	12.0	(9.9–14.5)	**13.8**	**(12.0–15.7)**
11	15.1	(13.0–17.5)	12.9	(10.9–15.1)	**14.0**	**(12.5–15.6)**
12	14.1	(12.0–16.4)	16.4	(14.0–19.1)	**15.2**	**(13.3–17.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	14.0	(12.7–15.5)	13.7	(12.5–15.0)	**13.9**	**(12.8–15.0)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	18.9	(15.8–22.4)	15.5	(11.0–21.4)	**18.1**	**(15.2–21.4)**
Not sure	15.6	(10.3–23.0)	15.4	(10.2–22.5)	**16.0**	**(12.6–20.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	16.0	(14.3–17.9)	14.1	(12.6–15.8)	**15.0**	**(13.8–16.2)**
Same sex only or both sexes	19.5	(16.7–22.5)	19.7	(15.0–25.5)	**19.5**	**(17.2–22.1)**
No sexual contact	12.6	(10.9–14.5)	12.2	(10.5–14.1)	**12.4**	**(10.9–14.1)**

* During the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 200. Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	17.2	(14.4–20.5)	16.6	(14.2–19.4)	17.2	(15.7–18.8)	15.9	(14.4–17.4)	28.2	(20.0–38.2)	10.7	(4.7–22.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	21.6	(14.8–30.4)	26.4	(22.5–30.7)	24.3	(19.1–30.3)	22.8	(17.4–29.2)	31.5	(23.3–40.9)	26.3	(14.6–42.6)	21.2	(16.6–26.8)	30.8	(22.9–40.0)	15.9	(11.5–21.5)
California	15.5	(11.2–21.1)	14.9	(11.4–19.1)	15.2	(11.9–19.2)	14.5	(10.9–19.1)	19.9	(16.3–24.0)	22.1	(12.2–36.8)	17.2	(12.2–23.8)	17.9	(12.8–24.5)	11.6	(8.4–16.0)
Colorado	14.3	(11.5–17.7)	13.8	(11.0–17.1)	14.0	(12.1–16.2)	12.6	(10.6–15.0)	22.3	(16.4–29.5)	16.7	(8.0–31.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	14.0	(11.0–17.6)	14.2	(11.0–18.2)	14.1	(11.5–17.1)	13.0	(10.0–16.6)	22.7	(17.6–28.7)	13.7	(7.4–24.0)	14.2	(11.2–17.8)	19.5	(13.1–28.1)	11.2	(8.0–15.4)
Delaware	10.9	(9.0–13.0)	10.8	(8.7–13.4)	11.0	(9.6–12.6)	10.4	(8.8–12.2)	13.1	(9.3–18.3)	11.4	(6.0–20.5)	10.0	(8.0–12.5)	12.9	(7.1–22.4)	10.8	(8.9–13.1)
Florida	16.7	(15.1–18.4)	17.0	(15.1–19.1)	16.9	(15.4–18.6)	15.6	(14.1–17.2)	24.9	(20.6–29.6)	22.6	(17.6–28.5)	16.7	(14.8–18.8)	22.4	(18.6–26.6)	14.8	(13.0–16.7)
Hawaii	13.2	(11.5–15.0)	14.8	(12.6–17.3)	14.1	(12.7–15.5)	13.0	(11.5–14.6)	16.3	(13.5–19.6)	25.0	(18.9–32.3)	14.1	(12.3–16.2)	16.2	(12.9–20.3)	12.7	(10.9–14.8)
Idaho	13.2	(11.1–15.7)	10.7	(8.1–13.9)	12.0	(10.0–14.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	14.4	(11.6–17.7)	17.8	(14.4–21.9)	16.4	(13.6–19.6)	14.7	(11.7–18.2)	27.5	(18.2–39.2)	25.3	(14.2–41.1)	14.5	(10.1–20.5)	26.4	(13.4–45.4)	12.2	(8.0–18.2)
Kansas	12.8	(10.6–15.3)	15.1	(12.8–17.8)	14.0	(12.1–16.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	16.1	(13.0–19.7)	14.8	(11.9–18.4)	15.4	(12.8–18.2)	14.7	(12.2–17.7)	20.5	(14.9–27.5)	15.6	(7.5–29.6)	15.1	(11.2–20.0)	21.7	(15.8–29.2)	11.6	(9.0–14.8)
Louisiana	27.2	(23.0–31.9)	22.1	(18.4–26.2)	24.5	(21.9–27.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	13.0	(11.0–15.3)	12.5	(10.2–15.3)	12.9	(11.1–14.8)	12.2	(10.4–14.3)	16.0	(11.5–21.7)	17.7	(10.8–27.6)	14.0	(12.0–16.3)	14.9	(10.4–20.8)	10.0	(8.0–12.4)
Michigan	15.6	(13.1–18.6)	15.6	(13.3–18.2)	15.6	(14.1–17.3)	14.9	(13.3–16.6)	22.9	(16.9–30.2)	17.1	(8.7–30.8)	16.7	(13.5–20.4)	26.1	(19.5–34.0)	12.6	(10.5–15.0)
Missouri	11.3	(8.9–14.2)	17.9	(14.3–22.2)	14.6	(12.4–17.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	11.3	(9.9–12.9)	11.2	(9.9–12.7)	11.3	(10.2–12.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	13.8	(10.3–18.1)	14.2	(10.8–18.5)	14.2	(11.4–17.6)	12.8	(9.6–16.7)	24.5	(17.9–32.7)	19.6	(11.3–31.9)	13.4	(9.9–17.9)	22.1	(12.1–36.8)	11.3	(8.1–15.4)
Nevada	15.2	(12.9–17.8)	17.6	(14.8–20.8)	16.5	(14.8–18.5)	16.4	(14.7–18.2)	17.4	(12.7–23.3)	16.2	(8.5–28.7)	18.2	(14.4–22.6)	18.0	(12.9–24.5)	13.3	(10.7–16.5)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	16.0	(14.8–17.2)	16.3	(14.4–18.3)	16.1	(14.7–17.6)	15.4	(13.9–17.0)	17.7	(14.2–21.9)	23.2	(17.0–30.6)	16.3	(14.6–18.1)	18.3	(14.8–22.4)	13.7	(11.8–15.7)
New York	14.7	(13.1–16.6)	15.7	(13.6–18.1)	15.5	(14.1–16.9)	14.6	(13.2–16.2)	17.9	(14.8–21.5)	17.8	(12.7–24.4)	15.7	(12.0–20.2)	17.9	(15.3–20.9)	11.9	(10.1–14.0)
North Carolina	13.9	(12.0–16.1)	14.5	(12.1–17.2)	14.3	(12.8–15.8)	12.7	(11.1–14.5)	21.9	(17.0–27.7)	21.4	(15.5–28.8)	13.4	(11.7–15.3)	16.6	(12.6–21.7)	12.8	(10.6–15.3)
North Dakota	11.5	(9.8–13.5)	15.4	(13.0–18.2)	13.5	(11.8–15.5)	12.0	(10.2–14.1)	28.0	(21.8–35.1)	7.9	(3.6–16.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	17.5	(13.9–21.8)	14.6	(11.1–18.9)	16.0	(13.7–18.6)	14.0	(11.7–16.7)	29.7	(22.0–38.6)	22.8	(12.7–37.5)	15.4	(12.2–19.3)	28.2	(20.0–38.1)	14.7	(11.3–18.9)
Pennsylvania	15.8	(13.4–18.4)	14.7	(12.3–17.5)	15.4	(13.4–17.6)	14.2	(12.2–16.5)	24.6	(19.7–30.3)	19.6	(13.0–28.5)	15.7	(13.0–18.9)	21.6	(16.3–28.0)	12.4	(10.5–14.6)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	16.4	(13.3–20.0)	18.7	(15.7–22.1)	17.7	(15.3–20.4)	17.6	(14.7–20.9)	19.7	(12.0–30.5)	23.3	(13.1–38.1)	17.6	(14.5–21.2)	16.0	(8.3–28.5)	13.5	(10.1–18.0)
Tennessee	14.4	(11.6–17.7)	15.7	(12.5–19.6)	15.2	(12.7–18.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	15.7	(13.3–18.6)	16.2	(13.2–19.7)	15.9	(13.7–18.4)	15.1	(12.9–17.5)	19.4	(15.1–24.5)	23.0	(13.3–36.9)	16.3	(12.6–20.8)	22.9	(16.0–31.8)	13.2	(11.0–15.8)
Utah	14.5	(12.3–17.0)	13.1	(10.4–16.3)	13.9	(12.2–15.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	10.0	(9.4–10.6)	10.8	(10.2–11.5)	10.5	(10.1–11.0)	9.8	(9.4–10.3)	14.1	(12.6–15.7)	14.7	(12.5–17.2)	10.5	(9.9–11.1)	14.4	(12.6–16.5)	9.2	(8.6–9.8)
Virginia	14.0	(11.5–17.0)	13.2	(11.0–15.7)	13.6	(11.9–15.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	11.9	(10.0–14.0)	16.0	(12.6–20.0)	14.0	(11.8–16.6)	13.3	(11.0–16.1)	19.5	(10.9–32.4)	14.8	(8.3–25.0)	12.9	(11.4–14.5)	17.4	(7.9–34.0)	11.1	(8.1–15.0)
Wisconsin	14.3	(11.1–18.2)	13.6	(11.0–16.6)	14.1	(11.7–17.0)	13.3	(10.6–16.5)	21.8	(15.5–29.8)	15.6	(9.2–25.1)	13.3	(10.8–16.3)	18.6	(10.6–30.6)	12.2	(9.5–15.5)
Median	*14.4*		*14.9*		*14.6*		*14.2*		*21.8*		*17.8*		*15.2*		*18.4*		*12.3*	
Range	*10.0–27.2*		*10.7–26.4*		*10.5–24.5*		*9.8–22.8*		*13.1–31.5*		*7.9–26.3*		*10.0–21.2*		*12.9–30.8*		*9.2–15.9*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	20.3	(14.6–27.6)	22.3	(16.6–29.2)	21.2	(16.8–26.4)	21.3	(16.6–26.9)	21.6	(13.1–33.4)	24.1	(10.9–45.1)	18.8	(13.7–25.2)	21.1	(11.9–34.5)	19.1	(12.4–28.2)
Boston, MA	14.1	(11.4–17.3)	19.0	(16.5–21.9)	16.8	(14.9–18.9)	16.4	(14.4–18.7)	17.0	(11.7–24.1)	15.6	(8.4–27.0)	16.0	(12.8–19.7)	12.5	(7.8–19.6)	15.5	(12.7–18.8)
Broward County, FL	17.1	(13.5–21.6)	18.3	(13.4–24.5)	17.7	(14.2–21.7)	16.9	(13.4–21.1)	23.1	(12.5–38.5)	13.1	(4.4–33.4)	15.2	(11.5–19.9)	20.3	(10.5–35.8)	15.0	(10.7–20.7)
Chicago, IL	19.4	(16.2–23.0)	19.7	(15.9–24.0)	19.6	(17.1–22.3)	20.0	(17.4–22.8)	18.8	(13.9–24.9)	17.3	(10.2–27.9)	18.2	(15.0–21.9)	18.1	(12.3–25.7)	17.1	(13.6–21.3)
Cleveland, OH	23.0	(19.5–27.0)	18.7	(14.8–23.3)	20.7	(18.2–23.5)	19.4	(16.6–22.4)	28.9	(21.0–38.3)	18.6	(11.4–28.7)	18.8	(15.5–22.6)	31.6	(23.6–40.8)	17.8	(14.1–22.2)
DeKalb County, GA	19.7	(17.0–22.8)	18.5	(15.1–22.5)	19.1	(17.0–21.3)	17.5	(15.1–20.2)	26.4	(20.9–32.8)	23.3	(15.1–34.2)	18.1	(14.8–22.0)	26.1	(19.4–34.1)	16.5	(13.9–19.5)
Detroit, MI	22.4	(18.8–26.4)	20.3	(16.4–24.7)	21.3	(18.4–24.5)	20.8	(17.6–24.4)	22.7	(17.1–29.6)	20.4	(10.1–36.9)	21.6	(17.7–26.1)	19.6	(13.9–26.8)	18.5	(15.1–22.6)
District of Columbia	18.8	(17.5–20.2)	18.1	(16.6–19.7)	18.6	(17.6–19.7)	17.9	(16.8–19.1)	22.0	(19.3–24.9)	19.4	(15.1–24.5)	16.6	(15.1–18.2)	20.7	(17.8–24.0)	15.7	(14.2–17.3)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	19.6	(17.6–21.8)	22.1	(19.8–24.7)	20.8	(19.2–22.5)	20.0	(18.4–21.7)	27.0	(22.4–32.2)	24.0	(16.7–33.2)	18.7	(16.3–21.5)	27.9	(21.6–35.3)	18.6	(16.4–21.1)
Houston, TX	19.1	(17.0–21.5)	20.5	(18.1–23.2)	20.0	(18.3–21.8)	19.5	(17.6–21.6)	22.3	(18.1–27.0)	22.2	(16.1–29.8)	20.5	(17.9–23.3)	18.9	(14.1–24.8)	15.9	(13.9–18.1)
Los Angeles, CA	12.4	(8.3–18.1)	11.9	(8.8–15.9)	12.2	(9.0–16.2)	11.7	(8.6–15.8)	11.9	(5.8–22.8)	15.8	(8.9–26.3)	11.8	(8.1–17.0)	19.4	(10.8–32.5)	10.5	(7.5–14.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	13.1	(11.0–15.4)	16.5	(13.9–19.4)	14.8	(12.9–16.8)	14.4	(12.5–16.5)	15.1	(10.8–20.6)	16.1	(9.5–25.9)	12.6	(10.7–14.9)	14.0	(9.4–20.3)	13.2	(11.0–15.9)
New York City, NY	14.1	(12.8–15.6)	15.9	(14.1–17.9)	15.0	(13.7–16.4)	14.3	(12.9–15.9)	16.1	(13.1–19.7)	17.1	(14.5–20.0)	15.9	(13.8–18.4)	17.1	(13.3–21.6)	12.3	(11.0–13.7)
Oakland, CA	16.2	(13.8–19.0)	15.1	(12.8–17.7)	15.6	(13.8–17.5)	15.3	(13.5–17.4)	21.5	(15.4–29.2)	10.4	(4.8–21.1)	16.3	(13.3–19.9)	25.5	(17.9–35.1)	13.0	(10.6–15.9)
Orange County, FL	16.8	(13.6–20.6)	16.8	(13.8–20.4)	16.9	(14.4–19.8)	14.9	(12.4–17.8)	20.9	(15.1–28.3)	33.2	(22.4–46.2)	16.7	(13.3–20.7)	23.0	(16.5–31.0)	13.6	(10.6–17.3)
Palm Beach County, FL	13.1	(11.2–15.2)	14.4	(12.1–17.0)	13.9	(12.3–15.6)	12.4	(10.8–14.2)	22.7	(17.5–28.8)	18.0	(11.2–27.7)	11.7	(9.7–13.9)	22.8	(16.1–31.4)	11.5	(9.4–13.9)
Philadelphia, PA	17.5	(14.2–21.4)	17.7	(10.9–27.5)	17.7	(13.3–23.1)	17.7	(13.0–23.6)	16.9	(10.9–25.3)	19.2	(10.6–32.1)	18.9	(14.1–24.8)	22.5	(14.2–33.6)	13.2	(9.2–18.7)
San Diego, CA	13.3	(11.4–15.4)	15.3	(13.0–17.9)	14.3	(12.8–16.0)	13.4	(11.7–15.3)	19.0	(13.9–25.6)	19.1	(12.8–27.4)	15.1	(12.6–18.1)	19.3	(12.9–27.8)	10.6	(8.8–12.7)
San Francisco, CA	12.7	(10.7–15.0)	14.9	(12.7–17.4)	13.9	(12.4–15.6)	13.2	(11.6–14.9)	17.4	(11.8–24.8)	17.2	(11.3–25.3)	18.0	(15.3–21.0)	20.3	(14.0–28.5)	9.9	(8.2–12.0)
Shelby County, TN	22.0	(18.8–25.7)	22.0	(17.7–27.0)	22.0	(19.6–24.7)	21.8	(18.8–25.1)	19.6	(14.2–26.3)	27.4	(18.2–39.0)	22.3	(18.4–26.8)	21.1	(14.4–29.7)	18.5	(14.6–23.1)
Median	*17.3*		*18.2*		*17.7*		*17.2*		*21.2*		*18.8*		*17.3*		*20.5*		*15.3*	
Range	*12.4–23.0*		*11.9–22.3*		*12.2–22.0*		*11.7–21.8*		*11.9–28.9*		*10.4–33.2*		*11.7–22.3*		*12.5–31.6*		*9.9–19.1*	

* During the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 201. Percentage of high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**31.0**	**(29.5–32.5)**	**39.9**	**(37.8–42.1)**	**35.3**	**(33.8–36.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	33.2	(31.0–35.6)	43.4	(40.4–46.4)	**38.1**	**(35.9–40.2)**
Black§	22.7	(20.1–25.6)	35.1	(31.4–39.0)	**28.7**	**(26.6–31.0)**
Hispanic	29.8	(27.1–32.6)	33.6	(29.7–37.8)	**31.7**	**(29.0–34.6)**
Grade						
9	32.8	(29.9–35.8)	43.8	(40.2–47.4)	**38.1**	**(35.8–40.5)**
10	31.2	(27.2–35.5)	44.1	(40.3–48.0)	**37.5**	**(34.4–40.6)**
11	29.5	(26.3–33.0)	36.4	(32.9–40.2)	**32.8**	**(30.4–35.4)**
12	30.2	(27.7–32.7)	34.3	(30.9–37.9)	**32.1**	**(29.6–34.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	32.1	(29.9–34.3)	40.7	(38.3–43.0)	**36.6**	**(34.7–38.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	23.4	(20.1–27.2)	28.9	(22.2–36.6)	**24.6**	**(21.6–27.8)**
Not sure	33.1	(25.6–41.5)	35.5	(27.3–44.7)	**33.8**	**(27.5–40.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	26.3	(23.9–28.9)	35.7	(33.2–38.4)	**31.5**	**(29.7–33.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	21.3	(16.4–27.1)	24.6	(18.0–32.6)	**22.1**	**(18.6–26.1)**
No sexual contact	36.5	(34.1–39.1)	46.5	(43.5–49.5)	**41.3**	**(39.2–43.4)**

* During the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 202. Percentage of high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	30.6	(26.4–35.2)	39.0	(33.9–44.3)	34.8	(31.2–38.7)	36.7	(33.1–40.5)	21.0	(15.0–28.6)	40.7	(24.4–59.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	20.3	(13.8–28.8)	30.1	(23.8–37.3)	25.0	(19.3–31.7)	27.7	(21.8–34.6)	10.5	(6.2–17.2)	25.6	(15.9–38.5)	25.1	(17.7–34.4)	10.7	(4.8–22.2)	35.6	(30.5–41.1)
California	35.9	(29.4–43.0)	40.0	(33.9–46.5)	37.9	(32.4–43.7)	39.6	(34.0–45.5)	26.6	(20.9–33.3)	26.5	(13.5–45.4)	35.3	(28.6–42.8)	23.1	(14.4–35.0)	44.0	(37.1–51.2)
Colorado	30.8	(26.6–35.3)	41.5	(35.2–48.1)	36.3	(32.2–40.6)	38.2	(33.1–43.6)	27.4	(19.5–37.0)	17.3	(7.3–35.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	30.6	(26.5–35.1)	38.3	(33.4–43.4)	34.6	(30.7–38.6)	36.9	(32.9–41.1)	20.2	(14.7–27.3)	29.3	(19.4–41.6)	32.4	(28.7–36.3)	21.7	(14.8–30.7)	40.5	(35.3–45.9)
Delaware	33.3	(30.4–36.3)	44.6	(41.3–48.0)	39.0	(36.7–41.4)	39.3	(36.7–42.0)	33.2	(26.5–40.7)	52.6	(39.0–65.7)	34.9	(31.8–38.1)	35.1	(26.6–44.6)	45.1	(41.5–48.7)
Florida	32.9	(30.1–35.8)	41.2	(38.5–43.9)	37.0	(34.6–39.5)	38.6	(36.1–41.3)	23.2	(19.3–27.5)	34.7	(28.2–41.9)	33.2	(30.7–35.7)	20.9	(17.1–25.2)	43.9	(41.0–46.7)
Hawaii	32.7	(30.4–35.0)	39.9	(37.2–42.7)	35.9	(34.0–37.9)	38.3	(36.1–40.5)	20.6	(17.2–24.6)	33.9	(26.5–42.1)	29.3	(26.4–32.4)	21.5	(17.3–26.4)	43.4	(40.9–46.0)
Idaho	31.0	(27.9–34.3)	41.6	(37.6–45.6)	36.5	(33.6–39.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	26.7	(23.4–30.3)	32.6	(29.3–36.0)	29.7	(27.4–32.0)	31.6	(29.4–34.0)	18.7	(10.2–31.9)	14.5	(5.6–32.8)	27.2	(22.3–32.6)	12.4	(5.3–26.2)	37.3	(34.1–40.6)
Kansas	30.0	(27.0–33.2)	39.1	(34.4–44.0)	34.7	(31.7–37.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	26.1	(22.8–29.8)	34.1	(29.7–38.7)	30.2	(26.7–33.9)	31.7	(28.1–35.6)	20.1	(14.0–27.9)	27.3	(19.5–36.7)	27.8	(22.9–33.3)	10.8	(6.7–17.0)	37.8	(33.3–42.5)
Louisiana	19.3	(15.4–24.0)	23.0	(19.2–27.4)	20.9	(17.9–24.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	34.7	(31.7–37.9)	38.0	(34.4–41.7)	36.3	(33.7–38.9)	37.5	(34.9–40.2)	26.5	(20.7–33.2)	34.1	(23.4–46.7)	32.0	(28.8–35.3)	24.4	(18.4–31.6)	43.3	(40.0–46.7)
Michigan	26.1	(21.5–31.3)	34.8	(30.3–39.6)	30.5	(26.7–34.7)	32.4	(28.3–36.9)	20.9	(14.2–29.6)	20.9	(12.7–32.5)	24.8	(21.0–29.0)	25.4	(17.7–35.1)	37.6	(32.4–43.0)
Missouri	34.2	(29.9–38.8)	30.6	(26.5–35.1)	32.2	(29.0–35.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	32.7	(30.8–34.7)	41.2	(38.9–43.5)	37.0	(35.4–38.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	36.4	(31.6–41.5)	33.8	(28.8–39.2)	34.9	(31.2–38.9)	37.1	(33.2–41.3)	21.6	(15.3–29.5)	19.4	(10.3–33.3)	28.9	(23.5–34.9)	24.4	(14.5–38.0)	41.8	(36.4–47.5)
Nevada	29.2	(26.2–32.5)	38.2	(34.1–42.5)	33.6	(31.2–36.2)	35.5	(32.6–38.4)	19.1	(14.5–24.8)	48.2	(36.4–60.2)	28.8	(24.8–33.2)	16.0	(10.5–23.5)	40.9	(37.8–44.1)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	28.2	(26.0–30.4)	35.3	(32.3–38.4)	31.7	(29.4–34.2)	34.0	(31.3–36.8)	18.9	(15.8–22.4)	27.1	(20.1–35.4)	27.8	(25.4–30.2)	15.7	(11.8–20.6)	39.3	(35.9–42.7)
New York	32.3	(29.3–35.5)	37.2	(34.1–40.3)	34.5	(32.0–37.1)	36.6	(33.6–39.6)	25.3	(21.2–29.7)	29.7	(26.4–33.2)	28.4	(24.8–32.3)	21.9	(16.0–29.1)	41.4	(38.2–44.7)
North Carolina	29.0	(24.7–33.6)	39.0	(35.5–42.6)	33.9	(30.9–37.0)	36.4	(33.2–39.7)	15.6	(12.1–19.9)	28.9	(20.7–38.8)	31.2	(27.7–34.9)	20.0	(15.0–26.0)	41.1	(38.0–44.2)
North Dakota	33.3	(30.5–36.2)	37.8	(34.8–40.9)	35.5	(33.5–37.7)	36.7	(34.4–39.1)	23.9	(18.1–30.8)	35.1	(26.9–44.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	24.9	(20.5–30.0)	31.8	(27.8–36.0)	28.3	(25.3–31.6)	30.0	(27.0–33.1)	20.4	(14.2–28.5)	17.1	(8.1–32.6)	25.1	(21.2–29.6)	22.5	(11.9–38.4)	33.4	(29.0–38.2)
Pennsylvania	29.3	(26.0–32.8)	39.2	(35.8–42.7)	34.3	(31.7–36.9)	36.1	(33.3–38.9)	19.4	(14.5–25.5)	30.9	(21.5–42.1)	29.4	(26.1–32.9)	21.0	(14.7–29.0)	42.4	(39.1–45.8)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	28.4	(24.2–33.0)	31.7	(27.5–36.2)	29.9	(27.3–32.7)	32.3	(29.2–35.6)	16.3	(10.0–25.5)	20.0	(9.9–36.1)	26.8	(21.9–32.3)	17.8	(13.0–24.0)	38.3	(32.7–44.3)
Tennessee	32.6	(28.4–37.1)	37.6	(32.4–43.1)	35.0	(31.1–39.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	29.7	(26.2–33.3)	33.7	(29.9–37.7)	31.5	(29.0–34.1)	32.0	(29.4–34.6)	27.2	(20.0–35.9)	34.0	(23.2–46.7)	27.6	(24.2–31.3)	24.1	(16.9–33.2)	36.4	(33.6–39.3)
Utah	26.4	(20.4–33.5)	33.3	(29.0–37.9)	29.8	(25.1–35.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	36.6	(35.7–37.6)	42.9	(41.9–43.8)	39.7	(39.0–40.4)	40.9	(40.1–41.6)	29.6	(27.6–31.6)	40.3	(37.1–43.5)	36.2	(35.2–37.1)	27.8	(25.4–30.4)	46.2	(45.2–47.3)
Virginia	32.1	(28.7–35.5)	42.5	(39.3–45.8)	37.4	(35.1–39.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	31.9	(28.1–35.9)	37.4	(33.7–41.3)	34.6	(32.0–37.2)	34.9	(32.0–37.8)	31.4	(24.0–40.0)	41.8	(25.4–60.1)	31.0	(27.5–34.6)	29.5	(20.1–40.9)	41.5	(37.6–45.6)
Wisconsin	35.0	(31.6–38.5)	39.1	(35.7–42.6)	36.9	(34.4–39.5)	39.1	(36.3–41.9)	24.3	(19.9–29.3)	23.0	(16.2–31.6)	34.3	(30.7–38.1)	23.1	(15.5–33.0)	42.4	(39.0–46.0)
Median	*30.8*		*38.0*		*34.6*		*36.6*		*21.0*		*29.3*		*29.1*		*21.8*		*41.3*	
Range	*19.3–36.6*		*23.0–44.6*		*20.9–39.7*		*27.7–40.9*		*10.5–33.2*		*14.5–52.6*		*24.8–36.2*		*10.7–35.1*		*33.4–46.2*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	21.0	(17.2–25.3)	21.3	(15.8–28.0)	21.2	(17.3–25.7)	21.0	(17.2–25.4)	19.4	(11.4–30.8)	22.7	(9.7–44.6)	21.8	(16.9–27.5)	16.8	(9.7–27.6)	22.5	(16.4–29.9)
Boston, MA	29.1	(25.7–32.8)	29.8	(25.9–34.1)	29.4	(26.9–32.0)	30.0	(27.1–33.1)	27.3	(20.2–35.9)	27.2	(17.6–39.7)	28.4	(24.5–32.6)	26.2	(17.8–36.9)	32.9	(29.0–37.1)
Broward County, FL	28.2	(23.3–33.7)	29.1	(24.3–34.5)	28.5	(24.6–32.7)	30.8	(26.4–35.6)	20.3	(12.3–31.7)	17.7	(6.2–41.1)	28.5	(24.1–33.3)	18.7	(7.8–38.4)	32.8	(27.0–39.3)
Chicago, IL	22.5	(19.2–26.2)	26.0	(21.9–30.6)	23.9	(20.9–27.2)	25.1	(22.4–28.1)	16.1	(10.7–23.5)	31.1	(20.1–44.8)	22.9	(18.5–28.0)	15.5	(9.8–23.8)	29.8	(25.8–34.0)
Cleveland, OH	14.4	(11.9–17.3)	22.1	(18.4–26.3)	18.3	(16.0–21.0)	19.0	(16.3–22.1)	12.9	(8.5–19.1)	14.3	(7.0–27.1)	19.0	(15.3–23.3)	11.8	(7.3–18.5)	20.3	(16.4–25.0)
DeKalb County, GA	24.1	(21.1–27.4)	32.3	(28.9–35.8)	28.2	(25.8–30.8)	30.2	(27.6–32.9)	18.1	(13.7–23.6)	22.5	(15.0–32.3)	26.2	(22.7–30.0)	19.8	(14.6–26.4)	33.6	(30.4–36.9)
Detroit, MI	13.2	(10.7–16.1)	19.9	(15.5–25.3)	16.3	(13.4–19.7)	17.5	(14.3–21.1)	11.1	(7.0–17.1)	20.4	(10.3–36.1)	14.2	(10.7–18.6)	9.8	(5.9–15.8)	21.0	(17.4–25.1)
District of Columbia	20.4	(19.1–21.8)	28.3	(26.6–30.0)	23.9	(22.8–25.0)	25.7	(24.5–26.9)	15.6	(13.5–17.9)	22.3	(17.7–27.6)	23.4	(21.7–25.2)	14.5	(12.2–17.2)	30.4	(28.6–32.2)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	25.2	(22.8–27.7)	29.6	(27.1–32.2)	27.3	(25.6–29.1)	28.0	(26.1–30.0)	21.5	(17.2–26.4)	23.9	(16.9–32.7)	24.8	(22.1–27.6)	18.8	(12.9–26.6)	32.7	(30.1–35.3)
Houston, TX	22.3	(19.9–24.8)	30.5	(27.8–33.4)	26.2	(24.2–28.4)	27.6	(25.2–30.2)	18.3	(14.2–23.3)	22.5	(15.7–31.0)	24.0	(20.7–27.7)	15.4	(10.8–21.5)	32.0	(29.3–34.8)
Los Angeles, CA	32.8	(28.1–37.8)	39.0	(34.7–43.5)	35.8	(32.1–39.6)	37.0	(33.1–41.0)	31.6	(23.4–41.1)	24.9	(16.3–36.1)	34.0	(27.8–40.9)	23.9	(13.0–39.7)	38.9	(34.9–43.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	37.0	(33.5–40.7)	39.5	(36.2–43.0)	38.0	(36.0–40.0)	40.3	(38.2–42.5)	25.6	(21.2–30.5)	31.3	(21.3–43.4)	36.6	(33.8–39.5)	30.2	(24.0–37.1)	45.0	(41.7–48.4)
New York City, NY	33.1	(31.5–34.7)	36.7	(34.1–39.5)	34.6	(33.0–36.3)	37.2	(35.5–38.9)	23.4	(19.4–28.0)	29.7	(26.9–32.6)	29.0	(26.2–31.8)	20.7	(17.4–24.5)	40.6	(38.8–42.4)
Oakland, CA	25.4	(22.3–28.8)	29.7	(25.7–34.2)	27.4	(24.6–30.4)	28.1	(25.0–31.4)	19.6	(14.1–26.5)	28.8	(19.2–40.8)	22.3	(18.8–26.2)	14.8	(8.4–24.7)	33.1	(29.3–37.2)
Orange County, FL	33.8	(29.6–38.2)	39.8	(35.4–44.3)	36.4	(33.0–40.0)	39.2	(35.4–43.2)	21.2	(14.6–29.8)	31.6	(19.8–46.3)	35.9	(31.7–40.4)	22.3	(14.8–32.1)	42.0	(37.0–47.3)
Palm Beach County, FL	36.0	(32.7–39.5)	38.7	(35.7–41.7)	37.2	(34.9–39.6)	39.9	(37.4–42.5)	21.7	(16.2–28.5)	29.5	(21.7–38.6)	37.7	(34.4–41.2)	18.3	(12.0–26.8)	41.8	(38.6–45.0)
Philadelphia, PA	20.0	(16.2–24.3)	26.6	(22.4–31.4)	23.2	(19.7–27.1)	23.4	(20.0–27.1)	19.7	(12.9–28.9)	26.6	(13.8–45.0)	20.8	(16.7–25.6)	13.3	(7.5–22.4)	29.0	(25.1–33.3)
San Diego, CA	33.0	(30.0–36.2)	37.2	(33.3–41.3)	35.1	(32.4–37.9)	36.2	(33.2–39.3)	28.7	(22.7–35.7)	25.5	(16.3–37.5)	30.6	(26.8–34.5)	25.1	(19.0–32.4)	41.7	(38.0–45.5)
San Francisco, CA	39.3	(36.0–42.8)	41.4	(38.2–44.7)	40.3	(37.6–42.9)	41.7	(38.9–44.5)	25.6	(18.4–34.6)	45.3	(36.8–54.0)	31.2	(26.2–36.6)	19.6	(12.4–29.7)	47.8	(44.6–51.0)
Shelby County, TN	19.3	(16.3–22.6)	23.5	(18.7–29.1)	21.3	(18.5–24.5)	22.7	(19.0–26.7)	14.8	(9.2–22.9)	18.7	(10.9–30.2)	20.2	(15.8–25.5)	12.2	(7.5–19.2)	26.7	(22.1–31.7)
Median	*25.3*		*29.7*		*27.8*		*29.1*		*20.0*		*25.2*		*25.5*		*18.5*		*32.9*	
Range	*13.2–39.3*		*19.9–41.4*		*16.3–40.3*		*17.5–41.7*		*11.1–31.6*		*14.3–45.3*		*14.2–37.7*		*9.8–30.2*		*20.3–47.8*	

* During the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 203. Percentage of high school students who were not physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**19.5**	**(16.9–22.4)**	**11.0**	**(9.7–12.4)**	**15.4**	**(13.5–17.5)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	16.7	(13.0–21.2)	10.2	(8.4–12.4)	**13.6**	**(11.1–16.6)**
Black§	26.6	(23.1–30.5)	12.7	(10.8–14.9)	**19.8**	**(17.4–22.4)**
Hispanic	20.0	(16.6–23.9)	12.3	(10.1–14.8)	**16.1**	**(13.6–18.8)**
Grade						
9	12.9	(11.0–15.1)	8.1	(6.8–9.6)	**10.5**	**(9.4–11.8)**
10	19.1	(16.1–22.5)	10.7	(9.1–12.5)	**14.9**	**(12.9–17.2)**
11	23.0	(18.8–27.8)	12.3	(9.9–15.0)	**17.7**	**(14.6–21.3)**
12	23.7	(18.1–30.4)	13.5	(11.1–16.3)	**18.7**	**(15.2–22.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	18.1	(16.2–20.1)	10.1	(9.1–11.2)	**13.9**	**(12.6–15.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	21.5	(18.5–24.9)	19.4	(14.3–25.8)	**20.8**	**(18.1–23.9)**
Not sure	20.6	(16.1–26.0)	25.6	(16.4–37.6)	**23.1**	**(18.7–28.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	18.4	(15.8–21.3)	8.8	(7.3–10.4)	**13.1**	**(11.3–15.1)**
Same sex only or both sexes	22.3	(18.1–27.2)	16.7	(10.4–25.6)	**20.9**	**(17.2–25.0)**
No sexual contact	16.8	(14.8–19.1)	11.8	(10.5–13.3)	**14.4**	**(13.0–16.0)**

* Adding up time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.
NOTE: Because of changes in question context starting in 2011, national Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) prevalence estimates derived from the 60 minutes of physical activity question in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017 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 2011–2017 national YRBS questionnaires, only the 60 minutes of aerobic physical activity question was included.

