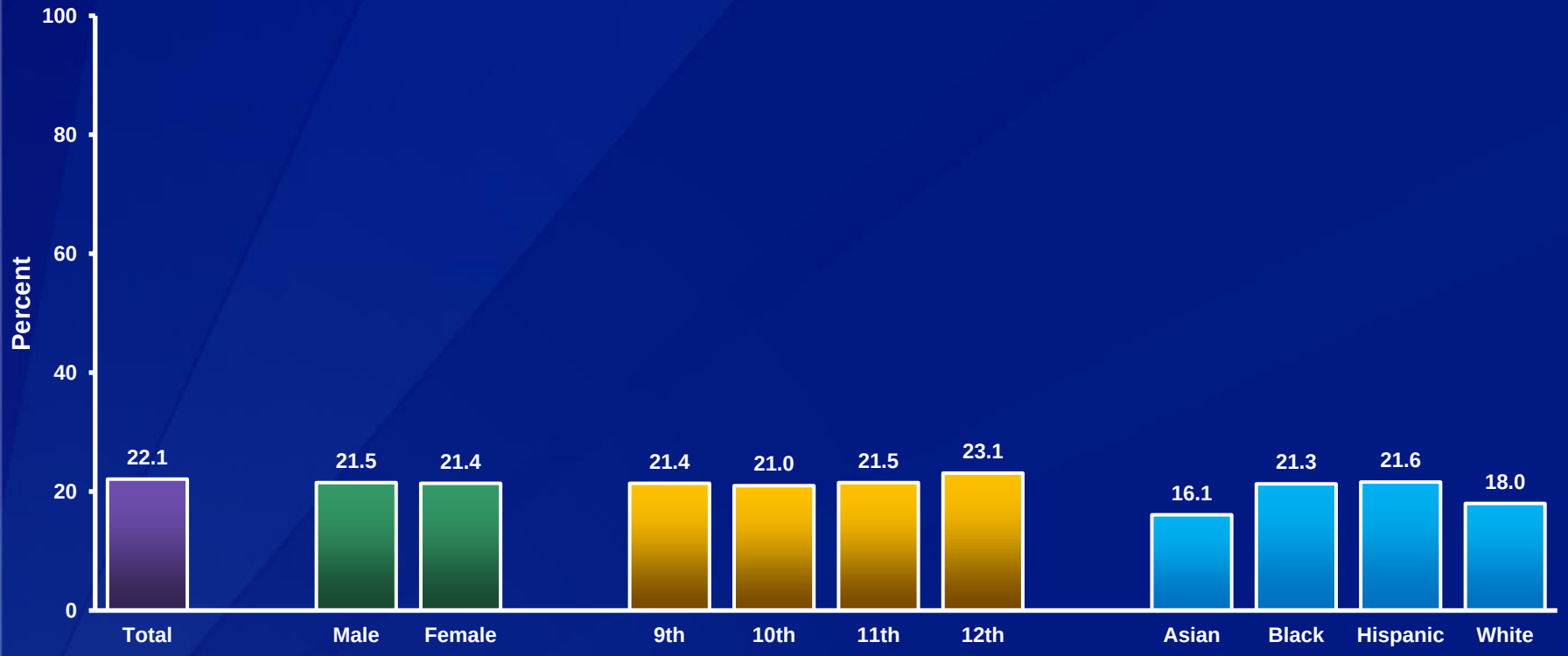
Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†B > A, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2007-2017†

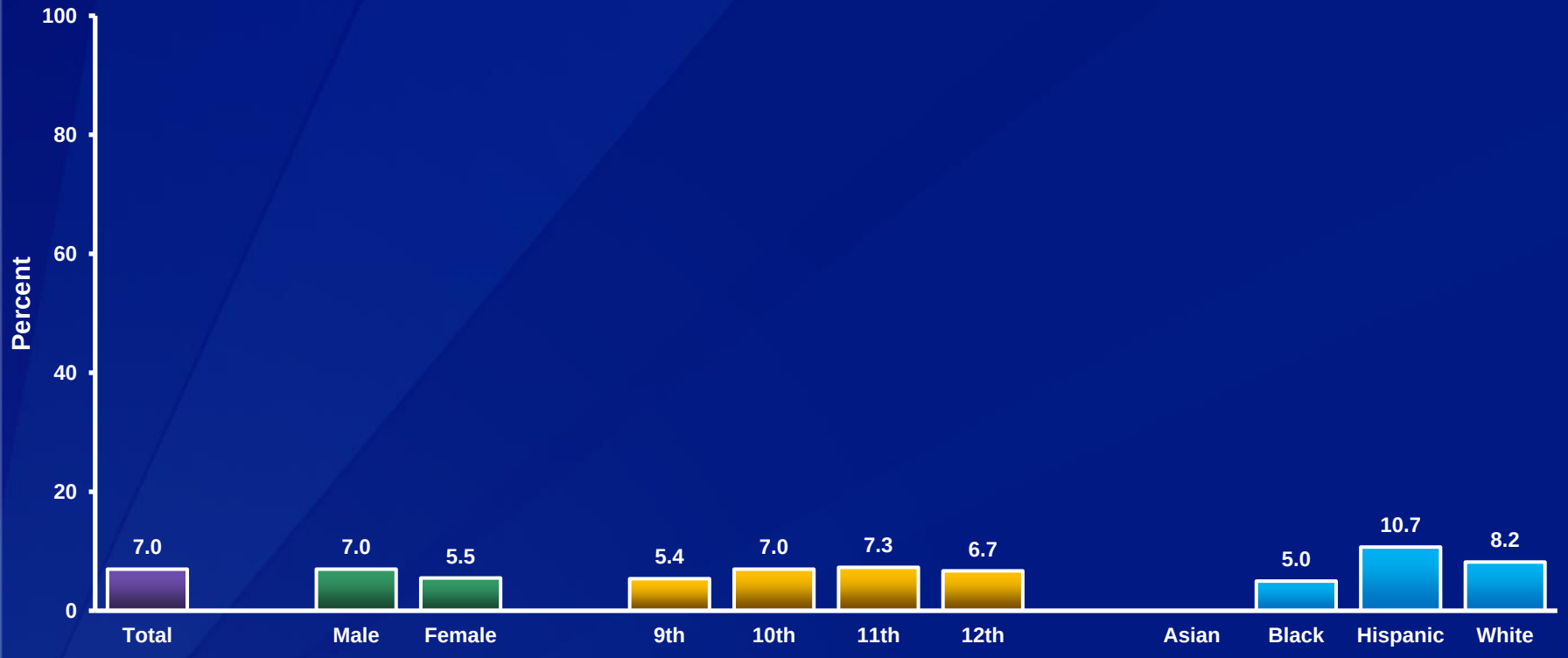
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*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

†H > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

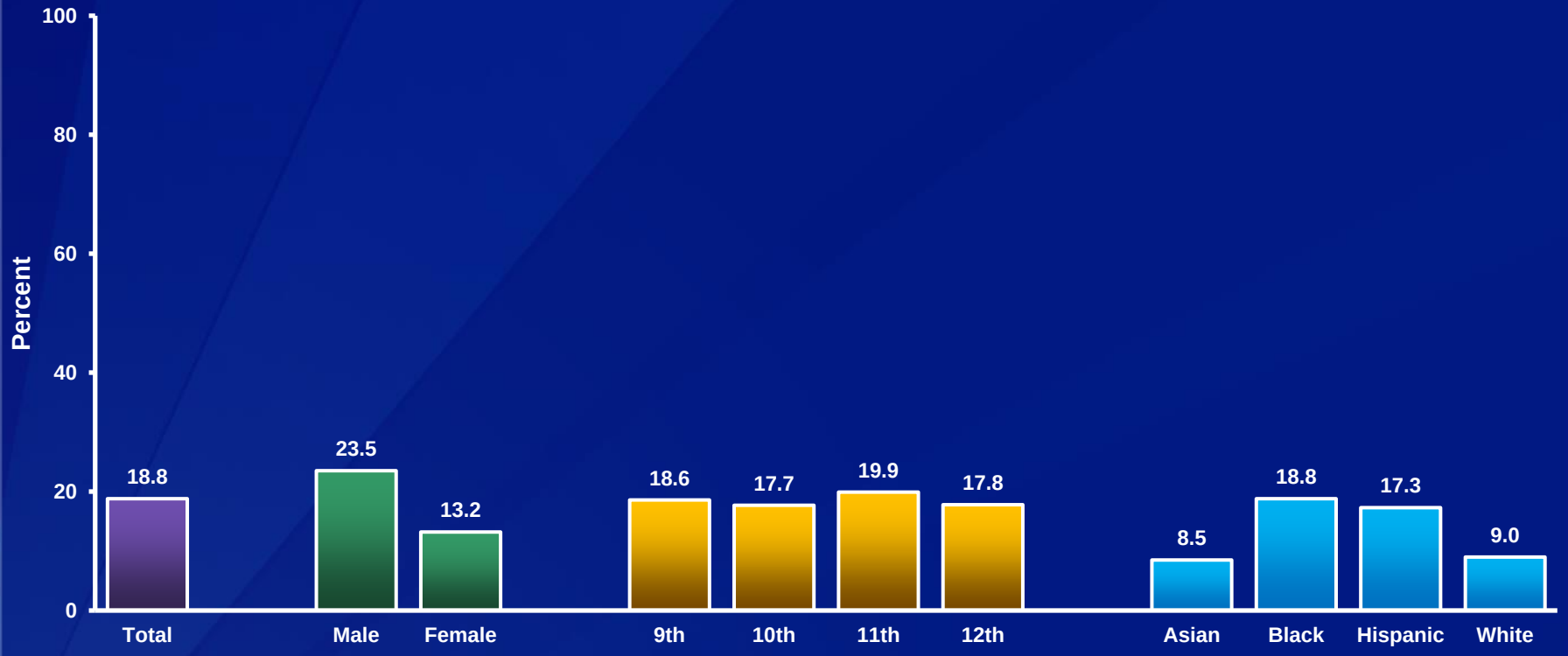
Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2012-2017†

*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

†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* 2007-2017†

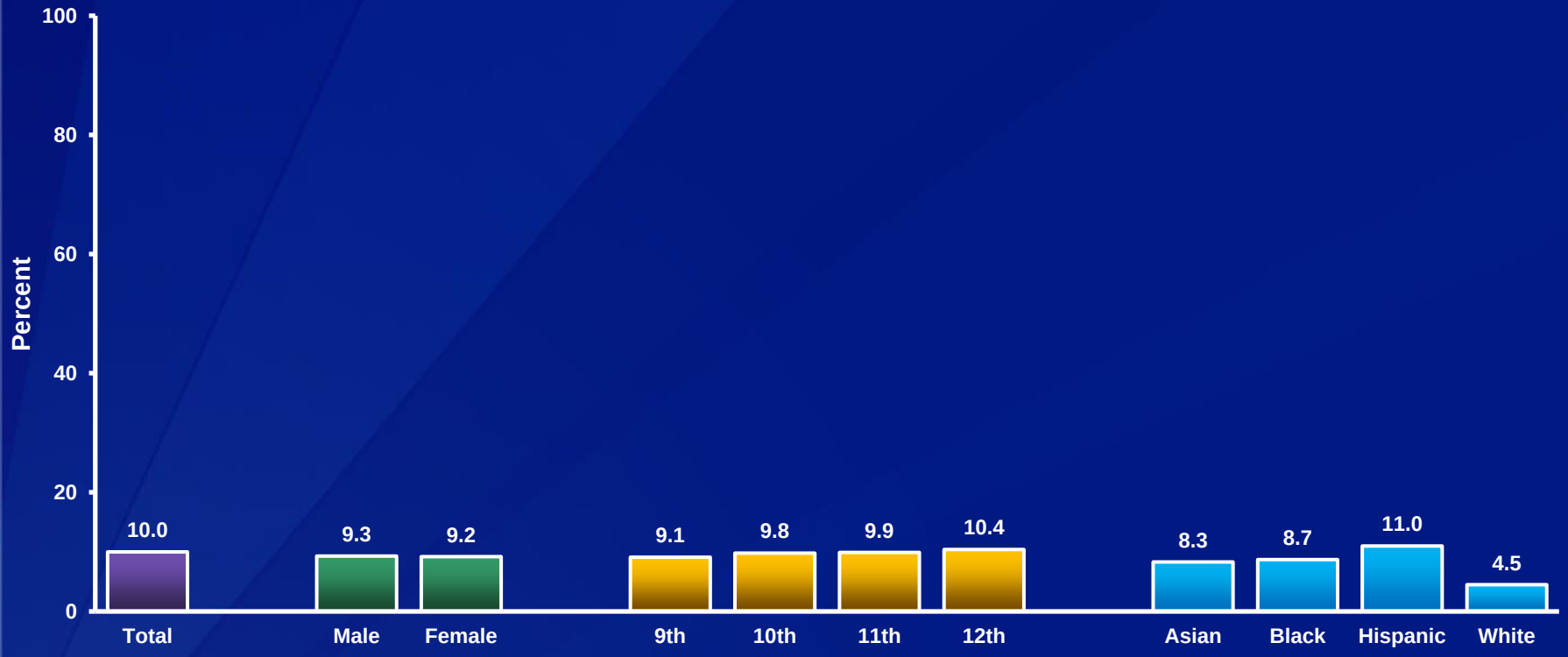
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

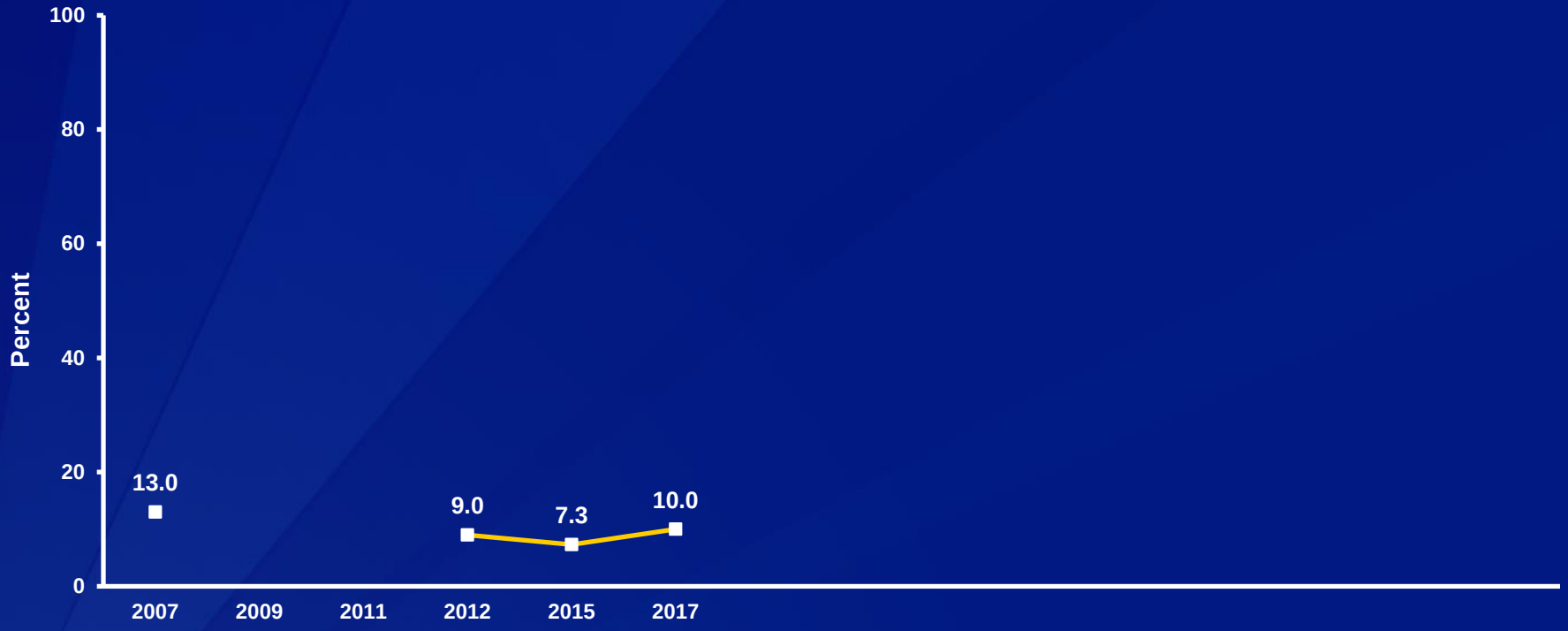
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



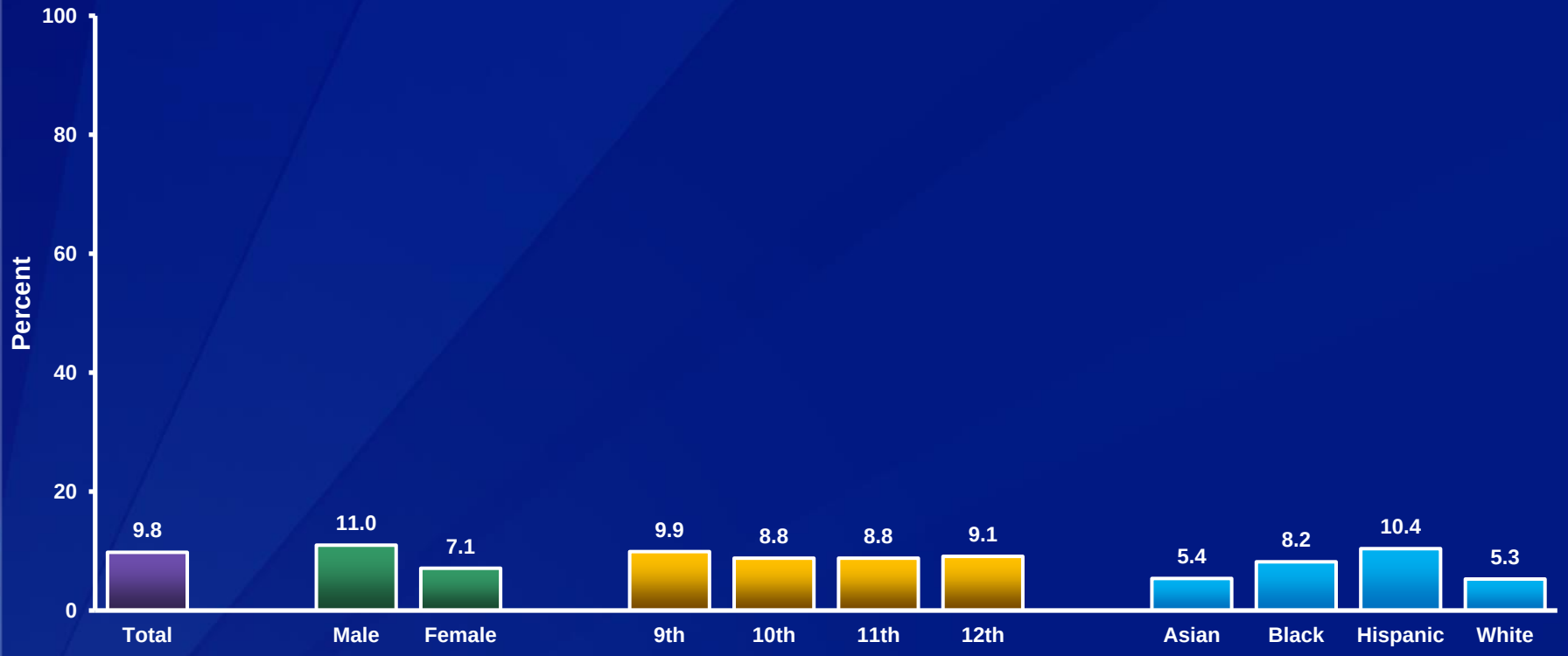
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†B > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 2007-2017†



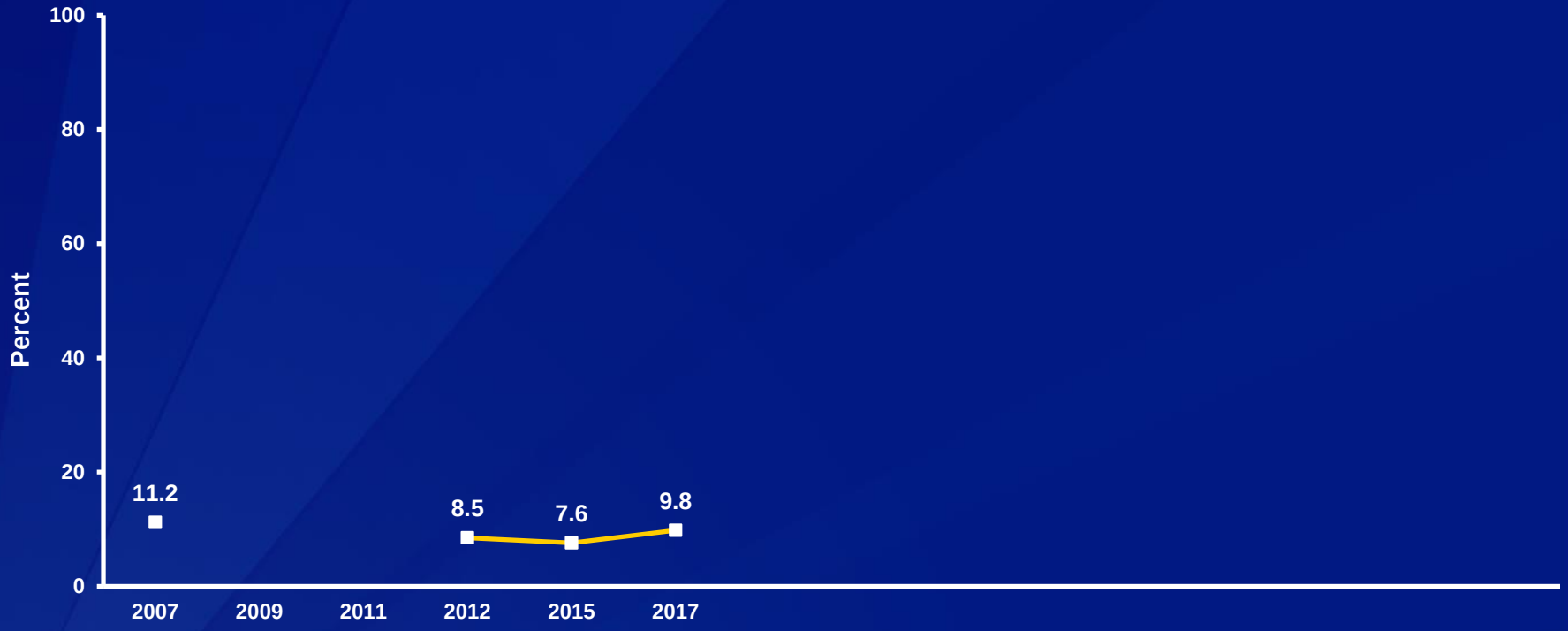
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; B > W, H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 2007-2017†



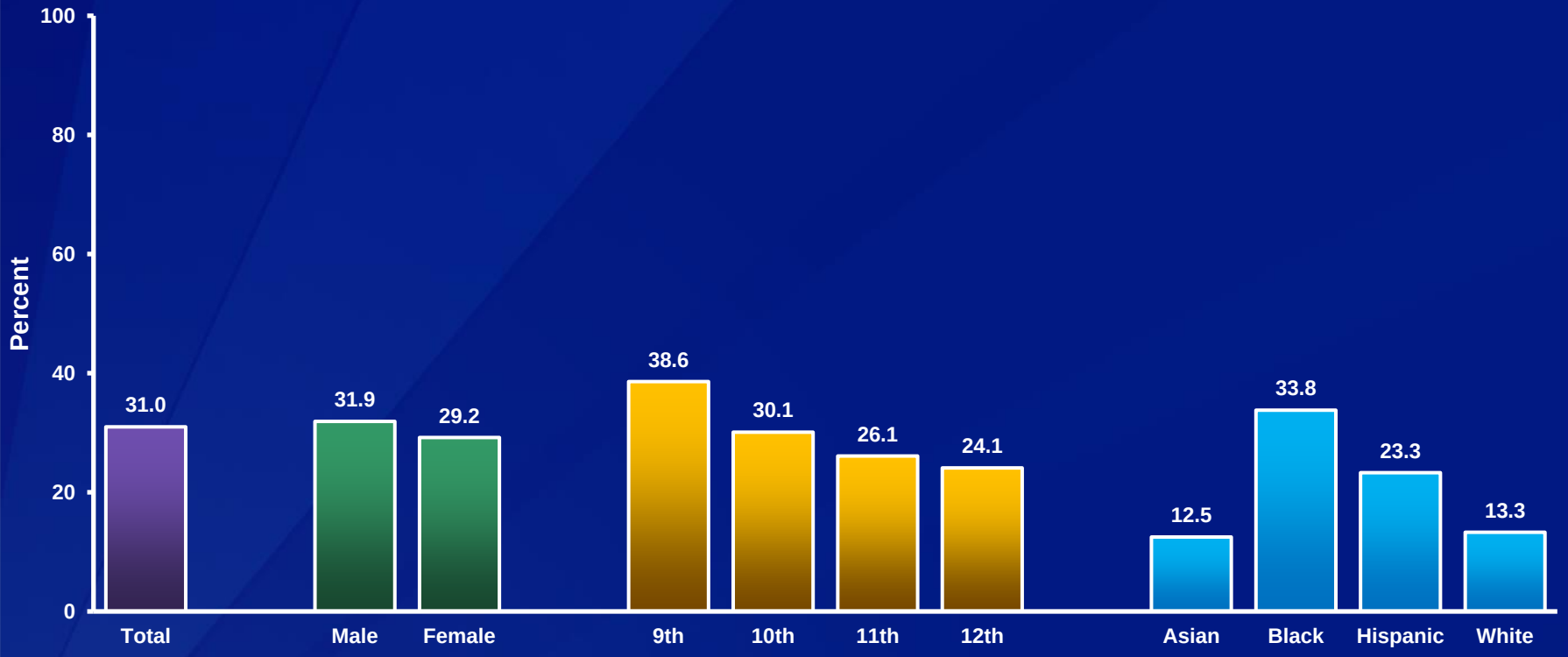
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



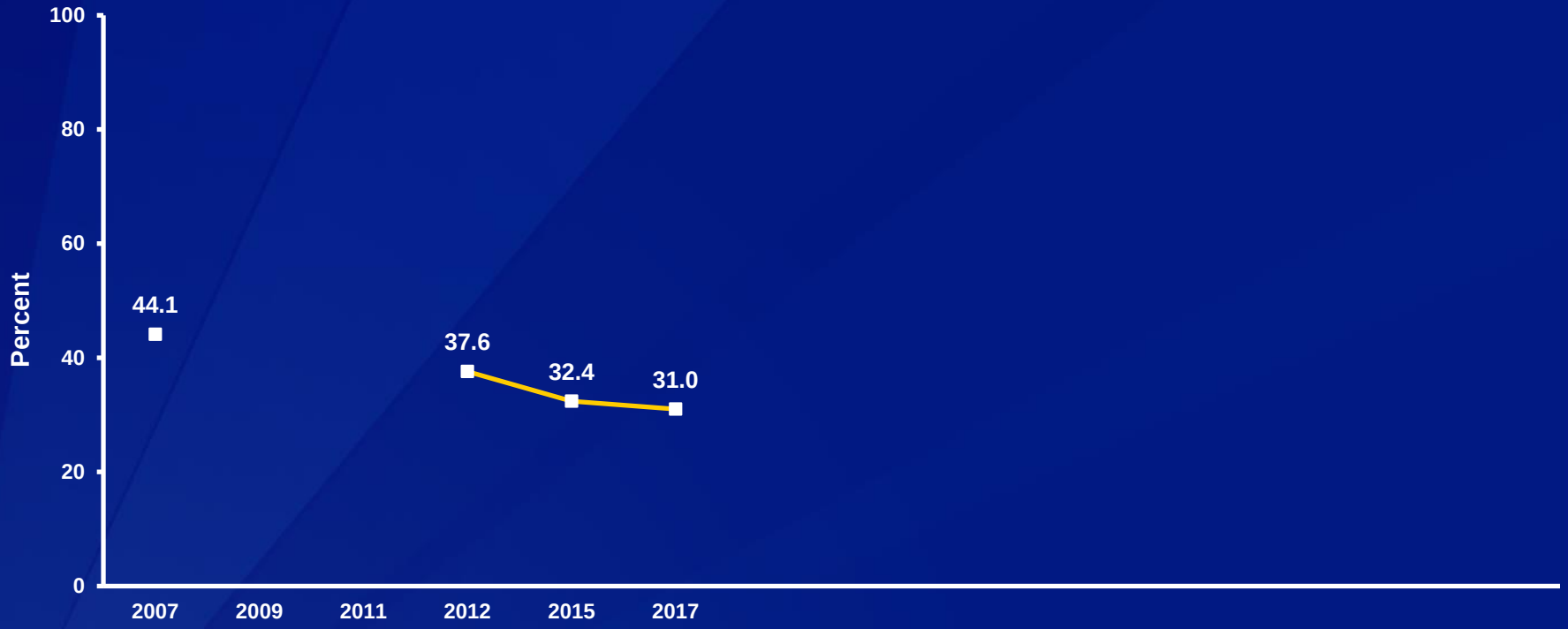
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

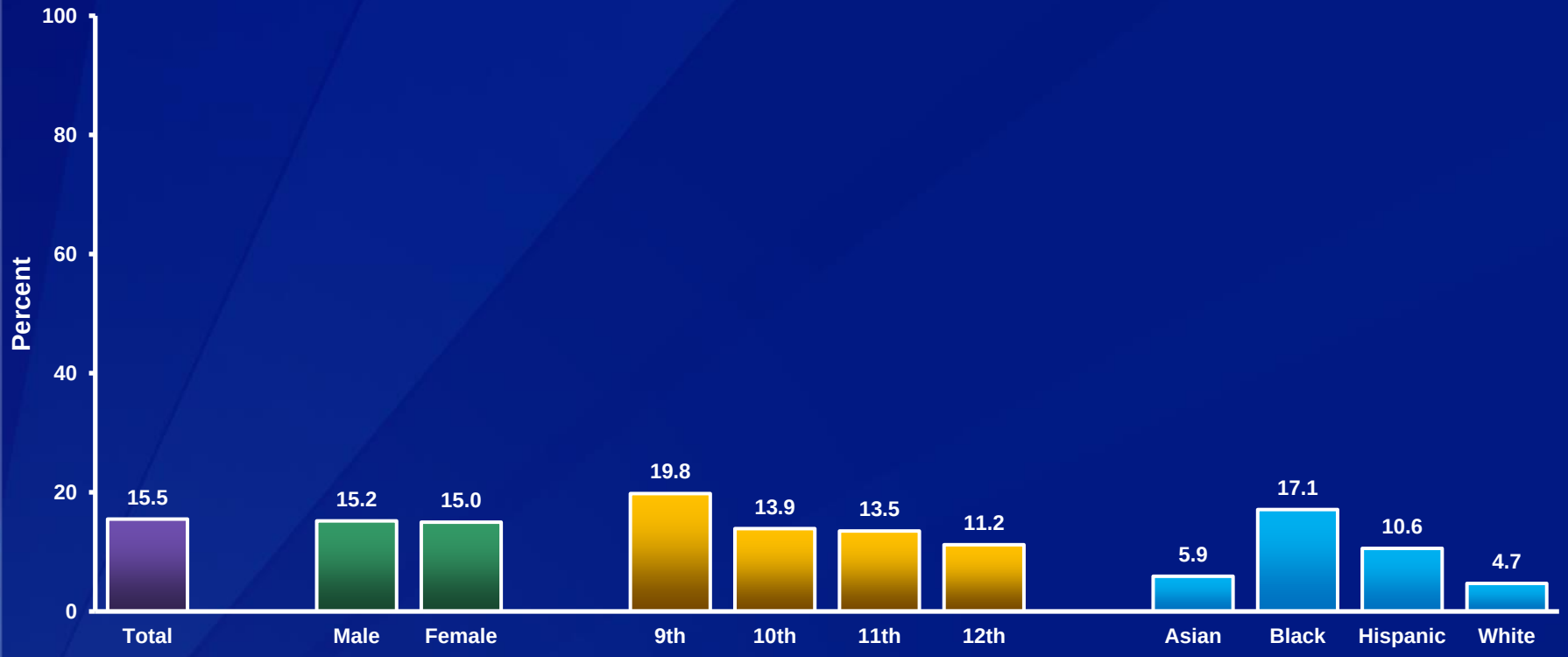
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 2007-2017†



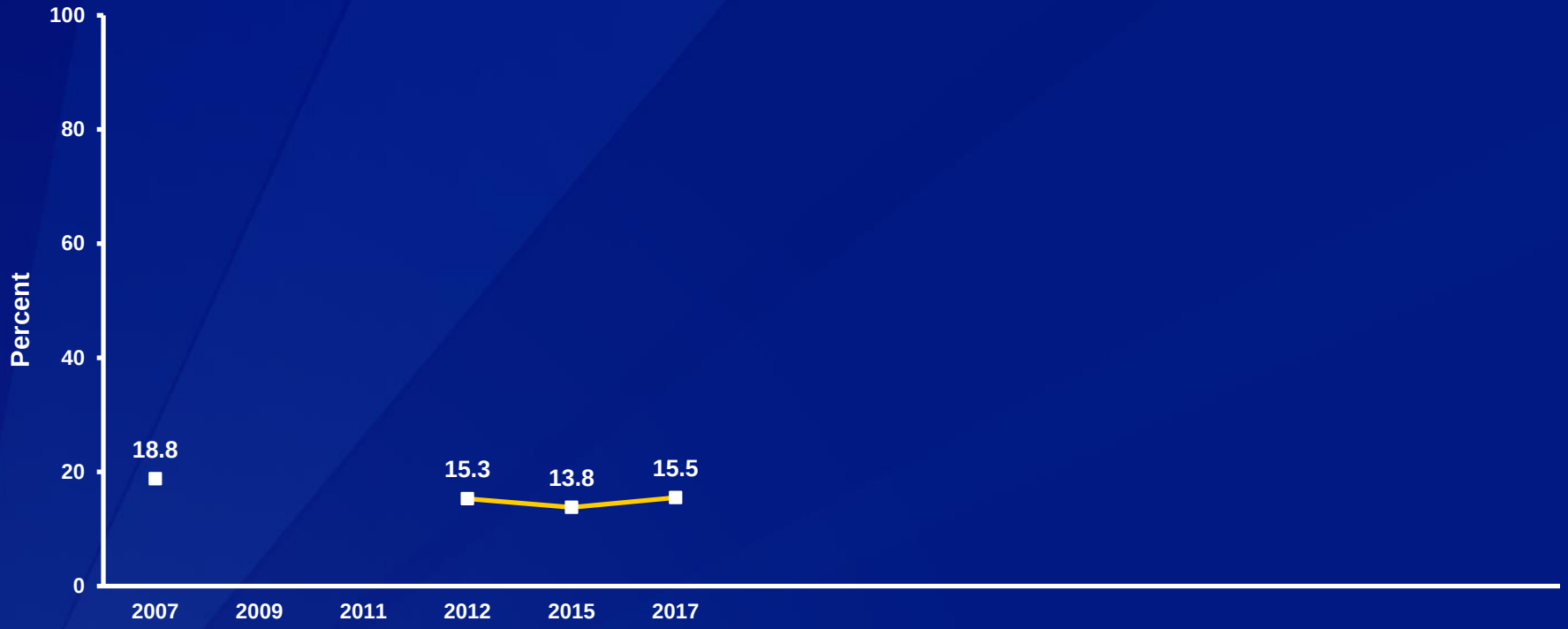
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



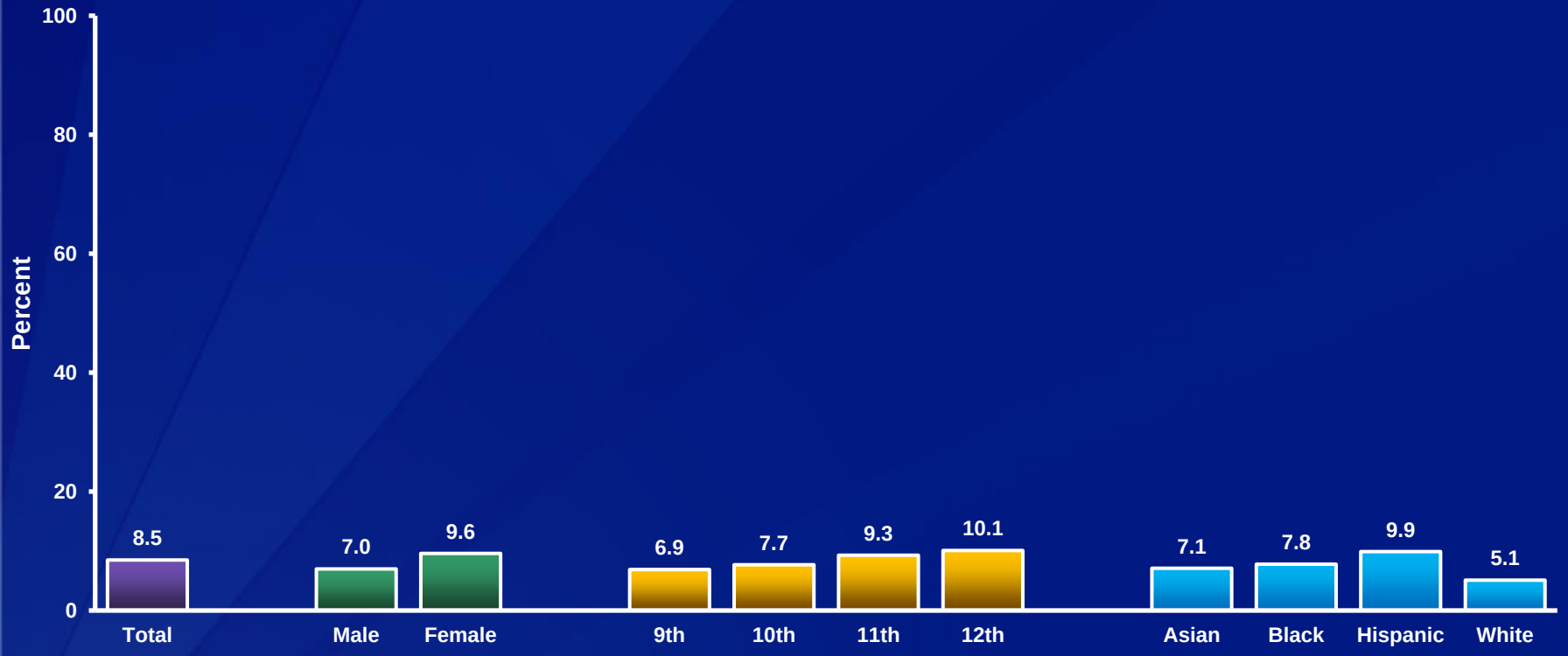
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* 2007-2017†



*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



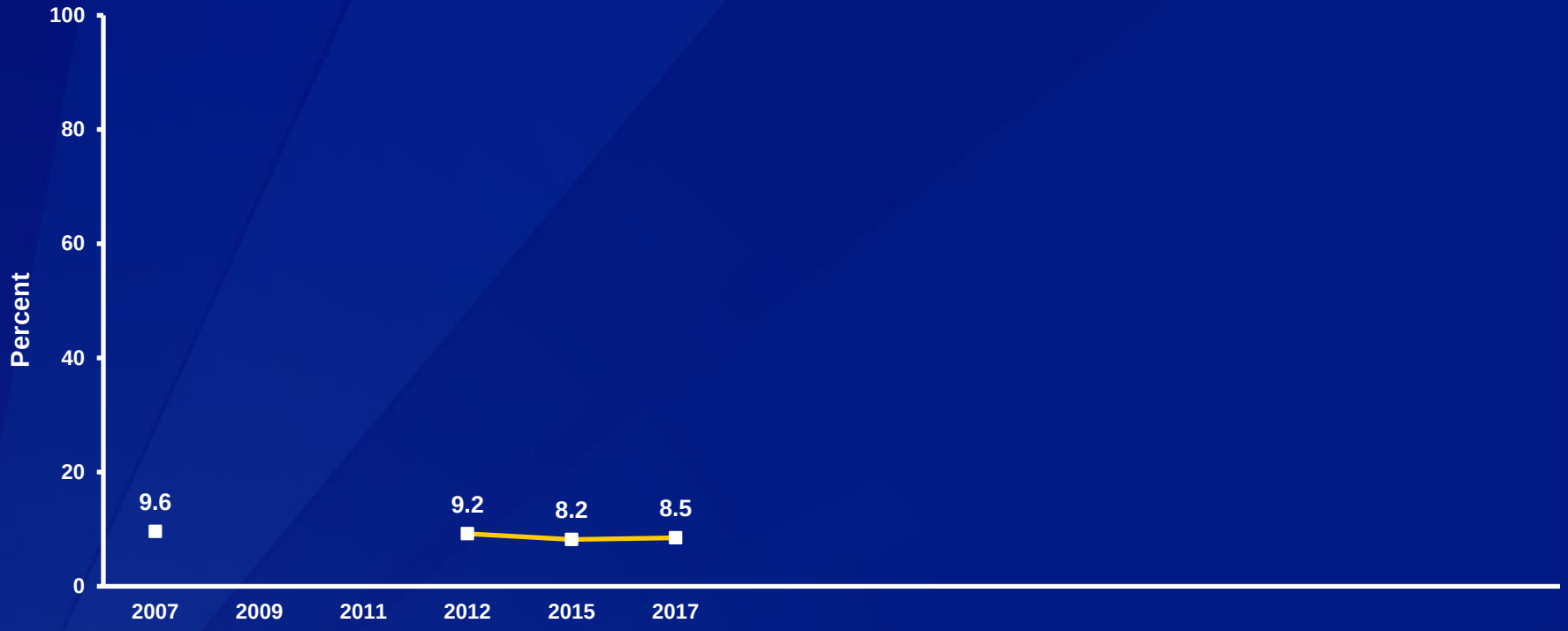
*When they did not want to

†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2017†



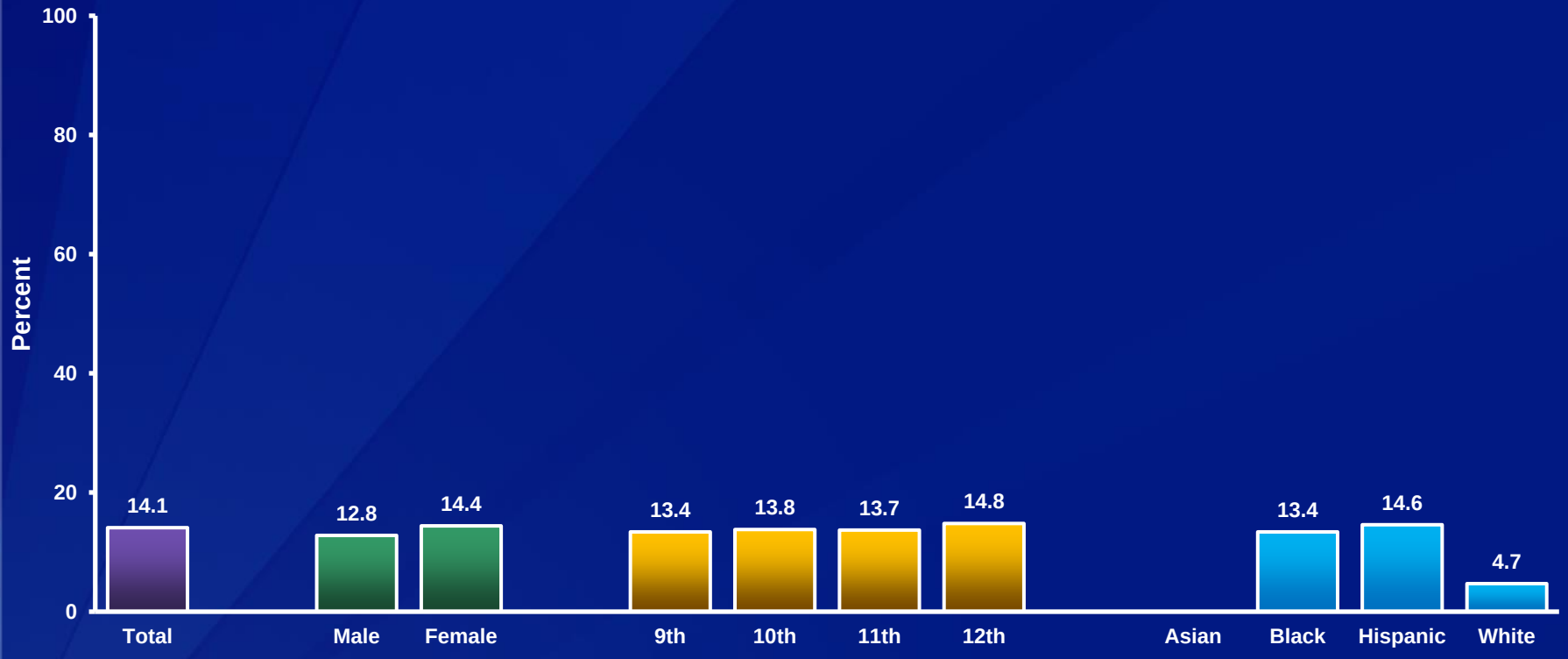
*When they did not want to

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] 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

†B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

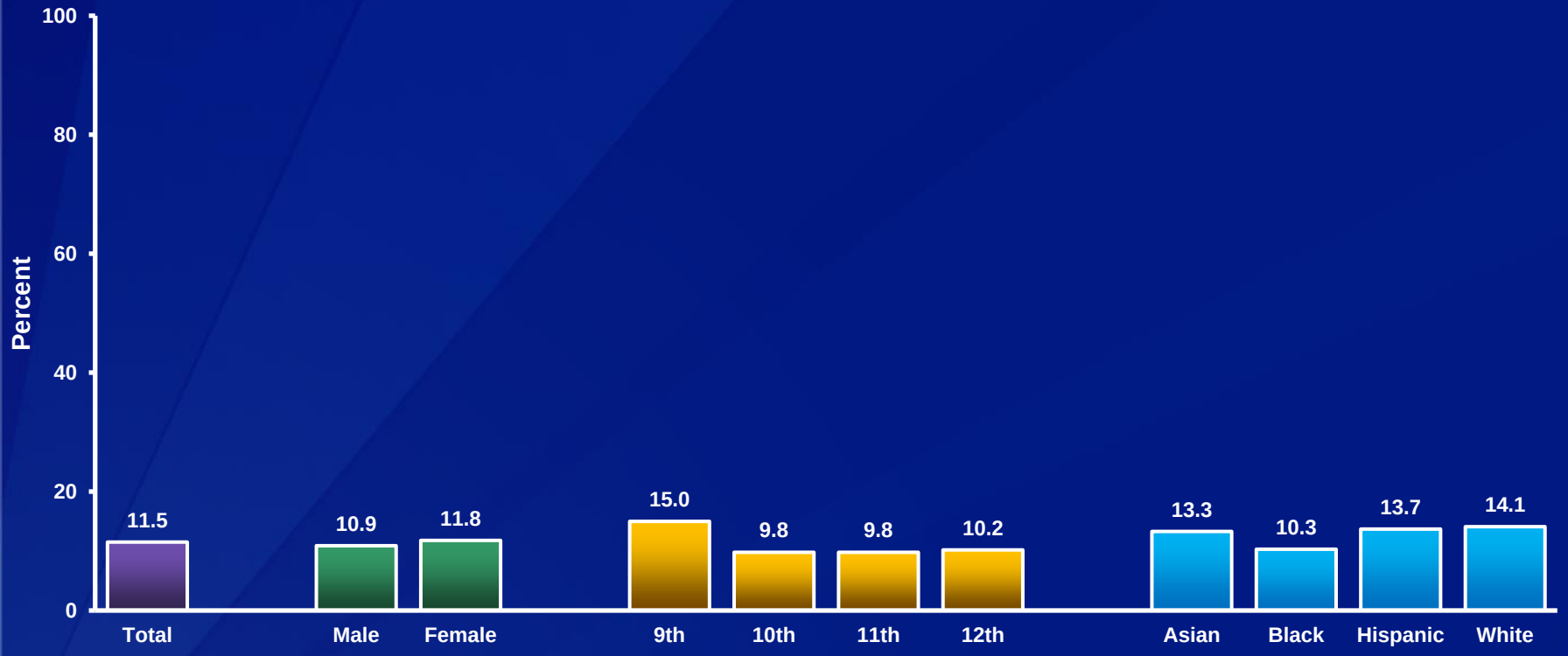
Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* 2012-2017†

*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] 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

†Increased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017

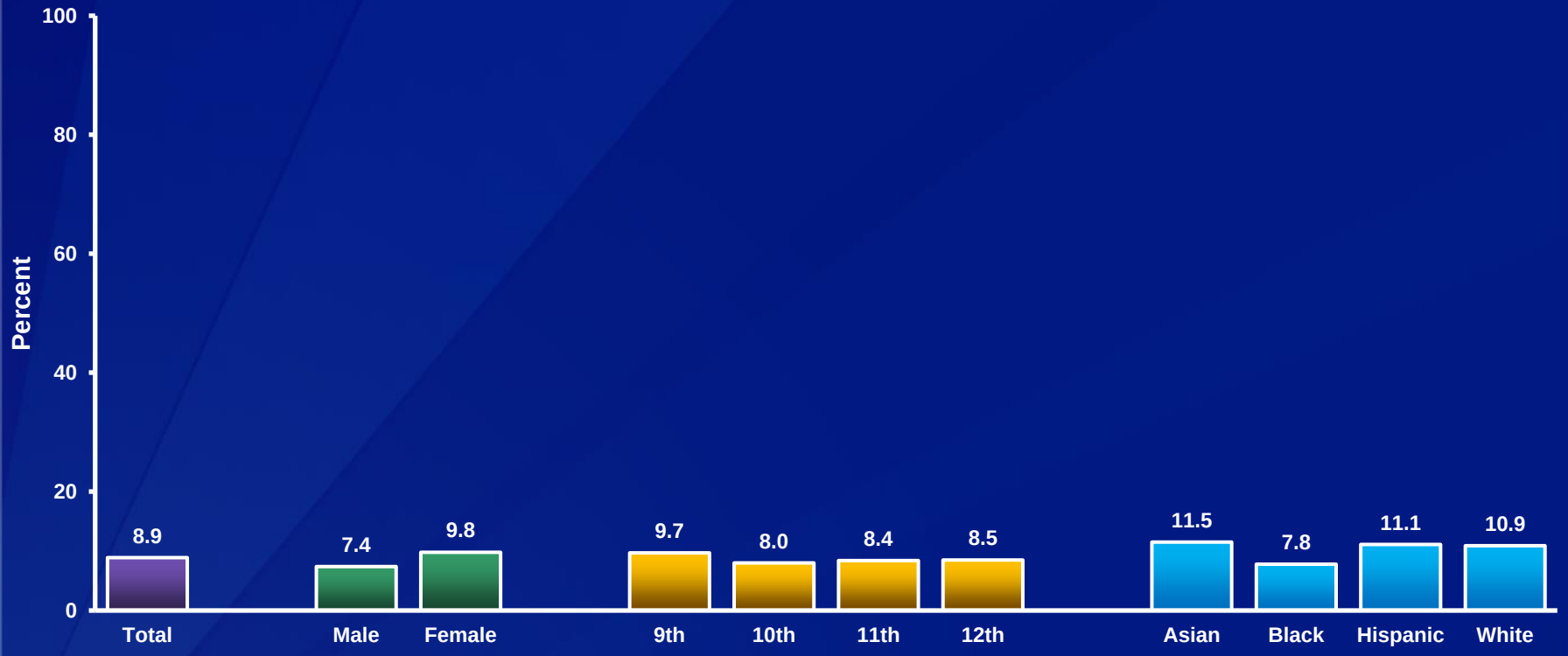


*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2012-2017†

*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

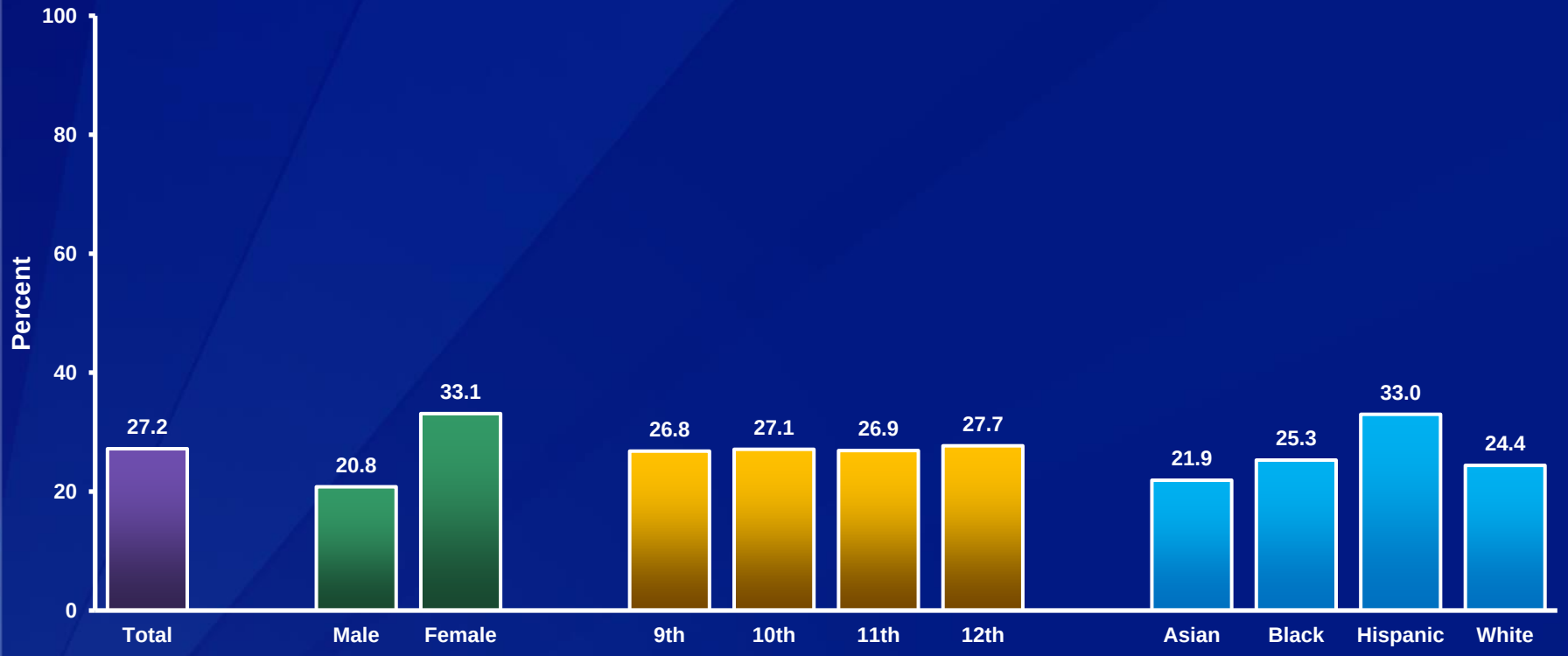
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* 2012-2017†

*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 2007-2017†

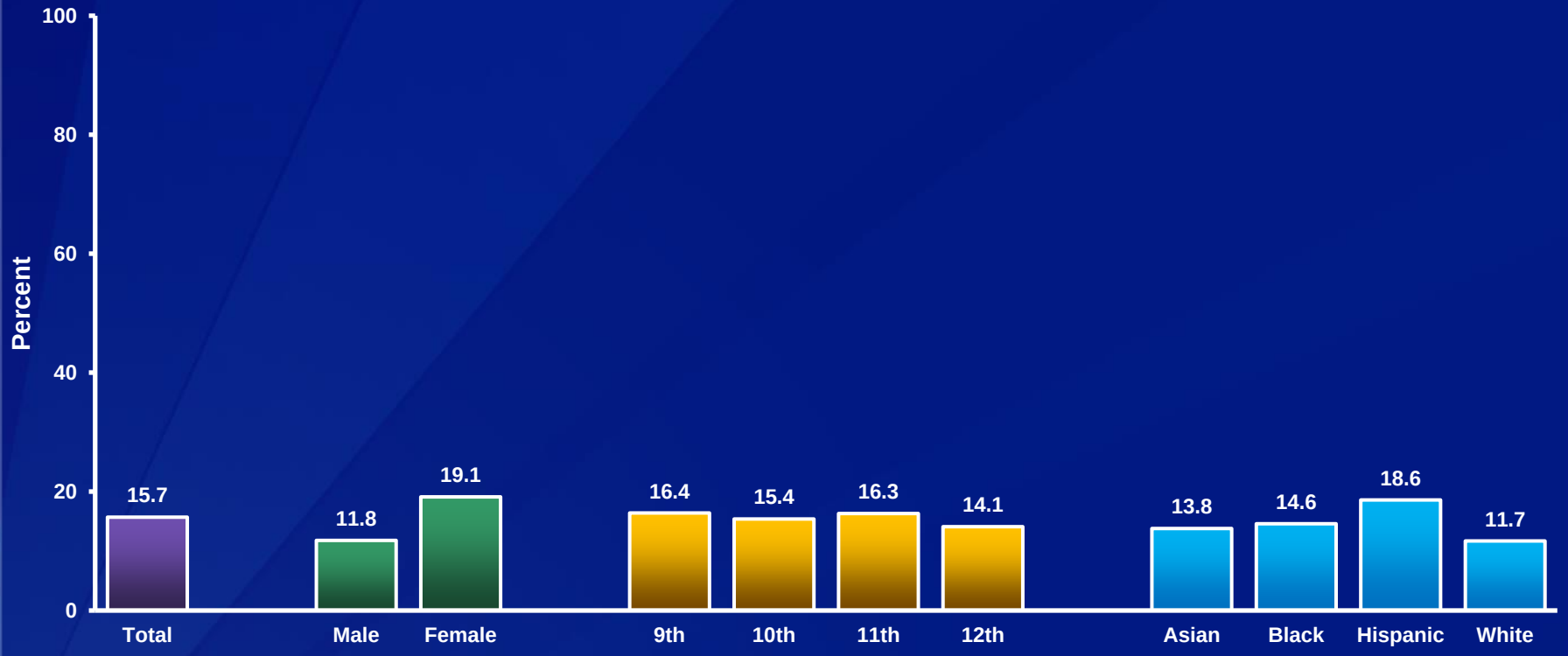
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

