

# 2023 Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Survey

# What is the Youth Risk Behavior Survey?

# YRBS monitors five categories of health-related behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among youth and adults, including:

- Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Tobacco use
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors
- Inadequate physical activity
- In addition, the YRBS monitors the prevalence of obesity and asthma and other health-related behaviors



# What are the purposes of the YRBS?

The YRBS was designed to:

- Determine the prevalence of health behaviors.
- Assess whether health behaviors increase, decrease, or stay the same over time.
- Examine the co-occurrence of health behaviors.
- Provide comparable national, state, territorial, tribal, and local data.
- Provide comparable data among subpopulations of youth.
- Monitor progress toward achieving the Healthy People objectives and other program indicators.

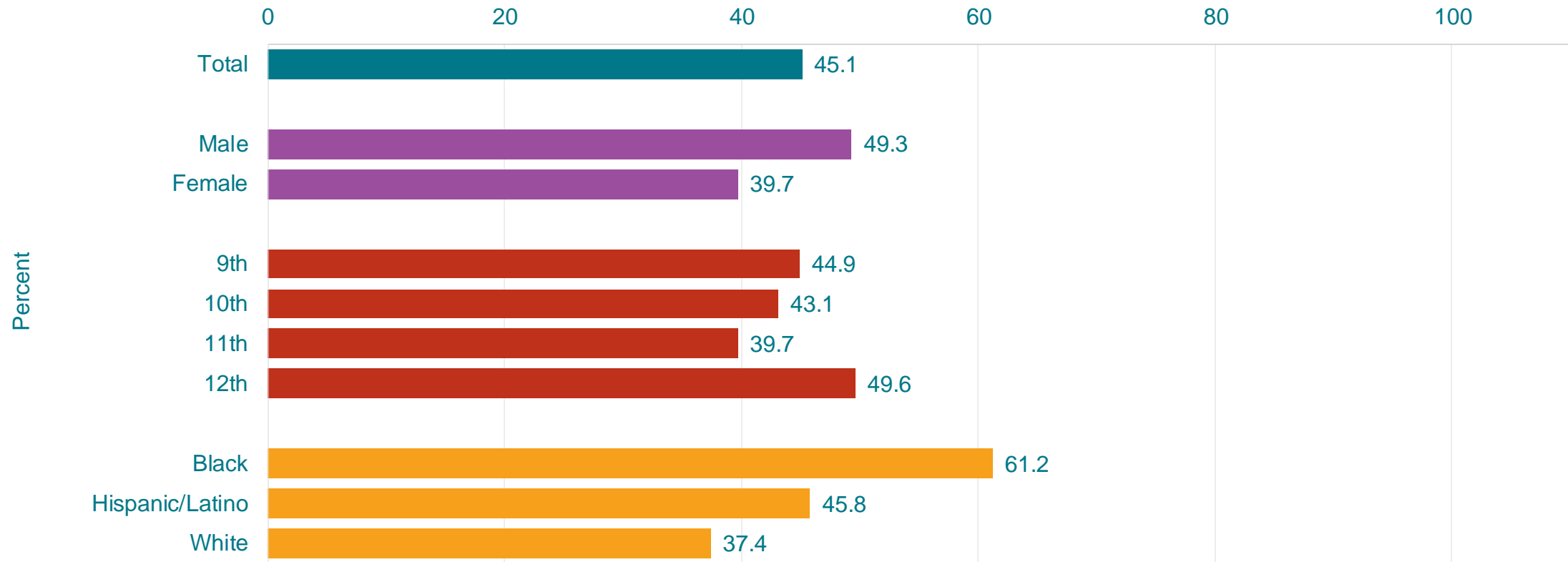


# How are the YRBS Results Used?

- State, territorial, tribal governments, and local agencies and nongovernmental organizations use YRBS data to set and track progress toward meeting school health and health promotion program goals, support modification of school health curricula or other programs, support new legislation and policies that promote health, and seek funding and other support for new initiatives.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Always Wear a Seat Belt,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



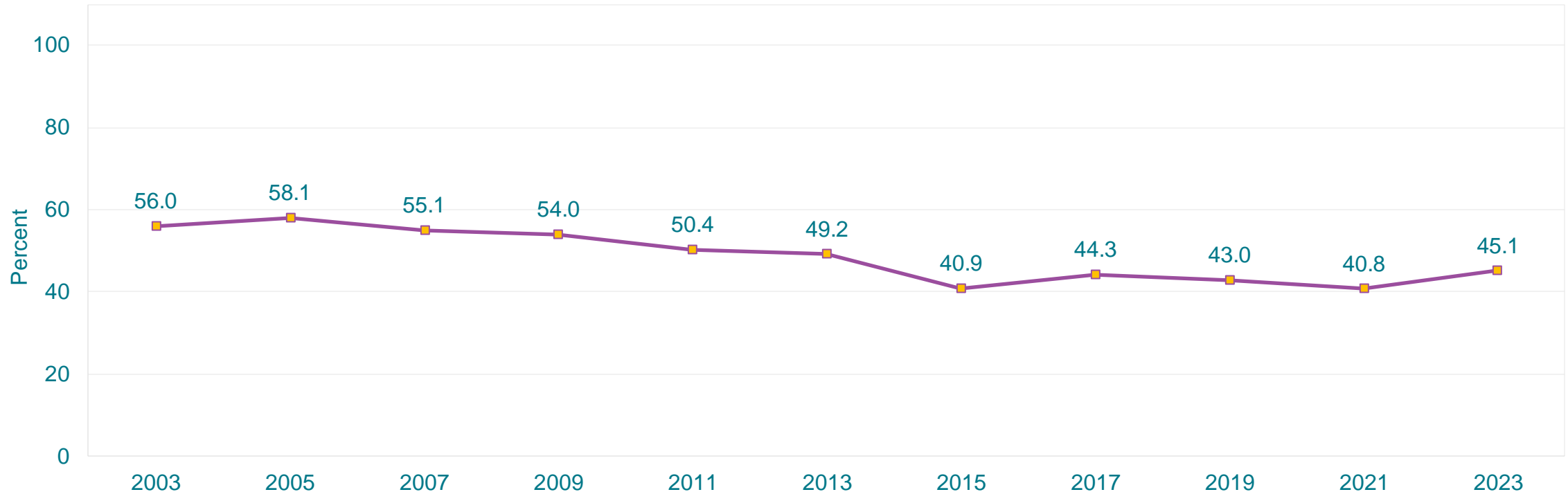
\*When riding in a car driven by someone else

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Always Wear a Seat Belt,\* 2003-2023†