TABLE 204. Percentage of high school students who were not physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	18.1	(14.9–21.9)	14.5	(11.5–18.1)	16.2	(14.1–18.5)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	19.4	(15.6–23.9)	13.9	(11.3–16.9)	16.7	(13.7–20.2)	15.6	(12.7–19.1)	21.9	(17.0–27.9)	22.7	(12.3–38.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	32.6	(20.1–48.3)	23.9	(14.5–36.8)	28.2	(17.1–42.6)	25.4	(15.1–39.4)	44.2	(26.7–63.2)	29.7	(16.2–48.0)	20.4	(11.4–33.9)	50.3	(27.6–72.9)	21.6	(15.9–28.6)
California	14.7	(10.6–20.1)	10.4	(7.7–14.0)	12.6	(10.1–15.5)	11.6	(9.0–14.9)	18.4	(13.0–25.5)	17.8	(7.3–37.6)	10.4	(7.5–14.4)	17.8	(11.3–26.8)	12.2	(8.9–16.4)
Colorado	13.9	(11.2–17.2)	10.7	(8.2–13.9)	12.5	(10.3–15.0)	11.4	(9.4–13.7)	21.0	(14.5–29.5)	26.0	(13.7–43.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	17.9	(14.7–21.5)	12.8	(10.3–15.8)	15.3	(13.3–17.7)	12.9	(11.0–15.0)	29.2	(23.6–35.5)	25.3	(16.3–37.1)	12.6	(10.4–15.2)	17.0	(11.5–24.3)	14.5	(11.3–18.4)
Delaware	20.2	(17.5–23.2)	13.6	(10.8–16.9)	17.0	(15.1–19.2)	15.0	(13.2–17.1)	27.6	(20.1–36.6)	23.4	(12.5–39.7)	13.2	(10.8–16.0)	24.8	(17.8–33.5)	18.0	(15.1–21.3)
Florida	27.7	(25.7–29.9)	16.4	(14.8–18.1)	22.2	(20.8–23.7)	20.9	(19.3–22.5)	26.5	(22.5–30.8)	34.2	(28.6–40.4)	18.8	(17.2–20.6)	26.2	(22.0–30.8)	23.0	(20.7–25.4)
Hawaii	22.7	(20.0–25.7)	15.1	(12.9–17.6)	19.3	(17.4–21.3)	17.8	(15.8–20.0)	25.8	(20.9–31.4)	26.4	(20.6–33.2)	15.8	(13.1–18.9)	21.6	(16.0–28.3)	19.0	(16.9–21.3)
Idaho	16.5	(13.6–19.9)	8.7	(6.7–11.2)	12.6	(10.6–14.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	19.7	(16.9–22.7)	12.2	(10.0–14.8)	15.9	(14.0–18.0)	14.8	(13.0–16.8)	23.0	(16.5–31.1)	20.5	(15.0–27.4)	14.1	(12.1–16.3)	20.1	(14.4–27.4)	14.5	(12.4–16.9)
Iowa	12.2	(9.7–15.2)	9.9	(5.7–16.5)	11.2	(8.1–15.3)	10.1	(7.0–14.5)	14.9	(9.3–22.8)	24.4	(12.9–41.1)	8.2	(4.5–14.6)	16.7	(8.6–29.7)	9.7	(7.4–12.6)
Kansas	14.4	(12.2–16.8)	12.0	(9.3–15.4)	13.2	(11.6–15.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	22.9	(19.3–26.8)	15.5	(12.2–19.6)	19.2	(16.3–22.4)	17.6	(14.6–21.0)	31.1	(26.4–36.2)	16.7	(10.1–26.5)	13.4	(10.0–17.7)	28.2	(21.3–36.2)	19.7	(16.7–23.0)
Louisiana	29.3	(23.4–35.9)	19.4	(15.8–23.5)	24.5	(20.7–28.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	15.1	(13.6–16.7)	13.4	(12.3–14.5)	14.2	(13.2–15.3)	12.5	(11.6–13.4)	24.0	(21.2–27.1)	23.4	(18.5–29.3)	11.7	(10.4–13.2)	19.7	(17.0–22.6)	14.3	(12.7–16.0)
Maryland	25.4	(24.4–26.4)	17.8	(17.0–18.6)	21.6	(20.9–22.3)	19.7	(19.0–20.5)	28.4	(27.1–29.8)	33.3	(30.3–36.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	17.4	(14.3–21.1)	12.7	(10.7–15.0)	15.1	(13.0–17.4)	13.3	(11.3–15.5)	26.8	(20.1–34.9)	21.3	(13.7–31.6)	12.5	(9.9–15.6)	23.1	(16.7–31.2)	14.1	(12.1–16.4)
Michigan	17.5	(14.5–20.9)	14.5	(11.8–17.6)	15.9	(13.9–18.1)	14.8	(12.5–17.6)	21.8	(15.4–29.9)	21.2	(11.8–35.0)	15.5	(12.1–19.8)	20.2	(13.2–29.6)	14.1	(11.9–16.7)
Missouri	17.8	(13.4–23.3)	15.5	(13.0–18.3)	16.7	(13.8–20.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	13.2	(11.4–15.1)	8.9	(7.9–10.0)	11.1	(10.0–12.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	16.3	(12.5–20.8)	13.0	(9.3–17.9)	14.8	(12.2–17.7)	12.2	(9.7–15.2)	26.5	(19.3–35.3)	35.5	(21.0–53.2)	11.9	(8.5–16.4)	25.6	(14.3–41.5)	13.5	(10.3–17.6)
Nevada	17.6	(15.2–20.3)	12.3	(9.5–15.8)	14.9	(12.9–17.1)	13.1	(11.1–15.5)	21.0	(16.7–26.1)	29.5	(17.0–46.1)	11.9	(9.8–14.4)	23.4	(16.4–32.3)	13.9	(10.9–17.5)
New Hampshire	15.2	(14.1–16.5)	11.1	(10.1–12.2)	13.2	(12.4–14.0)	11.4	(10.6–12.2)	22.5	(19.7–25.6)	27.1	(22.5–32.2)	10.5	(9.5–11.6)	22.7	(19.2–26.6)	14.2	(13.0–15.6)
New Mexico	17.0	(15.1–18.9)	11.2	(9.7–12.9)	14.1	(12.6–15.7)	12.7	(11.2–14.4)	19.5	(16.7–22.6)	21.8	(17.4–27.0)	12.8	(10.7–15.2)	18.3	(15.0–22.0)	12.4	(11.0–14.0)
New York	17.6	(14.4–21.3)	12.3	(9.8–15.3)	15.0	(12.8–17.4)	13.4	(11.2–16.0)	18.8	(13.9–24.8)	23.6	(18.1–30.1)	13.2	(10.7–16.0)	23.3	(17.7–30.1)	12.5	(10.2–15.2)
North Carolina	24.1	(20.6–28.0)	15.5	(13.0–18.4)	19.8	(17.6–22.2)	17.7	(15.4–20.4)	27.4	(21.2–34.5)	33.8	(24.2–45.0)	16.1	(13.6–19.0)	25.3	(20.7–30.5)	20.5	(16.7–25.0)
North Dakota	14.3	(12.1–17.0)	12.4	(10.2–15.0)	13.4	(11.7–15.4)	11.8	(10.0–13.8)	22.6	(16.9–29.5)	25.3	(16.6–36.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	19.0	(15.4–23.3)	13.1	(9.7–17.3)	16.0	(13.3–19.2)	13.5	(10.9–16.6)	28.8	(18.7–41.4)	37.9	(26.0–51.4)	14.7	(11.8–18.2)	23.0	(12.6–38.1)	15.7	(11.8–20.5)
Pennsylvania	18.5	(15.7–21.7)	12.8	(10.5–15.5)	15.6	(13.4–18.1)	14.1	(12.0–16.6)	26.1	(19.2–34.4)	25.3	(16.8–36.3)	13.1	(10.8–15.7)	26.2	(19.7–34.0)	15.3	(12.5–18.6)
Rhode Island	19.1	(14.3–25.1)	13.9	(9.4–20.0)	16.5	(12.3–21.7)	14.6	(10.7–19.7)	24.0	(15.6–35.0)	28.8	(19.4–40.5)	13.6	(8.7–20.5)	24.1	(13.7–38.8)	15.5	(12.0–19.9)
South Carolina	28.2	(24.5–32.2)	20.4	(16.1–25.5)	24.3	(20.7–28.3)	22.1	(18.6–26.0)	39.7	(29.3–51.2)	33.2	(17.4–54.1)	21.1	(17.0–25.9)	35.1	(24.5–47.3)	20.7	(16.2–26.0)
Tennessee	19.9	(15.9–24.7)	13.7	(10.8–17.1)	16.8	(14.2–19.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	22.3	(19.6–25.2)	15.8	(12.6–19.7)	19.0	(16.4–21.8)	18.3	(16.0–20.8)	21.4	(14.0–31.3)	27.9	(17.4–41.5)	17.5	(14.7–20.6)	27.1	(20.4–35.0)	17.8	(15.0–21.0)
Utah	14.4	(10.0–20.2)	11.2	(7.7–16.0)	12.7	(9.1–17.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	13.9	(13.2–14.6)	11.1	(10.5–11.7)	12.6	(12.1–13.1)	10.7	(10.3–11.2)	22.4	(20.6–24.3)	23.9	(21.2–26.8)	10.2	(9.6–10.8)	19.5	(17.4–21.8)	13.5	(12.7–14.2)
Virginia	20.1	(17.4–23.1)	14.0	(11.6–16.7)	17.0	(14.8–19.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	17.0	(12.6–22.5)	16.1	(11.9–21.4)	16.5	(13.1–20.7)	15.0	(11.9–18.8)	29.8	(18.4–44.4)	26.6	(13.8–44.9)	14.8	(11.9–18.4)	30.8	(18.8–46.0)	12.4	(9.0–17.0)
Wisconsin	16.4	(13.4–19.9)	11.8	(9.5–14.6)	14.2	(11.9–16.7)	12.6	(10.0–15.7)	24.4	(18.4–31.5)	18.6	(11.0–29.5)	10.6	(8.8–12.6)	24.6	(18.0–32.5)	15.0	(11.8–18.9)
Median	*17.8*		*13.1*		*15.9*		*13.8*		*24.2*		*25.3*		*13.2*		*23.4*		*14.5*	
Range	*12.2–32.6*		*8.7–23.9*		*11.1–28.2*		*10.1–25.4*		*14.9–44.2*		*16.7–37.9*		*8.2–21.1*		*16.7–50.3*		*9.7–23.0*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	32.1	(27.0–37.5)	27.4	(20.9–35.0)	29.8	(25.4–34.7)	30.8	(25.8–36.2)	29.8	(20.9–40.4)	27.4	(13.9–46.9)	28.6	(21.3–37.2)	21.4	(13.6–31.9)	29.9	(24.8–35.5)
Boston, MA	34.8	(30.6–39.3)	20.1	(17.1–23.5)	27.5	(24.8–30.4)	26.8	(23.8–30.0)	28.8	(22.4–36.2)	28.3	(18.6–40.5)	24.9	(21.1–29.2)	34.0	(26.2–42.9)	27.1	(23.1–31.6)
Broward County, FL	29.9	(25.5–34.6)	18.8	(13.5–25.4)	24.4	(21.1–28.0)	23.0	(19.0–27.5)	32.0	(23.2–42.4)	27.0	(14.8–44.0)	15.4	(11.4–20.5)	27.7	(17.1–41.6)	30.9	(25.2–37.2)
Chicago, IL	22.9	(20.2–25.9)	14.7	(11.5–18.6)	18.8	(16.4–21.4)	17.5	(14.8–20.4)	23.7	(18.4–30.0)	25.6	(16.8–37.0)	17.5	(13.7–22.2)	19.7	(13.8–27.4)	16.4	(14.0–19.1)
Cleveland, OH	30.2	(26.4–34.2)	22.0	(18.8–25.7)	26.0	(23.4–28.9)	25.0	(22.3–28.0)	32.5	(25.4–40.6)	27.0	(16.3–41.3)	23.4	(19.8–27.5)	31.2	(24.4–38.9)	26.7	(22.3–31.7)
DeKalb County, GA	26.6	(23.4–30.0)	18.1	(14.9–21.8)	22.4	(19.9–25.0)	20.0	(17.7–22.5)	27.0	(20.6–34.5)	44.3	(35.1–54.0)	19.1	(16.4–22.0)	27.8	(21.6–35.0)	21.6	(18.0–25.6)
Detroit, MI	26.8	(22.2–32.0)	20.0	(16.2–24.3)	23.6	(20.4–27.1)	21.1	(18.1–24.6)	33.5	(25.7–42.3)	35.6	(23.1–50.4)	18.1	(14.3–22.7)	30.6	(22.4–40.3)	24.6	(20.4–29.3)
District of Columbia	33.8	(32.1–35.4)	22.7	(21.1–24.4)	28.4	(27.3–29.6)	27.0	(25.8–28.3)	34.0	(30.8–37.3)	35.4	(29.8–41.4)	25.3	(23.5–27.2)	32.0	(28.5–35.7)	27.9	(26.1–29.7)
Duval County, FL	25.8	(23.4–28.3)	21.5	(19.0–24.3)	24.0	(22.1–26.0)	22.6	(20.5–24.8)	29.9	(25.6–34.6)	23.7	(17.5–31.2)	20.1	(17.1–23.4)	26.5	(22.3–31.3)	20.7	(18.2–23.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	20.5	(18.3–22.9)	16.5	(14.8–18.3)	18.5	(17.0–20.2)	18.0	(16.4–19.8)	20.6	(16.1–26.0)	24.4	(17.0–33.6)	15.8	(13.6–18.2)	18.2	(12.8–25.4)	18.6	(16.5–21.0)
Houston, TX	26.4	(24.0–29.0)	18.7	(16.5–21.1)	22.8	(21.1–24.6)	21.2	(19.3–23.3)	29.1	(25.0–33.5)	31.8	(24.7–39.9)	18.1	(15.7–20.8)	26.0	(21.0–31.7)	21.7	(19.3–24.2)
Los Angeles, CA	16.3	(12.8–20.6)	11.9	(8.8–15.8)	14.2	(11.7–17.2)	13.5	(11.1–16.3)	12.8	(7.9–20.0)	26.7	(15.2–42.7)	12.9	(9.7–16.9)	23.0	(12.7–38.2)	11.9	(8.6–16.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	27.7	(24.7–30.8)	18.5	(15.6–21.9)	23.0	(20.8–25.3)	21.9	(19.5–24.5)	27.0	(21.4–33.5)	38.8	(29.8–48.7)	20.0	(17.5–22.8)	32.1	(25.9–39.0)	21.0	(18.1–24.2)
New York City, NY	20.3	(17.9–23.0)	16.0	(14.0–18.1)	18.4	(16.5–20.5)	16.7	(14.7–19.0)	23.6	(19.1–28.8)	22.4	(19.2–25.9)	15.6	(13.5–18.0)	22.0	(17.3–27.5)	16.4	(14.6–18.5)
Oakland, CA	27.5	(23.9–31.3)	17.2	(14.7–20.0)	22.0	(19.8–24.5)	21.3	(18.8–23.9)	28.7	(22.0–36.4)	21.6	(12.8–34.2)	21.6	(18.1–25.6)	22.3	(15.5–31.0)	22.0	(18.6–25.9)
Orange County, FL	26.7	(23.4–30.3)	16.3	(13.4–19.8)	21.3	(19.0–23.9)	19.3	(16.8–22.2)	25.8	(18.7–34.6)	36.9	(26.6–48.5)	14.4	(11.0–18.5)	26.8	(19.3–35.9)	24.2	(20.6–28.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	24.2	(21.8–26.9)	16.6	(14.5–19.0)	20.5	(18.7–22.4)	18.6	(16.8–20.5)	32.8	(26.1–40.2)	26.7	(19.1–35.9)	14.7	(12.5–17.2)	29.4	(22.9–36.8)	21.1	(18.5–24.0)
Philadelphia, PA	30.8	(26.5–35.4)	22.2	(18.4–26.5)	26.6	(23.5–29.8)	26.6	(23.2–30.3)	26.4	(19.1–35.3)	29.9	(17.3–46.5)	23.8	(19.6–28.7)	29.0	(20.5–39.2)	28.0	(23.8–32.6)
San Diego, CA	16.4	(13.7–19.6)	12.4	(10.2–15.0)	14.3	(12.4–16.5)	13.4	(11.5–15.6)	20.9	(14.6–29.0)	13.6	(8.0–22.2)	12.1	(10.0–14.6)	17.8	(12.4–24.9)	14.0	(11.1–17.4)
San Francisco, CA	21.4	(18.6–24.5)	17.6	(15.2–20.3)	19.6	(17.5–22.0)	19.1	(16.8–21.6)	23.4	(17.4–30.6)	23.5	(17.2–31.2)	15.8	(13.1–19.0)	25.4	(18.3–34.2)	18.6	(15.9–21.6)
Shelby County, TN	30.3	(26.9–33.9)	21.9	(18.9–25.2)	26.2	(23.7–29.0)	25.1	(22.4–28.0)	27.3	(20.7–35.2)	28.0	(19.0–39.2)	20.5	(16.6–25.1)	41.3	(31.4–52.0)	25.6	(22.3–29.1)
Median	*26.7*		*18.5*		*22.8*		*21.2*		*27.3*		*27.0*		*18.1*		*26.8*		*21.7*	
Range	*16.3–34.8*		*11.9–27.4*		*14.2–29.8*		*13.4–30.8*		*12.8–34.0*		*13.6–44.3*		*12.1–28.6*		*17.8–41.3*		*11.9–30.9*	

* Adding up time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 205. Percentage of high school students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**36.8**	**(33.4–40.3)**	**56.9**	**(54.4–59.4)**	**46.5**	**(43.5–49.5)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	38.8	(33.2–44.7)	59.4	(56.5–62.4)	**48.7**	**(44.4–53.1)**
Black§	29.9	(26.2–34.0)	54.5	(49.0–59.9)	**42.0**	**(37.7–46.4)**
Hispanic	36.9	(33.2–40.8)	52.6	(49.3–55.9)	**44.9**	**(41.7–48.1)**
Grade						
9	45.3	(39.6–51.2)	63.1	(59.9–66.2)	**54.1**	**(50.2–57.9)**
10	34.2	(30.7–37.9)	56.4	(52.6–60.2)	**45.0**	**(42.1–47.9)**
11	34.6	(30.3–39.2)	56.3	(51.7–60.8)	**45.1**	**(41.0–49.3)**
12	32.2	(27.7–37.0)	51.2	(47.9–54.5)	**41.4**	**(38.2–44.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	39.4	(37.4–41.6)	58.7	(56.5–60.9)	**49.6**	**(47.6–51.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	31.5	(27.6–35.7)	33.6	(27.2–40.7)	**32.2**	**(28.6–36.2)**
Not sure	34.0	(27.5–41.1)	35.5	(27.2–44.8)	**34.2**	**(28.9–39.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	39.3	(36.4–42.3)	63.8	(61.2–66.2)	**52.7**	**(50.4–55.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	32.5	(27.6–37.8)	41.5	(33.6–49.9)	**34.8**	**(30.8–39.1)**
No sexual contact	39.7	(36.6–43.0)	53.2	(50.6–55.7)	**46.2**	**(43.5–48.9)**

* Adding up time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.
NOTE: Because of changes in question context starting in 2011, national Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) prevalence estimates derived from the 60 minutes of physical activity question in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017 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 2011–2017 national YRBS questionnaires, only the 60 minutes of aerobic physical activity question was included.

TABLE 206. Percentage of high school students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	35.7	(31.2–40.5)	46.8	(42.4–51.2)	41.4	(37.7–45.1)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	38.1	(34.1–42.2)	54.1	(49.9–58.3)	46.3	(42.7–49.8)	48.8	(44.8–52.8)	32.7	(25.5–40.9)	34.6	(20.6–51.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	27.8	(20.4–36.7)	42.7	(33.7–52.3)	35.1	(27.1–44.1)	39.3	(31.3–47.9)	18.0	(9.1–32.6)	16.7	(7.1–34.3)	41.8	(33.7–50.5)	21.7	(10.4–39.9)	41.3	(31.9–51.5)
California	43.0	(36.0–50.3)	60.4	(53.1–67.4)	51.7	(45.9–57.5)	54.1	(48.2–59.9)	35.6	(27.9–44.1)	40.2	(19.7–64.7)	56.3	(48.7–63.5)	38.6	(29.3–48.8)	51.5	(44.9–58.0)
Colorado	43.5	(39.1–48.0)	55.9	(51.3–60.3)	49.8	(46.3–53.3)	51.1	(46.7–55.5)	35.8	(28.4–44.0)	32.7	(21.7–46.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	36.3	(30.3–42.8)	51.7	(47.9–55.4)	44.0	(40.2–47.9)	48.0	(44.0–52.1)	22.4	(17.5–28.2)	26.0	(15.9–39.4)	50.7	(46.9–54.4)	30.5	(21.2–41.7)	42.8	(36.4–49.4)
Delaware	34.9	(31.8–38.1)	51.9	(47.6–56.1)	43.5	(40.9–46.1)	45.9	(42.8–49.0)	28.0	(22.3–34.5)	33.6	(21.2–48.7)	48.0	(44.3–51.8)	29.4	(23.7–35.9)	40.8	(36.8–44.9)
Florida	29.7	(27.7–31.7)	49.1	(46.9–51.4)	39.3	(37.7–40.9)	41.6	(39.6–43.5)	27.4	(23.6–31.5)	24.1	(19.5–29.3)	46.2	(43.7–48.7)	28.4	(24.3–32.9)	36.1	(33.8–38.6)
Hawaii	29.6	(27.0–32.2)	44.4	(41.9–46.9)	36.6	(34.6–38.6)	38.7	(36.5–40.9)	25.5	(19.9–31.9)	20.9	(16.1–26.7)	41.6	(38.2–45.1)	34.7	(27.5–42.7)	35.4	(32.7–38.3)
Idaho	42.2	(37.8–46.8)	58.5	(53.2–63.7)	50.4	(46.8–54.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	42.5	(38.6–46.4)	56.6	(52.0–61.1)	49.3	(45.8–52.8)	53.1	(49.8–56.4)	30.1	(24.0–37.2)	33.2	(23.4–44.8)	54.7	(50.0–59.4)	32.7	(25.7–40.5)	49.7	(45.3–54.0)
Iowa	41.4	(33.1–50.2)	57.2	(50.9–63.1)	49.2	(43.1–55.4)	52.7	(46.8–58.5)	27.0	(15.2–43.2)	21.6	(12.8–33.9)	52.8	(44.2–61.2)	35.7	(25.4–47.5)	51.0	(44.4–57.4)
Kansas	44.3	(39.3–49.3)	60.5	(54.7–66.0)	52.6	(48.1–57.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	30.8	(27.8–34.0)	50.5	(47.0–53.9)	40.6	(37.7–43.6)	43.9	(41.1–46.7)	22.5	(17.5–28.4)	24.9	(12.7–43.1)	48.0	(43.4–52.6)	26.6	(19.6–35.2)	39.4	(34.3–44.8)
Louisiana	28.1	(22.6–34.4)	42.9	(36.7–49.4)	35.3	(29.9–41.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	38.5	(35.8–41.2)	45.8	(43.9–47.8)	42.2	(40.2–44.3)	45.4	(43.5–47.4)	24.4	(21.4–27.7)	26.0	(21.4–31.2)	46.6	(44.4–48.9)	31.0	(27.2–35.0)	41.9	(39.7–44.1)
Maryland	28.4	(27.5–29.4)	42.2	(41.1–43.3)	35.2	(34.4–36.0)	38.4	(37.5–39.2)	22.4	(20.9–24.0)	22.0	(19.7–24.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	38.4	(33.9–43.1)	53.2	(49.3–57.1)	45.7	(42.2–49.4)	48.5	(44.8–52.2)	25.9	(19.6–33.3)	36.9	(29.1–45.6)	51.7	(47.3–56.0)	31.7	(24.7–39.8)	45.5	(41.7–49.4)
Michigan	39.9	(34.1–46.0)	51.3	(46.5–56.1)	45.6	(41.1–50.2)	48.5	(43.6–53.5)	29.3	(21.9–38.0)	32.3	(23.5–42.5)	47.1	(41.9–52.4)	33.3	(25.3–42.4)	47.6	(41.7–53.6)
Missouri	39.7	(33.4–46.4)	52.7	(47.4–57.9)	46.2	(41.5–51.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	44.5	(41.5–47.6)	62.0	(59.4–64.5)	53.4	(51.3–55.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	47.2	(42.0–52.5)	56.6	(51.6–61.4)	51.7	(47.8–55.6)	55.6	(51.5–59.7)	27.5	(18.9–38.1)	27.4	(18.2–39.0)	56.4	(51.0–61.5)	32.9	(20.3–48.7)	52.2	(46.8–57.6)
Nevada	37.3	(32.9–42.0)	54.7	(50.9–58.4)	46.4	(43.0–49.7)	49.1	(45.6–52.7)	36.1	(29.7–43.1)	25.6	(15.0–40.3)	53.6	(49.1–58.0)	33.4	(24.3–43.9)	44.3	(40.3–48.3)
New Hampshire	38.7	(37.1–40.4)	55.1	(53.4–56.8)	47.2	(45.9–48.6)	50.5	(49.1–51.9)	27.5	(24.2–31.0)	29.3	(24.8–34.3)	52.3	(50.5–54.2)	33.1	(28.7–37.8)	43.9	(42.0–45.7)
New Mexico	43.4	(39.7–47.1)	59.1	(55.0–63.0)	51.2	(47.5–55.0)	54.2	(50.2–58.2)	37.0	(32.8–41.5)	40.6	(35.5–46.0)	53.6	(47.4–59.7)	40.0	(34.6–45.6)	52.5	(48.9–56.0)
New York	36.5	(32.7–40.4)	48.8	(44.3–53.4)	42.4	(38.9–45.9)	45.2	(41.9–48.6)	33.6	(27.5–40.3)	31.9	(26.3–37.9)	44.1	(38.9–49.5)	34.1	(26.3–42.9)	44.7	(41.2–48.1)
North Carolina	34.2	(28.0–41.0)	50.5	(47.0–53.9)	42.3	(38.1–46.7)	45.9	(41.4–50.4)	23.4	(18.7–28.8)	24.6	(15.4–37.0)	47.5	(43.1–51.9)	28.3	(21.4–36.5)	41.4	(35.8–47.3)
North Dakota	41.9	(38.3–45.5)	60.8	(56.5–64.8)	51.5	(48.4–54.6)	54.4	(51.2–57.5)	34.9	(28.8–41.4)	36.1	(24.4–49.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	40.2	(34.1–46.7)	55.9	(50.5–61.1)	48.1	(43.3–52.9)	52.2	(48.1–56.3)	25.1	(19.0–32.4)	23.6	(11.2–43.1)	52.7	(47.7–57.6)	24.9	(16.0–36.8)	47.4	(41.6–53.2)
Pennsylvania	32.3	(29.8–34.9)	52.6	(48.8–56.3)	42.4	(39.9–45.0)	45.1	(42.4–47.9)	22.8	(16.8–30.1)	30.7	(20.2–43.8)	47.6	(43.8–51.4)	28.7	(20.9–38.0)	41.2	(37.9–44.6)
Rhode Island	33.1	(27.2–39.7)	49.4	(44.0–54.8)	41.3	(36.2–46.5)	44.3	(38.7–50.2)	28.5	(20.6–38.0)	23.6	(12.9–39.3)	47.0	(40.7–53.3)	25.9	(16.2–38.8)	40.3	(34.8–45.9)
South Carolina	29.2	(25.9–32.8)	44.2	(38.6–50.1)	36.8	(32.6–41.2)	39.3	(34.4–44.5)	22.2	(14.9–31.7)	16.8	(8.0–32.1)	41.1	(34.8–47.8)	28.4	(20.1–38.5)	36.8	(31.7–42.3)
Tennessee	35.2	(30.7–40.0)	52.8	(48.0–57.5)	44.1	(40.8–47.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	34.9	(30.7–39.4)	50.8	(46.2–55.3)	42.9	(39.2–46.8)	44.9	(41.0–48.8)	33.8	(25.4–43.3)	26.3	(16.4–39.3)	48.1	(43.3–52.9)	29.5	(19.8–41.4)	40.4	(35.7–45.3)
Utah	41.4	(36.2–46.7)	53.4	(47.7–58.9)	47.4	(42.4–52.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	42.2	(41.2–43.2)	55.9	(54.9–56.8)	49.1	(48.4–49.8)	52.4	(51.7–53.2)	28.9	(27.0–31.0)	33.0	(29.9–36.1)	54.7	(53.7–55.7)	35.3	(32.7–38.0)	45.0	(44.0–46.1)
Virginia	32.6	(29.8–35.6)	51.6	(48.0–55.2)	42.3	(39.5–45.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	35.4	(30.9–40.2)	53.3	(49.0–57.6)	44.4	(41.1–47.8)	46.8	(43.3–50.3)	28.2	(18.5–40.4)	22.6	(11.1–40.6)	47.0	(42.8–51.2)	27.9	(19.5–38.2)	46.6	(40.5–52.9)
Wisconsin	41.7	(37.4–46.2)	55.9	(50.6–61.1)	48.7	(44.8–52.7)	52.4	(48.2–56.5)	27.1	(20.9–34.2)	34.9	(24.6–46.9)	55.8	(51.0–60.5)	31.7	(23.6–41.0)	46.7	(42.2–51.3)
Median	*38.1*		*52.8*		*45.6*		*48.3*		*27.5*		*26.8*		*48.1*		*31.3*		*44.1*	
Range	*27.8–47.2*		*42.2–62.0*		*35.1–53.4*		*38.4–55.6*		*18.0–37.0*		*16.7–40.6*		*41.1–56.4*		*21.7–40.0*		*35.4–52.5*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	29.7	(24.8–35.2)	36.8	(28.8–45.5)	32.5	(27.4–38.1)	34.2	(28.8–40.1)	31.8	(24.1–40.6)	20.0	(8.2–41.2)	40.3	(32.0–49.2)	35.2	(25.0–47.0)	30.2	(22.9–38.8)
Boston, MA	22.7	(18.8–27.1)	36.3	(32.1–40.8)	29.6	(26.5–32.9)	30.7	(27.4–34.3)	20.9	(13.7–30.5)	29.4	(18.9–42.6)	34.9	(30.8–39.2)	21.9	(14.1–32.4)	26.8	(22.2–32.0)
Broward County, FL	18.2	(13.2–24.7)	42.4	(36.1–49.1)	30.1	(25.3–35.3)	33.2	(27.8–39.1)	18.4	(10.5–30.3)	16.1	(6.3–35.4)	39.7	(32.9–46.9)	18.4	(9.6–32.4)	24.5	(19.0–31.0)
Chicago, IL	30.5	(25.1–36.5)	43.6	(38.7–48.6)	36.5	(32.3–40.9)	39.3	(35.2–43.6)	27.8	(20.4–36.5)	21.1	(11.6–35.4)	42.2	(37.6–46.9)	30.5	(21.8–40.9)	36.5	(31.7–41.5)
Cleveland, OH	20.8	(17.0–25.2)	36.4	(32.4–40.6)	28.7	(25.6–31.9)	30.6	(27.2–34.2)	18.4	(12.4–26.4)	21.4	(10.8–37.9)	32.3	(27.8–37.1)	19.5	(14.4–25.7)	30.4	(24.7–36.7)
DeKalb County, GA	28.5	(24.8–32.4)	45.8	(41.9–49.8)	37.1	(34.2–40.0)	40.3	(37.3–43.4)	26.3	(19.2–34.9)	15.9	(9.5–25.3)	41.9	(37.7–46.3)	26.2	(19.1–34.8)	37.8	(33.8–42.0)
Detroit, MI	28.2	(24.2–32.4)	35.4	(30.3–40.8)	31.5	(28.2–35.0)	34.4	(30.8–38.2)	21.5	(14.4–30.8)	16.2	(8.5–28.5)	37.5	(32.3–43.0)	21.1	(14.5–29.8)	31.9	(28.2–35.9)
District of Columbia	20.2	(18.9–21.6)	31.9	(30.2–33.7)	25.5	(24.5–26.6)	27.3	(26.1–28.6)	18.6	(16.3–21.2)	18.3	(14.3–23.1)	30.1	(28.2–32.0)	19.8	(17.1–22.8)	25.8	(24.1–27.6)
Duval County, FL	22.6	(20.8–24.6)	34.1	(31.2–37.2)	28.0	(26.1–29.9)	31.3	(29.1–33.7)	14.9	(12.0–18.3)	20.0	(14.2–27.5)	33.3	(30.3–36.5)	21.0	(17.2–25.5)	29.5	(26.5–32.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	33.8	(31.2–36.5)	47.5	(44.8–50.3)	40.5	(38.5–42.4)	41.5	(39.3–43.8)	36.6	(30.7–42.8)	26.1	(18.4–35.8)	46.3	(43.5–49.2)	36.4	(28.5–45.0)	38.3	(35.7–41.1)
Houston, TX	24.9	(22.2–27.8)	38.6	(35.7–41.6)	31.7	(29.6–33.8)	33.6	(31.4–35.8)	24.2	(20.1–28.9)	22.5	(16.6–29.7)	37.9	(34.3–41.7)	27.4	(21.1–34.8)	30.8	(28.4–33.4)
Los Angeles, CA	40.2	(33.9–46.8)	56.7	(50.2–62.9)	48.5	(43.1–54.0)	49.8	(44.2–55.4)	41.3	(30.8–52.7)	42.3	(27.0–59.3)	52.6	(44.5–60.6)	36.9	(21.5–55.7)	48.3	(42.4–54.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	25.0	(22.0–28.3)	42.3	(38.9–45.7)	33.6	(31.3–35.9)	35.9	(33.6–38.4)	20.3	(15.5–26.1)	19.0	(11.3–30.1)	38.5	(35.3–41.9)	23.3	(16.7–31.6)	32.5	(29.1–36.1)
New York City, NY	32.3	(29.1–35.7)	46.6	(44.1–49.1)	39.1	(36.5–41.7)	41.7	(39.0–44.6)	31.7	(26.5–37.5)	32.1	(27.6–36.9)	42.6	(39.4–45.8)	36.6	(30.0–43.9)	40.0	(37.2–42.9)
Oakland, CA	26.4	(22.8–30.4)	41.2	(37.0–45.6)	33.9	(31.0–36.9)	35.6	(32.5–38.7)	25.2	(18.7–32.9)	24.9	(16.0–36.5)	36.6	(32.9–40.4)	28.6	(20.6–38.2)	34.5	(30.2–39.2)
Orange County, FL	29.7	(25.5–34.2)	44.7	(39.9–49.6)	37.0	(33.4–40.7)	39.9	(36.2–43.9)	23.7	(16.8–32.2)	24.5	(14.9–37.7)	44.1	(38.9–49.4)	30.6	(22.5–40.1)	35.2	(30.9–39.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	28.7	(25.3–32.4)	47.7	(44.5–50.8)	38.2	(35.7–40.8)	41.5	(38.7–44.2)	24.0	(17.8–31.4)	15.2	(9.3–23.8)	46.3	(42.9–49.8)	27.9	(21.2–35.9)	35.7	(31.9–39.6)
Philadelphia, PA	27.2	(23.6–31.1)	40.2	(34.1–46.7)	33.4	(29.7–37.3)	33.5	(29.0–38.2)	32.4	(22.4–44.3)	38.9	(26.2–53.4)	35.5	(29.1–42.5)	34.4	(23.1–47.9)	32.7	(27.7–38.2)
San Diego, CA	40.8	(35.8–45.9)	54.4	(50.0–58.7)	47.6	(44.0–51.2)	49.3	(45.2–53.3)	39.3	(32.2–46.9)	37.6	(24.9–52.3)	49.8	(44.9–54.8)	41.1	(32.0–50.8)	48.4	(43.4–53.5)
San Francisco, CA	31.1	(27.6–34.8)	42.9	(39.2–46.7)	36.9	(34.1–39.9)	38.1	(35.1–41.3)	28.7	(22.0–36.4)	32.6	(24.3–42.2)	42.5	(38.3–46.9)	32.1	(25.0–40.3)	37.1	(33.5–40.8)
Shelby County, TN	24.1	(20.8–27.8)	38.4	(33.8–43.4)	30.9	(27.8–34.2)	33.9	(30.2–37.9)	17.6	(12.3–24.6)	19.0	(11.6–29.7)	36.7	(31.3–42.5)	17.7	(12.6–24.3)	31.5	(27.5–35.7)
Median	*28.2*		*42.3*		*33.6*		*35.6*		*24.2*		*21.4*		*39.7*		*27.9*		*32.7*	
Range	*18.2–40.8*		*31.9–56.7*		*25.5–48.5*		*27.3–49.8*		*14.9–41.3*		*15.2–42.3*		*30.1–52.6*		*17.7–41.1*		*24.5–48.4*	

* Adding up time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 207. Percentage of high school students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**17.5**	**(15.5–19.6)**	**35.3**	**(33.4–37.3)**	**26.1**	**(24.1–28.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	18.4	(15.3–21.9)	36.7	(34.2–39.3)	**27.1**	**(24.3–30.2)**
Black§	15.5	(12.6–18.8)	33.7	(30.0–37.7)	**24.5**	**(21.5–27.7)**
Hispanic	18.1	(15.3–21.4)	33.3	(30.6–36.1)	**25.8**	**(23.3–28.5)**
Grade						
9	22.0	(17.7–26.8)	39.7	(36.9–42.5)	**30.6**	**(27.6–33.7)**
10	15.2	(12.9–17.7)	36.7	(33.4–40.0)	**25.6**	**(23.5–27.9)**
11	15.9	(13.0–19.3)	34.5	(30.6–38.6)	**24.9**	**(21.9–28.2)**
12	16.4	(13.5–19.7)	29.8	(27.2–32.6)	**22.9**	**(20.7–25.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	19.0	(17.0–21.1)	37.0	(34.9–39.1)	**28.5**	**(26.7–30.4)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	14.3	(11.2–18.1)	15.0	(11.3–19.6)	**14.7**	**(12.1–17.7)**
Not sure	16.1	(11.9–21.5)	24.1	(17.9–31.7)	**19.0**	**(15.3–23.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	19.2	(16.8–21.9)	41.9	(39.6–44.2)	**31.6**	**(29.8–33.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	15.0	(11.5–19.3)	19.5	(13.5–27.4)	**16.2**	**(13.1–19.8)**
No sexual contact	18.7	(16.2–21.5)	31.6	(29.1–34.1)	**24.9**	**(22.6–27.2)**

* Adding up time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.
NOTE: Because of changes in question context starting in 2011, national Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) prevalence estimates derived from the 60 minutes of physical activity question in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017 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 2011–2017 national YRBS questionnaires, only the 60 minutes of aerobic physical activity question was included.