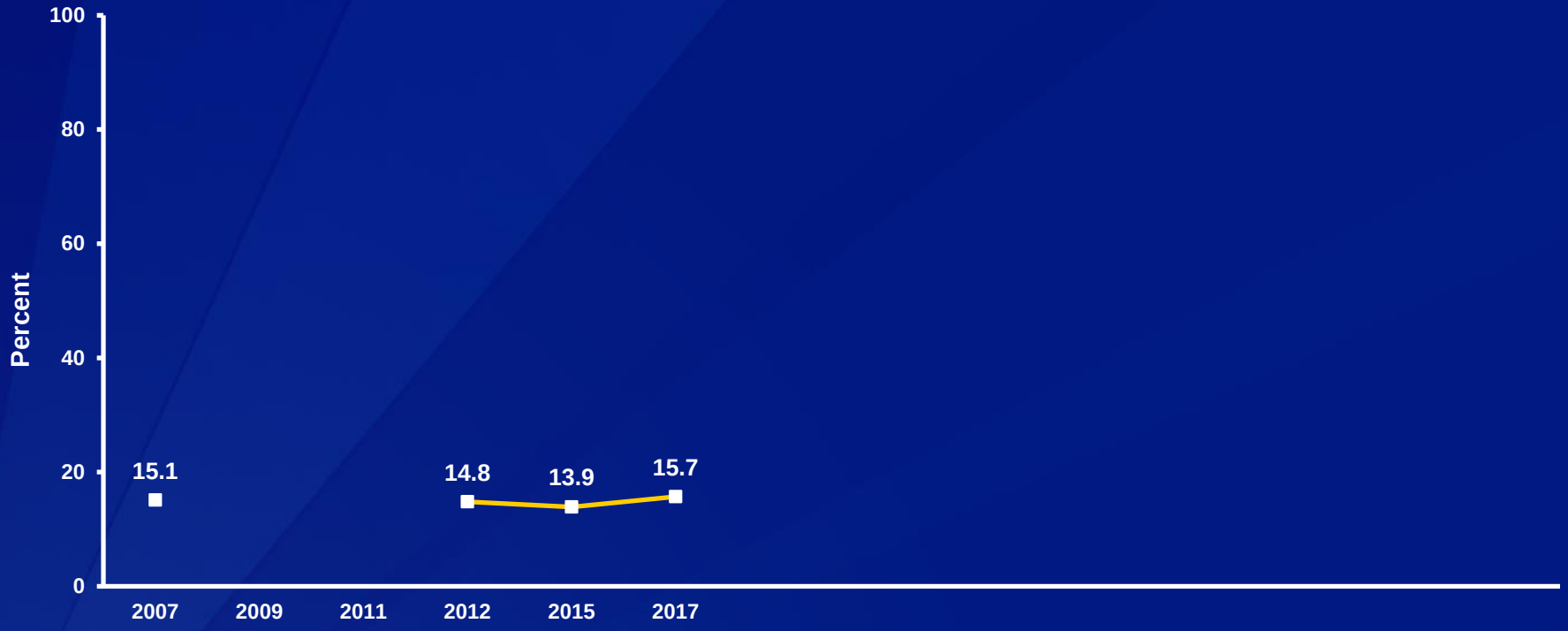
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; B > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 2007-2017†



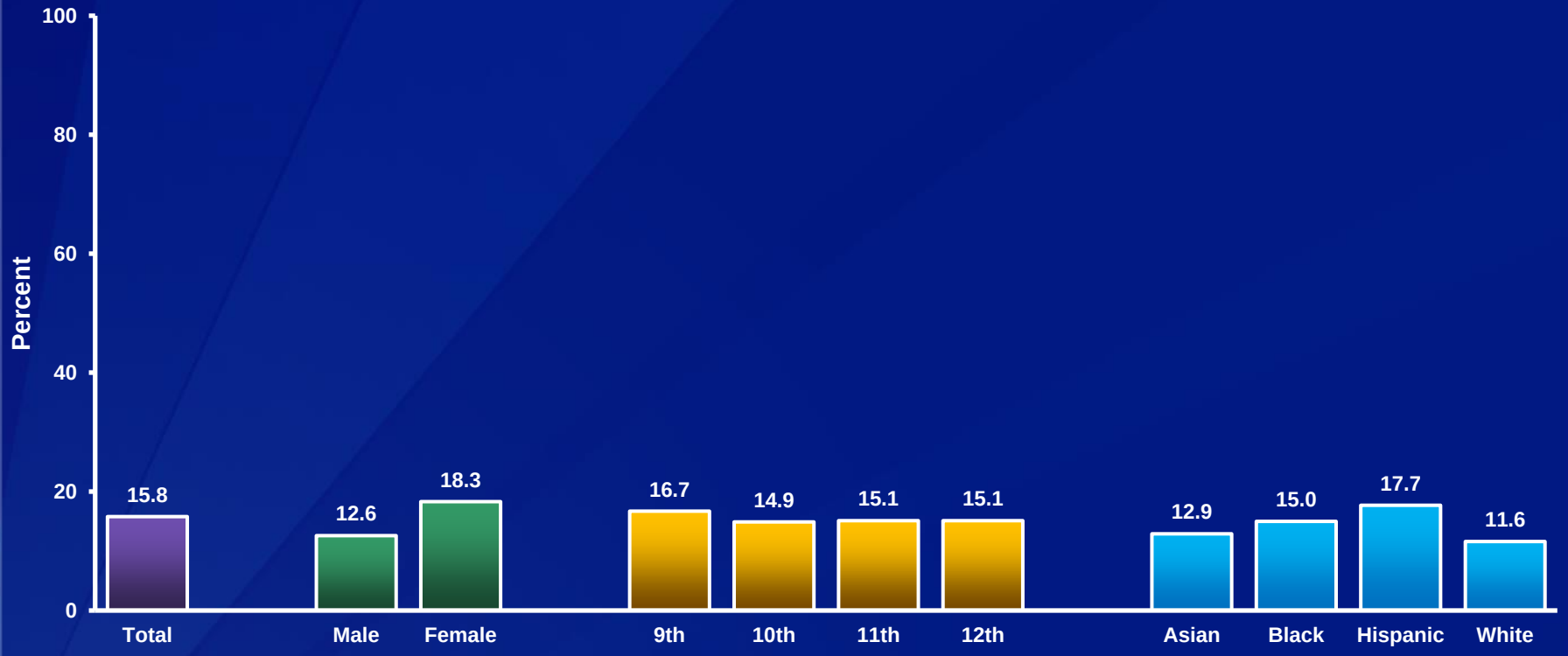
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; B > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* 2007-2017†

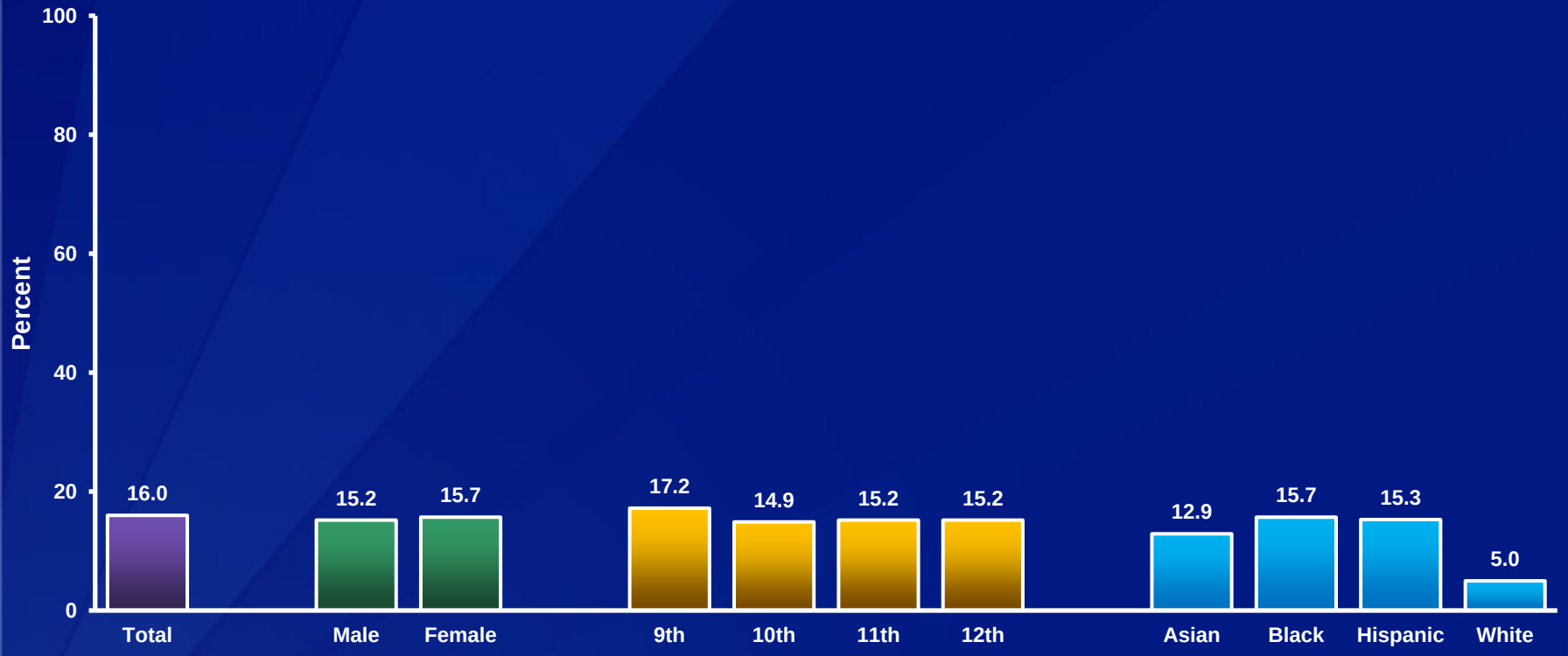
*During the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017

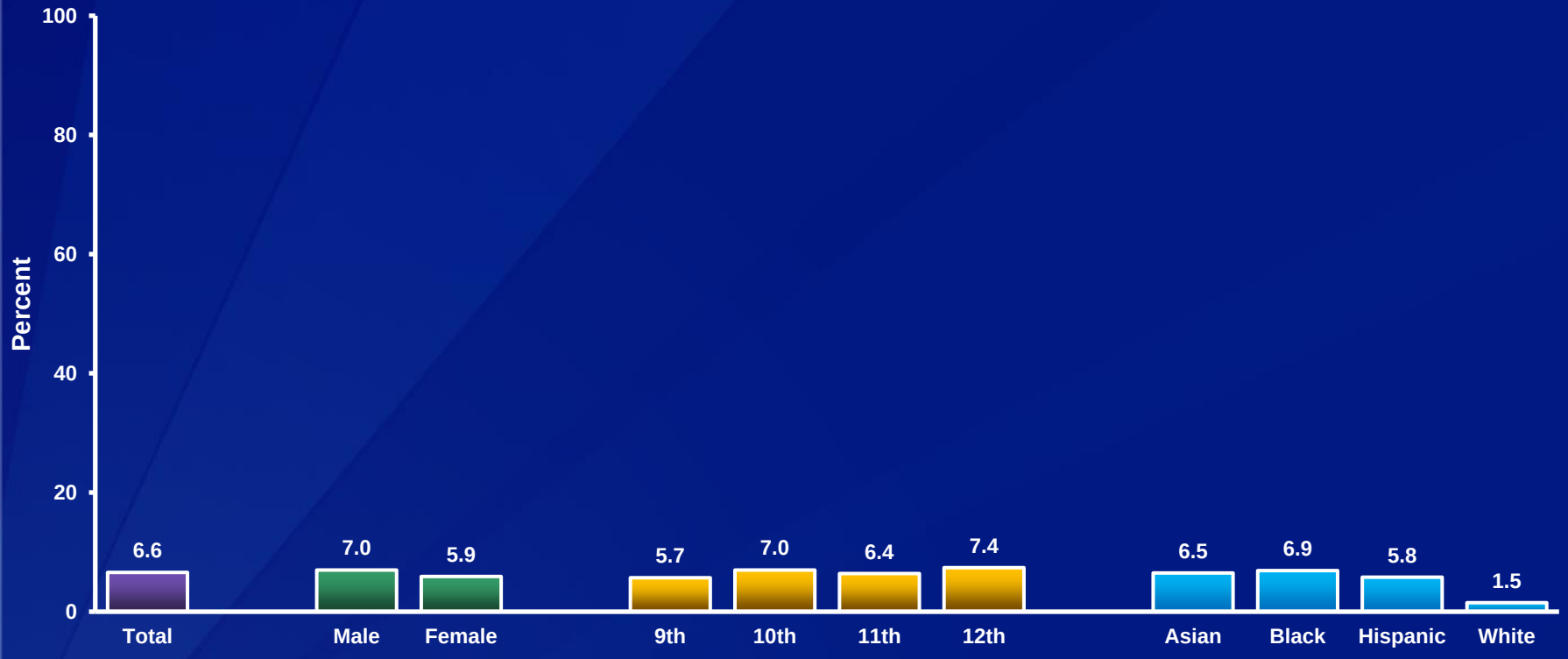


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†A > W, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 2007-2017†

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Suicide Attempt That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 12 months before the survey

†A > W, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Suicide Attempt That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* 2007-2017†

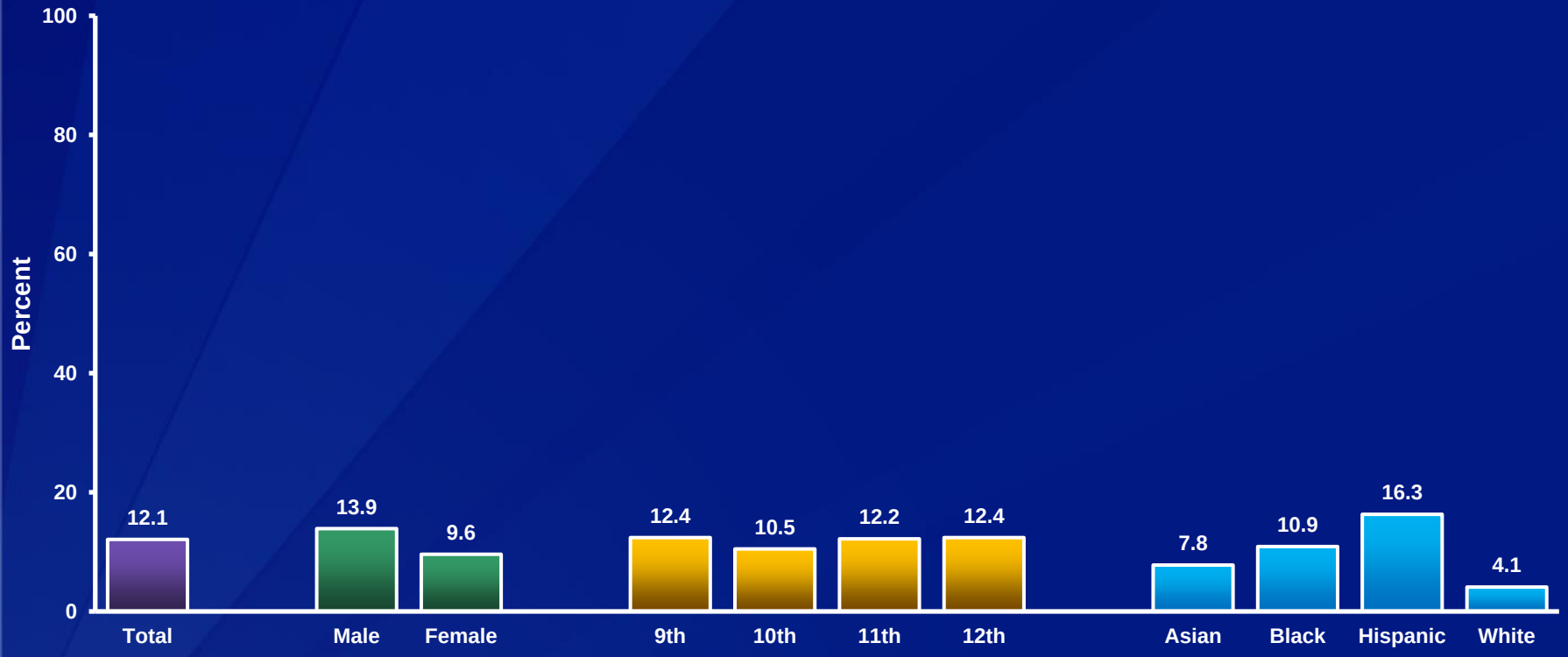
*During the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



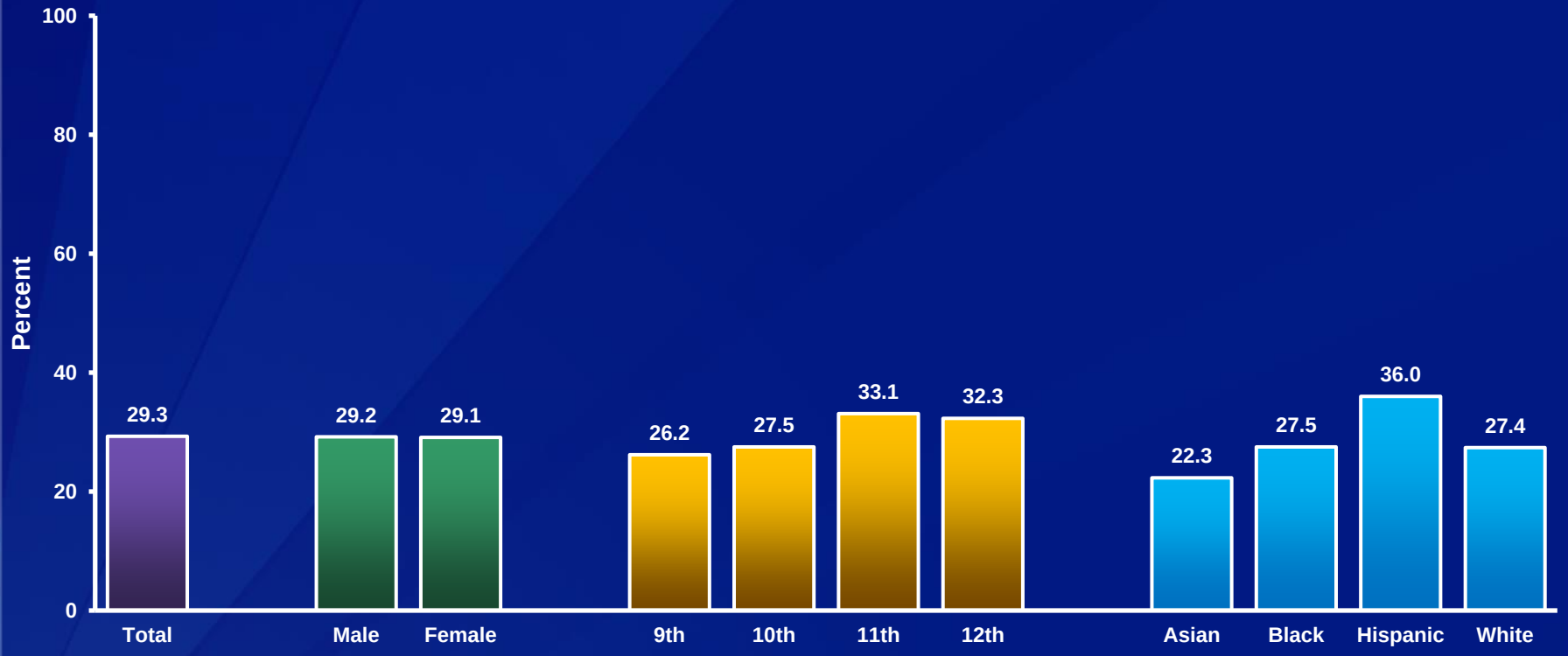
*Even one or two puffs

†M > F; B > W, H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]

†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

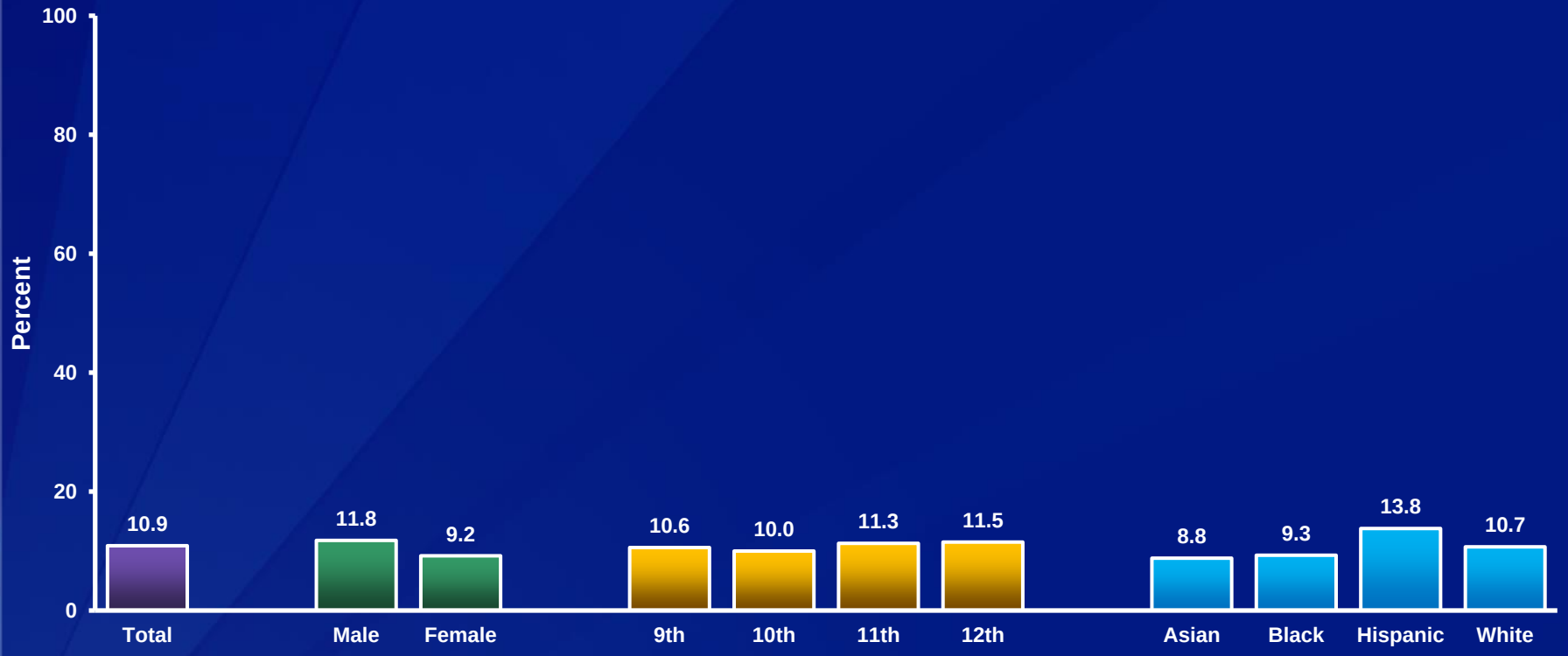
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2015-2017†

*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]

†Decreased 2015-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†M > F; H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

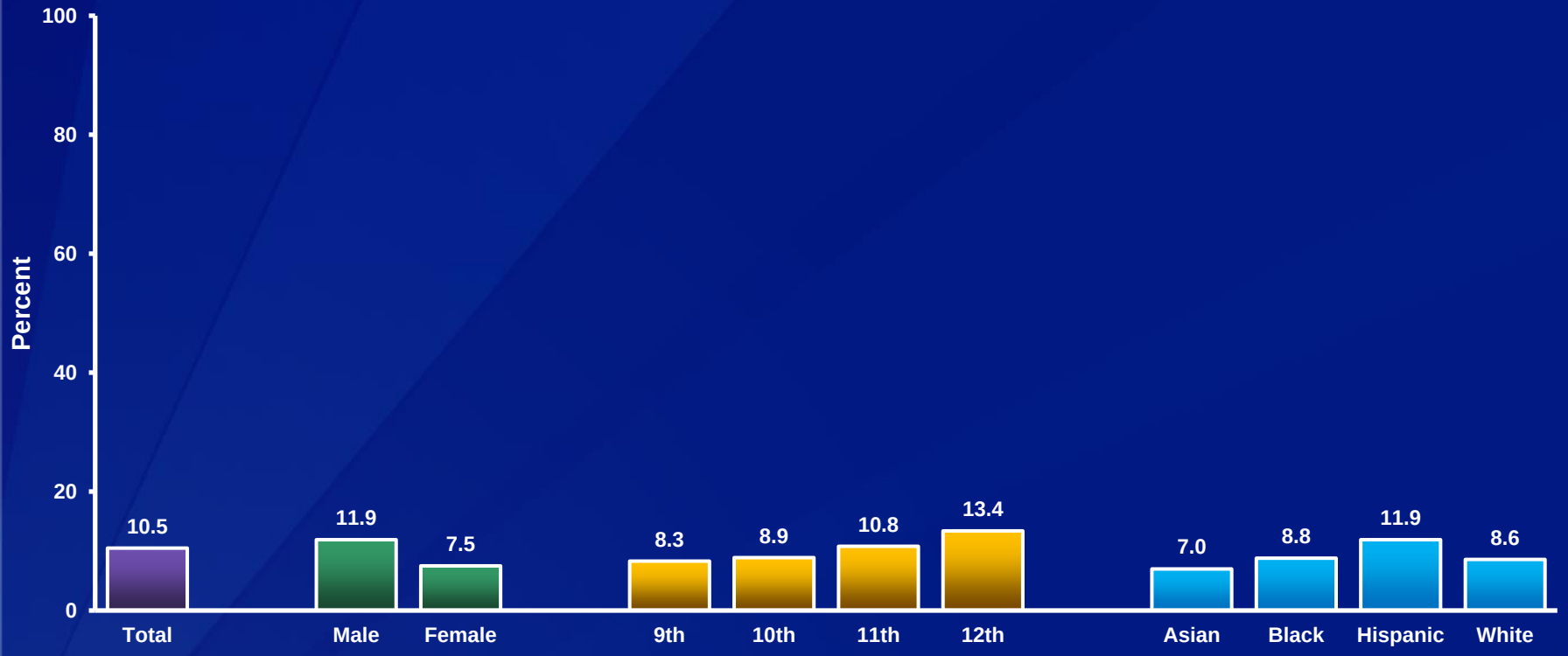
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2015-2017†

*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2015-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

†M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* 2007-2017†

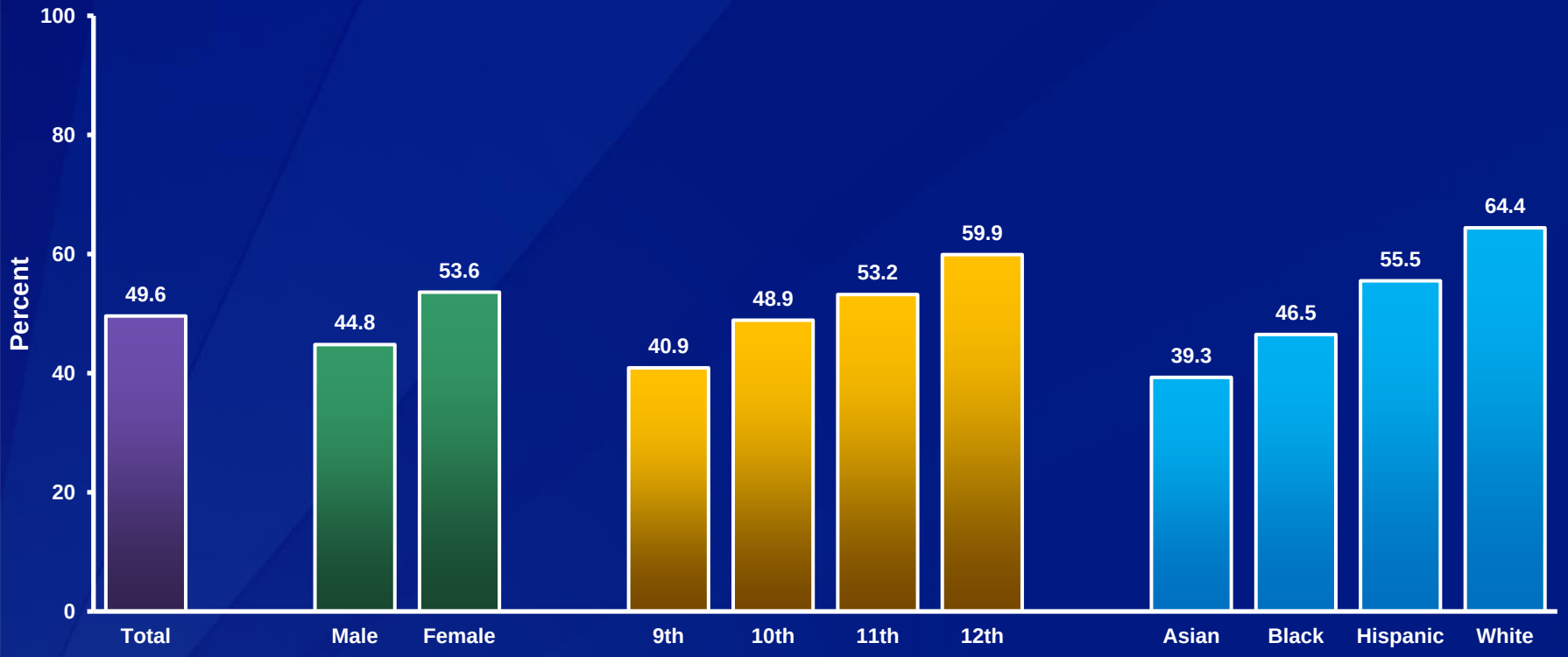
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



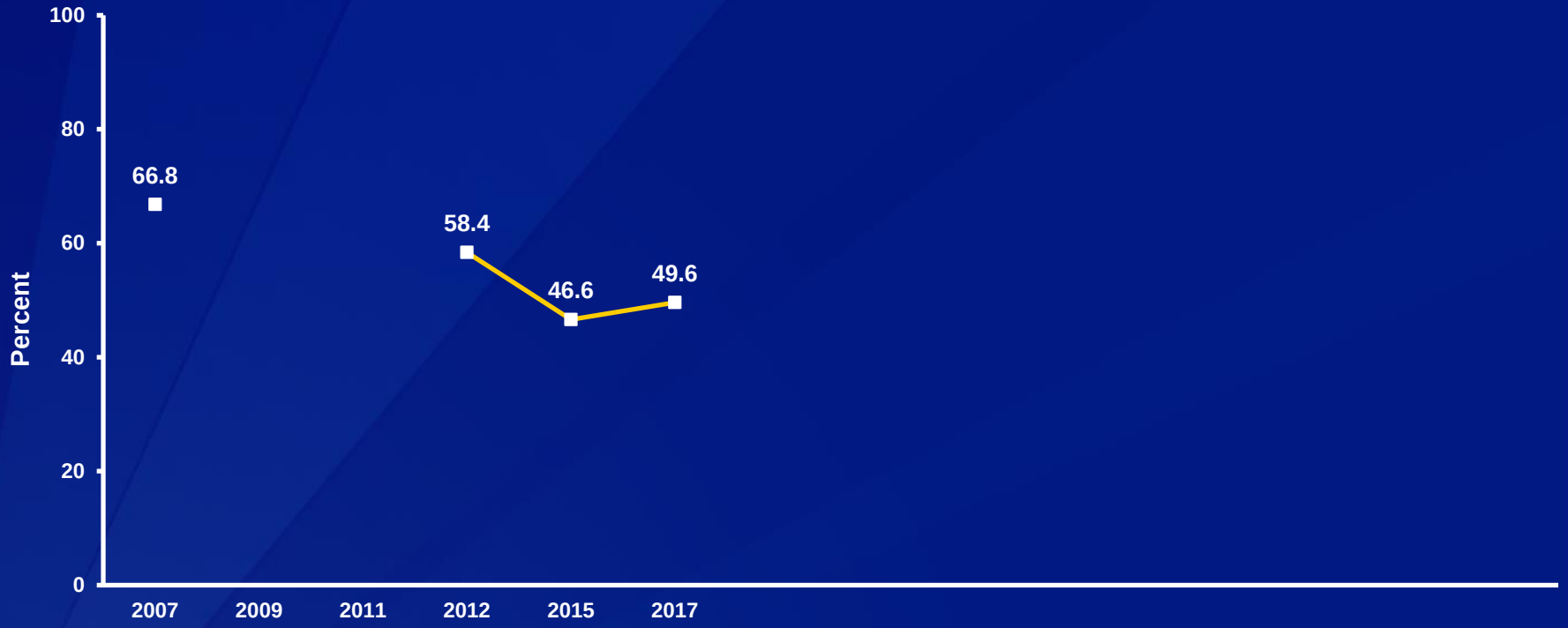
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life

†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, H > A, H > B, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,* 2007-2017†



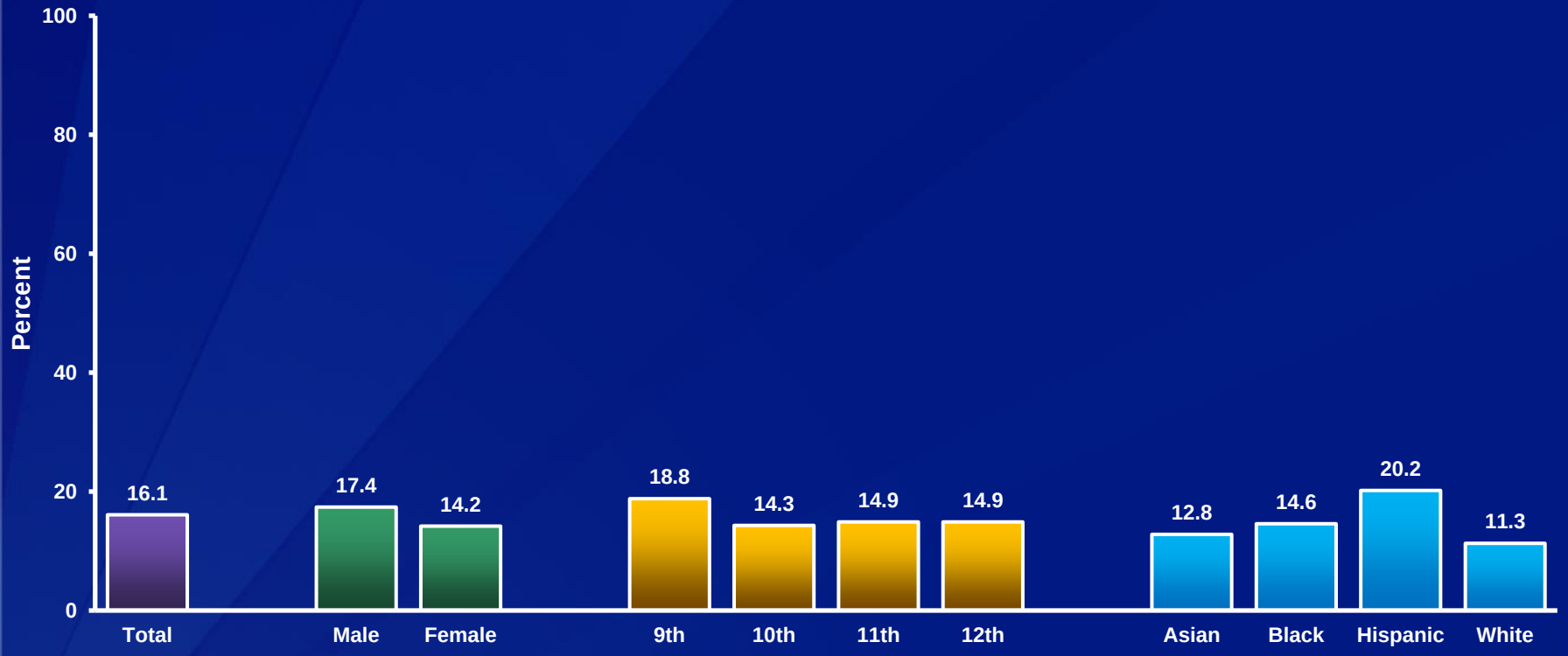
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Other than a few sips

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; B > W, H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* 2007-2017†

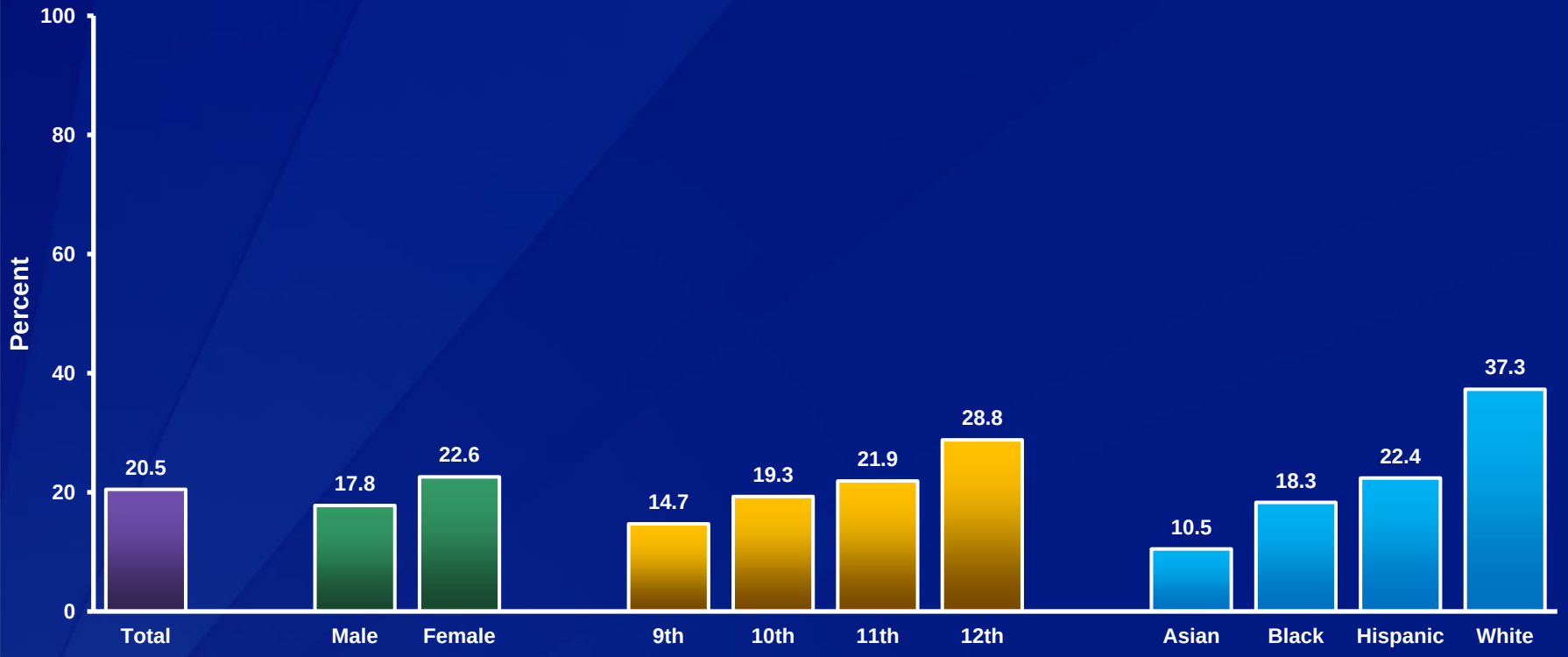
*Other than a few sips

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



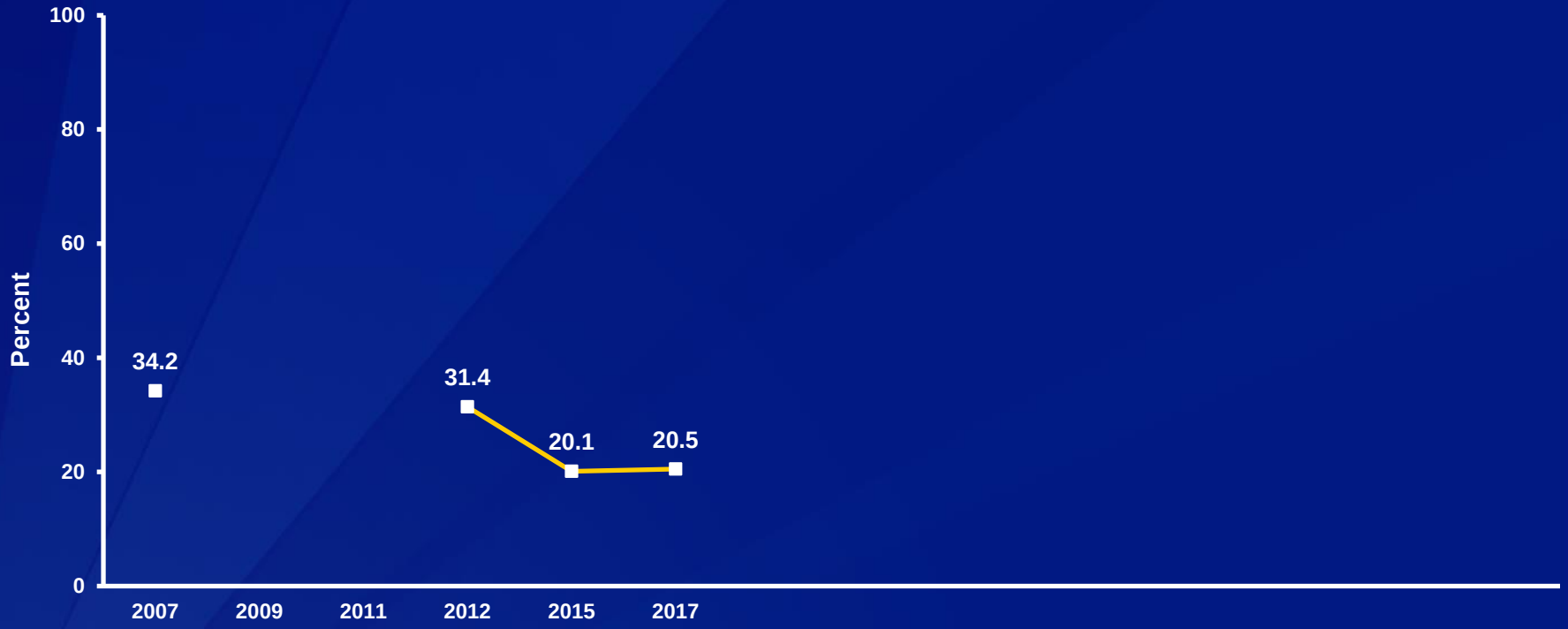
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, H > A, H > B, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* 2007-2017†



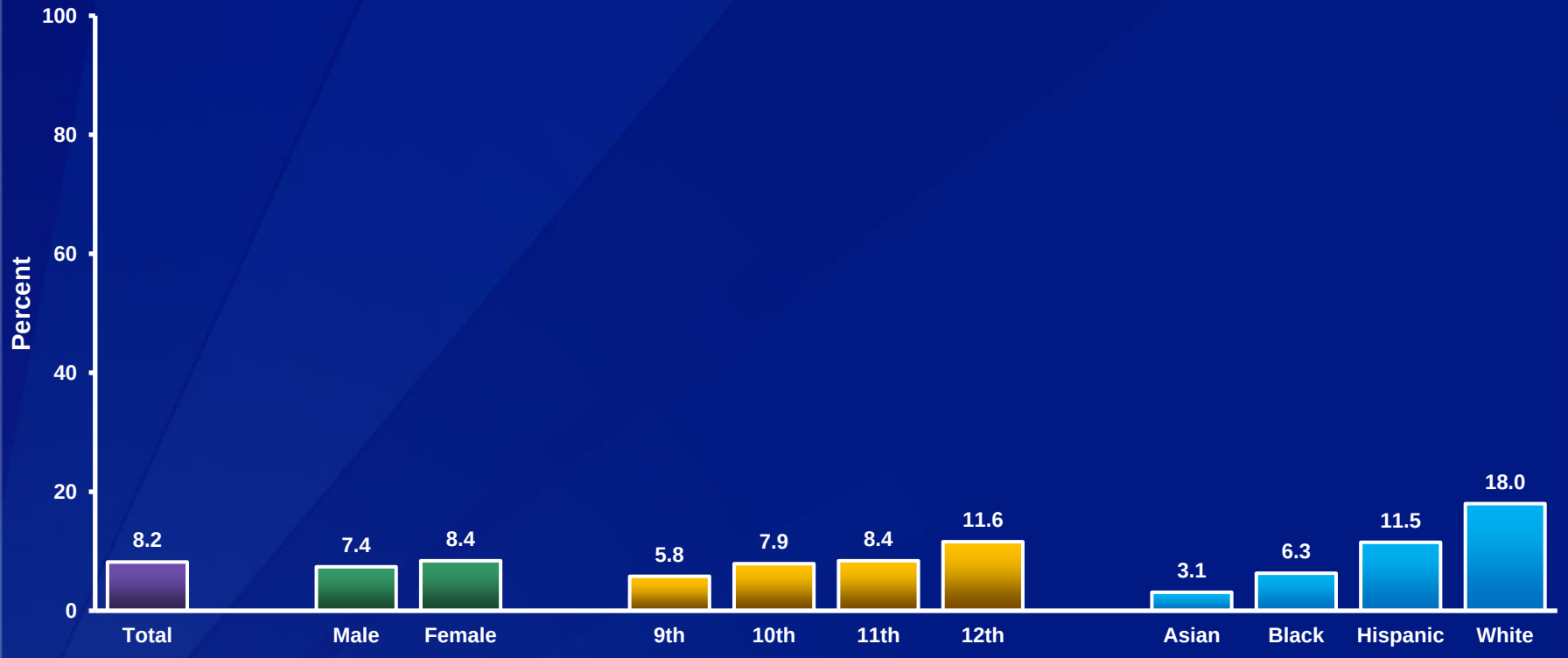
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

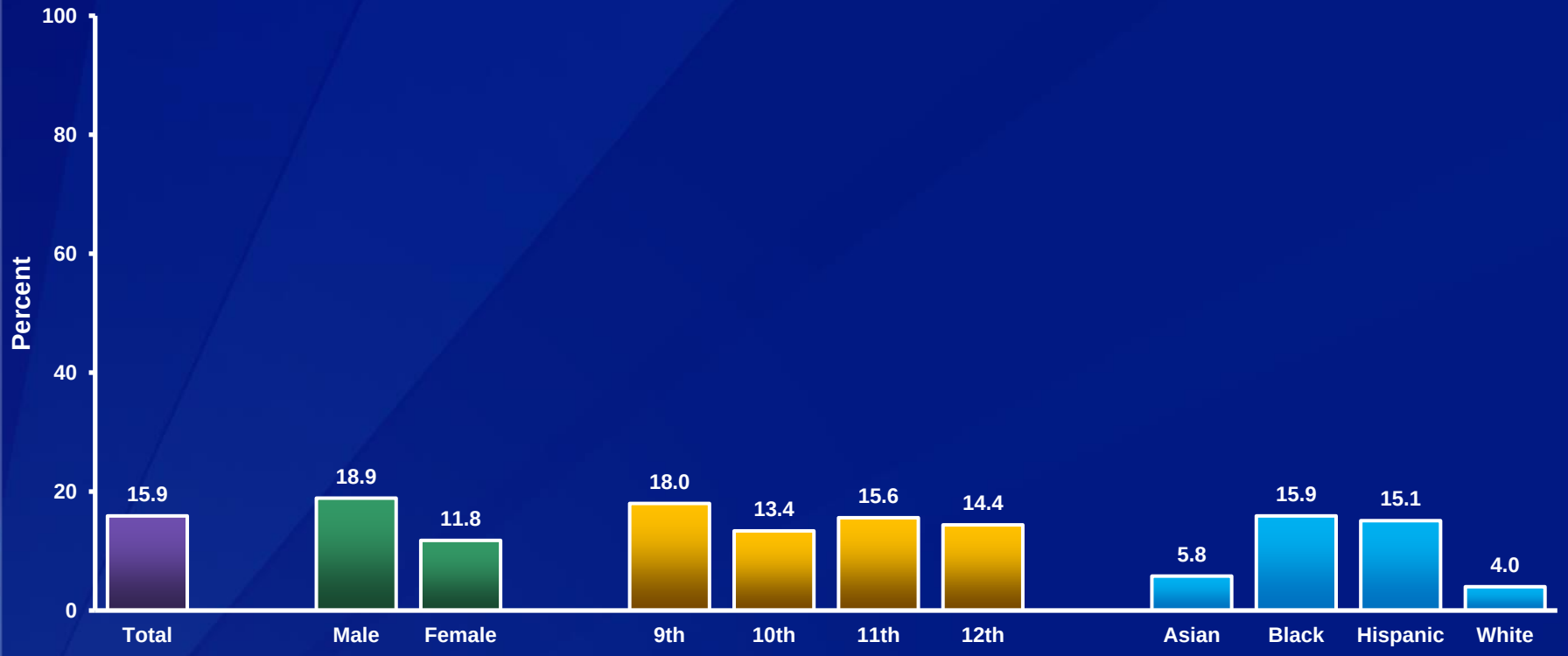
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, H > A, H > B, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QN44

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017

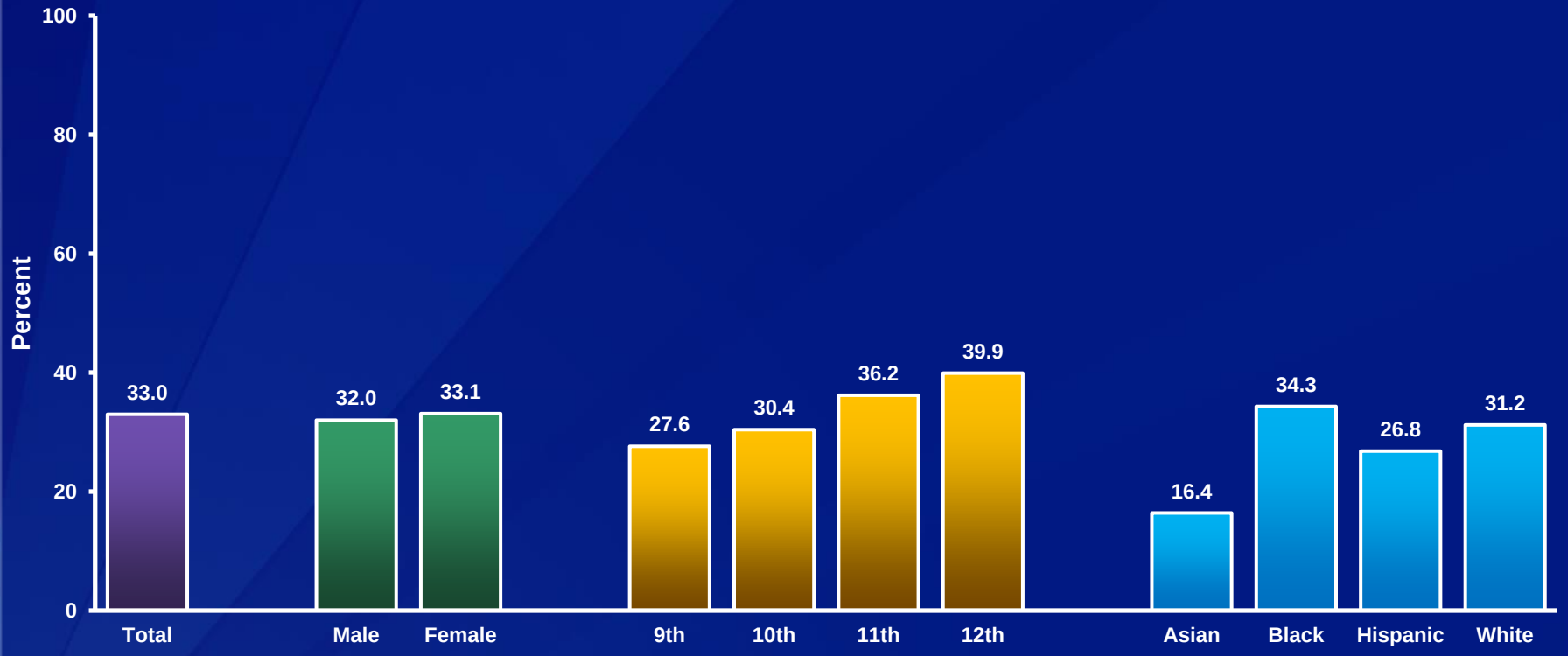


*M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 12th; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 2007-2017*

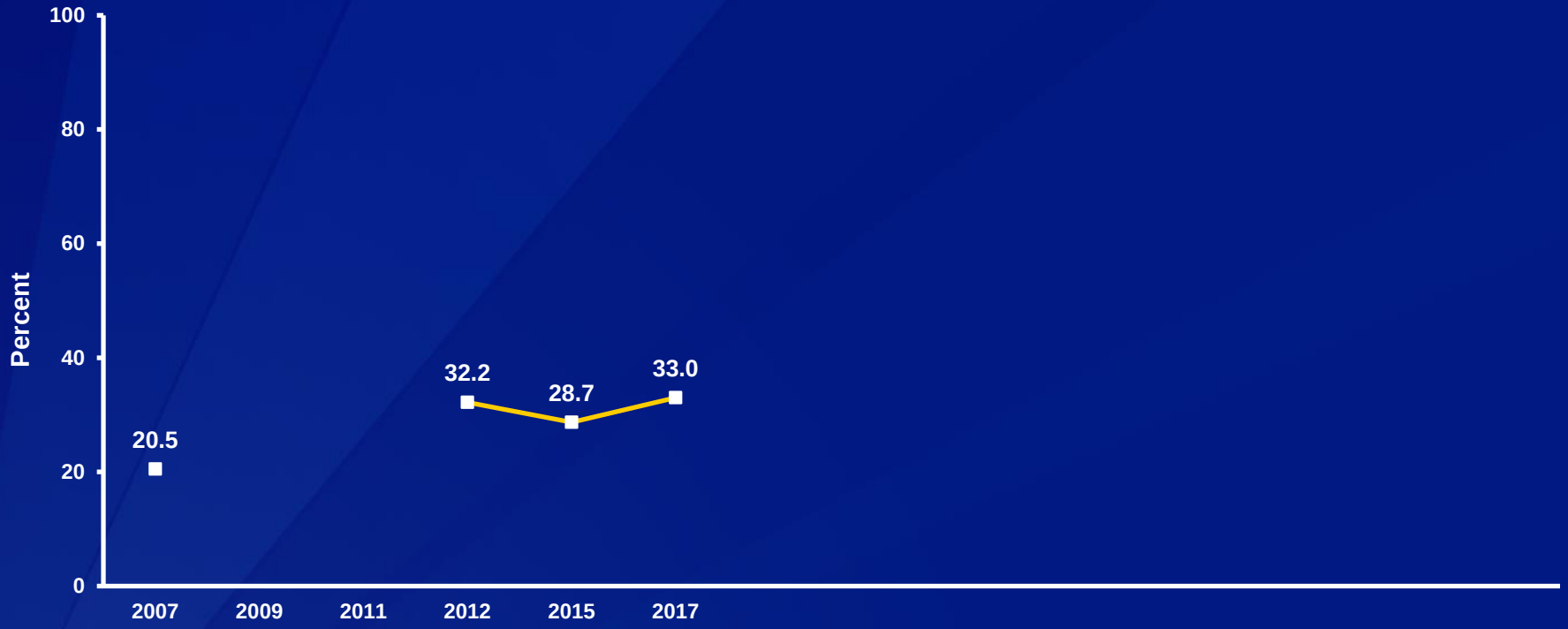
*Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