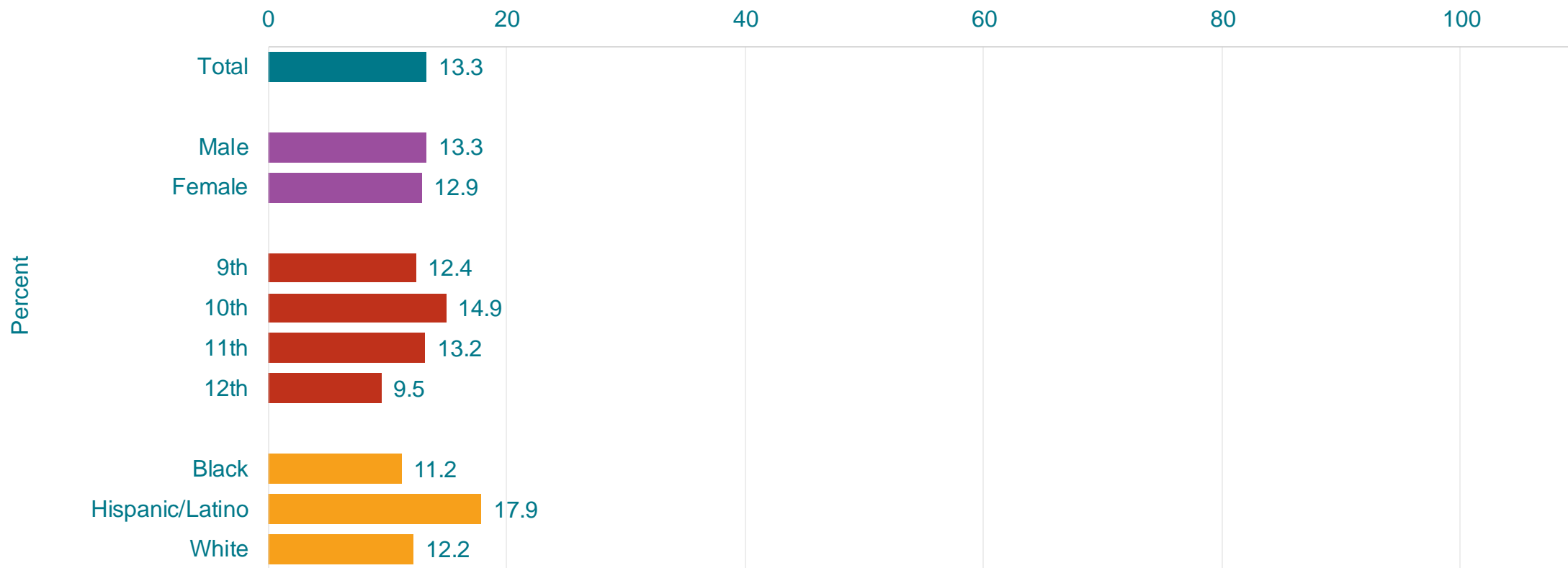


\*When riding in a car driven by someone else

†Decreased 2003-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

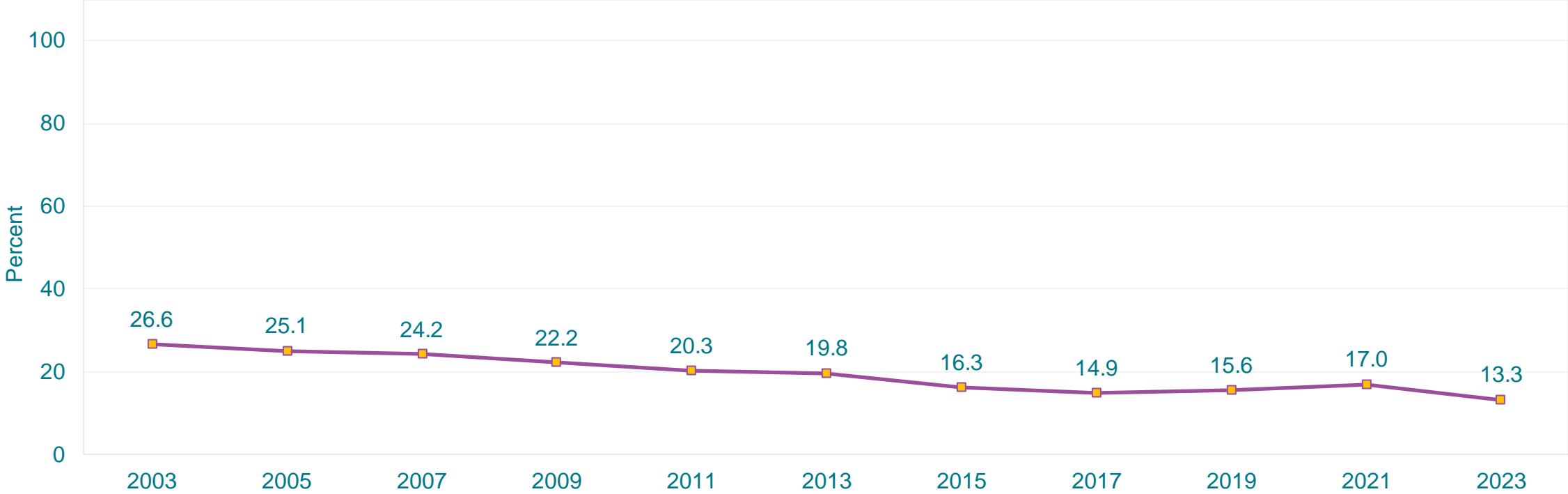
# Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey  
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,\* 2003-2023†

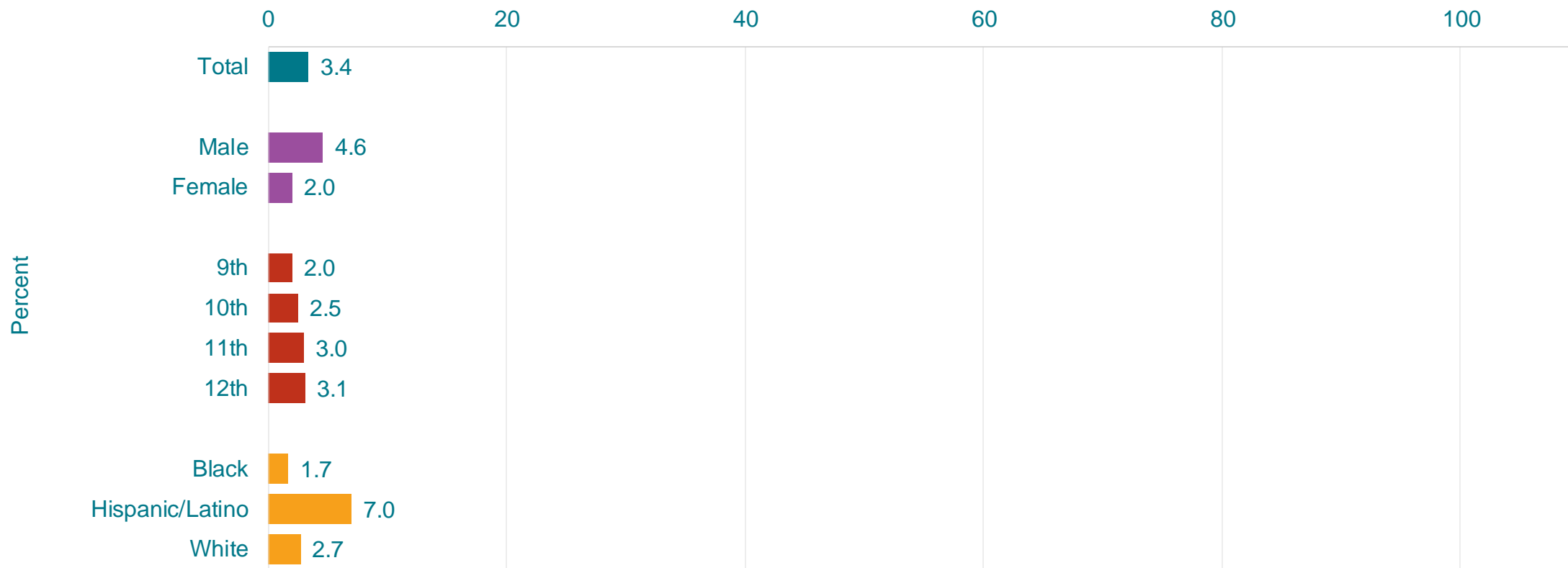


\*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023 [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).]

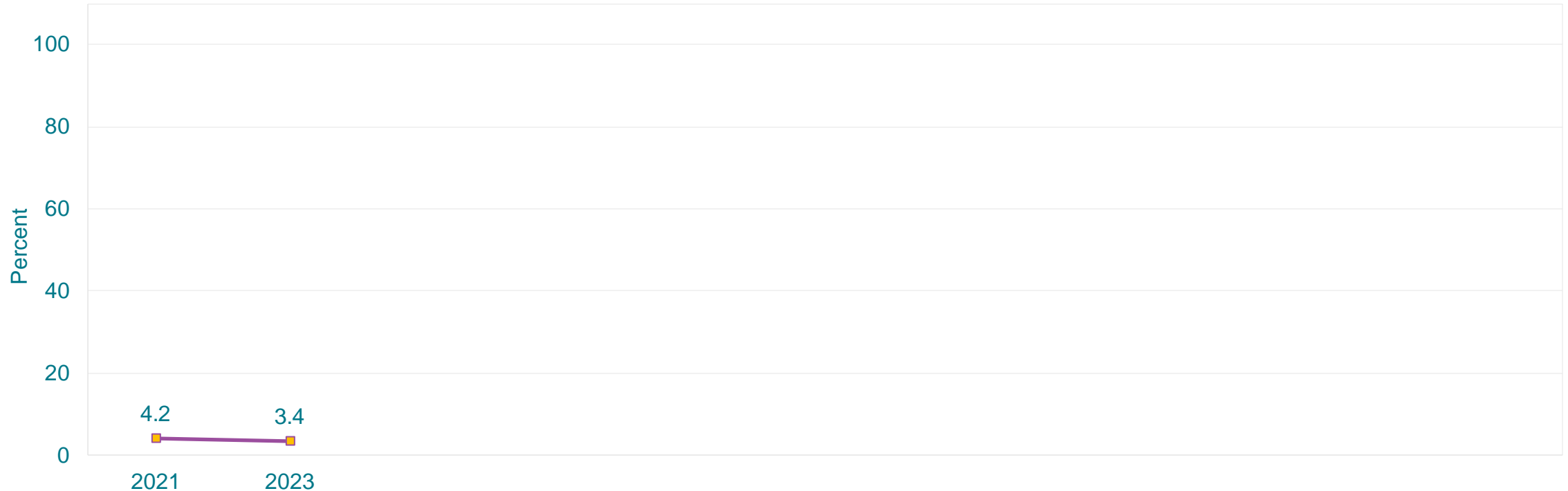
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*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  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,\* 2021-2023†