TABLE 208. Percentage of high school students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	13.3	(10.3–17.1)	23.2	(20.3–26.4)	18.4	(15.9–21.2)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	17.1	(14.2–20.6)	31.7	(28.4–35.2)	24.5	(21.9–27.4)	26.2	(23.2–29.5)	15.9	(10.7–22.8)	14.9	(7.7–26.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	14.7	(10.6–20.2)	28.3	(21.1–36.7)	21.4	(16.0–28.1)	24.5	(18.8–31.3)	9.2	(4.7–17.2)	7.8	(1.6–30.1)	25.9	(19.5–33.6)	10.4	(4.4–22.6)	25.3	(19.0–32.7)
California	20.6	(16.6–25.3)	34.2	(31.5–37.0)	27.5	(24.4–31.0)	29.2	(25.9–32.6)	19.3	(13.1–27.5)	13.5	(4.2–35.9)	30.6	(25.5–36.2)	20.3	(12.6–31.1)	26.5	(22.8–30.6)
Colorado	20.4	(16.9–24.5)	34.4	(29.3–40.0)	27.4	(24.0–31.1)	27.5	(23.6–31.8)	19.3	(14.2–25.6)	22.5	(10.9–40.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	14.9	(11.9–18.4)	29.7	(26.5–33.1)	22.3	(20.3–24.5)	24.9	(22.6–27.3)	8.1	(4.8–13.2)	12.0	(6.3–21.7)	26.0	(23.0–29.3)	15.9	(11.1–22.3)	21.8	(17.7–26.5)
Delaware	16.8	(14.7–19.1)	33.2	(29.0–37.6)	25.1	(22.7–27.6)	26.7	(24.2–29.4)	11.4	(8.0–16.1)	19.3	(9.5–35.1)	27.8	(24.6–31.2)	16.3	(10.9–23.6)	23.5	(20.1–27.3)
Florida	14.5	(13.1–16.1)	31.3	(29.6–33.0)	22.8	(21.6–24.0)	24.2	(22.7–25.7)	15.0	(12.1–18.6)	14.0	(11.2–17.5)	28.1	(26.1–30.1)	14.5	(11.2–18.6)	20.1	(18.3–21.9)
Hawaii	14.9	(13.2–16.7)	24.8	(22.1–27.7)	19.6	(18.1–21.3)	21.0	(19.2–22.8)	12.2	(8.4–17.4)	12.1	(6.8–20.7)	24.6	(22.2–27.1)	17.3	(11.8–24.6)	18.1	(16.0–20.4)
Idaho	15.5	(13.1–18.3)	31.6	(28.7–34.7)	23.7	(21.8–25.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	16.1	(13.8–18.8)	30.3	(25.7–35.4)	23.2	(19.9–26.8)	25.1	(21.6–29.0)	13.4	(8.5–20.5)	14.0	(6.7–26.9)	28.1	(24.2–32.4)	15.1	(9.1–24.1)	20.7	(16.4–25.9)
Iowa	21.3	(16.7–26.6)	37.4	(31.7–43.5)	29.4	(25.7–33.4)	31.7	(27.9–35.8)	14.8	(7.9–26.3)	9.8	(5.4–17.2)	32.9	(26.4–40.2)	19.4	(11.2–31.4)	28.4	(23.9–33.5)
Kansas	19.9	(16.9–23.3)	32.6	(28.4–37.2)	26.5	(23.3–30.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	12.8	(10.2–15.9)	31.0	(27.7–34.6)	22.0	(19.5–24.6)	24.1	(21.6–26.8)	10.9	(7.5–15.6)	10.0	(3.4–26.1)	26.5	(21.8–31.9)	9.2	(4.8–17.0)	21.3	(17.2–26.1)
Louisiana	15.9	(12.7–19.6)	25.8	(20.7–31.7)	20.5	(16.8–24.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	15.2	(13.7–16.9)	23.8	(22.5–25.2)	19.6	(18.5–20.8)	21.4	(20.3–22.7)	9.9	(8.1–12.1)	9.5	(7.0–12.7)	22.3	(20.7–24.0)	14.5	(12.7–16.5)	18.5	(17.2–20.0)
Maryland	12.6	(12.0–13.2)	23.4	(22.7–24.2)	17.9	(17.4–18.4)	19.8	(19.2–20.4)	10.3	(9.4–11.3)	10.8	(9.3–12.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	17.1	(14.0–20.8)	28.3	(25.2–31.6)	22.7	(20.2–25.4)	24.4	(21.8–27.2)	11.6	(6.9–18.9)	14.6	(8.5–23.8)	29.4	(25.2–33.9)	14.7	(10.1–21.0)	19.4	(17.7–21.2)
Michigan	16.7	(13.8–20.0)	29.1	(26.4–32.0)	22.9	(20.6–25.5)	24.4	(21.8–27.3)	13.0	(8.2–20.2)	17.8	(12.3–25.0)	24.4	(21.5–27.5)	16.7	(12.3–22.2)	23.7	(19.9–28.0)
Missouri	21.8	(18.5–25.5)	35.5	(31.1–40.3)	28.6	(25.1–32.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	18.7	(16.9–20.6)	37.0	(34.6–39.4)	28.0	(26.6–29.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	21.2	(17.1–26.0)	32.5	(28.4–37.0)	26.8	(23.6–30.3)	29.1	(25.2–33.3)	10.6	(6.5–16.8)	17.5	(9.6–29.6)	29.3	(24.9–34.1)	18.9	(11.1–30.5)	26.5	(22.3–31.2)
Nevada	18.4	(15.7–21.3)	31.1	(27.9–34.4)	24.9	(22.7–27.2)	26.0	(23.9–28.1)	20.3	(14.6–27.4)	17.5	(9.2–30.7)	30.2	(26.7–33.9)	22.4	(15.0–32.0)	22.1	(19.1–25.5)
New Hampshire	15.3	(14.3–16.4)	30.0	(28.4–31.5)	23.0	(22.0–23.9)	25.0	(24.0–26.1)	11.1	(9.1–13.3)	10.7	(8.2–13.9)	27.3	(25.8–28.8)	17.0	(13.9–20.8)	18.7	(17.3–20.1)
New Mexico	22.4	(20.3–24.7)	39.1	(36.0–42.3)	30.8	(28.4–33.3)	32.8	(30.2–35.6)	20.7	(17.5–24.3)	23.8	(18.9–29.5)	32.8	(29.2–36.7)	24.1	(19.6–29.4)	30.6	(27.8–33.6)
New York	18.5	(16.6–20.5)	28.1	(24.1–32.5)	23.2	(20.7–25.8)	25.2	(22.9–27.6)	16.6	(11.8–22.7)	15.5	(11.2–21.0)	24.1	(19.9–28.9)	19.5	(14.6–25.5)	23.7	(21.3–26.4)
North Carolina	13.9	(11.2–17.2)	30.7	(28.4–33.2)	22.3	(20.2–24.6)	24.6	(22.1–27.3)	9.5	(6.5–13.7)	11.9	(6.1–21.8)	26.6	(23.4–30.1)	16.6	(11.4–23.7)	20.0	(17.1–23.3)
North Dakota	17.7	(15.4–20.2)	34.1	(30.5–37.9)	26.1	(23.9–28.5)	28.0	(25.6–30.6)	15.4	(10.6–21.8)	15.0	(8.2–26.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	21.1	(17.2–25.5)	37.7	(32.4–43.4)	29.5	(26.0–33.3)	32.0	(28.7–35.4)	16.5	(10.8–24.3)	13.5	(5.6–29.2)	33.8	(28.7–39.2)	19.1	(12.2–28.5)	26.2	(21.4–31.6)
Pennsylvania	16.0	(13.7–18.5)	33.0	(29.2–36.9)	24.5	(22.1–27.2)	26.5	(23.9–29.2)	11.0	(7.2–16.4)	13.5	(7.5–23.3)	30.7	(27.4–34.1)	13.2	(8.5–20.1)	20.8	(17.9–24.1)
Rhode Island	15.1	(11.6–19.3)	30.9	(25.7–36.6)	23.2	(19.6–27.3)	25.5	(21.4–30.0)	10.4	(6.2–16.9)	15.9	(7.5–30.5)	28.9	(23.3–35.2)	13.8	(7.3–24.6)	20.0	(16.0–24.5)
South Carolina	14.1	(11.3–17.3)	29.3	(24.0–35.3)	21.7	(18.1–25.7)	23.9	(20.2–28.0)	10.5	(6.0–17.8)	12.7	(5.1–28.1)	26.6	(21.9–31.8)	12.8	(6.3–24.2)	19.9	(16.2–24.1)
Tennessee	17.6	(15.2–20.2)	33.4	(29.3–37.7)	25.6	(23.1–28.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	18.6	(15.8–21.7)	31.6	(26.9–36.6)	25.2	(22.0–28.7)	26.2	(22.9–29.8)	21.0	(14.3–29.9)	15.9	(8.4–28.1)	29.3	(24.8–34.3)	18.4	(11.7–27.6)	21.6	(18.5–25.0)
Utah	12.9	(10.3–16.1)	25.2	(20.5–30.5)	19.1	(16.0–22.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	17.3	(16.6–18.1)	33.1	(32.2–34.0)	25.4	(24.8–26.0)	27.3	(26.7–28.0)	13.2	(11.8–14.8)	16.5	(14.2–19.1)	30.1	(29.2–31.1)	18.3	(16.2–20.5)	20.8	(20.0–21.7)
Virginia	15.2	(13.5–17.1)	29.2	(26.2–32.4)	22.4	(20.5–24.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	16.1	(13.9–18.6)	30.4	(27.6–33.4)	23.4	(22.0–24.8)	24.7	(23.0–26.6)	14.4	(9.6–21.1)	11.2	(5.1–23.0)	26.7	(22.8–31.0)	11.8	(6.2–21.5)	22.6	(18.1–27.9)
Wisconsin	16.7	(14.3–19.3)	32.6	(28.6–36.9)	24.7	(21.7–27.9)	26.7	(23.6–30.1)	13.2	(8.9–19.2)	17.0	(8.8–30.4)	29.1	(24.6–34.0)	18.6	(12.7–26.6)	22.3	(19.3–25.5)
Median	*16.7*		*31.1*		*23.4*		*25.3*		*13.1*		*14.0*		*28.1*		*16.7*		*21.7*	
Range	*12.6–22.4*		*23.2–39.1*		*17.9–30.8*		*19.8–32.8*		*8.1–21.0*		*7.8–23.8*		*22.3–33.8*		*9.2–24.1*		*18.1–30.6*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	17.2	(12.3–23.6)	19.7	(13.7–27.7)	18.1	(13.9–23.2)	18.8	(14.7–23.7)	16.8	(10.5–25.6)	14.3	(4.7–36.4)	24.4	(16.8–34.2)	16.6	(9.3–28.0)	15.3	(10.6–21.5)
Boston, MA	10.4	(7.5–14.1)	20.5	(16.9–24.6)	15.5	(13.0–18.4)	16.4	(13.6–19.6)	11.1	(6.2–19.0)	11.2	(5.2–22.5)	18.8	(14.8–23.6)	10.6	(5.4–19.7)	12.8	(10.0–16.3)
Broward County, FL	8.5	(5.3–13.4)	26.0	(20.8–32.1)	17.1	(13.6–21.3)	19.0	(15.2–23.5)	9.1	(3.3–22.8)	10.6	(3.1–30.3)	24.1	(18.4–30.9)	11.9	(4.9–26.4)	12.2	(8.7–16.9)
Chicago, IL	12.2	(9.9–14.9)	23.1	(20.2–26.3)	17.2	(15.1–19.6)	18.6	(16.0–21.4)	12.2	(7.4–19.4)	12.1	(5.8–23.5)	22.1	(18.6–25.9)	14.4	(8.7–22.8)	14.7	(12.4–17.5)
Cleveland, OH	10.4	(7.7–13.8)	19.5	(16.5–23.0)	15.0	(12.8–17.4)	16.3	(13.9–19.0)	10.1	(5.8–17.3)	6.3	(2.3–16.4)	17.8	(14.3–21.9)	11.2	(7.2–17.0)	15.0	(11.1–20.0)
DeKalb County, GA	13.8	(11.5–16.5)	29.2	(25.6–33.1)	21.4	(19.2–23.8)	23.8	(21.3–26.4)	14.7	(9.4–22.2)	2.0	(0.5–7.8)	26.2	(22.5–30.3)	14.9	(9.4–22.8)	20.2	(17.5–23.2)
Detroit, MI	13.7	(11.2–16.7)	19.4	(16.1–23.2)	16.3	(14.3–18.6)	17.5	(15.2–20.1)	14.3	(9.7–20.6)	3.6	(1.0–12.1)	21.3	(17.7–25.3)	13.3	(8.2–20.8)	13.7	(10.7–17.5)
District of Columbia	9.4	(8.4–10.4)	18.1	(16.7–19.6)	13.4	(12.5–14.3)	14.2	(13.3–15.3)	10.3	(8.5–12.4)	9.6	(6.8–13.5)	16.5	(15.0–18.1)	11.5	(9.4–14.1)	12.2	(11.0–13.5)
Duval County, FL	12.1	(10.4–14.0)	19.4	(17.2–21.8)	15.5	(14.0–17.0)	17.5	(15.7–19.4)	7.4	(5.2–10.5)	11.6	(7.0–18.5)	19.6	(17.0–22.5)	11.7	(8.7–15.5)	14.9	(12.7–17.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	19.5	(17.5–21.8)	28.8	(26.3–31.4)	24.0	(22.4–25.8)	25.0	(23.1–26.9)	21.7	(16.8–27.5)	9.6	(4.5–19.4)	29.6	(26.8–32.6)	20.8	(14.8–28.3)	21.5	(19.2–23.9)
Houston, TX	12.0	(10.2–14.1)	24.0	(21.6–26.6)	18.0	(16.3–19.7)	18.9	(17.0–21.0)	14.9	(11.7–18.8)	12.3	(7.8–18.8)	22.7	(19.7–25.9)	17.8	(13.4–23.3)	16.7	(14.6–19.1)
Los Angeles, CA	17.0	(13.8–20.9)	30.7	(25.7–36.2)	23.9	(20.3–28.0)	24.8	(21.0–29.1)	16.2	(9.5–26.1)	22.7	(11.9–38.9)	27.6	(21.1–35.1)	17.6	(7.1–37.4)	22.9	(20.2–25.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	11.5	(9.6–13.8)	25.5	(23.0–28.3)	18.5	(16.6–20.5)	19.6	(17.6–21.8)	13.0	(8.9–18.6)	10.2	(5.1–19.4)	22.5	(19.7–25.4)	15.9	(11.0–22.6)	15.7	(13.3–18.5)
New York City, NY	15.8	(13.7–18.2)	26.2	(24.6–27.9)	20.8	(19.3–22.4)	22.6	(20.8–24.4)	16.2	(13.7–19.2)	15.6	(13.2–18.5)	24.7	(21.9–27.7)	21.7	(17.2–27.0)	20.2	(18.7–21.8)
Oakland, CA	10.8	(8.8–13.3)	21.9	(18.6–25.5)	16.5	(14.6–18.6)	17.6	(15.4–20.0)	12.7	(8.2–19.2)	7.5	(2.9–18.1)	20.4	(17.5–23.6)	13.3	(7.6–22.1)	14.4	(11.3–18.1)
Orange County, FL	13.5	(10.7–17.0)	28.9	(25.2–33.0)	21.1	(18.6–23.8)	23.2	(20.2–26.5)	10.6	(6.5–16.9)	15.8	(8.2–28.2)	27.0	(22.8–31.7)	15.6	(9.9–23.7)	19.5	(16.4–23.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	11.3	(9.3–13.6)	28.4	(25.4–31.7)	19.9	(17.8–22.2)	21.8	(19.5–24.4)	10.4	(6.2–17.0)	9.5	(5.0–17.3)	25.7	(22.6–29.0)	9.8	(6.1–15.5)	18.1	(15.5–21.1)
Philadelphia, PA	12.9	(10.4–15.9)	21.0	(16.8–26.0)	16.8	(14.0–20.0)	16.9	(13.9–20.4)	19.3	(12.3–29.0)	12.1	(5.2–25.8)	20.5	(15.9–26.0)	21.5	(14.0–31.5)	12.7	(9.3–17.1)
San Diego, CA	14.6	(12.4–17.1)	31.2	(27.3–35.3)	23.0	(20.6–25.5)	23.9	(21.2–26.7)	16.2	(11.2–22.8)	20.4	(11.0–34.6)	25.7	(21.7–30.1)	17.3	(10.6–26.9)	21.9	(19.1–25.0)
San Francisco, CA	11.1	(9.2–13.3)	21.3	(18.6–24.3)	16.2	(14.5–18.2)	17.0	(15.0–19.1)	9.4	(5.9–14.7)	15.7	(10.1–23.6)	21.7	(18.4–25.5)	12.0	(7.6–18.3)	15.5	(13.4–18.0)
Shelby County, TN	13.2	(10.5–16.4)	24.5	(20.6–29.0)	18.5	(16.0–21.4)	20.1	(17.0–23.5)	11.7	(7.9–16.9)	11.3	(5.7–21.2)	21.8	(17.5–26.9)	11.8	(7.2–18.8)	19.4	(15.8–23.5)
Median	*12.2*		*24.0*		*18.0*		*18.9*		*12.7*		*11.3*		*22.5*		*14.4*		*15.5*	
Range	*8.5–19.5*		*18.1–31.2*		*13.4–24.0*		*14.2–25.0*		*7.4–21.7*		*2.0–22.7*		*16.5–29.6*		*9.8–21.7*		*12.2–22.9*	

* Adding up time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 209. Percentage of high school students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on 3 or more days,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**40.8**	**(36.3–45.4)**	**62.1**	**(59.2–64.8)**	**51.1**	**(47.5–54.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	41.2	(34.6–48.1)	61.2	(57.2–65.1)	**50.6**	**(45.2–56.0)**
Black§	36.2	(32.0–40.6)	65.9	(61.1–70.4)	**51.0**	**(47.0–55.0)**
Hispanic	43.1	(38.8–47.4)	60.9	(57.8–63.9)	**52.3**	**(49.2–55.3)**
Grade						
9	49.3	(43.8–54.8)	66.4	(63.7–69.1)	**57.6**	**(53.7–61.5)**
10	39.8	(34.3–45.6)	63.8	(59.7–67.6)	**51.5**	**(47.3–55.6)**
11	36.8	(32.1–41.8)	60.2	(55.3–64.9)	**48.2**	**(43.8–52.7)**
12	36.1	(30.3–42.5)	56.6	(52.2–60.8)	**46.0**	**(41.2–50.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	43.7	(40.1–47.2)	63.2	(60.5–65.8)	**54.1**	**(51.3–56.8)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	34.5	(30.0–39.4)	42.4	(34.4–50.7)	**36.4**	**(32.2–40.7)**
Not sure	35.7	(28.8–43.2)	46.3	(37.3–55.5)	**39.4**	**(33.5–45.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	42.4	(38.4–46.4)	69.0	(66.0–71.7)	**56.9**	**(54.0–59.8)**
Same sex only or both sexes	33.7	(29.1–38.6)	54.8	(44.0–65.2)	**38.7**	**(34.0–43.7)**
No sexual contact	43.6	(39.3–48.0)	55.1	(51.5–58.7)	**49.2**	**(45.5–52.9)**

* Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 210. Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**43.1**	**(40.3–45.9)**	**43.0**	**(40.5–45.5)**	**43.0**	**(41.1–44.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	39.6	(35.4–44.0)	41.7	(38.0–45.5)	**40.7**	**(37.7–43.8)**
Black§	46.7	(41.7–51.8)	47.7	(42.7–52.7)	**47.2**	**(43.4–51.1)**
Hispanic	46.8	(42.3–51.4)	43.9	(40.8–47.1)	**45.4**	**(42.5–48.3)**
Grade						
9	44.0	(39.6–48.6)	45.7	(42.5–49.0)	**45.0**	**(41.7–48.2)**
10	46.5	(42.0–51.1)	43.6	(39.3–48.1)	**45.1**	**(42.3–47.8)**
11	43.4	(39.2–47.7)	41.1	(36.5–45.8)	**42.3**	**(38.5–46.1)**
12	37.5	(33.6–41.5)	40.8	(37.6–44.1)	**39.2**	**(36.7–41.8)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	42.8	(40.4–45.2)	42.6	(40.3–45.0)	**42.6**	**(41.0–44.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	51.5	(47.5–55.5)	57.4	(51.5–63.0)	**52.9**	**(49.0–56.8)**
Not sure	46.8	(38.4–55.5)	47.3	(38.2–56.7)	**47.4**	**(39.3–55.6)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	46.0	(42.6–49.4)	40.7	(38.3–43.1)	**43.1**	**(41.3–44.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	51.6	(45.7–57.4)	52.8	(43.8–61.5)	**51.9**	**(46.1–57.6)**
No sexual contact	42.4	(40.2–44.8)	46.3	(43.2–49.4)	**44.3**	**(42.3–46.3)**

* Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 211. Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	40.7	(36.0–45.5)	40.2	(36.8–43.6)	40.6	(37.2–44.0)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	38.6	(34.3–43.0)	39.4	(33.3–45.8)	38.9	(34.1–44.0)	37.3	(32.6–42.3)	48.1	(39.1–57.3)	52.0	(39.6–64.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	35.7	(29.8–42.1)	37.4	(29.8–45.7)	36.5	(30.0–43.6)	38.2	(32.2–44.5)	28.1	(16.5–43.6)	36.0	(16.7–61.2)	34.8	(28.3–41.9)	28.0	(18.2–40.6)	48.1	(41.4–54.9)
California	45.6	(38.9–52.5)	46.1	(39.8–52.5)	45.6	(40.1–51.2)	43.9	(38.1–49.9)	54.8	(43.3–65.9)	59.3	(44.1–72.9)	45.4	(38.9–52.1)	47.6	(34.4–61.1)	46.4	(39.9–53.1)
Colorado	36.1	(31.3–41.1)	36.8	(30.3–43.7)	36.3	(31.7–41.2)	34.6	(29.2–40.5)	43.7	(35.4–52.3)	58.5	(45.7–70.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	44.7	(40.7–48.8)	39.9	(36.3–43.6)	42.2	(39.3–45.2)	40.8	(37.7–44.1)	50.4	(44.0–56.7)	49.4	(35.9–63.0)	38.3	(34.1–42.6)	43.2	(37.3–49.3)	46.3	(41.0–51.7)
Delaware	43.6	(40.0–47.2)	46.3	(42.7–50.0)	44.6	(41.8–47.4)	43.3	(40.6–46.0)	57.8	(50.1–65.1)	55.6	(42.9–67.7)	42.9	(39.6–46.3)	49.0	(38.7–59.4)	47.5	(43.4–51.6)
Florida	44.0	(41.7–46.3)	46.4	(43.9–49.0)	45.3	(43.4–47.1)	43.3	(41.4–45.3)	57.2	(52.7–61.6)	52.1	(46.0–58.1)	44.8	(42.8–46.8)	52.1	(46.0–58.0)	45.5	(42.9–48.2)
Hawaii	43.9	(40.0–47.9)	37.8	(35.0–40.7)	40.7	(37.9–43.6)	40.1	(37.2–43.1)	43.7	(36.9–50.8)	52.6	(43.7–61.3)	39.6	(36.4–42.8)	35.9	(29.2–43.2)	44.5	(40.7–48.4)
Idaho	37.3	(34.5–40.2)	36.1	(33.1–39.2)	36.6	(34.7–38.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	42.7	(40.3–45.2)	39.9	(36.5–43.4)	41.4	(39.5–43.3)	40.7	(38.1–43.4)	47.5	(39.4–55.8)	45.1	(35.3–55.2)	41.0	(37.6–44.4)	41.2	(34.5–48.1)	44.0	(40.5–47.7)
Iowa	35.8	(28.0–44.4)	37.4	(32.8–42.2)	36.8	(33.2–40.4)	35.4	(31.5–39.5)	50.7	(36.6–64.7)	32.6	(19.8–48.5)	35.9	(31.7–40.2)	44.9	(28.0–63.0)	37.8	(31.1–45.0)
Kansas	34.5	(31.6–37.5)	34.2	(30.1–38.6)	34.4	(31.7–37.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	41.6	(37.7–45.6)	41.2	(37.3–45.2)	41.2	(38.8–43.6)	40.7	(38.3–43.2)	47.0	(39.5–54.5)	37.7	(26.5–50.4)	38.1	(34.7–41.7)	41.9	(30.6–54.1)	46.9	(42.3–51.6)
Louisiana	39.6	(32.6–47.1)	36.8	(31.7–42.2)	38.0	(33.7–42.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	40.2	(37.8–42.7)	43.3	(40.9–45.7)	41.8	(39.7–43.9)	39.6	(37.5–41.8)	57.7	(54.1–61.1)	43.2	(35.1–51.8)	39.8	(37.6–42.0)	48.0	(44.5–51.6)	44.4	(41.6–47.1)
Maryland	36.3	(35.2–37.4)	39.8	(38.9–40.7)	38.0	(37.2–38.8)	37.2	(36.5–38.0)	42.1	(40.3–44.0)	42.7	(39.5–45.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	52.0	(47.8–56.1)	44.2	(40.9–47.5)	47.9	(45.2–50.6)	46.2	(43.2–49.2)	60.5	(53.6–67.0)	64.1	(55.6–71.7)	47.3	(43.4–51.2)	51.8	(43.2–60.4)	49.0	(45.7–52.3)
Michigan	42.2	(37.9–46.6)	43.1	(39.2–47.1)	42.6	(40.5–44.8)	41.5	(39.1–43.9)	54.4	(47.1–61.4)	43.7	(33.5–54.6)	45.7	(41.5–50.0)	47.9	(35.9–60.2)	40.9	(36.5–45.4)
Missouri	42.9	(39.1–46.9)	41.8	(35.9–47.9)	42.3	(38.7–46.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	33.9	(31.0–36.9)	35.3	(33.1–37.6)	34.6	(32.9–36.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	38.0	(33.4–42.8)	38.9	(34.6–43.5)	38.3	(35.1–41.7)	37.6	(33.9–41.4)	37.0	(25.3–50.4)	56.5	(42.1–69.9)	41.6	(36.4–47.0)	31.1	(19.1–46.3)	37.9	(33.6–42.4)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	49.4	(47.6–51.2)	46.0	(44.2–47.8)	47.8	(46.5–49.1)	45.7	(44.3–47.1)	62.9	(59.0–66.5)	55.8	(50.7–60.8)	44.3	(42.5–46.1)	61.5	(56.6–66.2)	49.6	(47.8–51.4)
New Mexico	36.3	(34.0–38.7)	37.2	(34.2–40.2)	36.8	(34.5–39.1)	35.8	(33.6–38.2)	42.5	(37.3–47.9)	40.1	(31.8–49.0)	38.1	(35.4–40.8)	42.5	(35.6–49.7)	35.7	(33.3–38.2)
New York	39.0	(35.6–42.4)	42.9	(38.7–47.2)	40.8	(37.9–43.7)	40.5	(37.7–43.3)	46.2	(39.6–53.0)	38.6	(32.0–45.7)	39.3	(34.8–44.1)	48.0	(41.5–54.7)	43.3	(40.0–46.7)
North Carolina	43.2	(39.0–47.5)	40.1	(36.4–44.0)	41.6	(38.2–45.0)	40.3	(36.7–44.0)	50.8	(43.8–57.9)	42.7	(31.0–55.2)	38.0	(34.2–42.0)	45.9	(37.2–54.9)	45.4	(41.5–49.3)
North Dakota	47.8	(44.5–51.1)	40.5	(37.4–43.7)	43.9	(41.3–46.6)	42.1	(39.2–45.1)	57.8	(49.5–65.7)	51.7	(39.5–63.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	45.0	(40.6–49.4)	40.7	(36.5–45.0)	42.7	(39.6–46.0)	42.4	(38.7–46.2)	49.5	(38.8–60.1)	34.4	(23.5–47.3)	43.4	(38.6–48.5)	44.3	(32.0–57.3)	43.1	(37.3–49.0)
Pennsylvania	47.6	(44.2–50.9)	44.7	(42.2–47.3)	46.1	(44.0–48.3)	45.4	(43.3–47.5)	52.6	(45.0–60.1)	47.6	(36.1–59.3)	45.0	(42.3–47.7)	51.3	(43.7–58.9)	48.4	(45.0–51.9)
Rhode Island	41.3	(37.1–45.7)	45.4	(39.8–51.0)	43.4	(39.4–47.5)	42.5	(37.7–47.5)	49.0	(39.0–59.1)	48.5	(36.9–60.2)	39.6	(34.3–45.3)	48.7	(37.6–59.9)	48.6	(42.4–54.8)
South Carolina	41.3	(36.6–46.2)	39.2	(34.5–44.2)	40.0	(36.7–43.4)	39.0	(35.0–43.1)	47.1	(37.9–56.5)	46.1	(30.2–62.8)	38.7	(33.7–43.9)	47.6	(38.6–56.8)	45.5	(40.1–51.0)
Tennessee	45.4	(41.1–49.8)	43.5	(38.7–48.6)	44.4	(40.9–47.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	46.1	(41.8–50.3)	39.3	(34.4–44.5)	42.7	(40.0–45.5)	42.1	(38.9–45.4)	45.5	(38.5–52.7)	53.1	(37.5–68.1)	42.3	(37.6–47.2)	39.6	(30.7–49.2)	45.1	(41.6–48.6)
Utah	32.5	(29.2–35.9)	35.3	(30.4–40.4)	33.7	(30.2–37.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	44.1	(40.4–48.0)	41.8	(39.3–44.3)	42.9	(40.6–45.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	41.7	(37.6–45.9)	39.8	(33.6–46.4)	40.8	(37.1–44.6)	40.2	(36.3–44.2)	43.6	(35.7–51.8)	56.5	(41.4–70.5)	36.9	(32.3–41.8)	44.6	(34.3–55.3)	46.7	(41.0–52.5)
Wisconsin	41.5	(38.3–44.7)	39.2	(36.1–42.4)	40.3	(37.7–43.0)	39.0	(36.2–41.8)	57.3	(51.3–63.0)	37.3	(27.8–47.8)	37.3	(33.2–41.5)	50.4	(43.3–57.6)	43.6	(39.3–47.9)
Median	*41.6*		*39.9*		*41.2*		*40.6*		*49.2*		*48.0*		*39.7*		*46.8*		*45.4*	
Range	*32.5–52.0*		*34.2–46.4*		*33.7–47.9*		*34.6–46.2*		*28.1–62.9*		*32.6–64.1*		*34.8–47.3*		*28.0–61.5*		*35.7–49.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	37.3	(31.7–43.3)	39.7	(33.4–46.3)	38.2	(33.5–43.2)	39.3	(33.5–45.4)	34.0	(24.2–45.5)	40.4	(22.0–62.0)	40.2	(32.8–48.1)	33.8	(23.0–46.4)	43.6	(36.8–50.6)
Boston, MA	44.5	(41.1–48.0)	44.0	(39.8–48.3)	44.1	(41.1–47.2)	44.2	(41.0–47.6)	47.9	(40.0–55.9)	45.4	(32.6–58.9)	45.4	(40.5–50.4)	41.5	(30.5–53.4)	44.0	(39.7–48.3)
Broward County, FL	36.7	(32.0–41.7)	43.1	(37.1–49.3)	39.8	(36.0–43.6)	38.7	(34.5–43.0)	50.8	(35.3–66.1)	41.3	(24.5–60.4)	35.0	(29.2–41.2)	44.9	(29.4–61.3)	48.6	(42.6–54.7)
Chicago, IL	40.8	(36.0–45.8)	40.7	(37.8–43.6)	40.7	(38.3–43.1)	40.8	(38.2–43.6)	39.2	(30.8–48.3)	44.0	(31.1–57.8)	40.7	(36.9–44.7)	44.6	(34.3–55.4)	44.3	(40.7–48.1)
Cleveland, OH	52.6	(48.3–57.0)	45.2	(40.8–49.7)	48.7	(45.2–52.2)	47.4	(44.1–50.7)	53.5	(42.9–63.8)	56.9	(43.6–69.2)	48.3	(43.3–53.3)	51.4	(43.3–59.3)	53.4	(47.6–59.1)
DeKalb County, GA	41.0	(37.5–44.7)	39.6	(36.1–43.2)	40.2	(37.6–43.0)	39.1	(36.5–41.8)	48.4	(39.7–57.2)	39.3	(28.1–51.7)	38.4	(34.3–42.6)	51.8	(43.3–60.2)	42.9	(39.3–46.5)
Detroit, MI	38.4	(34.4–42.5)	42.4	(38.0–46.9)	40.5	(37.3–43.7)	41.8	(38.3–45.4)	33.3	(25.7–42.0)	42.8	(31.4–55.1)	40.7	(35.5–46.1)	35.6	(28.1–43.9)	44.0	(39.8–48.3)
District of Columbia	40.5	(38.8–42.2)	41.5	(39.6–43.4)	40.8	(39.5–42.0)	40.5	(39.1–41.9)	42.4	(39.1–45.7)	43.3	(37.7–49.2)	42.9	(40.9–45.0)	39.0	(35.4–42.7)	43.7	(41.7–45.7)
Duval County, FL	42.6	(39.8–45.4)	43.1	(39.8–46.4)	42.7	(40.3–45.1)	41.5	(39.0–44.0)	46.8	(41.2–52.5)	49.5	(41.3–57.6)	41.3	(37.9–44.8)	47.7	(42.3–53.2)	48.1	(44.4–51.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	42.6	(40.0–45.2)	38.6	(36.0–41.3)	40.4	(38.6–42.3)	40.0	(37.9–42.1)	43.4	(36.9–50.1)	50.0	(40.4–59.6)	40.4	(37.2–43.6)	48.1	(39.8–56.6)	41.8	(39.4–44.3)
Houston, TX	41.9	(39.8–44.1)	37.6	(34.8–40.5)	39.6	(37.8–41.4)	39.8	(37.8–41.8)	38.3	(32.7–44.2)	42.0	(35.0–49.4)	39.7	(36.7–42.9)	40.1	(33.3–47.3)	43.1	(40.5–45.7)
Los Angeles, CA	37.9	(33.9–42.0)	46.4	(40.6–52.3)	42.2	(38.6–46.0)	42.5	(38.2–46.9)	45.6	(32.6–59.2)	36.0	(26.5–46.8)	42.3	(36.9–47.8)	45.8	(32.4–59.9)	42.2	(36.9–47.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	37.3	(34.0–40.7)	39.1	(35.3–43.1)	38.0	(35.2–40.9)	37.5	(34.6–40.5)	42.5	(35.9–49.3)	37.7	(27.2–49.6)	38.5	(34.5–42.7)	38.3	(31.4–45.8)	40.1	(36.4–43.8)
New York City, NY	41.0	(38.6–43.5)	46.6	(43.9–49.3)	43.7	(41.7–45.7)	44.2	(42.3–46.2)	45.8	(40.2–51.5)	40.5	(36.0–45.2)	45.8	(43.2–48.5)	45.2	(39.7–50.9)	44.5	(42.1–46.9)
Oakland, CA	39.6	(35.9–43.5)	41.2	(38.0–44.4)	40.6	(38.1–43.1)	39.8	(37.0–42.6)	44.4	(37.0–52.1)	45.6	(34.6–57.1)	40.8	(37.0–44.8)	32.9	(24.3–42.8)	41.5	(37.6–45.4)
Orange County, FL	35.7	(31.9–39.7)	42.6	(38.1–47.1)	38.9	(35.8–42.1)	38.8	(35.1–42.7)	39.5	(32.1–47.4)	41.4	(27.6–56.5)	40.2	(36.0–44.5)	43.5	(35.6–51.8)	40.7	(36.1–45.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	38.4	(34.4–42.6)	40.2	(36.6–43.8)	39.1	(36.4–41.9)	38.5	(35.9–41.2)	43.9	(36.5–51.7)	41.1	(30.9–52.1)	35.9	(32.6–39.4)	46.5	(37.4–55.9)	44.0	(40.3–47.8)
Philadelphia, PA	49.6	(45.7–53.5)	50.1	(44.6–55.5)	49.7	(46.2–53.2)	50.6	(47.3–53.9)	44.4	(35.0–54.3)	45.0	(30.1–60.9)	50.7	(45.4–56.0)	44.9	(31.3–59.3)	53.4	(48.7–58.0)
San Diego, CA	43.4	(40.7–46.2)	42.6	(38.4–47.0)	43.0	(40.3–45.7)	41.9	(38.7–45.2)	50.0	(42.2–57.7)	48.8	(37.7–59.9)	40.4	(36.3–44.7)	48.1	(38.6–57.9)	45.4	(42.2–48.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	43.6	(40.5–46.8)	46.3	(41.3–51.3)	44.6	(41.5–47.8)	46.4	(42.9–50.0)	37.7	(30.1–45.8)	44.2	(33.9–55.0)	48.0	(43.7–52.4)	39.6	(31.6–48.2)	47.4	(42.7–52.1)
Median	*40.9*		*42.5*		*40.6*		*40.7*		*44.2*		*43.1*		*40.7*		*44.7*		*44.0*	
Range	*35.7–52.6*		*37.6–50.1*		*38.0–49.7*		*37.5–50.6*		*33.3–53.5*		*36.0–56.9*		*35.0–50.7*		*32.9–51.8*		*40.1–53.4*	

* Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 212. Percentage of high school students who watched television 3 or more hours/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**20.6**	**(18.3–23.0)**	**20.8**	**(19.2–22.6)**	**20.7**	**(19.1–22.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	18.4	(15.4–21.8)	16.9	(15.3–18.7)	**17.7**	**(15.8–19.8)**
Black§	32.8	(28.5–37.4)	37.8	(35.0–40.7)	**35.2**	**(32.7–37.7)**
Hispanic	19.5	(15.8–23.8)	21.9	(19.5–24.5)	**20.7**	**(18.3–23.3)**
Grade						
9	20.7	(17.3–24.6)	21.1	(18.5–24.0)	**20.9**	**(18.3–23.8)**
10	22.7	(20.0–25.5)	20.6	(18.1–23.3)	**21.6**	**(19.6–23.7)**
11	19.9	(16.6–23.6)	21.0	(18.5–23.8)	**20.4**	**(17.9–23.2)**
12	18.6	(15.6–22.0)	20.5	(18.1–23.2)	**19.5**	**(17.7–21.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	20.2	(18.3–22.2)	20.8	(19.1–22.6)	**20.5**	**(19.0–22.1)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	27.2	(23.4–31.3)	22.1	(16.9–28.3)	**25.6**	**(22.3–29.2)**
Not sure	23.7	(17.5–31.2)	24.1	(16.3–34.1)	**24.4**	**(19.9–29.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	21.3	(19.0–23.8)	22.5	(20.3–24.8)	**21.9**	**(20.1–23.8)**
Same sex only or both sexes	25.3	(20.6–30.7)	18.6	(11.2–29.4)	**23.6**	**(18.7–29.3)**
No sexual contact	20.5	(18.4–22.8)	19.3	(17.0–21.9)	**19.9**	**(18.1–21.9)**

* On an average school day.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 213. Percentage of high school students who watched television 3 or more hours/day,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	20.8	(17.6–24.6)	20.4	(17.0–24.1)	20.6	(18.1–23.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	22.1	(17.5–27.4)	16.9	(13.9–20.3)	19.4	(16.2–22.9)	19.0	(15.9–22.4)	19.9	(12.5–30.2)	21.1	(8.8–42.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	23.6	(18.6–29.4)	22.7	(18.6–27.4)	23.2	(18.9–28.1)	23.2	(18.9–28.2)	19.7	(11.9–30.8)	27.9	(15.8–44.4)	21.9	(19.2–25.0)	21.9	(10.8–39.2)	28.2	(20.8–36.9)
California	20.1	(17.0–23.5)	16.7	(13.6–20.3)	18.4	(15.5–21.7)	17.9	(14.8–21.4)	22.0	(16.0–29.4)	19.7	(12.8–29.2)	17.2	(13.6–21.4)	21.3	(15.8–28.1)	18.7	(14.9–23.2)
Colorado	16.9	(14.0–20.2)	16.5	(13.9–19.5)	16.8	(14.9–18.8)	16.0	(13.7–18.5)	19.8	(14.9–25.9)	24.9	(13.9–40.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	18.0	(16.2–20.0)	15.6	(13.3–18.3)	16.7	(15.0–18.6)	16.6	(14.6–18.8)	17.0	(12.5–22.7)	14.4	(8.2–24.2)	16.0	(13.1–19.3)	20.3	(14.5–27.7)	16.9	(14.0–20.3)
Delaware	23.8	(20.9–27.0)	23.2	(20.6–26.0)	23.6	(21.7–25.6)	23.2	(21.1–25.5)	25.4	(18.7–33.6)	24.2	(14.3–38.0)	24.5	(21.7–27.5)	28.2	(20.3–37.7)	22.4	(19.7–25.4)
Florida	23.9	(21.3–26.7)	22.7	(21.0–24.5)	23.3	(21.5–25.1)	23.0	(21.2–25.0)	24.6	(20.8–28.9)	23.9	(19.4–29.0)	24.1	(22.1–26.3)	27.4	(22.9–32.3)	22.0	(19.6–24.5)
Hawaii	20.9	(18.1–24.0)	15.3	(13.2–17.6)	18.4	(16.6–20.4)	17.8	(15.7–20.1)	17.8	(14.3–22.0)	24.6	(18.2–32.4)	17.4	(14.3–21.0)	21.8	(16.3–28.6)	17.7	(15.6–20.1)
Idaho	17.6	(14.7–20.9)	15.8	(12.7–19.4)	16.6	(14.3–19.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	20.7	(17.2–24.9)	15.2	(13.0–17.7)	17.9	(15.6–20.4)	17.7	(15.4–20.3)	19.7	(14.9–25.5)	19.8	(13.8–27.7)	18.1	(15.6–20.9)	19.9	(14.5–26.6)	17.5	(13.7–21.9)
Iowa	18.6	(15.6–22.1)	18.5	(14.6–23.1)	18.8	(16.2–21.6)	19.0	(16.5–21.7)	13.9	(6.5–27.4)	21.9	(14.0–32.5)	19.3	(15.2–24.3)	16.7	(7.5–33.1)	19.2	(16.1–22.8)
Kansas	15.5	(13.2–18.2)	13.6	(11.4–16.1)	14.5	(12.7–16.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	22.2	(18.8–26.0)	20.1	(17.8–22.7)	20.9	(19.2–22.8)	20.9	(19.2–22.9)	22.2	(16.2–29.6)	17.1	(8.9–30.2)	22.2	(18.9–25.9)	23.0	(15.2–33.2)	20.6	(17.7–23.9)
Louisiana	32.3	(27.5–37.5)	25.0	(19.4–31.5)	28.7	(24.5–33.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	24.1	(21.7–26.7)	22.9	(20.6–25.3)	23.5	(21.7–25.5)	23.4	(21.3–25.6)	25.9	(22.6–29.4)	20.8	(17.3–24.8)	22.8	(20.2–25.7)	23.6	(20.4–27.2)	24.8	(22.9–26.8)
Maryland	23.0	(22.2–23.7)	21.2	(20.2–22.2)	22.1	(21.4–22.8)	21.8	(21.1–22.7)	23.1	(21.7–24.6)	22.8	(20.5–25.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	21.3	(16.1–27.5)	21.4	(17.0–26.6)	21.4	(17.2–26.3)	21.0	(16.6–26.2)	24.4	(16.3–34.7)	24.9	(19.3–31.5)	20.4	(16.1–25.6)	22.9	(15.4–32.8)	21.6	(16.5–27.8)
Missouri	22.0	(19.5–24.8)	20.0	(15.8–25.1)	21.1	(18.0–24.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	18.6	(16.5–20.9)	17.5	(15.9–19.2)	18.0	(16.5–19.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	18.1	(15.2–21.4)	20.4	(16.9–24.4)	19.2	(16.6–22.0)	18.9	(16.0–22.0)	19.3	(12.3–29.0)	25.1	(14.8–39.3)	18.0	(14.6–21.9)	16.0	(9.4–26.1)	20.7	(16.5–25.6)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	21.0	(19.3–22.9)	20.9	(19.4–22.5)	21.1	(19.6–22.6)	20.0	(18.7–21.4)	27.7	(22.8–33.2)	23.4	(17.8–30.0)	20.9	(18.9–23.0)	29.9	(23.0–37.9)	20.2	(18.1–22.5)
New York	22.8	(19.8–26.2)	18.6	(16.4–21.1)	20.7	(18.3–23.2)	19.8	(17.4–22.4)	24.5	(18.0–32.4)	21.4	(17.9–25.2)	22.4	(18.1–27.5)	23.8	(17.2–32.0)	19.4	(16.8–22.3)
North Carolina	25.1	(21.2–29.5)	21.1	(17.6–25.2)	23.1	(19.7–27.0)	23.1	(19.4–27.1)	25.2	(20.2–31.0)	21.6	(14.9–30.2)	24.9	(20.8–29.5)	25.0	(18.5–32.8)	22.1	(18.2–26.6)
North Dakota	18.1	(15.1–21.4)	19.3	(16.8–22.0)	18.8	(16.8–21.0)	17.7	(15.6–20.1)	26.2	(19.7–33.9)	24.0	(15.3–35.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	26.5	(22.8–30.7)	19.8	(16.1–24.2)	23.1	(20.4–26.2)	22.1	(19.4–25.0)	30.4	(21.4–41.1)	31.0	(15.7–52.1)	21.9	(18.5–25.8)	23.9	(13.9–38.0)	24.1	(20.2–28.6)
Pennsylvania	22.4	(19.9–25.1)	19.5	(16.8–22.4)	20.8	(18.8–23.0)	20.6	(18.4–22.9)	25.2	(19.9–31.4)	16.1	(10.0–25.1)	21.4	(19.1–24.0)	30.3	(23.4–38.3)	19.2	(16.7–22.1)
Rhode Island	20.1	(16.6–24.1)	22.3	(19.3–25.8)	21.4	(18.9–24.1)	21.3	(18.6–24.3)	19.8	(14.3–26.6)	25.8	(17.0–37.3)	22.7	(17.7–28.5)	20.6	(11.3–34.5)	20.8	(18.9–22.9)
South Carolina	26.5	(22.3–31.2)	21.1	(18.1–24.6)	23.9	(21.1–26.8)	25.9	(22.6–29.5)	21.0	(15.3–28.2)	18.7	(9.3–34.2)	23.1	(18.4–28.6)	20.4	(13.4–29.8)	28.8	(24.6–33.5)
Tennessee	24.8	(21.3–28.6)	22.7	(20.0–25.7)	23.7	(21.2–26.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	21.5	(18.4–25.1)	22.1	(17.7–27.2)	21.9	(18.6–25.6)	20.9	(17.5–24.9)	28.9	(24.7–33.5)	22.0	(12.8–35.0)	23.5	(19.5–28.1)	27.1	(20.0–35.5)	19.7	(15.6–24.5)
Utah	17.1	(13.5–21.4)	16.6	(13.5–20.4)	16.9	(14.0–20.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	18.6	(15.9–21.7)	19.1	(16.5–22.0)	18.9	(16.6–21.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	23.7	(19.8–28.0)	23.7	(20.4–27.3)	23.9	(21.0–27.0)	22.8	(20.2–25.6)	32.7	(24.7–41.8)	28.3	(15.6–45.7)	23.7	(20.3–27.5)	30.6	(22.5–40.2)	22.7	(18.3–27.8)
Wisconsin	17.1	(14.3–20.3)	16.3	(13.4–19.7)	16.7	(14.6–19.0)	15.8	(13.2–18.7)	23.6	(17.1–31.6)	19.1	(13.1–27.1)	15.9	(13.0–19.2)	20.2	(14.2–27.9)	17.2	(13.9–21.2)
Median	*21.3*		*20.0*		*20.8*		*20.7*		*23.3*		*22.4*		*21.9*		*23.0*		*20.7*	
Range	*15.5–32.3*		*13.6–25.0*		*14.5–28.7*		*15.8–25.9*		*13.9–32.7*		*14.4–31.0*		*15.9–24.9*		*16.0–30.6*		*16.9–28.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	26.0	(20.6–32.3)	32.0	(25.2–39.6)	28.5	(24.4–33.0)	30.0	(25.6–34.8)	22.3	(13.0–35.4)	27.9	(13.8–48.4)	30.7	(24.2–38.1)	31.7	(19.2–47.4)	29.6	(21.9–38.8)
Boston, MA	25.2	(22.0–28.8)	22.2	(18.7–26.1)	23.7	(21.1–26.4)	23.7	(20.9–26.7)	28.4	(20.9–37.2)	17.0	(9.5–28.5)	27.7	(23.7–32.0)	23.8	(15.9–34.1)	19.7	(16.1–23.8)
Broward County, FL	24.3	(20.6–28.5)	20.9	(16.0–26.8)	22.5	(19.4–26.0)	23.0	(19.9–26.4)	21.7	(13.2–33.6)	19.8	(10.2–34.8)	21.8	(17.7–26.5)	20.7	(11.0–35.5)	26.2	(20.4–32.9)
Chicago, IL	23.3	(19.6–27.4)	22.4	(18.5–26.8)	23.0	(19.9–26.4)	23.4	(20.0–27.3)	23.3	(17.5–30.4)	15.8	(8.8–26.8)	24.8	(20.5–29.7)	20.8	(13.4–30.9)	21.4	(17.8–25.6)
Cleveland, OH	31.2	(27.4–35.3)	29.7	(25.7–34.0)	30.4	(27.4–33.6)	31.1	(27.8–34.6)	31.2	(23.4–40.2)	14.5	(8.5–23.4)	31.6	(27.8–35.6)	30.6	(23.4–38.9)	30.5	(25.5–36.1)
DeKalb County, GA	25.8	(23.5–28.2)	24.0	(20.5–28.0)	24.9	(22.8–27.1)	25.6	(23.1–28.2)	20.3	(14.8–27.2)	24.5	(15.9–35.8)	25.8	(22.4–29.5)	24.4	(17.3–33.1)	25.0	(22.0–28.2)
Detroit, MI	27.0	(23.7–30.5)	28.6	(23.9–33.8)	27.6	(25.0–30.4)	28.8	(26.0–31.9)	22.9	(17.2–29.9)	26.7	(14.6–43.5)	31.0	(26.4–36.1)	23.4	(17.2–31.0)	28.0	(23.6–32.8)
District of Columbia	28.1	(26.6–29.8)	26.9	(25.2–28.8)	27.3	(26.2–28.5)	28.1	(26.7–29.4)	26.8	(23.9–29.9)	19.9	(15.4–25.4)	30.5	(28.5–32.5)	27.3	(23.9–30.9)	27.0	(25.2–28.9)
Duval County, FL	25.9	(22.9–29.1)	23.0	(20.7–25.5)	24.5	(22.7–26.4)	24.5	(22.4–26.7)	24.9	(20.9–29.4)	23.9	(17.5–31.7)	25.9	(23.3–28.6)	29.4	(25.1–34.0)	23.9	(21.0–27.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	23.9	(21.5–26.4)	22.5	(20.3–24.9)	23.2	(21.6–24.9)	23.3	(21.5–25.2)	23.5	(18.8–29.0)	24.9	(17.2–34.7)	25.0	(22.4–27.7)	26.6	(20.5–33.8)	22.7	(20.3–25.2)
Houston, TX	24.6	(22.5–26.9)	22.7	(20.5–25.0)	23.5	(22.0–25.1)	24.2	(22.4–26.0)	19.2	(15.5–23.6)	21.8	(15.9–29.1)	24.9	(22.3–27.7)	20.5	(15.8–26.2)	24.0	(21.7–26.4)
Los Angeles, CA	19.1	(16.7–21.7)	19.1	(14.7–24.4)	19.1	(17.1–21.4)	19.0	(16.4–21.9)	19.7	(9.5–36.5)	19.8	(10.3–34.8)	19.9	(16.2–24.3)	23.7	(15.7–34.2)	17.3	(13.7–21.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	23.9	(21.4–26.7)	17.9	(15.7–20.4)	20.8	(19.1–22.7)	20.8	(18.9–22.9)	22.3	(16.6–29.3)	21.2	(12.8–33.2)	21.7	(18.9–24.8)	20.2	(14.8–26.9)	20.8	(17.8–24.1)
New York City, NY	22.7	(20.8–24.8)	22.4	(20.5–24.5)	22.6	(21.1–24.2)	22.5	(21.0–24.0)	23.0	(19.9–26.5)	21.6	(18.1–25.6)	25.5	(23.8–27.3)	24.0	(20.0–28.6)	21.5	(19.5–23.7)
Oakland, CA	27.1	(24.1–30.3)	23.7	(20.7–26.9)	25.3	(23.0–27.6)	24.8	(22.5–27.3)	25.6	(19.2–33.1)	26.4	(17.0–38.8)	28.9	(25.6–32.4)	30.3	(23.2–38.5)	22.9	(19.8–26.2)
Orange County, FL	20.5	(17.6–23.9)	17.6	(14.5–21.2)	19.2	(16.8–21.9)	18.4	(15.8–21.5)	27.2	(19.8–36.0)	16.4	(9.1–27.6)	17.1	(14.0–20.8)	23.9	(16.3–33.6)	20.7	(16.8–25.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	20.3	(17.8–23.0)	19.1	(16.5–22.0)	19.7	(17.5–22.0)	18.9	(16.6–21.3)	24.1	(18.5–30.8)	20.7	(13.7–29.9)	20.0	(17.0–23.5)	21.0	(14.2–29.9)	19.6	(16.7–22.9)
Philadelphia, PA	28.4	(22.3–35.4)	25.5	(21.5–30.0)	27.0	(23.4–30.8)	27.6	(24.2–31.2)	25.3	(18.0–34.2)	25.2	(15.0–39.2)	31.2	(27.4–35.2)	27.0	(16.6–40.6)	24.0	(19.3–29.6)
San Diego, CA	20.4	(17.9–23.2)	18.2	(15.9–20.7)	19.2	(17.6–21.0)	18.8	(16.8–20.9)	22.8	(17.0–29.8)	21.4	(13.9–31.4)	20.6	(18.1–23.3)	27.2	(20.1–35.7)	17.0	(14.4–19.9)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	31.9	(28.3–35.8)	33.8	(28.9–39.0)	32.7	(29.5–36.0)	35.4	(31.7–39.2)	19.6	(15.0–25.1)	25.7	(14.7–41.1)	33.6	(28.9–38.6)	21.0	(16.0–27.1)	36.8	(31.5–42.4)
Median	*24.9*		*22.6*		*23.6*		*23.9*		*23.2*		*21.5*		*25.7*		*24.0*		*23.4*	
Range	*19.1–31.9*		*17.6–33.8*		*19.1–32.7*		*18.4–35.4*		*19.2–31.2*		*14.5–27.9*		*17.1–33.6*		*20.2–31.7*		*17.0–36.8*	