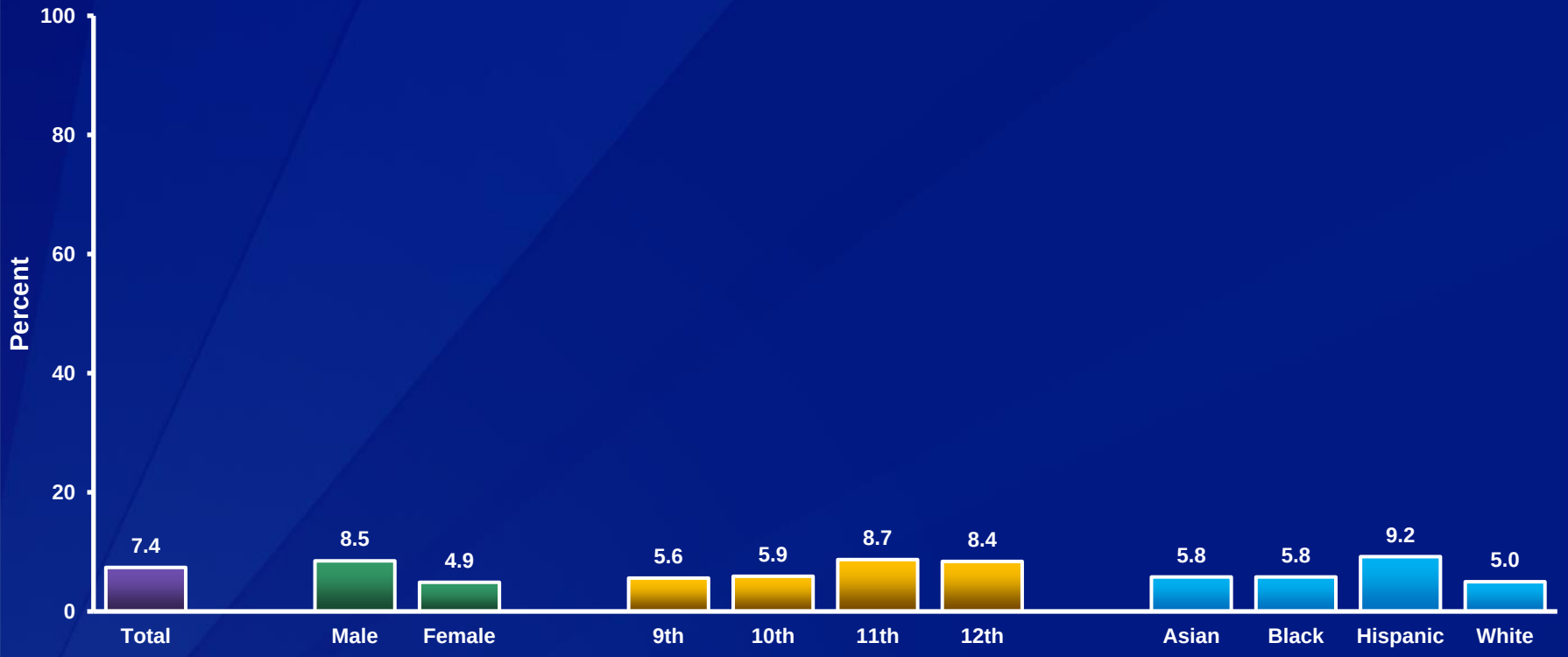
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > H, H > A, W > A, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* 2007-2017†



*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* 2007-2017†

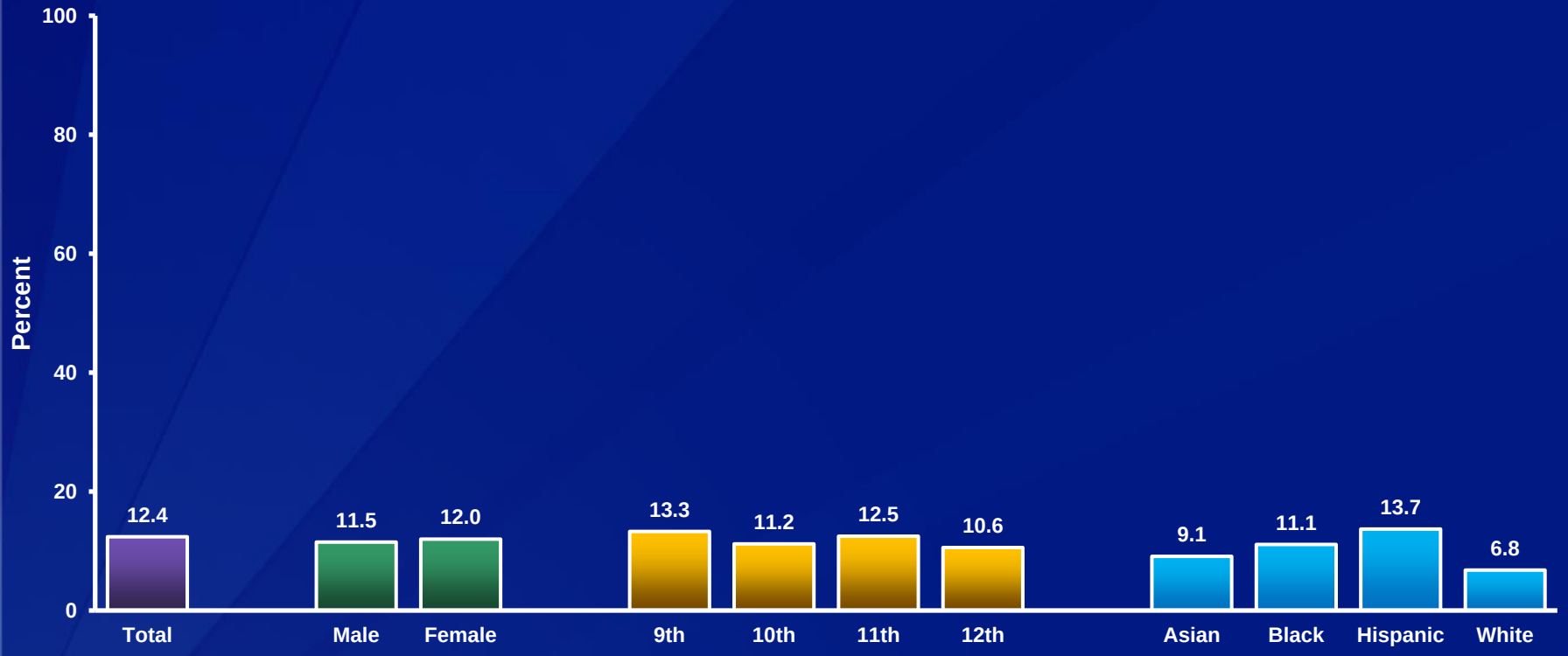
*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*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

†9th > 12th; B > W, H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* 2007-2017†

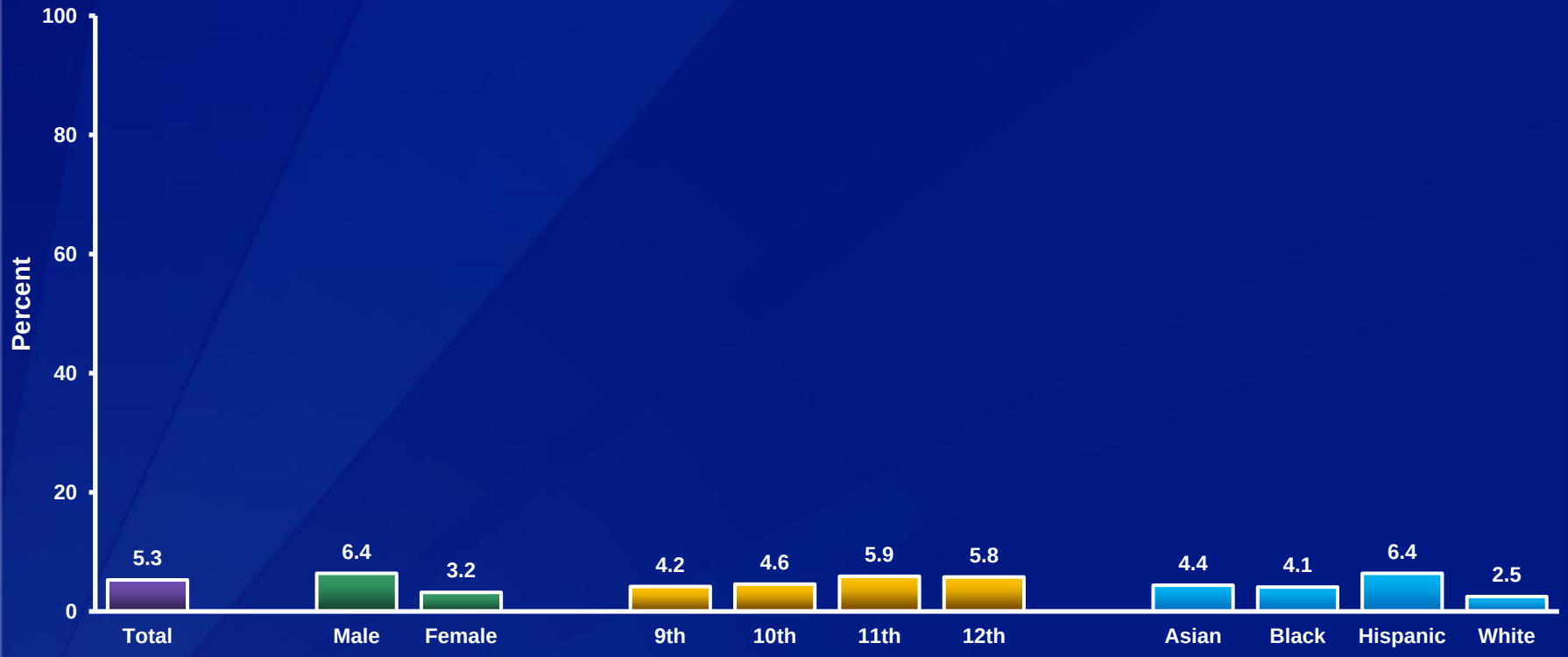
*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



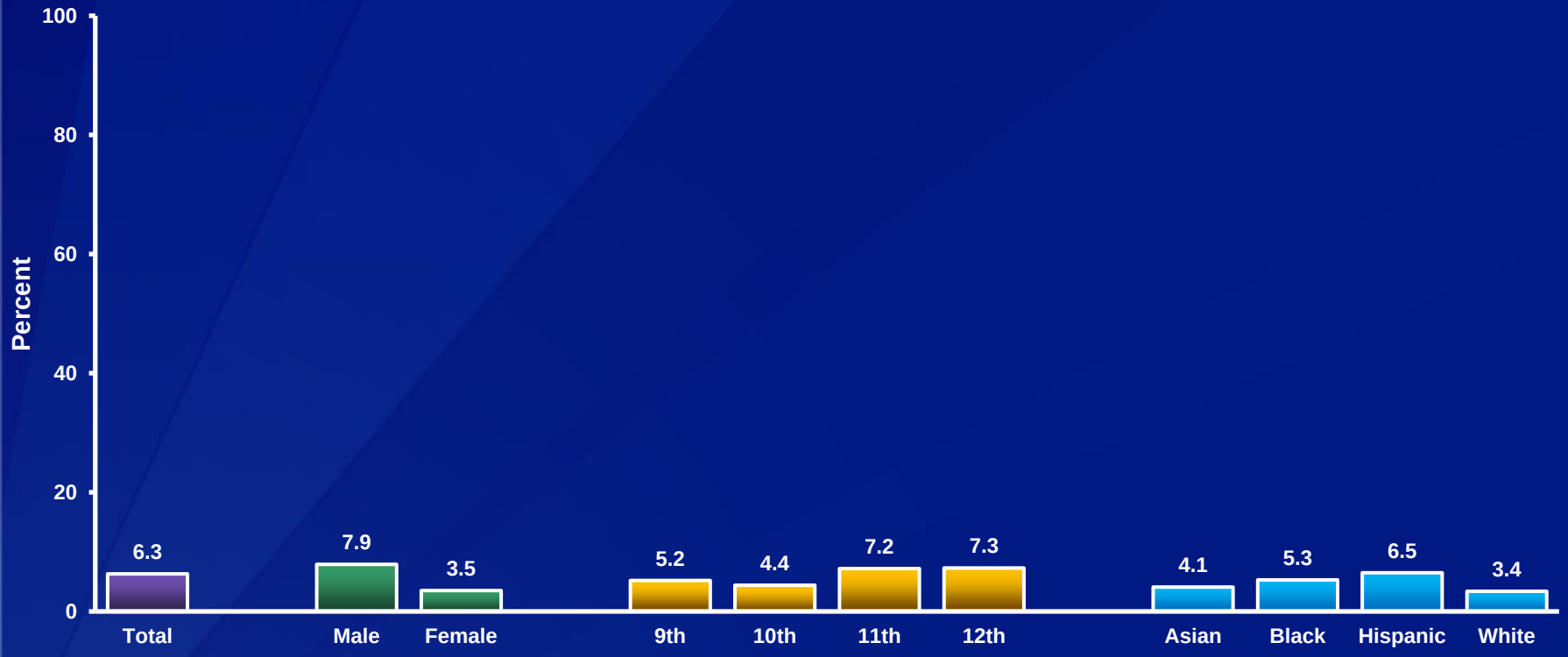
*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life
†M > F; 11th > 9th; B > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QN51

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* 2007-2017†

*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life
†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017

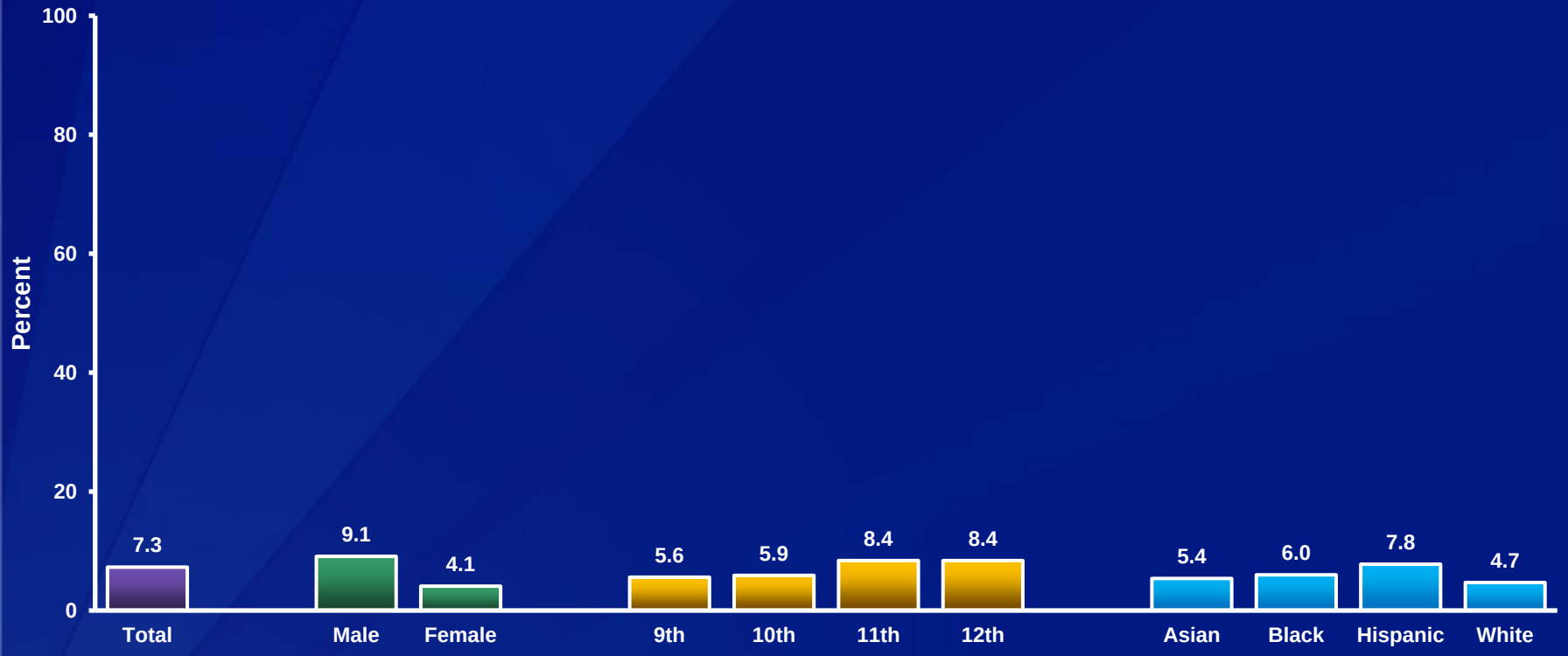


*Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* 2007-2017†

*Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life
†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* 2007-2017†

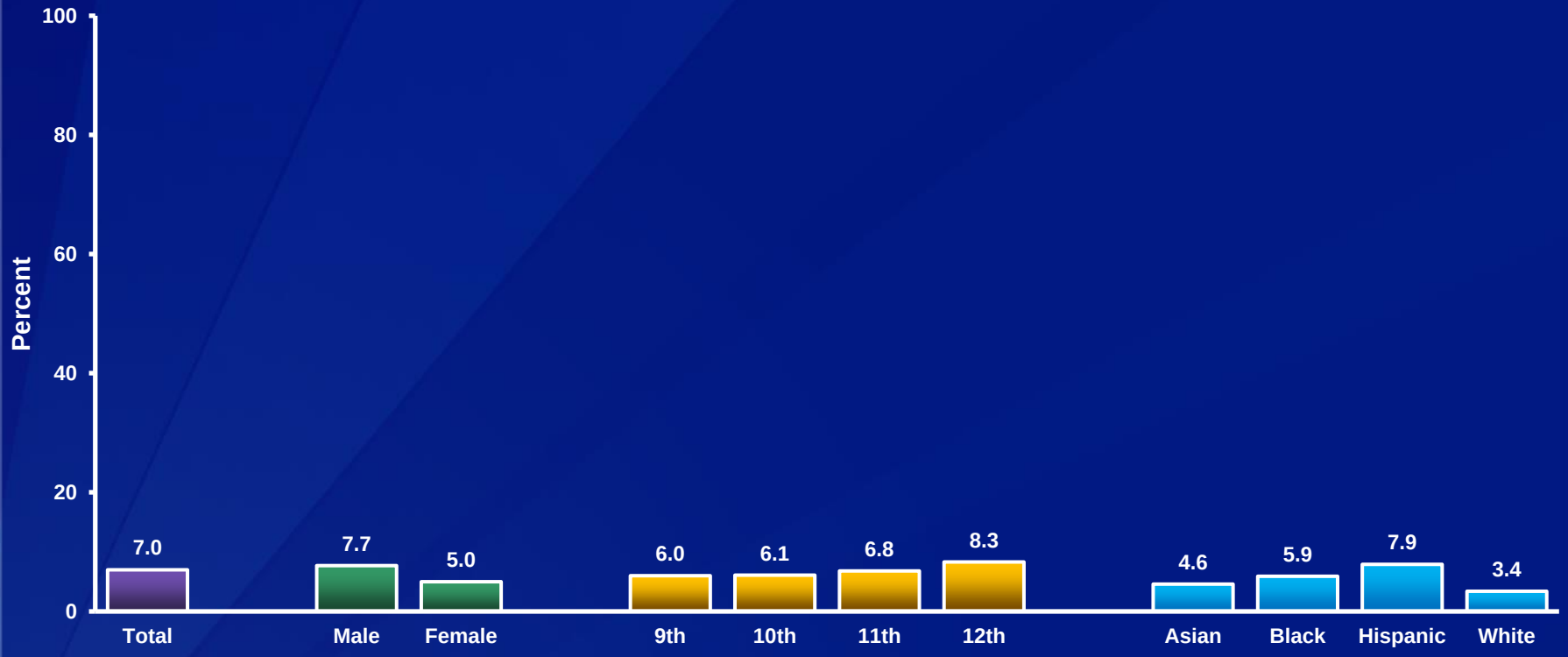
*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

†M > F; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

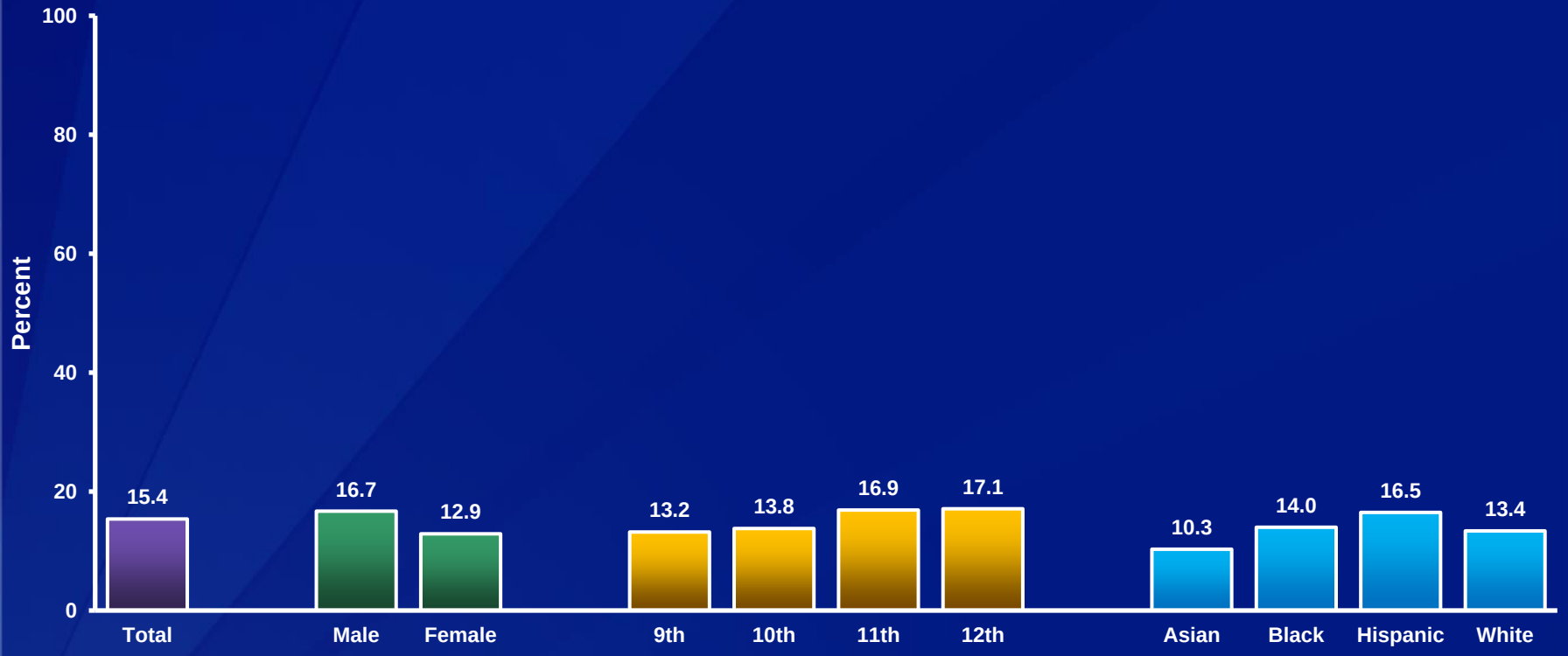
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* 2015-2017†

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

†Decreased 2015-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



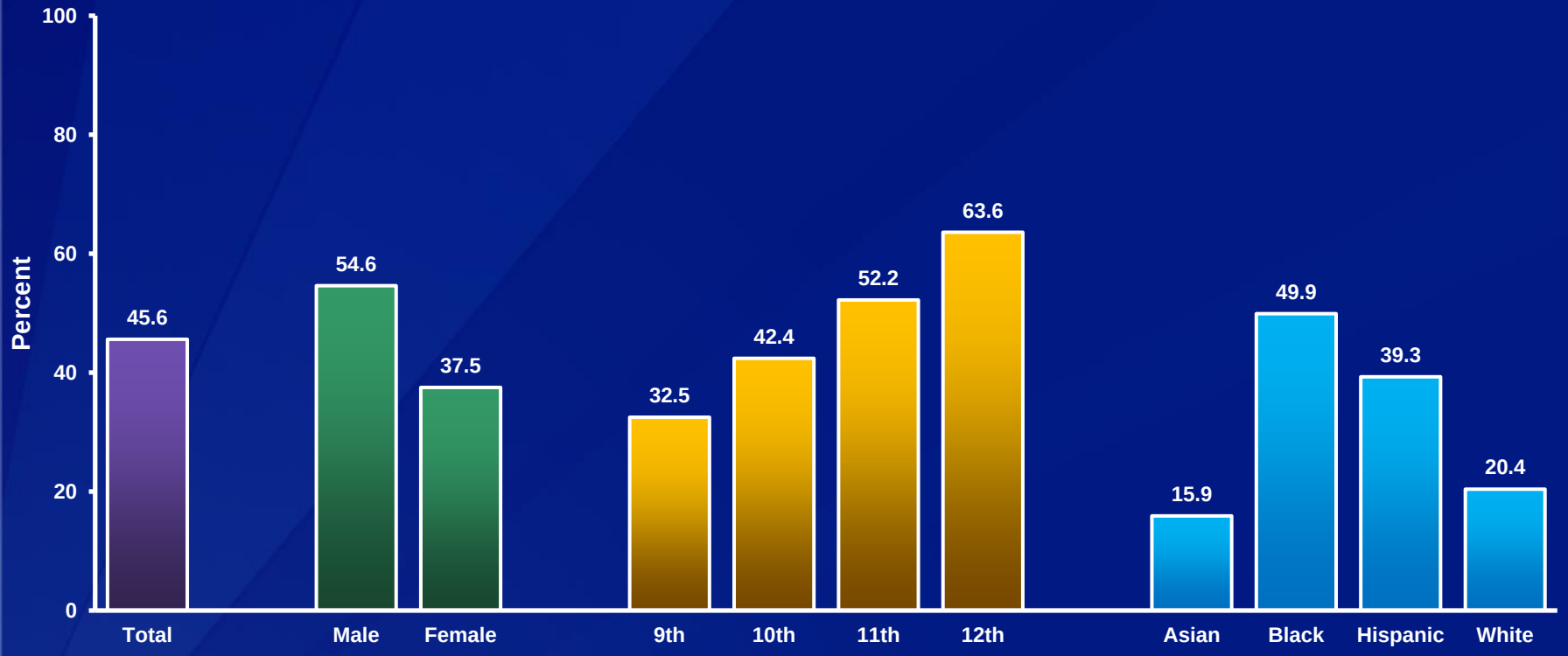
*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life

†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > A, H > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017

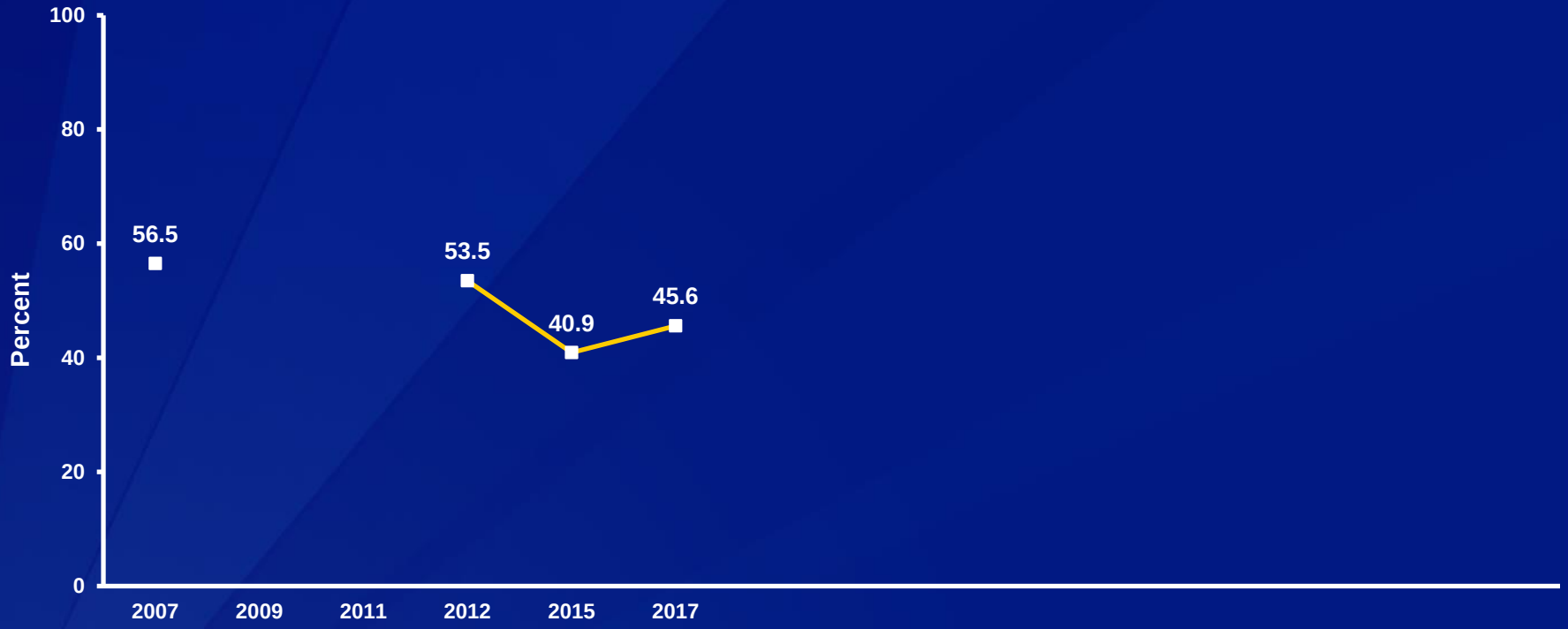


*M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

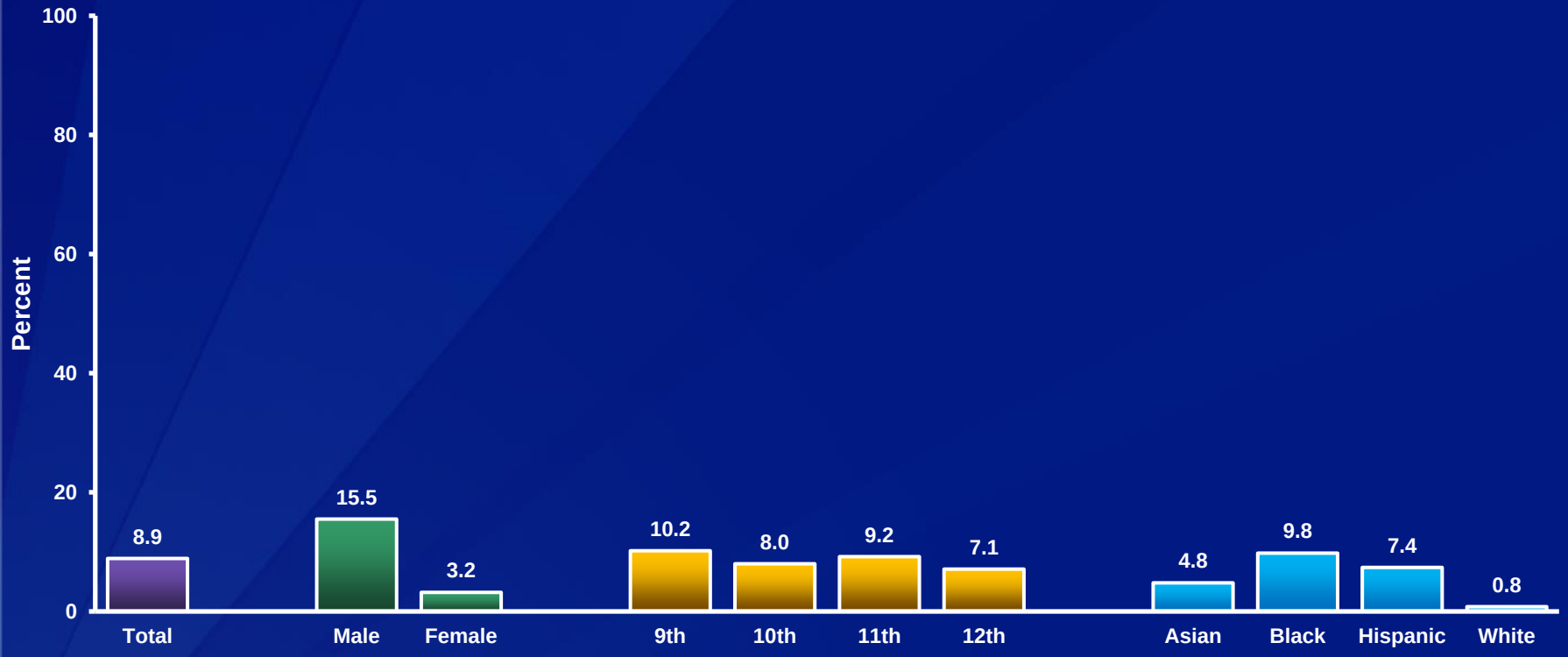
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 2007-2017*



*Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017

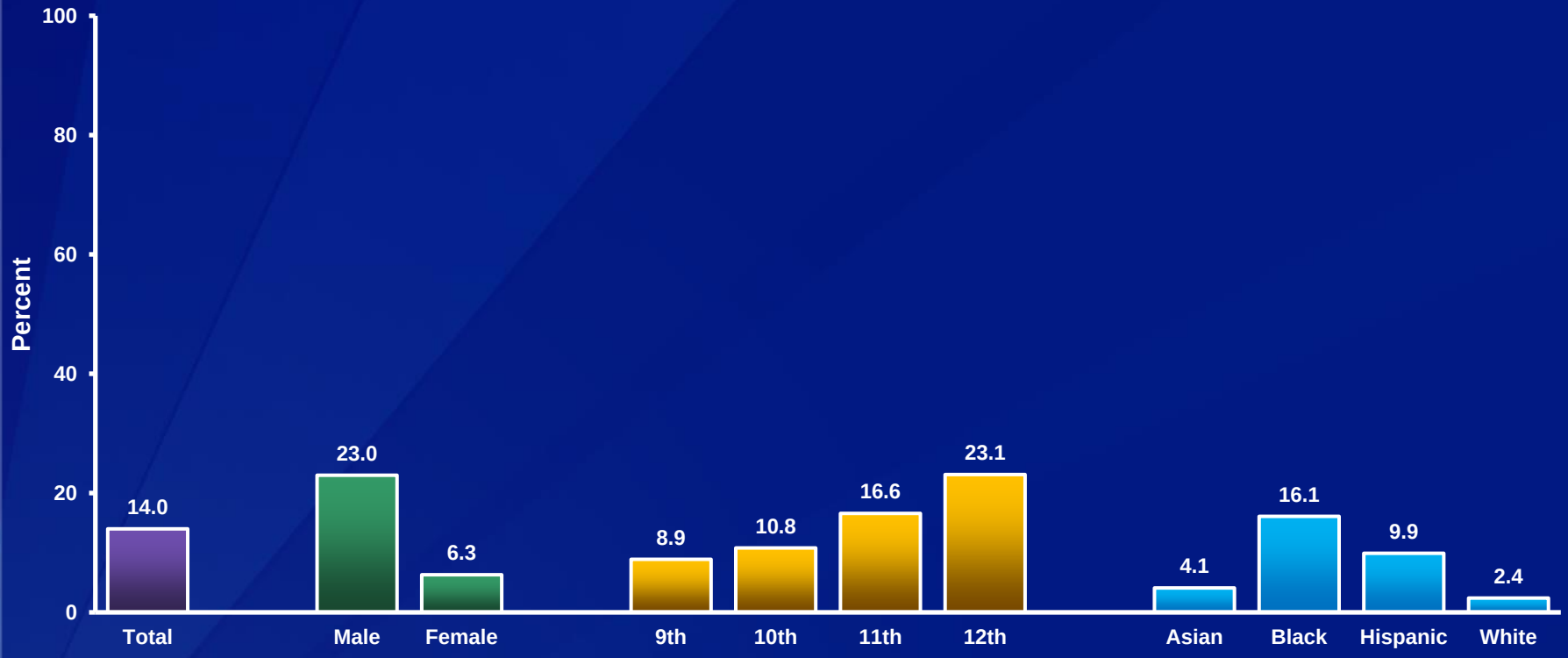


*M > F; 9th > 12th; A > W, B > A, B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 2007-2017*

*Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017

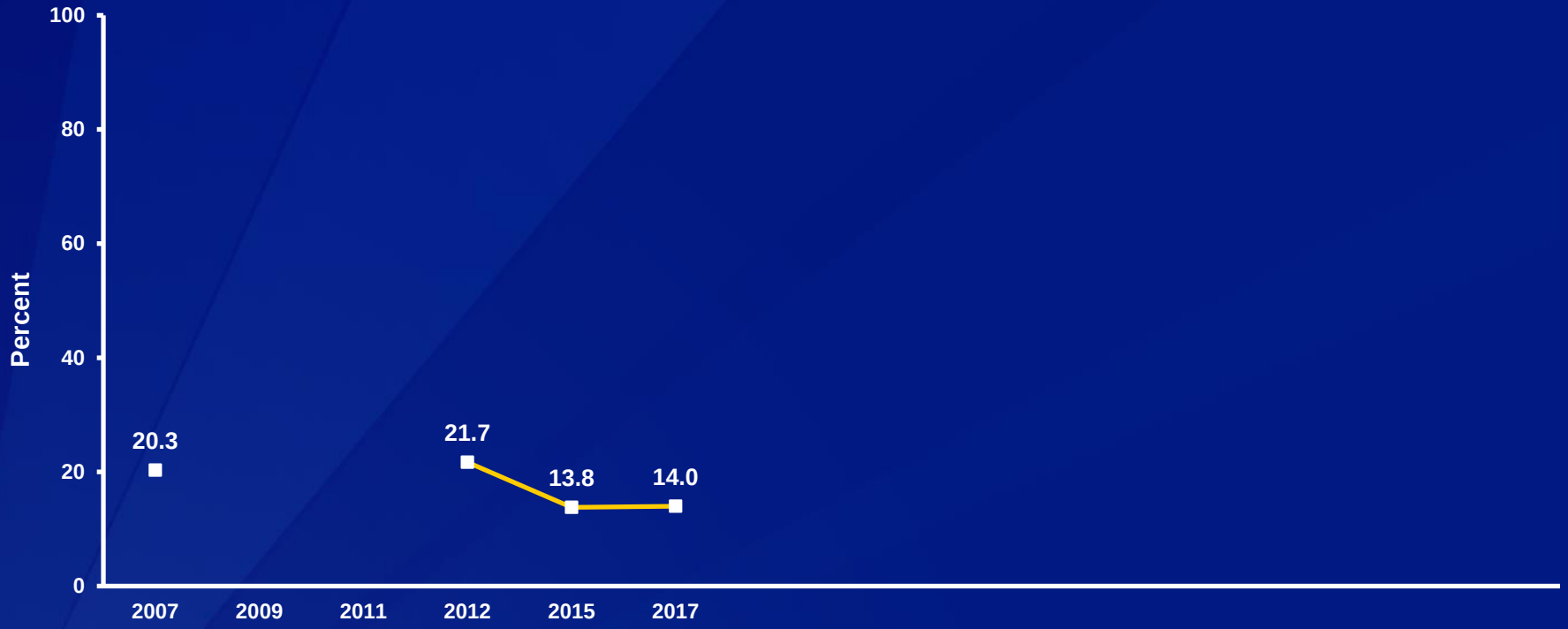


*M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

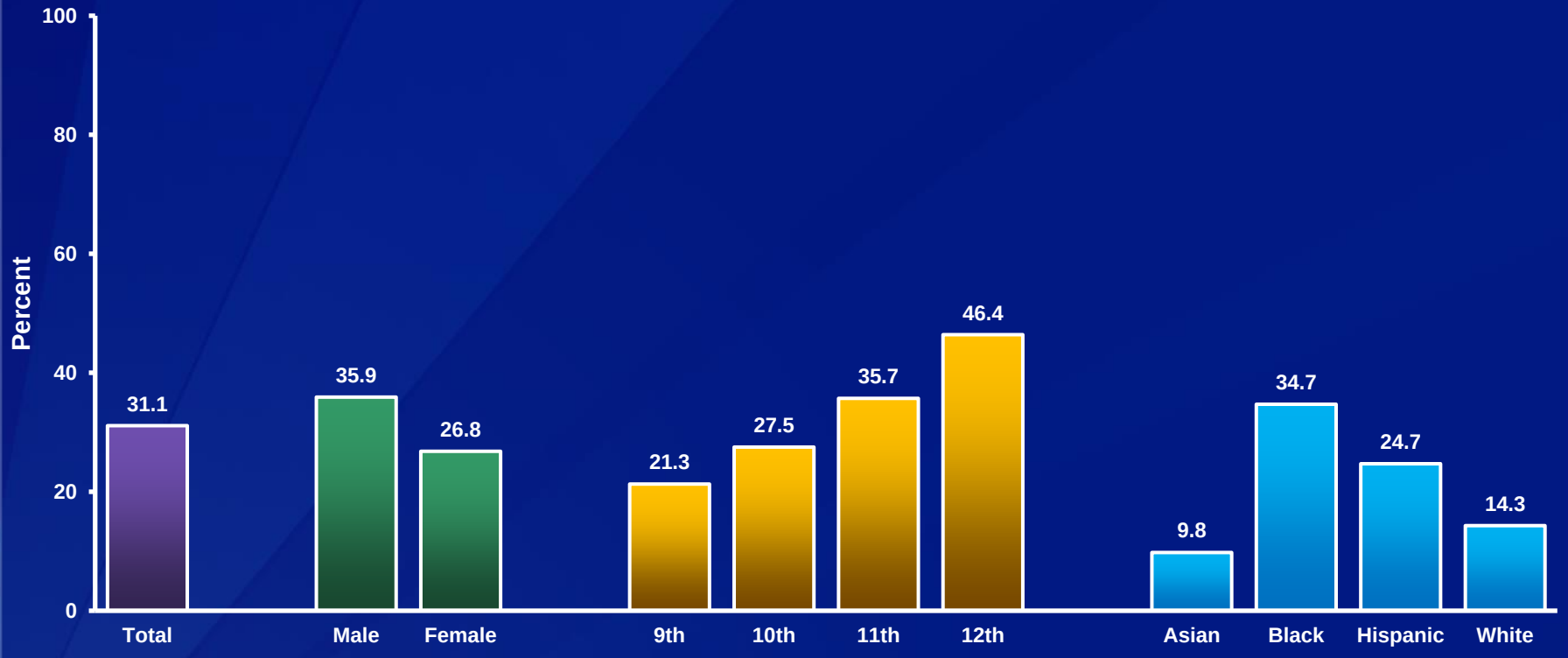
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, 2007-2017*



*Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



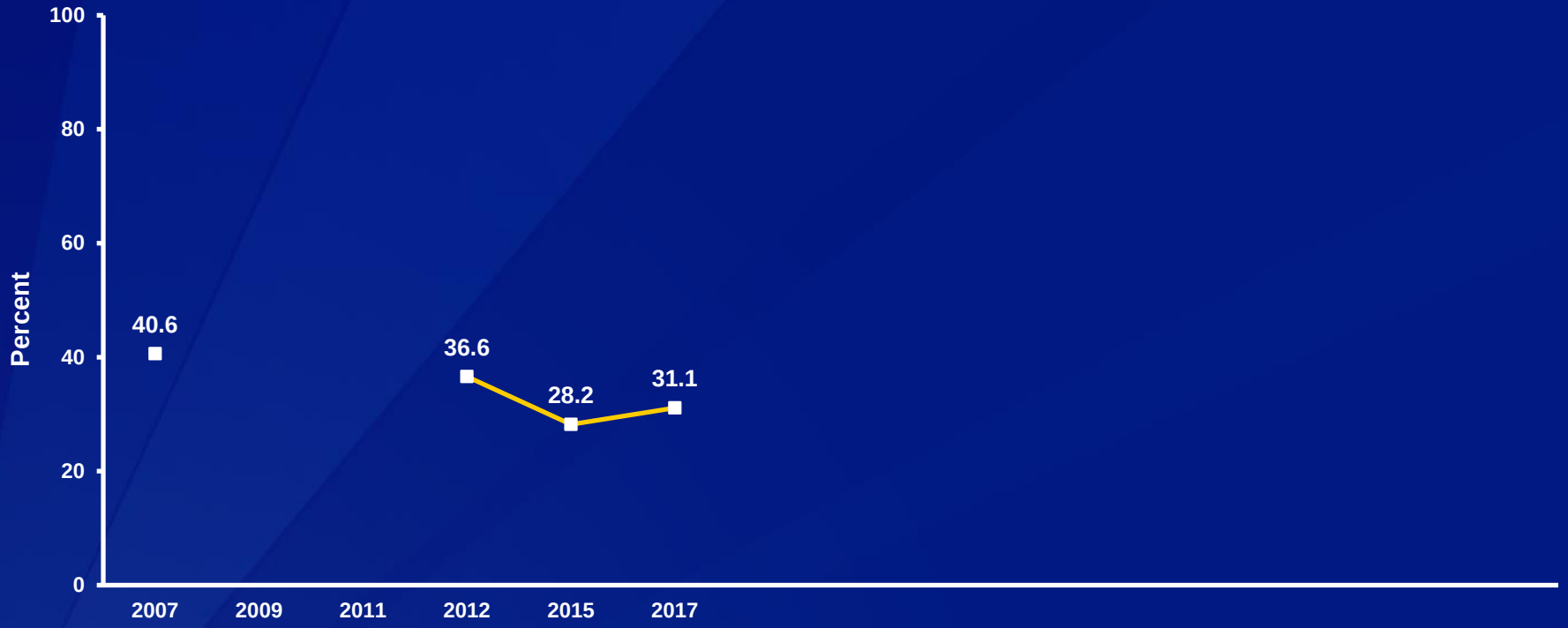
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey

†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 2007-2017†



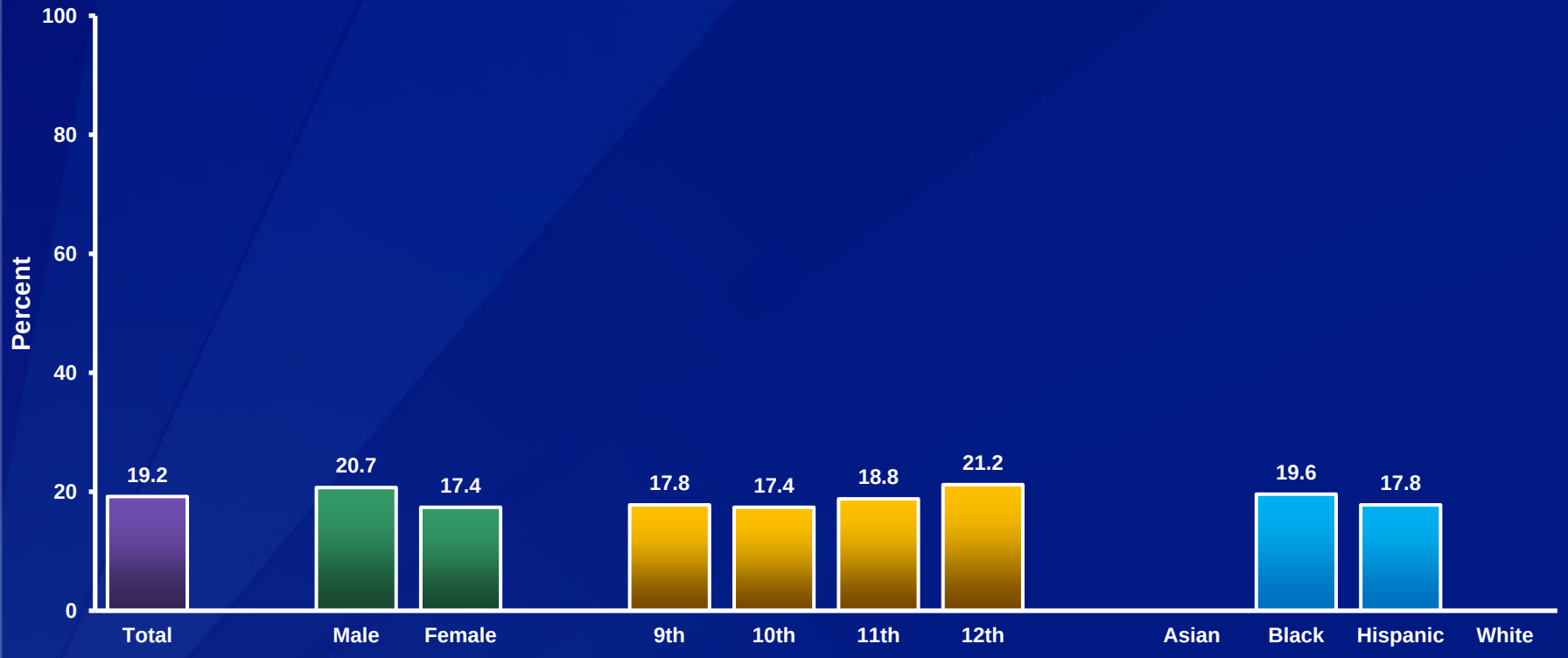
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



*Among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2017†

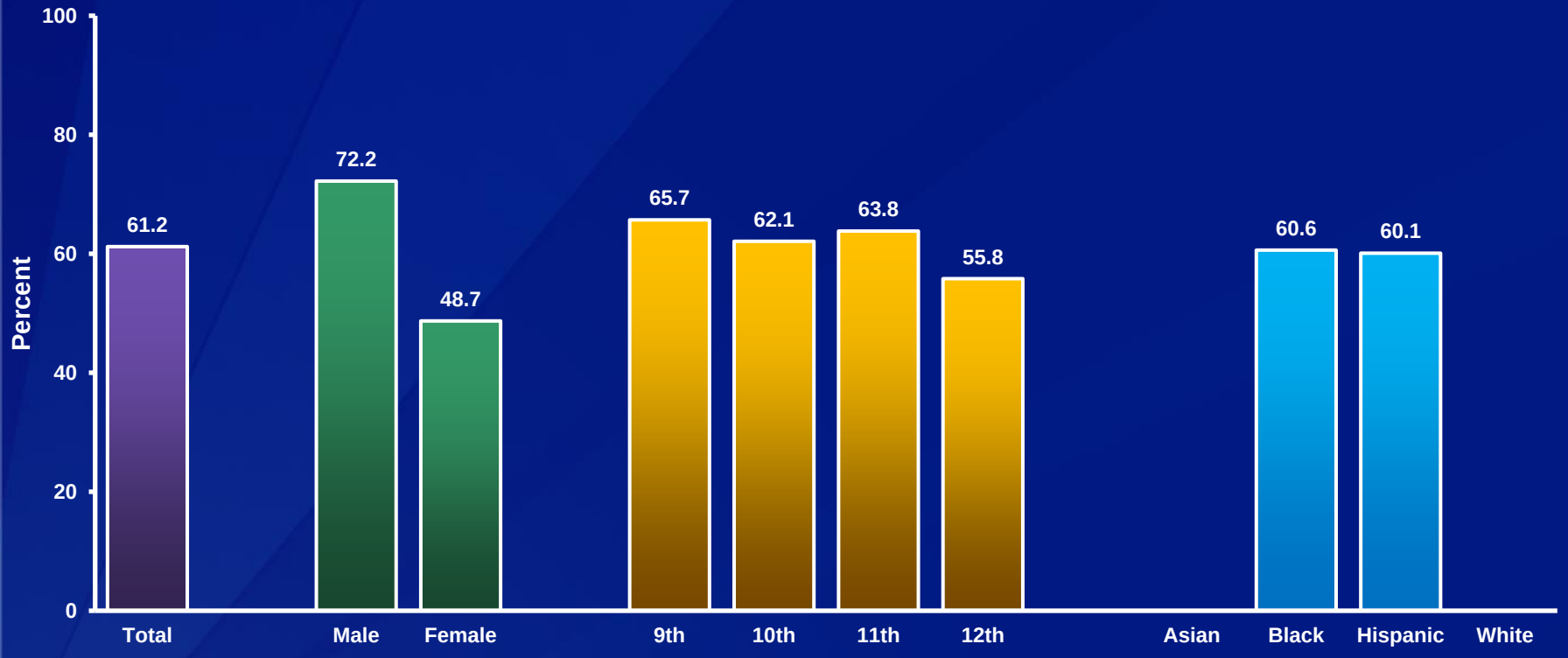
*Among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

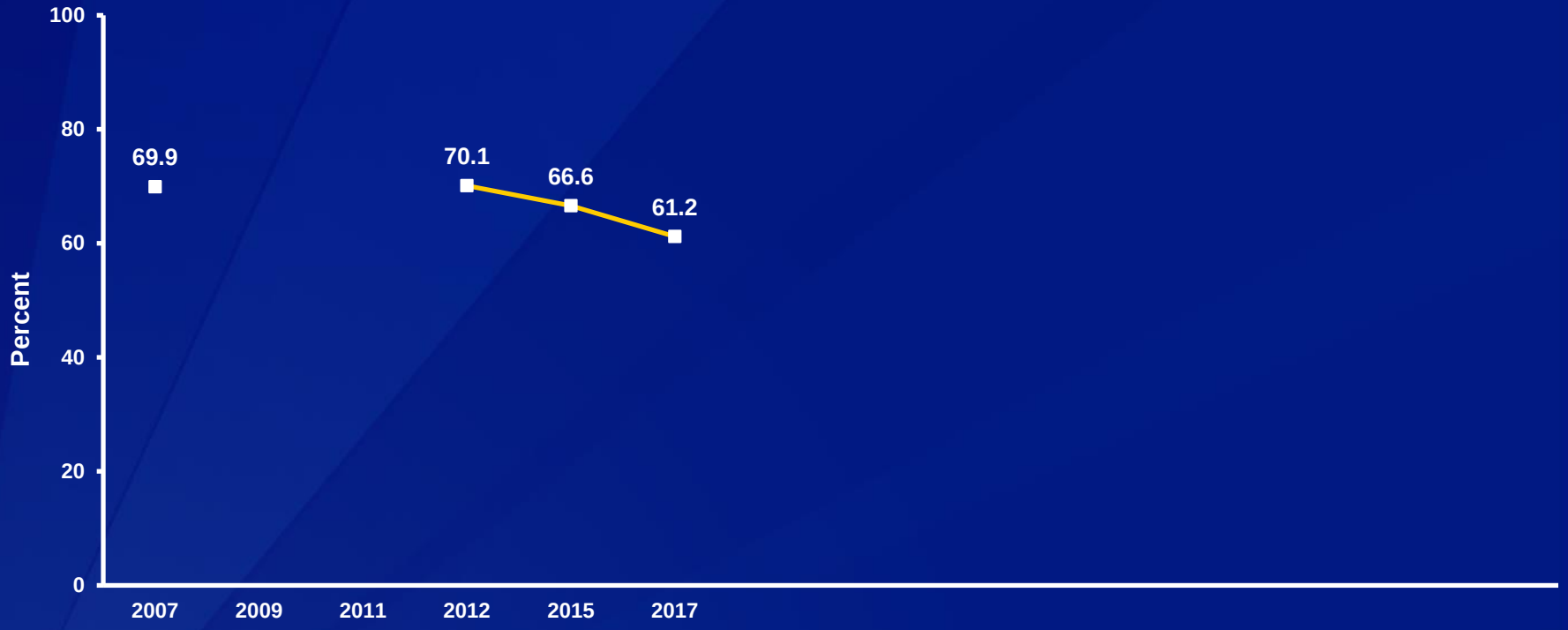
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



*Among students who were currently sexually active
†M > F; 9th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2017†