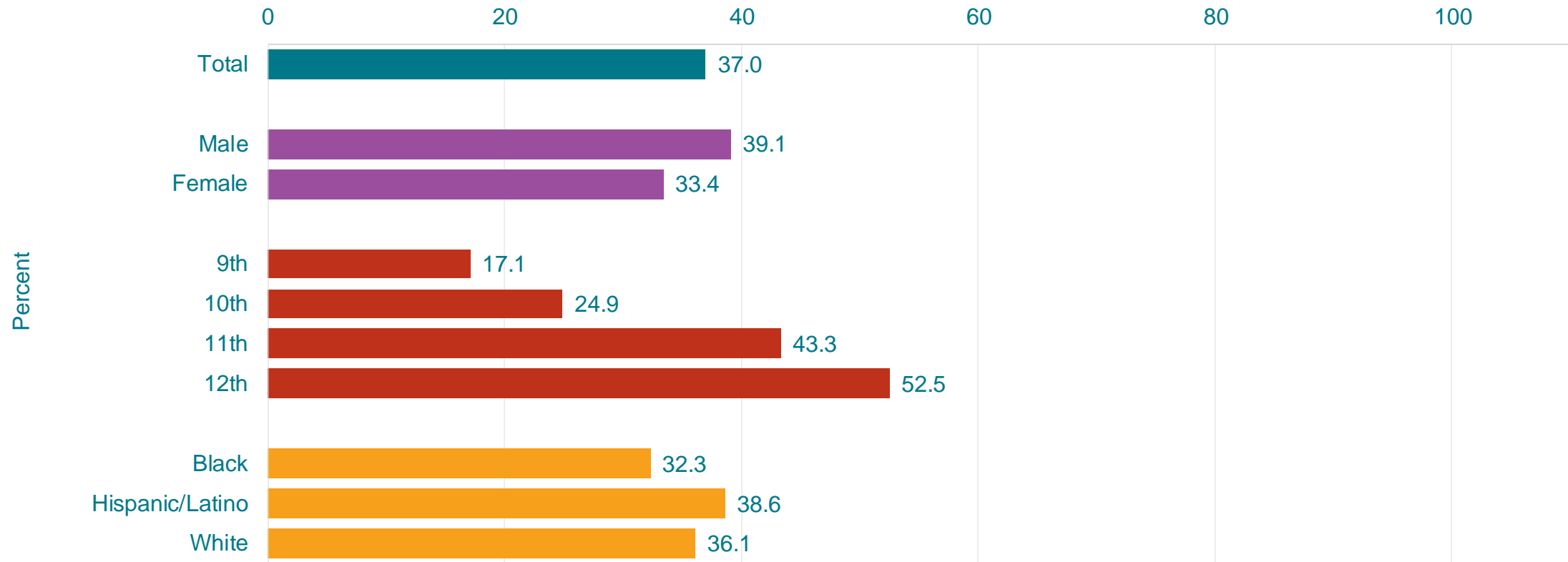


\*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle ,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



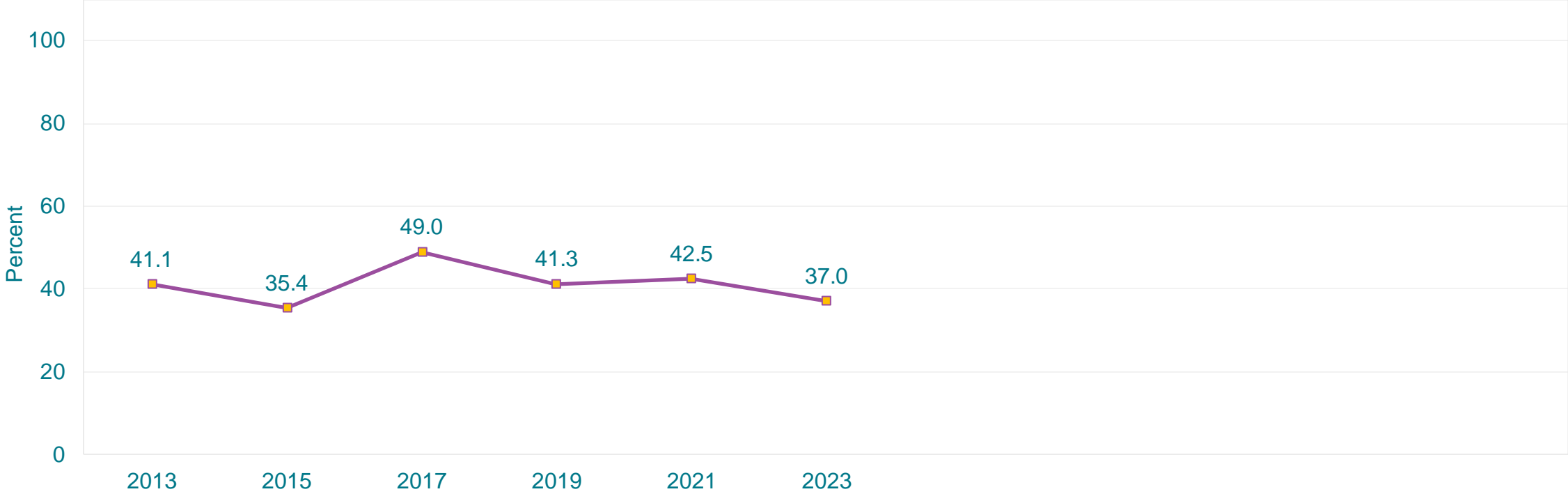
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 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.

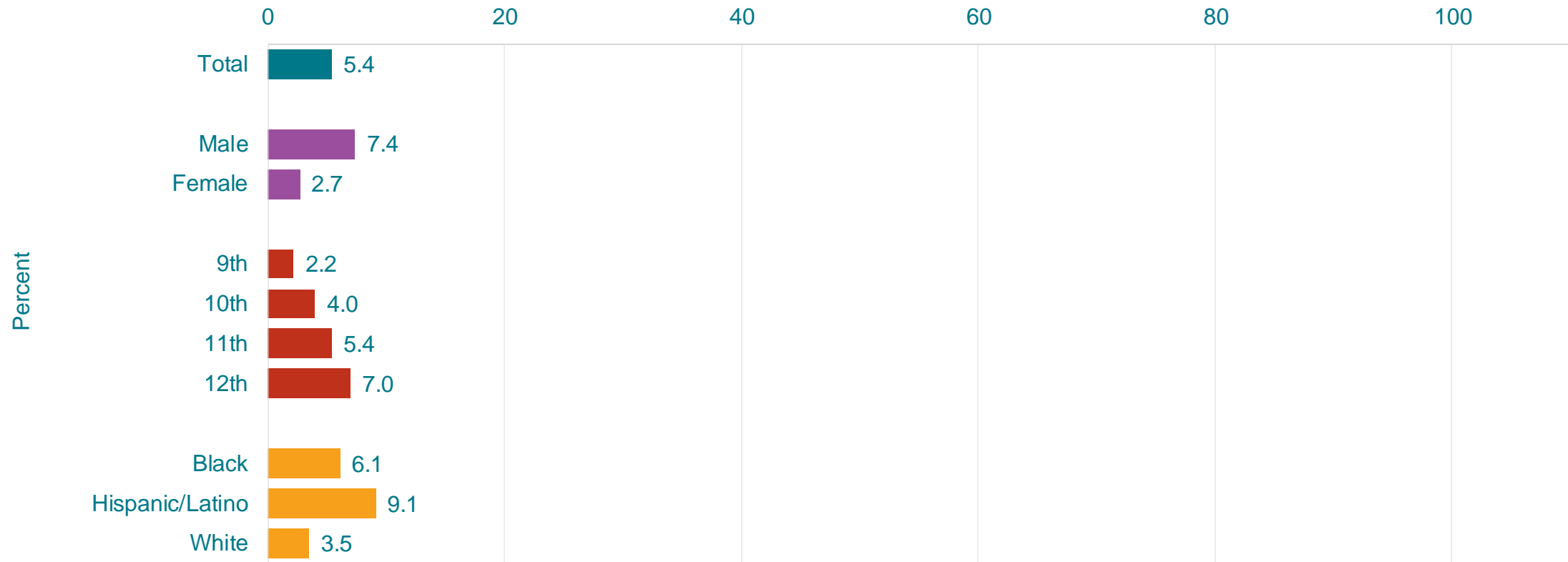
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle ,\* 2013-2023†



\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey  
†No change 2013-2023 [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).]  
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



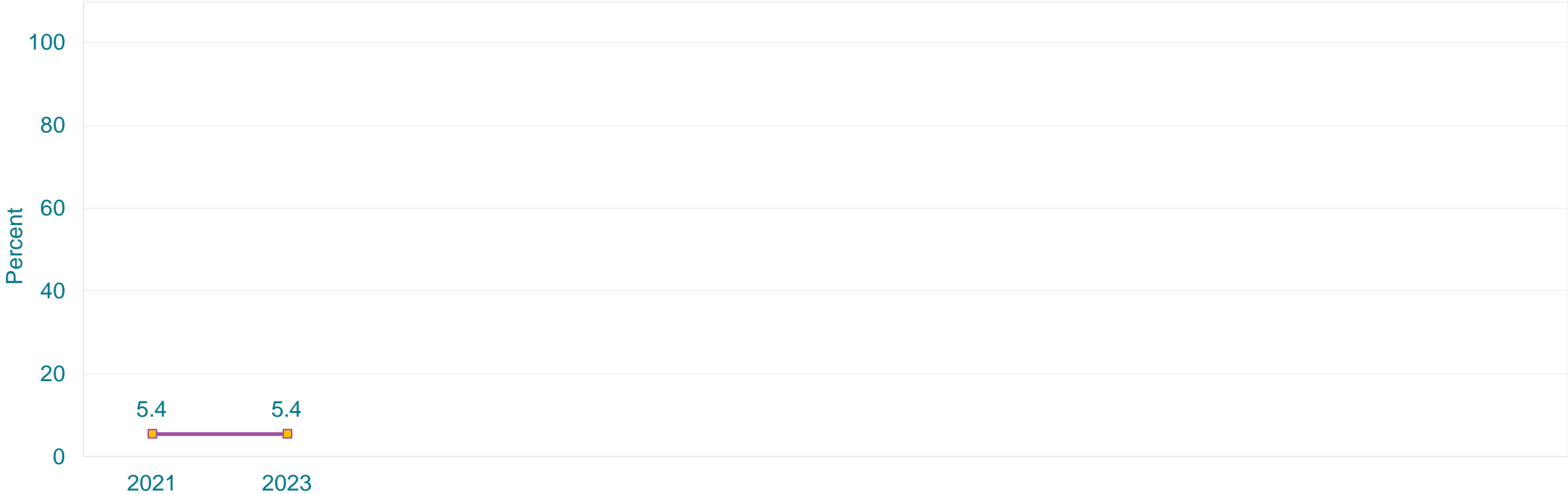
\*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†M > F; 12th > 9th; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,\* 2021-2023†