* On an average school day.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 214. Percentage of high school students who went to physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**47.6**	**(42.7–52.5)**	**55.9**	**(51.2–60.6)**	**51.7**	**(47.2–56.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	45.1	(37.7–52.6)	52.7	(46.6–58.7)	**48.7**	**(42.7–54.7)**
Black§	47.8	(42.3–53.5)	62.4	(57.7–67.0)	**54.9**	**(50.5–59.3)**
Hispanic	53.1	(47.0–59.1)	58.8	(52.6–64.7)	**56.0**	**(50.2–61.7)**
Grade						
9	70.8	(66.0–75.3)	73.5	(68.4–78.0)	**72.1**	**(68.1–75.8)**
10	51.0	(44.1–57.9)	60.0	(54.9–65.0)	**55.4**	**(49.9–60.9)**
11	33.4	(26.4–41.2)	44.9	(37.3–52.6)	**39.0**	**(32.1–46.5)**
12	32.2	(24.7–40.8)	42.0	(34.1–50.4)	**36.9**	**(29.9–44.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	46.7	(41.8–51.6)	56.7	(51.7–61.5)	**52.0**	**(47.3–56.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	42.0	(36.6–47.7)	47.6	(38.7–56.8)	**43.5**	**(38.5–48.7)**
Not sure	51.6	(41.0–62.0)	51.3	(42.2–60.3)	**51.0**	**(43.0–58.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	42.3	(36.2–48.5)	56.5	(51.3–61.7)	**50.1**	**(44.7–55.4)**
Same sex only or both sexes	36.8	(30.2–43.9)	48.5	(39.9–57.1)	**39.8**	**(33.8–46.2)**
No sexual contact	52.9	(47.9–57.8)	57.4	(51.5–63.1)	**55.1**	**(50.0–60.0)**

* In an average week when they were in school.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 215. Percentage of high school students who went to physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	36.5	(30.5–42.9)	48.1	(42.1–54.2)	42.6	(37.4–48.0)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	38.8	(26.6–52.5)	53.9	(44.4–63.2)	46.4	(37.2–55.9)	47.5	(38.3–56.9)	38.3	(26.2–52.1)	41.0	(19.9–66.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	39.1	(26.9–52.7)	47.9	(38.7–57.2)	43.8	(33.8–54.3)	41.4	(32.6–50.8)	53.4	(36.2–69.9)	56.1	(40.0–71.0)	38.7	(30.1–48.1)	53.6	(36.1–70.3)	39.6	(32.6–46.9)
California	50.0	(39.7–60.2)	51.7	(40.7–62.5)	51.0	(40.9–61.0)	50.3	(39.8–60.7)	52.0	(38.2–65.5)	69.0	(55.7–79.8)	43.7	(32.6–55.6)	48.0	(36.6–59.6)	56.6	(44.8–67.8)
Colorado	32.8	(27.0–39.2)	41.2	(33.6–49.3)	37.0	(31.0–43.5)	36.7	(30.6–43.3)	31.9	(24.8–39.9)	22.1	(10.4–40.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	58.7	(47.8–68.8)	61.7	(49.5–72.5)	60.2	(49.1–70.4)	60.4	(48.9–70.8)	60.0	(47.6–71.3)	55.9	(38.8–71.7)	57.0	(45.1–68.1)	54.7	(37.1–71.3)	63.9	(52.0–74.3)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	32.1	(28.8–35.6)	49.9	(46.9–53.0)	41.2	(38.4–44.0)	41.9	(39.0–44.8)	36.3	(31.7–41.2)	35.8	(27.9–44.5)	44.0	(40.1–47.9)	32.2	(26.8–38.1)	39.5	(36.6–42.5)
Hawaii	30.6	(27.1–34.3)	48.7	(44.1–53.3)	39.7	(36.1–43.3)	39.5	(35.4–43.8)	37.1	(30.9–43.7)	46.4	(34.4–58.7)	38.8	(33.7–44.2)	40.3	(33.8–47.2)	38.8	(34.8–42.8)
Idaho	36.5	(30.9–42.5)	51.6	(44.8–58.4)	44.1	(38.7–49.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	81.0	(69.7–88.8)	84.8	(79.4–89.0)	82.7	(74.8–88.5)	83.4	(75.7–89.0)	77.0	(65.4–85.7)	85.5	(75.2–92.0)	85.5	(78.6–90.4)	80.0	(69.8–87.3)	84.1	(76.0–89.8)
Iowa	56.4	(38.7–72.6)	67.0	(56.1–76.4)	61.7	(47.8–73.9)	62.5	(47.9–75.2)	57.7	(44.5–69.9)	62.8	(39.9–81.1)	60.7	(44.6–74.8)	65.1	(45.6–80.7)	64.3	(48.8–77.3)
Kansas	37.9	(31.0–45.4)	54.2	(47.0–61.3)	46.3	(40.0–52.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	23.7	(18.2–30.3)	38.2	(32.8–44.0)	31.2	(26.4–36.5)	32.4	(27.2–38.0)	21.8	(16.7–27.9)	32.9	(21.5–46.8)	34.2	(28.2–40.6)	26.3	(18.4–36.3)	27.2	(20.5–35.2)
Louisiana	42.6	(34.1–51.5)	56.2	(48.9–63.3)	49.6	(42.6–56.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	35.8	(32.9–38.9)	42.5	(39.0–46.0)	39.2	(36.2–42.3)	39.7	(36.5–42.9)	34.2	(31.3–37.2)	44.4	(37.3–51.8)	37.3	(33.7–41.0)	37.7	(34.2–41.4)	41.1	(36.9–45.4)
Maryland	29.1	(27.8–30.4)	43.3	(42.1–44.6)	36.4	(35.4–37.5)	36.4	(35.3–37.5)	34.9	(33.0–36.9)	35.3	(32.6–38.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	57.9	(50.1–65.2)	61.1	(54.6–67.2)	59.5	(52.8–65.8)	60.5	(53.7–67.0)	48.5	(39.1–58.1)	62.2	(50.0–73.0)	59.5	(51.4–67.2)	58.6	(48.5–68.0)	59.7	(52.8–66.3)
Michigan	20.1	(14.5–27.1)	35.3	(30.5–40.4)	27.9	(23.0–33.4)	28.1	(22.9–33.8)	29.7	(20.3–41.2)	25.3	(14.7–39.9)	26.8	(21.1–33.5)	28.2	(20.1–38.2)	28.0	(23.3–33.2)
Missouri	42.6	(34.6–51.0)	56.4	(49.7–62.9)	49.5	(43.2–55.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	50.4	(45.9–55.0)	61.2	(57.1–65.2)	55.9	(52.0–59.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	37.9	(31.0–45.3)	46.4	(40.5–52.4)	42.1	(36.5–47.9)	43.1	(37.2–49.3)	32.8	(23.0–44.4)	40.5	(27.3–55.2)	43.3	(36.4–50.6)	38.7	(24.3–55.4)	41.9	(35.4–48.7)
Nevada	47.8	(37.1–58.7)	62.4	(55.2–69.1)	55.4	(47.4–63.1)	56.2	(48.2–63.8)	51.1	(40.5–61.7)	52.6	(36.1–68.5)	52.7	(44.5–60.8)	48.0	(36.6–59.6)	58.8	(49.1–67.8)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	42.3	(38.3–46.3)	55.7	(51.5–59.9)	49.1	(45.0–53.2)	50.2	(45.5–54.9)	40.1	(34.8–45.5)	51.7	(45.2–58.1)	46.6	(40.3–53.0)	41.2	(36.5–46.0)	52.2	(47.6–56.7)
New York	93.6	(91.3–95.4)	89.5	(86.4–92.0)	91.5	(89.5–93.1)	92.8	(91.1–94.2)	88.9	(85.5–91.6)	83.7	(78.6–87.9)	91.5	(88.9–93.5)	87.1	(80.9–91.4)	94.4	(92.3–95.9)
North Carolina	31.4	(27.0–36.2)	47.3	(42.7–52.0)	39.5	(35.7–43.5)	40.1	(36.3–44.1)	32.3	(26.2–39.1)	47.9	(36.6–59.5)	37.5	(33.4–41.7)	34.0	(26.8–42.0)	41.2	(36.6–46.0)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	27.0	(23.6–30.8)	42.7	(36.6–49.1)	35.2	(31.2–39.3)	37.3	(33.0–41.9)	22.2	(13.4–34.5)	20.9	(11.2–35.6)	35.2	(29.6–41.3)	23.2	(11.7–40.7)	37.3	(32.2–42.8)
Pennsylvania	58.8	(51.1–66.0)	62.9	(55.4–69.9)	60.8	(53.4–67.7)	61.4	(53.6–68.7)	53.4	(43.7–62.8)	63.7	(52.8–73.4)	60.9	(52.0–69.2)	53.0	(43.1–62.7)	62.8	(55.0–70.0)
Rhode Island	70.2	(61.2–77.8)	70.1	(65.2–74.5)	70.3	(64.3–75.6)	71.2	(65.3–76.4)	69.9	(58.3–79.4)	56.6	(41.4–70.7)	69.6	(61.5–76.6)	71.5	(61.1–80.0)	73.0	(68.0–77.4)
South Carolina	29.1	(21.5–38.2)	44.1	(36.9–51.6)	36.9	(29.7–44.8)	37.4	(29.7–45.9)	41.9	(32.8–51.6)	34.7	(19.9–53.2)	34.3	(27.0–42.3)	44.4	(31.7–57.8)	40.0	(30.1–50.8)
Tennessee	32.7	(27.6–38.2)	43.4	(38.2–48.8)	38.2	(33.9–42.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	45.9	(41.2–50.6)	49.3	(44.5–54.1)	47.7	(43.8–51.8)	48.8	(44.6–53.0)	42.3	(32.8–52.4)	38.6	(25.9–53.0)	49.0	(42.9–55.2)	33.7	(23.5–45.7)	47.9	(43.6–52.2)
Utah	48.6	(42.6–54.7)	59.5	(53.3–65.4)	54.3	(49.6–59.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	41.9	(36.2–47.8)	52.2	(46.7–57.6)	47.2	(41.9–52.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	30.5	(22.9–39.3)	46.2	(38.9–53.5)	38.5	(32.1–45.3)	38.3	(31.4–45.7)	39.3	(28.0–51.9)	37.5	(22.9–54.8)	34.2	(28.1–40.9)	35.2	(25.8–45.9)	43.5	(34.3–53.1)
Wisconsin	45.5	(40.5–50.6)	56.0	(49.2–62.5)	50.8	(45.3–56.3)	50.7	(44.7–56.5)	46.0	(36.6–55.7)	58.9	(46.1–70.5)	48.3	(40.6–56.0)	44.4	(33.0–56.4)	52.9	(46.7–59.0)
Median	*39.1*		*51.7*		*46.4*		*45.3*		*41.0*		*47.1*		*44.0*		*44.4*		*47.9*	
Range	*20.1–93.6*		*35.3–89.5*		*27.9–91.5*		*28.1–92.8*		*21.8–88.9*		*20.9–85.5*		*26.8–91.5*		*23.2–87.1*		*27.2–94.4*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	21.7	(15.7–29.2)	35.4	(26.1–46.1)	28.0	(21.7–35.3)	26.8	(19.5–35.7)	27.0	(17.7–38.8)	31.6	(16.8–51.3)	26.4	(18.7–35.9)	33.9	(24.2–45.2)	22.9	(14.6–34.0)
Boston, MA	38.7	(30.7–47.3)	41.8	(35.6–48.3)	40.2	(33.7–46.9)	39.8	(33.4–46.5)	40.6	(31.5–50.4)	45.6	(31.0–61.0)	39.5	(33.0–46.5)	30.3	(22.2–39.8)	43.3	(34.3–52.7)
Broward County, FL	27.0	(19.1–36.7)	45.5	(36.8–54.5)	36.2	(29.2–43.8)	38.4	(31.4–45.9)	29.5	(16.4–47.1)	21.8	(11.2–38.0)	41.5	(32.9–50.8)	20.6	(8.9–40.6)	36.4	(28.5–45.1)
Chicago, IL	67.2	(57.8–75.3)	72.0	(65.3–77.9)	69.5	(62.0–76.0)	69.8	(62.0–76.5)	65.9	(56.4–74.3)	74.8	(63.6–83.4)	70.7	(62.8–77.5)	69.2	(61.3–76.1)	73.1	(63.6–80.9)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	34.1	(28.7–39.8)	44.9	(39.4–50.6)	39.5	(34.5–44.7)	39.4	(34.1–45.0)	41.4	(32.6–50.8)	35.1	(26.1–45.3)	41.7	(36.0–47.6)	33.5	(24.5–43.9)	37.9	(31.9–44.3)
Detroit, MI	41.3	(36.3–46.6)	47.9	(41.6–54.2)	44.6	(39.6–49.6)	43.9	(38.5–49.4)	49.0	(40.0–58.0)	32.8	(17.5–52.8)	43.9	(37.5–50.6)	41.6	(33.7–50.0)	42.2	(36.6–48.1)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	43.7	(40.5–46.8)	50.7	(47.2–54.1)	47.0	(44.4–49.6)	47.5	(44.7–50.3)	42.2	(36.4–48.2)	43.7	(33.8–54.1)	46.5	(43.0–50.0)	38.8	(31.7–46.5)	49.6	(45.9–53.2)
Houston, TX	47.2	(42.6–51.8)	53.1	(49.3–56.9)	50.2	(46.5–53.9)	51.1	(47.1–55.0)	44.9	(38.4–51.5)	47.6	(38.9–56.4)	49.1	(44.7–53.6)	47.7	(41.3–54.1)	51.9	(47.4–56.3)
Los Angeles, CA	60.3	(45.0–73.8)	66.1	(53.3–76.9)	63.2	(49.7–74.9)	62.9	(49.8–74.3)	59.6	(37.6–78.3)	73.9	(52.0–88.1)	56.7	(44.6–68.0)	56.7	(34.2–76.7)	68.4	(53.9–80.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	35.7	(30.1–41.7)	47.6	(41.9–53.4)	41.9	(36.7–47.3)	41.6	(35.9–47.4)	41.2	(34.0–48.7)	46.5	(35.9–57.5)	40.4	(35.6–45.4)	34.7	(28.1–42.1)	45.4	(38.1–52.9)
New York City, NY	88.1	(83.1–91.7)	84.2	(79.1–88.3)	86.1	(81.2–89.9)	87.2	(82.0–91.1)	85.5	(79.9–89.8)	83.1	(77.5–87.5)	86.3	(80.7–90.5)	79.2	(72.1–84.9)	89.0	(84.2–92.5)
Oakland, CA	51.5	(44.4–58.6)	61.6	(55.2–67.6)	56.9	(50.7–62.9)	56.1	(50.0–62.1)	60.6	(51.0–69.4)	58.7	(45.4–70.9)	52.1	(45.7–58.4)	48.7	(38.6–58.9)	61.5	(54.1–68.4)
Orange County, FL	29.6	(24.5–35.3)	50.4	(42.8–58.0)	40.4	(34.7–46.4)	40.3	(34.5–46.4)	39.5	(29.0–51.1)	43.4	(30.5–57.3)	44.1	(36.1–52.4)	32.8	(22.7–44.9)	36.9	(30.6–43.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	28.6	(23.7–33.9)	49.4	(44.0–54.8)	39.3	(34.6–44.2)	39.1	(34.2–44.3)	36.8	(29.8–44.3)	42.2	(31.3–54.0)	39.1	(33.4–45.0)	37.7	(29.6–46.7)	38.4	(32.4–44.8)
Philadelphia, PA	39.8	(32.5–47.5)	46.4	(36.6–56.4)	43.1	(35.7–50.8)	42.1	(34.2–50.6)	45.3	(37.0–53.9)	58.9	(39.4–76.0)	40.7	(32.3–49.7)	42.2	(29.6–56.0)	44.0	(33.6–54.9)
San Diego, CA	54.2	(46.0–62.1)	58.9	(51.4–66.1)	56.5	(49.2–63.6)	56.7	(49.1–63.9)	56.3	(45.2–66.9)	61.6	(49.2–72.6)	48.5	(40.5–56.5)	60.2	(50.2–69.4)	62.2	(54.5–69.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	45.5	(38.9–52.2)	49.6	(41.1–58.0)	47.5	(41.2–53.9)	47.8	(40.8–55.0)	46.0	(38.4–53.7)	53.3	(41.7–64.6)	45.1	(37.7–52.7)	43.7	(36.2–51.6)	49.8	(40.9–58.6)
Median	*41.3*		*49.6*		*44.6*		*43.9*		*44.9*		*46.5*		*44.1*		*41.6*		*45.4*	
Range	*21.7–88.1*		*35.4–84.2*		*28.0–86.1*		*26.8–87.2*		*27.0–85.5*		*21.8–83.1*		*26.4–86.3*		*20.6–79.2*		*22.9–89.0*	

* In an average week when they were in school.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 216. Percentage of high school students who went to physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**25.3**	**(19.3–32.4)**	**34.7**	**(28.0–42.1)**	**29.9**	**(23.6–37.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	22.6	(15.7–31.4)	32.2	(25.2–40.1)	**27.2**	**(20.3–35.3)**
Black§	21.6	(16.7–27.5)	35.8	(27.6–44.9)	**28.5**	**(22.2–35.8)**
Hispanic	34.1	(25.8–43.4)	40.5	(31.2–50.6)	**37.4**	**(28.6–47.1)**
Grade						
9	39.2	(30.1–49.1)	45.5	(36.4–54.9)	**42.3**	**(33.4–51.6)**
10	24.2	(17.6–32.3)	36.7	(29.4–44.8)	**30.2**	**(23.5–37.9)**
11	20.3	(13.3–29.8)	28.3	(20.8–37.2)	**24.3**	**(17.1–33.2)**
12	15.9	(10.5–23.4)	26.5	(19.0–35.6)	**21.0**	**(15.0–28.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	28.2	(22.2–35.1)	35.9	(28.7–43.6)	**32.3**	**(25.8–39.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	20.4	(14.7–27.5)	25.5	(17.5–35.4)	**21.7**	**(15.9–28.8)**
Not sure	22.9	(15.5–32.5)	26.9	(18.0–38.1)	**24.3**	**(17.0–33.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	25.4	(19.5–32.4)	36.3	(29.6–43.6)	**31.3**	**(25.2–38.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	18.8	(13.3–25.8)	22.8	(14.0–34.9)	**19.8**	**(14.1–27.2)**
No sexual contact	30.9	(23.9–38.9)	36.9	(28.5–46.1)	**33.8**	**(26.3–42.1)**

* In an average week when they were in school.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 217. Percentage of high school students who went to physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	14.9	(11.1–19.8)	20.4	(16.2–25.5)	17.7	(14.3–21.8)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	31.9	(21.6–44.4)	40.7	(32.5–49.6)	36.5	(29.2–44.4)	37.9	(30.5–46.0)	26.8	(17.4–38.9)	26.1	(14.2–43.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	20.8	(14.2–29.4)	26.8	(20.7–33.9)	23.9	(18.4–30.3)	26.0	(20.7–32.0)	14.1	(6.3–28.6)	21.5	(9.6–41.4)	22.8	(17.0–29.9)	16.4	(8.0–30.7)	32.2	(25.5–39.7)
California	34.0	(21.6–49.1)	35.2	(23.8–48.5)	34.6	(23.4–47.9)	34.6	(23.3–47.9)	34.2	(20.4–51.3)	37.5	(18.7–61.1)	29.7	(19.8–42.1)	22.8	(12.5–37.9)	40.5	(26.3–56.6)
Colorado	12.8	(7.2–21.8)	13.3	(7.4–22.6)	13.1	(7.5–21.9)	13.8	(7.7–23.6)	10.6	(4.4–23.4)	8.9	(3.0–23.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	8.3	(5.3–12.7)	8.9	(5.9–13.1)	8.7	(5.9–12.6)	9.2	(6.3–13.4)	6.5	(3.2–12.8)	4.1	(1.4–11.4)	9.1	(5.9–13.6)	5.3	(2.2–12.3)	8.6	(5.9–12.5)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	15.4	(12.5–18.7)	28.2	(25.1–31.5)	21.9	(19.2–24.8)	22.8	(19.9–26.0)	16.4	(12.6–21.1)	16.3	(10.7–24.1)	25.2	(21.8–28.9)	15.5	(12.1–19.5)	20.3	(17.4–23.6)
Hawaii	4.0	(3.1–5.2)	7.7	(5.7–10.2)	5.8	(4.6–7.4)	6.1	(4.7–7.9)	3.5	(1.9–6.3)	6.4	(3.2–12.4)	5.4	(4.3–6.6)	6.2	(3.1–12.2)	6.0	(4.2–8.7)
Idaho	16.1	(11.3–22.5)	26.6	(20.4–33.8)	21.4	(16.6–27.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	67.8	(56.3–77.5)	69.5	(62.9–75.3)	68.4	(59.9–75.8)	70.9	(62.4–78.2)	57.3	(47.6–66.5)	62.0	(47.2–74.9)	73.1	(66.4–78.9)	55.8	(44.4–66.5)	71.0	(60.6–79.5)
Iowa	12.1	(6.0–22.8)	20.7	(11.6–34.2)	16.4	(9.2–27.5)	16.6	(9.1–28.3)	13.1	(5.9–26.8)	10.9	(4.8–22.9)	19.4	(9.5–35.6)	12.3	(5.0–27.2)	14.0	(8.8–21.5)
Kansas	19.2	(14.1–25.6)	29.8	(24.0–36.4)	24.6	(19.5–30.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	13.1	(8.6–19.3)	25.2	(19.0–32.6)	19.2	(14.5–25.0)	21.1	(16.1–27.2)	9.1	(5.5–14.5)	9.5	(4.3–19.6)	21.9	(16.3–28.8)	9.3	(3.8–21.0)	19.0	(13.3–26.2)
Louisiana	28.3	(20.6–37.5)	36.4	(27.8–46.0)	32.0	(24.8–40.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	5.9	(3.9–8.7)	7.1	(5.0–10.0)	6.5	(4.5–9.2)	6.6	(4.6–9.3)	6.2	(3.7–10.2)	6.3	(3.7–10.6)	7.0	(4.8–10.1)	5.3	(3.1–9.0)	6.4	(4.4–9.2)
Maryland	12.3	(11.2–13.4)	18.3	(17.3–19.3)	15.3	(14.5–16.1)	16.1	(15.2–17.1)	10.9	(9.6–12.4)	13.3	(11.7–15.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	15.1	(9.7–22.9)	18.2	(12.2–26.2)	16.6	(11.0–24.3)	17.2	(11.5–24.8)	10.6	(6.1–17.8)	20.6	(9.9–38.0)	18.0	(11.9–26.4)	11.6	(6.5–19.7)	16.9	(10.5–26.0)
Michigan	16.0	(10.9–22.9)	28.0	(23.4–33.1)	22.0	(17.6–27.2)	23.1	(18.4–28.4)	18.9	(10.8–31.0)	13.5	(6.5–25.9)	20.8	(15.7–27.1)	17.3	(10.1–27.9)	24.9	(20.1–30.3)
Missouri	24.9	(16.7–35.3)	32.3	(24.1–41.7)	28.6	(21.3–37.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	30.5	(25.2–36.4)	38.8	(32.9–45.0)	34.7	(29.3–40.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	22.4	(17.2–28.7)	32.9	(27.8–38.4)	27.7	(23.3–32.5)	29.1	(24.4–34.1)	17.2	(8.9–30.6)	22.8	(12.5–37.9)	31.7	(26.1–37.8)	20.1	(10.1–35.9)	26.8	(21.2–33.2)
Nevada	25.1	(15.2–38.4)	31.7	(21.1–44.7)	28.4	(19.1–40.1)	29.2	(19.5–41.2)	26.3	(15.2–41.5)	17.2	(7.5–34.7)	29.3	(21.1–39.1)	22.9	(13.1–37.0)	29.3	(17.5–44.7)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	21.7	(17.0–27.3)	29.6	(24.3–35.6)	25.7	(20.8–31.2)	27.6	(22.0–33.9)	14.8	(11.9–18.3)	19.8	(14.8–25.9)	24.9	(19.5–31.2)	15.3	(11.9–19.4)	28.1	(22.0–35.1)
New York	14.4	(11.3–18.2)	16.1	(12.4–20.7)	15.2	(12.1–18.9)	15.0	(11.6–19.1)	11.3	(8.9–14.2)	22.4	(17.0–29.0)	15.6	(12.2–19.8)	11.6	(8.5–15.6)	15.0	(11.5–19.3)
North Carolina	19.7	(14.7–25.9)	29.3	(24.5–34.6)	24.5	(19.9–29.7)	26.1	(21.5–31.4)	16.1	(11.5–22.0)	17.0	(10.9–25.6)	24.2	(20.3–28.7)	16.7	(10.8–24.8)	27.3	(21.1–34.5)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	19.7	(16.8–22.8)	34.2	(29.0–39.9)	27.0	(23.6–30.7)	30.0	(26.3–34.0)	10.0	(5.1–18.9)	7.3	(2.6–19.0)	27.9	(23.3–33.0)	10.3	(5.6–18.3)	29.3	(25.1–33.9)
Pennsylvania	17.9	(13.8–23.0)	21.3	(16.5–27.0)	19.6	(15.4–24.7)	19.3	(15.0–24.5)	18.1	(11.9–26.6)	32.8	(23.3–43.9)	20.1	(15.4–25.8)	17.7	(12.3–24.7)	20.1	(14.9–26.5)
Rhode Island	14.9	(7.2–28.5)	18.1	(9.6–31.4)	16.6	(8.9–28.7)	17.4	(9.3–30.3)	15.3	(9.0–24.7)	9.5	(3.3–24.4)	17.0	(8.9–30.2)	12.3	(7.6–19.3)	17.0	(8.3–31.7)
South Carolina	14.5	(9.7–21.2)	24.2	(16.7–33.9)	19.3	(13.8–26.4)	20.6	(14.6–28.5)	15.0	(8.1–26.1)	16.2	(6.2–36.1)	18.6	(12.4–27.0)	13.7	(6.3–27.2)	24.0	(15.9–34.4)
Tennessee	23.3	(19.1–28.0)	29.3	(25.3–33.7)	26.2	(22.9–29.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	29.9	(24.4–36.1)	32.3	(25.6–39.9)	31.2	(25.4–37.7)	32.9	(26.8–39.6)	23.1	(16.9–30.7)	19.2	(10.2–33.4)	32.8	(27.3–38.9)	16.1	(10.2–24.6)	32.6	(25.2–40.9)
Utah	17.8	(10.8–27.9)	18.2	(14.5–22.7)	18.0	(12.8–24.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	9.4	(5.9–14.6)	16.2	(11.9–21.8)	12.9	(9.1–18.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	23.3	(16.7–31.5)	30.8	(24.3–38.1)	26.9	(21.1–33.6)	27.8	(21.6–35.0)	21.0	(14.1–30.0)	20.8	(9.8–38.7)	22.4	(16.9–29.0)	20.8	(12.8–31.9)	34.3	(26.0–43.7)
Wisconsin	34.5	(28.6–41.0)	39.6	(32.9–46.7)	36.9	(30.9–43.4)	37.6	(31.3–44.4)	30.5	(21.9–40.7)	40.5	(28.5–53.8)	37.2	(29.6–45.4)	23.0	(13.8–35.8)	39.3	(32.2–46.9)
Median	*17.9*		*28.0*		*22.0*		*22.9*		*15.1*		*17.1*		*22.4*		*15.5*		*24.9*	
Range	*4.0–67.8*		*7.1–69.5*		*5.8–68.4*		*6.1–70.9*		*3.5–57.3*		*4.1–62.0*		*5.4–73.1*		*5.3–55.8*		*6.0–71.0*	

	Sex						Sexual identity								Sex of sexual contacts			
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	10.1	(5.6–17.4)	14.2	(8.5–22.6)	11.8	(7.4–18.3)	11.9	(7.3–18.7)	9.9	(4.4–21.1)	16.0	(6.1–35.8)	12.9	(8.0–20.2)	9.6	(4.3–19.9)	14.3	(7.4–25.7)
Boston, MA	8.5	(6.0–12.0)	12.4	(9.9–15.6)	10.4	(8.6–12.6)	10.2	(8.4–12.4)	8.3	(4.1–16.1)	17.1	(7.8–33.3)	12.8	(9.7–16.6)	5.1	(2.2–11.3)	9.1	(6.8–12.1)
Broward County, FL	5.3	(2.9–9.7)	9.9	(6.5–14.9)	7.6	(5.5–10.4)	8.5	(6.2–11.5)	3.9	(1.4–10.6)	4.6	(2.3–8.7)	10.2	(7.3–14.1)	0.8	(0.2–3.2)	7.8	(4.6–12.8)
Chicago, IL	43.2	(32.6–54.6)	40.9	(31.3–51.3)	41.8	(32.2–51.9)	43.9	(33.6–54.7)	33.8	(24.2–44.8)	38.8	(23.8–56.3)	44.2	(35.8–52.9)	30.4	(19.7–43.7)	48.3	(35.0–61.8)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	23.9	(19.3–29.1)	27.4	(22.7–32.7)	25.6	(21.5–30.1)	26.9	(22.6–31.6)	22.4	(15.9–30.7)	15.5	(9.3–24.6)	26.4	(22.1–31.1)	14.3	(9.2–21.6)	29.2	(23.5–35.6)
Detroit, MI	21.0	(17.3–25.3)	22.5	(17.6–28.2)	21.6	(18.0–25.7)	23.4	(19.2–28.1)	15.4	(10.0–22.9)	13.5	(6.5–25.8)	20.7	(16.4–25.8)	12.8	(7.8–20.2)	27.4	(22.1–33.4)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	22.5	(20.1–25.1)	26.7	(23.9–29.8)	24.5	(22.6–26.5)	25.7	(23.6–27.9)	17.0	(12.8–22.1)	12.7	(7.6–20.4)	25.1	(22.5–28.0)	10.7	(6.8–16.4)	27.2	(24.2–30.5)
Houston, TX	16.6	(13.3–20.6)	16.0	(13.6–18.7)	16.1	(13.8–18.8)	16.8	(14.2–19.7)	12.6	(9.5–16.6)	13.2	(8.5–19.9)	16.1	(13.3–19.2)	14.6	(10.6–19.8)	18.1	(14.6–22.2)
Los Angeles, CA	43.0	(27.9–59.5)	43.9	(30.9–57.8)	43.5	(29.8–58.3)	43.3	(30.2–57.4)	42.1	(20.3–67.4)	53.4	(31.1–74.5)	38.8	(27.4–51.5)	29.1	(11.4–56.7)	49.2	(33.1–65.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	6.1	(4.2–8.9)	8.0	(6.3–10.2)	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	7.4	(5.5–10.0)	4.7	(2.8–8.1)	4.0	(1.3–11.7)	6.9	(5.6–8.5)	5.5	(3.1–9.6)	7.9	(5.3–11.7)
New York City, NY	35.3	(28.0–43.3)	33.7	(26.6–41.6)	34.4	(27.8–41.6)	35.4	(28.4–43.2)	30.1	(24.1–36.8)	32.0	(25.6–39.2)	35.6	(28.6–43.2)	29.8	(23.4–37.1)	36.2	(28.5–44.7)
Oakland, CA	23.6	(18.4–29.7)	29.2	(23.9–35.0)	26.5	(21.8–31.9)	26.1	(21.5–31.3)	28.7	(20.2–39.1)	30.9	(20.2–44.2)	24.0	(19.1–29.6)	19.0	(12.6–27.6)	30.0	(23.7–37.0)
Orange County, FL	15.2	(12.3–18.6)	29.4	(23.4–36.3)	22.1	(18.2–26.5)	24.3	(20.2–29.0)	12.3	(7.0–20.5)	13.1	(5.7–27.4)	26.9	(21.1–33.5)	13.8	(8.1–22.6)	22.0	(17.3–27.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	9.1	(6.8–12.1)	18.8	(15.0–23.4)	14.0	(11.3–17.2)	14.9	(12.0–18.4)	8.1	(4.5–14.2)	12.1	(6.9–20.2)	16.9	(13.1–21.4)	11.2	(6.4–18.9)	12.9	(9.9–16.7)
Philadelphia, PA	19.5	(13.7–27.0)	20.0	(13.2–29.2)	19.8	(13.7–27.6)	20.0	(13.5–28.7)	16.4	(10.1–25.4)	26.2	(14.5–42.7)	19.1	(11.8–29.6)	18.2	(10.1–30.7)	22.1	(14.8–31.7)
San Diego, CA	33.0	(26.7–40.0)	37.0	(30.7–43.7)	34.9	(29.2–41.2)	35.7	(29.6–42.4)	30.2	(22.1–39.7)	33.6	(23.4–45.5)	30.8	(24.7–37.6)	32.3	(24.3–41.6)	38.9	(32.2–46.1)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	22.0	(17.6–27.2)	23.1	(17.3–30.1)	22.5	(18.0–27.6)	24.2	(19.2–30.0)	16.4	(11.3–23.3)	16.0	(8.2–28.9)	22.6	(18.0–28.1)	15.0	(9.2–23.6)	26.9	(20.8–33.9)
Median	*21.0*		*23.1*		*22.1*		*24.2*		*16.4*		*16.0*		*22.6*		*14.3*		*26.9*	
Range	*5.3–43.2*		*8.0–43.9*		*7.1–43.5*		*7.4–43.9*		*3.9–42.1*		*4.0–53.4*		*6.9–44.2*		*0.8–32.3*		*7.8–49.2*	

* In an average week when they were in school.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 218. Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**49.3**	**(43.8–54.8)**	**59.7**	**(56.8–62.5)**	**54.3**	**(50.6–58.0)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	49.8	(41.4–58.3)	59.6	(55.8–63.3)	**54.5**	**(49.0–59.8)**
Black§	51.1	(45.7–56.5)	67.5	(62.8–71.9)	**59.1**	**(55.6–62.5)**
Hispanic	47.5	(42.1–52.9)	56.7	(51.9–61.3)	**52.2**	**(47.9–56.4)**
Grade						
9	56.4	(50.1–62.4)	63.9	(60.3–67.3)	**60.0**	**(56.2–63.7)**
10	49.2	(43.2–55.1)	59.2	(55.2–63.1)	**54.0**	**(49.8–58.1)**
11	47.0	(41.3–52.8)	59.5	(54.8–64.1)	**53.1**	**(48.4–57.8)**
12	43.8	(37.7–50.1)	55.9	(51.5–60.2)	**49.6**	**(45.2–54.0)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	54.1	(49.7–58.4)	61.2	(58.4–63.9)	**57.9**	**(54.8–60.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	38.1	(33.1–43.4)	40.0	(32.0–48.6)	**38.5**	**(34.4–42.8)**
Not sure	44.9	(35.3–54.8)	42.6	(33.1–52.6)	**43.7**	**(35.9–51.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	52.9	(48.5–57.2)	66.0	(62.6–69.2)	**60.0**	**(57.2–62.8)**
Same sex only or both sexes	41.3	(35.0–47.9)	43.4	(30.9–56.7)	**41.8**	**(35.4–48.5)**
No sexual contact	52.2	(47.2–57.2)	54.8	(51.6–57.8)	**53.4**	**(49.9–57.0)**

* Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 219. Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	54.3	(49.6–58.9)	59.9	(56.0–63.8)	57.2	(53.7–60.7)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	48.8	(41.8–55.8)	54.7	(50.4–58.9)	51.6	(46.8–56.3)	53.7	(48.6–58.8)	40.3	(30.3–51.1)	38.4	(23.5–55.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	50.9	(44.8–57.0)	57.5	(50.0–64.7)	54.1	(49.4–58.7)	55.9	(51.3–60.5)	47.8	(32.5–63.5)	39.4	(26.6–53.8)	61.3	(56.4–65.9)	47.9	(34.5–61.6)	50.7	(43.4–58.0)
California	53.7	(44.2–62.9)	66.8	(61.7–71.7)	60.4	(53.7–66.7)	64.1	(57.5–70.3)	34.4	(24.0–46.5)	37.8	(22.4–56.1)	72.0	(64.3–78.6)	47.2	(35.8–58.9)	53.5	(45.2–61.6)
Colorado	57.5	(52.2–62.6)	61.3	(57.2–65.3)	59.5	(55.7–63.3)	61.8	(58.0–65.5)	38.7	(29.8–48.4)	52.0	(34.1–69.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	50.0	(46.1–53.8)	56.5	(51.4–61.4)	53.3	(50.0–56.6)	56.2	(52.7–59.6)	33.1	(26.5–40.5)	46.2	(33.5–59.4)	57.8	(53.3–62.2)	43.2	(34.9–51.9)	49.6	(45.2–54.0)
Florida	41.9	(39.0–44.8)	51.9	(49.8–54.0)	46.8	(44.9–48.8)	48.5	(46.4–50.7)	38.2	(34.0–42.6)	33.3	(27.0–40.3)	54.0	(51.2–56.8)	38.8	(33.5–44.3)	41.9	(39.3–44.7)
Hawaii	48.2	(44.8–51.5)	52.5	(49.9–55.0)	50.2	(48.1–52.2)	51.0	(49.0–53.1)	48.7	(42.1–55.3)	39.9	(29.9–50.7)	53.5	(50.7–56.3)	55.2	(48.5–61.7)	47.9	(44.8–51.0)
Idaho	53.4	(49.0–57.7)	58.2	(54.2–62.2)	55.7	(52.7–58.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	50.4	(45.3–55.4)	60.2	(54.4–65.7)	55.2	(50.9–59.5)	57.8	(53.4–62.1)	38.3	(29.5–47.9)	46.6	(34.7–59.0)	60.9	(55.0–66.4)	42.5	(31.9–53.8)	53.0	(47.8–58.2)
Iowa	58.5	(52.7–64.0)	63.4	(57.2–69.3)	61.0	(56.9–64.8)	65.0	(60.1–69.6)	31.8	(21.3–44.7)	41.5	(27.8–56.7)	64.1	(57.8–69.9)	34.9	(28.0–42.4)	63.6	(57.5–69.2)
Kansas	56.8	(51.9–61.6)	59.7	(54.3–64.8)	58.3	(54.3–62.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	46.5	(41.8–51.1)	50.5	(45.6–55.3)	48.3	(44.3–52.4)	50.1	(46.0–54.1)	37.8	(28.4–48.2)	38.2	(27.8–49.8)	54.4	(47.8–60.9)	34.9	(23.7–47.9)	45.4	(40.7–50.1)
Louisiana	42.4	(35.0–50.2)	54.8	(48.1–61.4)	48.8	(43.6–54.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	58.8	(55.9–61.7)	63.8	(61.4–66.2)	61.3	(59.4–63.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	60.9	(55.8–65.8)	64.9	(59.9–69.7)	62.8	(58.7–66.6)	66.3	(61.9–70.4)	42.0	(32.2–52.4)	38.5	(23.7–55.8)	69.5	(62.6–75.6)	42.9	(27.8–59.5)	61.2	(55.9–66.2)
Nevada	42.2	(37.8–46.8)	52.2	(48.5–55.9)	47.3	(44.7–49.9)	49.9	(46.6–53.3)	35.0	(29.6–40.7)	29.7	(17.2–46.1)	52.9	(48.2–57.4)	38.8	(28.6–50.2)	44.0	(39.3–48.9)
New Hampshire	59.8	(57.9–61.6)	63.4	(61.5–65.2)	61.5	(60.1–63.0)	65.8	(64.3–67.2)	33.3	(29.9–36.9)	45.1	(40.1–50.2)	65.5	(63.5–67.4)	41.6	(37.0–46.3)	60.3	(58.3–62.3)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	59.5	(55.1–63.7)	62.9	(58.3–67.3)	61.4	(57.7–64.9)	64.9	(61.2–68.5)	36.4	(28.8–44.8)	44.7	(33.0–57.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	49.2	(44.0–54.4)	56.8	(51.7–61.8)	53.0	(49.3–56.7)	56.4	(52.8–60.0)	36.3	(25.9–48.1)	23.9	(15.2–35.6)	52.7	(48.1–57.3)	46.4	(35.1–58.1)	54.7	(48.6–60.7)
Pennsylvania	55.3	(50.7–59.7)	60.7	(57.0–64.3)	58.0	(54.6–61.3)	60.7	(57.1–64.2)	39.5	(32.6–46.9)	40.4	(30.6–51.1)	62.7	(58.1–67.1)	48.2	(40.6–55.9)	55.9	(52.1–59.6)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	43.7	(39.7–47.7)	53.0	(47.7–58.2)	48.5	(44.7–52.2)	49.6	(45.0–54.2)	41.5	(32.1–51.6)	35.4	(24.0–48.7)	53.9	(47.4–60.2)	36.9	(26.9–48.2)	48.8	(42.7–54.9)
Tennessee	44.4	(40.1–48.8)	53.5	(49.4–57.5)	49.2	(46.3–52.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	43.7	(39.2–48.4)	52.6	(46.4–58.7)	48.4	(44.3–52.6)	50.6	(46.2–55.0)	36.7	(27.9–46.6)	27.5	(18.3–39.2)	55.3	(49.9–60.5)	31.5	(21.3–43.9)	44.4	(39.5–49.5)
Utah	56.5	(50.5–62.4)	60.6	(55.7–65.2)	58.7	(54.2–63.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	46.8	(41.5–52.3)	54.3	(49.8–58.7)	50.5	(47.3–53.8)	52.8	(49.3–56.4)	34.6	(27.4–42.6)	32.0	(15.2–55.4)	54.9	(51.1–58.7)	31.1	(22.3–41.6)	50.2	(44.8–55.6)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*50.6*		*57.8*		*54.6*		*56.2*		*37.8*		*38.5*		*56.6*		*42.0*		*50.5*	
Range	*41.9–60.9*		*50.5–66.8*		*46.8–62.8*		*48.5–66.3*		*31.8–48.7*		*23.9–52.0*		*52.7–72.0*		*31.1–55.2*		*41.9–63.6*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	41.6	(35.5–47.9)	48.0	(39.6–56.6)	44.4	(38.9–50.1)	45.8	(39.2–52.6)	39.1	(28.2–51.3)	32.9	(19.5–49.8)	54.2	(47.3–60.9)	49.2	(35.5–63.0)	34.8	(27.3–43.1)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	36.4	(30.5–42.8)	51.2	(44.1–58.2)	44.1	(38.8–49.5)	47.5	(41.6–53.5)	27.5	(17.0–41.2)	33.5	(19.1–51.9)	55.3	(47.8–62.6)	25.1	(12.6–44.0)	38.0	(31.2–45.3)
Chicago, IL	43.8	(39.8–47.9)	58.2	(54.2–62.1)	50.8	(47.5–54.1)	51.6	(47.8–55.3)	47.5	(40.2–55.0)	49.5	(36.8–62.4)	56.2	(51.5–60.9)	46.4	(36.7–56.4)	46.7	(41.7–51.9)
Cleveland, OH	40.9	(36.2–45.8)	55.2	(50.5–59.8)	48.1	(44.6–51.5)	50.1	(46.4–53.9)	39.9	(30.5–50.1)	36.2	(23.2–51.6)	54.7	(49.1–60.1)	45.6	(37.6–53.7)	41.2	(35.4–47.2)
DeKalb County, GA	45.9	(42.0–49.8)	57.0	(52.8–61.1)	51.4	(48.3–54.5)	52.2	(48.6–55.9)	49.8	(42.6–57.0)	42.4	(32.5–53.0)	57.8	(52.5–62.9)	48.4	(40.6–56.2)	47.7	(43.0–52.4)
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	47.0	(45.3–48.7)	58.0	(56.1–59.9)	52.4	(51.1–53.6)	53.8	(52.3–55.2)	48.4	(45.1–51.8)	41.1	(35.6–46.9)	58.6	(56.5–60.6)	51.7	(47.9–55.5)	47.0	(44.9–49.0)
Duval County, FL	43.6	(40.7–46.5)	49.2	(46.2–52.3)	46.3	(44.1–48.5)	47.5	(45.0–50.0)	40.7	(35.9–45.6)	42.5	(32.5–53.1)	52.2	(48.8–55.5)	44.3	(39.6–49.2)	42.5	(39.0–46.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	44.7	(41.7–47.7)	51.5	(48.7–54.3)	48.1	(46.0–50.3)	49.0	(46.6–51.5)	39.8	(34.2–45.7)	43.7	(34.8–53.0)	54.2	(51.0–57.4)	44.2	(36.4–52.3)	44.3	(41.2–47.4)
Houston, TX	37.9	(35.3–40.6)	48.4	(45.6–51.3)	43.4	(41.2–45.6)	43.4	(40.9–45.8)	43.0	(36.9–49.3)	42.3	(33.8–51.4)	47.3	(43.9–50.9)	39.5	(31.9–47.7)	40.2	(37.3–43.2)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	34.0	(30.9–37.3)	46.8	(42.7–50.9)	40.4	(37.6–43.4)	40.6	(37.5–43.8)	43.4	(36.4–50.6)	33.1	(23.3–44.6)	44.7	(40.5–49.0)	40.9	(33.9–48.2)	36.8	(33.4–40.3)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	39.9	(35.1–44.9)	47.7	(42.4–53.0)	44.1	(40.5–47.7)	44.8	(40.7–49.0)	42.0	(32.9–51.7)	34.4	(21.5–50.2)	50.7	(46.0–55.3)	43.1	(32.4–54.4)	39.5	(34.5–44.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	43.5	(40.3–46.7)	56.5	(52.8–60.1)	50.1	(47.5–52.8)	51.4	(48.7–54.0)	42.1	(35.0–49.6)	45.7	(34.4–57.4)	58.3	(54.6–61.9)	44.8	(36.0–53.8)	44.8	(41.1–48.6)
Philadelphia, PA	43.1	(37.7–48.7)	51.0	(43.9–58.1)	47.0	(41.7–52.4)	47.5	(42.1–53.0)	45.6	(37.6–53.8)	42.9	(24.2–63.8)	50.8	(44.8–56.7)	51.1	(39.3–62.8)	42.8	(36.2–49.7)
San Diego, CA	51.4	(47.3–55.5)	58.1	(54.7–61.4)	54.7	(51.7–57.7)	57.1	(53.8–60.3)	42.4	(34.0–51.3)	44.1	(33.8–54.8)	61.9	(57.6–66.1)	49.0	(37.3–60.8)	49.5	(45.1–53.9)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	41.8	(37.4–46.4)	54.1	(49.3–58.7)	47.7	(44.4–51.1)	48.9	(44.9–52.9)	45.1	(37.3–53.1)	35.9	(24.2–49.6)	53.8	(48.6–59.0)	41.7	(32.9–51.0)	41.3	(36.1–46.8)
Median	*43.1*		*51.5*		*47.7*		*48.9*		*42.4*		*42.3*		*54.2*		*44.8*		*42.5*	
Range	*34.0–51.4*		*46.8–58.2*		*40.4–54.7*		*40.6–57.1*		*27.5–49.8*		*32.9–49.5*		*44.7–61.9*		*25.1–51.7*		*34.8–49.5*	

* Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 220. Percentage of high school students who had a concussion one or more times from playing a sport or being physically active,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**13.0**	**(11.4–14.7)**	**17.1**	**(15.6–18.9)**	**15.1**	**(13.6–16.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	12.6	(10.2–15.5)	16.7	(14.6–19.0)	**14.6**	**(12.6–16.8)**
Black§	13.9	(10.3–18.4)	20.0	(17.3–23.1)	**17.0**	**(14.9–19.3)**
Hispanic	13.5	(11.4–15.8)	16.5	(14.2–19.0)	**14.9**	**(13.2–16.8)**
Grade						
9	15.5	(13.2–18.1)	18.6	(15.9–21.7)	**17.0**	**(15.1–19.2)**
10	11.9	(9.6–14.5)	18.6	(15.8–21.8)	**15.2**	**(13.2–17.4)**
11	13.6	(10.6–17.2)	17.1	(14.7–19.7)	**15.3**	**(13.3–17.6)**
12	10.5	(8.4–13.1)	13.9	(11.5–16.6)	**12.2**	**(10.3–14.4)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	12.8	(11.3–14.4)	16.9	(15.3–18.5)	**15.0**	**(13.8–16.3)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	15.7	(13.4–18.3)	14.7	(9.3–22.5)	**15.7**	**(13.3–18.3)**
Not sure	16.5	(11.0–23.8)	17.6	(11.8–25.5)	**17.2**	**(13.0–22.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	14.5	(12.8–16.4)	21.5	(19.7–23.4)	**18.3**	**(17.0–19.7)**
Same sex only or both sexes	18.2	(14.8–22.2)	20.8	(14.5–28.9)	**18.9**	**(15.8–22.4)**
No sexual contact	11.1	(9.6–12.9)	11.3	(9.5–13.4)	**11.2**	**(9.9–12.7)**

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 221. Percentage of high school students who had a concussion one or more times from playing a sport or being physically active,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	13.3	(10.6–16.4)	20.0	(16.7–23.8)	16.7	(14.7–19.0)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	18.9	(12.1–28.3)	24.0	(19.0–29.8)	21.5	(15.9–28.5)	19.1	(15.0–24.1)	31.9	(17.6–50.8)	28.8	(17.1–44.2)	22.4	(16.5–29.6)	30.1	(21.7–40.0)	11.5	(8.0–16.2)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	15.5	(13.2–18.2)	17.8	(15.2–20.8)	16.8	(14.8–19.0)	16.6	(14.9–18.4)	19.2	(13.0–27.3)	10.9	(6.1–18.8)	18.7	(16.6–21.0)	26.9	(18.1–38.0)	11.5	(9.4–14.0)
Delaware	13.6	(11.7–15.7)	13.7	(11.6–16.2)	13.7	(12.2–15.4)	13.4	(11.8–15.2)	17.2	(11.4–25.3)	14.4	(7.7–25.3)	16.0	(13.9–18.4)	26.5	(18.9–35.9)	8.2	(6.4–10.4)
Florida	9.9	(8.6–11.4)	15.2	(13.2–17.3)	12.7	(11.4–14.1)	12.0	(10.7–13.6)	13.5	(10.7–16.9)	16.1	(11.4–22.1)	14.7	(12.7–16.9)	19.0	(15.1–23.5)	8.2	(7.1–9.4)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	12.5	(8.9–17.3)	19.3	(14.9–24.6)	16.2	(13.2–19.7)	15.2	(12.0–19.1)	21.8	(15.5–29.9)	16.8	(7.9–32.3)	16.4	(13.7–19.4)	29.4	(20.7–39.8)	11.7	(8.6–15.6)
Kansas	9.7	(7.6–12.3)	15.7	(12.2–20.0)	12.8	(10.3–15.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	13.1	(10.3–16.6)	18.2	(15.2–21.5)	16.2	(13.9–18.7)	14.9	(12.5–17.8)	22.0	(14.2–32.6)	24.1	(15.6–35.4)	19.0	(15.2–23.6)	19.8	(13.4–28.2)	9.4	(7.9–11.1)
Louisiana	12.4	(8.9–17.1)	23.0	(18.3–28.5)	18.3	(14.8–22.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	14.4	(13.8–15.1)	18.6	(17.8–19.4)	16.8	(16.2–17.4)	15.0	(14.4–15.6)	22.9	(21.3–24.6)	22.8	(20.5–25.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	13.7	(11.2–16.7)	17.2	(14.4–20.5)	15.7	(13.7–18.0)	14.5	(12.4–17.0)	24.4	(19.4–30.3)	19.7	(11.9–30.8)	17.6	(14.4–21.3)	21.3	(14.0–31.1)	10.7	(7.7–14.8)
Missouri	14.2	(11.1–18.0)	17.8	(14.7–21.4)	16.0	(14.1–18.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	13.1	(11.7–14.6)	19.3	(17.3–21.6)	16.3	(15.0–17.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	11.8	(8.8–15.6)	18.2	(14.9–22.2)	15.4	(12.7–18.4)	13.5	(11.3–16.1)	29.0	(19.0–41.4)	27.2	(13.7–46.6)	20.1	(15.7–25.3)	18.4	(10.9–29.4)	9.6	(7.3–12.5)
Nevada	12.7	(9.9–16.3)	17.1	(13.9–20.8)	15.1	(12.7–17.9)	15.8	(13.0–19.2)	10.9	(7.9–15.0)	8.1	(2.5–23.4)	18.2	(14.8–22.2)	14.4	(9.2–21.9)	10.9	(7.8–15.0)
New Hampshire	12.7	(11.6–13.8)	16.0	(14.8–17.3)	14.4	(13.6–15.4)	14.6	(13.7–15.6)	11.7	(9.7–13.9)	15.9	(12.2–20.4)	17.9	(16.6–19.2)	21.0	(17.3–25.1)	9.6	(8.5–10.7)
New Mexico	16.9	(15.4–18.5)	23.3	(20.6–26.2)	20.2	(18.6–21.9)	18.5	(17.0–20.1)	26.3	(23.3–29.6)	32.0	(25.2–39.8)	21.8	(18.9–24.9)	30.2	(25.0–36.0)	16.1	(14.4–17.9)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	12.7	(11.0–14.7)	17.9	(15.2–20.8)	15.4	(13.8–17.2)	14.6	(13.2–16.2)	16.9	(13.1–21.6)	26.9	(16.4–40.9)	18.7	(16.5–21.1)	21.5	(14.5–30.7)	10.3	(8.8–12.2)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	13.9	(10.3–18.4)	15.9	(12.5–20.1)	14.9	(12.5–17.7)	14.5	(12.1–17.3)	16.9	(8.4–31.1)	15.0	(5.4–35.2)	16.1	(12.7–20.3)	23.8	(11.8–42.0)	10.0	(7.9–12.5)
Pennsylvania	13.3	(11.7–15.1)	15.0	(13.2–17.0)	14.3	(13.0–15.6)	14.2	(12.9–15.6)	14.8	(10.4–20.7)	13.9	(8.5–22.1)	16.3	(14.2–18.7)	21.0	(14.4–29.6)	9.8	(8.0–11.9)
Rhode Island	14.1	(11.5–17.3)	20.0	(15.3–25.6)	17.6	(14.3–21.4)	16.3	(12.8–20.6)	17.7	(9.9–29.5)	29.0	(15.1–48.2)	21.4	(17.7–25.7)	26.0	(20.1–33.0)	11.0	(7.5–15.8)
South Carolina	12.0	(9.4–15.1)	20.6	(16.2–25.8)	16.6	(13.8–19.8)	14.7	(11.5–18.5)	23.5	(16.1–32.8)	37.0	(19.6–58.6)	15.6	(12.1–19.9)	30.3	(20.7–41.9)	11.9	(8.5–16.4)
Tennessee	12.2	(9.2–15.9)	18.6	(14.9–23.0)	15.6	(13.0–18.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	13.2	(10.5–16.4)	17.7	(14.5–21.4)	15.6	(13.5–17.8)	15.6	(13.7–17.6)	15.2	(9.9–22.8)	12.4	(6.5–22.3)	18.6	(15.8–21.8)	20.7	(13.2–30.8)	10.9	(8.7–13.6)
Utah	16.2	(12.4–20.7)	22.9	(19.2–27.1)	19.8	(16.5–23.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	15.8	(15.1–16.6)	19.7	(18.9–20.5)	17.9	(17.4–18.4)	18.1	(17.6–18.7)	14.4	(13.0–16.0)	20.8	(18.2–23.6)	21.6	(20.8–22.4)	22.6	(20.3–24.9)	12.2	(11.5–12.9)
Virginia	12.9	(11.2–14.7)	16.8	(14.6–19.2)	14.9	(13.4–16.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	10.8	(7.9–14.8)	18.4	(15.4–21.9)	15.2	(12.5–18.4)	14.1	(11.1–17.7)	20.8	(11.9–33.8)	23.1	(14.0–35.6)	17.1	(13.4–21.6)	24.0	(13.7–38.5)	8.6	(6.1–11.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*13.1*		*18.2*		*15.8*		*14.8*		*18.4*		*20.2*		*18.2*		*22.6*		*10.7*	
Range	*9.7–18.9*		*13.7–24.0*		*12.7–21.5*		*12.0–19.1*		*10.9–31.9*		*8.1–37.0*		*14.7–22.4*		*14.4–30.3*		*8.2–16.1*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	15.0	(11.5–19.2)	26.3	(21.5–31.6)	20.6	(17.6–23.9)	17.7	(14.5–21.6)	21.4	(14.1–31.3)	29.8	(16.7–47.4)	20.1	(14.9–26.5)	28.8	(17.3–43.9)	10.8	(7.3–15.6)
Boston, MA	11.2	(8.8–14.1)	18.0	(14.5–22.0)	14.6	(12.3–17.2)	14.0	(11.6–16.9)	11.2	(6.7–18.4)	17.2	(9.6–28.8)	17.7	(13.9–22.4)	23.5	(16.2–32.7)	8.4	(6.1–11.4)
Broward County, FL	8.8	(5.9–13.0)	11.7	(7.9–17.0)	10.7	(8.2–13.9)	9.9	(7.3–13.4)	12.3	(5.6–25.0)	16.4	(8.7–28.7)	10.2	(6.7–15.2)	12.5	(6.0–24.3)	7.4	(4.7–11.4)
Chicago, IL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	10.9	(8.5–13.9)	17.7	(14.7–21.3)	14.3	(12.2–16.7)	13.6	(11.5–16.0)	15.6	(10.2–23.1)	18.9	(12.2–28.0)	17.0	(13.9–20.7)	12.8	(8.4–19.2)	9.4	(7.2–12.2)
Detroit, MI	16.3	(13.3–19.9)	21.4	(17.8–25.6)	18.7	(16.1–21.7)	16.0	(13.2–19.3)	29.0	(21.9–37.3)	27.6	(16.2–43.1)	17.0	(13.0–22.1)	27.2	(20.2–35.6)	13.5	(10.4–17.4)
District of Columbia	14.7	(13.5–15.9)	19.7	(18.2–21.2)	17.5	(16.5–18.5)	16.5	(15.4–17.6)	20.1	(17.4–23.0)	19.0	(14.9–23.9)	17.4	(15.9–19.0)	22.8	(19.8–26.1)	11.5	(10.3–13.0)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	15.8	(13.8–18.1)	19.3	(17.0–21.7)	17.6	(16.0–19.4)	16.3	(14.7–18.1)	23.5	(18.6–29.2)	28.5	(20.2–38.6)	20.3	(17.7–23.1)	23.0	(16.7–30.8)	12.0	(10.2–14.1)
Houston, TX	14.3	(12.6–16.2)	19.8	(17.5–22.4)	17.5	(15.8–19.2)	15.3	(13.8–17.0)	24.5	(19.3–30.5)	25.5	(18.8–33.7)	20.1	(16.9–23.6)	21.3	(15.6–28.3)	11.7	(10.0–13.6)
Los Angeles, CA	15.3	(12.1–19.1)	16.9	(13.1–21.5)	16.2	(13.1–19.9)	15.6	(12.7–19.0)	20.4	(13.6–29.4)	21.7	(10.9–38.6)	18.9	(15.1–23.4)	20.6	(10.4–36.8)	12.4	(9.5–15.9)
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.2	(10.2–14.5)	20.3	(17.3–23.7)	16.6	(14.7–18.7)	15.0	(13.2–16.9)	21.2	(15.2–28.7)	32.8	(23.2–44.2)	17.2	(15.2–19.4)	27.7	(19.8–37.3)	11.1	(8.7–13.9)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	12.5	(9.8–15.9)	16.1	(12.7–20.2)	14.9	(12.3–17.9)	12.7	(10.4–15.5)	23.3	(16.4–32.1)	25.6	(15.0–40.2)	16.1	(12.5–20.5)	20.2	(13.5–29.1)	9.3	(7.1–12.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	12.1	(10.0–14.7)	19.2	(16.8–21.9)	15.9	(14.0–18.0)	14.1	(12.5–16.0)	20.9	(15.4–27.9)	27.3	(18.9–37.7)	18.4	(15.6–21.5)	22.0	(16.2–29.1)	9.6	(7.7–11.9)
Philadelphia, PA	8.6	(5.9–12.5)	15.9	(13.3–18.9)	12.2	(10.0–14.7)	11.7	(9.4–14.5)	14.5	(9.3–22.0)	16.7	(7.2–34.1)	12.9	(10.2–16.2)	12.1	(7.5–18.9)	8.3	(5.3–12.7)
San Diego, CA	13.0	(10.7–15.7)	18.6	(16.0–21.6)	15.9	(13.9–18.1)	15.7	(13.4–18.2)	16.3	(11.9–21.9)	19.1	(11.3–30.5)	18.3	(15.3–21.6)	22.1	(14.9–31.4)	11.4	(9.2–13.9)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County, TN	16.6	(13.3–20.6)	24.7	(21.4–28.3)	20.9	(17.9–24.3)	17.4	(14.9–20.3)	29.0	(22.4–36.7)	40.3	(27.5–54.5)	21.7	(17.7–26.3)	34.8	(26.7–44.0)	12.4	(8.9–17.1)
Median	*13.0*		*19.2*		*16.2*		*15.3*		*20.9*		*25.5*		*17.7*		*22.1*		*11.1*	
Range	*8.6–16.6*		*11.7–26.3*		*10.7–20.9*		*9.9–17.7*		*11.2–29.0*		*16.4–40.3*		*10.2–21.7*		*12.1–34.8*		*7.4–13.5*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 222. Percentage of high school students who had obesity,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**12.1**	**(10.7–13.7)**	**17.5**	**(16.2–18.9)**	**14.8**	**(13.8–15.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	10.3	(8.4–12.6)	14.8	(13.0–16.9)	**12.5**	**(10.9–14.3)**
Black§	16.7	(13.8–20.2)	19.7	(16.6–23.3)	**18.2**	**(16.3–20.3)**
Hispanic	14.0	(11.5–16.9)	22.2	(20.0–24.5)	**18.2**	**(16.9–19.5)**
Grade						
9	10.3	(8.4–12.5)	15.9	(13.2–19.0)	**13.1**	**(11.5–14.9)**
10	11.0	(9.1–13.3)	18.9	(16.3–21.9)	**14.9**	**(13.0–17.0)**
11	15.2	(12.9–17.9)	18.6	(17.0–20.4)	**16.9**	**(15.3–18.7)**
12	12.4	(9.9–15.4)	16.2	(14.2–18.5)	**14.2**	**(12.4–16.2)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	10.8	(9.4–12.4)	17.5	(16.2–18.9)	**14.4**	**(13.4–15.5)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	20.0	(15.1–26.0)	21.9	(15.1–30.7)	**20.5**	**(16.0–25.8)**
Not sure	17.6	(12.2–24.8)	14.8	(9.2–22.9)	**16.5**	**(13.3–20.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	10.0	(8.3–12.0)	16.5	(14.8–18.4)	**13.5**	**(12.2–15.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	20.7	(15.7–26.8)	22.3	(15.1–31.8)	**21.2**	**(17.0–26.0)**
No sexual contact	12.8	(10.7–15.3)	18.6	(17.0–20.4)	**15.6**	**(14.2–17.2)**

* Students who were ≥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 223. Percentage of high school students who had obesity,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	12.8	(10.0–16.2)	14.5	(11.9–17.5)	13.7	(11.7–15.9)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	7.7	(4.9–11.8)	16.7	(13.6–20.3)	12.3	(10.2–14.7)	11.4	(9.3–13.7)	17.5	(11.2–26.5)	16.4	(6.8–34.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	19.0	(14.6–24.4)	24.3	(19.9–29.3)	21.7	(17.8–26.2)	21.2	(16.8–26.4)	16.9	(13.3–21.2)	31.7	(17.9–49.6)	21.0	(15.7–27.4)	19.0	(10.9–31.0)	21.9	(16.1–29.0)
California	10.0	(6.5–15.1)	17.6	(13.7–22.4)	13.9	(10.5–18.2)	13.3	(9.9–17.7)	17.3	(11.7–24.6)	23.3	(11.4–41.7)	11.8	(8.1–16.7)	18.3	(10.2–30.8)	14.7	(10.9–19.4)
Colorado	6.7	(4.3–10.2)	12.1	(9.8–14.9)	9.5	(7.6–11.8)	8.5	(6.6–10.8)	16.1	(9.8–25.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	10.6	(8.6–13.2)	14.6	(11.9–17.7)	12.7	(10.7–14.9)	11.6	(9.8–13.7)	18.3	(13.8–23.9)	16.6	(7.9–31.5)	10.1	(7.9–12.8)	15.2	(10.2–21.9)	13.1	(10.5–16.3)
Delaware	12.9	(10.6–15.6)	17.3	(14.7–20.4)	15.1	(13.1–17.4)	14.7	(12.6–17.1)	19.0	(13.2–26.7)	14.4	(7.5–25.8)	13.7	(11.1–16.8)	16.1	(11.2–22.6)	16.7	(13.6–20.3)
Florida	8.6	(7.1–10.4)	13.4	(11.6–15.5)	10.9	(9.6–12.4)	10.4	(9.1–11.9)	14.2	(10.7–18.5)	16.8	(11.6–23.8)	10.1	(8.5–12.0)	13.8	(9.8–19.2)	10.7	(9.2–12.3)
Hawaii	10.7	(9.4–12.1)	17.7	(15.8–19.8)	14.2	(13.1–15.4)	14.0	(12.8–15.3)	16.1	(12.4–20.6)	14.9	(11.0–19.8)	11.2	(9.2–13.6)	15.0	(11.4–19.6)	15.5	(13.9–17.3)
Idaho	10.6	(8.0–13.9)	12.2	(10.0–14.8)	11.4	(9.7–13.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	11.9	(9.5–14.8)	17.7	(15.1–20.7)	14.8	(12.6–17.5)	13.5	(11.4–15.9)	20.2	(13.4–29.2)	17.4	(12.7–23.4)	11.9	(9.5–14.9)	19.5	(14.8–25.4)	15.9	(13.1–19.0)
Iowa	11.8	(9.0–15.3)	18.8	(13.5–25.4)	15.3	(12.0–19.5)	14.1	(10.0–19.6)	18.8	(11.0–30.4)	29.6	(13.9–52.2)	14.2	(9.1–21.6)	16.4	(7.2–33.2)	16.2	(12.3–21.1)
Kansas	10.2	(8.3–12.4)	15.8	(13.3–18.6)	13.1	(11.3–15.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	17.2	(14.0–20.9)	23.0	(19.5–27.0)	20.2	(17.4–23.3)	19.1	(15.9–22.8)	30.2	(23.2–38.2)	14.4	(7.4–26.0)	20.2	(16.5–24.6)	26.1	(18.8–35.0)	20.2	(16.9–23.9)
Louisiana	13.6	(10.4–17.6)	20.3	(16.3–25.1)	17.0	(14.2–20.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	10.2	(9.0–11.5)	18.1	(16.5–19.8)	14.3	(13.1–15.5)	13.3	(12.2–14.6)	20.3	(17.6–23.1)	20.0	(15.5–25.6)	12.0	(10.6–13.5)	16.7	(13.5–20.6)	16.0	(14.4–17.7)
Maryland	10.4	(9.9–11.0)	14.7	(14.0–15.4)	12.6	(12.1–13.1)	11.4	(10.9–11.9)	17.1	(15.8–18.4)	14.9	(12.7–17.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	8.9	(7.2–11.0)	14.5	(12.2–17.1)	11.7	(9.9–13.8)	10.7	(9.0–12.7)	18.7	(14.8–23.3)	19.5	(10.4–33.6)	10.1	(8.0–12.8)	13.5	(9.7–18.5)	12.0	(9.7–14.8)
Michigan	14.1	(8.3–23.0)	19.3	(16.9–22.0)	16.7	(12.9–21.4)	15.7	(12.1–20.2)	25.8	(17.3–36.6)	20.4	(11.1–34.6)	14.4	(10.2–19.9)	26.2	(13.7–44.3)	17.7	(14.1–21.9)
Missouri	14.4	(11.2–18.2)	18.9	(15.1–23.4)	16.6	(13.8–19.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	8.7	(7.3–10.3)	14.5	(12.9–16.3)	11.7	(10.4–13.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	12.1	(9.0–16.1)	16.9	(14.1–20.2)	14.6	(12.3–17.1)	12.9	(10.5–15.6)	22.1	(14.6–32.0)	29.8	(15.6–49.3)	11.5	(8.5–15.3)	21.6	(13.2–33.1)	15.2	(12.1–19.0)
Nevada	10.9	(9.0–13.2)	16.9	(13.8–20.6)	14.0	(11.9–16.4)	13.4	(11.1–16.0)	18.2	(14.2–22.9)	13.5	(6.3–26.4)	13.2	(10.4–16.7)	18.0	(11.7–26.7)	13.6	(11.6–16.0)
New Hampshire	9.6	(8.6–10.7)	15.8	(14.7–17.1)	12.8	(11.9–13.8)	11.9	(11.0–12.9)	18.6	(15.9–21.6)	17.5	(13.4–22.6)	10.3	(9.3–11.5)	16.7	(13.3–20.8)	15.1	(13.7–16.6)
New Mexico	12.2	(10.6–14.0)	18.2	(16.5–20.1)	15.3	(13.7–17.0)	14.0	(12.3–15.9)	21.8	(19.4–24.3)	24.6	(19.5–30.6)	12.9	(11.0–15.0)	23.8	(19.3–29.1)	15.9	(14.1–17.8)
New York	10.7	(8.8–12.8)	14.1	(12.0–16.5)	12.4	(10.7–14.4)	11.6	(9.7–13.7)	17.2	(13.9–21.2)	13.9	(11.1–17.1)	10.3	(8.0–13.3)	14.6	(10.7–19.5)	13.2	(10.7–16.2)
North Carolina	12.1	(9.5–15.2)	18.5	(15.5–21.8)	15.4	(13.3–17.7)	14.6	(12.4–17.1)	19.2	(15.1–24.2)	18.6	(12.2–27.3)	15.0	(12.2–18.4)	15.5	(12.0–19.9)	14.8	(12.7–17.2)
North Dakota	12.9	(10.8–15.3)	16.8	(14.5–19.4)	14.9	(13.2–16.7)	13.8	(12.2–15.5)	21.8	(15.4–30.0)	19.1	(10.7–31.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	17.0	(12.7–22.3)	17.3	(13.9–21.3)	17.1	(14.4–20.3)	15.9	(13.2–19.1)	26.0	(16.7–38.1)	21.8	(12.2–35.9)	17.0	(13.4–21.2)	21.4	(13.0–33.2)	15.8	(11.4–21.7)
Pennsylvania	11.3	(9.2–13.7)	16.0	(13.8–18.4)	13.7	(11.9–15.7)	13.0	(11.2–15.1)	20.4	(15.0–27.1)	15.8	(8.6–27.3)	12.2	(10.1–14.5)	22.8	(17.2–29.5)	14.1	(12.0–16.4)
Rhode Island	12.9	(9.6–17.2)	17.3	(15.0–19.9)	15.2	(12.6–18.2)	14.0	(11.1–17.5)	24.8	(16.8–35.0)	15.5	(7.0–30.9)	12.2	(9.4–15.6)	22.2	(14.9–31.9)	17.4	(11.4–25.7)
South Carolina	16.8	(13.0–21.4)	17.6	(14.0–21.7)	17.2	(14.2–20.6)	17.4	(14.4–21.0)	23.0	(15.8–32.2)	17.4	(10.2–28.0)	15.3	(11.6–20.0)	18.5	(10.5–30.6)	19.7	(14.4–26.4)
Tennessee	16.9	(13.4–21.2)	23.9	(20.6–27.6)	20.5	(18.0–23.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	16.1	(14.0–18.4)	21.1	(17.8–24.7)	18.6	(16.3–21.2)	17.9	(15.8–20.2)	25.8	(17.4–36.4)	19.2	(10.3–32.8)	17.1	(14.3–20.3)	21.5	(11.4–36.8)	20.1	(16.4–24.3)
Utah	5.3	(3.7–7.5)	13.8	(11.1–17.2)	9.6	(8.0–11.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	10.1	(9.5–10.8)	15.1	(14.3–15.8)	12.6	(12.2–13.1)	11.8	(11.3–12.3)	18.8	(17.1–20.7)	16.0	(13.5–18.9)	10.3	(9.7–11.0)	17.9	(15.7–20.2)	14.5	(13.7–15.3)
Virginia	11.1	(9.1–13.4)	14.3	(12.0–17.0)	12.7	(11.1–14.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	15.4	(12.4–18.8)	23.4	(19.2–28.2)	19.5	(16.6–22.9)	18.0	(15.0–21.5)	25.5	(16.8–36.8)	45.3	(31.0–60.4)	16.3	(12.5–21.0)	24.1	(17.5–32.4)	21.1	(17.7–24.9)
Wisconsin	10.7	(8.3–13.8)	16.5	(14.3–19.0)	13.7	(11.8–15.8)	11.9	(10.1–14.1)	26.1	(18.0–36.4)	20.1	(13.2–29.3)	8.8	(6.2–12.3)	24.9	(14.8–38.9)	16.6	(13.7–20.1)
Median	*11.3*		*16.9*		*14.2*		*13.4*		*19.1*		*17.5*		*12.2*		*18.4*		*15.8*	
Range	*5.3–19.0*		*12.1–24.3*		*9.5–21.7*		*8.5–21.2*		*14.2–30.2*		*13.5–45.3*		*8.8–21.0*		*13.5–26.2*		*10.7–21.9*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	14.8	(11.5–18.9)	22.3	(17.5–27.8)	18.6	(15.5–22.2)	18.6	(15.2–22.5)	20.7	(13.1–31.2)	24.0	(13.2–39.5)	20.8	(15.2–27.8)	21.7	(13.9–32.2)	16.6	(12.2–22.1)
Boston, MA	13.5	(10.7–16.7)	17.3	(14.4–20.7)	15.4	(13.4–17.7)	14.6	(12.6–17.0)	21.0	(14.2–29.9)	22.2	(13.0–35.4)	15.7	(12.6–19.3)	16.0	(9.7–25.4)	15.3	(12.4–18.7)
Broward County, FL	8.5	(5.5–12.8)	13.0	(8.5–19.3)	10.7	(7.7–14.7)	11.1	(7.9–15.3)	11.2	(3.9–28.5)	12.1	(4.5–28.3)	11.9	(7.3–19.0)	7.0	(2.1–21.3)	11.2	(7.8–15.8)
Chicago, IL	15.2	(12.6–18.2)	21.4	(17.6–25.7)	18.2	(15.6–21.1)	17.4	(14.9–20.3)	18.1	(12.7–25.2)	22.4	(13.2–35.4)	17.9	(14.2–22.3)	16.7	(9.8–27.0)	17.6	(15.2–20.4)
Cleveland, OH	21.3	(17.8–25.2)	14.9	(12.8–17.4)	18.0	(16.0–20.2)	17.4	(15.3–19.7)	20.3	(14.3–28.0)	22.4	(12.9–35.8)	16.3	(13.3–19.7)	22.0	(15.9–29.6)	19.4	(15.9–23.4)
DeKalb County, GA	14.4	(11.5–17.9)	14.0	(11.5–16.9)	14.2	(12.0–16.7)	13.9	(11.7–16.4)	18.3	(12.6–26.0)	12.5	(6.8–21.7)	14.7	(11.9–18.0)	18.0	(12.2–25.7)	12.4	(10.0–15.3)
Detroit, MI	15.5	(13.4–18.0)	23.0	(19.0–27.5)	19.0	(17.0–21.3)	18.6	(16.3–21.2)	19.4	(14.2–25.9)	22.8	(10.9–41.6)	16.7	(13.4–20.6)	20.1	(14.1–27.9)	20.5	(17.4–24.0)
District of Columbia	17.0	(15.7–18.4)	16.5	(15.2–17.9)	16.8	(15.8–17.7)	16.4	(15.3–17.5)	18.8	(16.3–21.6)	19.9	(15.5–25.1)	15.2	(13.8–16.8)	17.6	(14.9–20.7)	17.9	(16.3–19.6)
Duval County, FL	10.3	(8.8–12.2)	18.7	(16.2–21.5)	14.4	(12.9–16.1)	13.7	(12.1–15.5)	16.7	(12.8–21.4)	17.5	(10.8–27.3)	13.9	(11.7–16.4)	16.1	(12.3–20.7)	14.8	(12.6–17.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	15.2	(13.1–17.5)	21.2	(18.9–23.8)	18.2	(16.6–20.0)	17.8	(16.1–19.7)	23.8	(18.1–30.5)	15.1	(9.6–23.1)	16.5	(14.2–19.1)	19.7	(13.4–28.0)	19.0	(16.6–21.7)
Houston, TX	16.6	(14.7–18.7)	24.1	(22.0–26.3)	20.4	(18.9–22.1)	20.4	(18.6–22.3)	25.1	(19.9–31.2)	18.0	(11.8–26.5)	20.2	(17.5–23.3)	28.3	(21.8–35.8)	19.6	(17.4–22.0)
Los Angeles, CA	11.3	(8.4–15.0)	21.0	(17.1–25.5)	16.4	(13.1–20.2)	16.0	(12.7–19.9)	20.2	(13.0–30.1)	17.0	(8.3–31.6)	15.4	(12.5–19.0)	18.1	(9.6–31.5)	16.2	(12.1–21.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	10.6	(8.9–12.7)	14.9	(13.1–17.0)	12.8	(11.5–14.2)	12.2	(10.8–13.8)	16.3	(11.8–22.1)	15.4	(8.5–26.2)	12.0	(10.2–14.1)	16.7	(12.9–21.4)	12.6	(10.7–14.8)
New York City, NY	10.6	(9.2–12.2)	16.3	(14.9–17.7)	13.5	(12.4–14.6)	12.9	(11.8–14.1)	17.6	(14.5–21.2)	12.8	(10.6–15.4)	12.4	(10.6–14.4)	15.6	(12.2–19.7)	12.5	(11.2–13.8)
Oakland, CA	13.9	(11.4–16.8)	18.2	(15.6–21.0)	16.2	(14.5–18.0)	15.3	(13.5–17.4)	24.0	(17.3–32.3)	14.0	(7.3–25.2)	13.2	(10.6–16.2)	27.0	(19.1–36.9)	16.3	(13.9–18.9)
Orange County, FL	11.3	(9.0–14.1)	13.8	(11.0–17.1)	12.5	(10.8–14.5)	11.9	(9.9–14.2)	16.0	(10.7–23.1)	13.8	(6.2–27.9)	10.7	(8.2–13.9)	11.7	(6.5–20.2)	13.1	(10.4–16.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	8.6	(6.9–10.5)	15.9	(13.9–18.2)	12.3	(10.9–13.9)	12.1	(10.4–14.0)	10.9	(7.4–15.8)	20.5	(13.5–29.9)	10.9	(8.8–13.5)	11.3	(7.2–17.4)	14.2	(12.2–16.5)
Philadelphia, PA	14.7	(11.7–18.4)	17.4	(13.7–21.8)	16.1	(13.0–19.7)	15.2	(12.1–18.8)	25.5	(20.7–31.0)	12.6	(3.9–33.6)	14.8	(11.2–19.3)	19.6	(12.2–30.1)	16.3	(12.0–21.6)
San Diego, CA	8.4	(6.7–10.6)	17.0	(14.2–20.4)	12.9	(10.8–15.2)	12.1	(10.1–14.5)	14.1	(9.8–19.8)	26.5	(15.0–42.2)	11.0	(8.6–13.9)	14.2	(9.4–20.8)	14.2	(11.5–17.4)
San Francisco, CA	5.9	(4.5–7.7)	13.9	(11.8–16.2)	10.1	(8.7–11.7)	9.6	(8.3–11.2)	13.6	(8.2–21.6)	13.2	(7.4–22.2)	12.9	(9.9–16.5)	15.1	(8.9–24.7)	7.8	(6.3–9.6)
Shelby County, TN	18.3	(15.3–21.7)	19.4	(16.5–22.7)	18.8	(16.5–21.3)	17.4	(14.6–20.6)	22.0	(15.7–30.0)	37.6	(25.7–51.3)	15.1	(11.9–19.0)	23.5	(15.9–33.2)	20.5	(16.7–25.0)
Median	*13.9*		*17.3*		*16.1*		*15.2*		*18.8*		*17.5*		*14.8*		*17.6*		*16.2*	
Range	*5.9–21.3*		*13.0–24.1*		*10.1–20.4*		*9.6–20.4*		*10.9–25.5*		*12.1–37.6*		*10.7–20.8*		*7.0–28.3*		*7.8–20.5*	

* Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 224. Percentage of high school students who were overweight,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**16.8**	**(15.4–18.3)**	**14.4**	**(13.3–15.6)**	**15.6**	**(14.7–16.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	14.3	(12.7–16.1)	13.6	(11.8–15.7)	**14.0**	**(12.8–15.3)**
Black§	20.8	(17.5–24.5)	14.8	(12.2–17.9)	**17.8**	**(15.4–20.5)**
Hispanic	21.9	(18.8–25.5)	17.1	(14.9–19.6)	**19.5**	**(18.0–21.0)**
Grade						
9	16.9	(14.8–19.3)	14.4	(12.3–16.7)	**15.7**	**(14.3–17.2)**
10	16.6	(14.7–18.7)	15.8	(12.9–19.2)	**16.2**	**(14.3–18.3)**
11	18.8	(16.6–21.2)	14.1	(11.7–16.8)	**16.5**	**(14.8–18.2)**
12	14.9	(12.1–18.4)	13.0	(11.3–15.0)	**14.0**	**(12.0–16.3)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	16.6	(15.3–18.1)	14.5	(13.3–15.7)	**15.5**	**(14.5–16.5)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	20.5	(17.1–24.3)	15.5	(10.9–21.6)	**19.2**	**(16.5–22.3)**
Not sure	14.6	(9.7–21.3)	17.4	(11.0–26.4)	**15.7**	**(11.4–21.2)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	17.2	(14.8–19.9)	15.4	(13.6–17.3)	**16.2**	**(14.6–18.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	19.3	(15.1–24.3)	15.6	(10.2–23.1)	**18.3**	**(14.7–22.6)**
No sexual contact	16.8	(15.4–18.3)	13.6	(11.4–16.0)	**15.2**	**(14.1–16.5)**

* Students who were ≥85th percentile but <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 225. Percentage of high school students who were overweight,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	19.3	(15.8–23.4)	15.8	(12.8–19.5)	17.5	(15.1–20.2)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	16.7	(13.8–20.2)	15.0	(11.3–19.7)	15.9	(13.2–18.9)	15.2	(12.5–18.4)	18.3	(13.4–24.5)	23.5	(12.6–39.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	20.1	(17.3–23.3)	16.2	(13.3–19.6)	18.1	(16.3–20.2)	17.7	(15.5–20.2)	17.9	(10.4–29.0)	23.3	(8.4–50.2)	16.3	(11.9–21.8)	14.7	(10.4–20.3)	19.4	(15.5–23.9)
California	15.6	(13.0–18.7)	14.4	(12.1–17.0)	15.0	(13.2–17.0)	14.5	(12.6–16.6)	20.2	(14.0–28.1)	14.7	(7.4–26.9)	13.9	(10.7–17.8)	16.8	(10.4–26.0)	15.1	(13.2–17.1)
Colorado	12.9	(10.1–16.3)	11.7	(9.6–14.2)	12.3	(10.4–14.5)	11.3	(9.1–13.8)	19.3	(13.1–27.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	17.4	(13.9–21.6)	14.7	(11.9–17.9)	16.0	(13.1–19.3)	14.8	(12.0–18.2)	21.5	(16.2–28.0)	18.5	(10.8–29.6)	15.6	(12.7–19.1)	20.2	(12.2–31.7)	14.7	(11.4–18.8)
Delaware	17.8	(15.3–20.6)	15.4	(13.1–18.0)	16.6	(15.0–18.3)	16.5	(14.8–18.4)	15.9	(10.3–23.6)	27.1	(15.5–43.0)	17.5	(14.8–20.7)	15.2	(10.2–22.0)	16.4	(14.0–19.1)
Florida	15.3	(13.7–17.1)	13.0	(11.6–14.5)	14.2	(13.2–15.2)	13.8	(12.7–15.0)	14.3	(11.7–17.5)	16.1	(11.8–21.6)	13.8	(12.2–15.5)	16.6	(12.7–21.3)	13.9	(12.3–15.7)
Hawaii	14.9	(13.1–16.9)	13.5	(11.3–16.0)	14.2	(12.6–15.9)	13.5	(11.9–15.2)	18.6	(14.3–23.7)	17.8	(11.3–26.9)	14.1	(11.7–16.8)	13.8	(9.2–20.1)	14.4	(12.6–16.4)
Idaho	14.2	(11.9–17.0)	15.2	(12.1–18.8)	14.7	(12.6–17.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	16.5	(14.0–19.3)	15.7	(13.3–18.5)	16.1	(14.2–18.2)	16.1	(14.0–18.5)	14.8	(11.4–18.9)	18.7	(11.6–28.8)	16.2	(14.0–18.7)	17.2	(12.4–23.2)	16.1	(13.6–19.0)
Iowa	17.0	(13.3–21.4)	15.0	(11.2–19.8)	16.0	(13.8–18.4)	15.3	(13.0–17.8)	23.8	(13.9–37.7)	11.5	(3.9–29.6)	15.6	(13.1–18.5)	21.3	(12.3–34.3)	16.0	(12.5–20.3)
Kansas	16.1	(13.4–19.2)	14.5	(12.2–17.2)	15.3	(13.4–17.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	17.3	(14.5–20.5)	15.0	(12.9–17.5)	16.1	(14.2–18.2)	16.1	(14.0–18.5)	15.0	(10.6–20.8)	21.6	(12.2–35.3)	16.6	(13.8–19.7)	19.6	(13.1–28.4)	16.1	(13.4–19.3)
Louisiana	18.7	(15.2–22.7)	18.0	(14.9–21.7)	18.3	(16.2–20.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	16.9	(15.5–18.5)	15.2	(13.9–16.5)	16.0	(14.9–17.2)	15.5	(14.3–16.7)	18.7	(16.6–20.9)	20.1	(15.8–25.2)	15.6	(14.2–17.1)	19.9	(17.0–23.1)	15.7	(14.1–17.5)
Maryland	16.0	(15.3–16.7)	14.4	(13.8–15.0)	15.2	(14.7–15.6)	14.4	(13.9–14.9)	18.6	(17.5–19.8)	18.3	(16.4–20.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	14.6	(12.5–17.1)	13.5	(11.7–15.4)	14.0	(12.5–15.7)	13.7	(12.1–15.4)	13.2	(8.4–20.2)	23.0	(15.1–33.5)	14.4	(12.3–16.9)	15.3	(10.6–21.4)	13.0	(10.5–15.9)
Michigan	19.4	(16.5–22.7)	13.3	(11.1–15.9)	16.3	(14.7–18.1)	16.3	(14.3–18.6)	17.9	(11.6–26.6)	16.1	(9.8–25.3)	18.3	(15.3–21.7)	12.5	(6.7–22.0)	15.7	(13.3–18.3)
Missouri	16.2	(13.3–19.7)	15.2	(12.6–18.2)	15.7	(13.6–18.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	14.2	(12.5–16.1)	14.9	(13.3–16.8)	14.6	(13.3–16.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	17.5	(13.7–22.2)	15.8	(12.7–19.4)	16.6	(13.7–20.0)	15.4	(12.5–18.7)	21.1	(12.8–32.7)	28.7	(14.9–48.0)	14.4	(10.6–19.2)	21.3	(11.0–37.4)	17.1	(13.5–21.3)
Nevada	14.2	(10.8–18.4)	14.3	(11.3–18.0)	14.3	(11.7–17.3)	14.1	(11.5–17.2)	16.3	(10.9–23.8)	14.1	(6.9–26.6)	14.4	(11.0–18.6)	16.7	(9.3–28.2)	14.3	(11.7–17.3)
New Hampshire	14.6	(13.4–15.8)	13.7	(12.4–15.0)	14.1	(13.2–15.1)	14.1	(13.2–15.1)	16.1	(13.4–19.3)	10.3	(7.7–13.8)	13.4	(12.2–14.7)	17.8	(14.0–22.3)	14.6	(13.2–16.0)
New Mexico	17.7	(15.8–19.9)	15.1	(13.4–17.0)	16.4	(14.9–18.0)	16.0	(14.3–17.8)	19.1	(15.9–22.7)	16.5	(11.9–22.4)	17.0	(15.6–18.5)	16.5	(13.3–20.1)	16.0	(13.6–18.7)
New York	18.2	(16.7–19.8)	14.2	(11.3–17.8)	16.2	(14.5–18.0)	15.4	(13.5–17.5)	20.6	(17.3–24.3)	17.5	(14.0–21.7)	17.7	(15.1–20.6)	20.5	(16.2–25.5)	14.3	(12.1–16.7)
North Carolina	17.8	(15.4–20.3)	13.4	(11.1–15.9)	15.5	(13.5–17.7)	15.0	(12.9–17.4)	18.8	(14.6–23.8)	15.4	(7.7–28.5)	15.5	(12.5–19.1)	18.4	(14.2–23.5)	15.5	(12.2–19.5)
North Dakota	16.1	(13.7–18.9)	16.2	(13.7–19.0)	16.1	(14.1–18.4)	16.2	(13.9–18.7)	18.8	(14.6–23.9)	6.7	(2.6–15.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	19.4	(16.1–23.1)	13.8	(10.9–17.1)	16.5	(14.6–18.5)	16.1	(14.0–18.4)	15.8	(9.4–25.2)	16.6	(6.4–36.6)	16.5	(13.6–20.0)	17.2	(8.6–31.4)	15.9	(12.9–19.6)
Pennsylvania	16.2	(14.1–18.5)	15.3	(13.7–16.9)	15.7	(14.2–17.3)	15.5	(13.9–17.2)	18.9	(13.9–25.0)	13.5	(7.3–23.6)	14.9	(12.5–17.7)	15.6	(10.8–22.0)	16.4	(13.8–19.5)
Rhode Island	17.1	(13.0–22.1)	14.9	(13.7–16.2)	15.9	(13.4–18.8)	16.1	(13.5–19.1)	16.8	(10.5–25.8)	8.9	(4.1–18.3)	17.2	(14.1–20.8)	11.8	(6.0–21.7)	15.4	(12.2–19.2)
South Carolina	17.6	(14.5–21.1)	15.5	(12.3–19.4)	16.5	(14.0–19.4)	17.3	(14.3–20.8)	12.0	(6.6–21.0)	21.2	(10.7–37.6)	17.1	(13.0–22.3)	11.4	(5.8–21.2)	16.6	(14.1–19.5)
Tennessee	18.2	(16.4–20.1)	16.9	(14.1–20.2)	17.5	(15.7–19.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	20.3	(17.6–23.3)	15.8	(13.0–19.1)	18.0	(15.8–20.4)	17.6	(15.3–20.1)	21.9	(15.8–29.5)	19.0	(10.4–32.3)	17.3	(15.2–19.7)	25.6	(15.9–38.7)	18.3	(14.9–22.2)
Utah	13.6	(11.5–16.0)	12.9	(10.9–15.2)	13.2	(11.9–14.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	14.6	(13.9–15.3)	13.7	(13.0–14.4)	14.1	(13.6–14.6)	13.8	(13.3–14.4)	16.1	(14.5–17.9)	16.2	(13.7–19.1)	14.2	(13.5–15.0)	16.0	(13.9–18.2)	13.7	(12.9–14.4)
Virginia	16.6	(14.3–19.3)	14.3	(12.6–16.2)	15.5	(14.0–17.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	18.2	(15.3–21.6)	13.9	(11.3–17.0)	16.0	(13.6–18.7)	16.6	(14.0–19.5)	12.8	(8.2–19.3)	14.0	(5.3–32.2)	15.0	(12.0–18.6)	14.8	(9.0–23.5)	18.0	(14.3–22.4)
Wisconsin	16.8	(14.1–19.9)	13.4	(11.0–16.2)	15.0	(13.6–16.6)	15.0	(13.5–16.6)	17.2	(12.2–23.7)	12.6	(6.5–23.0)	14.3	(12.0–17.0)	19.3	(12.3–28.8)	14.6	(12.4–17.1)
Median	*16.8*		*14.9*		*15.9*		*15.4*		*18.1*		*16.6*		*15.6*		*16.8*		*15.7*	
Range	*12.9–20.3*		*11.7–18.0*		*12.3–18.3*		*11.3–17.7*		*12.0–23.8*		*6.7–28.7*		*13.4–18.3*		*11.4–25.6*		*13.0–19.4*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	17.8	(13.9–22.6)	13.0	(8.4–19.6)	15.3	(12.1–19.3)	15.4	(10.9–21.3)	14.5	(8.3–24.0)	6.1	(1.6–21.0)	16.8	(11.5–23.8)	9.7	(5.2–17.2)	14.9	(9.5–22.6)
Boston, MA	17.8	(15.2–20.7)	16.6	(13.4–20.3)	17.1	(14.9–19.7)	16.3	(13.9–19.1)	21.7	(15.0–30.3)	19.1	(10.6–32.0)	20.4	(16.7–24.5)	13.7	(8.3–21.8)	13.5	(10.8–16.6)
Broward County, FL	15.8	(11.9–20.6)	14.5	(9.8–20.9)	15.1	(11.7–19.4)	13.3	(9.8–17.8)	18.6	(10.4–31.1)	27.6	(11.9–51.8)	12.7	(8.9–17.9)	4.8	(2.1–11.0)	19.7	(13.9–27.0)
Chicago, IL	20.9	(17.6–24.8)	15.2	(12.3–18.6)	18.2	(15.5–21.1)	17.4	(14.6–20.7)	21.0	(16.5–26.4)	18.9	(9.7–33.6)	15.2	(12.1–19.0)	22.4	(16.7–29.4)	20.1	(16.8–23.9)
Cleveland, OH	21.0	(18.1–24.2)	15.3	(12.6–18.6)	18.1	(15.9–20.5)	17.5	(15.2–20.1)	22.8	(16.6–30.4)	12.8	(5.7–26.3)	17.6	(14.0–21.9)	20.9	(15.1–28.1)	17.6	(13.8–22.2)
DeKalb County, GA	18.8	(16.1–21.8)	13.4	(11.0–16.3)	16.1	(14.4–18.1)	15.0	(13.0–17.2)	24.1	(18.2–31.4)	19.2	(11.3–30.7)	15.1	(12.2–18.5)	22.6	(15.8–31.2)	15.6	(13.4–18.2)
Detroit, MI	23.2	(20.1–26.6)	17.3	(14.0–21.1)	20.4	(18.2–22.8)	21.2	(18.8–24.0)	15.0	(9.9–21.9)	11.8	(4.8–26.4)	21.7	(17.6–26.5)	17.2	(11.0–25.9)	21.1	(17.7–25.0)
District of Columbia	20.5	(19.1–21.9)	15.5	(14.2–16.9)	18.0	(17.0–19.0)	17.5	(16.5–18.7)	20.3	(17.7–23.1)	17.9	(13.6–23.2)	16.8	(15.3–18.4)	19.2	(16.3–22.6)	18.7	(17.1–20.4)
Duval County, FL	17.8	(15.7–20.0)	13.6	(11.9–15.5)	15.7	(14.3–17.3)	15.1	(13.5–16.8)	15.6	(12.4–19.4)	23.4	(15.3–33.9)	14.8	(13.0–16.9)	18.1	(14.5–22.3)	15.5	(13.2–18.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	21.0	(18.7–23.5)	15.2	(13.2–17.5)	18.1	(16.5–19.8)	17.8	(16.2–19.6)	21.6	(16.8–27.4)	13.4	(7.1–23.8)	18.5	(16.2–21.2)	27.3	(21.3–34.2)	16.9	(14.8–19.4)
Houston, TX	19.1	(17.0–21.3)	17.2	(15.1–19.5)	18.1	(16.7–19.6)	17.3	(15.9–18.9)	20.3	(16.4–25.0)	18.9	(12.9–27.0)	17.7	(15.3–20.3)	17.9	(13.0–24.1)	18.6	(16.6–20.7)
Los Angeles, CA	19.6	(16.5–23.2)	17.2	(14.5–20.2)	18.4	(16.4–20.5)	18.7	(16.4–21.3)	16.5	(10.4–25.1)	16.8	(6.5–37.2)	19.6	(15.3–24.6)	14.5	(7.2–26.8)	18.8	(16.0–22.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	20.1	(17.2–23.2)	13.2	(11.3–15.3)	16.6	(14.9–18.5)	15.4	(13.6–17.4)	20.8	(15.8–26.9)	22.3	(13.3–34.8)	15.3	(13.0–18.0)	19.2	(14.1–25.7)	16.7	(13.9–20.1)
New York City, NY	17.8	(16.0–19.7)	15.0	(13.5–16.7)	16.4	(15.0–17.9)	15.6	(14.1–17.2)	19.3	(16.3–22.7)	18.2	(15.6–21.2)	15.8	(14.1–17.7)	17.6	(13.5–22.6)	16.6	(14.8–18.6)
Oakland, CA	19.9	(17.1–23.1)	15.6	(13.1–18.4)	17.6	(15.7–19.7)	18.0	(15.9–20.3)	16.9	(11.5–24.2)	11.9	(5.6–23.4)	19.8	(16.1–24.1)	19.5	(13.5–27.3)	15.4	(12.7–18.4)
Orange County, FL	13.6	(10.9–16.9)	13.9	(11.5–16.7)	13.8	(12.0–15.7)	14.2	(12.1–16.5)	11.1	(6.8–17.7)	17.5	(7.2–36.7)	14.1	(11.6–17.0)	12.4	(7.4–20.1)	14.1	(11.1–17.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	14.6	(12.2–17.3)	12.2	(10.3–14.3)	13.3	(11.9–14.9)	12.8	(11.3–14.4)	17.2	(12.5–23.0)	14.2	(8.0–23.9)	11.7	(9.2–14.6)	14.3	(9.5–21.1)	14.1	(11.8–16.7)
Philadelphia, PA	18.0	(14.9–21.5)	16.0	(13.0–19.6)	17.0	(14.8–19.3)	17.1	(14.5–20.0)	21.2	(15.0–29.1)	14.1	(7.3–25.7)	19.8	(16.9–23.2)	25.4	(17.8–34.9)	14.3	(11.1–18.1)
San Diego, CA	14.2	(11.7–17.0)	15.6	(13.3–18.3)	14.9	(13.1–17.0)	14.6	(12.6–16.8)	15.5	(10.4–22.5)	18.7	(10.6–30.9)	15.6	(13.0–18.7)	12.7	(7.8–20.2)	14.1	(11.8–16.8)
San Francisco, CA	11.9	(9.8–14.3)	12.5	(10.5–14.8)	12.2	(10.8–13.7)	11.9	(10.4–13.5)	15.7	(10.5–22.9)	11.6	(6.3–20.4)	11.5	(9.2–14.2)	20.8	(14.3–29.3)	11.7	(9.8–13.9)
Shelby County, TN	18.6	(15.7–21.9)	13.7	(10.8–17.1)	16.2	(13.9–18.7)	15.8	(13.5–18.4)	19.7	(13.4–28.0)	17.8	(8.5–33.5)	15.3	(11.7–19.8)	19.8	(12.5–30.0)	16.8	(13.5–20.8)
Median	*18.6*		*15.2*		*16.6*		*15.8*		*19.3*		*17.8*		*15.8*		*18.1*		*16.6*	
Range	*11.9–23.2*		*12.2–17.3*		*12.2–20.4*		*11.9–21.2*		*11.1–24.1*		*6.1–27.6*		*11.5–21.7*		*4.8–27.3*		*11.7–21.1*	

* Students who were ≥85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 226. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**37.5**	**(35.3–39.7)**	**25.3**	**(23.9–26.6)**	**31.5**	**(30.2–32.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White†	35.4	(32.3–38.6)	23.9	(22.1–25.8)	**29.9**	**(28.1–31.8)**
Black†	36.8	(32.8–41.0)	19.1	(16.6–21.8)	**28.1**	**(25.3–31.1)**
Hispanic	42.5	(39.5–45.5)	31.9	(29.0–34.8)	**37.1**	**(35.3–39.0)**
Grade						
9	35.2	(32.7–37.8)	25.6	(23.1–28.2)	**30.5**	**(28.9–32.2)**
10	34.6	(31.4–38.0)	24.6	(21.9–27.6)	**29.7**	**(27.4–32.0)**
11	41.8	(38.4–45.3)	25.3	(22.9–27.9)	**33.8**	**(31.7–35.9)**
12	38.6	(35.1–42.3)	25.5	(22.6–28.6)	**32.3**	**(29.8–34.9)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	36.0	(34.1–38.0)	24.6	(23.3–26.0)	**29.9**	**(28.7–31.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	48.4	(43.4–53.5)	37.3	(28.8–46.7)	**45.6**	**(40.7–50.6)**
Not sure	48.7	(40.4–57.2)	33.6	(25.1–43.3)	**43.0**	**(37.0–49.3)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	35.6	(32.3–39.1)	22.8	(20.6–25.1)	**28.6**	**(26.4–30.9)**
Same sex only or both sexes	49.8	(44.1–55.5)	36.5	(29.6–44.1)	**46.4**	**(41.6–51.1)**
No sexual contact	39.9	(37.7–42.1)	28.4	(26.2–30.7)	**34.3**	**(32.6–36.1)**

* 95% confidence interval.
† Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 227. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	39.6	(34.4–45.1)	24.3	(19.2–30.3)	31.9	(27.2–37.0)	29.5	(24.7–34.7)	44.9	(39.0–51.0)	52.9	(41.0–64.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	36.9	(28.7–45.9)	26.4	(20.1–33.9)	31.5	(24.9–39.0)	31.8	(25.4–38.9)	27.0	(16.7–40.6)	41.7	(28.5–56.3)	31.7	(26.0–38.0)	26.3	(14.4–43.0)	37.8	(33.9–42.0)
California	37.1	(32.4–42.1)	26.6	(22.1–31.6)	31.7	(27.7–36.0)	30.1	(26.1–34.4)	44.0	(34.0–54.5)	41.7	(26.1–59.1)	29.1	(23.5–35.4)	35.5	(24.1–48.8)	34.5	(29.1–40.3)
Colorado	33.2	(27.9–38.9)	25.1	(20.6–30.3)	29.2	(25.9–32.8)	26.0	(22.3–30.1)	46.5	(37.6–55.7)	35.3	(20.7–53.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	36.3	(32.8–40.0)	25.6	(22.6–28.8)	30.9	(28.3–33.7)	29.1	(26.2–32.2)	41.2	(36.6–46.0)	43.7	(36.1–51.7)	27.0	(23.4–30.9)	40.1	(33.2–47.5)	32.1	(26.6–38.2)
Delaware	39.6	(36.4–42.8)	27.0	(23.9–30.4)	33.4	(31.0–35.9)	32.4	(29.6–35.3)	43.9	(37.7–50.3)	35.4	(24.2–48.5)	30.1	(26.3–34.2)	37.3	(28.1–47.5)	37.7	(34.2–41.3)
Florida	35.3	(32.7–38.0)	24.7	(22.8–26.8)	29.9	(28.2–31.7)	27.9	(26.3–29.6)	41.9	(38.1–45.8)	40.9	(34.3–48.0)	25.9	(23.8–28.0)	43.2	(38.0–48.5)	31.2	(28.9–33.5)
Hawaii	36.6	(33.9–39.4)	26.6	(24.3–29.0)	31.5	(29.6–33.4)	30.6	(28.6–32.7)	33.5	(29.0–38.3)	40.3	(32.3–49.0)	28.4	(25.8–31.2)	36.9	(31.8–42.3)	33.6	(30.9–36.4)
Idaho	41.6	(38.0–45.2)	21.0	(17.8–24.5)	31.0	(28.5–33.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	33.7	(30.9–36.6)	25.6	(23.4–28.0)	29.8	(27.8–31.9)	28.6	(26.2–31.0)	34.6	(27.1–43.0)	39.2	(29.5–49.9)	26.6	(23.7–29.7)	37.2	(30.2–44.7)	31.6	(28.0–35.3)
Iowa	38.5	(34.7–42.4)	28.1	(22.6–34.3)	33.2	(30.0–36.5)	30.7	(27.0–34.6)	50.4	(38.5–62.4)	51.9	(38.7–64.8)	30.9	(25.3–37.1)	42.1	(30.3–55.0)	35.2	(32.7–37.7)
Kansas	38.8	(35.6–42.2)	25.6	(22.1–29.5)	32.1	(29.6–34.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	39.6	(35.5–43.7)	28.1	(24.5–31.9)	33.7	(30.8–36.7)	31.5	(28.5–34.7)	45.5	(37.7–53.6)	50.5	(39.9–61.0)	31.7	(27.5–36.3)	45.6	(34.9–56.7)	36.5	(32.4–40.9)
Louisiana	30.8	(26.5–35.6)	20.3	(16.6–24.7)	25.5	(23.0–28.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	31.4	(30.6–32.2)	22.9	(22.1–23.6)	27.1	(26.6–27.7)	25.5	(24.9–26.1)	35.5	(33.8–37.1)	35.6	(33.0–38.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	33.2	(30.2–36.3)	23.2	(20.5–26.1)	28.1	(25.9–30.4)	25.9	(23.4–28.7)	41.4	(36.4–46.6)	46.4	(35.6–57.6)	27.0	(23.3–31.2)	36.5	(30.5–43.0)	28.1	(25.4–31.0)
Michigan	42.0	(37.1–47.0)	29.3	(26.3–32.5)	35.6	(33.0–38.4)	34.1	(31.9–36.4)	47.3	(37.7–57.0)	44.6	(34.0–55.8)	33.4	(29.5–37.5)	45.1	(32.9–57.9)	38.1	(33.5–42.8)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	36.2	(33.6–38.7)	25.2	(23.5–27.0)	30.5	(28.7–32.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	33.8	(29.8–38.0)	25.2	(21.8–29.0)	29.3	(26.5–32.3)	27.2	(24.0–30.6)	44.5	(35.0–54.5)	38.1	(23.3–55.5)	26.9	(21.8–32.6)	51.8	(38.0–65.3)	29.4	(25.5–33.5)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	36.0	(31.4–40.7)	24.9	(22.2–27.7)	30.2	(27.0–33.6)	28.4	(25.1–31.9)	41.4	(34.4–48.7)	36.8	(26.5–48.4)	28.5	(24.0–33.4)	36.7	(30.0–43.9)	32.3	(28.8–35.9)
North Dakota	37.8	(34.4–41.3)	25.7	(22.3–29.5)	31.4	(28.7–34.3)	29.8	(26.9–32.8)	43.6	(36.3–51.1)	42.2	(31.5–53.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	41.2	(36.4–46.3)	23.8	(19.9–28.1)	32.4	(28.7–36.3)	30.2	(26.3–34.4)	49.5	(38.3–60.7)	45.5	(27.0–65.3)	32.0	(26.6–38.0)	45.9	(32.8–59.6)	31.9	(27.7–36.4)
Pennsylvania	34.7	(31.7–37.7)	25.4	(23.0–28.0)	30.0	(28.3–31.8)	28.0	(25.9–30.2)	45.8	(37.6–54.3)	40.3	(29.4–52.3)	26.4	(24.1–28.9)	41.3	(33.1–50.1)	32.9	(30.2–35.6)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	34.9	(31.1–38.8)	22.8	(19.2–26.9)	28.7	(25.9–31.8)	29.8	(27.2–32.6)	27.0	(19.1–36.7)	29.4	(15.5–48.6)	27.0	(22.7–31.8)	26.3	(16.1–39.9)	34.5	(29.2–40.2)
Tennessee	38.0	(34.6–41.6)	27.9	(24.5–31.4)	32.9	(30.4–35.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	43.5	(41.0–46.0)	28.7	(25.5–32.2)	35.9	(33.6–38.4)	34.1	(31.6–36.7)	49.8	(42.4–57.2)	41.6	(31.1–52.9)	32.8	(29.3–36.5)	46.3	(35.9–57.2)	39.2	(36.1–42.5)
Utah	33.1	(28.6–37.9)	22.3	(19.2–25.8)	27.5	(24.8–30.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	36.4	(35.4–37.3)	24.5	(23.7–25.4)	30.4	(29.8–31.1)	28.4	(27.8–29.1)	45.6	(43.4–47.8)	35.1	(32.0–38.3)	27.4	(26.6–28.3)	46.3	(43.6–49.1)	31.5	(30.5–32.5)
Virginia	33.4	(30.9–35.9)	24.2	(21.2–27.6)	28.8	(27.0–30.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	35.5	(31.4–39.8)	25.7	(22.7–28.9)	30.5	(27.6–33.6)	28.6	(25.5–32.0)	39.2	(29.4–50.1)	59.6	(48.0–70.2)	28.0	(24.3–32.0)	33.0	(25.2–41.8)	34.1	(30.4–38.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*36.3*		*25.3*		*30.7*		*29.5*		*43.9*		*41.6*		*28.4*		*40.1*		*33.6*	
Range	*30.8–43.5*		*20.3–29.3*		*25.5–35.9*		*25.5–34.1*		*27.0–50.4*		*29.4–59.6*		*25.9–33.4*		*26.3–51.8*		*28.1–39.2*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	27.8	(23.9–32.1)	16.2	(12.5–20.9)	22.4	(19.7–25.4)	20.8	(18.1–23.7)	29.0	(21.1–38.4)	18.1	(9.2–32.4)	23.2	(19.0–28.0)	25.1	(17.7–34.3)	23.9	(18.6–30.1)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	34.7	(29.7–40.0)	24.1	(18.7–30.4)	29.2	(25.8–32.9)	27.9	(24.1–32.0)	30.7	(21.0–42.5)	51.5	(34.4–68.2)	30.2	(23.6–37.7)	30.4	(17.7–47.0)	31.2	(25.5–37.5)
Chicago, IL	37.0	(33.1–41.0)	30.1	(27.1–33.4)	33.5	(30.5–36.6)	32.7	(29.3–36.3)	42.2	(33.2–51.8)	29.2	(18.7–42.5)	28.3	(24.6–32.3)	35.3	(26.2–45.6)	41.5	(37.1–46.1)
Cleveland, OH	38.5	(34.1–43.1)	20.2	(17.0–23.8)	29.1	(26.1–32.4)	27.7	(24.2–31.5)	35.5	(27.7–44.1)	30.0	(19.6–42.9)	25.1	(20.6–30.1)	39.6	(32.0–47.7)	32.7	(28.1–37.6)
DeKalb County, GA	32.9	(29.8–36.2)	20.9	(17.7–24.6)	27.1	(24.5–29.8)	24.8	(22.0–27.8)	41.9	(35.1–49.0)	32.2	(23.2–42.8)	23.7	(19.9–28.1)	43.9	(35.4–52.9)	27.4	(23.9–31.3)
Detroit, MI	32.7	(29.0–36.6)	22.0	(18.4–26.2)	27.6	(24.7–30.7)	27.7	(24.5–31.1)	30.7	(23.8–38.5)	24.9	(13.6–41.1)	25.7	(21.1–30.9)	29.8	(23.0–37.5)	32.5	(28.3–36.9)
District of Columbia	32.2	(30.7–33.8)	20.6	(19.1–22.1)	26.8	(25.7–27.9)	25.1	(23.9–26.3)	33.8	(30.8–36.9)	30.1	(25.3–35.3)	22.8	(21.2–24.4)	30.3	(27.0–33.8)	31.9	(30.1–33.8)
Duval County, FL	31.6	(29.1–34.3)	25.2	(23.1–27.6)	28.6	(26.9–30.3)	26.9	(24.9–28.9)	34.3	(29.4–39.5)	37.3	(29.4–46.0)	27.5	(25.0–30.1)	35.3	(30.0–41.0)	30.0	(27.4–32.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	39.0	(36.4–41.8)	27.4	(24.8–30.2)	33.3	(31.2–35.4)	32.6	(30.5–34.9)	39.3	(34.2–44.7)	34.4	(25.0–45.1)	30.8	(28.1–33.7)	42.7	(35.5–50.2)	36.8	(33.9–39.8)
Houston, TX	38.6	(36.0–41.3)	28.3	(25.9–30.7)	33.2	(31.3–35.2)	32.1	(29.9–34.4)	40.8	(35.0–46.8)	36.5	(28.5–45.2)	31.4	(28.4–34.7)	38.0	(32.4–43.9)	35.8	(33.3–38.3)
Los Angeles, CA	41.0	(37.6–44.4)	33.5	(29.7–37.5)	37.3	(34.7–40.0)	36.3	(33.5–39.3)	47.1	(39.9–54.5)	40.5	(26.7–56.1)	34.2	(31.2–37.4)	43.1	(34.6–52.0)	40.3	(36.4–44.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	36.0	(32.8–39.4)	24.4	(21.9–27.2)	30.2	(28.2–32.3)	28.9	(26.7–31.3)	38.4	(32.8–44.3)	44.6	(33.4–56.4)	27.7	(25.3–30.3)	38.0	(30.5–46.1)	33.3	(29.9–36.8)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	37.7	(34.2–41.4)	27.6	(24.9–30.4)	32.4	(30.2–34.6)	30.9	(28.4–33.5)	42.6	(35.4–50.2)	41.7	(29.4–55.2)	27.3	(24.0–30.9)	40.6	(31.9–49.8)	36.8	(33.2–40.6)
Orange County, FL	31.4	(27.6–35.4)	22.2	(18.2–26.9)	27.0	(23.9–30.3)	26.3	(22.8–30.1)	31.5	(26.0–37.7)	30.4	(19.3–44.4)	24.4	(19.9–29.6)	28.4	(20.5–37.9)	29.2	(25.1–33.7)
Palm Beach County, FL	32.8	(29.9–35.8)	23.8	(20.9–26.9)	28.1	(26.0–30.4)	27.0	(24.9–29.1)	33.0	(27.4–39.1)	38.1	(29.1–48.1)	22.8	(20.0–25.9)	36.4	(28.9–44.8)	33.4	(30.4–36.5)
Philadelphia, PA	32.9	(28.4–37.8)	26.4	(22.3–30.9)	29.8	(26.5–33.3)	28.6	(24.7–32.8)	38.7	(32.9–44.9)	34.9	(21.2–51.7)	27.3	(22.2–33.1)	33.1	(25.0–42.4)	33.2	(27.7–39.2)
San Diego, CA	39.2	(36.3–42.2)	27.5	(24.7–30.4)	33.3	(31.2–35.3)	32.0	(29.7–34.4)	42.3	(35.9–49.1)	39.6	(28.5–51.9)	30.3	(27.2–33.6)	37.0	(30.5–44.1)	36.0	(33.1–38.9)
San Francisco, CA	35.7	(32.6–38.9)	28.3	(25.6–31.1)	31.7	(29.6–33.9)	30.3	(28.1–32.7)	47.7	(39.1–56.3)	31.6	(24.1–40.4)	28.2	(24.6–32.2)	38.8	(30.0–48.5)	33.1	(30.5–35.9)
Shelby County, TN	33.7	(30.1–37.6)	21.9	(18.6–25.5)	28.0	(25.5–30.7)	27.4	(24.6–30.3)	28.1	(20.8–36.8)	42.6	(30.0–56.2)	24.9	(21.8–28.4)	32.6	(24.3–42.1)	34.8	(30.6–39.3)
Median	34.7		24.4		29.2		27.9		38.4		34.9		27.3		36.4		33.2	
Range	27.8–41.0		16.2–33.5		22.4–37.3		20.8–36.3		28.1–47.7		18.1–51.5		22.8–34.2		25.1–43.9		23.9–41.5	

* 95% confidence interval.
† Not available.