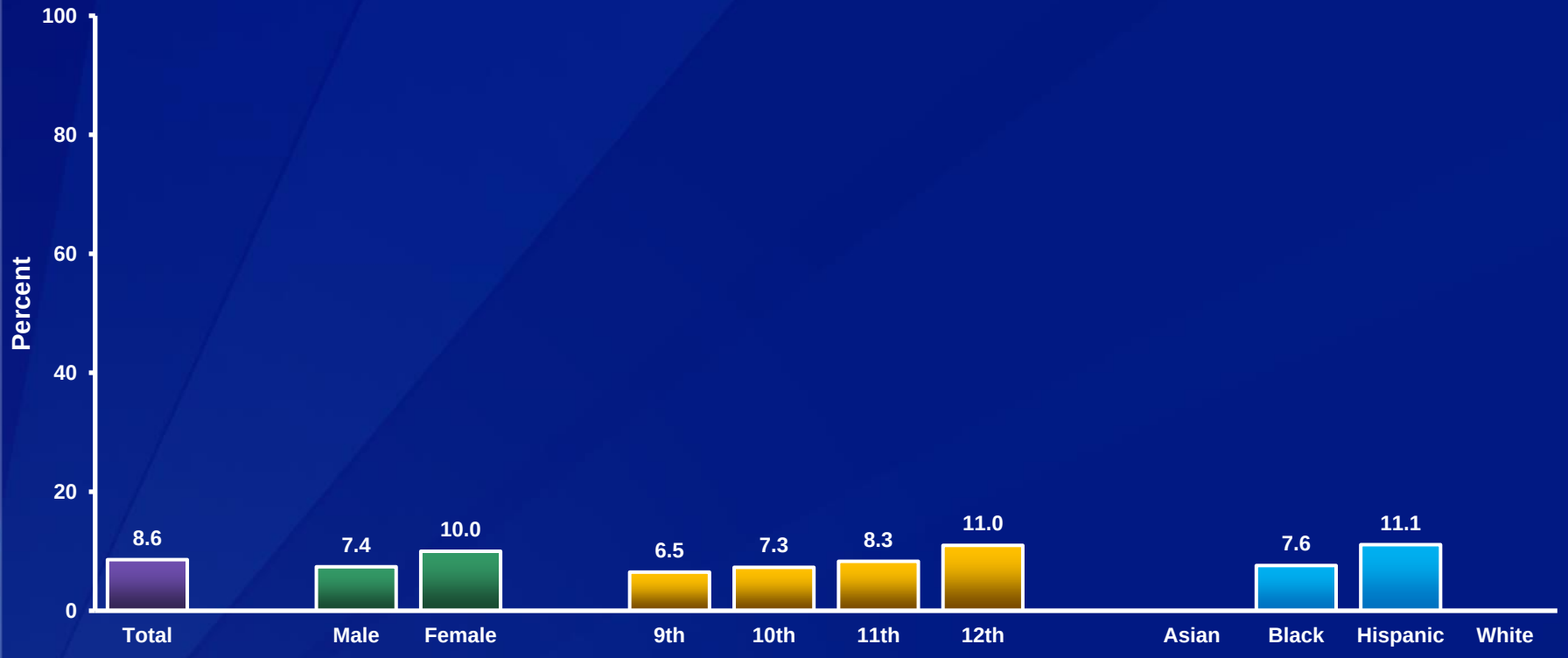
*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2017†

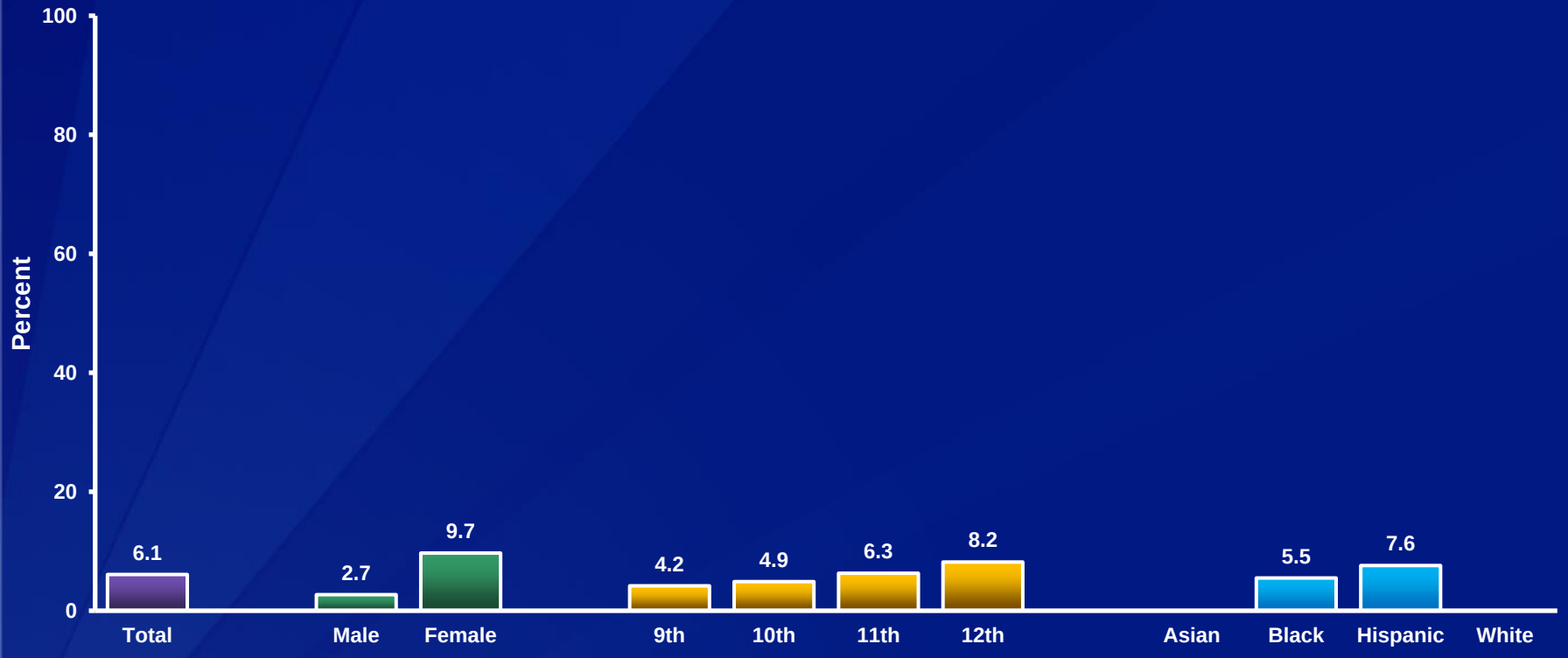
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2017

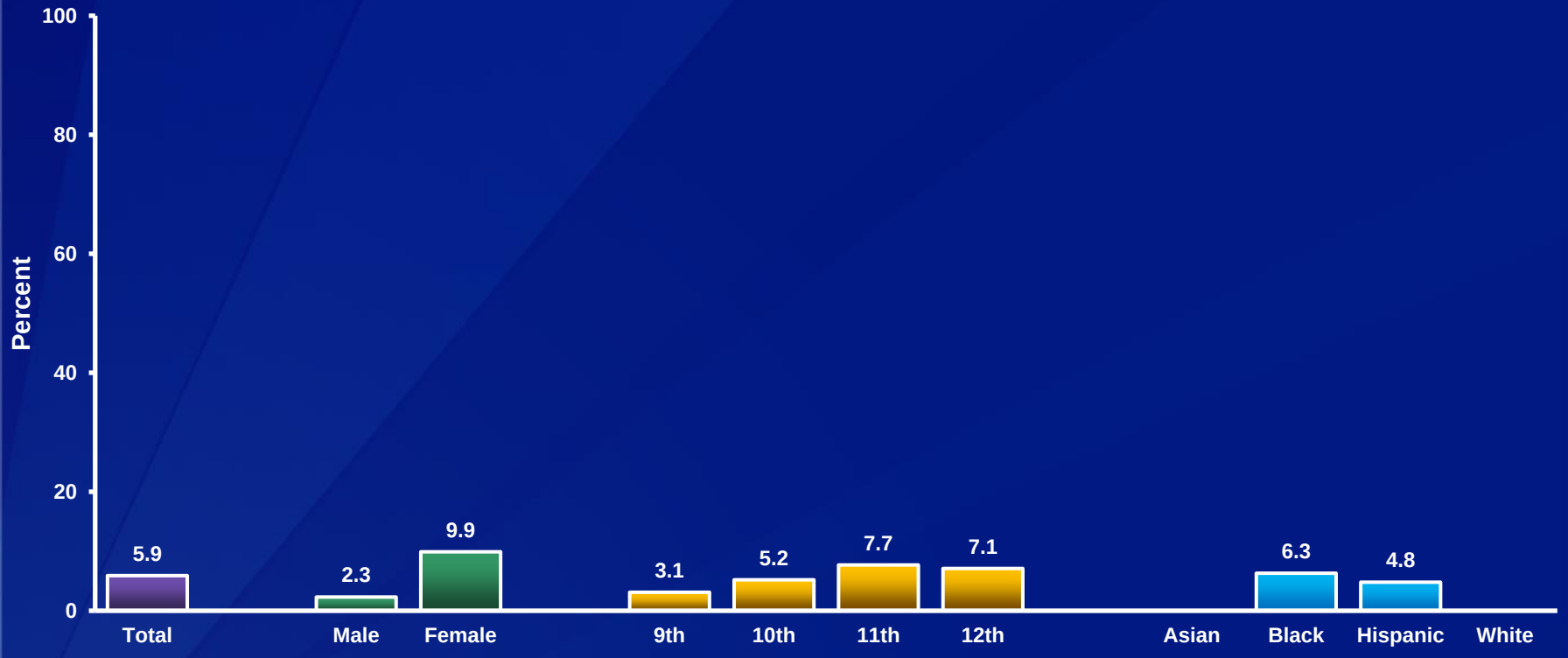


*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* 2012-2017†

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†Increased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), Patch (e.g., Orthoevra), or Birth Control Ring (e.g., Nuvaring),* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

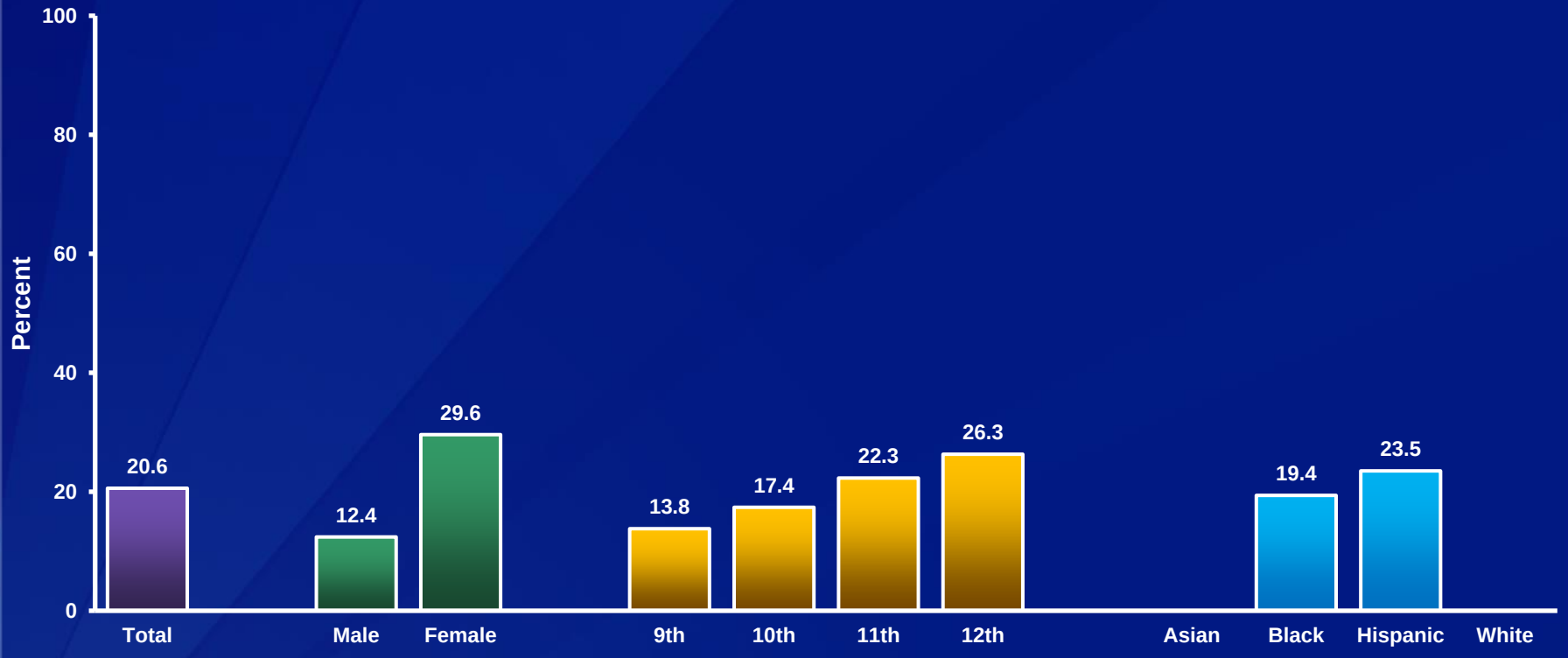
Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), Patch (e.g., Orthoevra), or Birth Control Ring (e.g., Nuvaring),* 2012-2017†

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2017

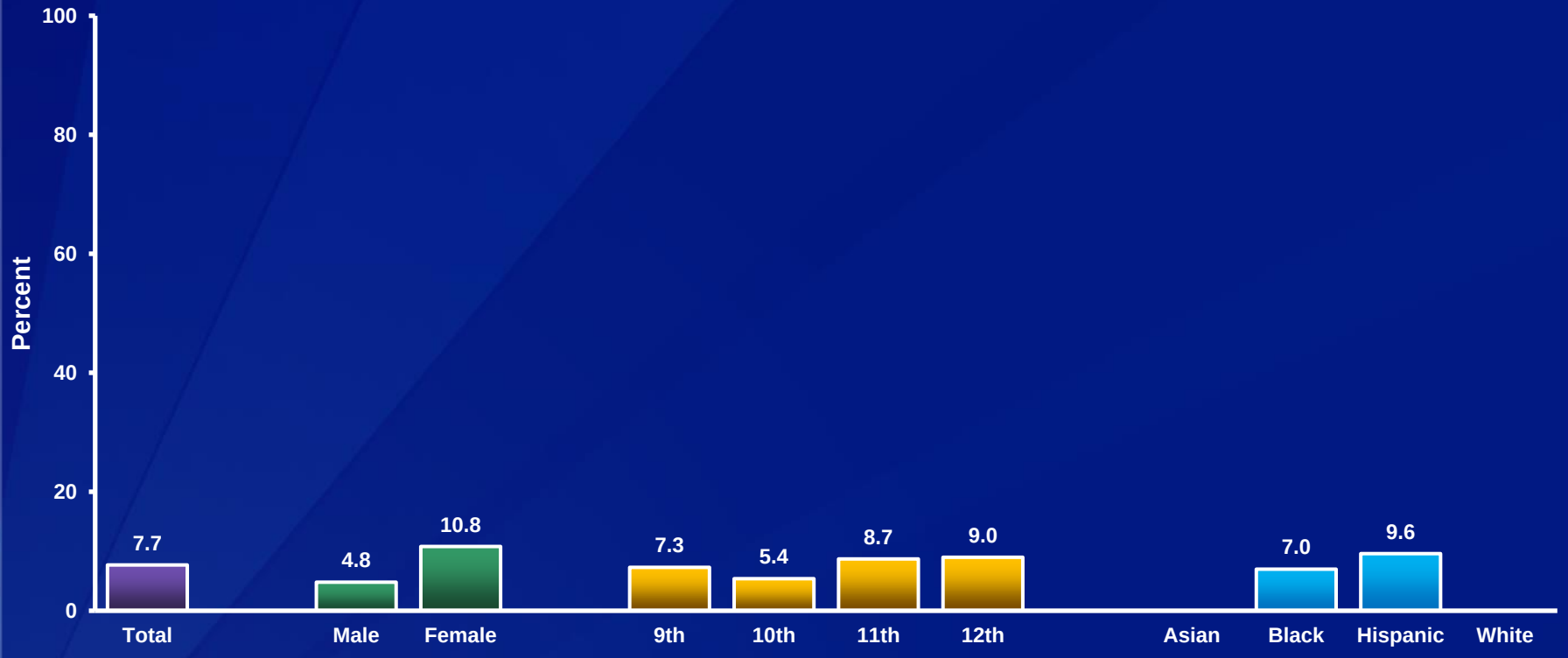


*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* 2012-2017†

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†Increased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2017

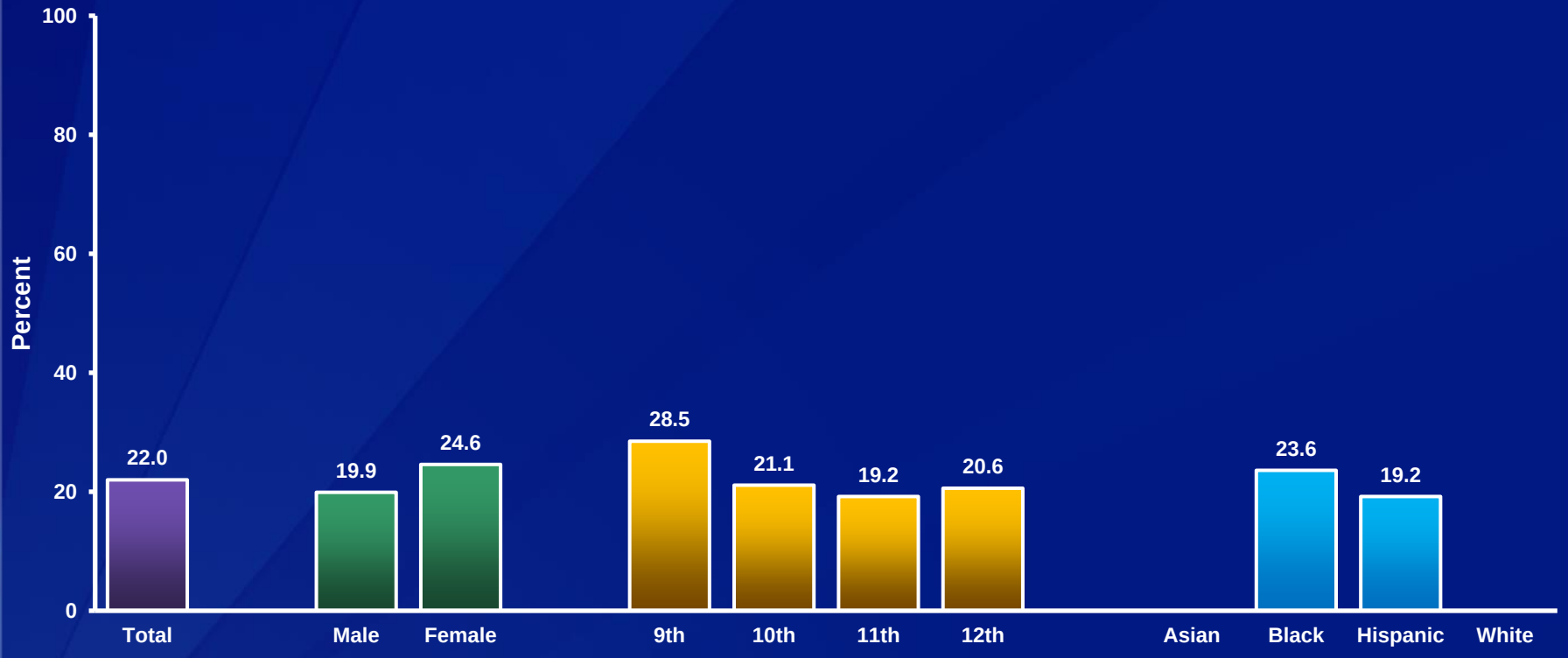


*To prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2012-2017†

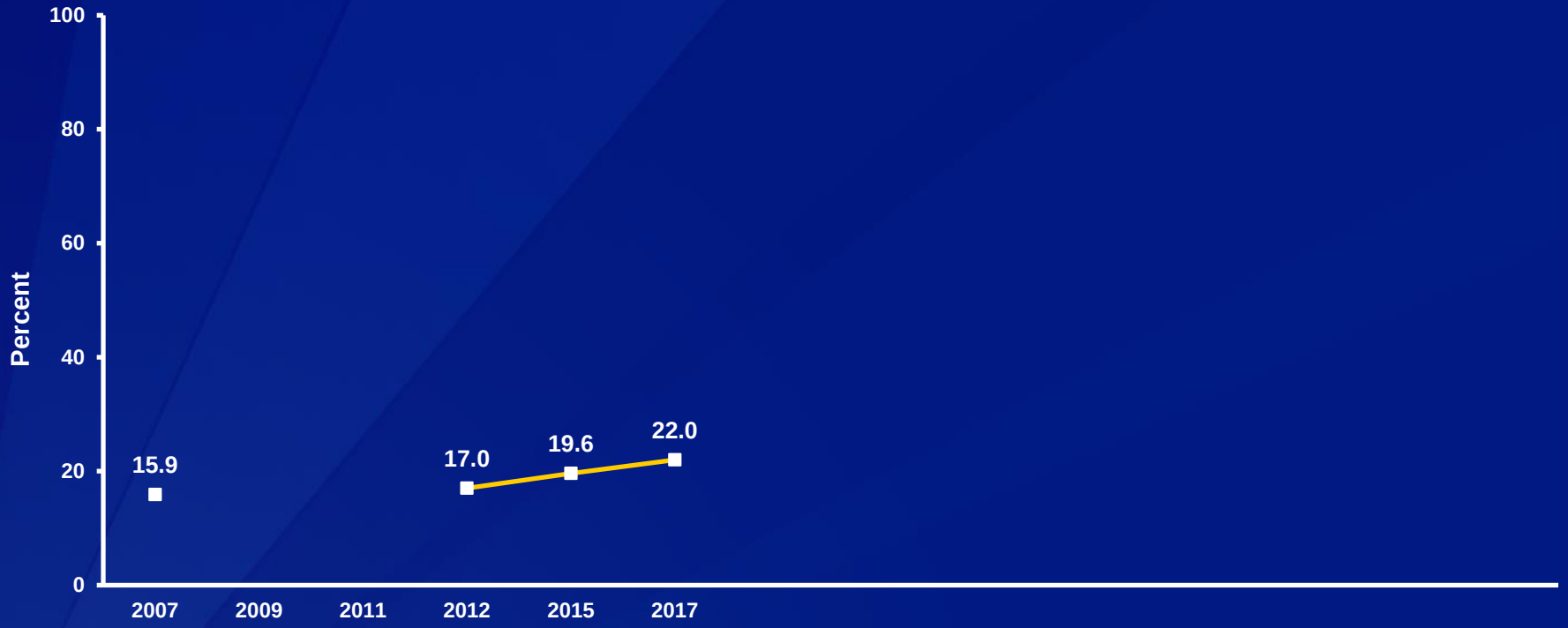
*To prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* 2007-2017†



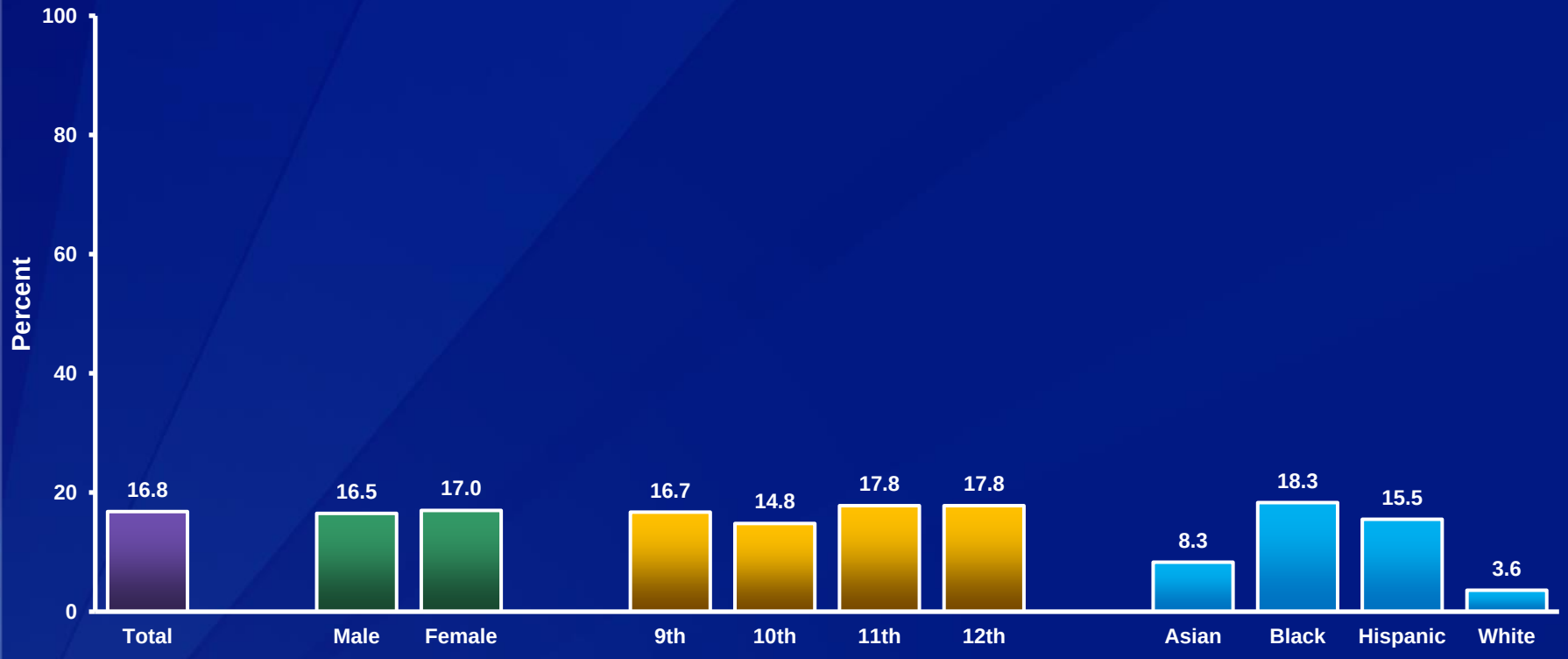
*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active

†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

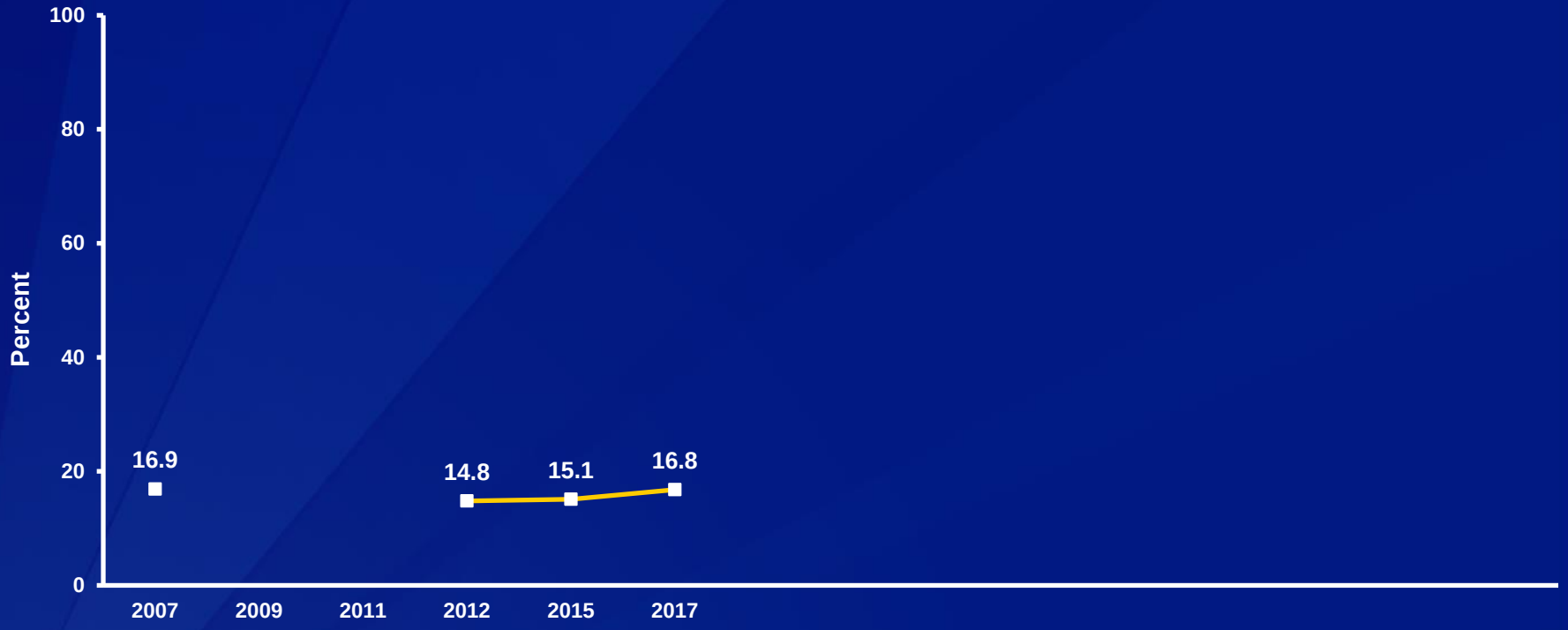
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



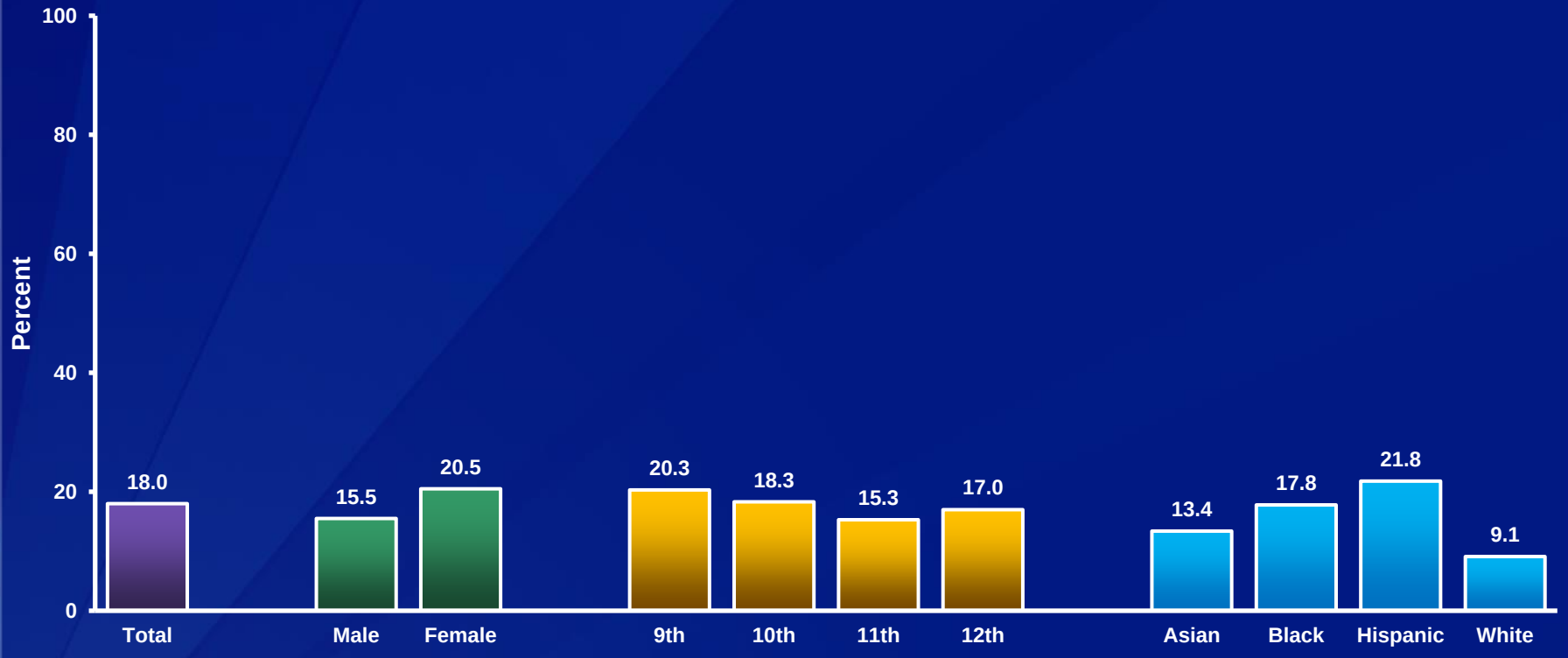
* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†11th > 10th, 12th > 10th; A > W, B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 2007-2017†



* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



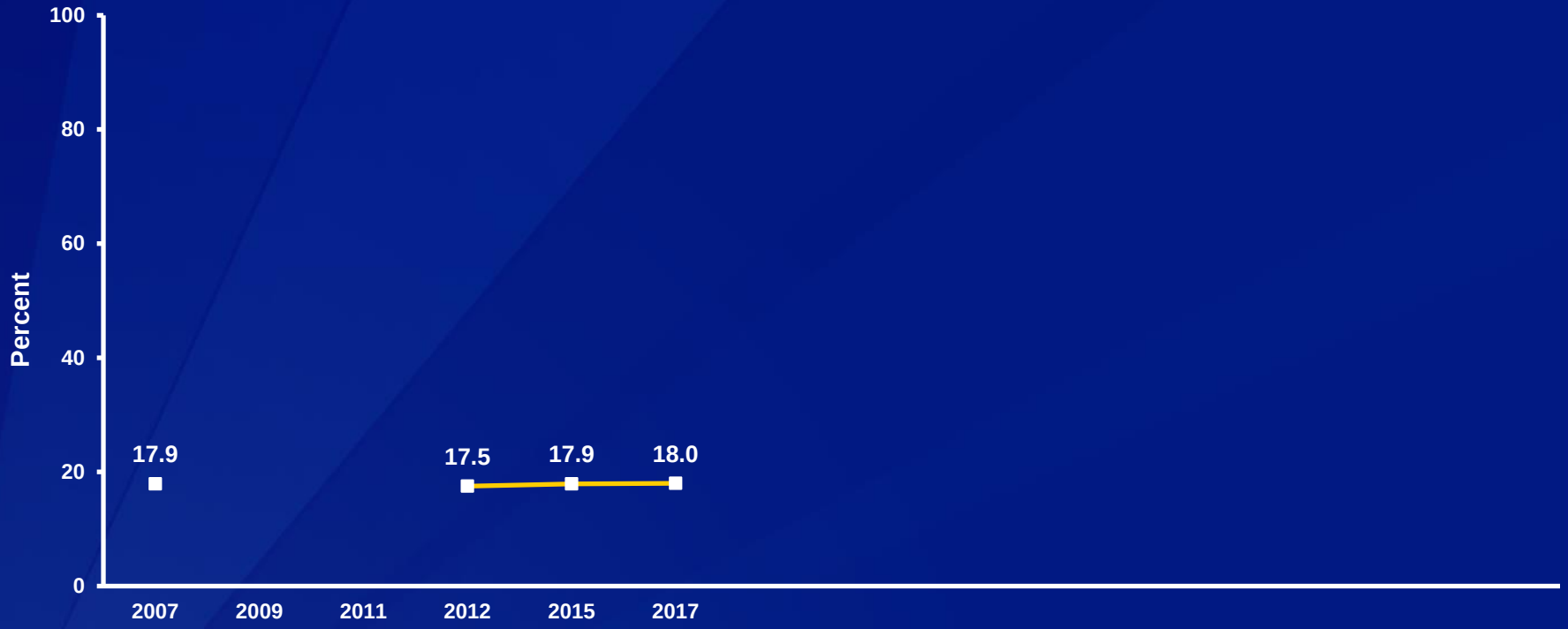
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†F > M; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th; B > W, H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 2007-2017†



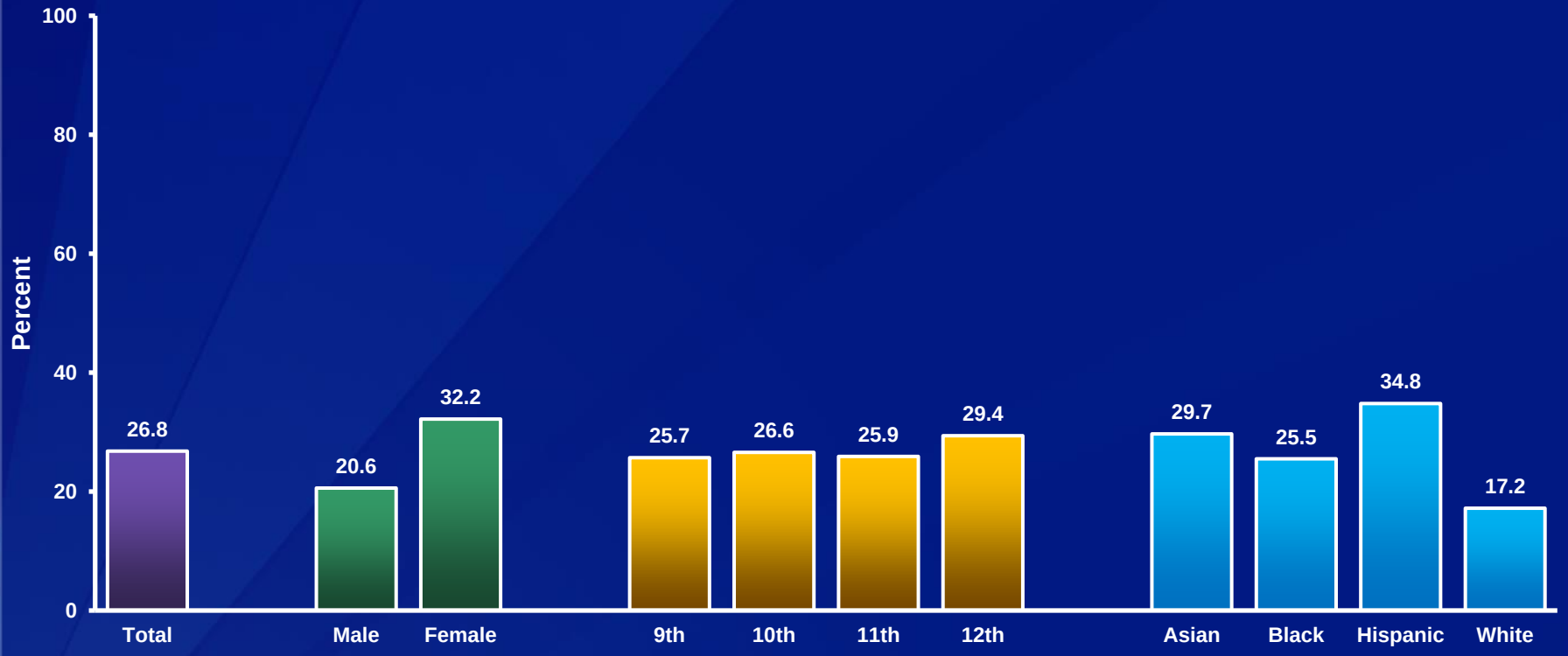
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

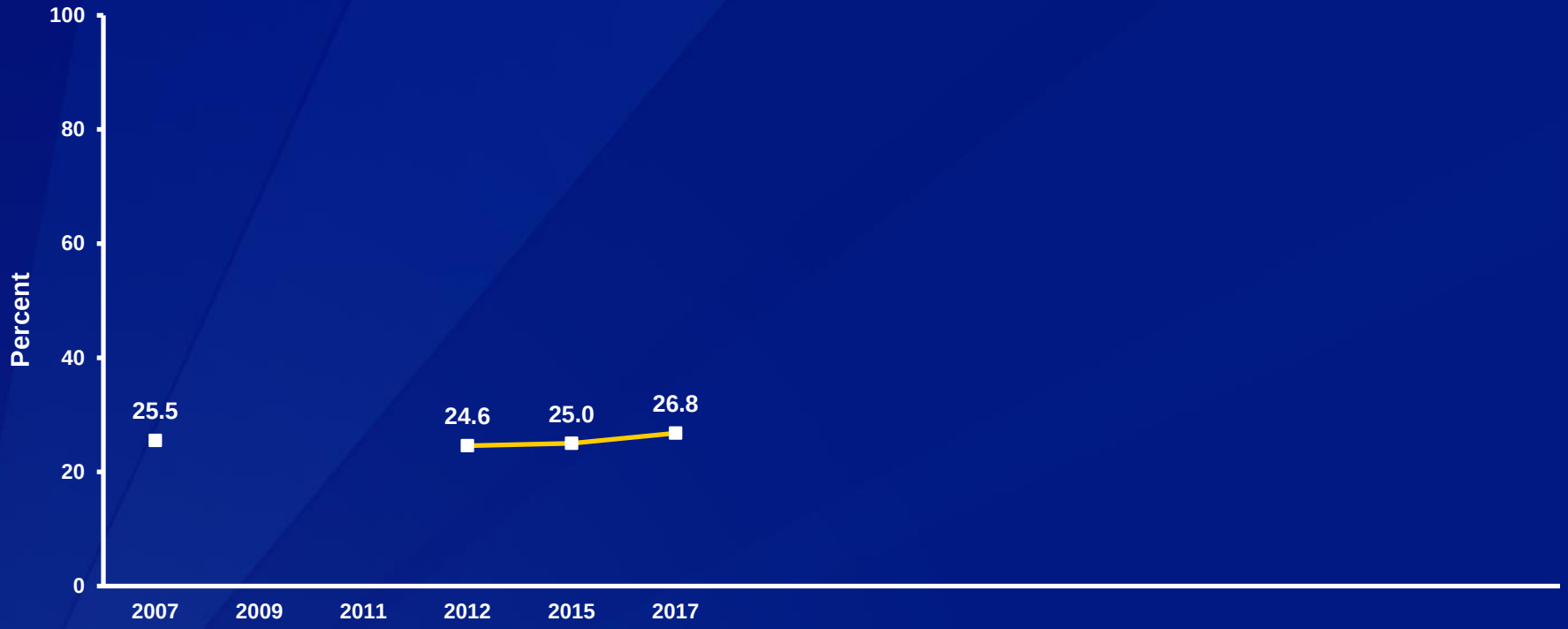
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017



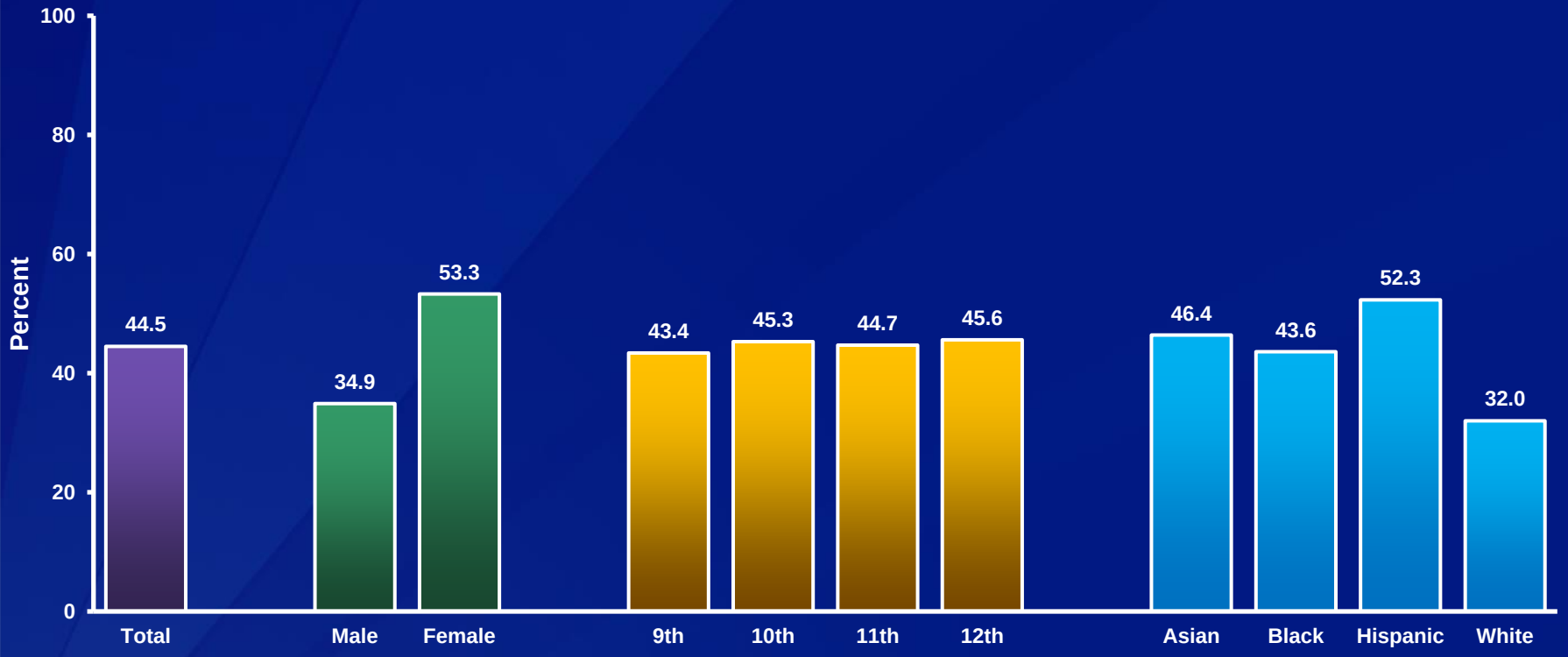
*F > M; 12th > 9th, 12th > 11th; A > W, B > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, 2007-2017*



*No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017



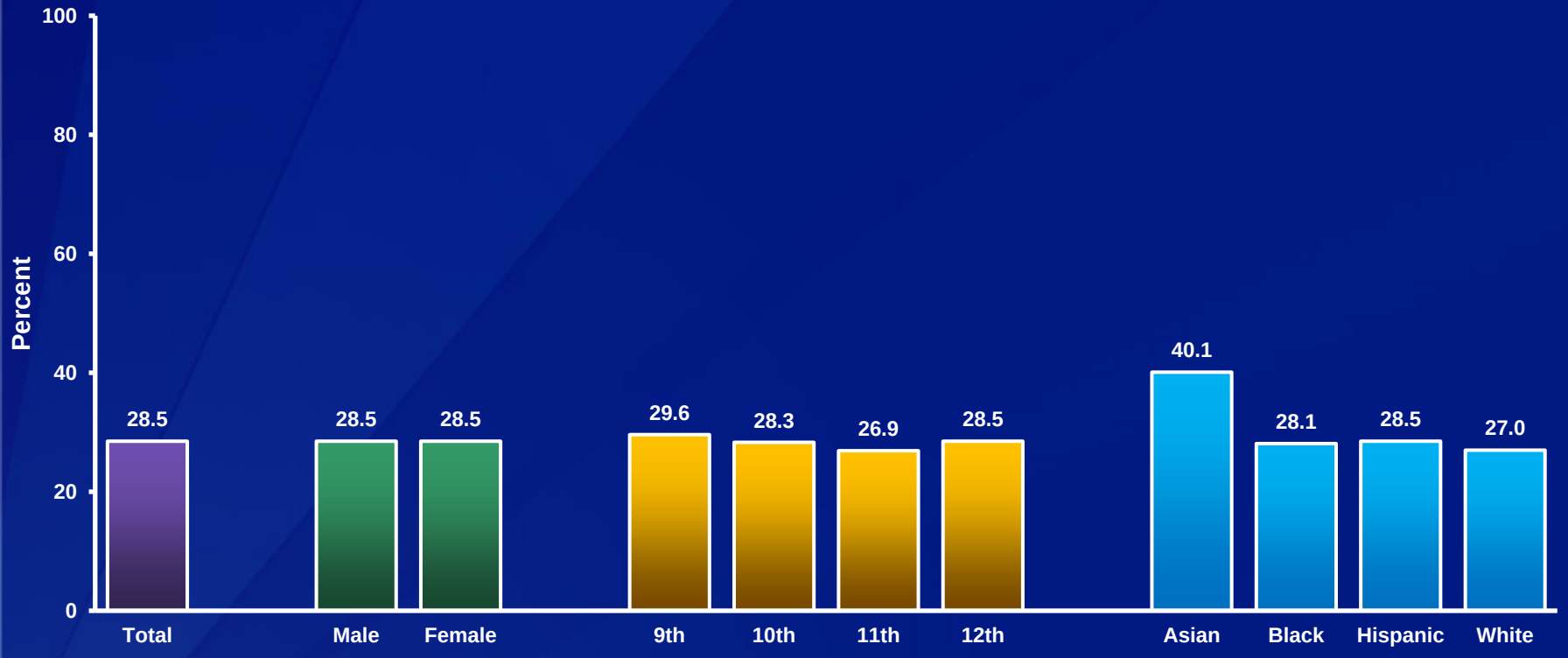
*F > M; A > W, B > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QN69

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, 2007-2017*

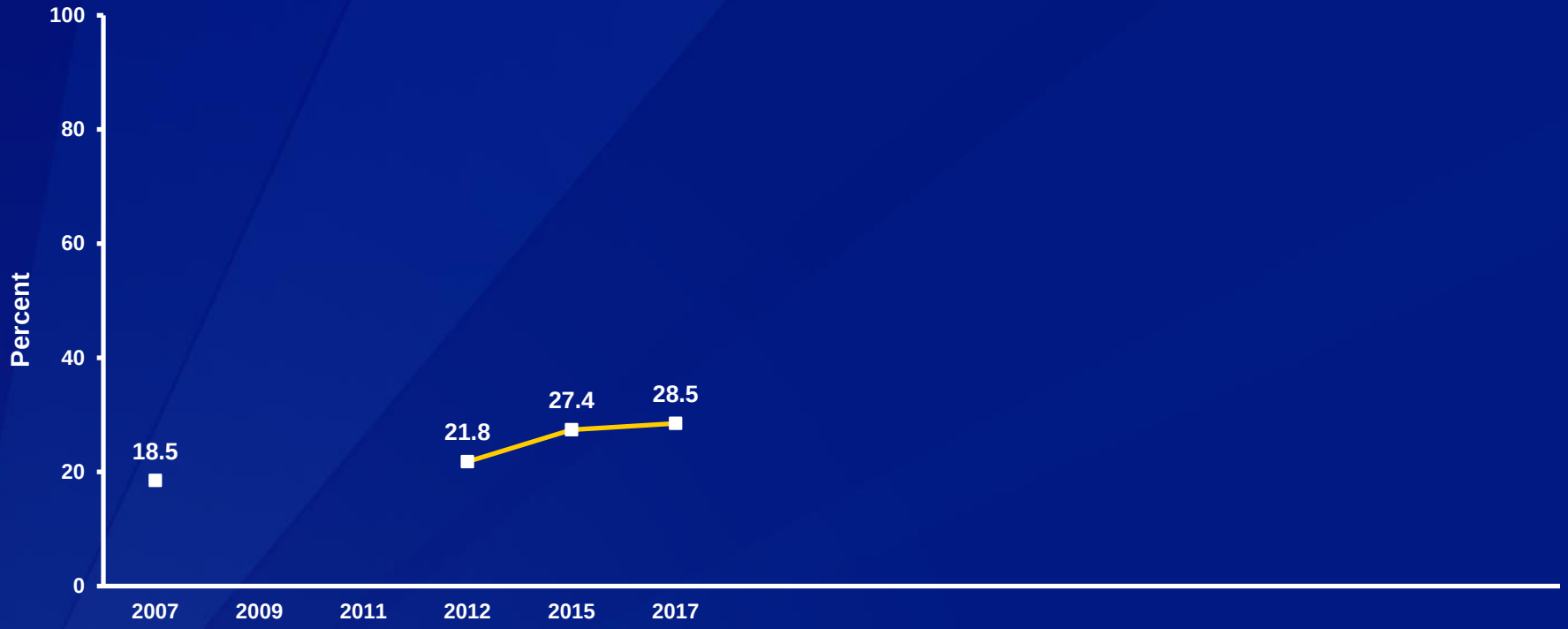
*Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



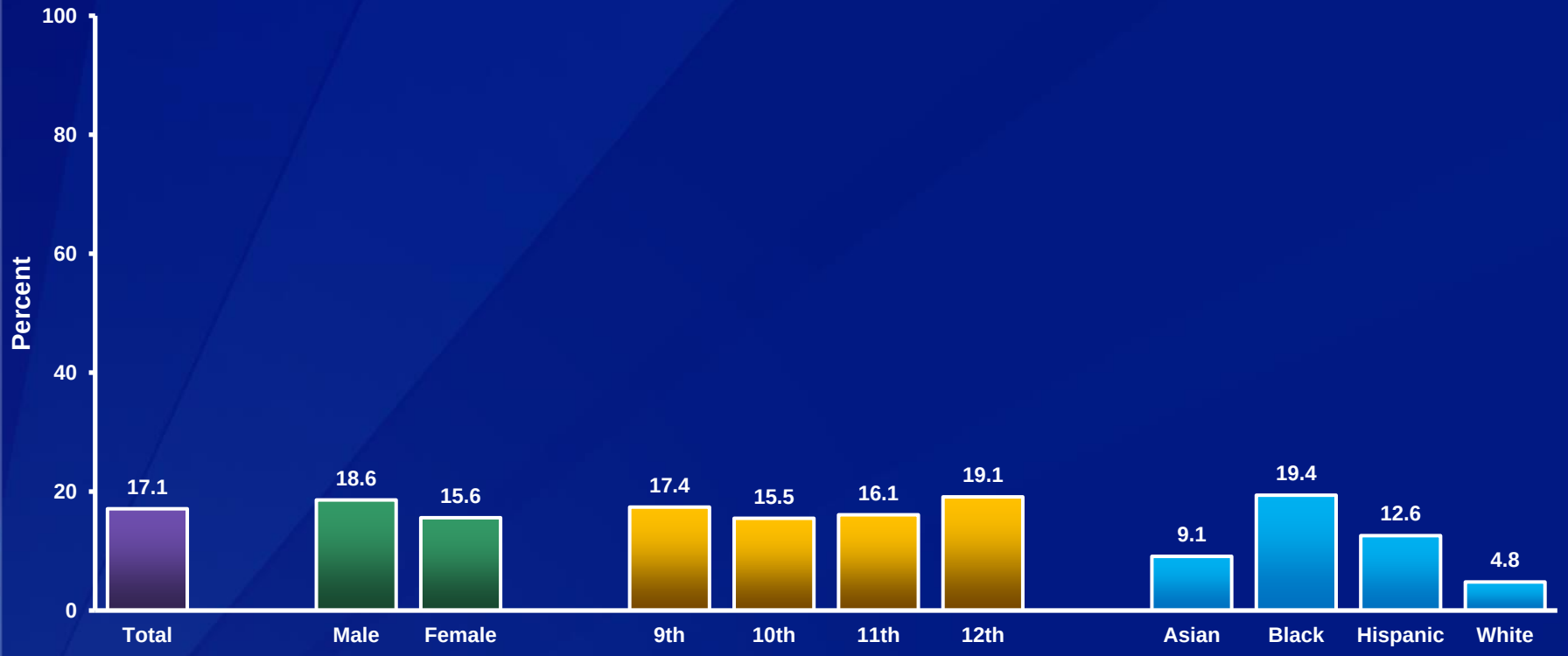
*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†A > B, A > H, A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* 2007-2017†



*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017

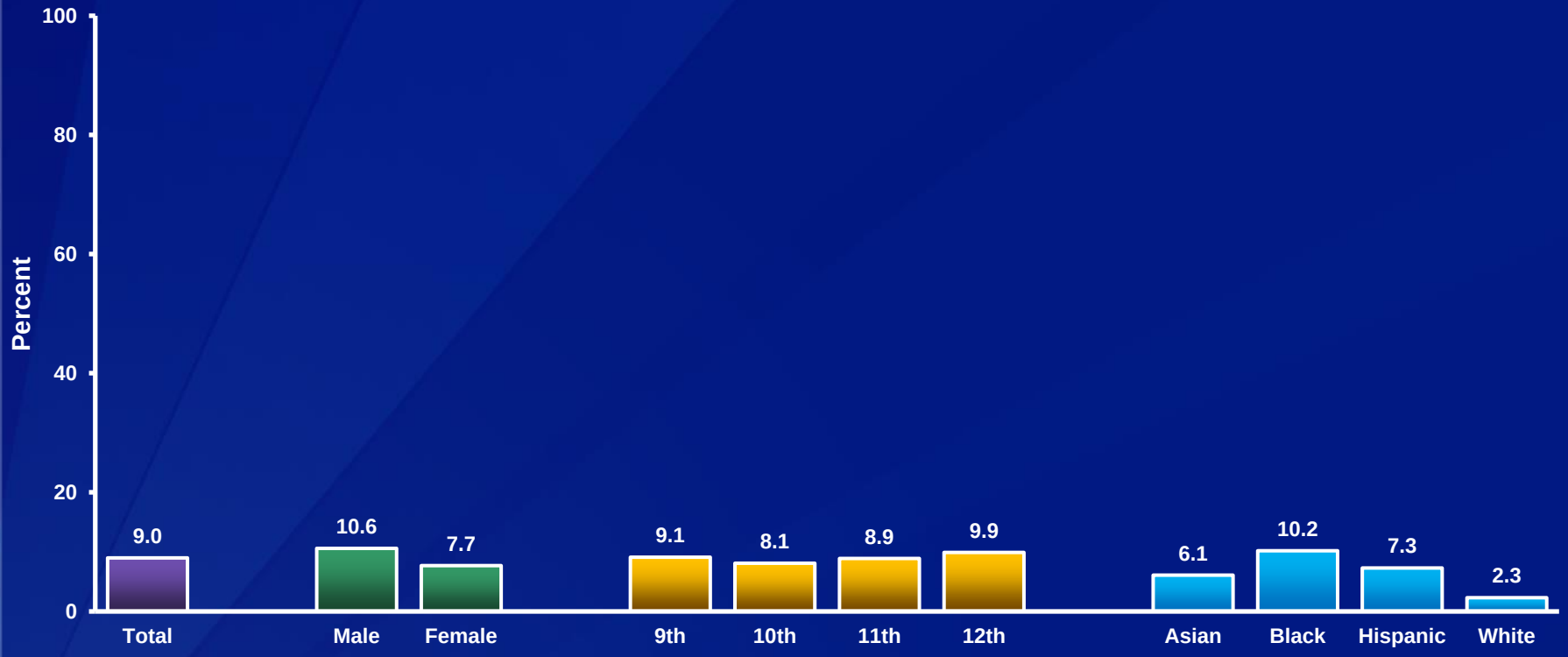


*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 12th > 10th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* 2007-2017†