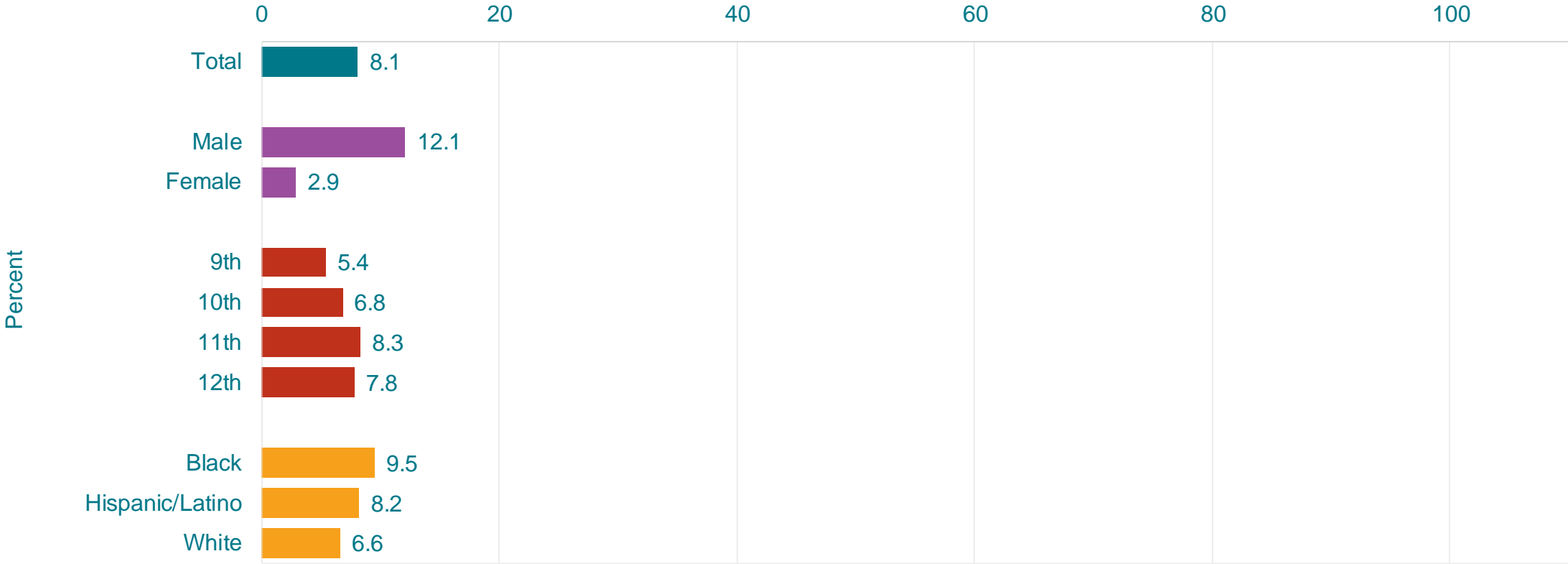


\*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,\* 2017-2023†

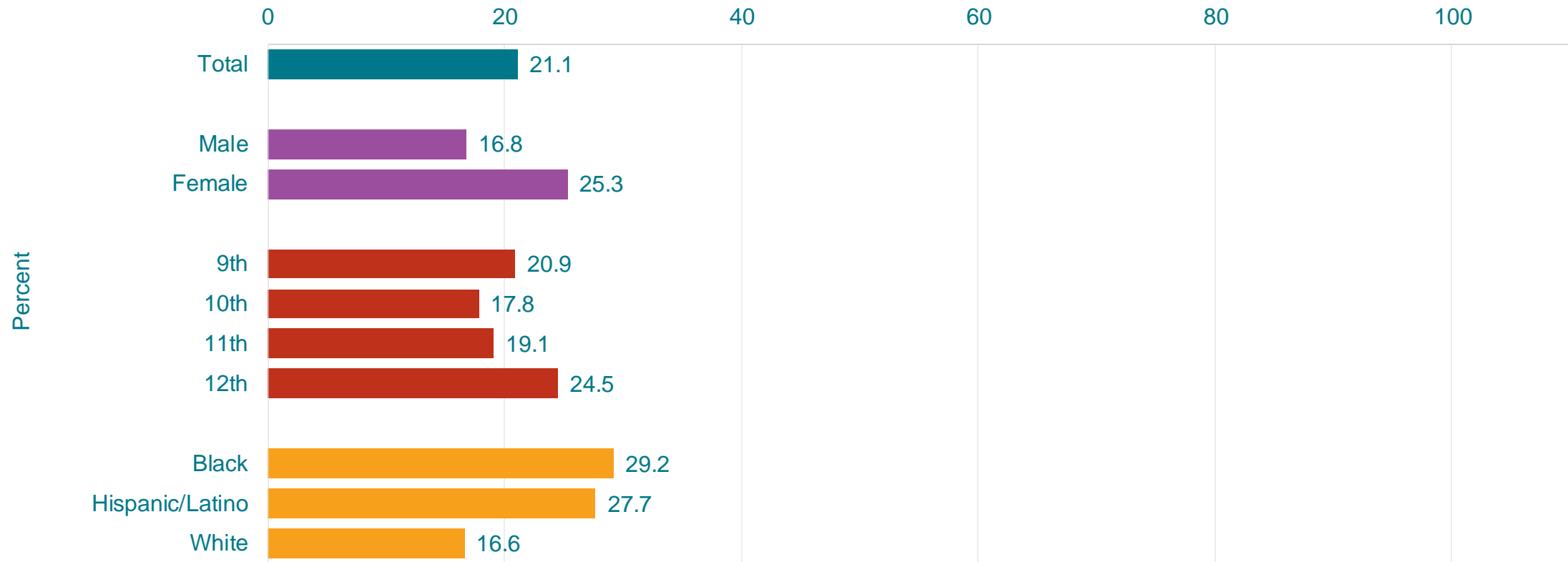


\*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

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,† 2023



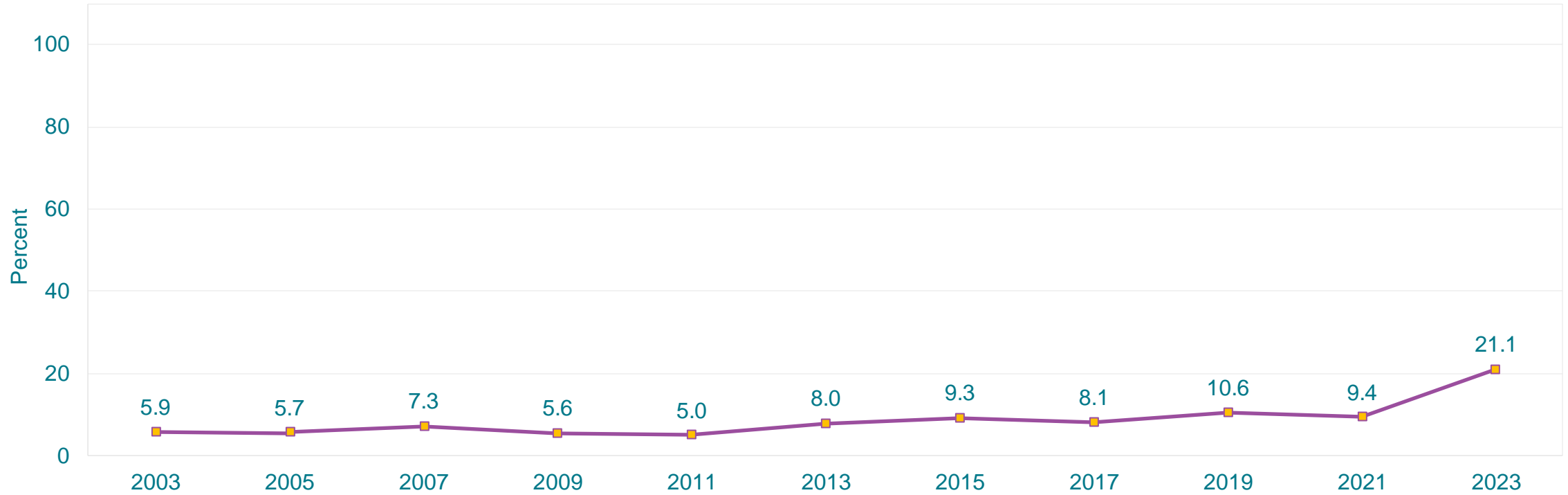
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†F > M; 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.

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,\* 2003-2023†



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

†Increased 2003-2023, no change 2003-2011, increased 2011-2023 [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).]