TABLE 228. Percentage of high school students who were trying to lose weight, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**59.9**	**(58.1–61.6)**	**34.0**	**(32.6–35.4)**	**47.1**	**(45.9–48.4)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White†	58.6	(55.9–61.2)	30.6	(28.3–32.9)	**45.1**	**(42.9–47.2)**
Black†	55.3	(51.7–58.8)	28.9	(25.4–32.8)	**42.3**	**(39.4–45.3)**
Hispanic	65.6	(62.7–68.4)	45.7	(43.0–48.4)	**55.4**	**(53.4–57.4)**
Grade						
9	56.9	(53.7–60.0)	35.4	(32.4–38.4)	**46.2**	**(44.1–48.4)**
10	57.9	(54.9–60.9)	34.3	(31.1–37.8)	**46.3**	**(44.4–48.3)**
11	63.4	(60.1–66.5)	33.0	(29.9–36.3)	**48.6**	**(45.9–51.3)**
12	62.0	(58.1–65.7)	32.9	(29.9–36.1)	**47.8**	**(45.2–50.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	60.0	(58.0–62.0)	33.7	(32.4–35.0)	**45.8**	**(44.4–47.2)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	63.1	(57.8–68.1)	48.5	(36.4–60.8)	**59.5**	**(53.8–65.0)**
Not sure	61.5	(53.5–68.9)	32.1	(23.7–41.9)	**49.3**	**(43.8–54.9)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	62.2	(59.3–65.0)	32.6	(31.0–34.2)	**46.0**	**(44.4–47.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	63.5	(57.9–68.8)	44.0	(33.9–54.5)	**58.5**	**(53.0–63.8)**
No sexual contact	58.7	(56.4–61.0)	35.0	(32.8–37.2)	**47.2**	**(45.5–48.9)**

* 95% confidence interval.
† Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 229. Percentage of high school students who were trying to lose weight, by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	60.6	(56.6–64.4)	33.7	(26.0–42.2)	47.1	(41.7–52.5)	44.0	(38.6–49.5)	69.0	(61.9–75.3)	56.9	(48.0–65.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	62.6	(55.9–68.8)	42.4	(36.6–48.5)	52.3	(47.0–57.4)	52.0	(46.4–57.5)	54.3	(45.1–63.2)	49.5	(31.9–67.2)	46.1	(41.6–50.6)	61.0	(45.9–74.2)	50.7	(45.1–56.2)
California	64.1	(60.0–68.1)	33.4	(28.7–38.5)	48.5	(45.0–52.1)	47.2	(43.7–50.8)	59.7	(52.1–66.8)	48.8	(34.5–63.3)	43.9	(38.4–49.4)	52.0	(39.6–64.2)	51.2	(47.1–55.3)
Colorado	55.8	(50.7–60.8)	30.7	(26.3–35.5)	43.1	(39.6–46.7)	40.6	(36.4–45.0)	58.5	(49.1–67.5)	45.6	(26.4–66.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	60.0	(56.2–63.8)	33.7	(31.1–36.4)	46.8	(44.4–49.2)	46.0	(43.2–48.9)	52.7	(46.3–58.9)	48.6	(38.3–59.0)	45.6	(42.3–48.9)	55.5	(47.8–63.0)	45.2	(41.4–49.0)
Delaware	59.5	(56.5–62.4)	32.7	(29.9–35.6)	46.3	(44.2–48.4)	45.2	(42.5–47.9)	53.3	(46.1–60.4)	51.2	(33.8–68.3)	43.9	(40.4–47.5)	42.8	(34.1–52.0)	50.1	(46.7–53.4)
Florida	55.0	(53.0–57.1)	31.2	(29.2–33.3)	42.8	(41.1–44.6)	41.8	(39.9–43.6)	51.8	(47.4–56.1)	49.9	(43.7–56.1)	39.3	(36.7–42.0)	54.1	(48.7–59.4)	44.9	(42.3–47.6)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	59.1	(55.2–62.8)	26.7	(23.9–29.6)	42.6	(39.5–45.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	56.3	(53.8–58.9)	34.4	(31.2–37.7)	45.2	(42.5–48.0)	45.0	(41.2–48.8)	49.7	(41.2–58.2)	44.1	(33.8–54.9)	45.8	(41.0–50.6)	41.5	(33.4–50.0)	44.4	(40.9–48.0)
Iowa	59.2	(54.2–64.1)	32.6	(28.1–37.5)	45.5	(41.2–49.8)	44.8	(40.1–49.5)	55.6	(46.5–64.4)	44.3	(31.3–58.1)	44.9	(37.8–52.3)	48.3	(40.4–56.3)	45.7	(40.6–50.9)
Kansas	57.6	(54.2–60.8)	30.8	(27.1–34.8)	43.8	(41.4–46.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	52.4	(48.0–56.8)	37.2	(32.7–41.8)	44.8	(41.8–47.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	57.1	(54.4–59.8)	30.8	(27.2–34.6)	43.8	(41.3–46.4)	42.0	(39.3–44.7)	58.0	(51.4–64.4)	54.6	(42.6–66.1)	44.1	(40.8–47.5)	54.6	(48.1–61.0)	41.7	(38.4–45.1)
Michigan	61.2	(56.4–65.8)	33.0	(29.2–37.0)	47.0	(43.8–50.3)	45.4	(42.2–48.6)	62.1	(51.6–71.5)	47.2	(32.8–62.0)	47.3	(42.6–52.0)	54.5	(40.4–67.9)	44.8	(40.6–49.1)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	54.5	(52.2–56.8)	28.5	(26.0–31.1)	41.1	(39.1–43.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	58.3	(53.5–62.9)	29.3	(25.0–34.1)	43.8	(40.9–46.7)	42.1	(39.1–45.2)	62.3	(53.9–70.1)	41.0	(28.6–54.7)	41.9	(36.9–47.0)	67.4	(54.1–78.3)	42.8	(38.8–46.9)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	56.4	(52.2–60.5)	31.3	(27.6–35.2)	43.6	(40.0–47.3)	42.5	(38.7–46.3)	51.6	(44.7–58.5)	45.5	(34.3–57.2)	42.9	(37.9–48.0)	48.3	(41.2–55.5)	44.1	(39.5–48.9)
North Dakota	58.7	(55.6–61.7)	30.9	(27.5–34.5)	44.5	(41.9–47.2)	43.7	(40.7–46.7)	54.1	(47.3–60.7)	38.5	(29.5–48.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	64.0	(59.3–68.5)	32.7	(29.2–36.5)	48.1	(44.7–51.5)	46.3	(43.0–49.6)	61.2	(48.6–72.4)	63.8	(45.4–78.9)	48.0	(43.5–52.6)	62.1	(47.4–74.9)	46.4	(42.1–50.7)
Pennsylvania	54.6	(51.2–57.9)	31.9	(28.7–35.1)	43.1	(40.8–45.4)	41.9	(39.6–44.2)	54.4	(48.0–60.7)	43.1	(33.9–52.9)	40.5	(37.3–43.7)	56.5	(47.0–65.6)	43.2	(40.6–45.9)
Rhode Island	58.8	(54.7–62.9)	39.6	(35.2–44.1)	49.0	(46.0–51.9)	47.2	(44.8–49.5)	63.5	(53.0–72.8)	45.9	(30.8–61.8)	46.3	(40.3–52.4)	54.0	(45.1–62.7)	48.9	(44.1–53.7)
South Carolina	55.1	(50.2–59.9)	35.3	(31.4–39.5)	45.1	(41.2–49.0)	45.4	(41.3–49.6)	47.0	(36.9–57.3)	41.9	(23.5–62.9)	42.3	(38.2–46.4)	45.2	(35.7–55.0)	45.9	(40.3–51.5)
Tennessee	60.6	(57.3–63.8)	35.3	(32.5–38.2)	47.6	(45.3–49.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	59.9	(56.9–62.8)	39.5	(35.6–43.6)	49.6	(46.4–52.8)	47.5	(44.3–50.8)	64.5	(56.0–72.1)	57.0	(46.2–67.2)	45.8	(41.4–50.2)	63.7	(54.9–71.7)	51.2	(47.1–55.3)
Utah	56.7	(50.0–63.0)	28.5	(25.0–32.4)	42.3	(38.8–45.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	57.1	(56.1–58.0)	27.7	(26.8–28.6)	42.0	(41.3–42.7)	40.4	(39.7–41.1)	55.5	(53.4–57.7)	44.3	(41.1–47.6)	41.7	(40.7–42.7)	55.3	(52.5–58.1)	40.5	(39.5–41.6)
Virginia	52.6	(50.4–54.8)	31.1	(28.8–33.6)	41.6	(40.2–43.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	57.9	(53.3–62.5)	32.2	(28.2–36.5)	44.7	(40.9–48.6)	43.9	(40.2–47.8)	51.4	(42.8–60.0)	48.6	(32.9–64.6)	43.2	(38.6–48.0)	54.2	(44.6–63.5)	43.3	(37.0–49.9)
Wisconsin	60.8	(57.2–64.2)	29.4	(26.8–32.2)	44.8	(42.5–47.1)	43.2	(41.0–45.4)	59.1	(52.8–65.1)	42.9	(31.5–55.2)	42.8	(39.4–46.3)	58.8	(48.8–68.2)	44.6	(41.5–47.8)
Median	*58.3*		*32.2*		*44.8*		*44.4*		*55.6*		*46.5*		*43.9*		*54.5*		*44.9*	
Range	*52.4–64.1*		*26.7–42.4*		*41.1–52.3*		*40.4–52.0*		*47.0–69.0*		*38.5–63.8*		*39.3–48.0*		*41.5–67.4*		*40.5–51.2*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	46.2	(41.2–51.4)	36.6	(29.3–44.7)	41.4	(37.1–45.9)	39.7	(34.9–44.6)	47.5	(36.5–58.7)	44.6	(26.3–64.4)	35.8	(29.6–42.6)	38.9	(27.6–51.5)	44.9	(38.3–51.8)
Boston, MA	56.8	(53.0–60.5)	38.5	(34.5–42.7)	47.6	(45.0–50.2)	46.3	(43.5–49.1)	58.8	(49.7–67.3)	44.1	(30.7–58.4)	45.3	(41.6–49.0)	52.4	(43.9–60.9)	49.2	(44.7–53.8)
Broward County, FL	55.5	(50.3–60.6)	36.2	(30.3–42.5)	45.9	(42.3–49.6)	45.3	(41.1–49.5)	51.1	(37.1–64.9)	37.7	(22.5–55.8)	44.8	(37.9–51.9)	49.2	(34.0–64.6)	44.5	(38.3–50.9)
Chicago, IL	59.2	(55.1–63.2)	38.2	(33.8–42.9)	48.9	(45.5–52.3)	49.1	(45.3–53.0)	54.6	(47.4–61.7)	39.8	(27.9–53.1)	45.9	(40.8–51.0)	49.8	(40.0–59.6)	54.8	(49.8–59.8)
Cleveland, OH	55.4	(51.1–59.7)	28.0	(24.4–31.9)	41.3	(38.3–44.4)	39.2	(35.8–42.6)	54.0	(45.0–62.8)	43.4	(30.6–57.2)	37.0	(33.0–41.3)	47.4	(38.1–56.9)	45.3	(40.6–50.0)
DeKalb County, GA	53.8	(50.2–57.3)	34.4	(30.7–38.3)	44.2	(41.4–46.9)	42.1	(39.0–45.3)	55.9	(48.6–62.9)	52.4	(41.1–63.5)	39.9	(35.8–44.0)	56.2	(46.5–65.4)	46.6	(42.8–50.4)
Detroit, MI	51.8	(48.2–55.4)	35.0	(30.4–39.8)	43.8	(40.7–46.8)	44.5	(41.0–48.0)	42.2	(32.2–52.9)	42.6	(28.7–57.9)	37.7	(32.5–43.3)	38.4	(30.5–46.9)	51.3	(47.0–55.5)
District of Columbia	53.3	(51.6–55.0)	34.9	(33.2–36.7)	44.5	(43.3–45.8)	42.5	(41.1–43.9)	54.1	(50.8–57.4)	52.7	(46.9–58.5)	38.2	(36.3–40.1)	47.8	(44.1–51.6)	49.3	(47.3–51.3)
Duval County, FL	54.3	(51.8–56.7)	32.6	(30.0–35.2)	43.9	(42.0–45.8)	43.6	(41.3–45.9)	45.1	(39.7–50.5)	44.1	(34.8–53.8)	40.8	(37.7–43.8)	43.2	(37.5–49.0)	47.1	(43.8–50.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	57.9	(55.3–60.5)	42.0	(39.3–44.7)	49.9	(48.0–51.9)	50.2	(48.0–52.3)	51.6	(46.5–56.6)	42.3	(33.3–51.9)	47.6	(44.2–50.9)	53.6	(46.1–60.9)	51.1	(48.3–53.9)
Houston, TX	59.2	(56.4–62.0)	42.5	(39.7–45.3)	50.6	(48.5–52.7)	49.5	(47.1–51.8)	59.1	(53.4–64.7)	51.0	(42.2–59.8)	46.7	(43.3–50.1)	61.2	(54.4–67.6)	51.5	(48.6–54.4)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	59.1	(56.0–62.2)	35.2	(31.8–38.8)	47.0	(44.6–49.4)	46.1	(43.5–48.6)	55.5	(48.0–62.7)	52.8	(41.7–63.6)	44.4	(41.1–47.8)	51.1	(42.3–59.8)	48.0	(44.1–51.9)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	54.8	(50.1–59.4)	30.4	(26.1–35.2)	42.9	(39.3–46.5)	41.7	(37.9–45.6)	50.6	(43.0–58.2)	41.8	(31.1–53.3)	36.9	(32.5–41.6)	44.8	(36.3–53.5)	45.9	(40.7–51.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	52.2	(49.3–55.1)	30.2	(27.3–33.2)	41.0	(38.8–43.3)	41.3	(38.8–43.8)	38.6	(33.2–44.2)	40.8	(31.2–51.1)	37.9	(34.7–41.2)	40.4	(33.6–47.7)	43.7	(40.2–47.2)
Philadelphia, PA	51.1	(45.9–56.2)	34.3	(29.8–39.0)	42.8	(39.6–46.2)	42.4	(38.6–46.3)	51.0	(45.9–56.1)	35.1	(23.7–48.4)	38.0	(34.1–42.0)	39.9	(29.8–50.9)	47.3	(42.0–52.6)
San Diego, CA	63.1	(59.8–66.4)	37.1	(33.7–40.6)	49.8	(47.7–51.9)	48.2	(46.0–50.5)	59.1	(52.5–65.5)	64.1	(53.0–73.9)	47.8	(44.6–51.1)	54.6	(46.3–62.7)	51.6	(48.4–54.8)
San Francisco, CA	52.8	(49.6–55.9)	36.8	(33.6–40.2)	44.5	(42.1–46.9)	43.7	(41.3–46.2)	54.9	(46.2–63.3)	43.8	(35.6–52.3)	45.1	(40.6–49.7)	48.8	(39.6–58.2)	43.6	(40.8–46.6)
Shelby County, TN	55.1	(51.3–58.8)	36.1	(31.8–40.7)	45.7	(42.8–48.6)	45.4	(42.1–48.7)	44.5	(36.8–52.6)	50.9	(41.2–60.6)	39.5	(34.7–44.4)	44.7	(37.2–52.5)	52.4	(47.9–56.9)
Median	*54.9*		*35.6*		*44.5*		*44.1*		*52.8*		*43.9*		*40.3*		*48.3*		*47.6*	
Range	*46.2–63.1*		*28.0–42.5*		*41.0–50.6*		*39.2–50.2*		*38.6–59.1*		*35.1–64.1*		*35.8–47.8*		*38.4–61.2*		*43.6–54.8*	

* 95% confidence interval.
† Not available.

TABLE 230. Percentage of high school students who were ever told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**22.5**	**(20.8–24.4)**	**22.4**	**(20.8–24.2)**	**22.5**	**(21.2–23.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White†	21.2	(18.6–24.1)	20.6	(18.8–22.5)	**20.9**	**(19.2–22.8)**
Black†	29.1	(25.0–33.5)	30.5	(26.8–34.5)	**29.8**	**(26.8–33.0)**
Hispanic	20.7	(18.0–23.6)	21.6	(17.6–26.3)	**21.1**	**(18.4–24.2)**
Grade						
9	21.8	(19.3–24.6)	23.9	(21.0–27.1)	**22.9**	**(20.8–25.2)**
10	23.5	(21.1–26.2)	21.9	(18.9–25.2)	**22.9**	**(21.0–24.9)**
11	22.2	(19.3–25.4)	20.1	(17.1–23.4)	**21.2**	**(19.2–23.4)**
12	22.5	(19.7–25.6)	23.6	(20.7–26.7)	**23.0**	**(21.0–25.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	22.4	(20.6–24.2)	22.0	(20.2–23.8)	**22.1**	**(20.6–23.8)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	27.6	(24.2–31.3)	32.3	(26.6–38.5)	**29.1**	**(26.2–32.1)**
Not sure	25.0	(18.9–32.3)	19.8	(14.2–26.9)	**23.3**	**(18.1–29.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	23.4	(20.8–26.4)	23.0	(20.6–25.7)	**23.2**	**(21.0–25.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	28.1	(23.8–32.8)	26.3	(18.4–36.2)	**27.6**	**(23.1–32.6)**
No sexual contact	21.8	(20.1–23.6)	20.4	(18.2–22.9)	**21.1**	**(19.5–22.9)**

* 95% confidence interval.
† Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 231. Percentage of high school students who were ever told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma, by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	33.7	(24.1–45.0)	33.5	(24.7–43.6)	33.4	(24.4–43.8)	32.1	(23.9–41.6)	43.0	(27.2–60.4)	24.9	(14.6–39.3)	31.3	(24.8–38.6)	52.1	(32.7–70.9)	22.8	(19.8–26.0)
California	25.8	(21.9–30.2)	22.5	(18.8–26.7)	24.2	(21.3–27.4)	23.8	(20.8–27.1)	31.8	(23.6–41.3)	14.7	(8.5–24.1)	25.7	(21.6–30.1)	27.0	(19.0–37.0)	21.0	(17.7–24.7)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	23.4	(20.7–26.3)	25.1	(22.5–27.8)	24.3	(22.4–26.3)	24.7	(22.5–27.0)	26.0	(20.5–32.3)	27.1	(16.1–41.8)	25.6	(22.5–28.9)	24.6	(18.8–31.4)	22.3	(19.3–25.6)
Florida	20.5	(18.8–22.3)	23.9	(21.8–26.2)	22.2	(20.8–23.8)	21.1	(19.6–22.8)	28.2	(24.9–31.7)	27.1	(21.0–34.2)	24.9	(22.8–27.0)	29.3	(25.4–33.5)	18.8	(17.0–20.8)
Hawaii	28.2	(26.2–30.4)	31.6	(29.3–34.1)	30.2	(28.6–31.8)	30.2	(28.4–32.1)	33.5	(28.1–39.2)	23.0	(15.2–33.4)	30.8	(27.8–34.0)	33.3	(26.7–40.6)	28.2	(26.1–30.4)
Idaho	20.9	(18.8–23.3)	17.6	(14.6–21.1)	19.3	(17.6–21.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	22.9	(19.5–26.7)	20.9	(18.5–23.6)	21.9	(19.3–24.7)	21.5	(18.7–24.5)	28.5	(24.0–33.4)	21.2	(11.6–35.6)	23.7	(20.1–27.8)	30.9	(22.9–40.1)	17.8	(15.9–20.0)
Iowa	22.2	(17.8–27.3)	20.8	(17.7–24.3)	21.6	(18.8–24.6)	20.8	(18.3–23.6)	28.2	(16.7–43.5)	21.5	(10.2–40.0)	23.5	(19.2–28.4)	22.8	(14.0–34.9)	16.9	(13.8–20.4)
Kansas	22.9	(19.6–26.6)	20.4	(17.6–23.5)	21.6	(18.9–24.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	26.9	(24.2–29.7)	24.9	(21.5–28.7)	26.0	(23.5–28.6)	26.1	(23.1–29.3)	24.6	(18.5–31.9)	27.5	(16.3–42.3)	26.8	(23.9–29.8)	31.0	(24.6–38.3)	23.8	(20.2–27.9)
Louisiana	26.1	(21.1–31.7)	30.2	(24.6–36.5)	27.9	(23.5–32.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	26.7	(25.0–28.5)	25.6	(24.5–26.8)	26.2	(25.2–27.2)	25.6	(24.5–26.8)	31.0	(27.3–34.9)	23.5	(19.0–28.7)	26.5	(24.9–28.2)	34.0	(31.0–37.1)	23.2	(21.7–24.8)
Maryland	25.1	(24.4–25.8)	27.7	(26.8–28.5)	26.4	(25.9–27.0)	25.6	(25.1–26.2)	31.7	(30.1–33.3)	24.9	(22.4–27.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	25.7	(22.6–29.1)	26.5	(23.4–29.9)	26.2	(24.0–28.4)	25.7	(23.1–28.5)	26.7	(19.9–34.7)	32.2	(20.8–46.2)	29.2	(26.1–32.6)	27.2	(17.0–40.5)	22.5	(18.4–27.3)
Missouri	25.9	(22.2–30.0)	27.7	(23.8–32.0)	26.7	(24.0–29.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	22.0	(20.4–23.8)	21.0	(18.8–23.3)	21.6	(20.3–22.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	18.1	(15.0–21.8)	22.7	(18.5–27.5)	20.4	(17.6–23.5)	20.0	(16.9–23.5)	21.4	(15.5–28.8)	26.8	(15.3–42.6)	20.8	(16.2–26.3)	27.1	(17.1–40.2)	18.9	(15.4–23.0)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	23.9	(22.3–25.5)	23.9	(21.7–26.3)	24.0	(22.4–25.7)	23.2	(21.6–24.9)	30.7	(27.0–34.7)	22.7	(16.7–30.0)	23.9	(21.7–26.3)	31.0	(25.8–36.6)	21.7	(19.6–23.9)
New York	23.3	(22.1–24.5)	25.2	(22.0–28.9)	24.3	(22.6–26.1)	23.4	(21.3–25.6)	31.3	(26.4–36.6)	22.8	(20.1–25.7)	26.1	(23.5–29.0)	33.4	(28.7–38.5)	20.6	(18.4–22.9)
North Carolina	24.0	(21.3–27.0)	25.1	(22.5–27.8)	24.6	(22.3–27.1)	23.6	(21.4–25.9)	29.4	(24.1–35.4)	28.5	(18.3–41.6)	25.4	(22.9–28.1)	32.9	(25.1–41.9)	20.7	(17.7–24.0)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	22.5	(19.4–26.0)	26.2	(22.1–30.7)	24.4	(21.4–27.8)	23.0	(19.7–26.7)	33.0	(24.5–42.8)	35.5	(23.6–49.4)	24.2	(20.8–28.0)	32.1	(21.3–45.3)	23.4	(18.7–29.0)
Pennsylvania	24.9	(22.2–27.7)	26.3	(23.9–28.8)	25.6	(23.9–27.4)	25.0	(23.2–26.8)	29.1	(23.1–35.9)	31.0	(21.5–42.3)	27.0	(24.6–29.4)	30.6	(23.9–38.3)	22.9	(20.2–26.0)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	25.7	(22.4–29.4)	25.1	(21.5–29.0)	25.5	(22.7–28.5)	26.1	(23.0–29.5)	27.8	(20.7–36.1)	20.3	(8.9–39.9)	23.8	(19.9–28.1)	25.9	(17.2–37.0)	24.5	(21.3–28.0)
Tennessee	25.0	(21.9–28.3)	24.6	(21.3–28.1)	24.8	(22.2–27.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	21.6	(18.4–25.1)	21.8	(18.7–25.2)	21.7	(19.5–24.1)	20.4	(17.9–23.0)	31.0	(23.5–39.7)	25.6	(12.6–45.0)	21.1	(17.6–25.1)	37.5	(27.0–49.2)	18.7	(15.7–22.0)
Utah	21.4	(16.7–27.1)	26.2	(22.9–29.8)	23.9	(20.5–27.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	19.6	(17.5–21.9)	20.7	(18.0–23.8)	20.2	(18.3–22.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	23.3	(19.5–27.6)	24.2	(21.2–27.4)	23.8	(21.2–26.6)	23.7	(21.0–26.5)	23.8	(15.3–35.0)	18.1	(9.3–32.3)	24.5	(22.0–27.1)	25.2	(14.1–40.9)	20.3	(16.5–24.9)
Wisconsin	20.8	(17.5–24.6)	20.1	(17.4–23.0)	20.7	(18.7–22.8)	19.8	(17.8–21.9)	26.8	(21.0–33.6)	24.1	(15.3–35.9)	21.3	(18.4–24.5)	23.2	(17.1–30.6)	17.7	(15.3–20.4)
Median	*23.4*		*24.9*		*24.3*		*23.7*		*29.1*		*24.9*		*25.1*		*30.7*		*21.3*	
Range	*18.1–33.7*		*17.6–33.5*		*19.3–33.4*		*19.8–32.1*		*21.4–43.0*		*14.7–35.5*		*20.8–31.3*		*22.8–52.1*		*16.9–28.2*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	33.7	(25.8–42.7)	32.9	(28.0–38.3)	33.2	(28.2–38.6)	32.6	(27.4–38.4)	38.8	(26.2–53.1)	28.8	(15.0–48.3)	33.5	(25.6–42.5)	31.1	(17.8–48.4)	31.7	(25.4–38.7)
Boston, MA	22.7	(19.6–26.0)	29.2	(25.5–33.2)	25.8	(23.4–28.3)	26.1	(23.5–28.9)	25.1	(18.9–32.6)	23.3	(14.0–36.0)	28.1	(24.1–32.5)	30.5	(22.2–40.4)	21.2	(17.8–24.9)
Broward County, FL	20.0	(15.9–24.8)	24.4	(18.5–31.5)	22.1	(18.5–26.2)	21.6	(17.7–26.1)	25.5	(16.6–36.9)	16.6	(8.4–30.3)	22.0	(16.7–28.5)	22.3	(13.6–34.2)	17.0	(12.3–23.1)
Chicago, IL	20.7	(17.9–23.8)	23.6	(20.0–27.7)	22.3	(20.0–24.7)	21.0	(18.4–23.8)	31.3	(25.5–37.8)	19.4	(12.1–29.7)	21.3	(18.1–24.9)	25.6	(17.0–36.7)	20.1	(16.7–24.1)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	25.4	(22.2–28.9)	31.8	(28.4–35.5)	28.5	(25.9–31.3)	27.2	(24.5–30.2)	37.8	(30.0–46.3)	27.5	(18.7–38.4)	30.2	(26.7–33.9)	37.6	(30.7–45.1)	23.8	(20.3–27.8)
Detroit, MI	28.2	(24.8–31.9)	31.8	(26.9–37.2)	30.0	(26.6–33.6)	30.4	(27.0–34.1)	32.4	(24.6–41.2)	18.4	(9.3–33.0)	30.7	(26.3–35.4)	33.4	(25.6–42.2)	27.5	(23.2–32.3)
District of Columbia	32.4	(30.8–34.0)	34.2	(32.4–36.1)	33.4	(32.2–34.6)	32.3	(30.9–33.6)	38.7	(35.4–42.1)	34.3	(28.9–40.0)	33.6	(31.7–35.6)	39.3	(35.6–43.2)	28.0	(26.2–29.8)
Duval County, FL	24.3	(21.8–26.9)	30.5	(27.5–33.7)	27.2	(25.1–29.3)	27.0	(24.8–29.4)	27.6	(23.4–32.2)	24.7	(17.8–33.2)	27.8	(24.9–30.9)	29.0	(24.2–34.4)	21.4	(18.7–24.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	18.6	(16.7–20.8)	22.2	(20.0–24.6)	20.5	(19.1–22.1)	19.9	(18.3–21.6)	26.8	(21.5–32.8)	21.5	(14.0–31.6)	22.0	(19.4–24.8)	23.0	(17.6–29.6)	17.6	(15.5–19.9)
Houston, TX	20.6	(18.3–23.1)	23.7	(21.4–26.2)	22.4	(20.7–24.1)	21.7	(20.0–23.5)	26.2	(21.8–31.0)	23.5	(16.8–31.9)	20.5	(18.0–23.3)	28.0	(22.4–34.3)	19.4	(17.2–21.9)
Los Angeles, CA	21.0	(17.1–25.6)	20.9	(18.3–23.7)	20.9	(18.5–23.6)	20.2	(18.0–22.6)	28.4	(18.0–41.7)	22.9	(13.9–35.4)	20.9	(18.2–23.9)	32.9	(22.5–45.2)	18.5	(14.8–22.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	21.6	(19.5–23.8)	26.4	(23.1–30.0)	24.0	(22.0–26.1)	23.7	(21.6–25.9)	23.6	(18.5–29.6)	26.9	(18.2–37.9)	24.4	(21.4–27.6)	23.9	(18.5–30.2)	20.8	(17.9–23.9)
New York City, NY	21.3	(19.6–23.2)	26.5	(24.6–28.5)	23.9	(22.9–25.0)	23.7	(22.6–24.9)	29.2	(25.8–32.8)	21.0	(18.2–24.1)	25.3	(23.2–27.5)	28.3	(23.5–33.5)	21.1	(19.5–22.8)
Oakland, CA	28.6	(25.3–32.2)	24.7	(21.8–27.8)	26.6	(24.6–28.7)	25.7	(23.6–27.9)	33.6	(25.7–42.4)	25.0	(16.1–36.5)	29.6	(26.5–32.8)	39.2	(30.0–49.3)	22.4	(19.4–25.7)
Orange County, FL	21.9	(19.3–24.7)	25.2	(21.4–29.3)	23.6	(21.3–26.0)	22.5	(19.6–25.6)	26.6	(19.9–34.6)	32.6	(21.3–46.4)	25.7	(21.5–30.4)	30.1	(23.2–38.0)	19.7	(16.9–22.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	20.8	(18.1–23.8)	24.8	(22.1–27.6)	22.8	(21.0–24.7)	22.4	(20.5–24.5)	25.6	(20.4–31.6)	22.9	(14.7–33.9)	23.2	(20.3–26.3)	24.6	(17.8–33.1)	20.4	(17.8–23.3)
Philadelphia, PA	26.0	(22.2–30.2)	30.4	(26.0–35.2)	28.1	(25.7–30.7)	28.1	(25.3–31.1)	32.1	(26.7–37.9)	18.1	(10.4–29.6)	32.5	(28.7–36.6)	33.2	(28.4–38.4)	21.1	(17.8–25.0)
San Diego, CA	21.8	(19.4–24.4)	20.8	(17.8–24.1)	21.3	(19.2–23.6)	21.0	(18.8–23.5)	24.9	(17.5–34.1)	17.3	(10.7–26.7)	23.5	(20.2–27.2)	26.8	(19.3–35.9)	18.5	(16.3–21.0)
San Francisco, CA	15.5	(13.3–18.1)	19.0	(16.9–21.3)	17.4	(15.8–19.1)	17.2	(15.6–19.0)	22.9	(16.7–30.5)	13.3	(8.5–20.1)	21.3	(18.0–25.0)	26.7	(19.0–36.1)	14.1	(12.2–16.1)
Shelby County, TN	25.5	(21.6–29.8)	33.7	(29.8–37.8)	29.5	(26.3–32.8)	29.2	(25.8–32.8)	29.8	(22.9–37.8)	31.4	(21.2–43.9)	30.6	(26.0–35.5)	33.1	(24.2–43.5)	26.1	(22.0–30.8)
Median	*21.8*		*25.8*		*23.9*		*23.7*		*28.0*		*23.1*		*25.5*		*29.5*		*20.9*	
Range	*15.5–33.7*		*19.0–34.2*		*17.4–33.4*		*17.2–32.6*		*22.9–38.8*		*13.3–34.3*		*20.5–33.6*		*22.3–39.3*		*14.1–31.7*	

* 95% confidence interval.
† Not available.

TABLE 232. Percentage of high school students who never saw a dentist,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**1.2**	**(0.8–1.8)**	**1.7**	**(1.4–2.1)**	**1.5**	**(1.2–1.8)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)	**1.0**	**(0.6–1.5)**
Black§	1.9	(1.0–3.8)	2.7	(1.8–3.9)	**2.3**	**(1.7–3.3)**
Hispanic	1.2	(0.7–2.2)	2.5	(1.8–3.4)	**1.9**	**(1.4–2.6)**
Grade						
9	1.3	(0.6–2.6)	2.0	(1.5–2.7)	**1.7**	**(1.3–2.2)**
10	1.3	(0.6–2.9)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	**1.3**	**(0.7–2.2)**
11	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	**1.2**	**(0.9–1.7)**
12	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	2.2	(1.4–3.5)	**1.4**	**(1.0–2.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	1.1	(0.7–1.8)	1.6	(1.3–2.0)	**1.4**	**(1.1–1.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	1.2	(0.5–2.8)	2.1	(0.9–4.8)	**1.5**	**(0.8–2.7)**
Not sure	0.6	(0.2–1.8)	3.7	(1.2–11.2)	**2.6**	**(1.2–5.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	**1.2**	**(0.9–1.7)**
Same sex only or both sexes	2.0	(0.9–4.5)	4.8	(2.2–10.1)	**2.8**	**(1.7–4.5)**
No sexual contact	1.1	(0.6–2.2)	1.3	(1.0–1.8)	**1.2**	**(0.9–1.7)**

* For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 233. Percentage of high school students who never saw a dentist,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	1.4	(0.7–3.0)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	2.1	(1.3–3.2)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	2.6	(1.7–4.0)	2.0	(1.4–2.9)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	3.0	(1.0–8.2)	9.2	(3.1–24.4)	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	1.7	(0.4–6.0)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)
California	1.2	(0.5–2.9)	1.8	(0.8–4.0)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	1.5	(0.8–3.0)	1.1	(0.1–7.9)	4.4	(0.5–28.1)	1.4	(0.6–3.5)	2.8	(0.8–9.3)	1.1	(0.6–2.2)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	1.0	(0.5–2.2)	2.0	(1.3–3.0)	1.5	(1.1–2.1)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	2.4	(1.0–5.3)	6.2	(2.7–13.8)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)	2.0	(0.7–5.4)	0.8	(0.4–1.8)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	3.9	(2.9–5.1)	5.2	(4.4–6.2)	4.7	(3.9–5.6)	4.1	(3.3–5.1)	5.0	(3.2–7.6)	9.2	(6.1–13.5)	4.0	(3.1–5.2)	6.8	(4.3–10.5)	3.8	(2.9–5.0)
Hawaii	1.3	(0.8–2.1)	1.9	(1.4–2.6)	1.8	(1.4–2.3)	1.6	(1.2–2.2)	1.5	(0.8–3.0)	2.2	(1.0–4.8)	1.8	(1.1–3.1)	4.2	(2.1–8.2)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)
Idaho	0.2	(0.0–0.8)	1.6	(0.9–2.9)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	2.2	(1.5–3.3)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	3.3	(1.6–6.6)	1.7	(0.7–3.9)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)	1.8	(0.7–4.7)	0.3	(0.1–0.9)
Iowa	0.8	(0.2–2.7)	1.4	(0.6–2.9)	1.3	(0.6–2.6)	1.0	(0.5–2.3)	1.6	(0.3–9.1)	3.7	(0.5–24.0)	1.4	(0.7–3.1)	2.4	(0.5–11.9)	0.6	(0.1–2.8)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	1.8	(1.1–3.1)	2.4	(1.4–4.3)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	2.1	(1.3–3.6)	1.4	(0.4–5.0)	3.9	(1.0–14.5)	2.0	(1.0–3.8)	3.2	(1.0–9.9)	2.2	(1.1–4.2)
Louisiana	3.6	(2.2–5.7)	4.1	(2.3–7.3)	4.0	(2.8–5.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	1.4	(1.2–1.6)	2.5	(2.3–2.9)	2.1	(1.9–2.2)	1.4	(1.2–1.5)	3.6	(3.0–4.3)	6.0	(4.9–7.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1.3	(0.7–2.6)	2.6	(1.4–4.8)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	1.5	(0.7–3.0)	4.0	(1.3–11.6)	7.6	(3.0–18.2)	1.5	(0.5–4.3)	8.2	(3.5–18.2)	1.1	(0.4–2.9)
Missouri	2.0	(1.0–4.1)	2.5	(1.5–4.0)	2.3	(1.5–3.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	1.0	(0.7–1.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	0.4	(0.1–1.6)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)	2.6	(0.8–8.0)	9.7	(3.3–25.5)	1.0	(0.4–2.4)	0.8	(0.1–5.9)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)
Nevada	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	2.1	(1.2–3.5)	1.9	(1.4–2.5)	1.5	(1.0–2.2)	3.6	(1.8–6.9)	3.6	(0.8–14.9)	2.1	(1.2–3.5)	1.0	(0.2–4.2)	1.4	(0.8–2.6)
New Hampshire	0.5	(0.3–0.8)	1.1	(0.8–1.5)	0.9	(0.7–1.1)	0.5	(0.4–0.7)	2.3	(1.4–3.5)	4.8	(3.2–7.1)	0.5	(0.4–0.8)	4.5	(3.1–6.5)	0.5	(0.4–0.8)
New Mexico	1.4	(0.9–2.0)	2.2	(1.4–3.3)	1.8	(1.3–2.5)	1.2	(0.8–2.0)	2.7	(1.6–4.3)	8.3	(4.9–13.6)	1.5	(0.9–2.2)	5.1	(3.4–7.8)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)
New York	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	1.8	(1.4–2.4)	1.9	(1.3–3.0)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	3.1	(1.9–5.1)	5.0	(2.9–8.5)	1.1	(0.8–1.6)	4.5	(2.7–7.4)	1.0	(0.6–1.9)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	0.9	(0.4–1.8)	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	3.5	(1.5–7.7)	2.8	(0.8–8.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2.4	(1.4–3.8)	2.2	(1.3–3.5)	2.2	(1.6–3.2)	2.0	(1.3–2.9)	3.4	(1.5–7.7)	4.1	(1.0–15.1)	2.9	(1.8–4.5)	4.4	(1.7–10.9)	0.8	(0.3–2.0)
Pennsylvania	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	1.0	(0.6–1.6)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	0.7	(0.2–3.2)	2.2	(0.8–5.5)	1.1	(0.6–2.2)	1.9	(0.6–5.5)	0.5	(0.3–1.1)
Rhode Island	1.1	(0.4–2.7)	2.6	(1.4–4.7)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	1.6	(0.7–3.7)	1.3	(0.6–3.0)	10.7	(4.8–22.3)	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	5.9	(2.2–14.5)	0.7	(0.2–2.2)
South Carolina	3.1	(2.0–4.6)	3.3	(1.9–5.7)	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	4.0	(1.1–13.3)	12.3	(3.6–34.6)	1.5	(0.5–4.2)	9.2	(4.2–19.0)	2.3	(1.0–5.2)
Tennessee	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	1.5	(0.7–3.2)	1.9	(1.2–2.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	1.8	(1.1–3.1)	3.2	(2.1–4.8)	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	2.6	(1.9–3.6)	1.5	(0.6–3.7)	3.5	(1.2–9.6)	2.6	(1.6–4.4)	1.2	(0.3–4.1)	2.1	(1.3–3.5)
Utah	0.4	(0.1–1.1)	1.4	(0.8–2.7)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	1.0	(0.6–1.9)	2.5	(1.9–3.3)	1.8	(1.5–2.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	2.5	(1.3–4.9)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	1.7	(1.0–3.0)	1.9	(0.5–7.1)	2.2	(0.5–9.1)	1.3	(0.7–2.7)	6.4	(1.8–20.7)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)
Wisconsin	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	2.3	(1.5–3.3)	1.9	(1.3–2.7)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	4.5	(2.2–9.0)	5.6	(1.7–17.1)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	4.9	(2.0–11.6)	1.5	(0.8–2.8)
Median	*1.3*		*2.2*		*1.9*		*1.5*		*2.7*		*4.8*		*1.6*		*4.2*		*1.1*	
Range	*0.2–3.9*		*1.1–5.2*		*0.9–4.7*		*0.5–4.1*		*0.7–5.0*		*1.7–12.3*		*0.5–4.0*		*0.8–9.2*		*0.3–3.8*	

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	1.8	(0.6–5.2)	4.3	(2.3–7.9)	2.9	(1.6–5.2)	2.0	(0.9–4.2)	2.4	(0.6–9.6)	12.6	(3.6–35.8)	2.1	(1.0–4.5)	6.2	(2.5–14.5)	2.6	(0.8–8.5)
Boston, MA	2.1	(1.3–3.6)	3.0	(2.0–4.6)	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	2.6	(1.8–3.8)	1.6	(0.6–4.6)	1.7	(0.3–9.0)	2.2	(1.1–4.3)	5.7	(2.6–12.3)	2.3	(1.4–3.7)
Broward County, FL	2.1	(1.1–4.0)	4.3	(2.5–7.5)	3.2	(2.2–4.7)	3.7	(2.4–5.5)	1.0	(0.2–5.3)	1.6	(0.2–10.9)	2.7	(1.5–4.7)	2.5	(0.7–8.6)	4.0	(2.2–7.1)
Chicago, IL	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	2.7	(1.6–4.5)	2.4	(1.7–3.3)	1.8	(1.2–2.8)	2.3	(0.7–7.4)	7.2	(3.3–15.3)	2.5	(1.7–3.6)	3.7	(2.0–6.9)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	4.5	(2.9–7.0)	3.5	(2.5–5.0)	2.8	(1.8–4.3)	4.3	(1.7–10.2)	4.7	(2.0–10.7)	1.6	(0.8–3.4)	5.8	(2.6–12.5)	3.5	(2.3–5.3)
Detroit, MI	2.5	(1.5–4.2)	1.8	(0.9–3.4)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	3.9	(1.5–9.8)	3.5	(0.8–14.2)	1.4	(0.7–3.1)	1.9	(0.7–5.5)	2.2	(1.2–4.2)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	3.3	(2.4–4.6)	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	3.1	(2.5–3.9)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	7.3	(5.0–10.4)	8.5	(4.8–14.7)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	6.9	(4.6–10.1)	2.1	(1.3–3.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	1.9	(1.4–2.8)	3.5	(2.7–4.5)	2.7	(2.2–3.4)	2.8	(2.2–3.5)	2.4	(1.2–5.0)	3.4	(1.4–7.7)	2.4	(1.7–3.5)	5.1	(2.9–9.0)	1.8	(1.2–2.8)
Houston, TX	2.7	(1.4–4.9)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	3.7	(2.6–5.3)	3.6	(2.3–5.4)	2.8	(1.6–5.1)	8.0	(4.3–14.3)	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	4.5	(2.4–8.3)	2.8	(1.6–4.7)
Los Angeles, CA	1.7	(0.8–3.4)	1.7	(0.8–3.5)	1.8	(1.0–3.1)	1.3	(0.7–2.6)	4.5	(2.2–9.2)	5.9	(2.0–15.8)	1.6	(0.6–3.9)	9.1	(3.8–20.1)	0.8	(0.4–1.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.2	(1.5–3.1)	3.1	(2.2–4.3)	2.7	(2.1–3.4)	2.4	(1.9–3.1)	3.1	(1.5–6.0)	9.7	(4.0–21.9)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	5.1	(2.7–9.5)	2.4	(1.7–3.5)
New York City, NY	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	2.5	(1.9–3.3)	2.1	(1.6–2.8)	1.3	(0.9–1.7)	3.8	(2.7–5.5)	4.7	(2.8–7.6)	1.9	(1.5–2.6)	3.4	(1.8–6.3)	1.7	(1.1–2.8)
Oakland, CA	2.0	(1.3–3.2)	1.7	(0.9–2.9)	2.0	(1.5–2.8)	1.8	(1.3–2.6)	1.7	(0.6–4.7)	5.2	(1.5–17.0)	1.5	(0.8–2.7)	1.7	(0.7–4.5)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)
Orange County, FL	3.8	(2.5–5.6)	3.1	(1.8–5.1)	3.5	(2.5–4.8)	2.8	(1.9–4.2)	4.7	(2.2–9.4)	6.8	(2.4–17.8)	2.5	(1.2–4.9)	6.7	(2.7–15.3)	3.5	(2.3–5.3)
Palm Beach County, FL	3.9	(2.8–5.3)	4.8	(3.6–6.3)	4.3	(3.4–5.4)	3.2	(2.4–4.2)	7.7	(4.9–12.1)	13.3	(7.2–23.3)	2.6	(1.7–4.1)	12.9	(8.0–20.3)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)
Philadelphia, PA	1.5	(0.6–3.9)	1.7	(0.9–3.0)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	1.3	(0.7–2.6)	0.6	(0.1–4.6)	10.8	(2.6–35.4)	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	4.6	(1.6–12.7)	1.4	(0.6–3.2)
San Diego, CA	1.0	(0.6–1.9)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	1.6	(1.0–2.5)	0.6	(0.1–2.4)	2.5	(0.9–6.8)	1.5	(0.8–2.6)	2.7	(0.8–8.7)	1.4	(0.8–2.3)
San Francisco, CA	2.1	(1.4–3.2)	2.8	(1.8–4.1)	2.4	(1.8–3.3)	2.3	(1.6–3.2)	2.3	(0.9–5.7)	5.3	(2.6–10.9)	2.8	(1.7–4.3)	6.6	(3.1–13.7)	1.5	(0.9–2.4)
Shelby County, TN	2.4	(1.6–3.6)	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	3.2	(2.4–4.2)	2.9	(2.0–4.1)	3.8	(1.5–9.0)	0.9	(0.1–5.0)	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	3.7	(1.5–8.5)	3.1	(1.8–5.4)
Median	*2.1*		*3.0*		*2.7*		*2.3*		*2.8*		*5.3*		*2.1*		*5.1*		*2.2*	
Range	*1.0–3.9*		*1.7–4.8*		*1.6–4.3*		*1.3–3.7*		*0.6–7.7*		*0.9–13.3*		*0.8–3.7*		*1.7–12.9*		*0.6–4.0*	

* For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work.
[†] 95% confidence interval.
[§] Not available.