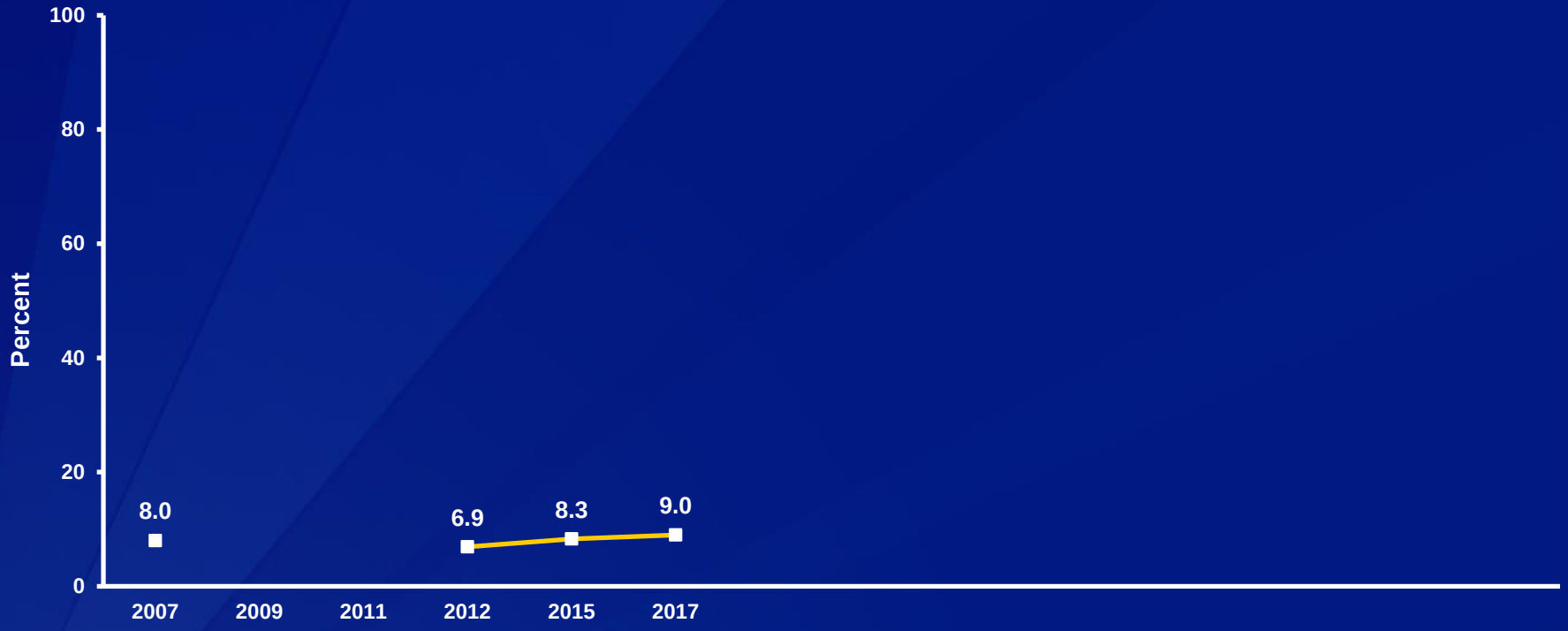
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; A > W, B > A, B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* 2007-2017†



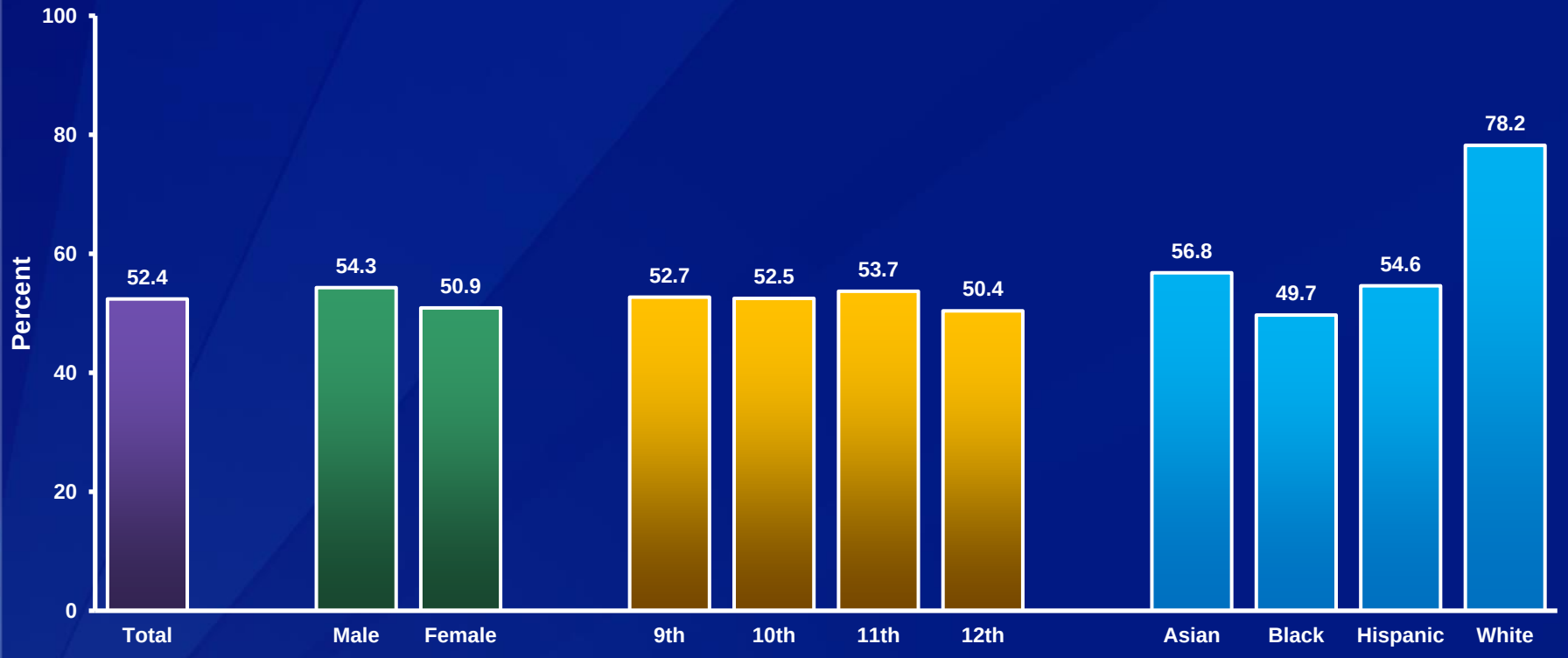
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

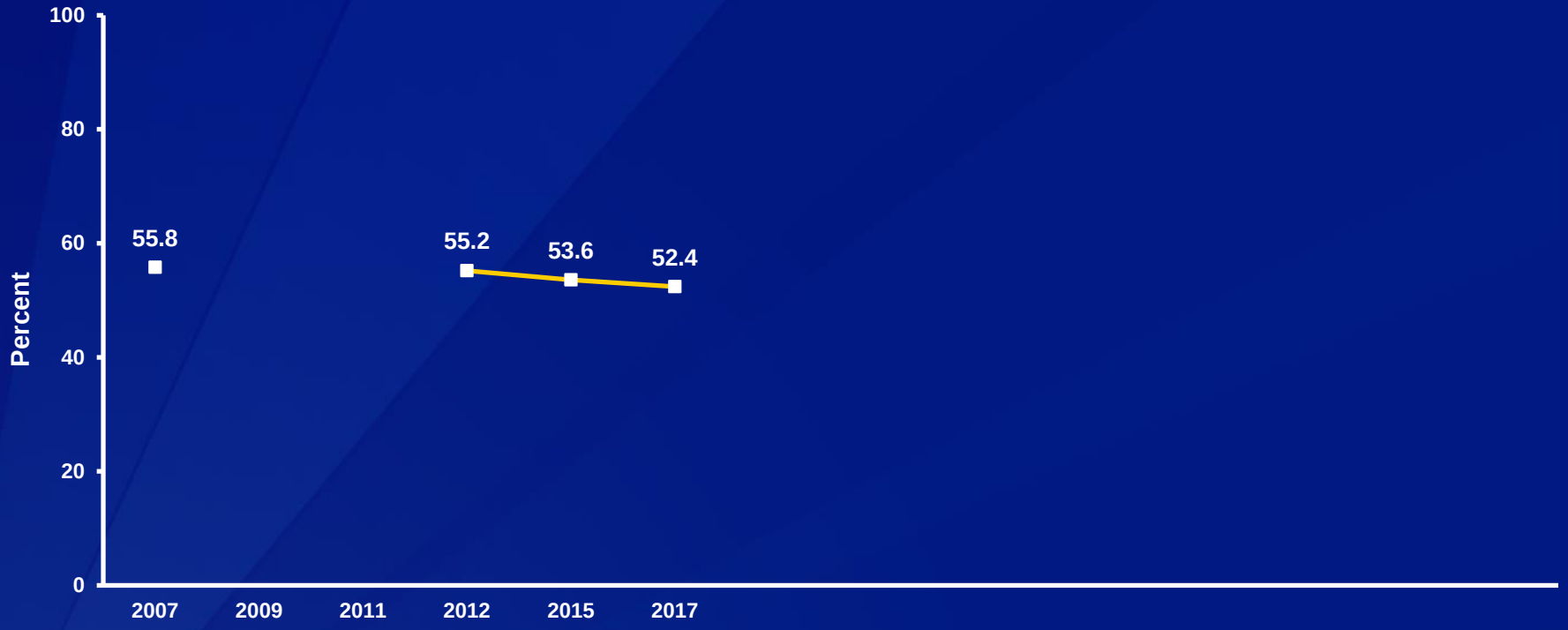
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; A > B, H > B, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QNFR1

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2017†



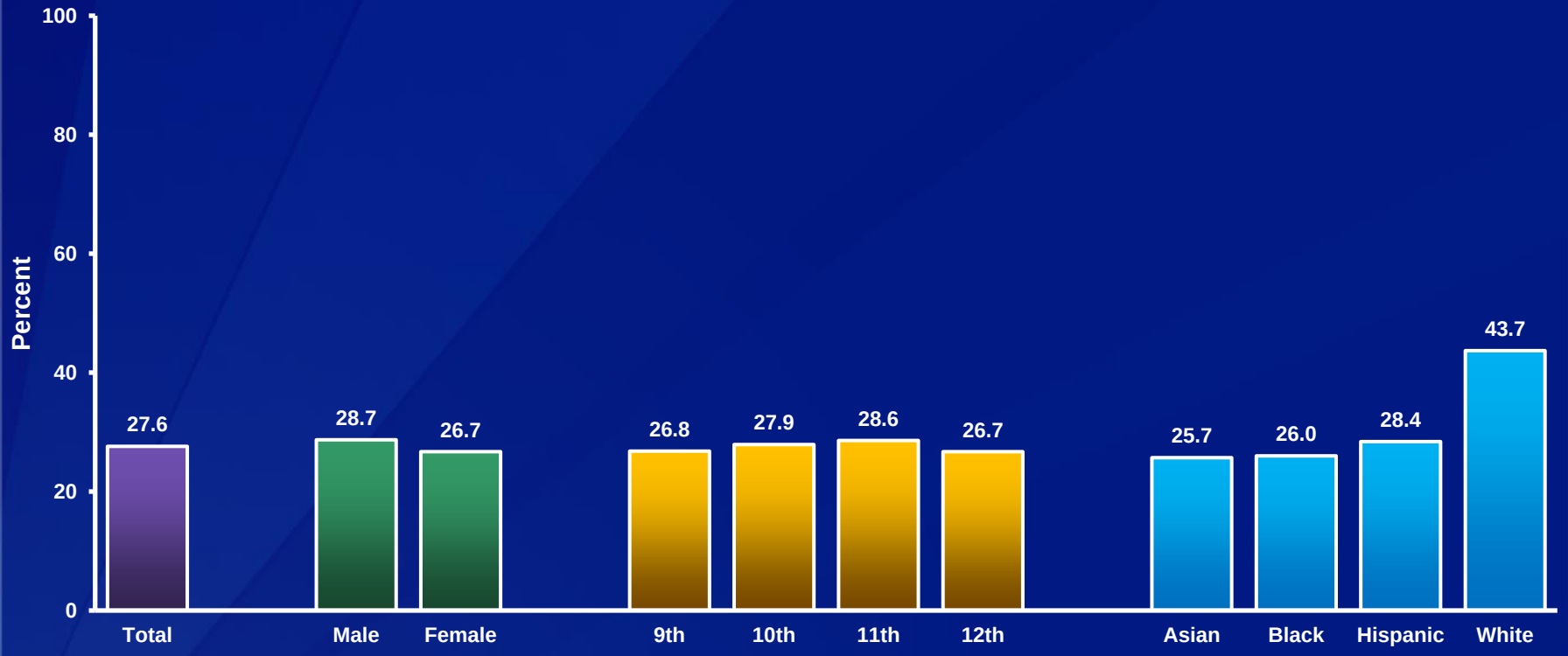
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2017†

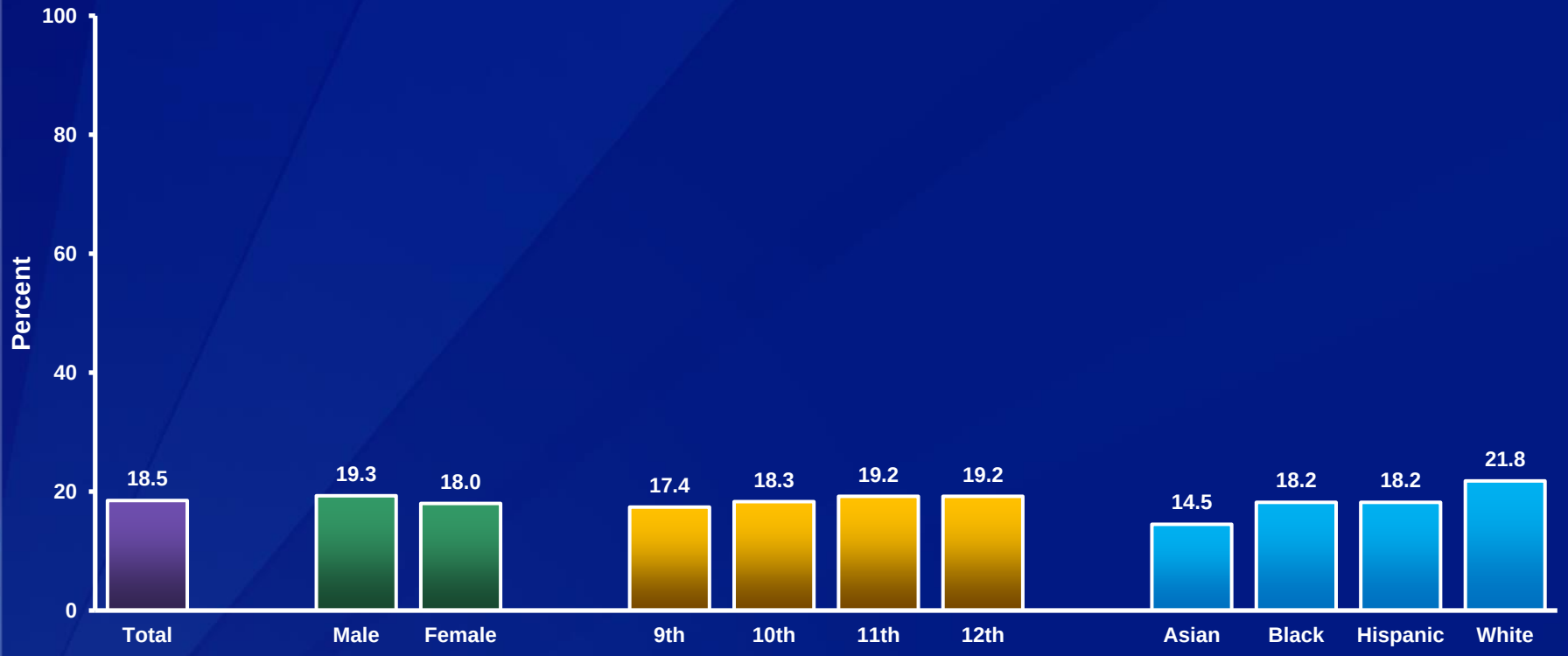
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



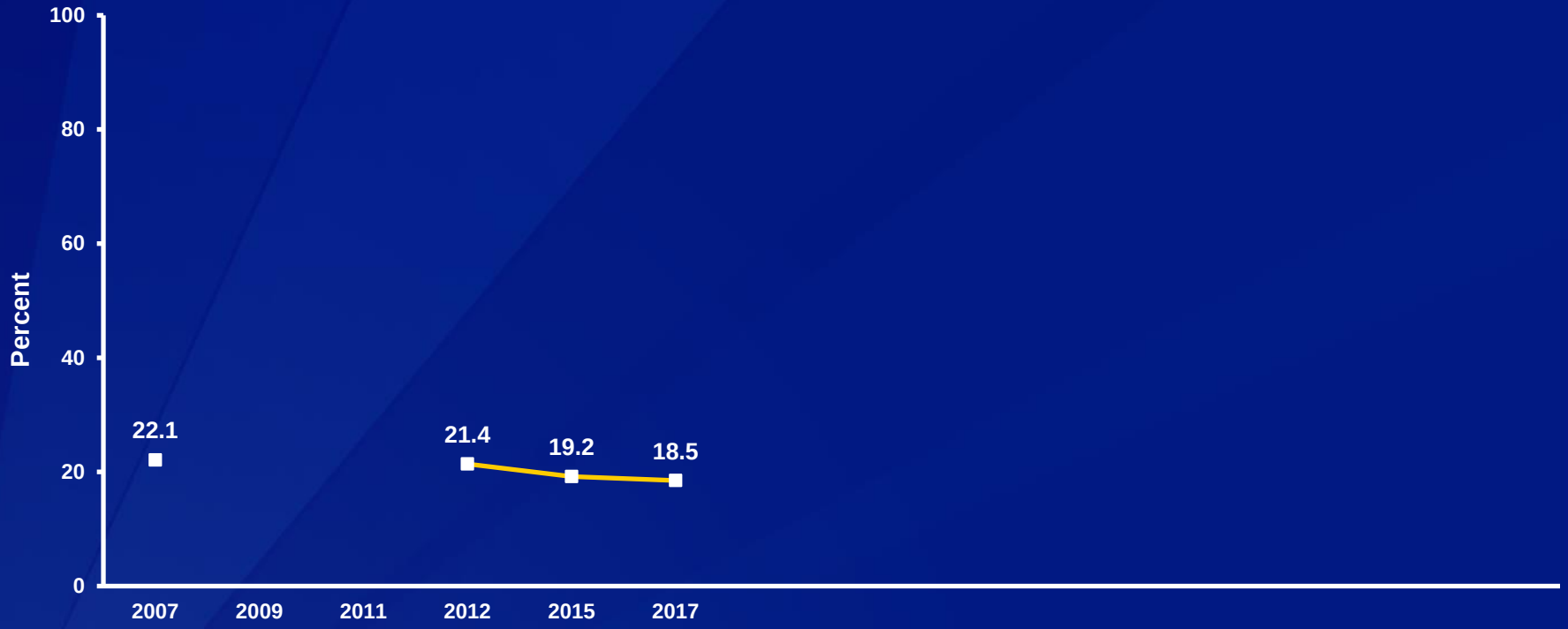
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Three or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2017†



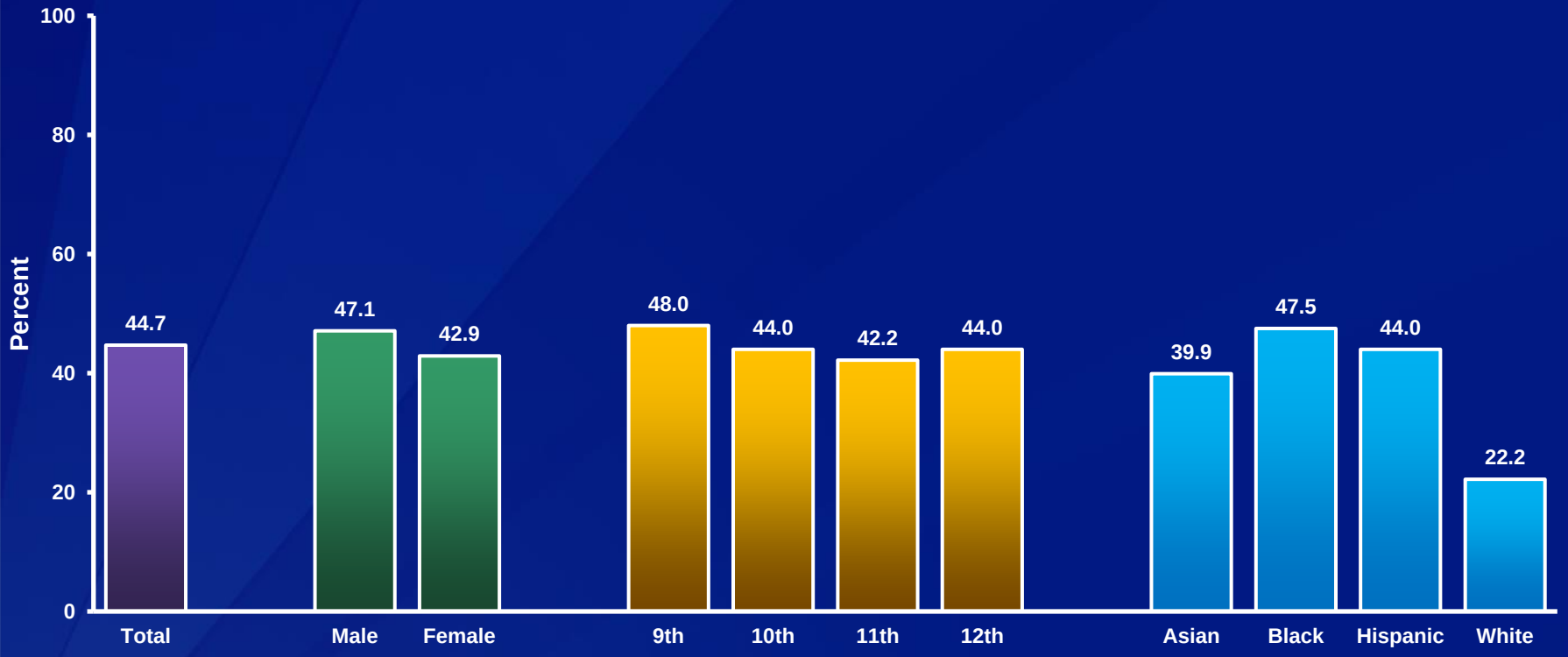
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



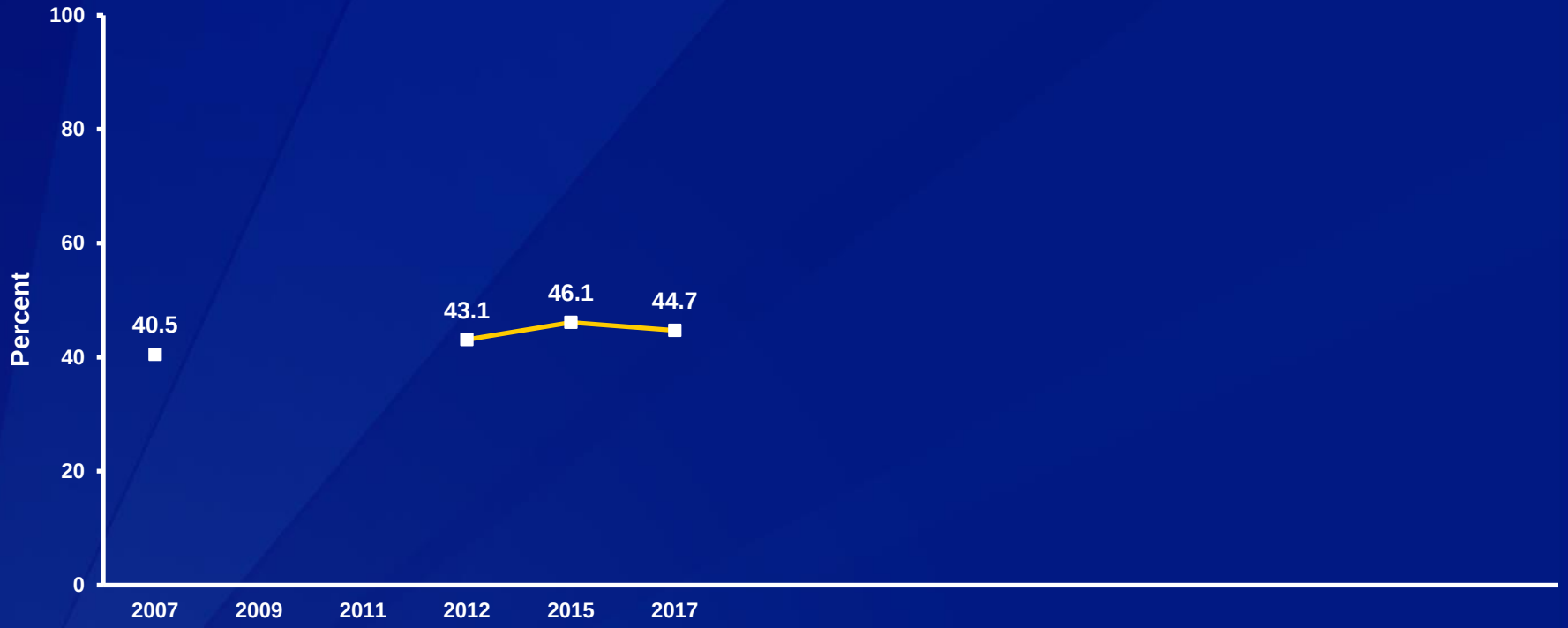
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; A > W, B > A, B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

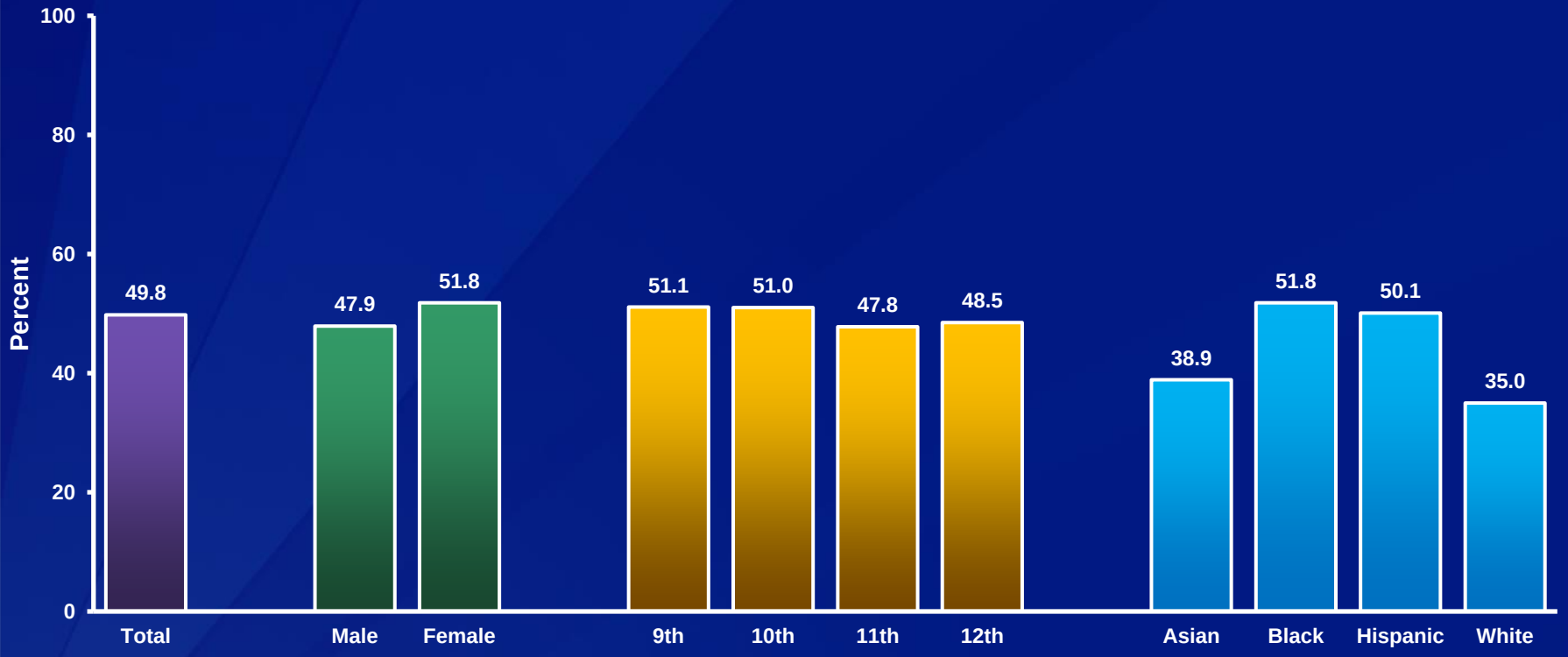
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* 2007-2017†



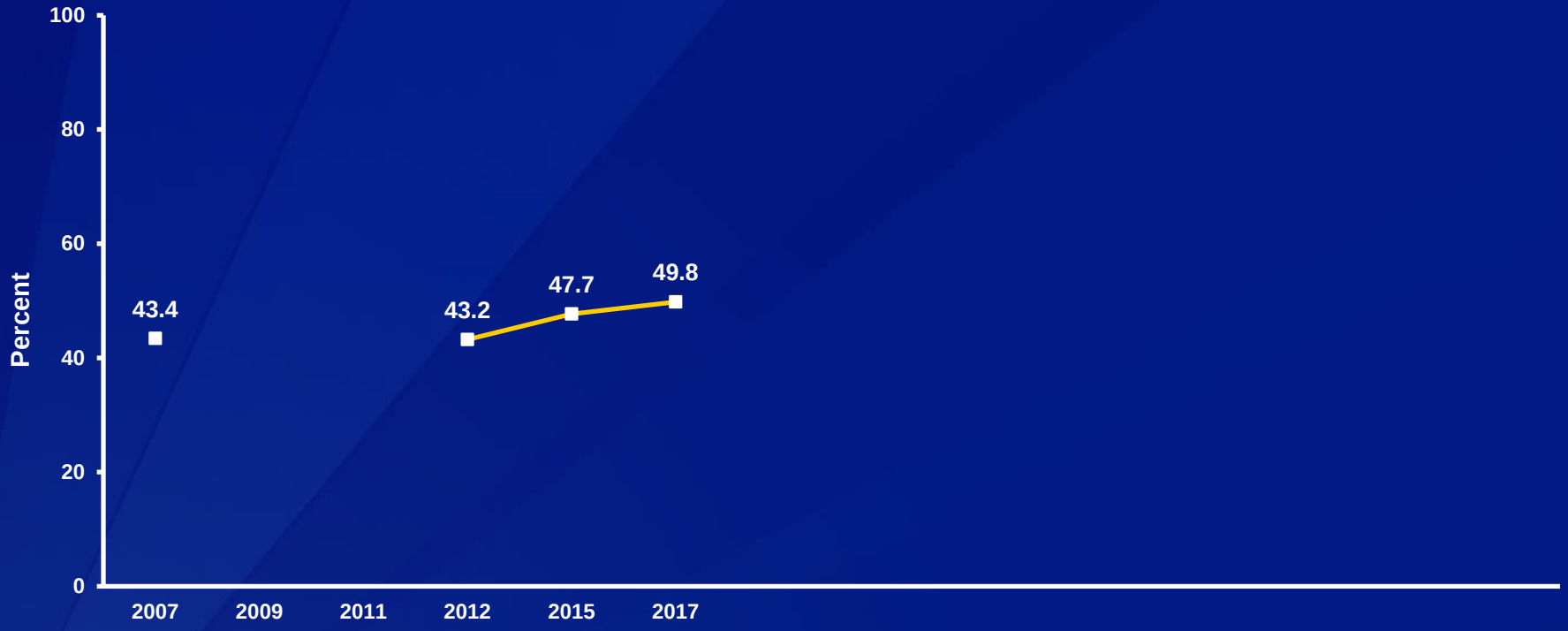
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



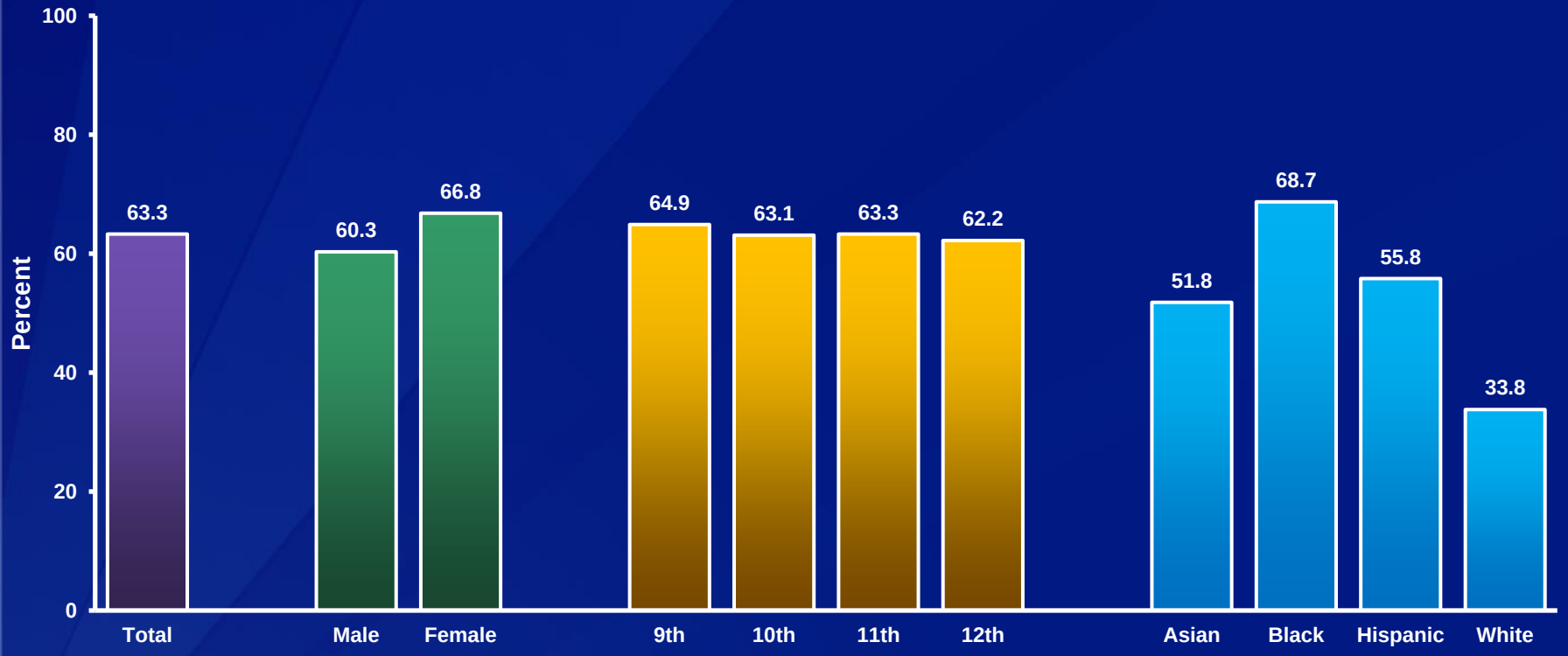
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* 2007-2017†



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†F > M; A > W, B > A, B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

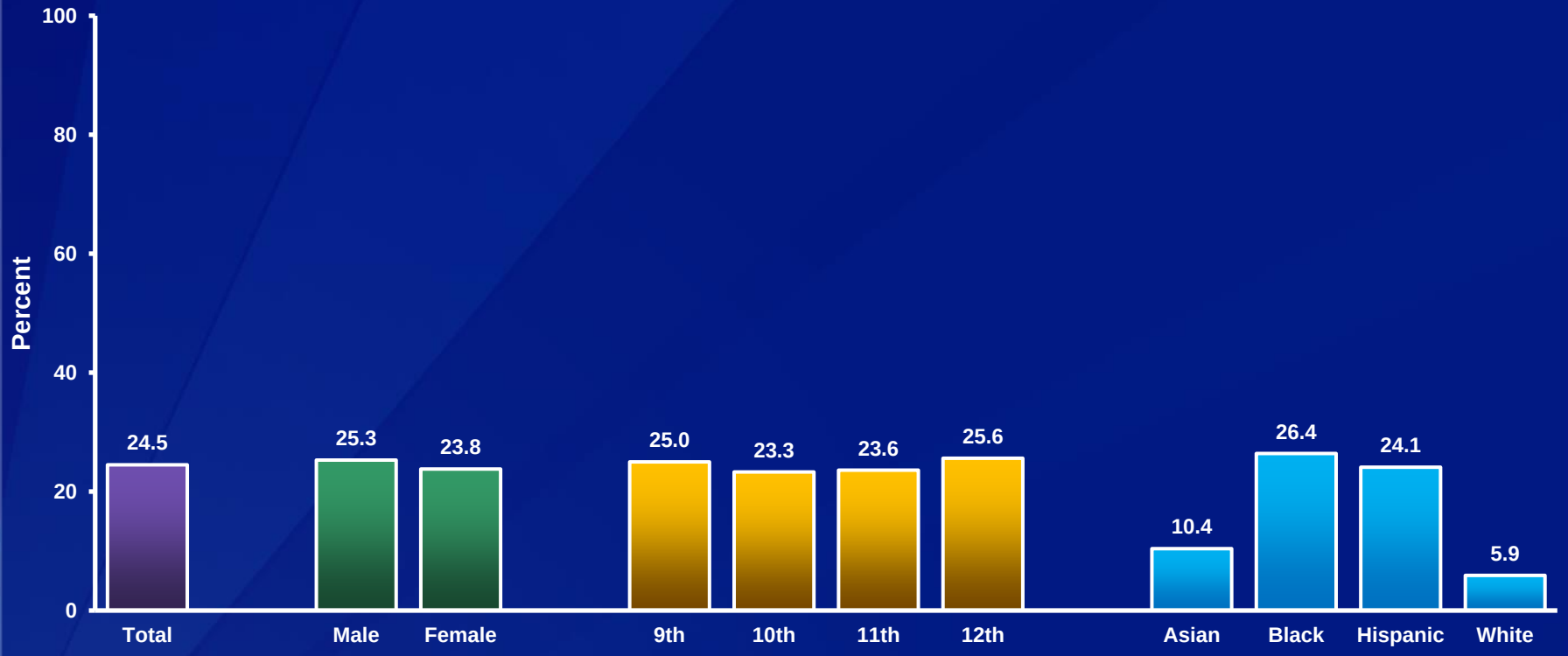
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* 2007-2017†

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



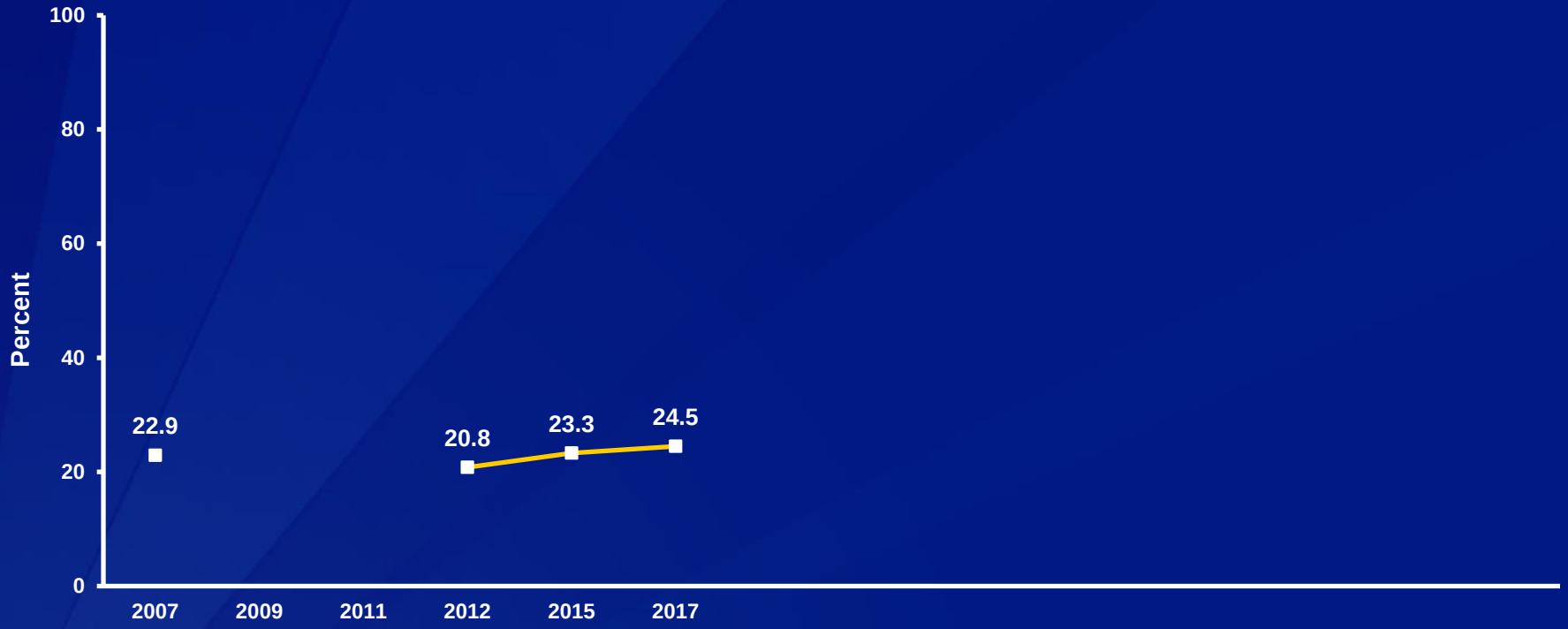
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

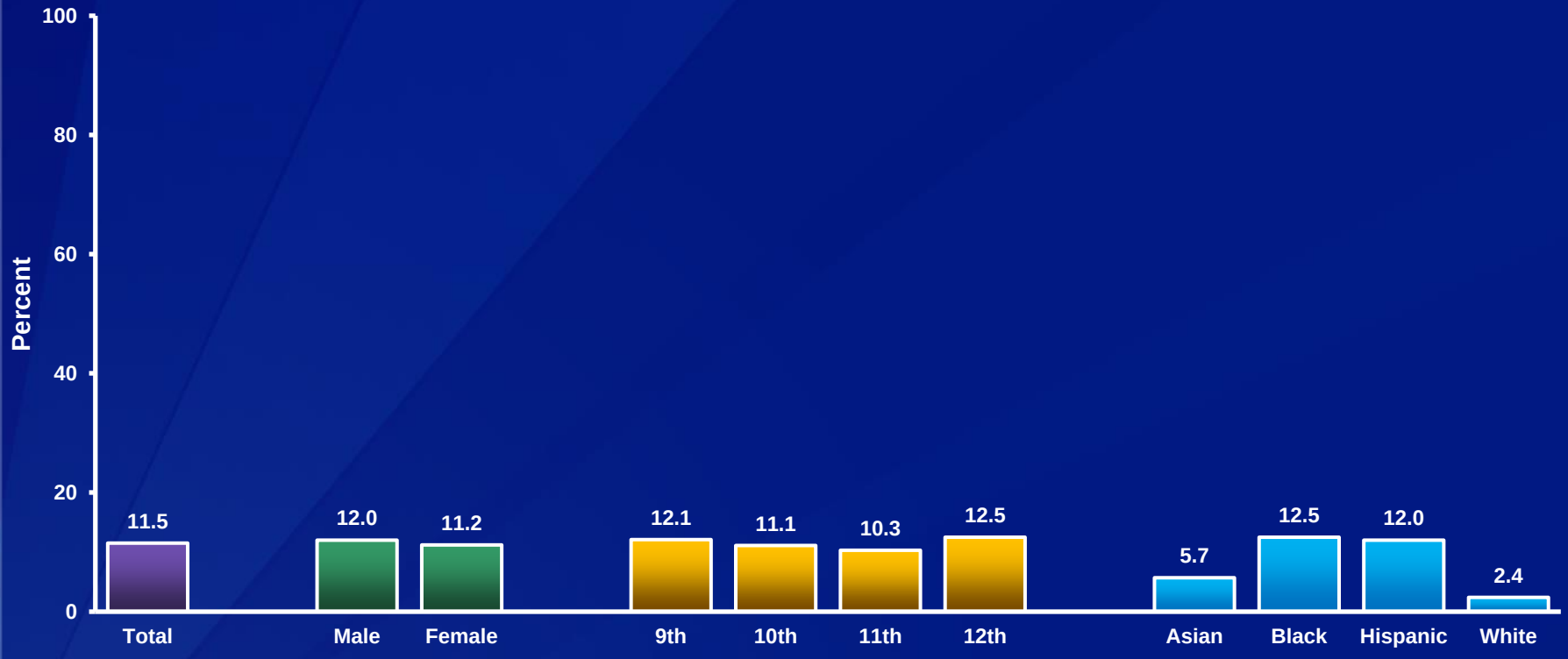
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* 2007-2017†



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

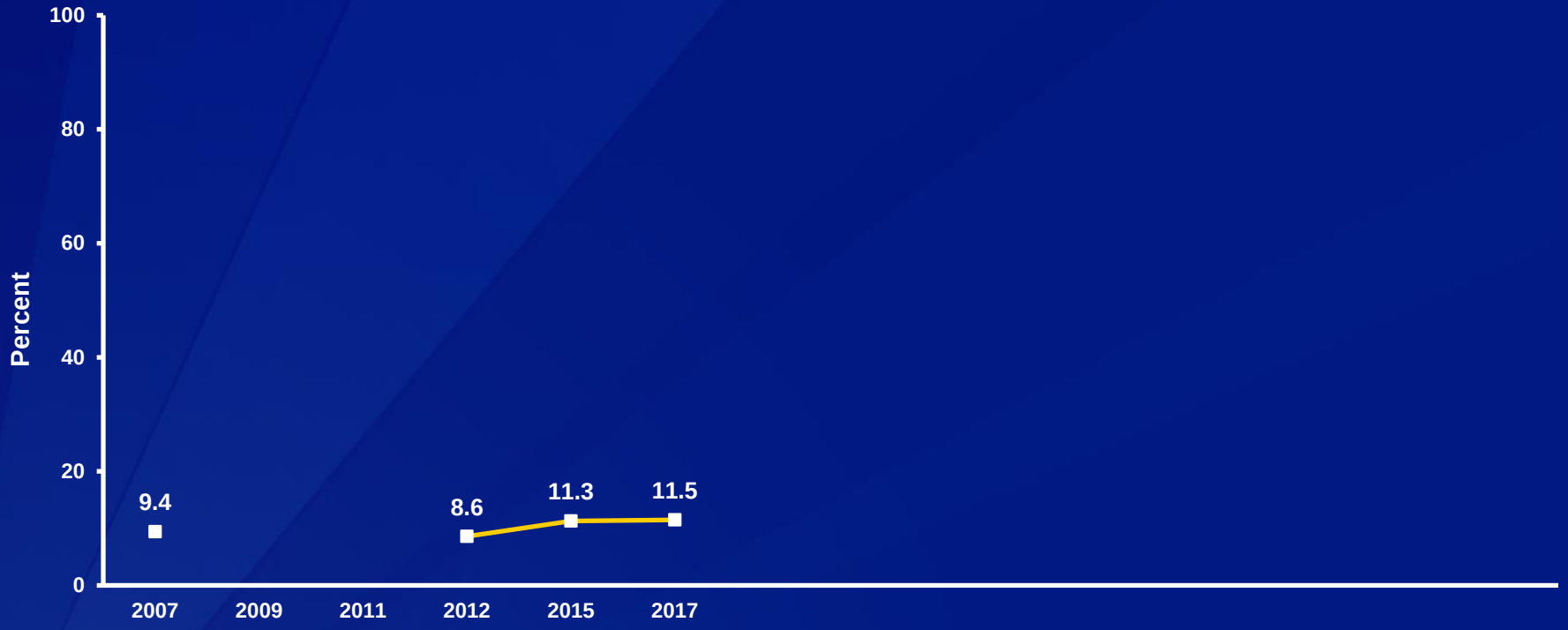
†B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QNVEG0

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 2007-2017†



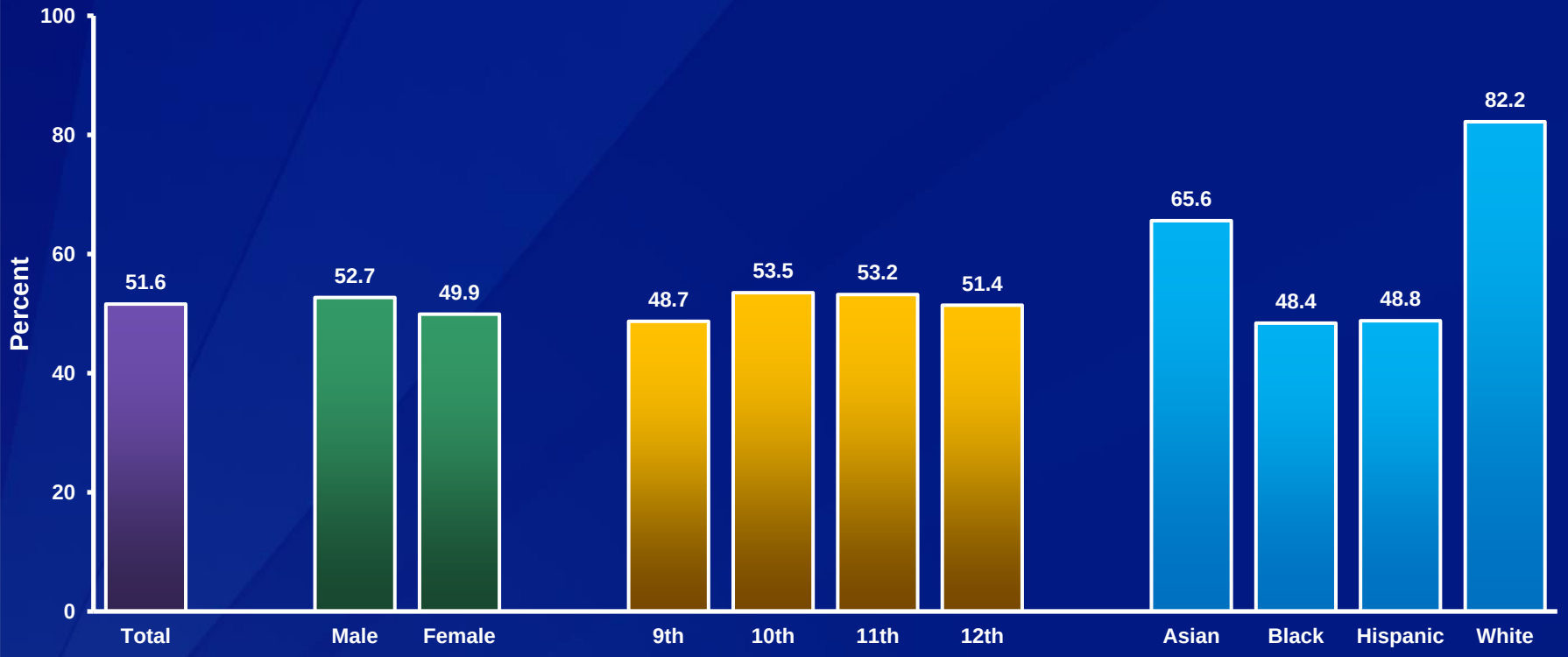
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th; A > B, A > H, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QNVEG1

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2017†

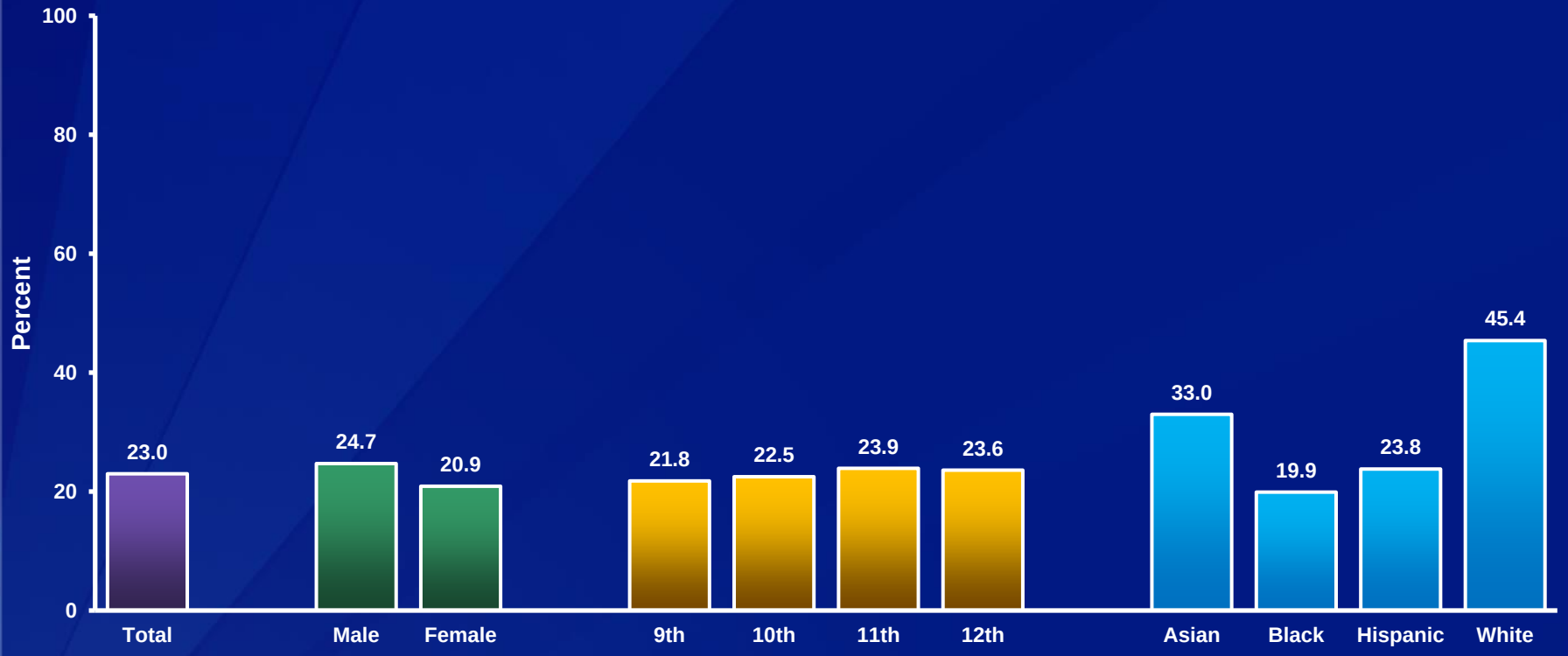
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; A > B, A > H, H > B, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QNVEG2