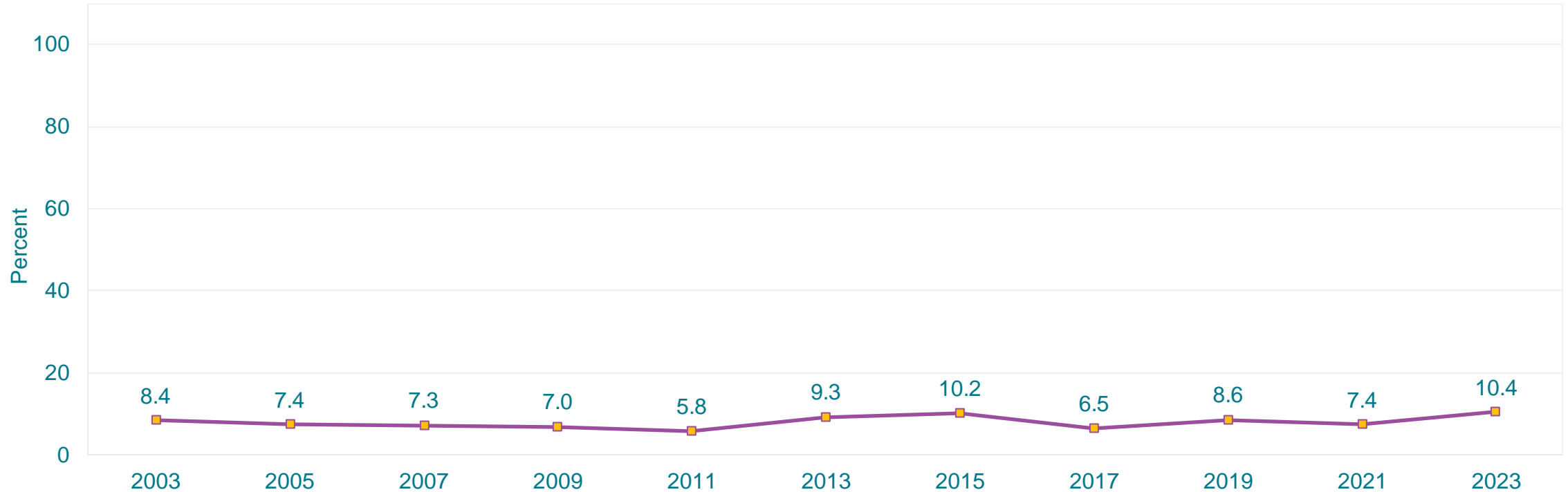
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,\* 2003-2023†

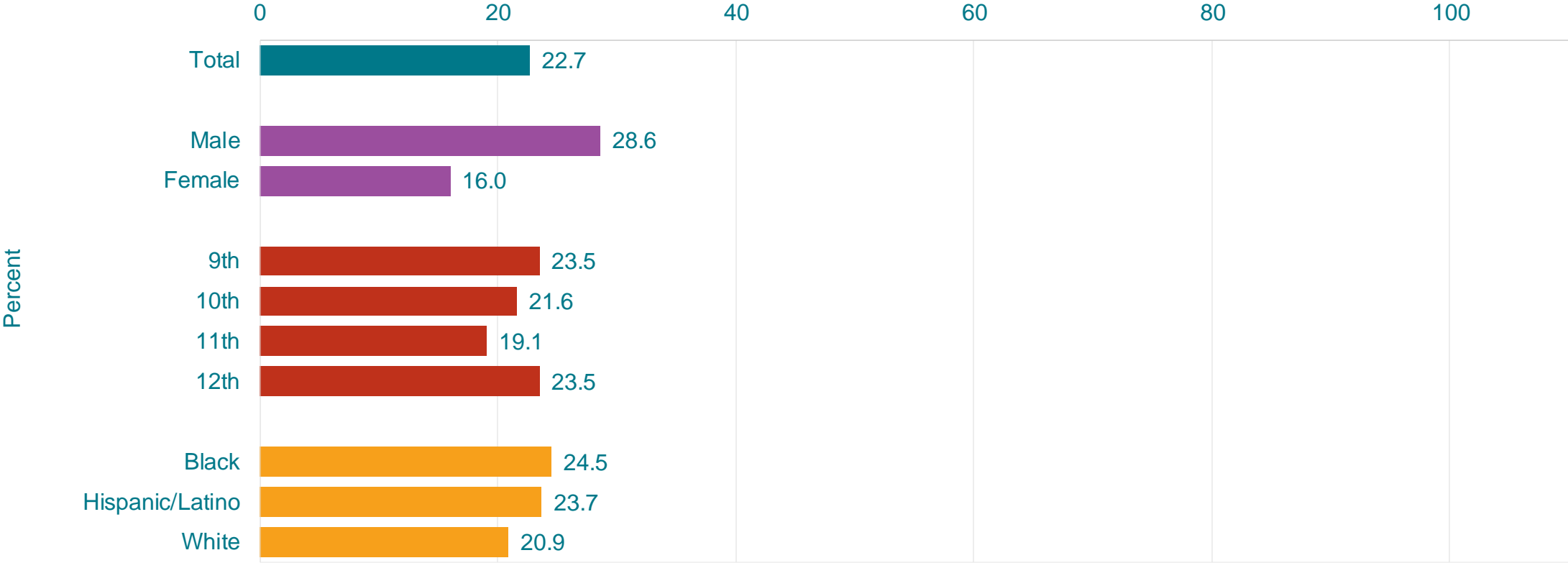


\*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2003-2023 [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).]

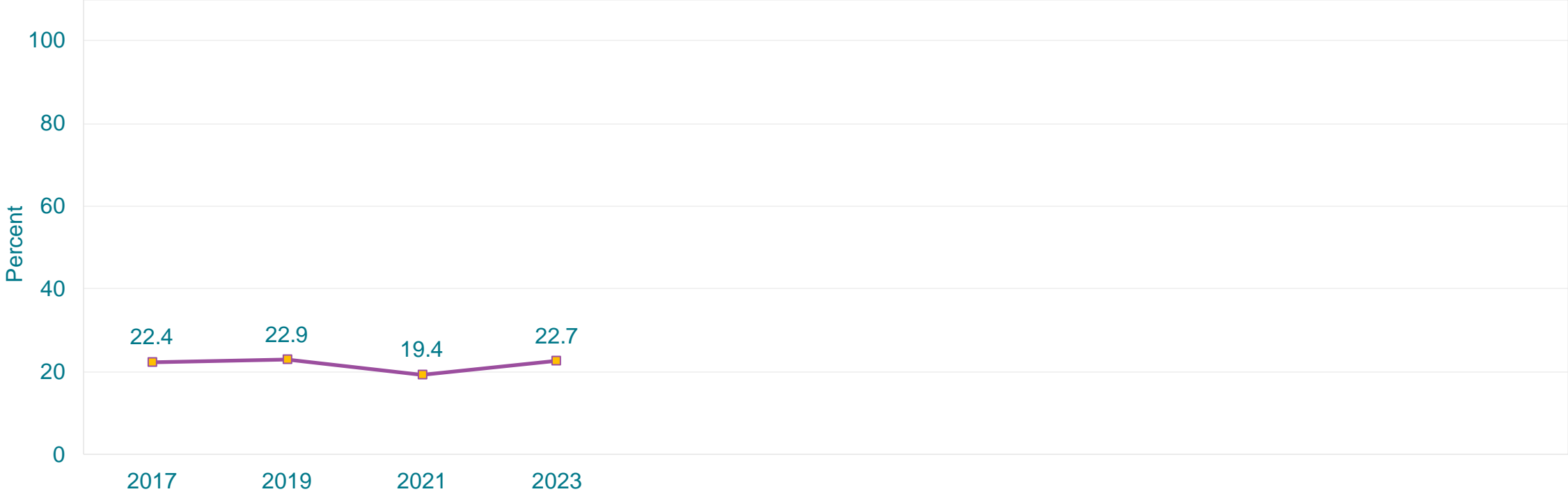
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
 †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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,\* 2017-2023†

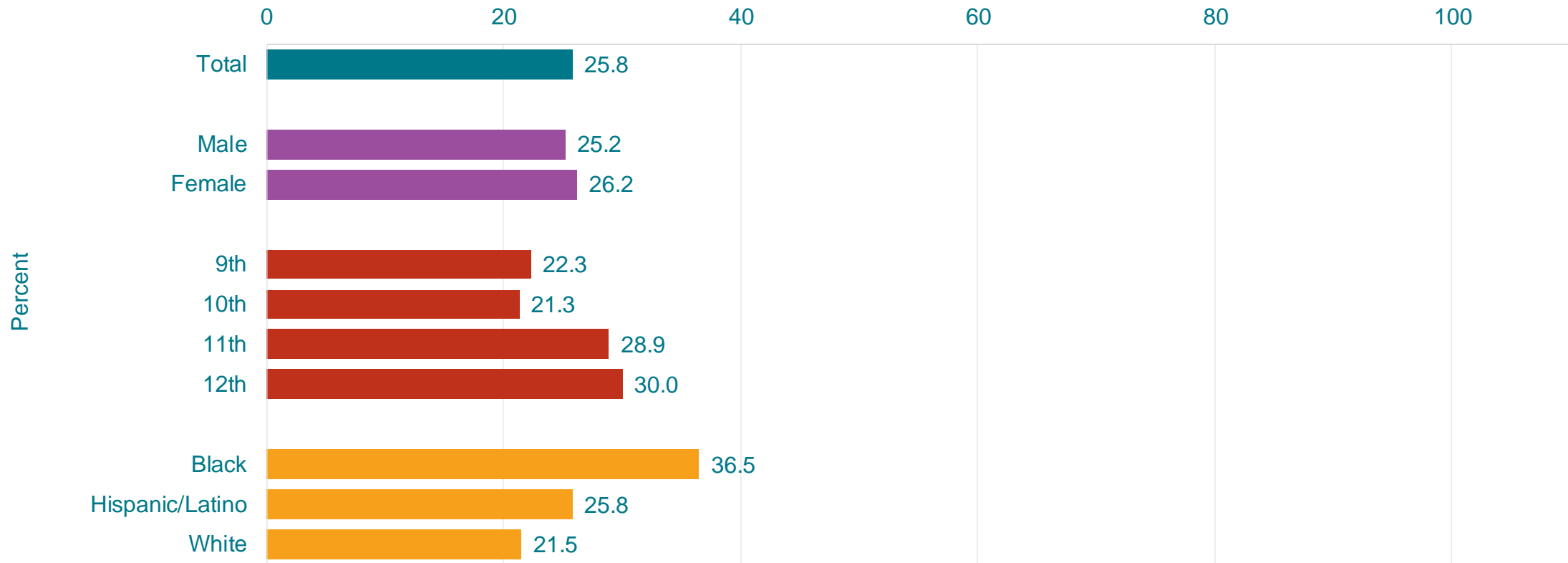


\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Saw Someone Get Physically Attacked, Beaten, Stabbed, or Shot in Their Neighborhood, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2023