TABLE 234. Percentage of high school students who saw a dentist,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**77.3**	**(74.5–79.9)**	**74.2**	**(72.1–76.3)**	**75.7**	**(73.6–77.7)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	82.7	(79.0–85.8)	79.0	(76.4–81.3)	**80.8**	**(78.3–83.1)**
Black§	66.1	(61.8–70.2)	62.9	(58.0–67.6)	**64.5**	**(61.2–67.7)**
Hispanic	74.1	(71.1–76.9)	69.3	(66.5–71.9)	**71.6**	**(69.4–73.7)**
Grade						
9	78.0	(74.6–81.0)	74.8	(71.5–77.7)	**76.3**	**(73.9–78.6)**
10	79.1	(75.9–81.9)	75.3	(72.0–78.3)	**77.1**	**(74.6–79.5)**
11	76.2	(71.3–80.6)	74.9	(72.0–77.6)	**75.5**	**(72.7–78.1)**
12	75.9	(71.4–79.8)	71.8	(68.4–75.0)	**73.8**	**(70.7–76.7)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	76.8	(74.6–78.8)	75.8	(73.6–77.8)	**76.2**	**(74.4–77.9)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	73.6	(70.1–76.9)	60.3	(50.7–69.2)	**70.0**	**(65.9–73.8)**
Not sure	79.3	(71.9–85.1)	51.6	(42.6–60.5)	**67.6**	**(60.6–73.8)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	77.8	(74.0–81.1)	74.1	(71.9–76.1)	**75.8**	**(73.4–78.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	72.8	(67.6–77.4)	57.3	(47.1–67.0)	**68.8**	**(64.9–72.3)**
No sexual contact	76.6	(74.4–78.7)	76.3	(73.4–78.9)	**76.5**	**(74.3–78.5)**

* For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 235. Percentage of high school students who saw a dentist,* by sex, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	73.2	(66.9–78.6)	69.5	(65.0–73.6)	71.1	(66.4–75.4)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	74.5	(70.4–78.1)	67.1	(61.2–72.5)	70.5	(66.2–74.5)	71.2	(66.6–75.5)	70.7	(61.6–78.5)	59.9	(43.0–74.8)	71.1	(65.2–76.3)	73.5	(65.9–79.9)	73.4	(68.2–78.0)
California	76.6	(69.4–82.5)	69.5	(63.9–74.7)	72.7	(66.7–78.0)	73.8	(67.6–79.2)	68.1	(59.0–75.9)	58.8	(43.8–72.3)	73.3	(65.8–79.6)	64.4	(52.0–75.1)	76.1	(69.9–81.4)
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	80.2	(76.9–83.1)	80.5	(77.5–83.1)	80.1	(77.3–82.6)	82.6	(79.8–85.2)	65.5	(57.4–72.8)	74.9	(64.4–83.2)	83.0	(79.7–85.9)	69.3	(57.1–79.3)	81.8	(77.8–85.3)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	68.7	(66.1–71.1)	64.8	(62.3–67.2)	66.5	(64.3–68.7)	68.6	(66.0–71.0)	61.2	(57.8–64.5)	50.6	(44.5–56.7)	66.4	(64.1–68.6)	59.6	(53.9–65.0)	70.5	(67.8–73.0)
Hawaii	76.8	(73.7–79.6)	72.7	(69.7–75.4)	74.4	(72.9–75.9)	76.1	(74.7–77.3)	68.3	(62.4–73.7)	67.9	(60.3–74.7)	75.1	(72.3–77.8)	68.4	(59.9–75.8)	77.6	(75.3–79.7)
Idaho	82.8	(80.1–85.2)	79.5	(75.5–83.0)	81.1	(78.6–83.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	74.2	(68.3–79.3)	68.7	(64.3–72.7)	71.2	(66.6–75.5)	73.7	(69.8–77.3)	63.4	(50.4–74.7)	53.8	(41.1–66.0)	70.4	(64.7–75.5)	58.2	(46.5–69.1)	75.1	(70.9–78.8)
Iowa	77.9	(74.4–81.0)	79.3	(74.9–83.1)	78.5	(75.4–81.3)	80.0	(76.8–82.8)	67.8	(52.2–80.2)	76.4	(58.3–88.2)	79.3	(74.6–83.3)	60.8	(46.2–73.7)	82.7	(77.6–86.8)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	76.8	(72.4–80.8)	70.3	(65.5–74.8)	73.1	(69.5–76.4)	74.7	(70.7–78.3)	65.0	(58.1–71.3)	64.4	(51.1–75.8)	72.4	(66.8–77.4)	67.3	(57.7–75.7)	77.6	(72.7–81.9)
Louisiana	67.8	(61.0–74.0)	62.8	(57.8–67.5)	65.0	(60.5–69.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	78.3	(77.4–79.2)	75.6	(74.6–76.6)	76.6	(75.8–77.4)	79.3	(78.6–80.1)	66.9	(64.8–68.8)	67.0	(64.1–69.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	78.1	(73.5–82.1)	74.6	(68.3–80.1)	76.1	(71.5–80.2)	79.0	(74.6–82.8)	59.3	(49.0–68.9)	59.2	(45.4–71.7)	77.4	(71.9–82.0)	59.1	(51.5–66.3)	80.9	(76.9–84.4)
Missouri	72.4	(66.1–78.0)	67.5	(61.8–72.7)	69.9	(65.2–74.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	79.8	(77.8–81.6)	77.2	(75.4–79.0)	78.5	(76.9–80.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	83.1	(79.1–86.5)	75.4	(70.7–79.5)	79.2	(76.2–82.0)	81.8	(78.9–84.3)	64.9	(51.4–76.3)	60.1	(41.4–76.3)	79.5	(75.5–83.0)	62.1	(46.2–75.8)	81.7	(78.0–84.9)
Nevada	73.1	(69.7–76.2)	73.5	(69.7–76.9)	73.1	(70.3–75.7)	74.6	(71.4–77.5)	67.8	(59.7–74.9)	63.3	(48.0–76.3)	73.5	(69.1–77.5)	63.3	(51.5–73.6)	76.1	(72.0–79.7)
New Hampshire	83.1	(81.7–84.5)	82.5	(81.2–83.8)	82.8	(81.8–83.8)	84.6	(83.6–85.5)	72.4	(69.4–75.3)	74.2	(69.6–78.2)	83.3	(81.9–84.6)	70.4	(66.1–74.5)	84.2	(82.7–85.5)
New Mexico	76.6	(74.1–78.9)	72.8	(70.1–75.3)	74.6	(72.3–76.8)	77.2	(74.8–79.4)	66.1	(62.1–69.8)	54.4	(48.4–60.4)	74.7	(71.5–77.7)	57.2	(52.0–62.4)	78.7	(76.5–80.8)
New York	77.7	(74.6–80.4)	76.8	(72.1–81.0)	76.7	(73.0–80.1)	79.9	(77.1–82.4)	65.6	(52.9–76.4)	63.1	(57.1–68.6)	78.1	(75.4–80.5)	65.4	(57.0–72.9)	80.6	(75.5–84.8)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	78.4	(75.3–81.2)	76.1	(72.1–79.8)	77.1	(74.5–79.5)	79.4	(76.7–81.8)	62.5	(55.5–68.9)	64.4	(52.7–74.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	74.6	(69.9–78.8)	72.0	(67.1–76.4)	73.1	(69.3–76.6)	74.3	(70.2–78.0)	69.8	(59.4–78.6)	60.8	(39.4–78.6)	72.9	(69.1–76.4)	73.4	(55.7–85.8)	74.5	(68.5–79.8)
Pennsylvania	81.3	(78.8–83.6)	78.0	(75.2–80.7)	79.5	(77.3–81.6)	81.1	(79.0–83.1)	70.6	(63.1–77.0)	68.0	(59.5–75.4)	78.4	(75.4–81.1)	73.1	(66.5–78.8)	83.5	(80.9–85.8)
Rhode Island	82.0	(73.7–88.2)	77.4	(69.2–83.9)	79.4	(71.8–85.4)	80.8	(72.4–87.1)	75.7	(69.5–81.0)	65.1	(52.2–76.2)	78.4	(66.7–86.8)	69.6	(57.9–79.2)	82.7	(76.5–87.6)
South Carolina	71.0	(66.9–74.8)	71.9	(67.3–76.0)	71.2	(67.4–74.8)	73.4	(69.1–77.3)	55.9	(47.5–63.9)	54.2	(29.1–77.2)	74.1	(69.1–78.6)	57.8	(49.1–66.1)	73.2	(66.8–78.8)
Tennessee	76.2	(72.0–80.0)	72.7	(67.3–77.5)	74.3	(70.3–77.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	71.7	(66.6–76.3)	68.5	(63.2–73.3)	70.0	(66.2–73.6)	71.5	(67.5–75.1)	62.8	(52.6–72.0)	59.8	(44.6–73.3)	68.9	(63.7–73.7)	64.8	(52.3–75.7)	73.5	(69.9–76.8)
Utah	78.0	(71.0–83.6)	76.1	(71.2–80.5)	76.8	(71.3–81.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	78.7	(74.3–82.6)	73.8	(69.9–77.4)	76.1	(72.6–79.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	79.4	(75.0–83.2)	74.9	(70.6–78.7)	77.1	(74.1–79.8)	79.5	(76.5–82.3)	60.9	(47.9–72.6)	51.5	(35.9–66.8)	77.6	(72.9–81.6)	55.3	(39.6–70.1)	81.4	(77.5–84.8)
Wisconsin	78.6	(74.5–82.3)	79.2	(74.9–82.9)	78.9	(75.5–82.0)	81.1	(77.7–84.1)	67.6	(59.5–74.8)	64.6	(54.9–73.2)	80.7	(76.3–84.5)	71.2	(61.9–79.0)	80.0	(75.3–84.0)
Median	*77.7*		*73.8*		*76.1*		*79.0*		*66.1*		*63.1*		*75.1*		*64.8*		*78.7*	
Range	*67.8–83.1*		*62.8–82.5*		*65.0–82.8*		*68.6–84.6*		*55.9–75.7*		*50.6–76.4*		*66.4–83.3*		*55.3–73.5*		*70.5–84.2*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	69.6	(63.0–75.5)	57.7	(51.0–64.1)	64.0	(59.2–68.5)	65.9	(60.5–70.8)	61.7	(48.3–73.5)	62.6	(41.6–79.7)	69.9	(62.8–76.2)	58.3	(47.2–68.5)	67.6	(59.3–75.0)
Boston, MA	76.4	(72.8–79.7)	71.1	(67.0–74.9)	73.6	(71.1–75.9)	73.3	(70.4–76.1)	75.2	(67.0–81.9)	71.3	(58.3–81.5)	73.1	(69.2–76.8)	67.8	(57.7–76.5)	77.0	(73.2–80.4)
Broward County, FL	70.9	(64.6–76.5)	71.4	(65.1–76.9)	70.8	(66.1–75.0)	70.0	(65.5–74.1)	73.4	(63.4–81.5)	78.9	(65.5–88.1)	69.9	(64.4–74.9)	69.4	(51.8–82.8)	74.2	(68.2–79.4)
Chicago, IL	69.3	(65.0–73.3)	66.6	(61.1–71.7)	67.7	(64.4–70.8)	70.1	(66.7–73.3)	60.0	(53.4–66.2)	55.1	(44.7–65.0)	67.6	(63.0–71.9)	53.1	(44.1–61.8)	73.4	(70.2–76.4)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	69.7	(65.7–73.4)	66.0	(62.2–69.6)	67.9	(64.8–70.8)	69.3	(66.2–72.3)	64.4	(57.9–70.5)	60.2	(47.6–71.5)	71.8	(68.2–75.2)	60.6	(50.2–70.1)	68.5	(64.4–72.4)
Detroit, MI	63.9	(58.6–68.8)	58.0	(53.0–62.8)	60.9	(57.5–64.2)	62.9	(59.2–66.5)	54.5	(45.6–63.1)	56.3	(42.7–69.1)	57.3	(51.3–63.0)	58.7	(48.5–68.1)	69.3	(65.8–72.6)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	68.9	(66.4–71.2)	66.1	(63.4–68.7)	67.1	(65.2–69.0)	71.5	(69.5–73.5)	54.1	(49.4–58.6)	54.6	(45.1–63.7)	67.8	(64.9–70.6)	56.5	(51.2–61.7)	73.8	(70.7–76.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	69.8	(66.8–72.6)	65.8	(63.1–68.4)	67.6	(65.6–69.5)	68.8	(66.8–70.8)	61.3	(54.6–67.6)	62.1	(51.7–71.6)	68.0	(64.6–71.2)	61.5	(53.0–69.3)	71.0	(68.2–73.5)
Houston, TX	67.8	(64.7–70.8)	61.2	(58.0–64.3)	64.1	(61.7–66.4)	65.6	(62.8–68.2)	60.0	(53.6–66.1)	57.4	(49.2–65.2)	62.6	(58.7–66.3)	56.9	(49.1–64.4)	68.1	(65.5–70.6)
Los Angeles, CA	73.1	(66.9–78.6)	70.4	(65.7–74.8)	71.7	(68.0–75.1)	72.0	(67.9–75.7)	68.7	(58.4–77.5)	73.7	(60.8–83.5)	70.9	(66.2–75.1)	59.4	(46.0–71.6)	74.2	(69.1–78.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	73.3	(70.4–76.1)	69.5	(66.2–72.5)	71.0	(68.7–73.3)	72.0	(69.4–74.4)	67.5	(61.5–73.0)	63.2	(51.6–73.4)	69.8	(66.3–73.1)	64.0	(57.6–69.9)	75.7	(72.4–78.7)
New York City, NY	70.8	(68.2–73.2)	68.6	(65.0–72.0)	69.4	(66.9–71.8)	71.5	(69.0–73.9)	68.0	(63.7–72.0)	61.2	(57.0–65.3)	69.1	(66.2–71.8)	63.4	(57.8–68.7)	72.1	(69.4–74.7)
Oakland, CA	68.4	(63.9–72.7)	65.9	(61.4–70.1)	66.9	(64.0–69.6)	67.0	(63.9–69.9)	70.1	(62.4–76.8)	65.7	(52.5–76.8)	67.5	(62.5–72.2)	64.9	(56.1–72.7)	69.6	(65.1–73.7)
Orange County, FL	67.6	(63.6–71.4)	69.1	(64.2–73.6)	68.3	(64.8–71.5)	71.0	(67.0–74.7)	60.6	(51.9–68.8)	41.9	(29.0–56.0)	68.6	(62.7–74.0)	55.7	(44.8–66.1)	71.4	(65.3–76.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	71.8	(68.3–75.2)	68.3	(65.2–71.2)	70.0	(67.6–72.3)	71.8	(69.4–74.2)	63.3	(56.4–69.8)	57.7	(46.2–68.4)	72.7	(68.8–76.2)	59.0	(50.1–67.4)	70.4	(67.0–73.6)
Philadelphia, PA	70.3	(65.5–74.7)	65.9	(57.7–73.3)	68.1	(62.2–73.5)	69.5	(63.7–74.7)	62.5	(50.4–73.3)	47.4	(26.7–69.0)	64.9	(58.9–70.4)	53.2	(38.0–67.8)	75.7	(69.5–81.1)
San Diego, CA	76.3	(73.2–79.2)	72.3	(68.8–75.5)	74.2	(71.6–76.6)	74.5	(71.7–77.2)	75.2	(67.3–81.7)	66.5	(52.7–78.0)	72.9	(69.6–76.0)	73.9	(65.5–80.8)	76.0	(72.6–79.2)
San Francisco, CA	76.6	(73.7–79.3)	71.8	(68.0–75.3)	74.1	(71.7–76.5)	75.2	(72.6–77.7)	68.2	(61.9–73.9)	67.8	(57.8–76.4)	73.4	(68.2–78.1)	65.0	(54.3–74.3)	77.0	(74.6–79.3)
Shelby County, TN	68.4	(64.7–71.9)	63.9	(60.3–67.3)	66.0	(63.8–68.2)	67.7	(65.1–70.1)	61.3	(52.8–69.1)	59.4	(41.2–75.4)	67.6	(64.1–70.9)	60.2	(50.5–69.1)	68.5	(63.0–73.5)
Median	69.8		66.6		68.1		70.1		63.3		61.2		69.1		60.2		72.1	
Range	63.9–76.6		57.7–72.3		60.9–74.2		62.9–75.2		54.1–75.2		41.9–78.9		57.3–73.4		53.1–73.9		67.6–77.0	

* For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 236. Percentage of high school students who got 8 or more hours of sleep,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**24.6**	**(22.8–26.5)**	**26.3**	**(24.6–28.2)**	**25.4**	**(24.0–26.9)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	25.6	(23.5–27.8)	28.1	(25.8–30.5)	**26.7**	**(25.1–28.4)**
Black§	22.8	(18.3–28.0)	25.6	(21.3–30.4)	**24.1**	**(21.4–27.1)**
Hispanic	25.3	(22.9–27.9)	25.7	(22.2–29.5)	**25.5**	**(23.1–28.0)**
Grade						
9	32.3	(29.1–35.7)	37.5	(34.0–41.1)	**34.8**	**(32.1–37.6)**
10	26.0	(22.8–29.5)	27.0	(23.4–31.0)	**26.6**	**(23.9–29.4)**
11	21.1	(18.8–23.7)	21.6	(18.4–25.2)	**21.4**	**(19.3–23.5)**
12	17.9	(15.1–21.1)	17.3	(14.7–20.2)	**17.6**	**(15.8–19.5)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	25.6	(23.6–27.7)	26.4	(24.5–28.3)	**25.9**	**(24.3–27.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	18.1	(15.1–21.5)	18.0	(12.4–25.4)	**17.8**	**(14.5–21.5)**
Not sure	20.5	(15.6–26.4)	32.1	(24.0–41.5)	**24.7**	**(20.1–30.1)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	21.2	(19.5–23.0)	22.5	(20.3–24.7)	**21.9**	**(20.3–23.5)**
Same sex only or both sexes	16.6	(13.1–20.8)	13.5	(9.0–19.7)	**15.8**	**(12.5–19.8)**
No sexual contact	28.4	(25.9–31.0)	31.3	(28.5–34.2)	**29.8**	**(27.6–32.0)**

* On an average school night.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 237. Percentage of high school students who got 8 or more hours of sleep,* by sex, — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
Site	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys																		
Alaska	24.6	(20.5–29.3)	27.4	(24.1–31.0)	26.1	(23.3–29.1)	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	21.9	(17.0–27.8)	25.7	(21.0–31.1)	23.8	(19.9–28.1)	24.9	(21.1–29.0)	16.9	(10.4–26.4)	24.1	(12.4–41.4)	22.8	(19.0–27.1)	12.7	(5.9–25.2)	31.3	(25.6–37.6)
California	25.2	(22.8–27.9)	29.1	(25.3–33.2)	27.2	(25.0–29.5)	28.3	(26.0–30.6)	19.1	(14.9–24.2)	19.5	(12.2–29.6)	23.8	(20.6–27.3)	20.8	(13.9–29.9)	30.6	(26.6–35.0)
Colorado	26.6	(22.4–31.2)	35.5	(30.5–40.9)	31.1	(27.6–34.8)	31.1	(27.1–35.4)	26.4	(15.8–40.8)	27.3	(16.5–41.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	18.9	(16.3–21.8)	20.8	(17.7–24.3)	20.0	(17.4–22.9)	21.0	(18.1–24.3)	14.1	(10.0–19.5)	15.8	(10.0–24.0)	17.1	(14.0–20.7)	15.5	(10.7–21.9)	23.5	(20.4–26.9)
Delaware	23.2	(20.3–26.3)	24.5	(21.7–27.6)	23.8	(21.6–26.1)	25.0	(22.5–27.7)	14.1	(10.1–19.3)	24.4	(13.4–40.2)	21.0	(18.2–24.2)	16.0	(10.5–23.7)	28.3	(25.2–31.7)
Florida	19.5	(17.4–21.6)	22.6	(21.1–24.2)	21.1	(19.7–22.6)	21.5	(20.0–23.0)	17.0	(13.5–21.2)	20.0	(14.8–26.5)	18.9	(17.2–20.8)	16.9	(12.8–21.9)	23.4	(21.6–25.3)
Hawaii	20.3	(18.1–22.7)	25.7	(23.2–28.5)	22.8	(21.1–24.6)	24.1	(22.2–26.2)	14.5	(10.6–19.6)	18.3	(12.4–26.1)	20.8	(18.0–24.0)	14.4	(10.2–20.0)	25.7	(22.8–28.9)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	20.4	(17.5–23.6)	24.7	(21.2–28.6)	22.4	(19.3–25.8)	23.3	(19.9–27.0)	12.7	(7.6–20.2)	23.7	(17.0–32.0)	19.6	(15.6–24.2)	11.0	(5.9–19.5)	28.1	(24.3–32.2)
Iowa	21.6	(17.9–25.9)	24.2	(20.2–28.8)	22.9	(20.0–26.1)	23.5	(20.9–26.4)	11.9	(6.5–20.8)	32.1	(16.1–53.8)	20.5	(15.9–26.0)	10.1	(4.5–21.0)	26.9	(22.0–32.3)
Kansas	25.5	(22.6–28.7)	32.0	(27.6–36.7)	28.8	(25.9–31.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	20.8	(17.5–24.6)	23.3	(19.4–27.7)	22.0	(19.3–25.0)	23.0	(20.2–26.0)	16.9	(11.3–24.6)	15.2	(7.0–30.0)	17.4	(14.3–21.0)	13.2	(7.7–21.6)	27.9	(23.6–32.6)
Louisiana	23.1	(17.7–29.6)	19.7	(14.5–26.2)	21.3	(16.9–26.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	27.3	(25.0–29.7)	29.6	(27.5–31.7)	28.5	(26.6–30.4)	30.1	(28.3–32.0)	17.1	(14.5–20.1)	27.4	(21.6–34.1)	25.2	(22.8–27.8)	18.4	(15.9–21.1)	34.3	(32.2–36.6)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	17.3	(15.2–19.7)	22.3	(19.6–25.3)	19.8	(18.2–21.5)	20.6	(18.8–22.5)	10.1	(7.5–13.6)	22.3	(15.2–31.5)	16.9	(14.4–19.7)	12.9	(9.2–17.7)	23.2	(20.6–26.0)
Michigan	17.1	(14.1–20.6)	21.7	(18.1–26.0)	19.4	(16.6–22.6)	19.9	(17.1–22.9)	12.6	(6.9–21.9)	23.8	(13.2–39.0)	13.9	(10.8–17.7)	14.2	(8.3–23.4)	25.3	(21.3–29.7)
Missouri	20.4	(16.3–25.3)	20.2	(16.4–24.5)	20.3	(17.5–23.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	30.7	(28.5–32.9)	34.8	(32.0–37.8)	32.8	(30.7–34.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	24.8	(20.0–30.4)	28.9	(24.2–34.0)	26.8	(23.1–30.8)	28.0	(24.0–32.4)	17.9	(10.2–29.3)	20.6	(11.4–34.3)	19.9	(15.9–24.7)	12.0	(6.7–20.5)	33.4	(28.3–38.9)
Nevada	21.5	(18.4–25.1)	24.6	(21.8–27.5)	23.1	(20.9–25.3)	24.0	(21.8–26.5)	16.9	(11.2–24.6)	25.9	(15.1–40.7)	20.4	(16.0–25.7)	18.9	(13.6–25.5)	26.1	(23.4–29.1)
New Hampshire	23.5	(22.1–24.9)	27.7	(26.1–29.3)	25.5	(24.4–26.6)	26.5	(25.3–27.8)	17.5	(15.0–20.4)	22.5	(18.6–26.9)	23.0	(21.6–24.6)	17.5	(14.3–21.2)	29.4	(27.8–31.1)
New Mexico	27.7	(25.9–29.5)	31.9	(29.6–34.2)	29.8	(28.0–31.6)	31.1	(29.2–33.0)	21.9	(18.0–26.2)	27.4	(22.0–33.6)	25.1	(22.6–27.8)	20.6	(16.2–25.8)	35.6	(33.6–37.6)
New York	20.7	(18.6–22.8)	22.3	(20.0–24.9)	21.5	(19.8–23.2)	22.0	(19.9–24.2)	14.4	(11.7–17.5)	24.0	(19.0–29.8)	18.2	(16.0–20.5)	14.0	(10.4–18.5)	24.9	(22.7–27.2)
North Carolina	22.1	(20.1–24.3)	25.4	(21.5–29.6)	23.7	(21.7–25.9)	25.9	(23.7–28.3)	11.7	(9.3–14.6)	11.5	(5.1–23.9)	20.9	(18.6–23.4)	12.5	(8.7–17.5)	29.7	(25.8–33.9)
North Dakota	30.2	(27.4–33.1)	33.5	(30.1–37.2)	31.8	(29.3–34.3)	32.9	(30.3–35.5)	22.3	(16.6–29.4)	31.4	(21.6–43.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	23.0	(18.3–28.4)	30.3	(25.6–35.4)	26.8	(24.2–29.7)	28.6	(26.0–31.3)	17.2	(10.9–26.1)	13.3	(7.2–23.2)	22.6	(19.6–25.9)	21.4	(11.5–36.2)	32.8	(28.7–37.0)
Pennsylvania	18.4	(16.3–20.7)	24.1	(21.6–26.9)	21.3	(19.5–23.2)	22.5	(20.5–24.7)	11.6	(8.6–15.5)	16.9	(10.7–25.6)	16.4	(14.2–18.8)	15.1	(9.4–23.4)	27.0	(24.4–29.8)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	23.6	(19.5–28.3)	26.9	(22.1–32.3)	25.2	(21.8–28.9)	26.7	(22.7–31.0)	18.0	(13.0–24.4)	13.2	(6.3–25.8)	23.8	(18.6–30.0)	13.5	(8.3–21.2)	29.9	(25.2–35.0)
Tennessee	22.7	(19.6–26.1)	22.9	(18.8–27.6)	22.7	(19.6–26.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	23.0	(20.7–25.5)	27.2	(23.1–31.8)	25.1	(22.2–28.2)	26.4	(23.4–29.6)	17.2	(10.5–27.0)	20.9	(12.9–32.1)	20.9	(17.2–25.1)	15.6	(9.7–24.2)	30.9	(26.5–35.6)
Utah	18.6	(14.7–23.3)	27.0	(22.9–31.5)	22.8	(19.3–26.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	23.2	(20.7–25.9)	30.7	(27.4–34.2)	27.0	(24.5–29.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	20.3	(16.9–24.3)	23.0	(19.0–27.6)	21.6	(19.2–24.3)	21.9	(19.3–24.7)	18.5	(12.3–26.9)	20.0	(8.1–41.5)	15.8	(13.2–18.8)	11.3	(5.7–21.2)	32.0	(27.6–36.7)
Wisconsin	24.1	(20.6–28.0)	27.2	(23.8–30.8)	25.6	(23.1–28.3)	26.8	(24.4–29.3)	16.0	(11.4–21.8)	17.5	(11.7–25.5)	19.0	(16.7–21.6)	13.4	(8.7–19.9)	33.0	(29.2–37.1)
Median	*22.8*		*25.7*		*23.7*		*24.9*		*16.9*		*21.6*		*20.4*		*14.3*		*28.9*	
Range	*17.1–30.7*		*19.7–35.5*		*19.4–32.8*		*19.9–32.9*		*10.1–26.4*		*11.5–32.1*		*13.9–25.2*		*10.1–21.4*		*23.2–35.6*	

Site	Sex						Sexual identity						Sex of sexual contacts					
	Female		Male		Total		Heterosexual (straight)		Gay, lesbian, or bisexual		Not sure		Opposite sex only		Same sex only or both sexes		No sexual contact	
	%	CI[†]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Large urban school district surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	22.1	(16.4–29.0)	17.6	(12.2–24.8)	20.2	(15.8–25.4)	19.5	(14.2–26.1)	20.8	(11.8–33.8)	26.9	(14.4–44.5)	15.7	(10.7–22.4)	14.9	(7.4–27.8)	25.1	(18.9–32.5)
Boston, MA	14.1	(11.2–17.5)	15.9	(12.9–19.4)	15.0	(12.7–17.5)	15.1	(12.8–17.8)	10.2	(6.1–16.5)	15.1	(7.6–27.7)	13.1	(10.4–16.4)	12.8	(7.7–20.7)	17.3	(14.1–21.0)
Broward County, FL	10.5	(6.8–15.8)	13.8	(10.3–18.2)	12.1	(9.4–15.4)	12.7	(9.6–16.7)	9.9	(3.9–22.9)	10.1	(3.5–25.9)	11.7	(7.6–17.6)	11.4	(5.0–23.9)	13.7	(9.9–18.8)
Chicago, IL	17.0	(14.4–20.1)	17.0	(13.9–20.6)	17.0	(15.4–18.6)	17.1	(15.3–19.1)	15.4	(10.0–23.1)	18.6	(11.7–28.4)	14.4	(12.0–17.1)	12.5	(6.6–22.4)	20.8	(18.0–24.0)
Cleveland, OH	21.8	(18.5–25.4)	21.0	(17.0–25.7)	21.4	(18.7–24.3)	22.7	(19.9–25.8)	14.8	(9.8–21.9)	14.3	(7.5–25.6)	19.3	(15.2–24.3)	13.3	(7.9–21.4)	26.2	(22.1–30.9)
DeKalb County, GA	21.1	(18.6–24.0)	24.2	(21.0–27.6)	22.6	(20.3–25.0)	24.7	(22.2–27.4)	11.9	(8.2–17.0)	14.3	(8.5–23.0)	19.8	(16.8–23.1)	12.7	(8.1–19.3)	27.9	(24.4–31.6)
Detroit, MI	16.4	(13.3–20.1)	13.9	(11.0–17.5)	15.2	(12.8–17.8)	15.3	(12.8–18.2)	10.9	(6.8–17.0)	20.3	(10.3–36.1)	13.3	(10.1–17.4)	11.5	(6.7–18.8)	17.1	(13.9–20.9)
District of Columbia	25.0	(23.7–26.5)	24.6	(23.1–26.1)	24.6	(23.6–25.7)	25.7	(24.6–26.9)	19.9	(17.6–22.5)	22.9	(18.3–28.2)	22.0	(20.4–23.6)	19.1	(16.4–22.2)	29.1	(27.4–30.9)
Duval County, FL	16.2	(14.2–18.5)	19.0	(16.7–21.5)	17.6	(15.9–19.3)	18.2	(16.3–20.3)	14.1	(10.4–18.8)	19.7	(14.2–26.8)	16.4	(14.0–19.1)	12.3	(8.8–17.0)	21.9	(19.3–24.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	26.0	(23.6–28.5)	31.0	(28.4–33.7)	28.3	(26.4–30.3)	29.1	(27.0–31.2)	18.2	(13.7–23.9)	30.8	(22.9–39.9)	23.2	(20.8–25.8)	12.9	(8.4–19.2)	34.4	(31.6–37.3)
Houston, TX	21.9	(19.6–24.3)	27.4	(25.0–29.9)	24.6	(22.8–26.5)	26.0	(23.9–28.3)	15.5	(12.0–19.7)	21.3	(15.9–28.0)	23.7	(20.7–27.0)	14.9	(10.7–20.4)	28.0	(25.5–30.6)
Los Angeles, CA	27.4	(23.0–32.4)	33.6	(28.3–39.2)	30.5	(26.5–34.9)	30.8	(26.8–35.0)	25.6	(18.2–34.9)	28.4	(16.3–44.7)	26.3	(21.7–31.5)	24.6	(15.1–37.4)	34.4	(28.5–40.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	15.0	(13.2–17.1)	16.1	(14.1–18.3)	15.5	(14.1–17.1)	16.3	(14.8–18.0)	10.2	(7.2–14.2)	12.3	(6.4–22.4)	12.9	(10.9–15.2)	11.0	(7.4–16.0)	18.9	(15.7–22.6)
New York City, NY	22.3	(19.6–25.3)	23.2	(20.9–25.8)	22.6	(20.4–25.0)	23.8	(21.5–26.2)	16.5	(13.5–20.1)	21.3	(17.9–25.1)	19.7	(17.2–22.6)	14.1	(10.7–18.4)	26.0	(23.6–28.6)
Oakland, CA	27.5	(23.4–31.9)	29.5	(25.8–33.4)	28.3	(25.2–31.6)	29.8	(26.6–33.2)	17.6	(12.3–24.6)	19.8	(11.2–32.8)	24.1	(20.3–28.3)	7.1	(3.7–13.0)	34.9	(31.0–39.0)
Orange County, FL	12.6	(9.8–16.0)	17.6	(14.5–21.2)	15.1	(12.8–17.8)	16.0	(13.3–19.1)	8.5	(5.1–14.0)	15.0	(7.5–27.9)	11.5	(8.9–14.8)	9.1	(4.8–16.6)	19.5	(15.5–24.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	17.8	(15.3–20.7)	18.7	(16.2–21.6)	18.2	(16.3–20.4)	18.9	(16.7–21.4)	12.1	(8.5–16.9)	17.3	(10.9–26.5)	15.1	(12.7–18.0)	15.0	(10.7–20.7)	21.9	(18.8–25.3)
Philadelphia, PA	15.9	(12.5–19.9)	17.5	(12.3–24.1)	16.6	(13.6–20.0)	17.0	(13.8–20.8)	14.2	(8.7–22.2)	16.8	(6.4–37.6)	14.1	(9.7–20.1)	12.9	(7.3–21.7)	20.6	(16.4–25.6)
San Diego, CA	23.0	(20.3–25.9)	31.2	(27.3–35.4)	27.2	(24.6–29.9)	28.8	(25.8–31.9)	17.4	(13.1–22.9)	20.4	(13.5–29.5)	22.5	(19.9–25.4)	18.9	(13.2–26.3)	31.9	(28.3–35.7)
San Francisco, CA	22.3	(19.2–25.7)	25.2	(22.2–28.4)	23.8	(21.1–26.7)	24.3	(21.5–27.4)	15.3	(10.2–22.3)	29.8	(21.5–39.5)	17.8	(14.9–21.1)	14.8	(8.9–23.6)	27.1	(23.7–30.7)
Shelby County, TN	19.6	(16.6–23.0)	20.0	(15.9–24.9)	19.8	(17.2–22.7)	21.4	(18.4–24.8)	14.9	(10.0–21.5)	11.5	(5.9–21.4)	17.1	(13.7–21.1)	14.5	(8.9–22.8)	25.7	(21.2–30.9)
Median	*21.1*		*20.0*		*20.2*		*21.4*		*14.9*		*19.7*		*17.1*		*12.9*		*25.7*	
Range	*10.5–27.5*		*13.8–33.6*		*12.1–30.5*		*12.7–30.8*		*8.5–25.6*		*10.1–30.8*		*11.5–26.3*		*7.1–24.6*		*13.7–34.9*	

* On an average school night.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 238. Percentage of high school students who used an indoor tanning device,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**7.5**	**(5.8–9.5)**	**3.5**	**(2.9–4.3)**	**5.6**	**(4.7–6.6)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	10.1	(7.5–13.4)	2.8	(2.0–4.0)	**6.6**	**(5.3–8.3)**
Black§	3.8	(2.5–5.8)	7.0	(4.8–10.2)	**5.5**	**(4.1–7.3)**
Hispanic	3.0	(2.3–4.0)	3.4	(2.6–4.4)	**3.2**	**(2.7–3.9)**
Grade						
9	5.0	(3.5–7.3)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	**3.7**	**(2.7–4.9)**
10	4.2	(2.7–6.5)	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	**4.3**	**(3.3–5.7)**
11	8.1	(5.7–11.4)	2.9	(2.1–3.9)	**5.5**	**(4.3–7.2)**
12	12.9	(9.7–17.0)	4.5	(3.3–6.0)	**8.9**	**(7.2–11.0)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	8.4	(6.5–10.8)	2.8	(2.2–3.6)	**5.4**	**(4.4–6.6)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	9.4	(5.0–16.9)	**6.0**	**(4.1–8.7)**
Not sure	5.0	(3.1–8.0)	15.6	(9.4–24.9)	**9.9**	**(7.0–14.0)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	12.1	(9.1–15.8)	4.1	(3.2–5.4)	**7.7**	**(6.2–9.6)**
Same sex only or both sexes	9.2	(6.6–12.7)	15.6	(9.0–25.6)	**10.8**	**(8.0–14.3)**
No sexual contact	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	1.1	(0.7–1.8)	**2.3**	**(1.7–3.1)**

* 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.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 239. Percentage of high school students who had a sunburn,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**61.6**	**(58.4–64.7)**	**52.8**	**(49.4–56.0)**	**57.2**	**(54.1–60.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	78.8	(76.6–80.9)	70.5	(68.1–72.8)	**74.8**	**(73.0–76.5)**
Black§	15.5	(12.7–18.8)	10.4	(7.3–14.6)	**13.0**	**(10.4–16.1)**
Hispanic	50.1	(46.2–54.0)	40.3	(37.0–43.6)	**45.0**	**(42.4–47.8)**
Grade						
9	61.5	(56.9–65.9)	53.6	(49.2–58.0)	**57.7**	**(53.9–61.4)**
10	61.2	(56.5–65.7)	52.9	(48.7–56.9)	**57.2**	**(53.1–61.2)**
11	59.9	(55.4–64.3)	51.2	(46.2–56.2)	**55.6**	**(51.5–59.7)**
12	63.9	(59.3–68.2)	53.2	(48.2–58.1)	**58.7**	**(54.5–62.9)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	62.7	(59.5–65.7)	52.2	(48.7–55.6)	**57.0**	**(53.9–60.0)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	54.6	(50.0–59.1)	62.3	(54.6–69.5)	**56.2**	**(51.7–60.6)**
Not sure	56.6	(47.4–65.3)	45.7	(33.8–58.1)	**52.4**	**(44.3–60.4)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	65.6	(62.3–68.8)	53.4	(49.4–57.4)	**58.9**	**(55.5–62.3)**
Same sex only or both sexes	57.0	(51.4–62.4)	59.7	(49.3–69.3)	**57.7**	**(52.0–63.2)**
No sexual contact	58.9	(54.8–62.8)	52.4	(48.8–56.1)	**55.7**	**(52.3–59.1)**

* Counting the number of times even a small part of their skin turned red or hurt 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.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 240. Percentage of high school students who had to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction,* by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Total	**18.4**	**(17.1–19.8)**	**11.9**	**(10.7–13.2)**	**15.2**	**(14.2–16.3)**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	17.6	(16.0–19.2)	10.5	(8.9–12.3)	**14.3**	**(12.9–15.7)**
Black§	24.1	(21.5–27.0)	16.6	(14.3–19.2)	**20.4**	**(18.8–22.1)**
Hispanic	17.2	(14.5–20.3)	11.1	(9.2–13.3)	**14.1**	**(12.4–16.0)**
Grade						
9	17.3	(14.9–20.1)	11.5	(9.5–13.9)	**14.5**	**(12.8–16.4)**
10	19.7	(17.5–22.0)	13.0	(10.8–15.7)	**16.5**	**(14.8–18.3)**
11	18.1	(15.9–20.6)	10.0	(8.4–11.8)	**14.1**	**(12.7–15.8)**
12	18.5	(15.7–21.7)	12.9	(10.6–15.6)	**15.8**	**(13.8–18.1)**
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	17.9	(16.3–19.6)	11.6	(10.3–13.1)	**14.5**	**(13.5–15.7)**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	19.9	(16.7–23.7)	18.9	(12.2–28.0)	**19.6**	**(16.9–22.7)**
Not sure	23.0	(15.6–32.5)	11.4	(6.5–19.3)	**18.3**	**(13.4–24.5)**
Sex of sexual contacts						
Opposite sex only	19.2	(16.9–21.9)	12.3	(10.6–14.3)	**15.5**	**(14.0–17.0)**
Same sex only or both sexes	20.9	(17.0–25.4)	18.1	(12.7–25.1)	**20.2**	**(16.9–24.0)**
No sexual contact	16.9	(15.2–18.7)	10.9	(9.4–12.6)	**14.0**	**(12.9–15.1)**

* Such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 241. National health objectives and leading health indicators from *Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020)*,* measured by the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2017

Topic area	Objective number*	Objective	Behavior description	% students in grades 9–12	
				HP2020 target	2017 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	19.8
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	5.6
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†
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	23.6
Injury and violence prevention	IVP-35	Reduce bullying among adolescents	Bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey	17.9	19.0
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	3.8
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	2.4
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

Topic area	Objective number*	Objective	Behavior description	% students in grades 9–12	
				HP2020 target	2017 YRBS
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	31.6	26.1
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	51.1
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	20.0
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	29.9
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	79.3
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	57.0
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	25.4
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	16.5

Topic area	Objective number*	Objective	Behavior description	% students in grades 9–12	
				HP2020 target	2017 YRBS
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	NA
Tobacco use	TU-2.2¶	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	8.8
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	NA
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	8.0
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, 2018.

† Not available from the 2017 national YRBS.

¶ Leading Health Indicator.