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2017†

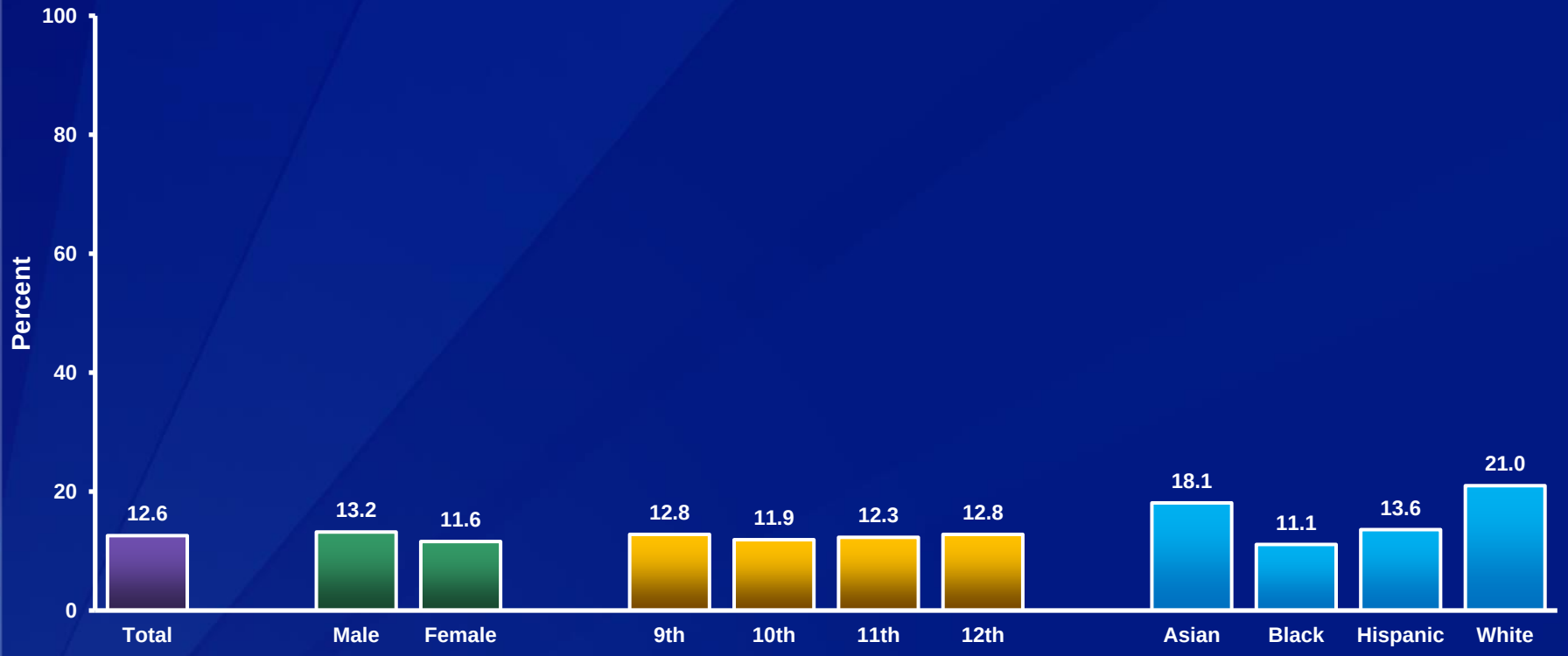
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†A > B, H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QNVEG3

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2017†

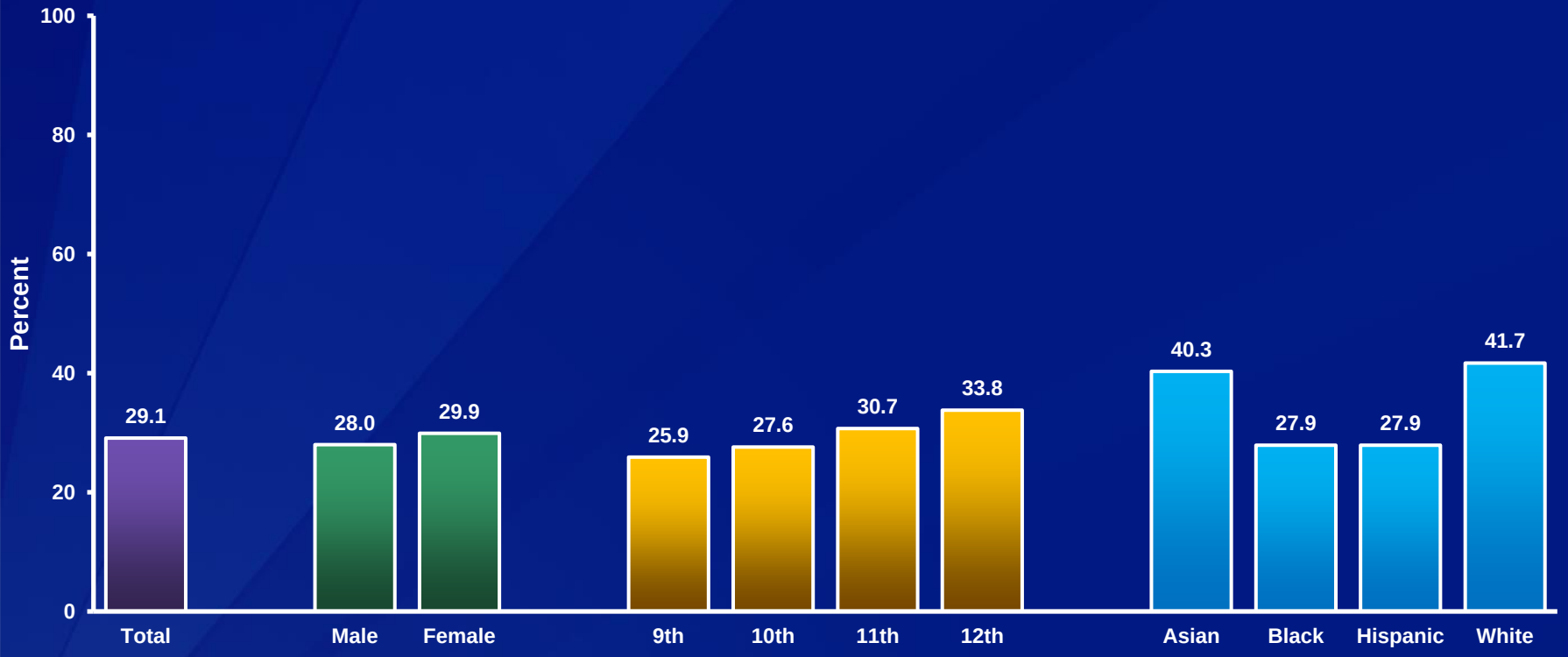
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

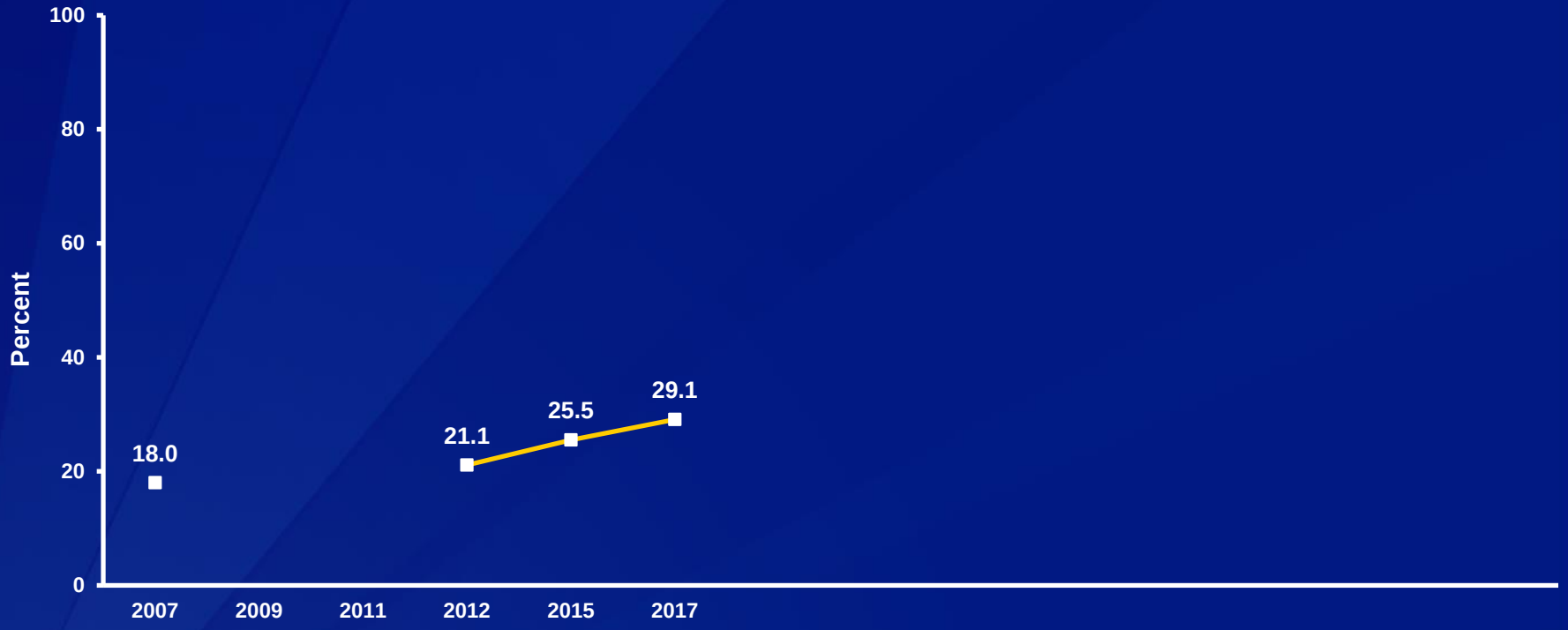
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



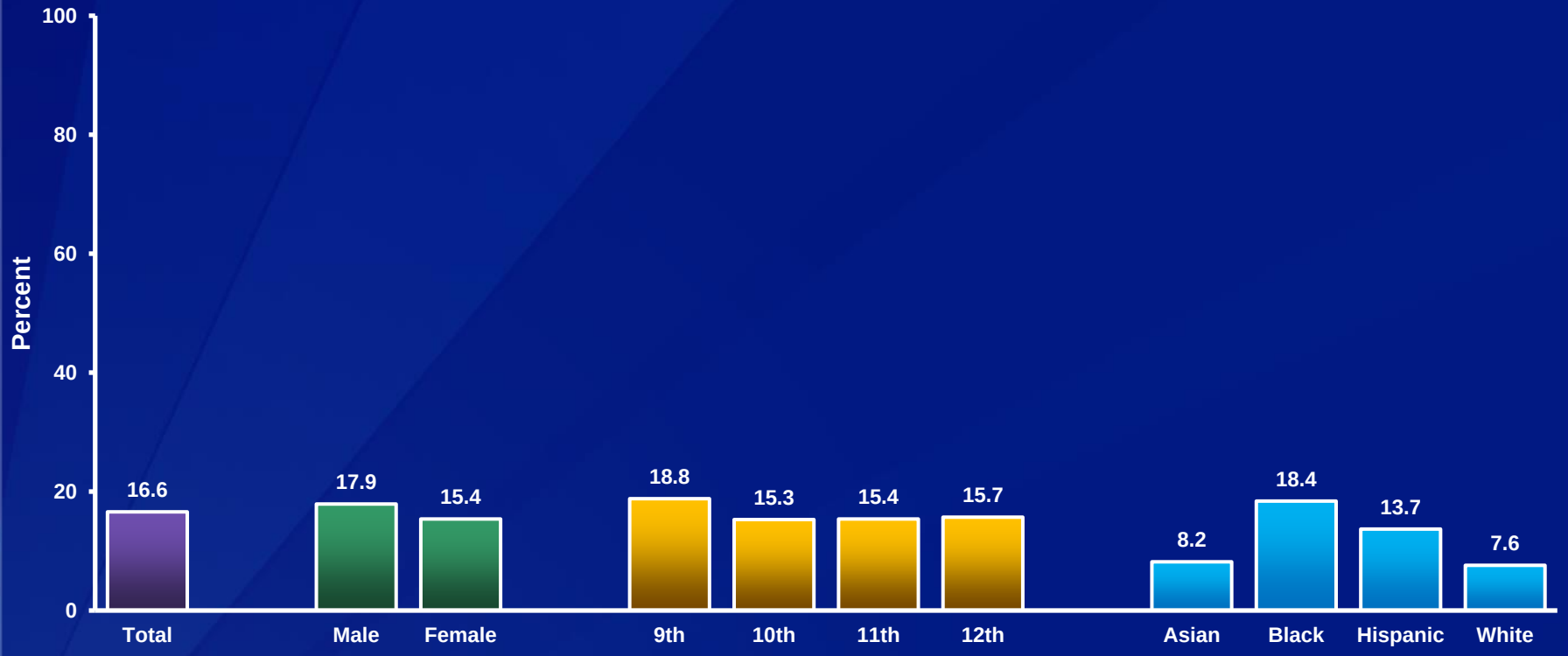
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; A > B, A > H, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* 2007-2017†



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QNSODA1

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2017†

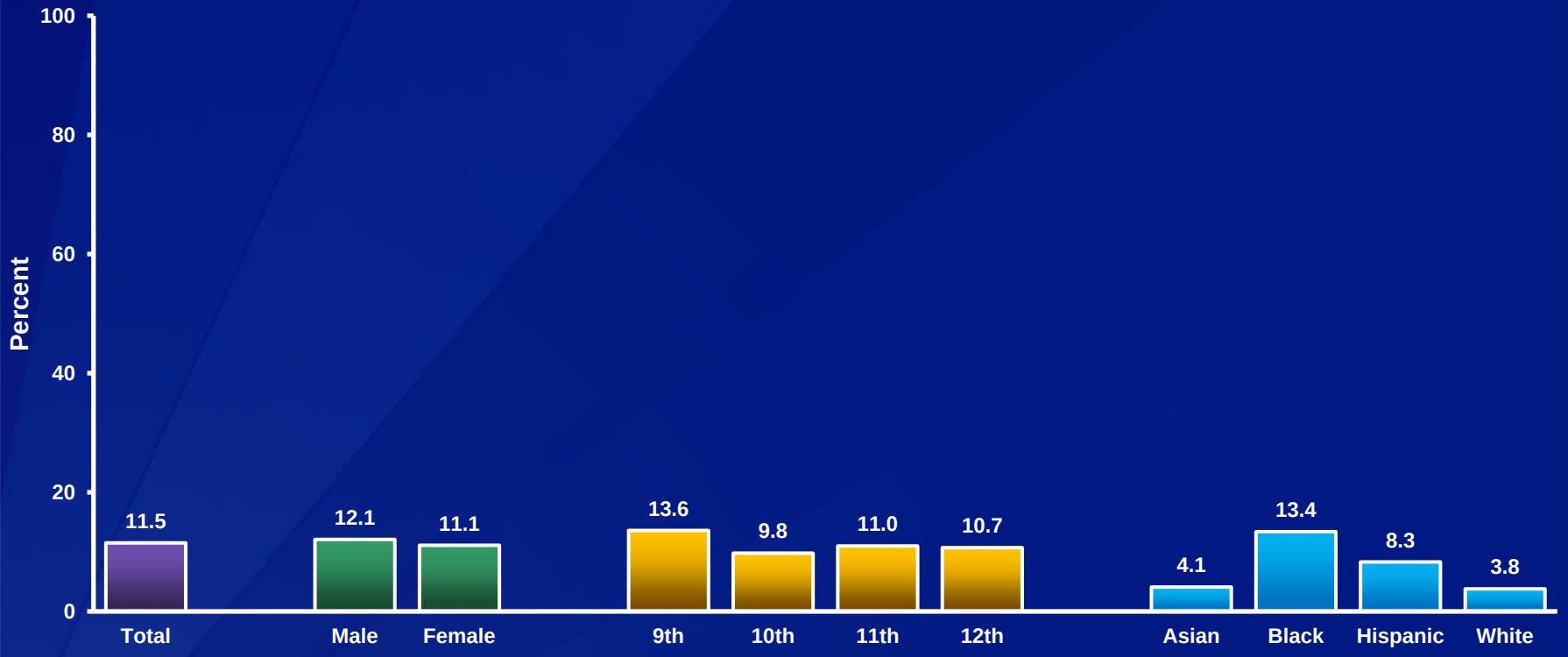
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



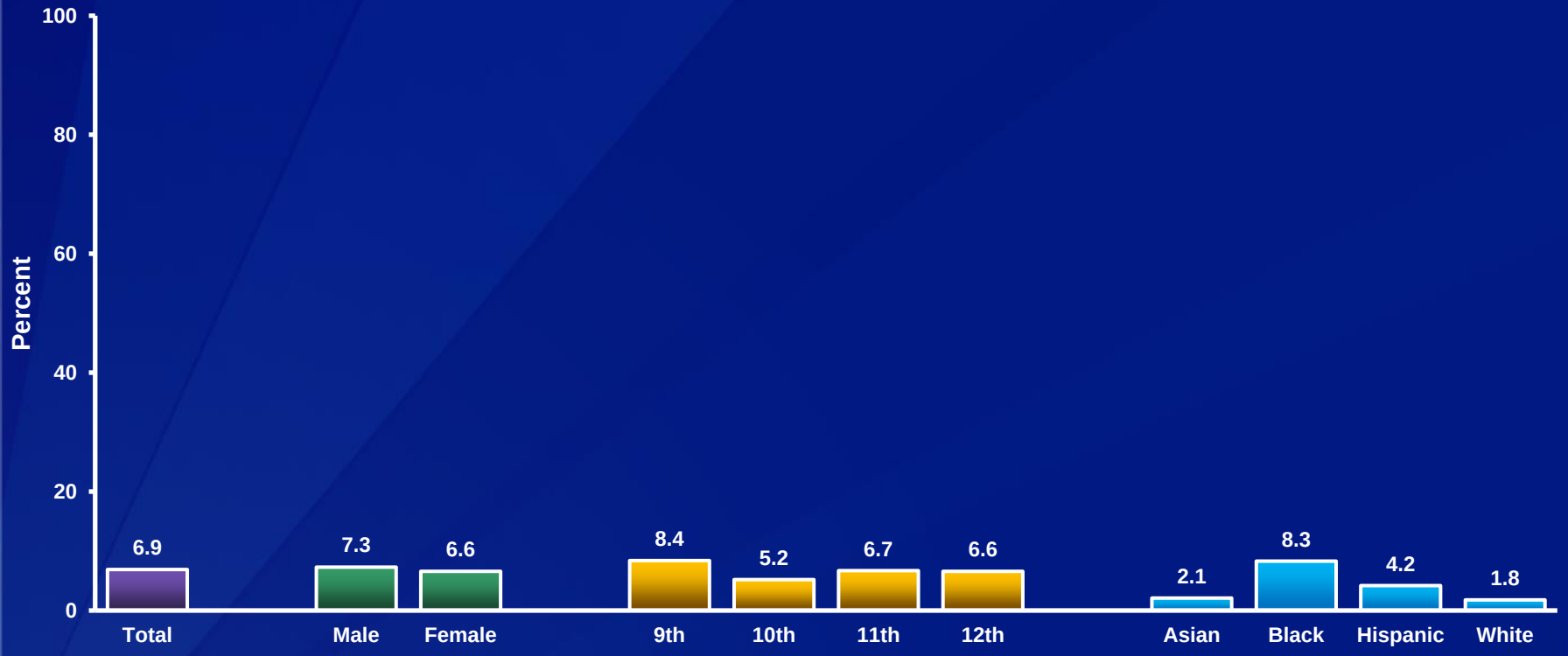
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QNSODA2

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2017†

*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†9th > 10th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QNSODA3

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Three or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2017†

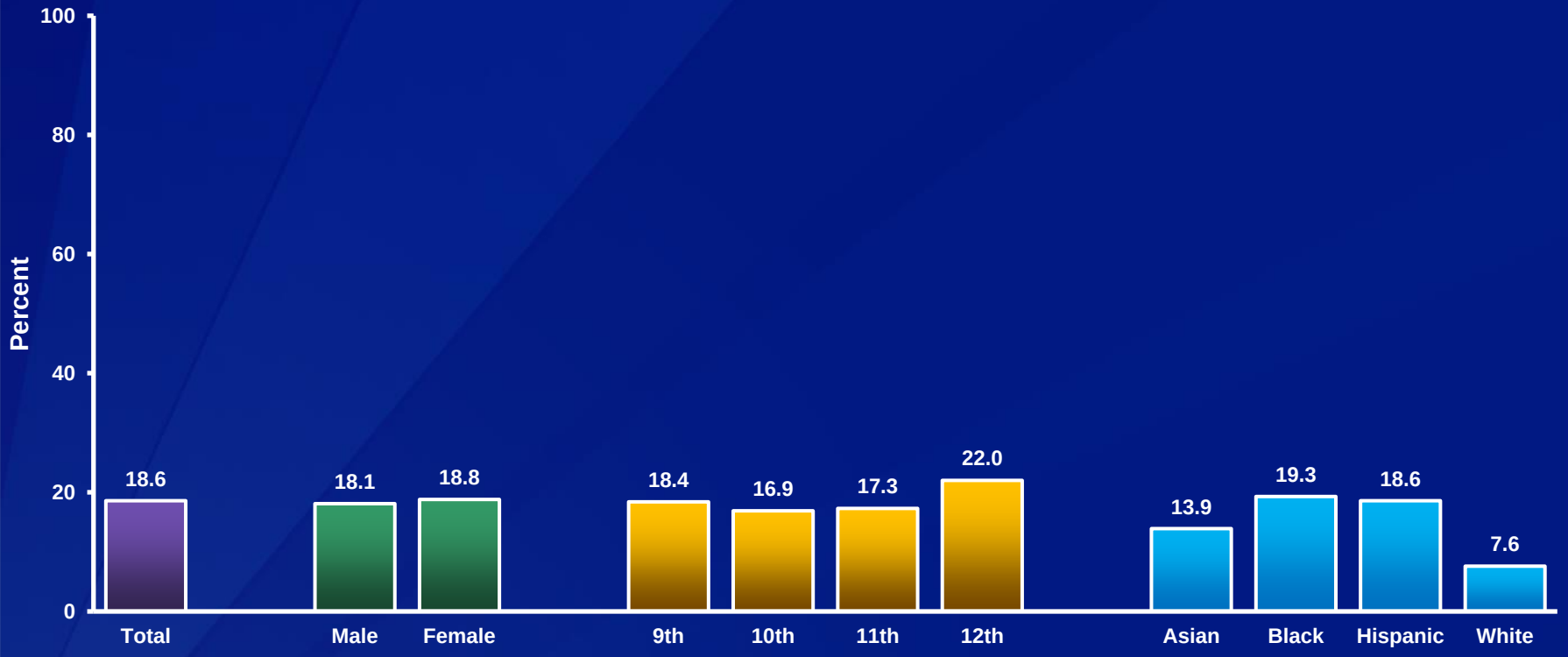
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 7 days before the survey

†12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; A > W, B > A, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

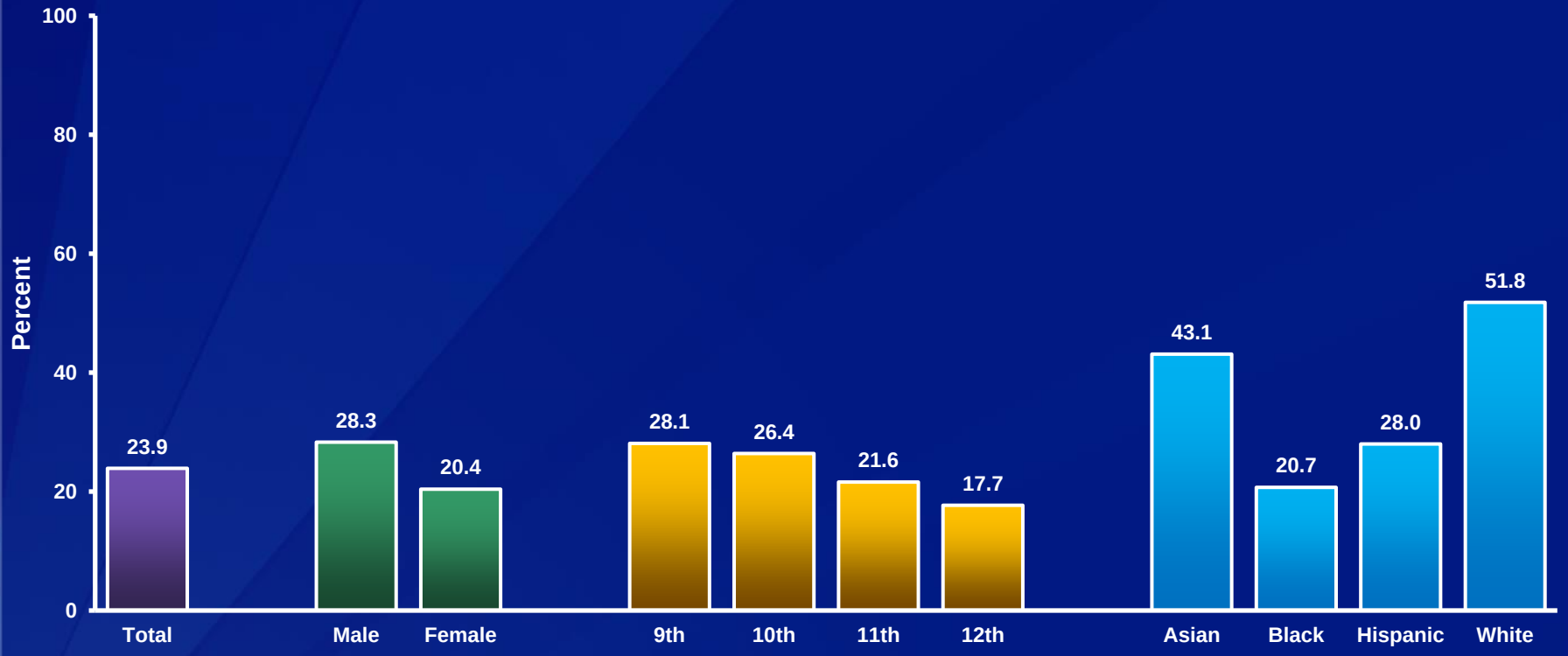
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* 2012-2017†

*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; A > B, A > H, H > B, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QNBK7DAY

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* 2012-2017†

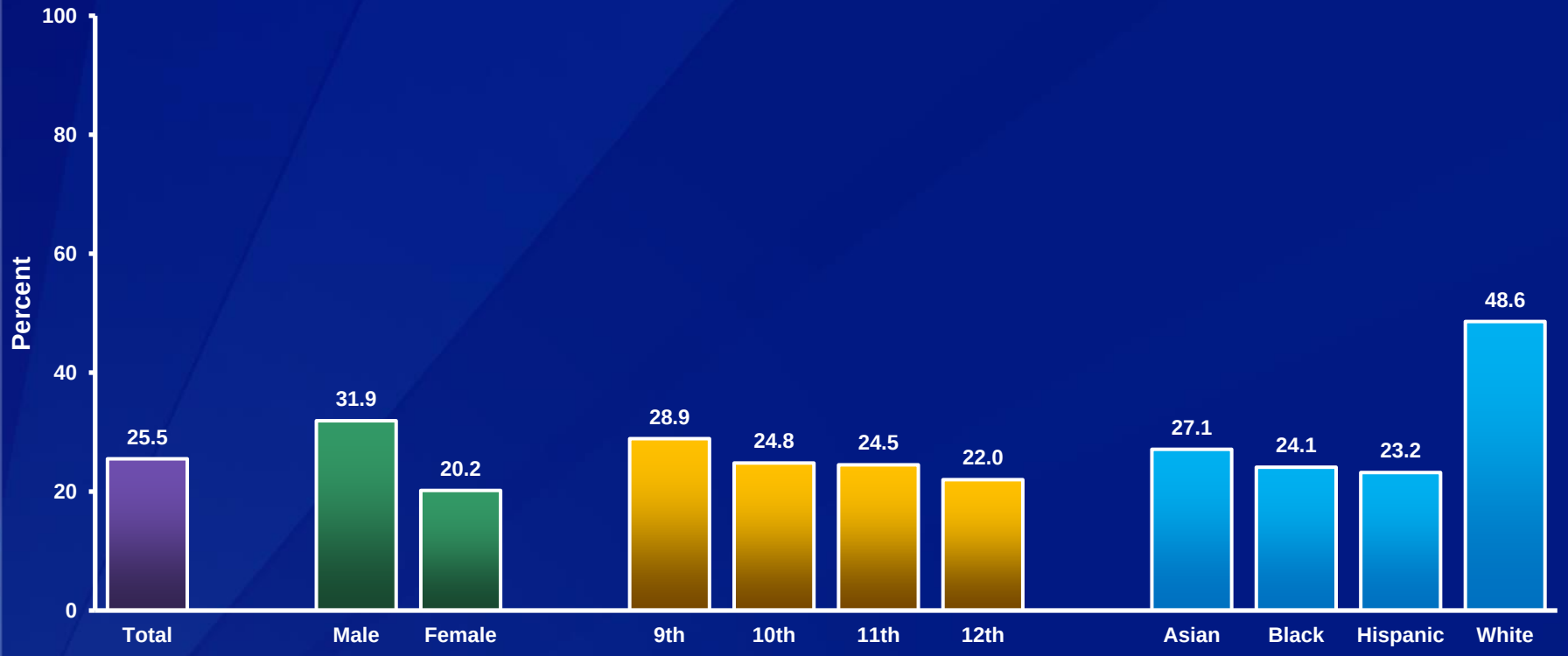
*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2012-2017 - QNBK7DAY

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*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

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

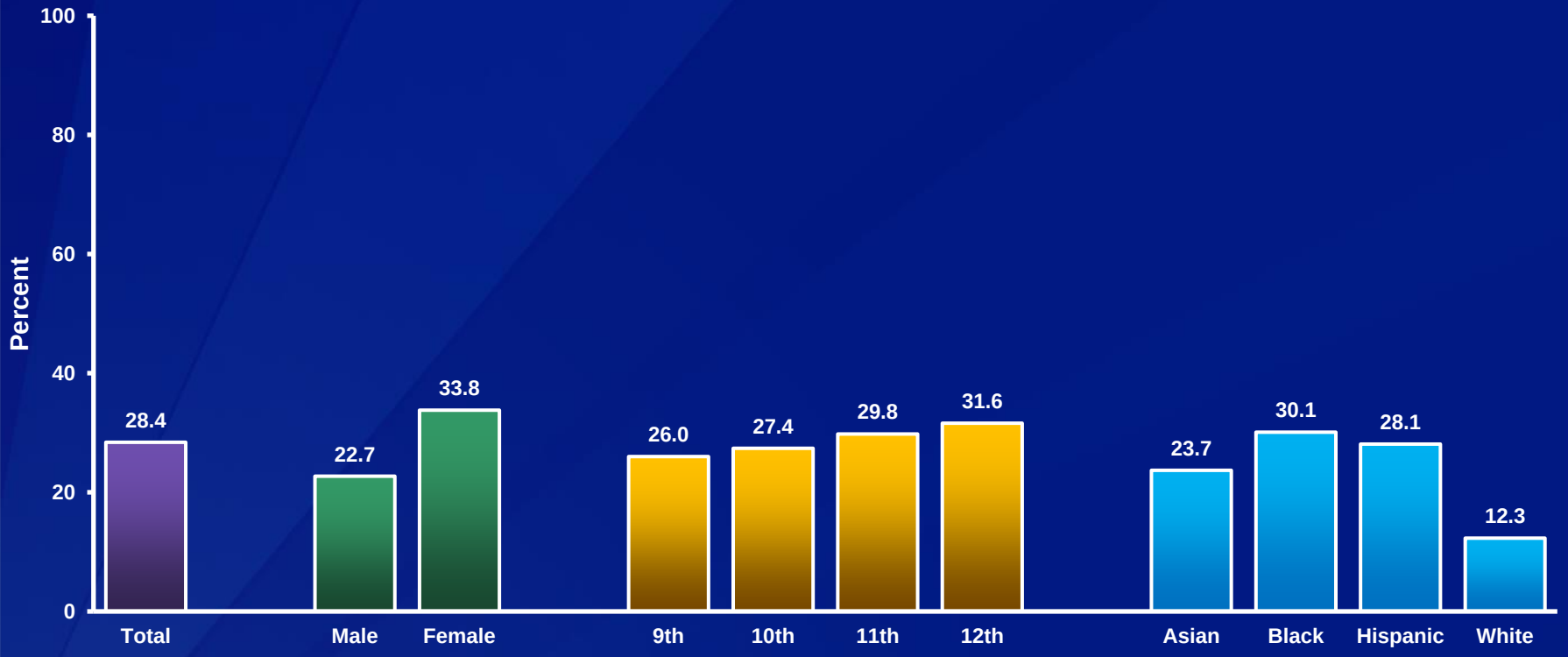
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* 2012-2017†

*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

†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*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

†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; A > W, B > A, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

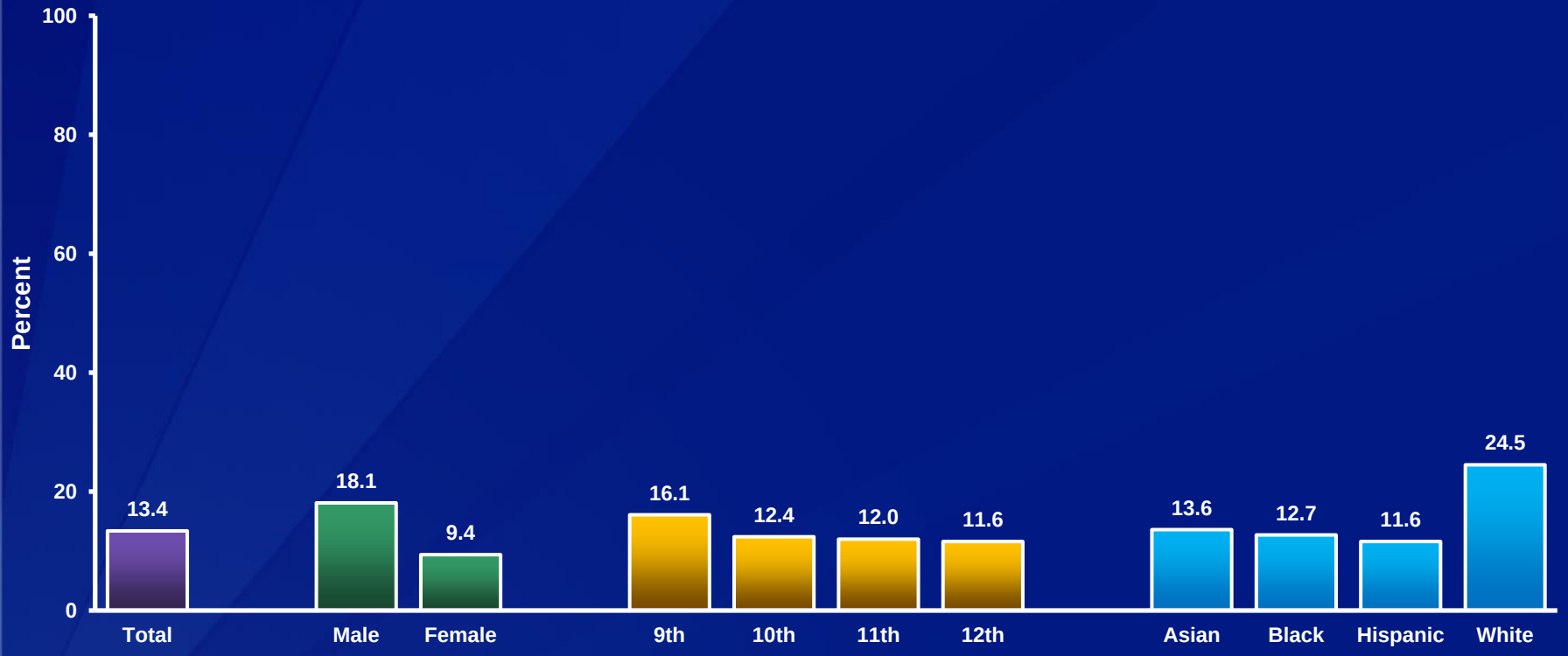
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* 2012-2017†

*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

†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*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

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

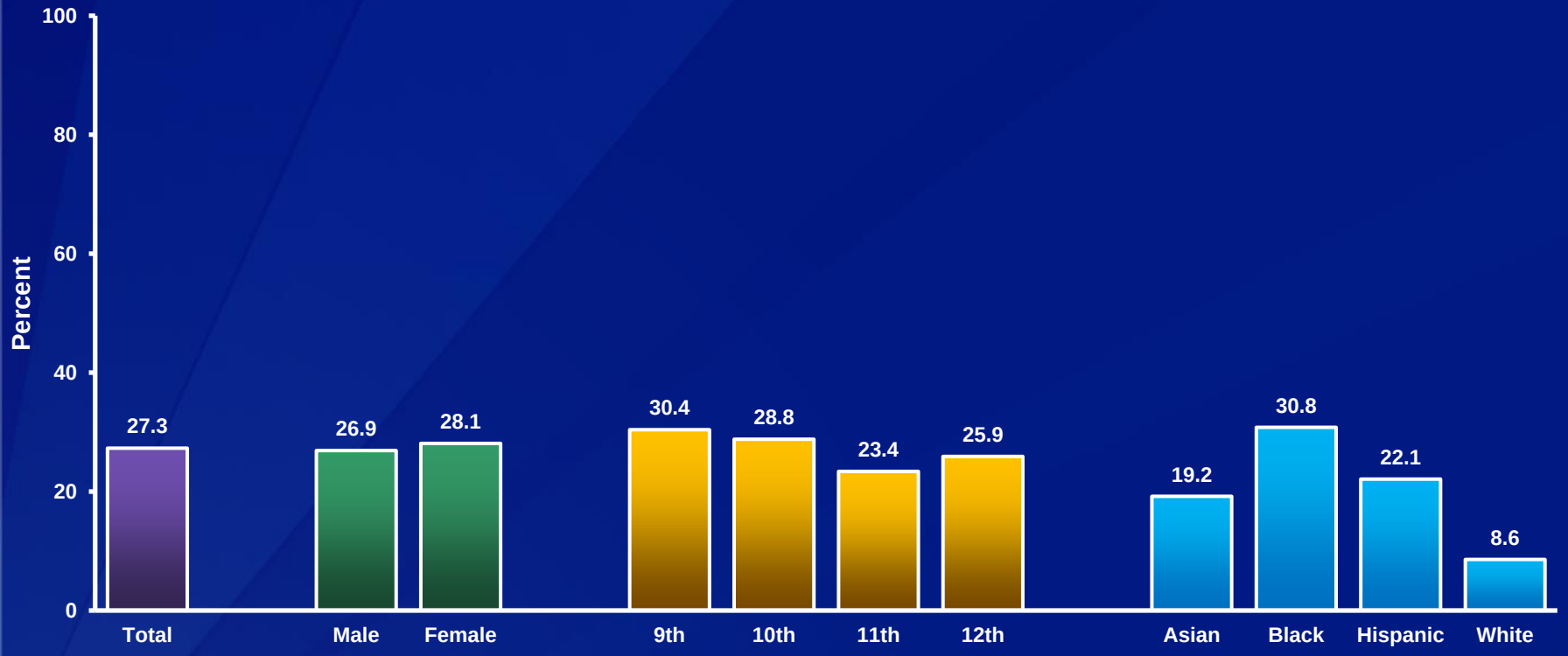
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* 2012-2017†

*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

†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



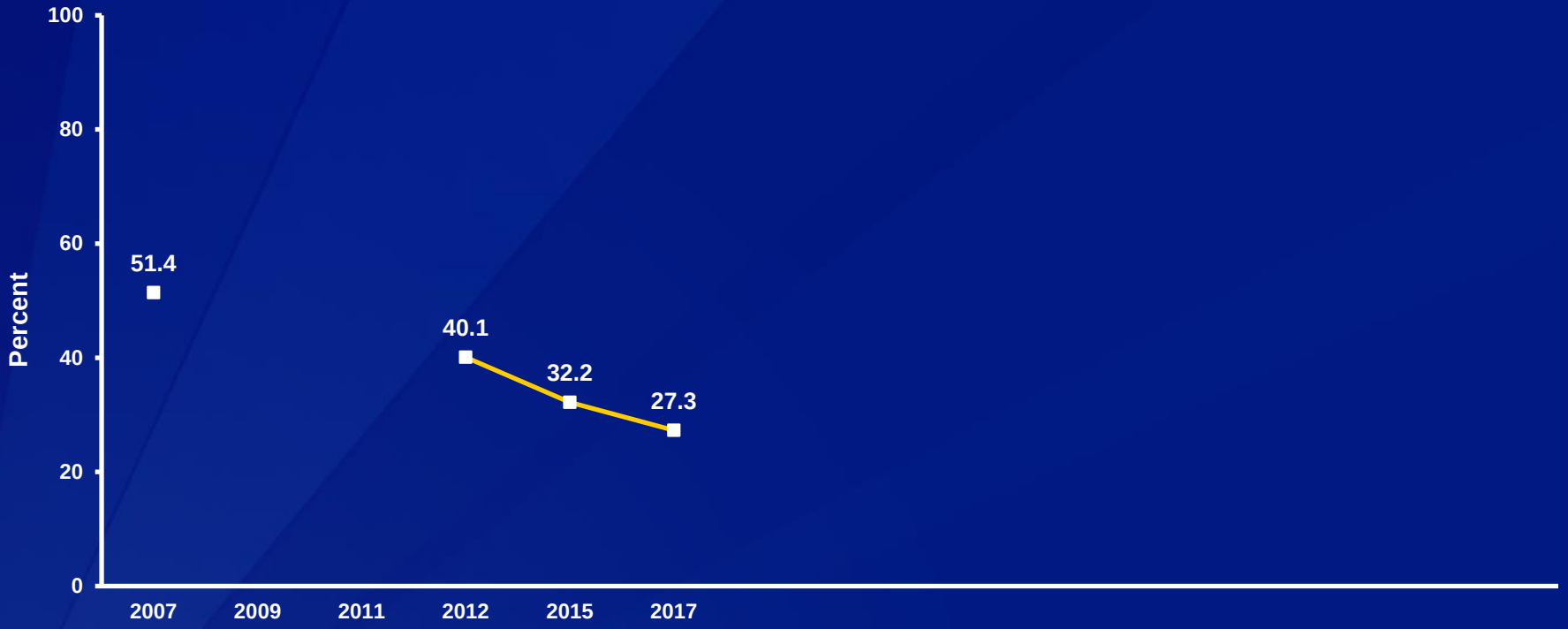
*On an average school day

†9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th; A > W, B > A, B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 2007-2017†



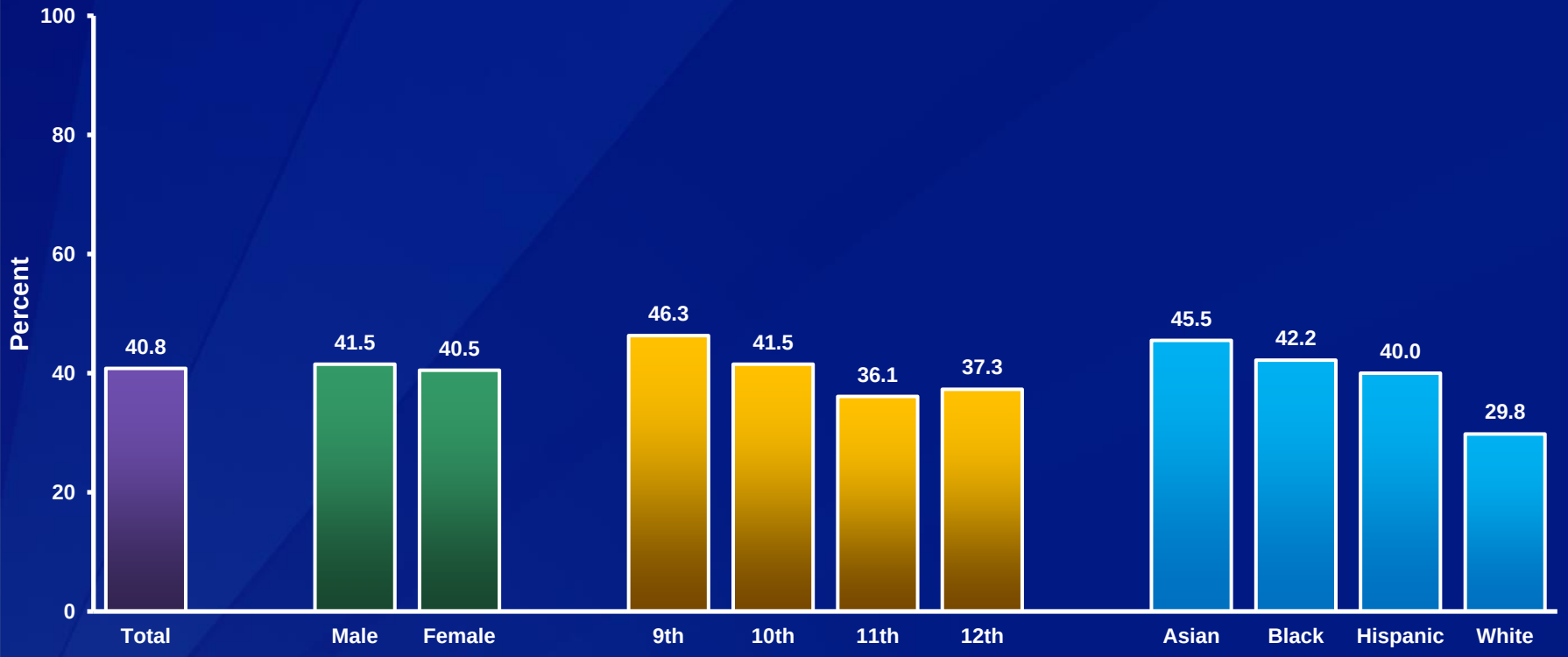
*On an average school day

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*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

†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; A > W, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

District of Columbia (Including Charter Schools) - YRBS, 2017 - QN81

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 2007-2017†

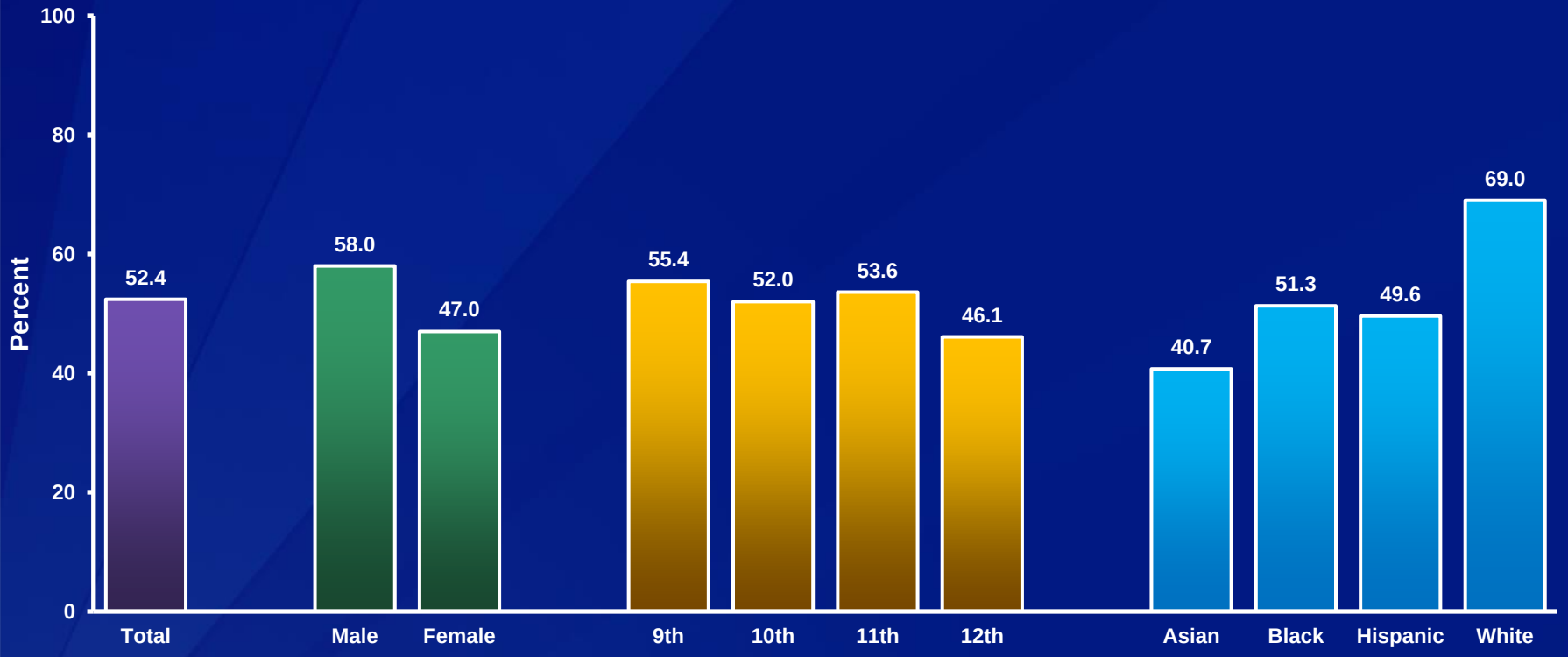
*Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day

†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

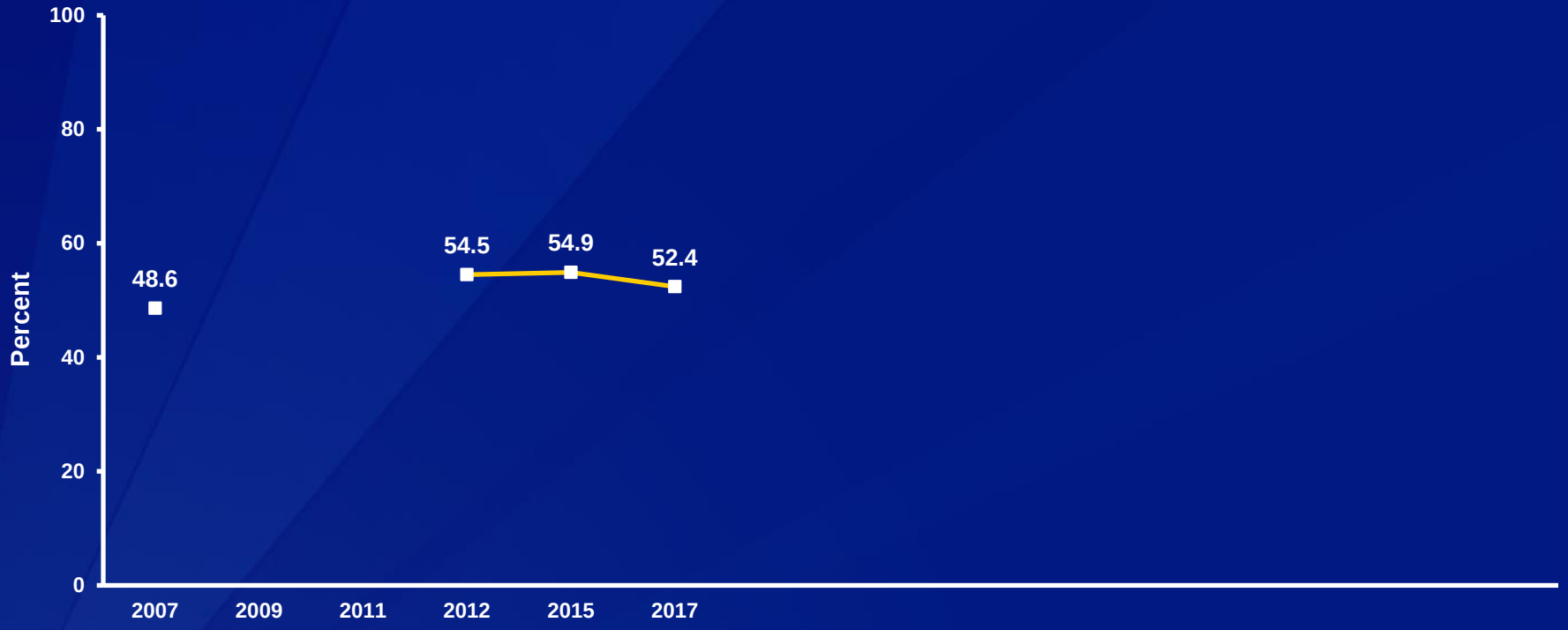
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > A, H > A, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* 2007-2017†



*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

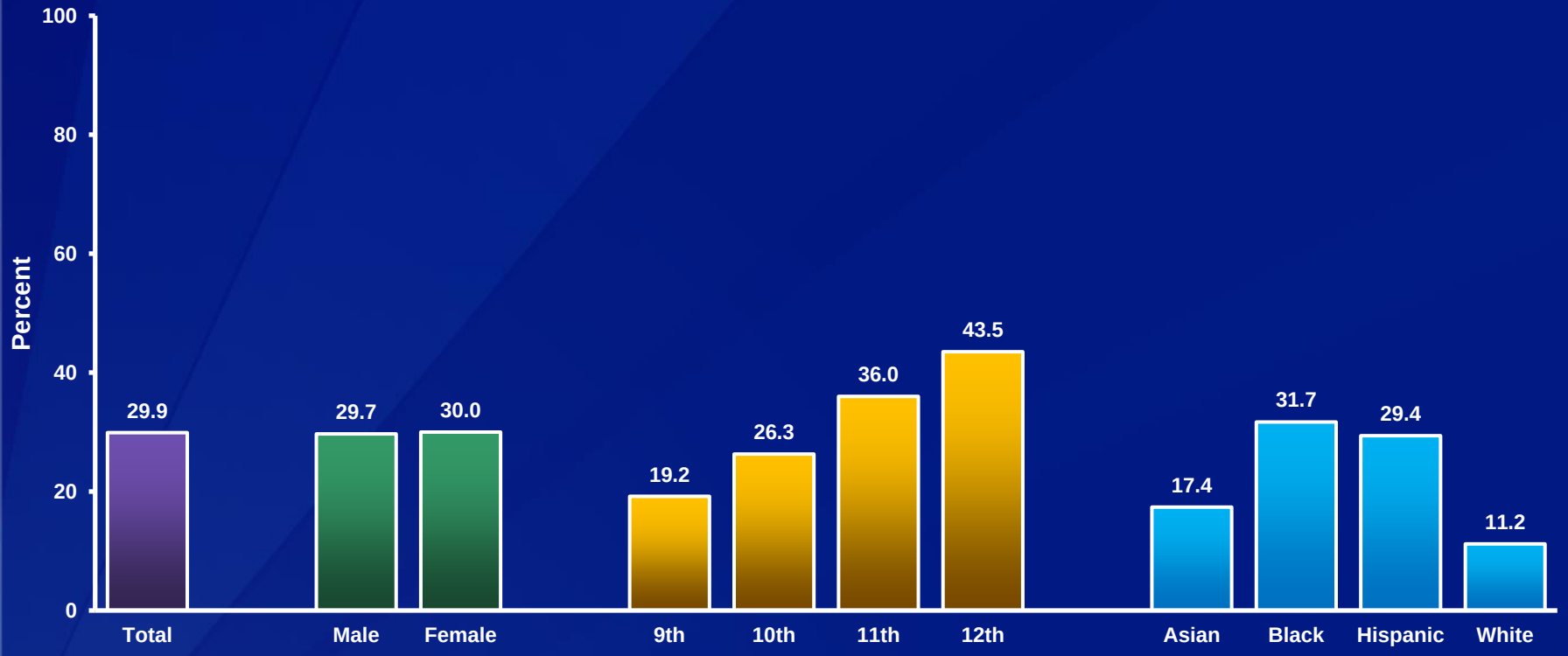
Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; A > W, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Not counting tests done if they donated blood

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; A > W, B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

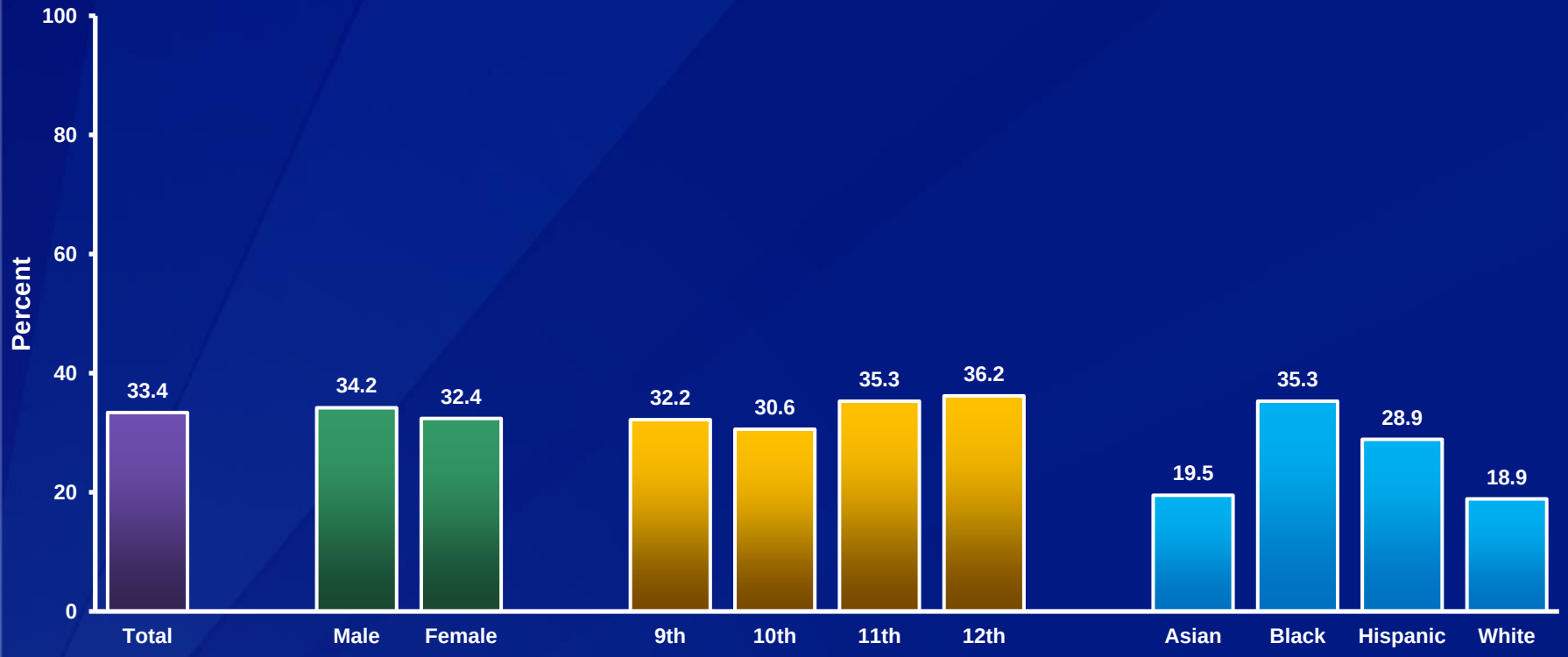
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* 2012-2017†