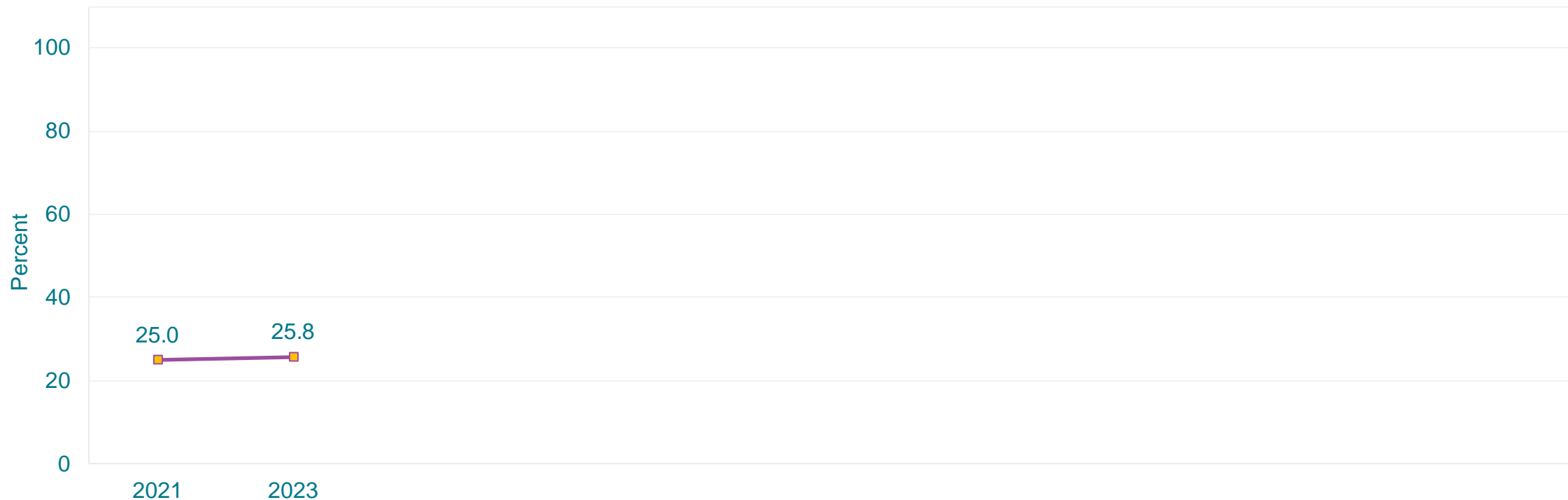
\*12th > 9th; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

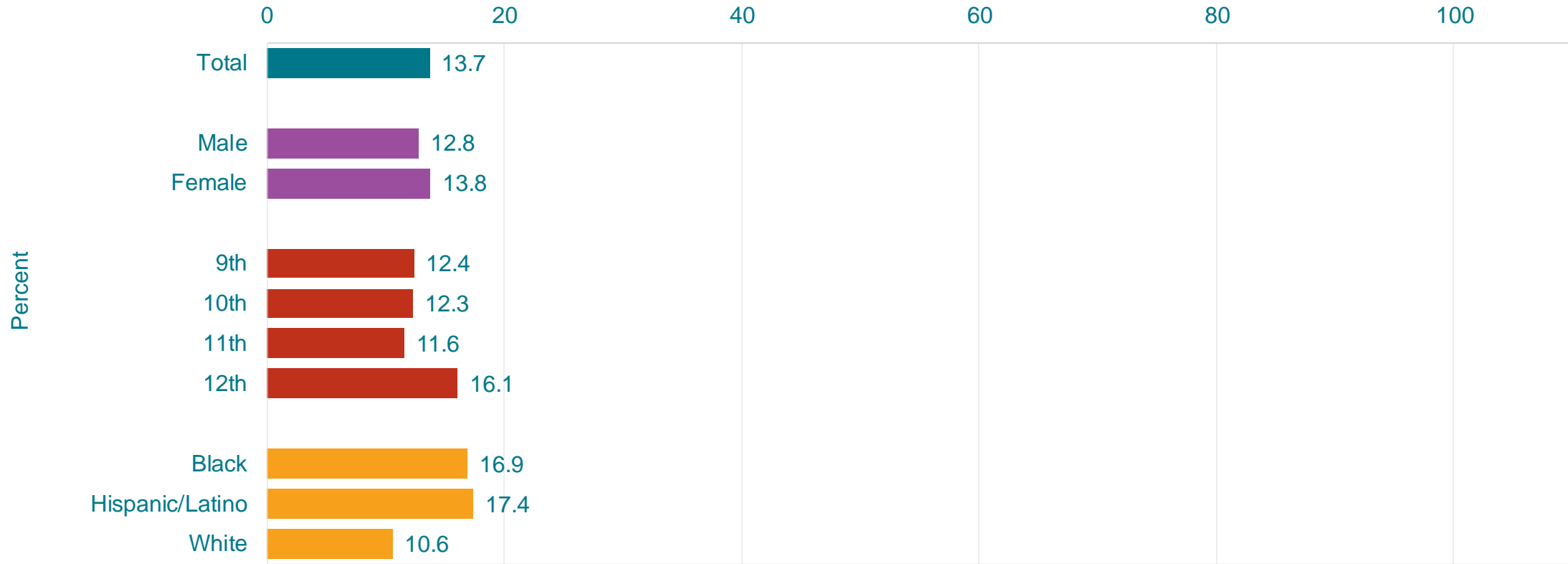


# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Saw Someone Get Physically Attacked, Beaten, Stabbed, or Shot in Their Neighborhood, 2021-2023\*



\*No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



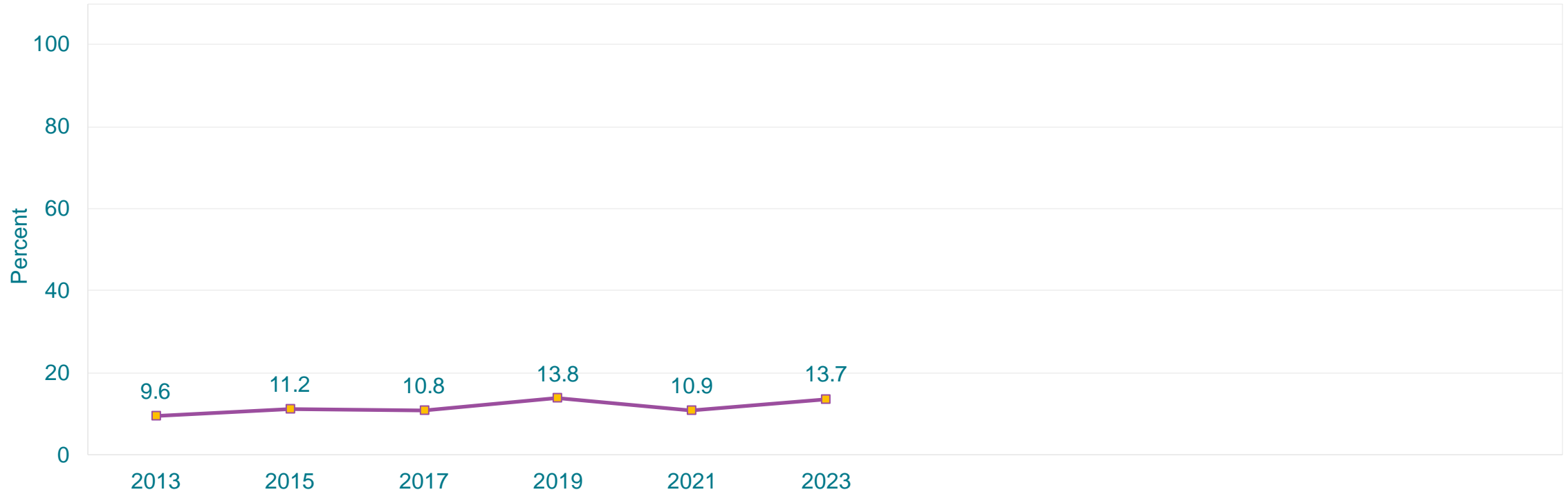
\*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,\* 2013-2023†

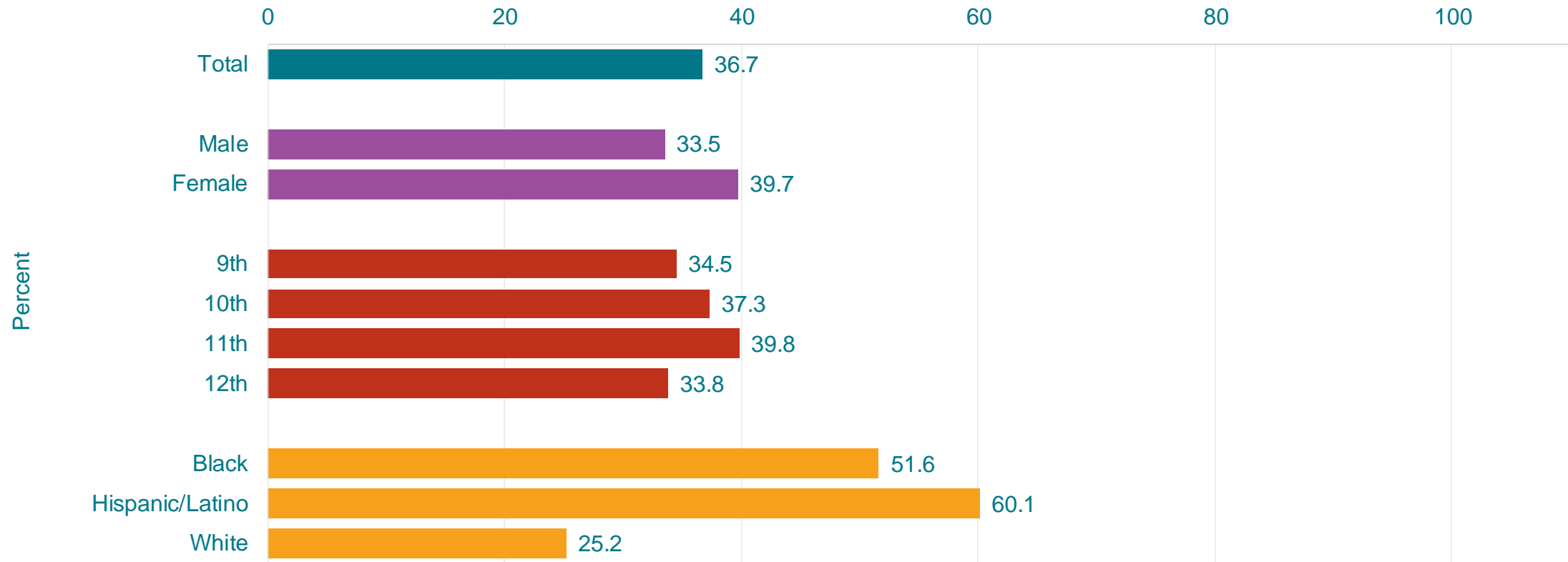


\*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2013-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Felt That They Were Ever Treated Badly or Unfairly in School Because of Their Race or Ethnicity,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



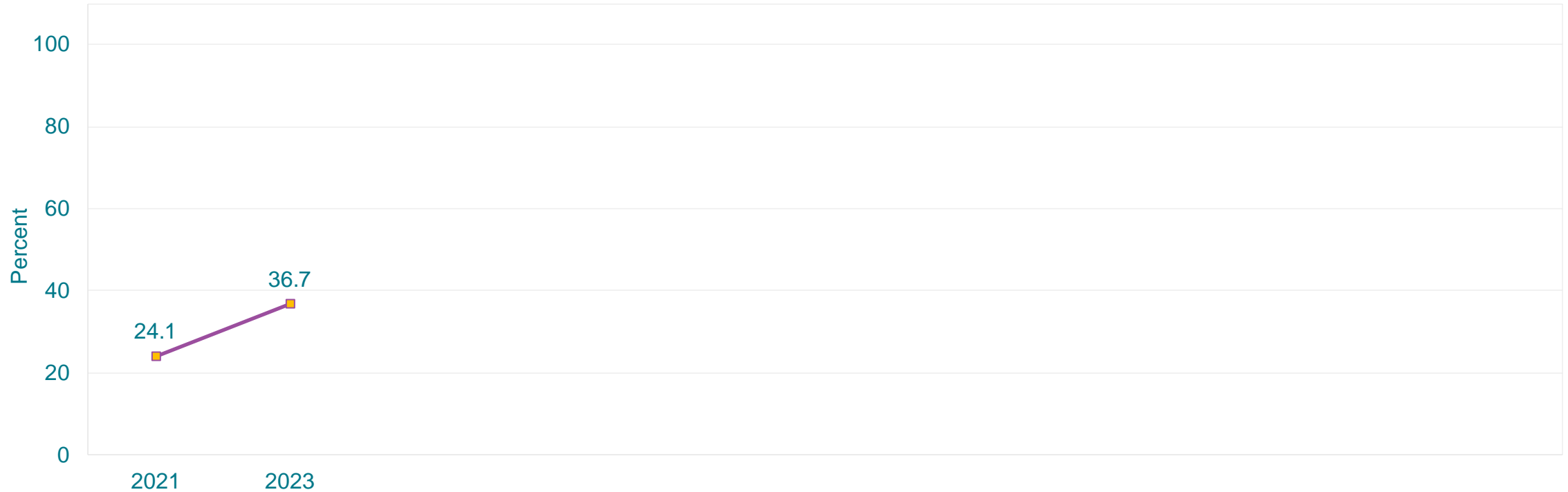
\*During their life

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Felt That They Were Ever Treated Badly or Unfairly in School Because of Their Race or Ethnicity,\* 2021-2023†

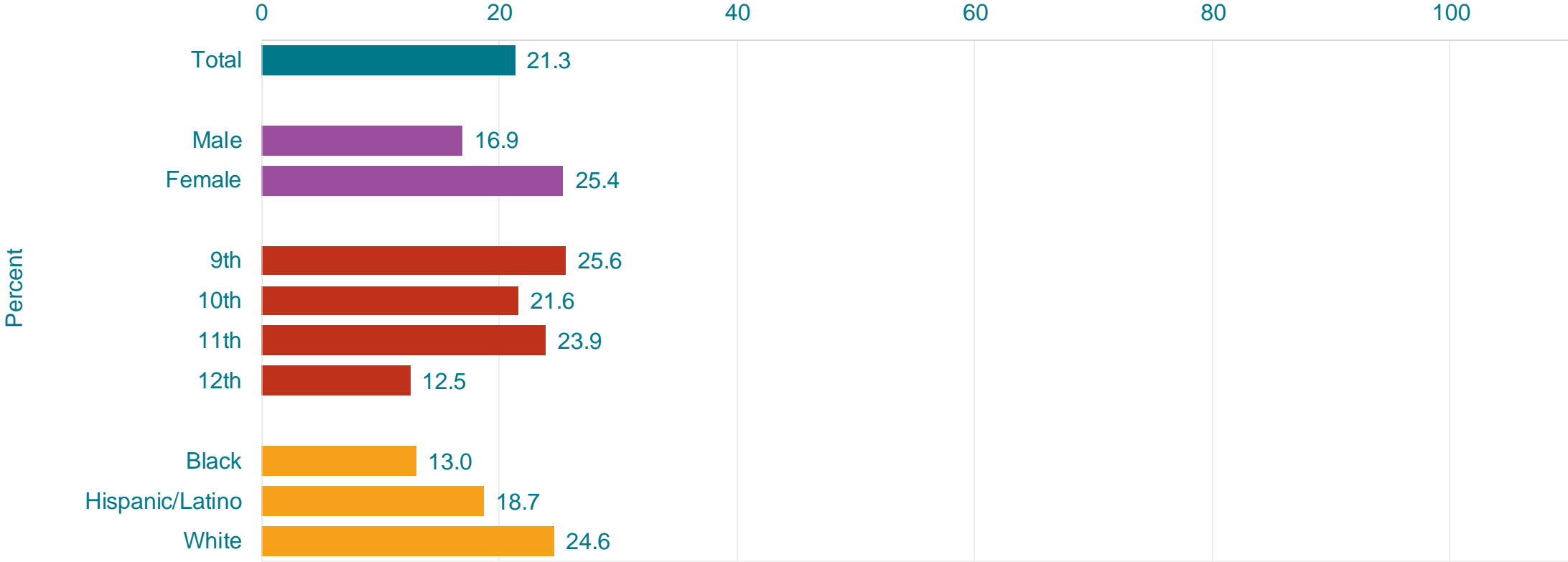


\*During their life

†Increased 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

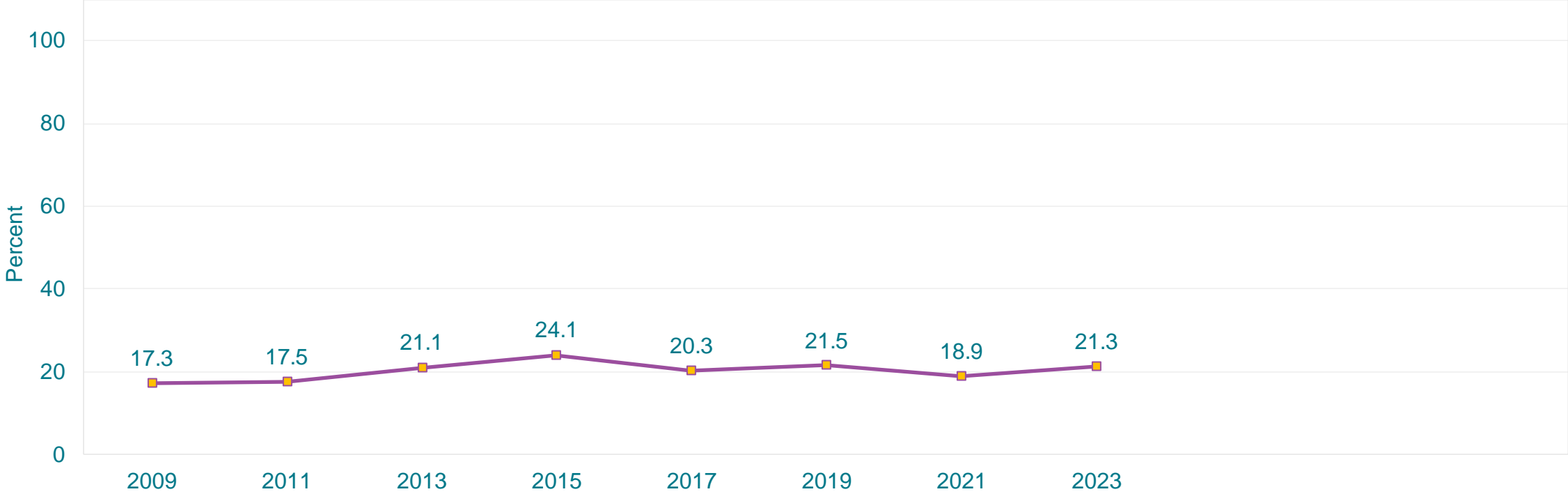
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