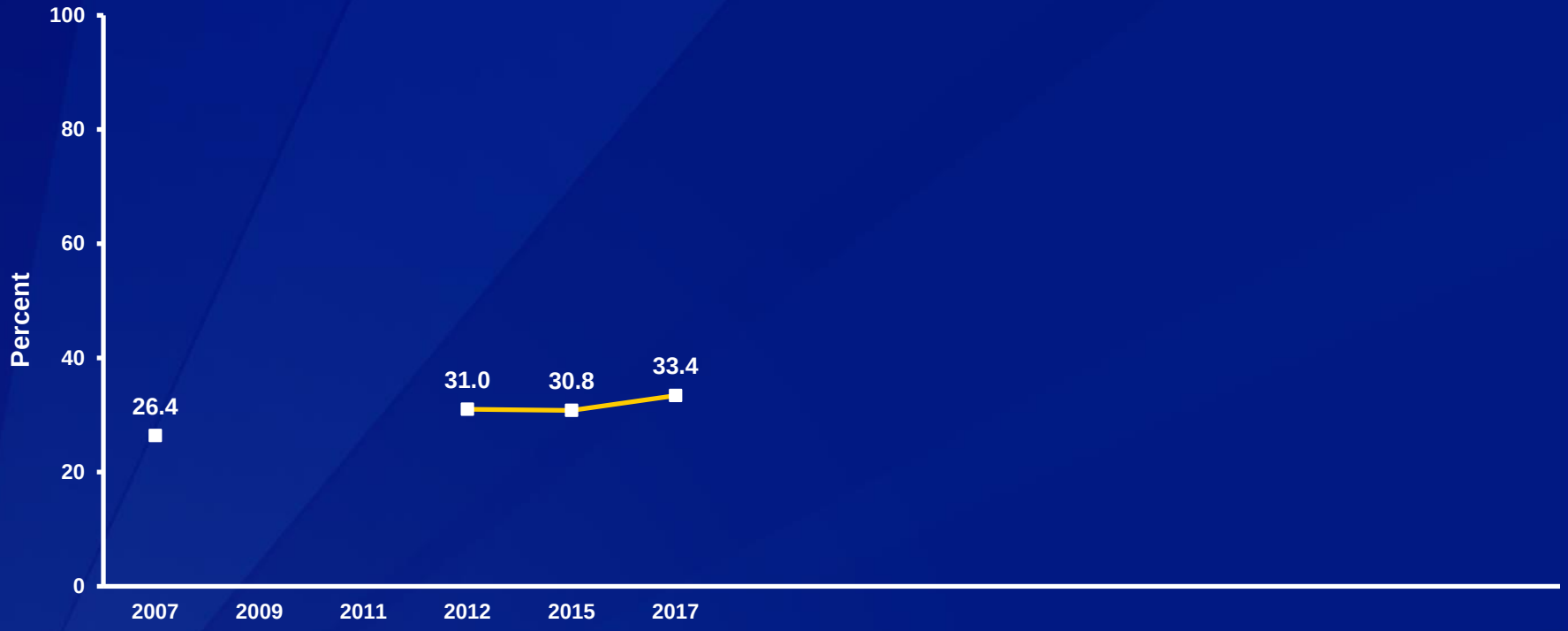
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood
†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017



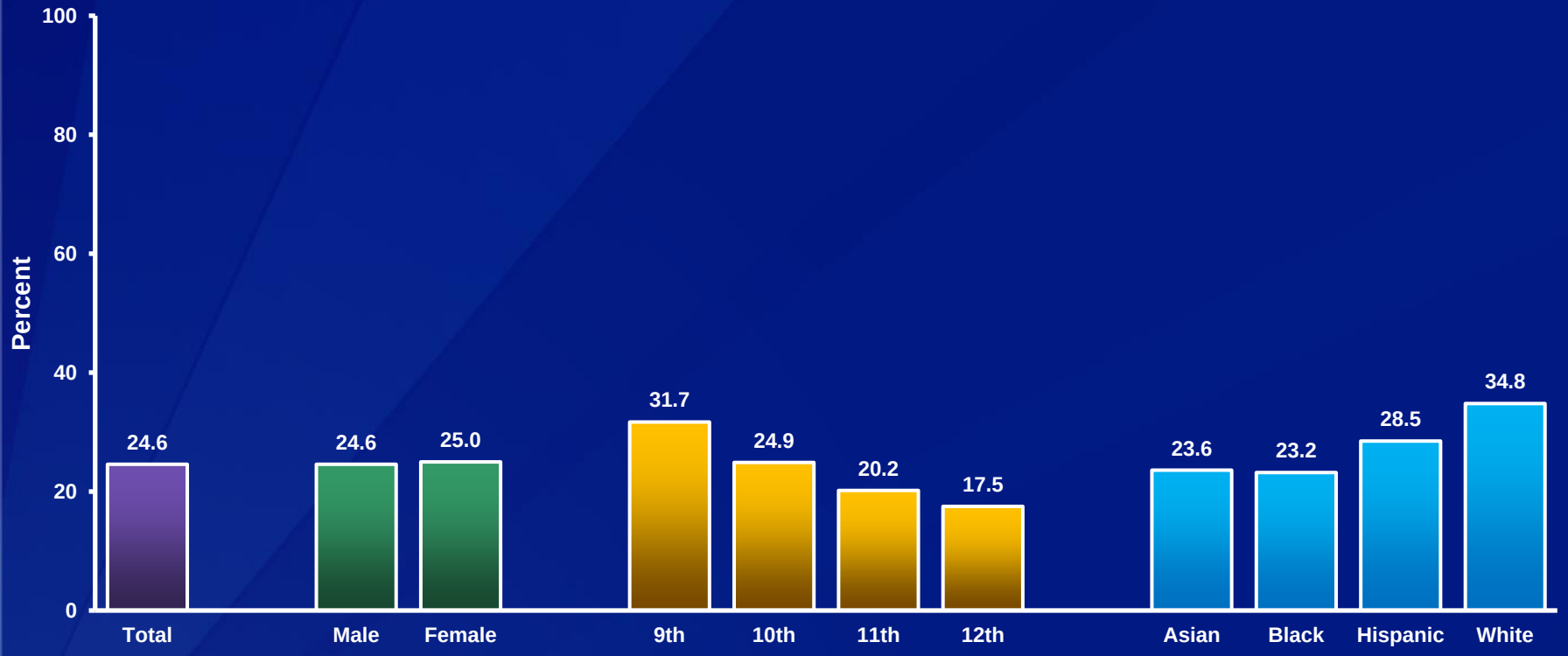
*11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, 2007-2017*



*Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*On an average school night

†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; H > B, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

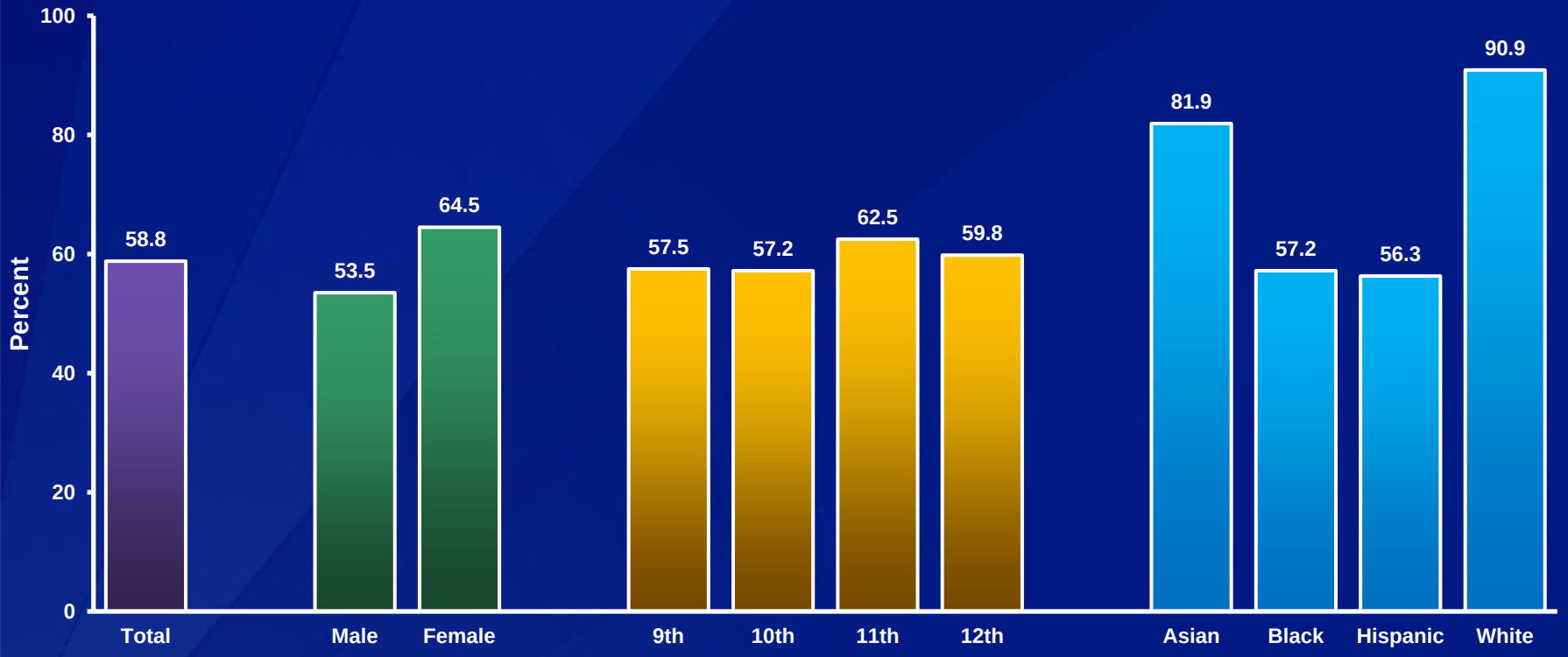
Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* 2015-2017†

*On an average school night

†Decreased 2015-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th; A > B, A > H, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

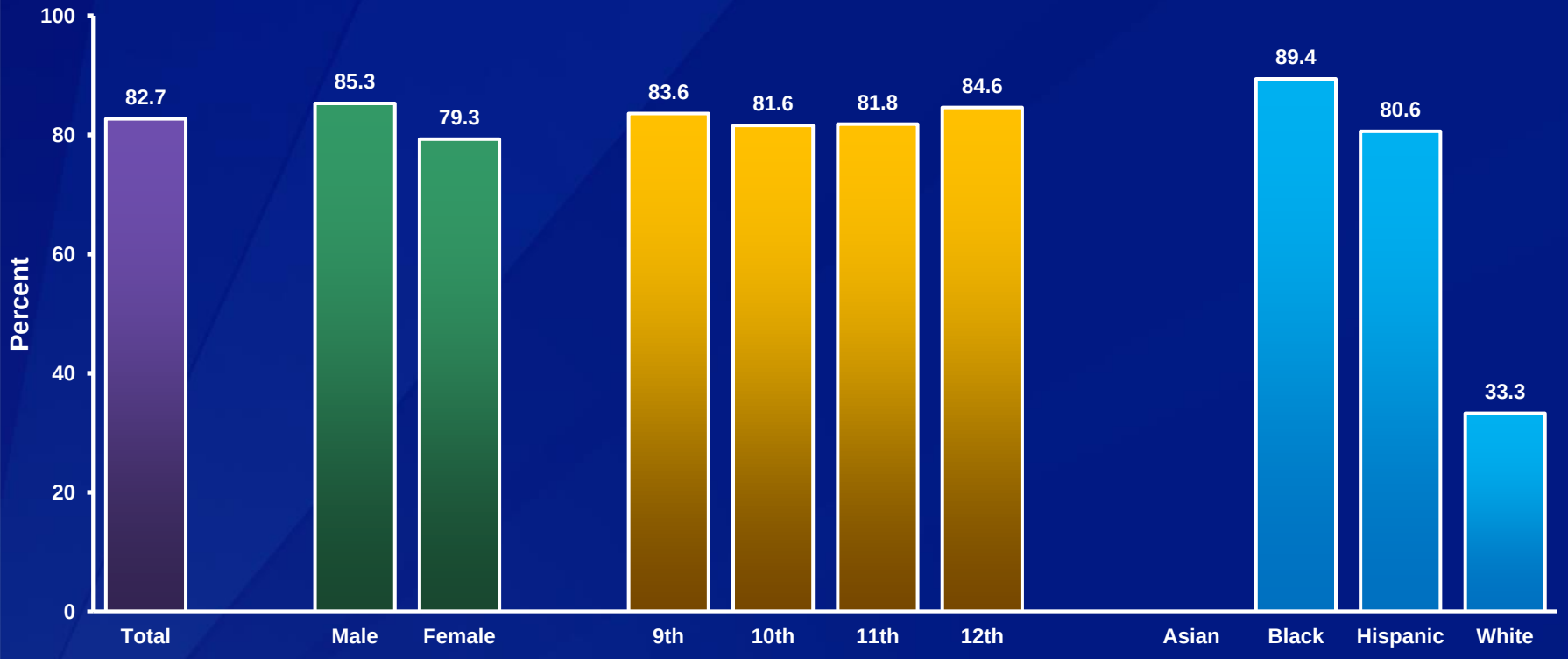
Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* 2012-2017†

*During the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Are Transgender, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017

*M > F; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Never or Rarely Wore a Helmet When They Rode a Bicycle or Used Rollerblades or a Skateboard,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017

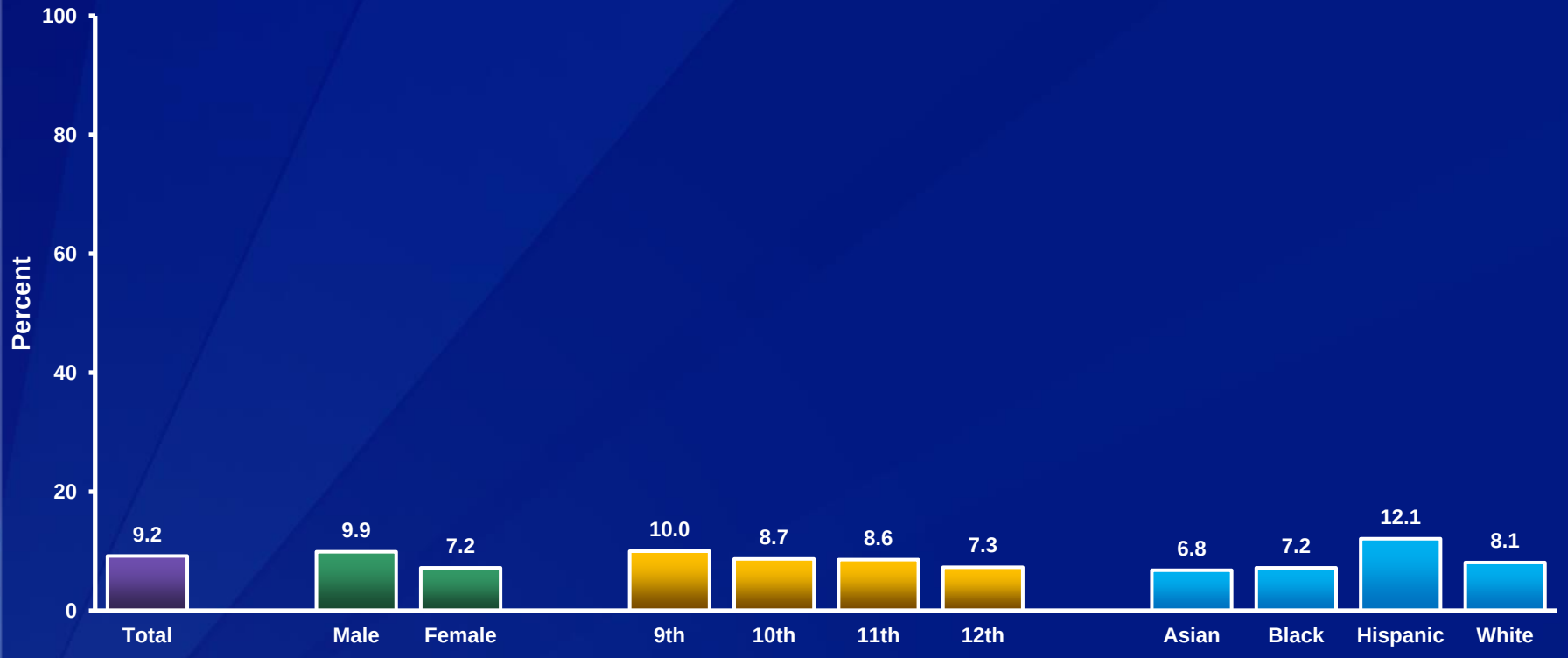


*Among students who rode a bicycle or used rollerblades or a skateboard during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Never or Rarely Wore a Helmet When They Rode a Bicycle or Used Rollerblades or a Skateboard,* 2012-2017†

*Among students who rode a bicycle or used rollerblades or a skateboard during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been Afraid of Being Beaten up at School,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 12 months before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 12th; H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

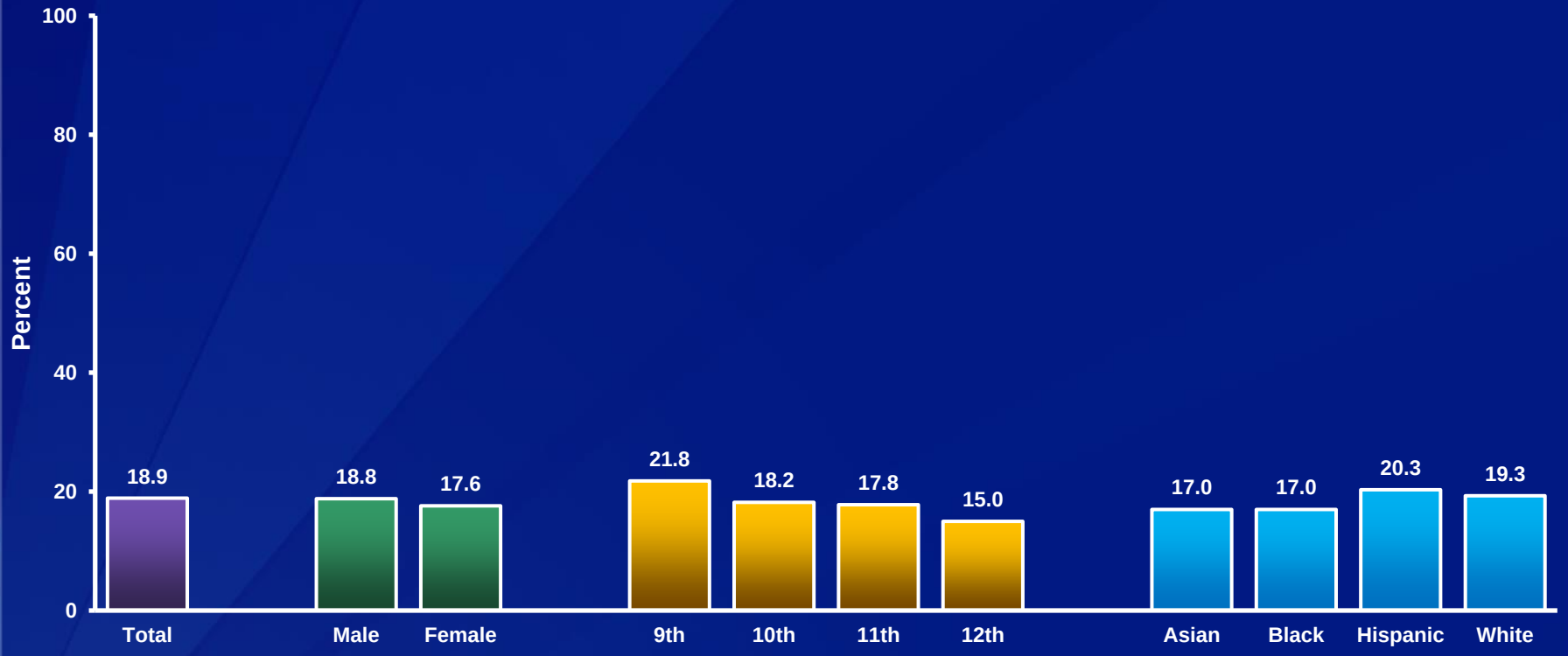
Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been Afraid of Being Beaten up at School,* 2012-2017†

*During the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

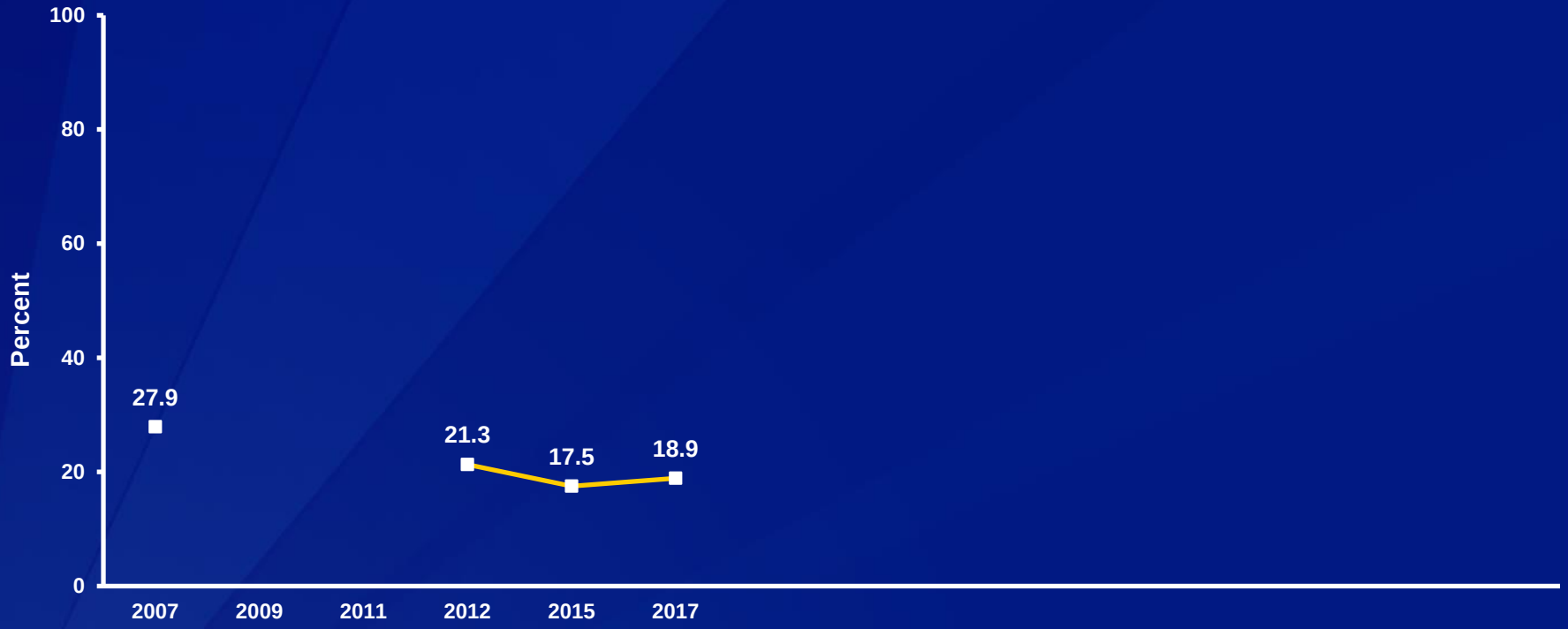
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Property Had Been Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property One or More Times,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Such as their car, clothing, or books, during the 12 months before the survey
†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; H > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Property Had Been Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property One or More Times,* 2007-2017†



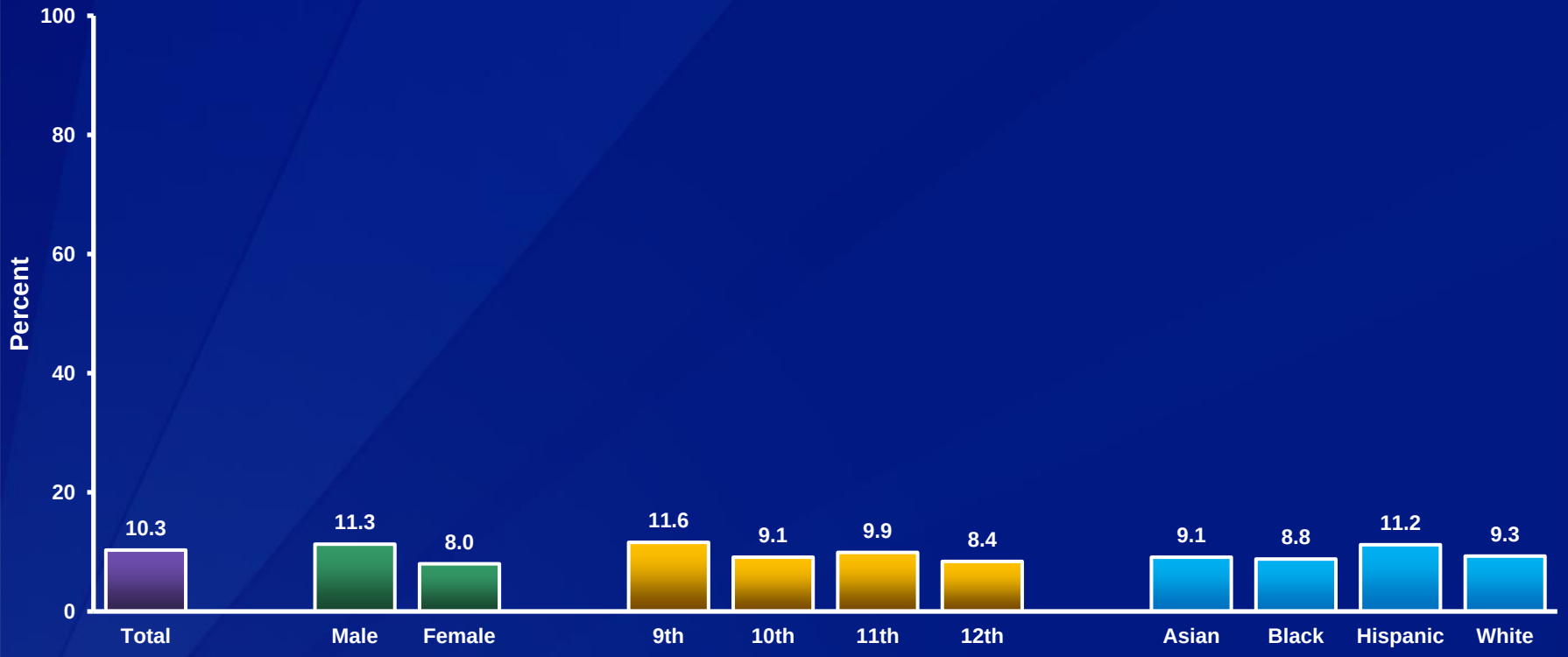
*Such as their car, clothing, or books, during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

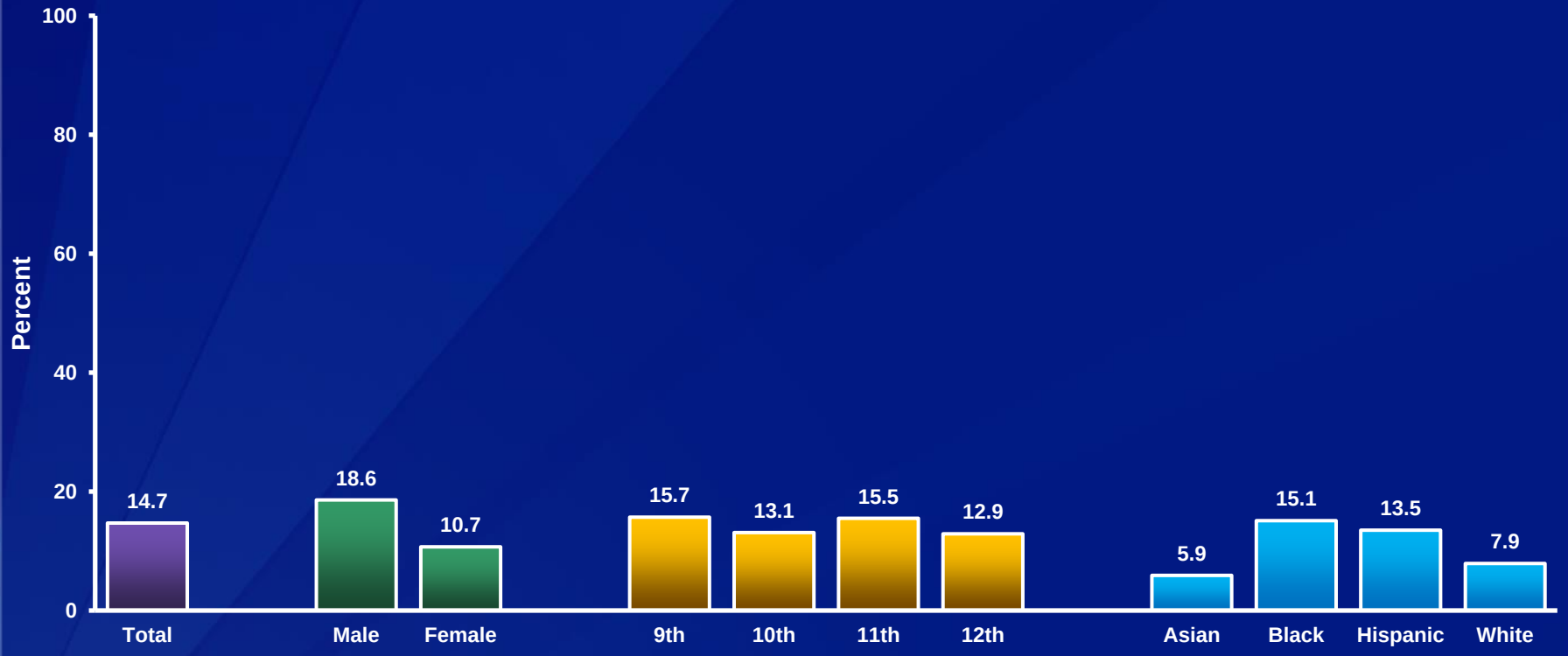
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been Harassed on School Property Because Someone Thought They Were Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, or Transgender,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 12th; H > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been a Member of a Gang or Crew,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 12 months before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 12th, 11th > 10th, 11th > 12th; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

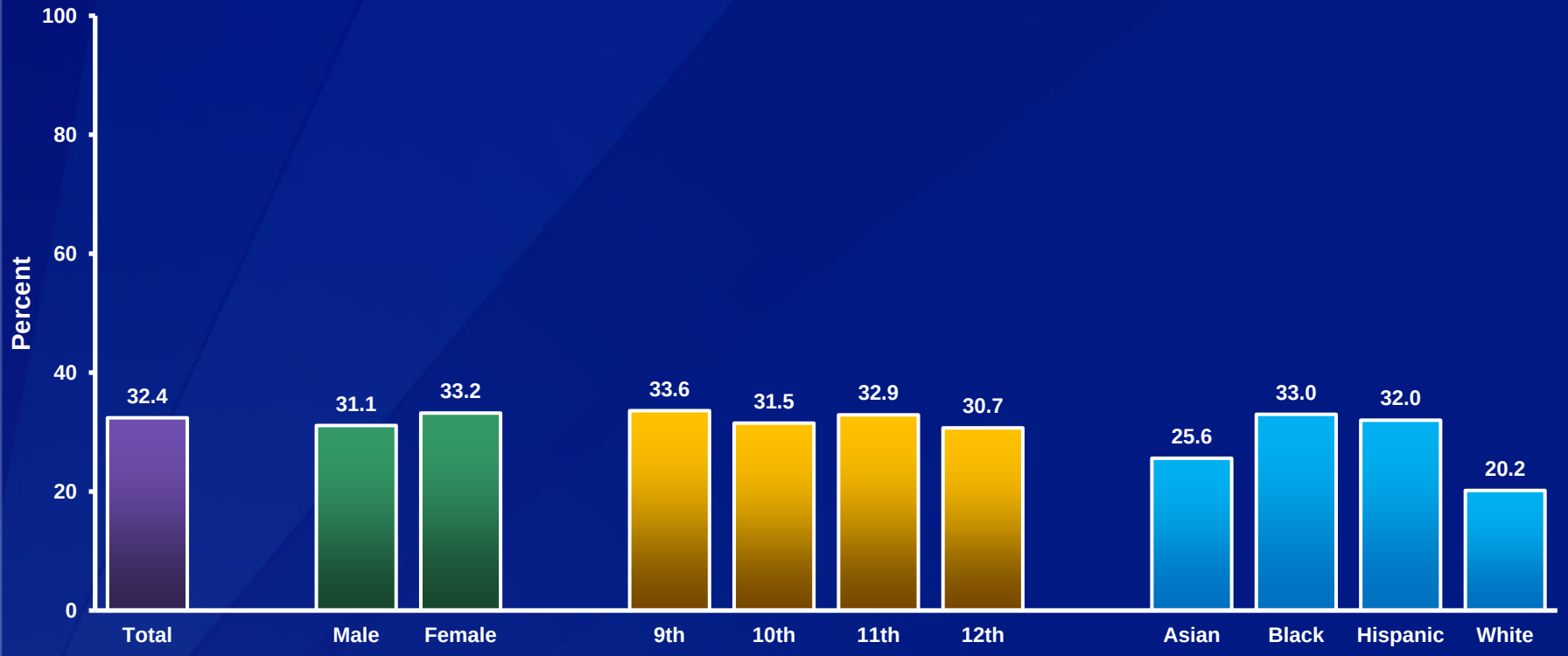
Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been a Member of a Gang or Crew,* 2012-2017†

*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Seen or Heard People Where They Live Be Violent and Abusive,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Including serious hitting, shouting, throwing items, yelling, or name calling, but not 'play fighting,' during the 12 months before the survey

†B > A, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

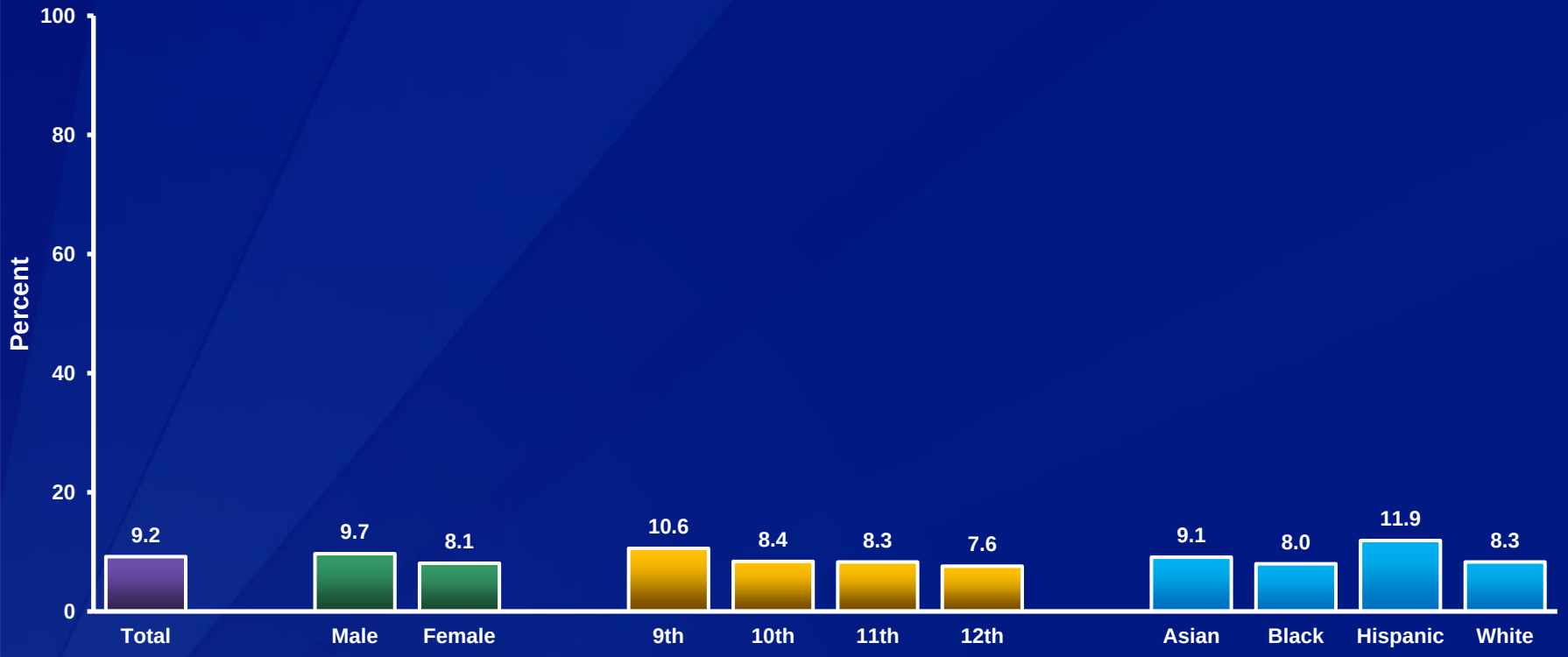
Percentage of High School Students Who Have Seen or Heard People Where They Live Be Violent and Abusive,* 2012-2017†

*Including serious hitting, shouting, throwing items, yelling, or name calling, but not 'play fighting,' during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Bullied Someone Else on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 12 months before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

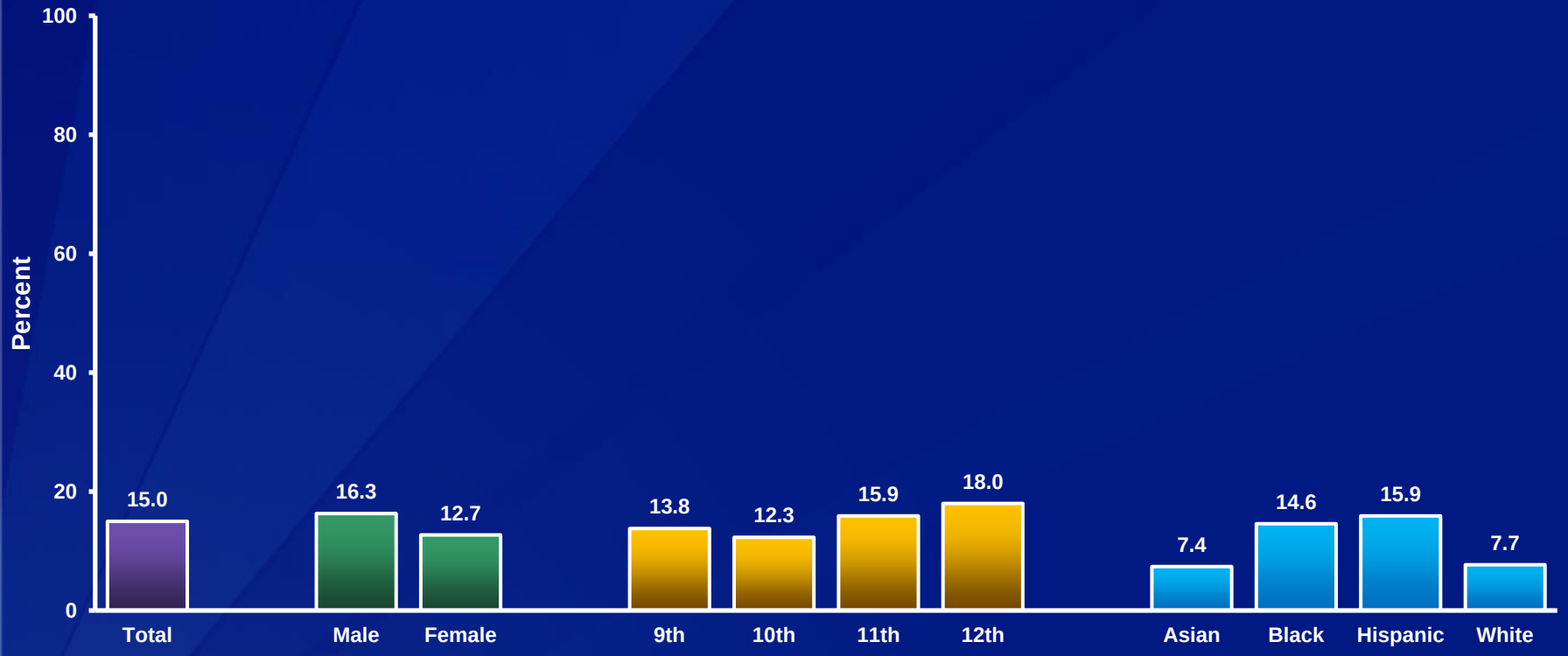
Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Bullied Someone Else on School Property,* 2012-2017†

*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Close Friends Would Strongly Approve or Approve Them Having One or More Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017

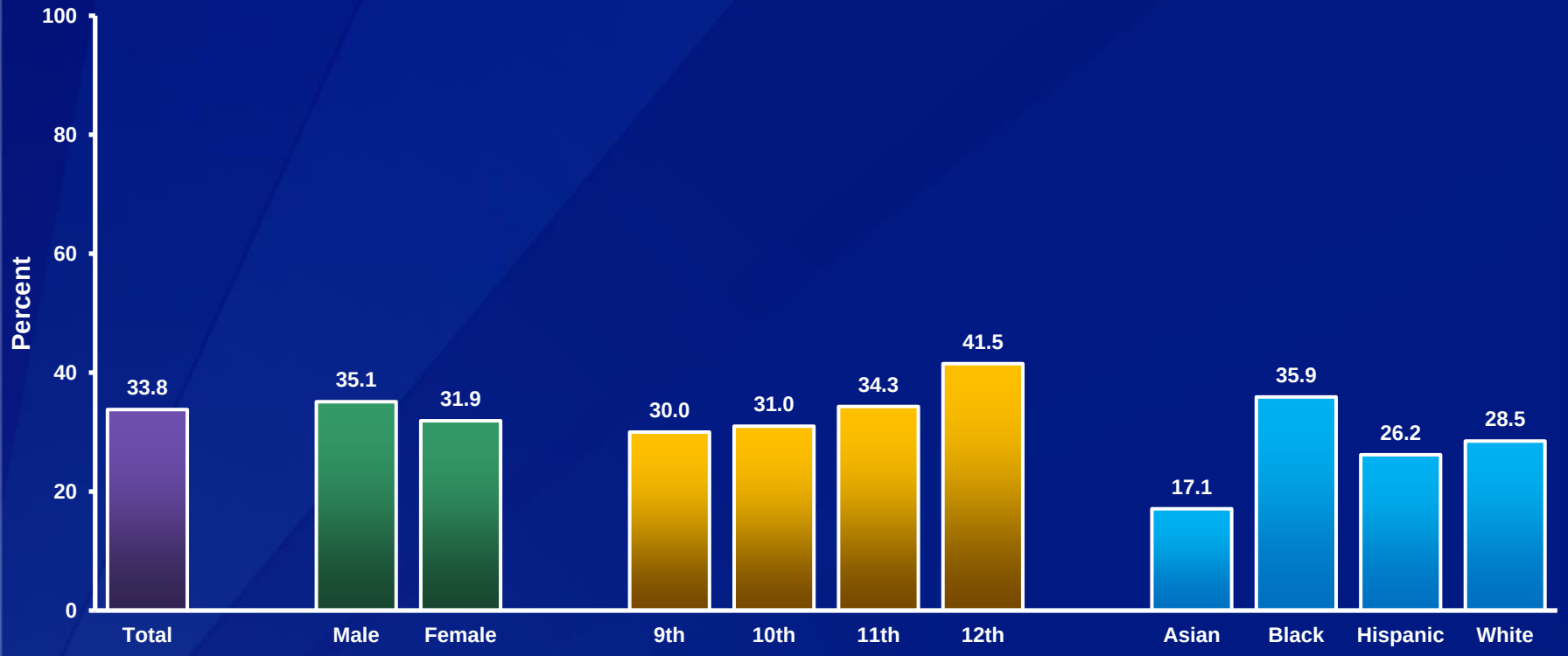


*M > F; 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Close Friends Would Strongly Approve or Approve Them Having One or More Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day, 2015-2017*

*No change 2015-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Close Friends Would Strongly Approve or Approve Them Using Marijuana Once a Month or More, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017



*M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

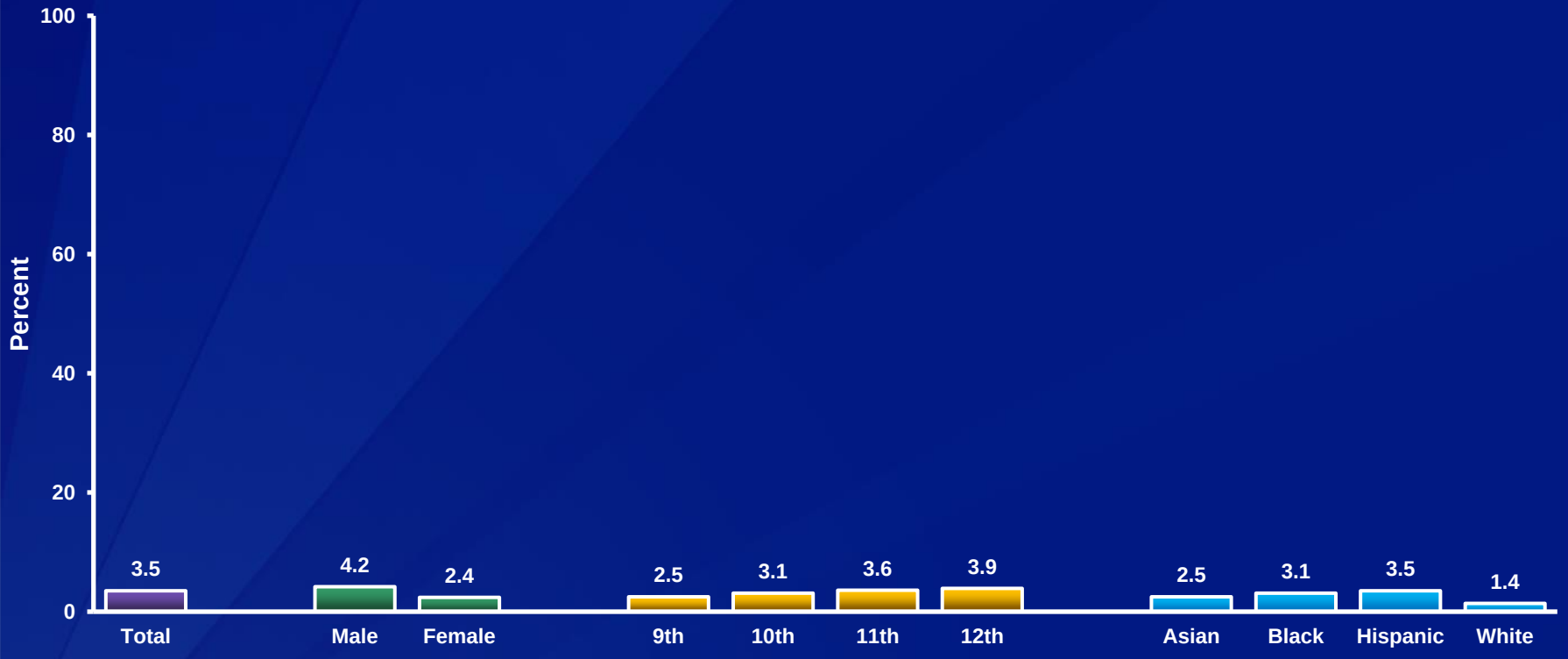
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Close Friends Would Strongly Approve or Approve Them Using Marijuana Once a Month or More, 2012-2017*

*No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

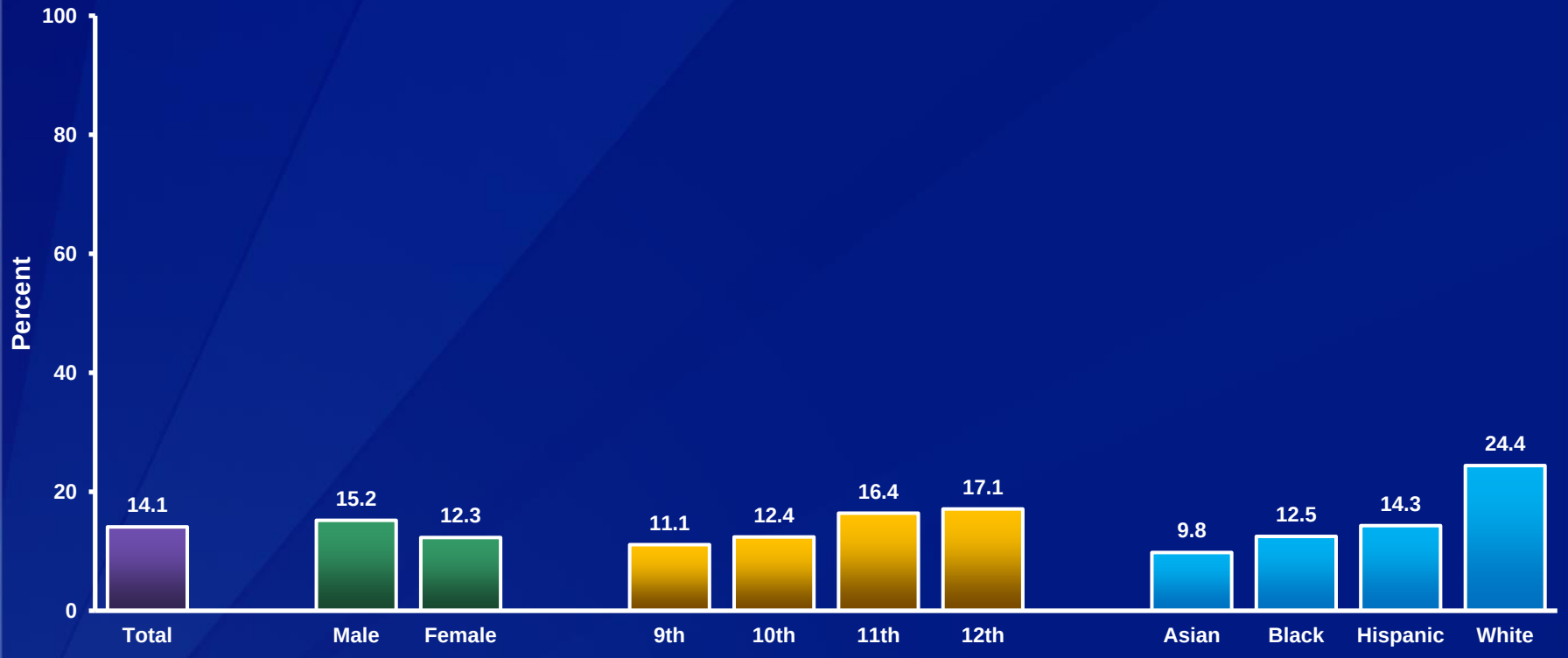
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Synthetic Marijuana,* 2015-2017†

*Also called “K2,” “Spice,” “fake weed,” “King Kong,” “Yucatan Fire,” “Skunk,” or “Moon Rocks,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2015-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Illegal Drugs,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

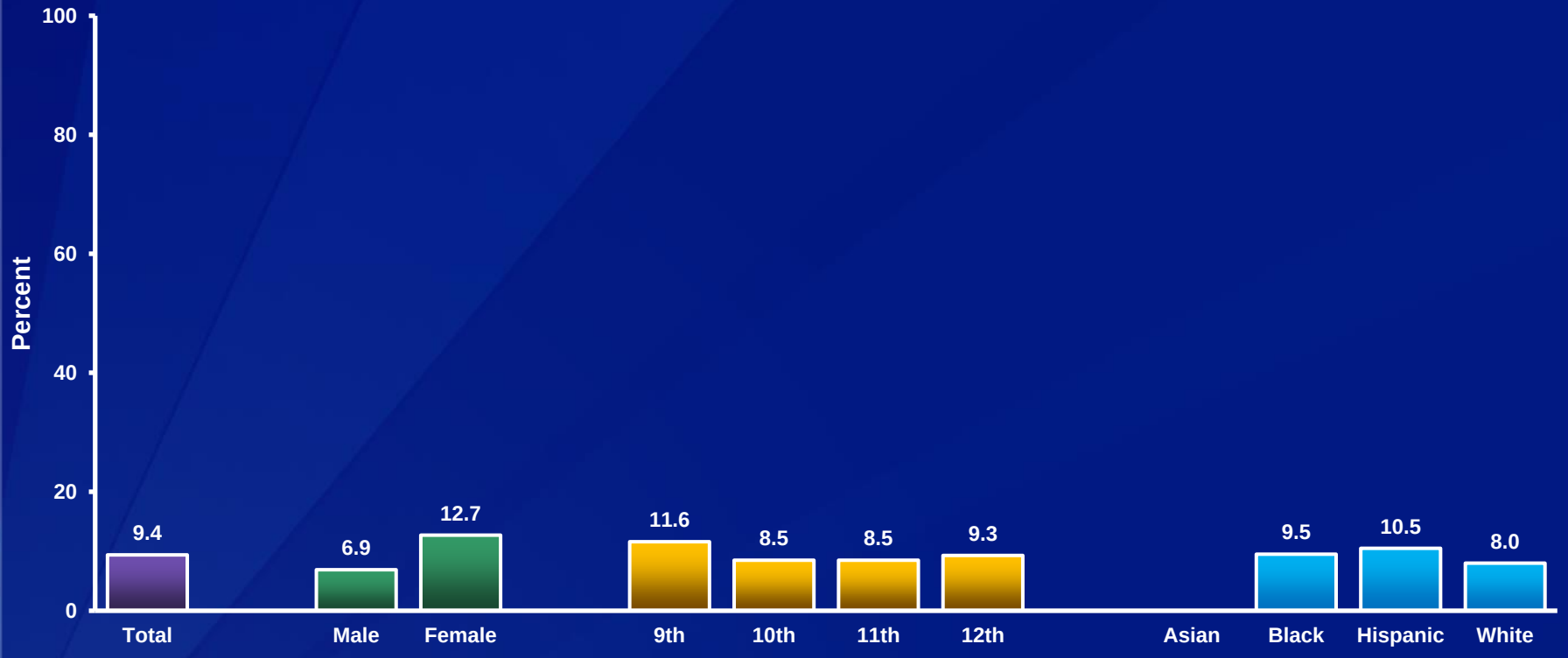
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Illegal Drugs,* 2012-2017†

*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Partners Were Three or More Years Older Than Themselves the Last Time They Had Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



*Among students who have had sexual intercourse
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

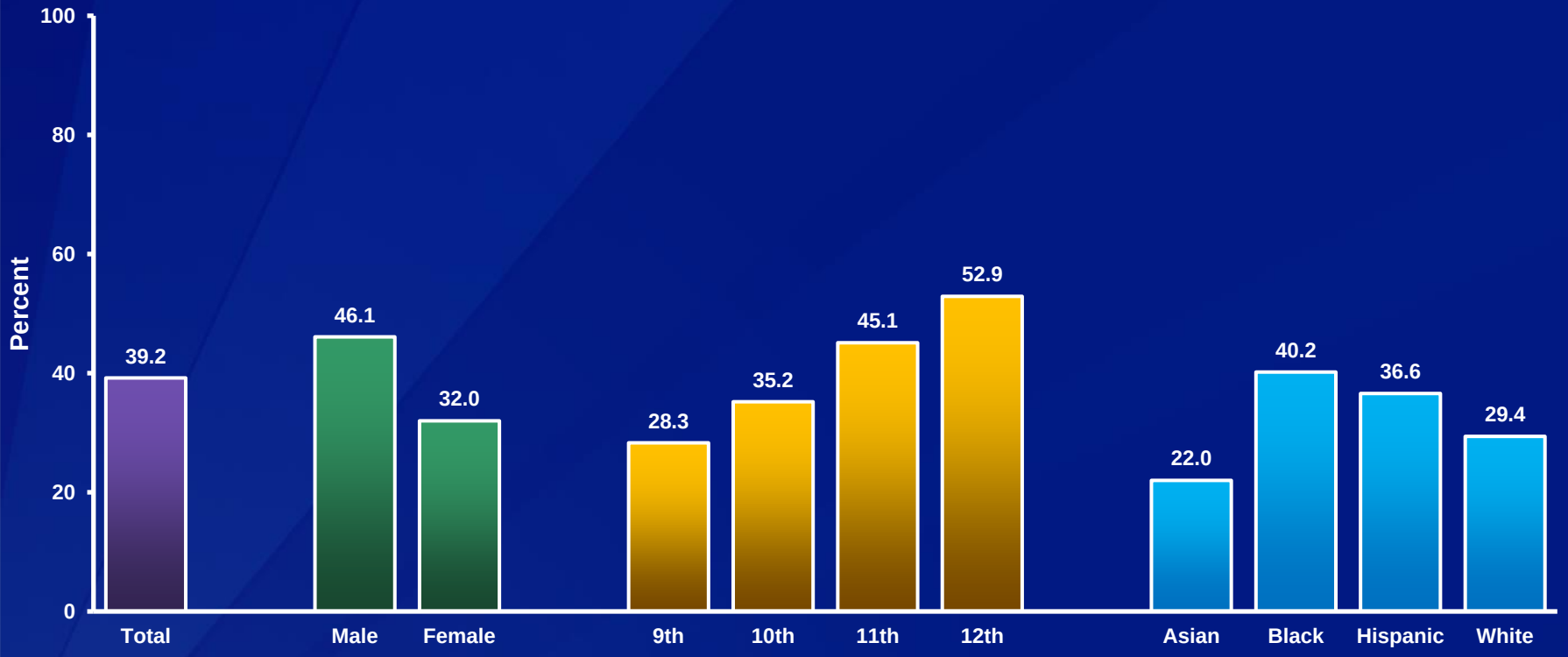
Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Partners Were Three or More Years Older Than Themselves the Last Time They Had Sexual Intercourse,* 2012-2017†

*Among students who have had sexual intercourse

†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had Oral Sex with One or More People During Their Life, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017



*M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

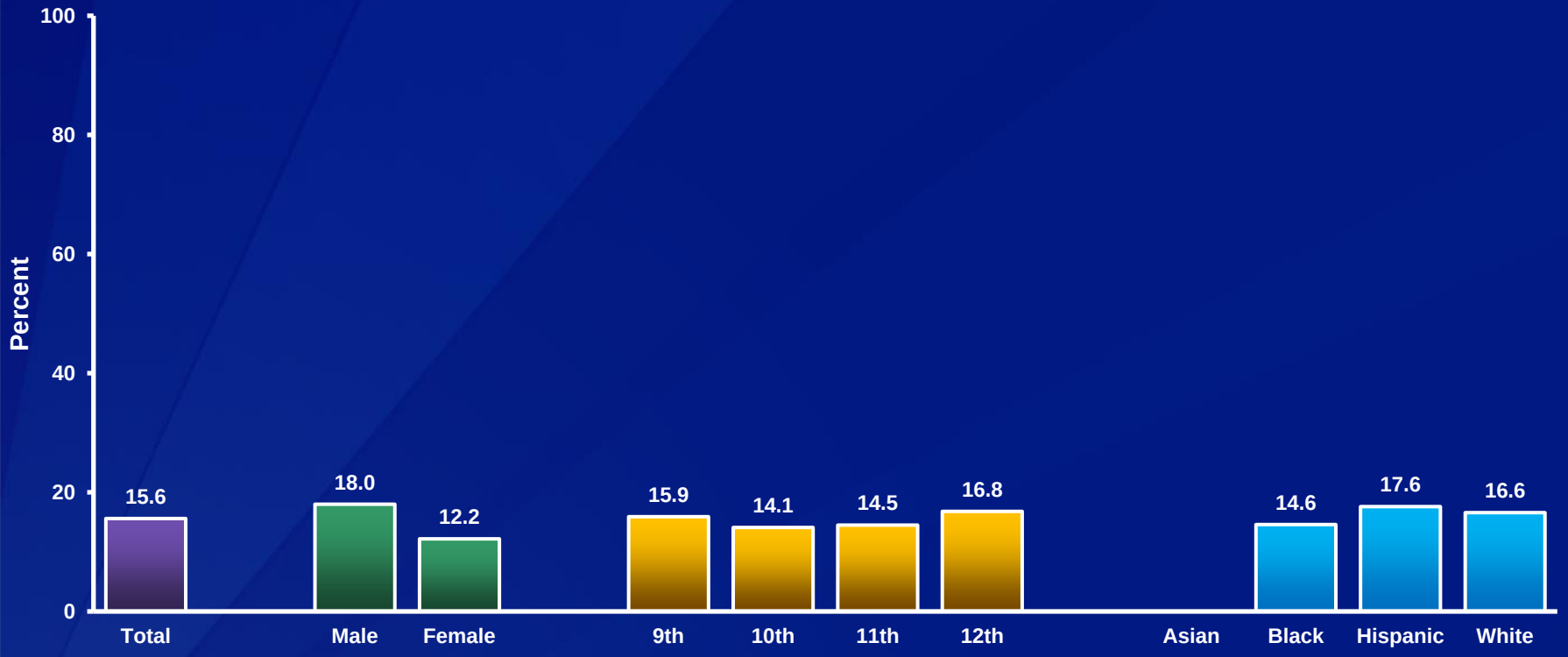
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had Oral Sex with One or More People During Their Life, 2012-2017*

*Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That They or Their Partner Had Ever Used a Female Condom When They Had Sexual Intercourse During Their Life,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



*Among students who have had sexual intercourse
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

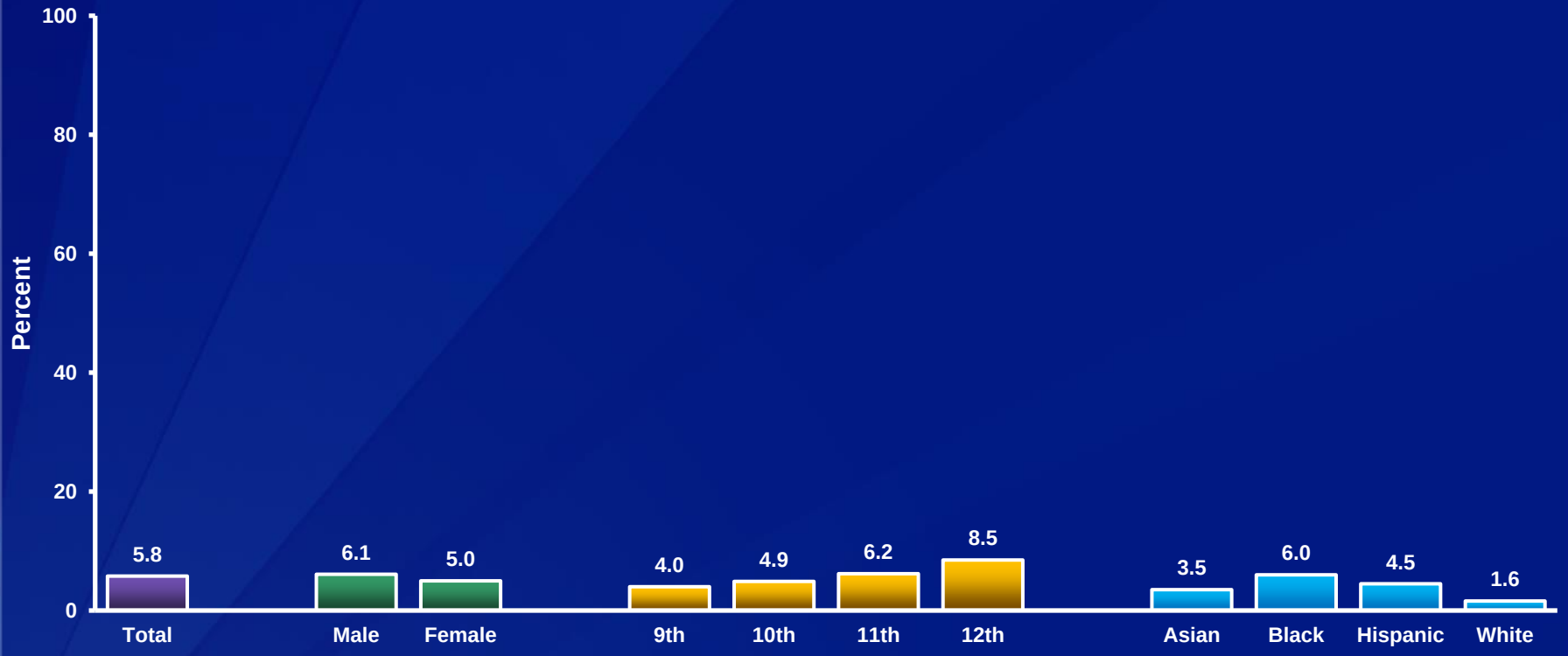
Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That They or Their Partner Had Ever Used a Female Condom When They Had Sexual Intercourse During Their Life,* 2012-2017†

*Among students who have had sexual intercourse

†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*One or more times

†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

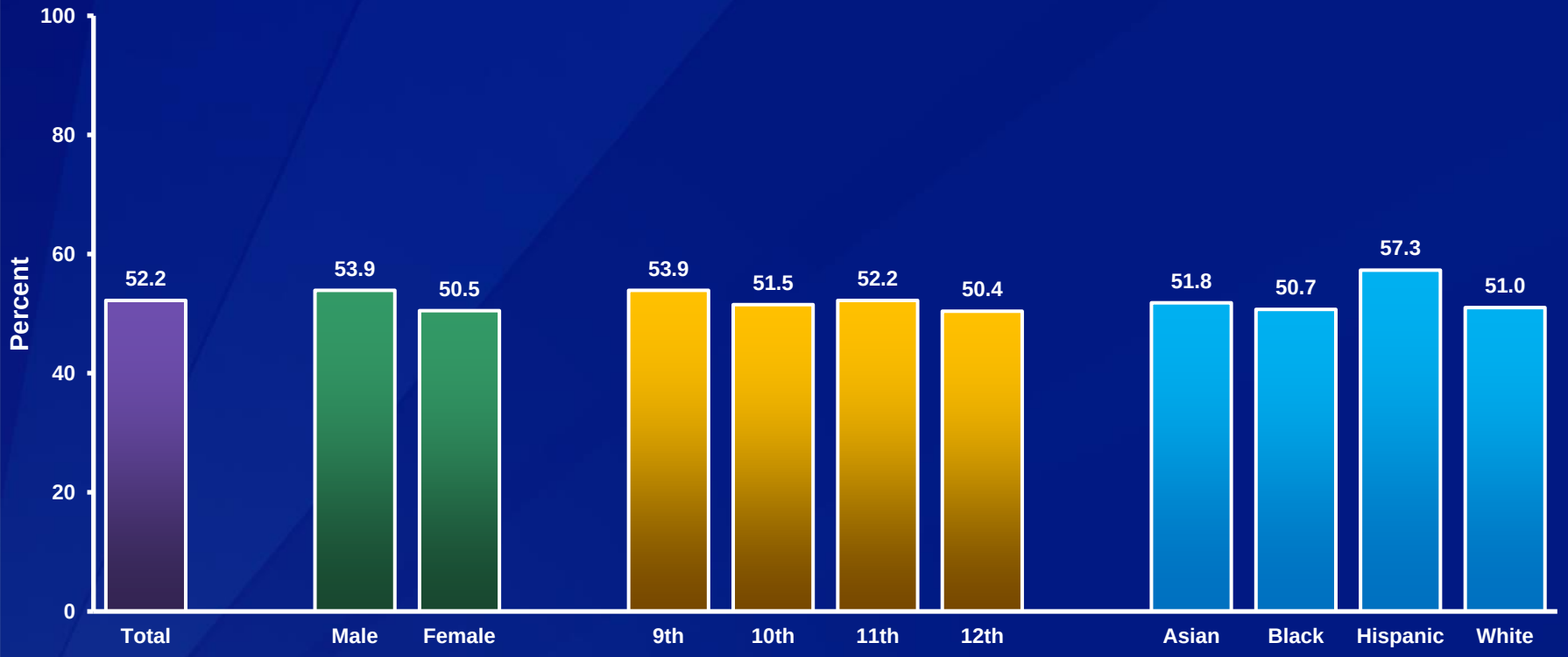
Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant,* 2012-2017†

*One or more times

†Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* 2007-2017†

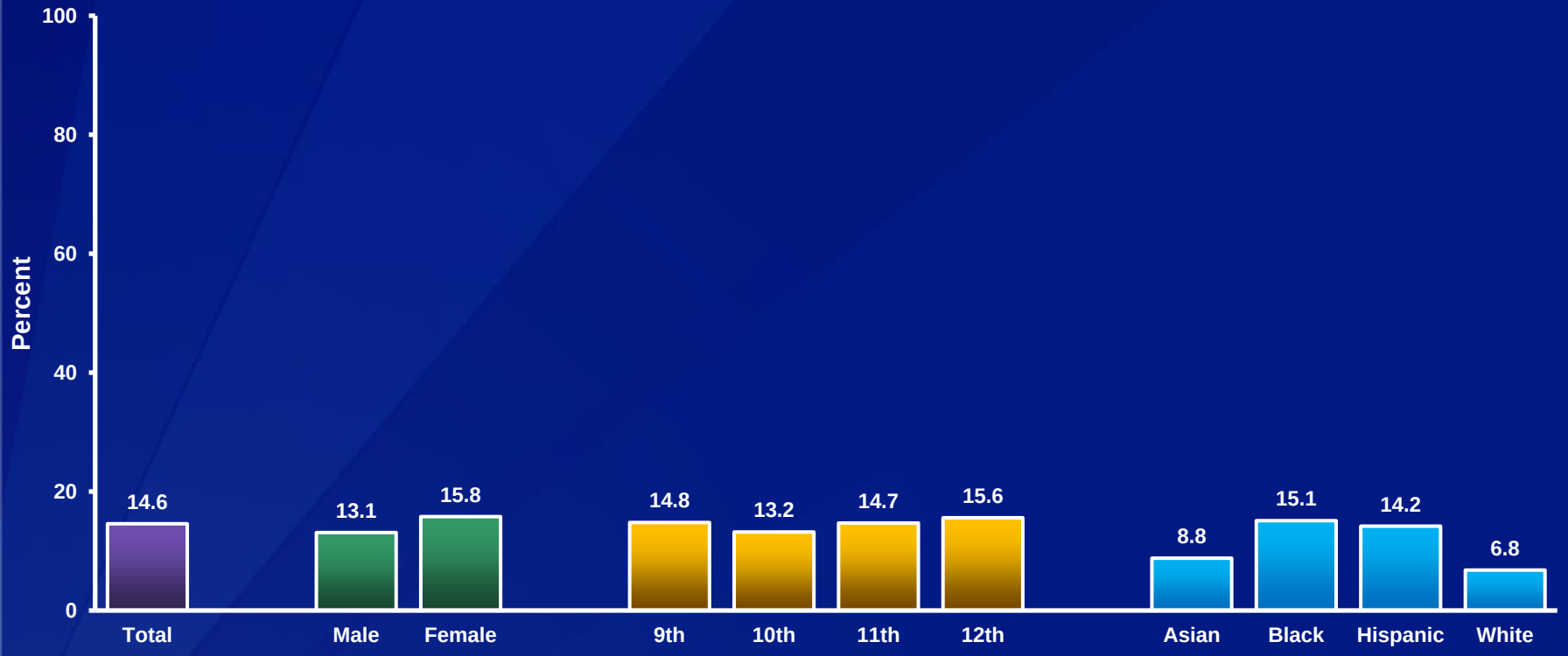
*During the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Went Without Eating for 24 Hours or More to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017

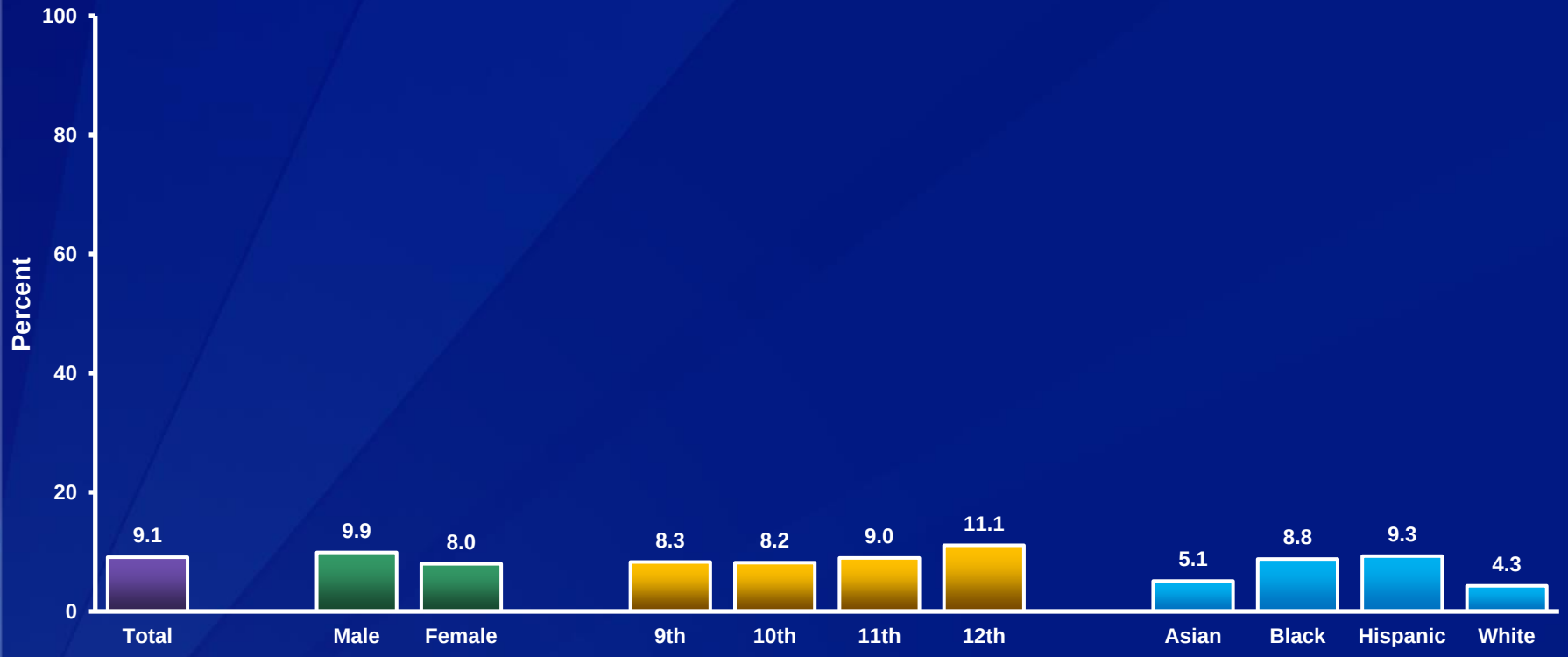


*Also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Went Without Eating for 24 Hours or More to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* 2007-2017†

*Also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2009, 2011.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

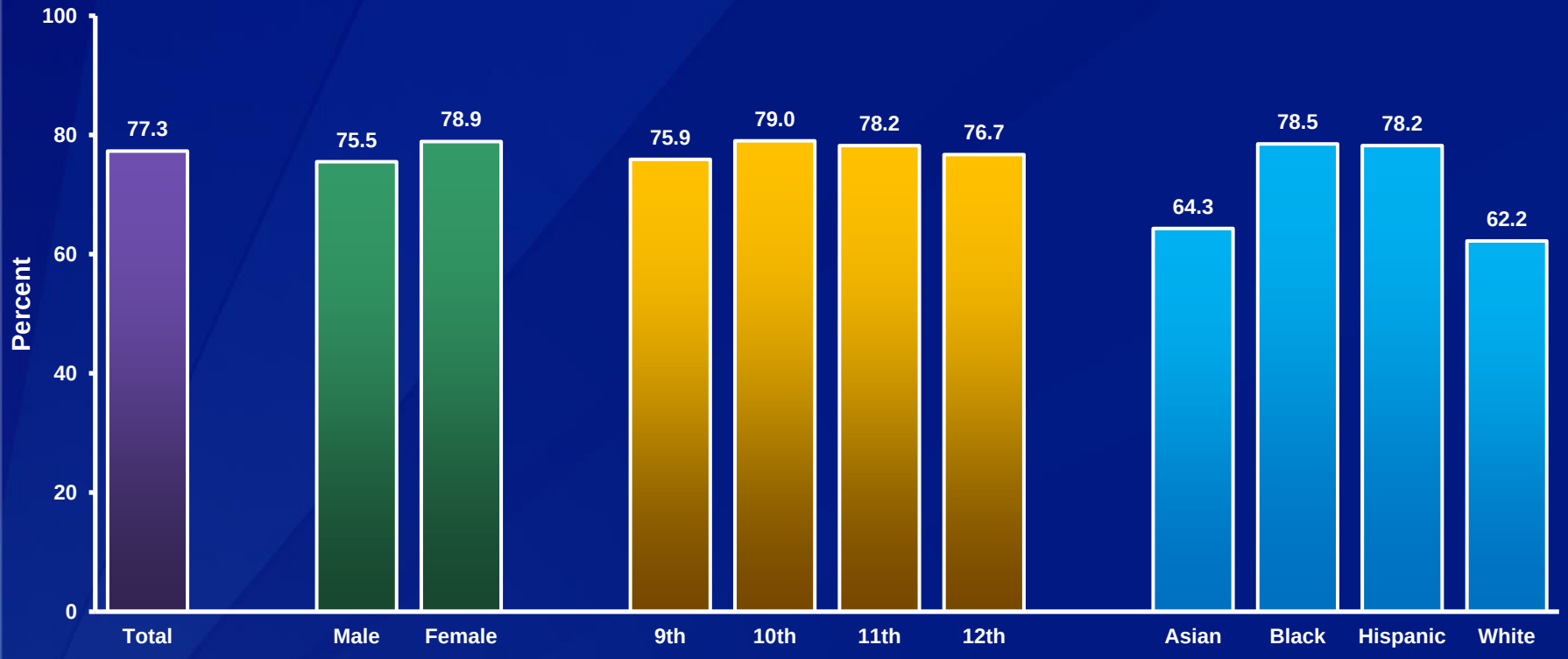
Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* 2007-2017†

*During the 30 days before the survey

†Increased 2007-2017 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2009, 2011.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate at a Fast Food Chain or Carry out Restaurant,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*At least one day during the 7 days before the survey

†F > M; 10th > 9th; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

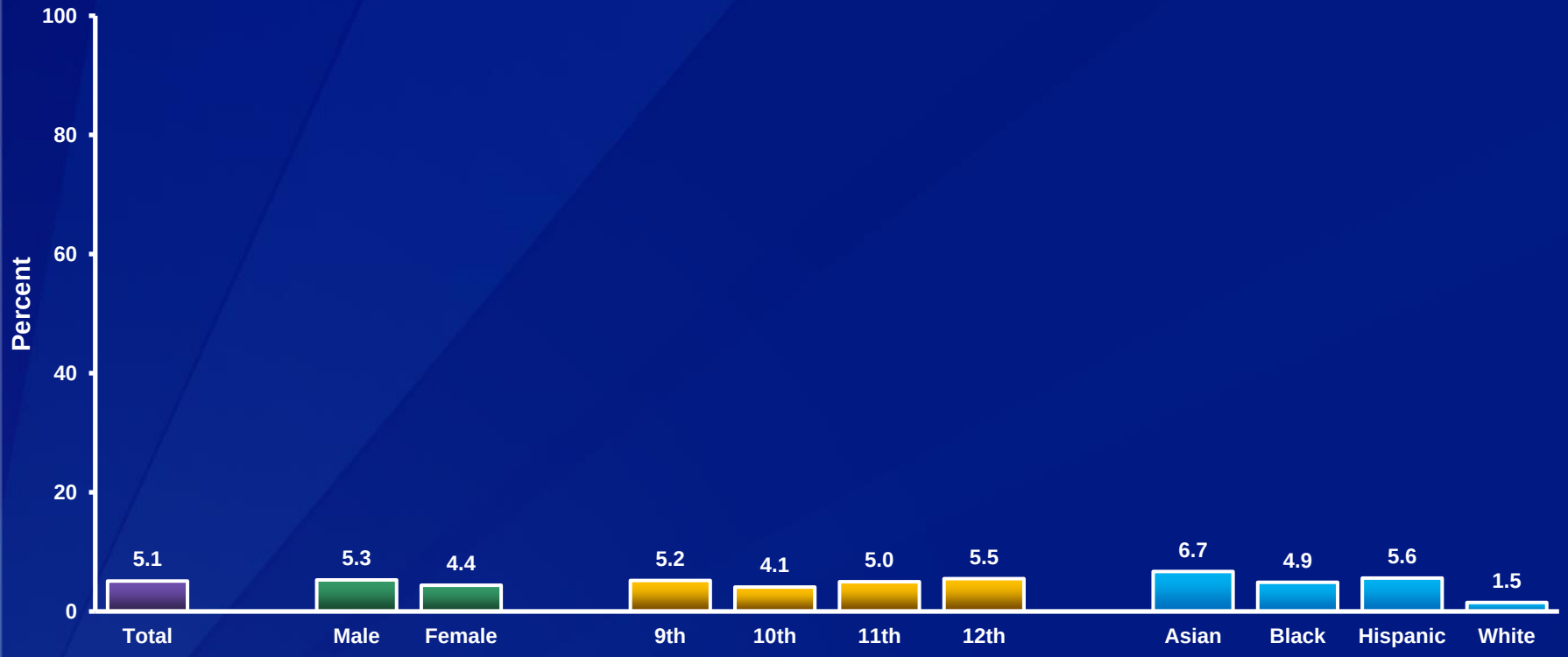
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate at a Fast Food Chain or Carry out Restaurant,* 2012-2017†

*At least one day during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Went Hungry Because There Was Not Enough Food in Their Home,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 30 days before the survey

†A > W, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

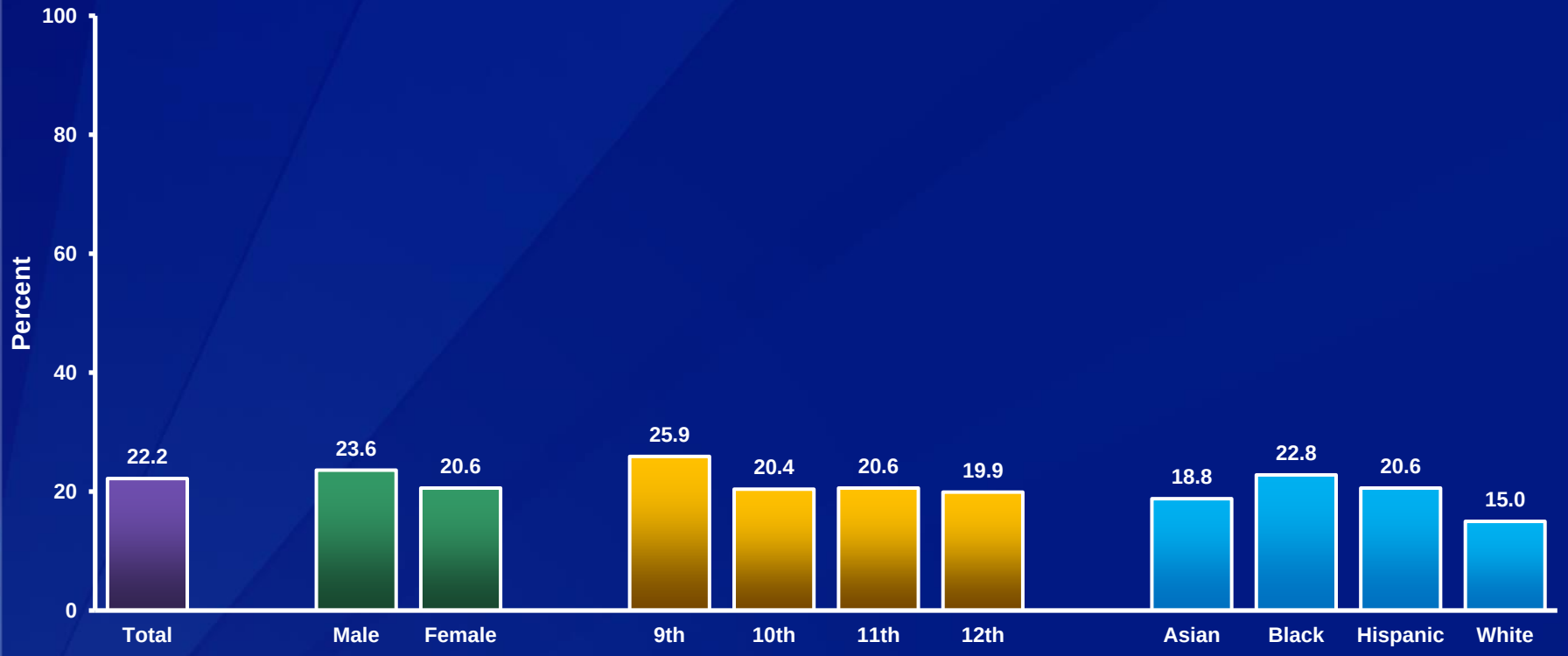
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Went Hungry Because There Was Not Enough Food in Their Home,* 2012-2017†

*During the 30 days before the survey

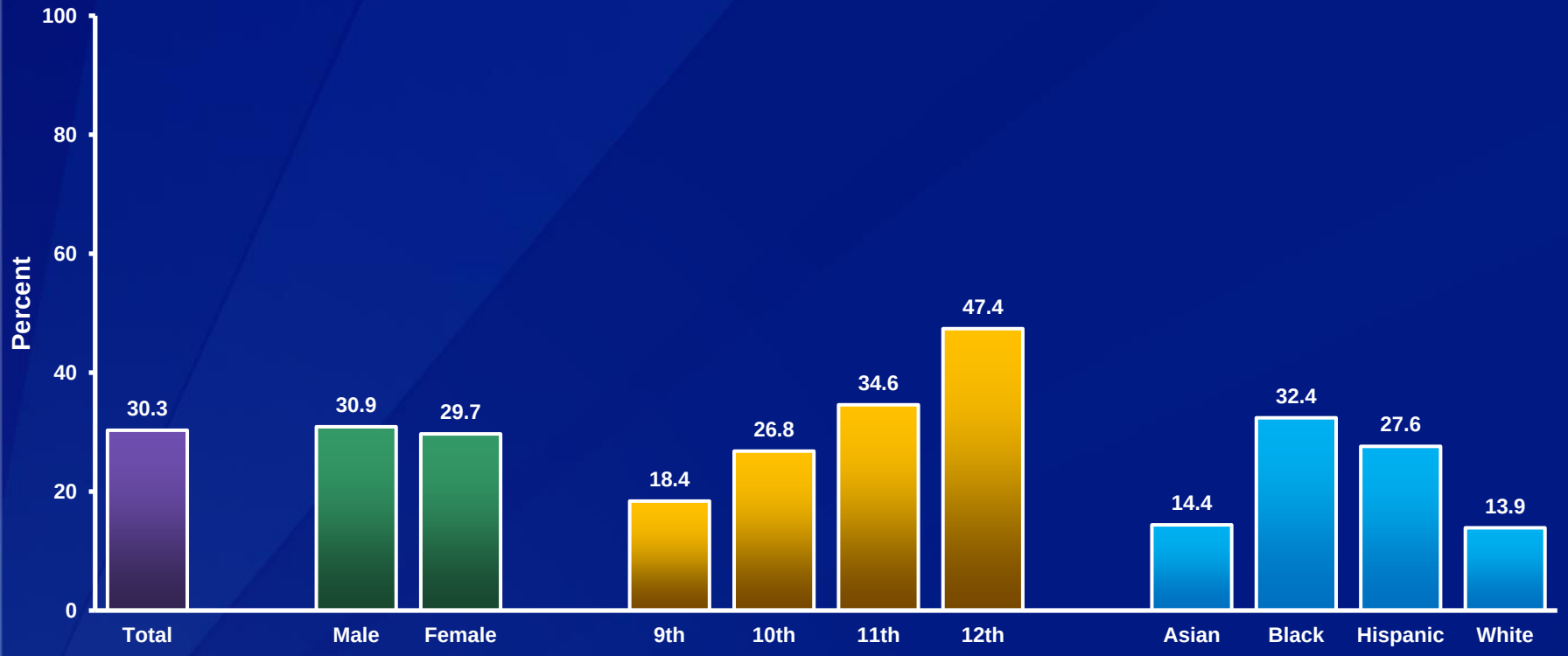
†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Some of Their Classroom Teachers Provide Short Physical Activity Breaks During Regular Class Time,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Not counting their physical education teacher
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017



*10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

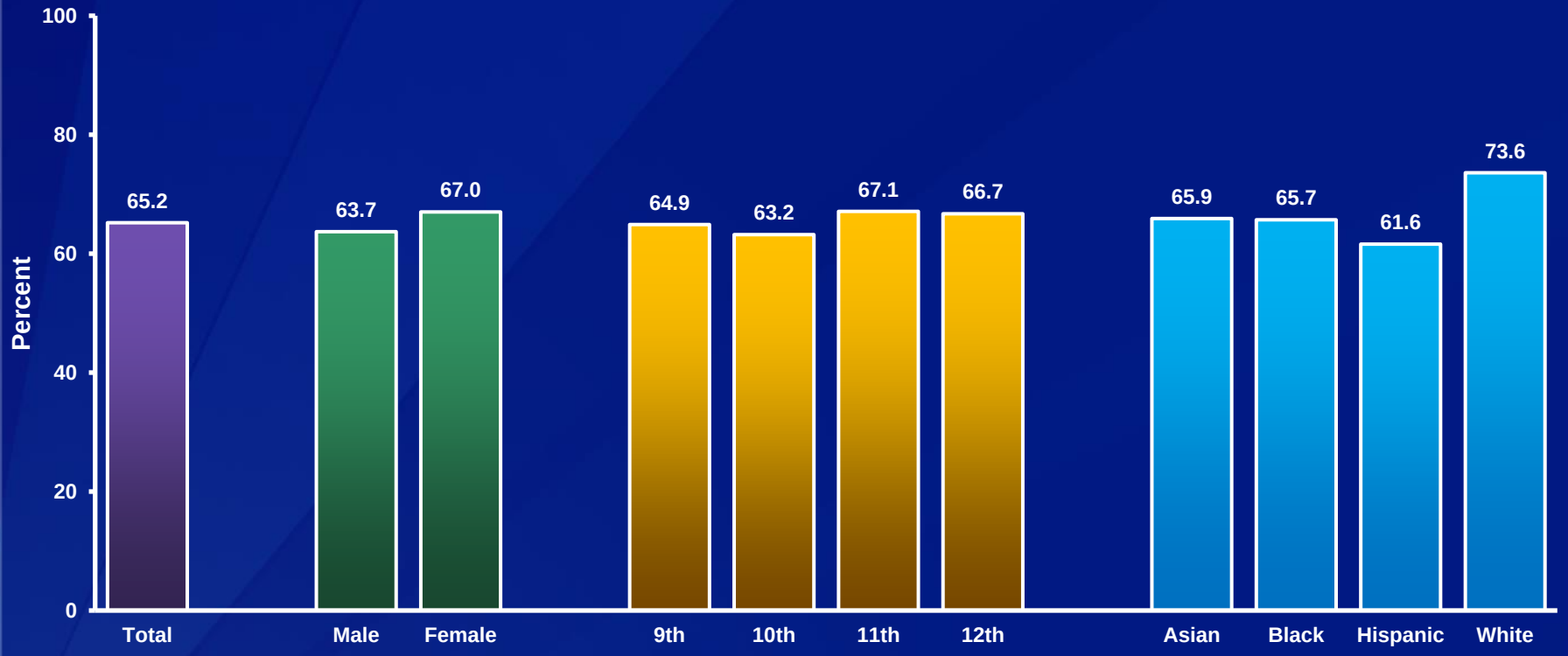
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), 2012-2017*

*Decreased 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That There Is at Least One Teacher or Other Adult in This School That They Can Talk to If They Have a Problem, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017

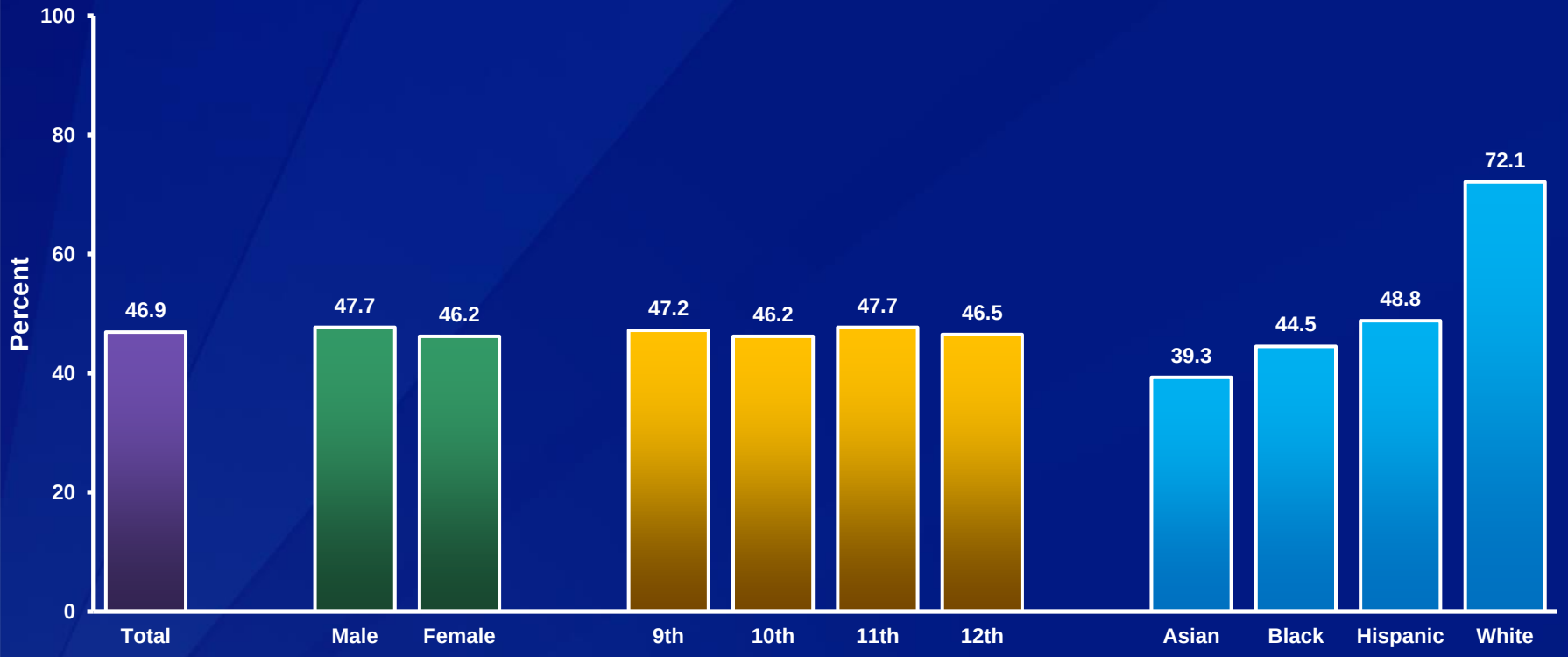


*F > M; 11th > 10th; B > H, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That There Is at Least One Teacher or Other Adult in This School That They Can Talk to If They Have a Problem, 2012-2017*

*No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Talked with at Least One of Their Parents or Guardians About the Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*During the 12 months before the survey

†H > A, H > B, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

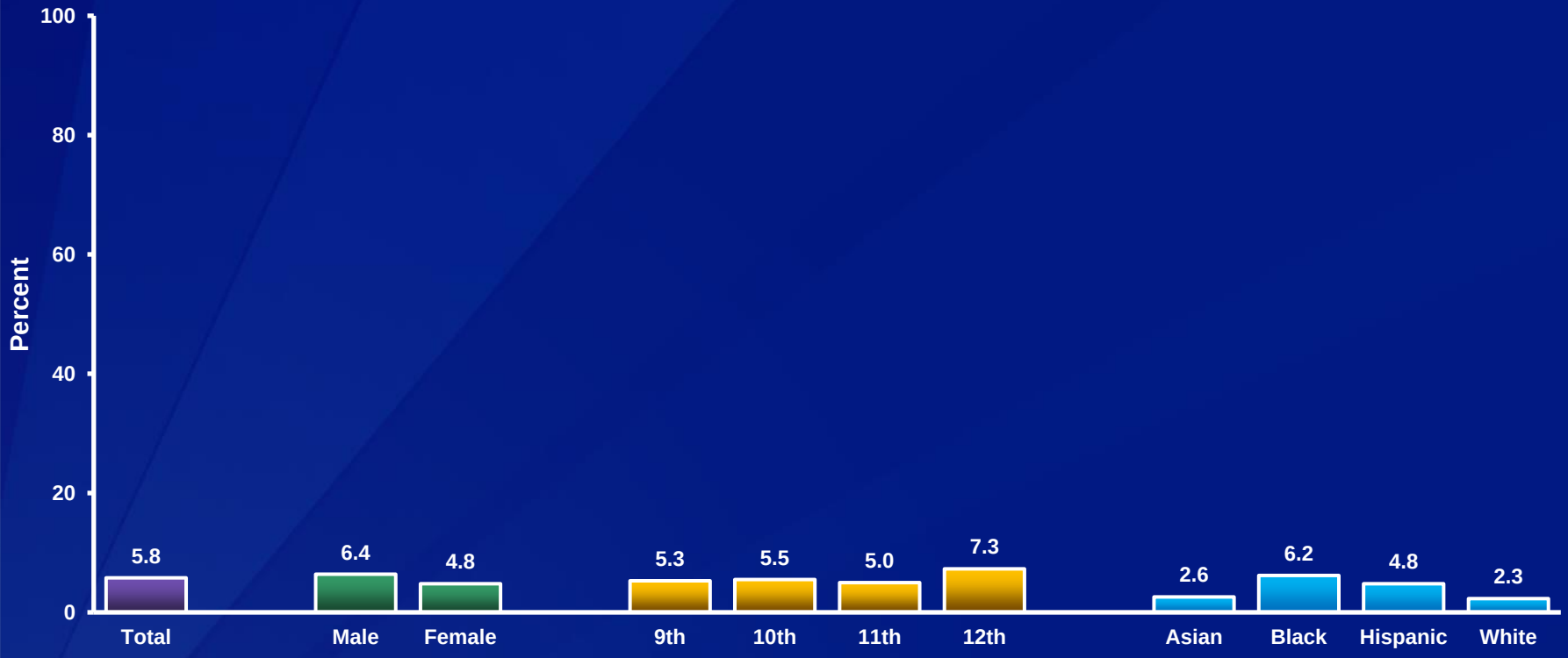
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Talked with at Least One of Their Parents or Guardians About the Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use,* 2012-2017†

*During the 12 months before the survey

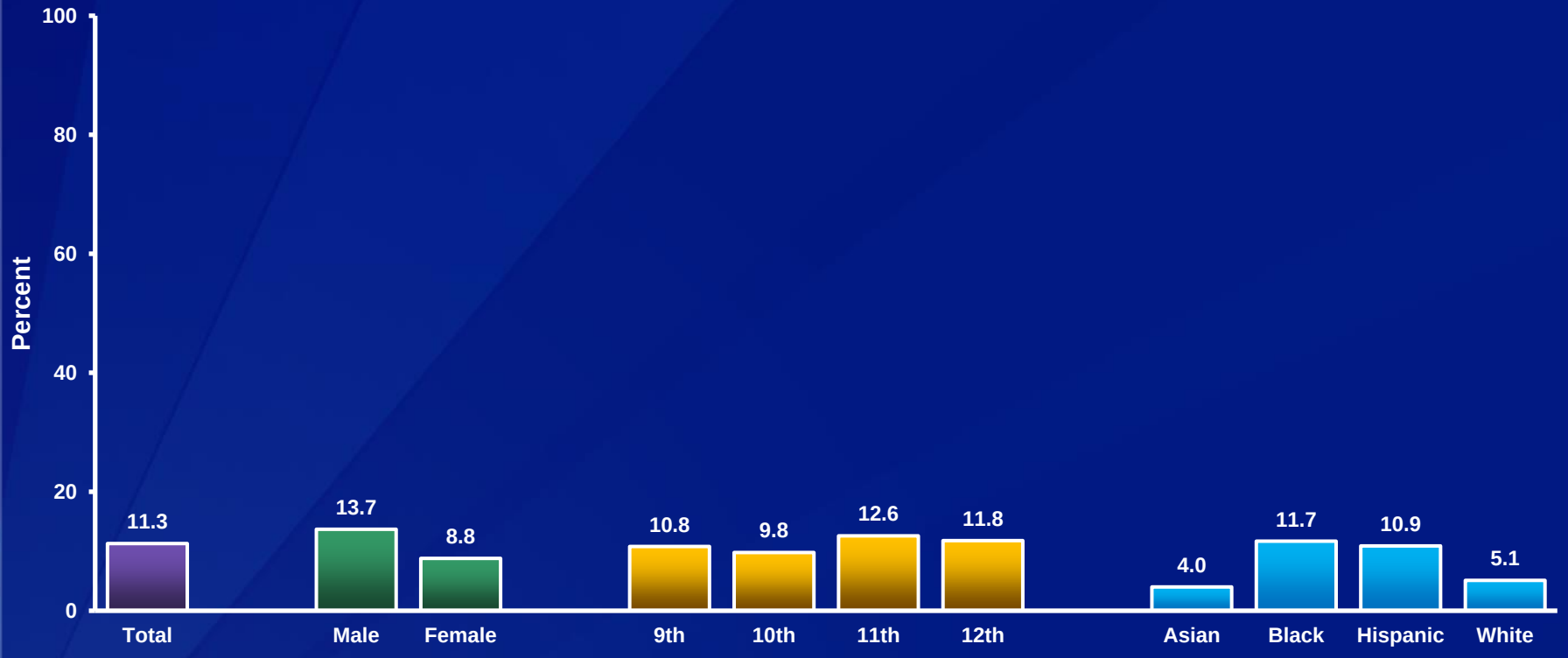
†No change 2012-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Slept in the Home of a Friend, Family Member, or Other Person Because They Had to Leave Their Home or Their Parent or Guardian Cannot Afford Housing,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



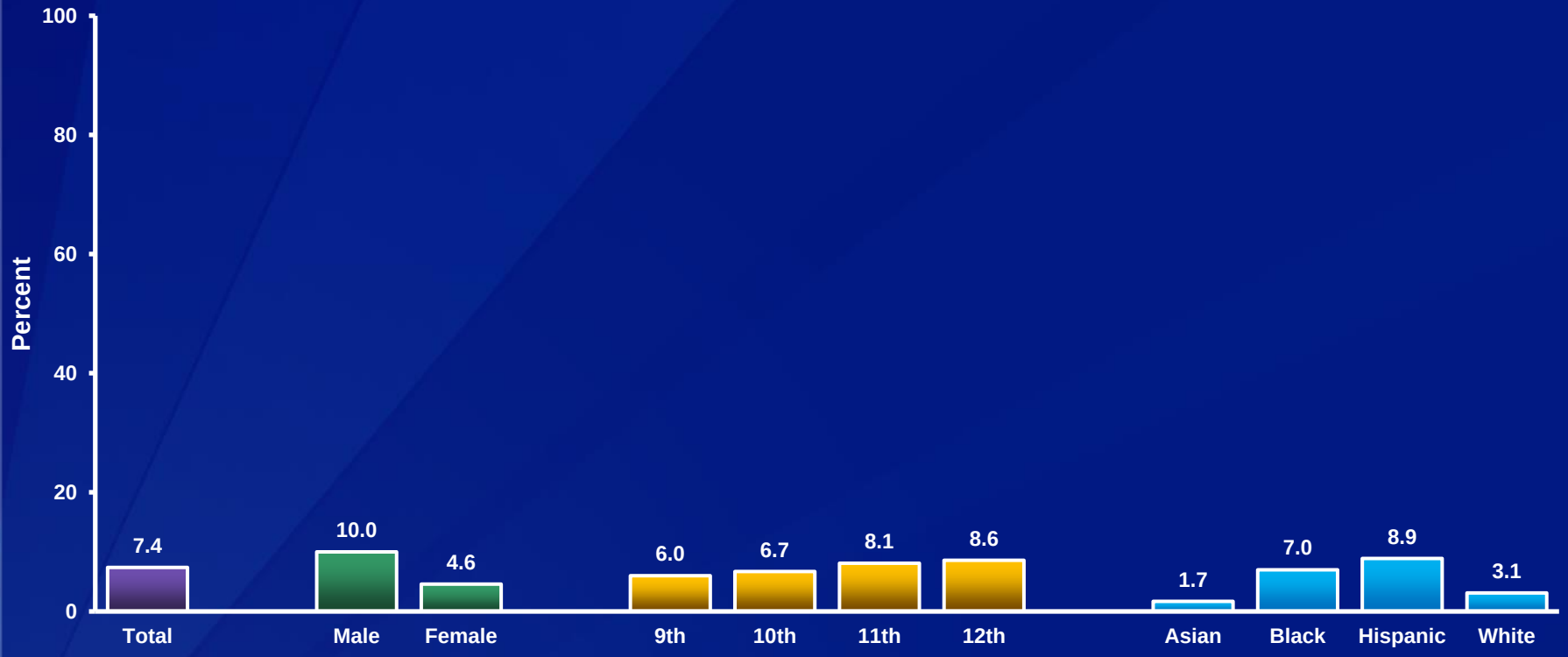
*During the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 12th > 9th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Slept Away from Their Parents or Guardians Because They Were Kicked Out, Ran Away, or Were Abandoned,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



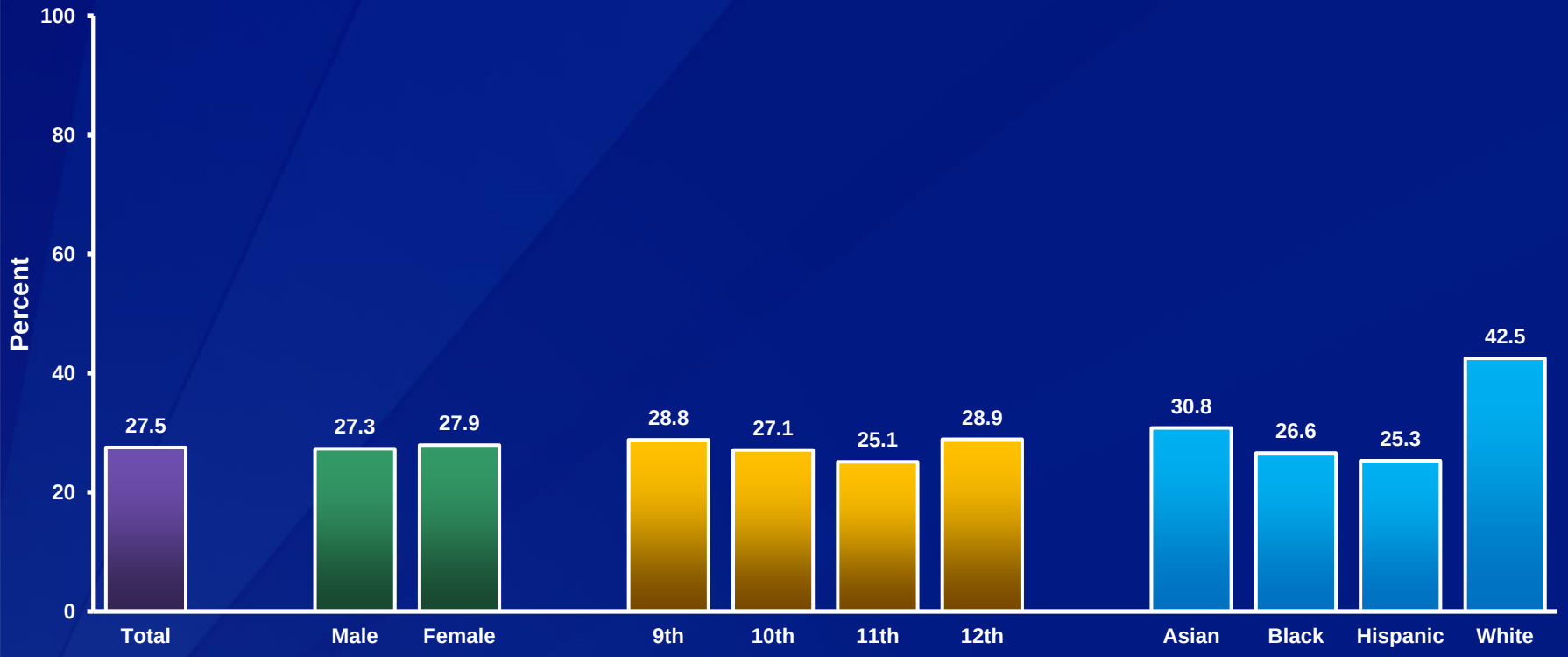
*During the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 10th; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Given Money, a Place to Stay, Food, or Something Else of Value in Exchange for Sex, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2017



*M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Get the Kind of Help They Need,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



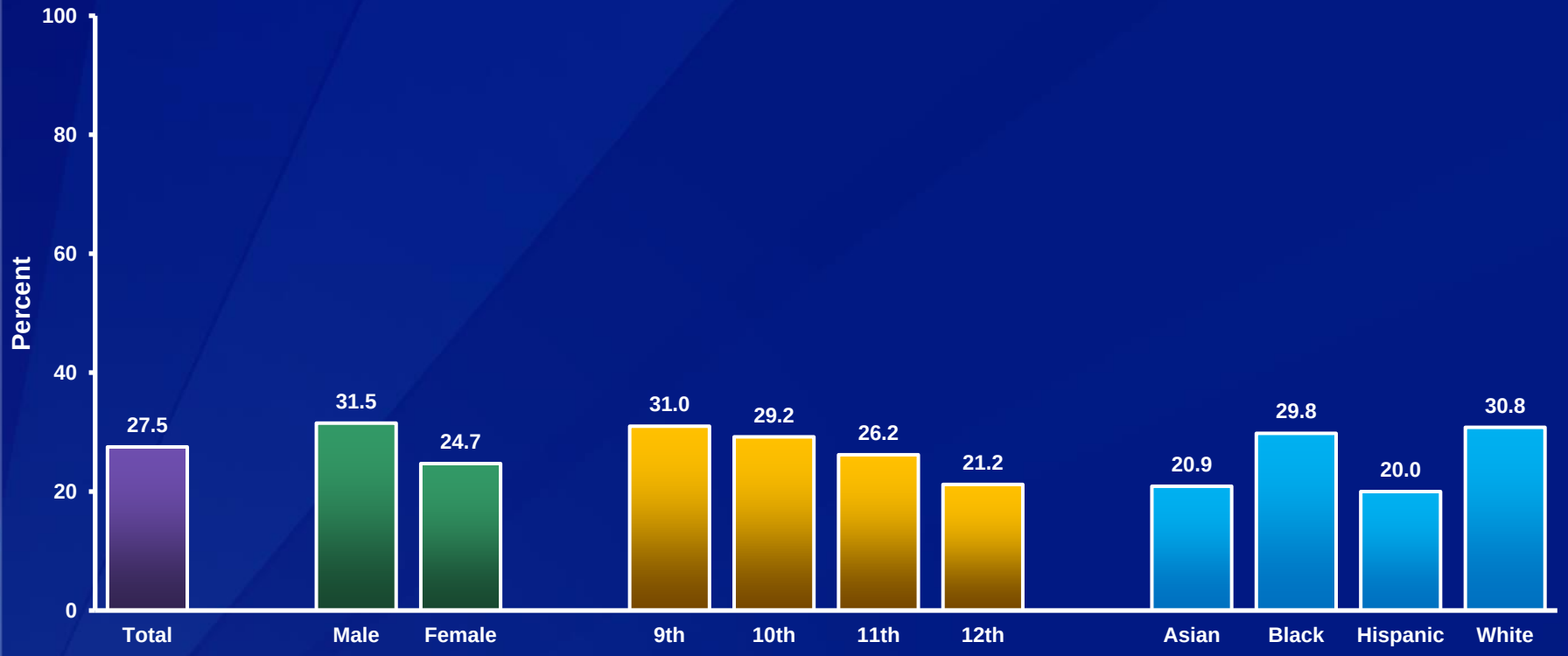
*Among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

†W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Would Most Likely Talk with Their Parent or Other Adult Family Member About Their Feelings,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



*Among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > A, B > H, W > A, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.