\*Ever during the 12 months before the survey  
 †F > M; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; 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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,\* 2009-2023†

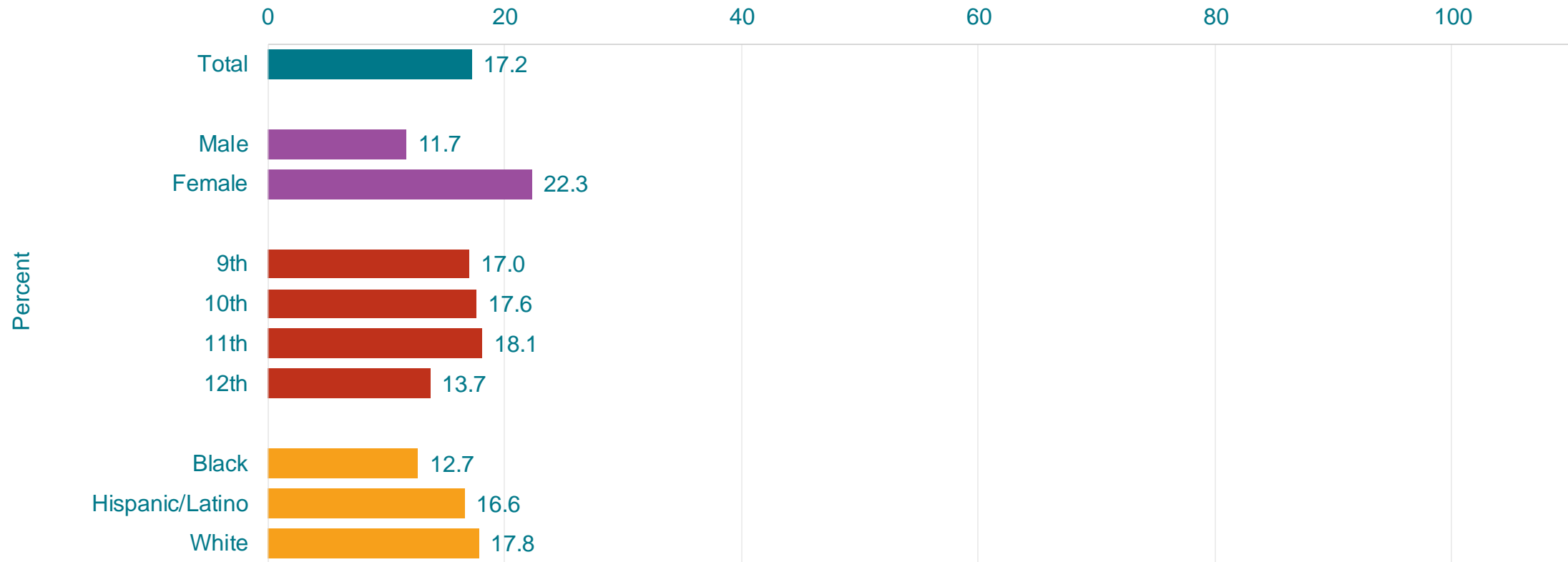


\*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

†Increased, 2009-2015, decreased, 2015-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



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

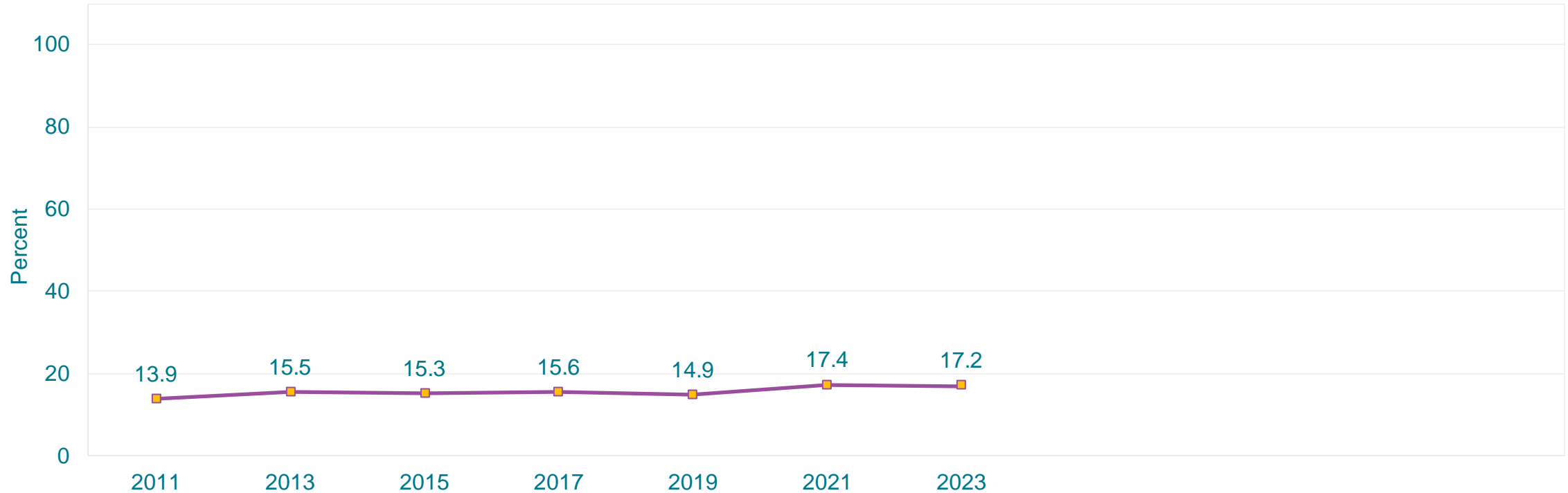
†F > M; W > B (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,\* 2011-2023†

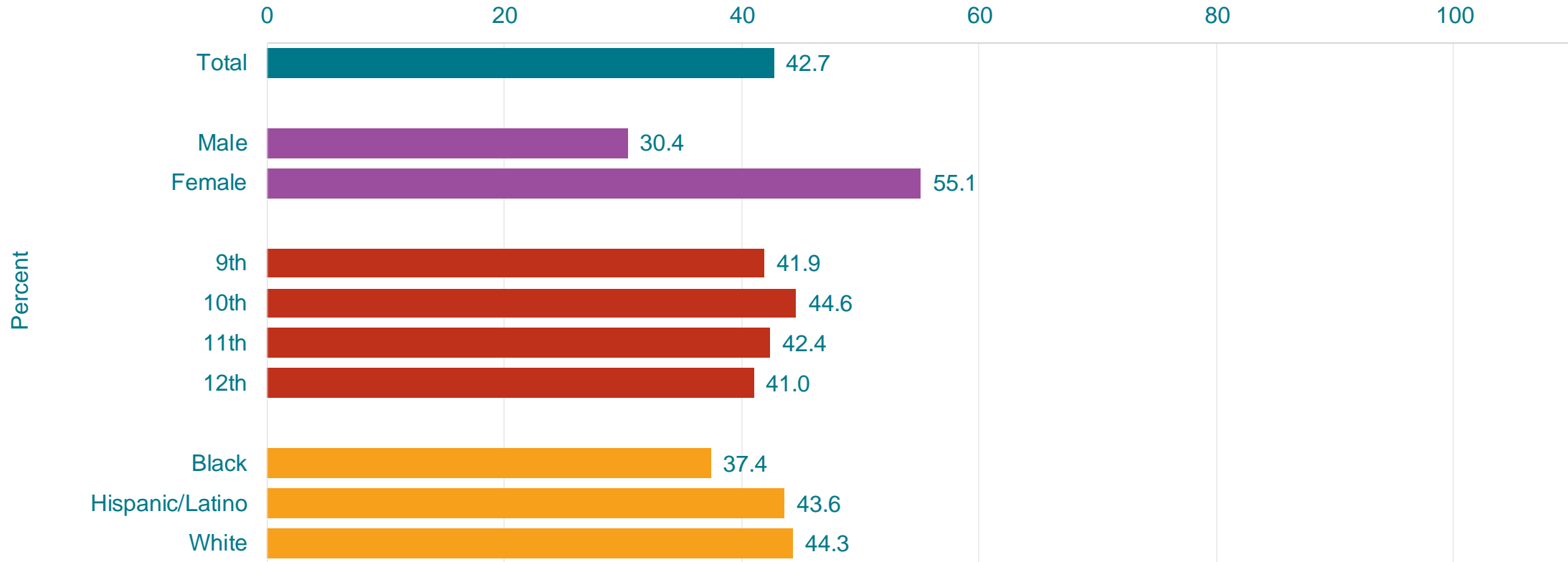


\*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2011-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



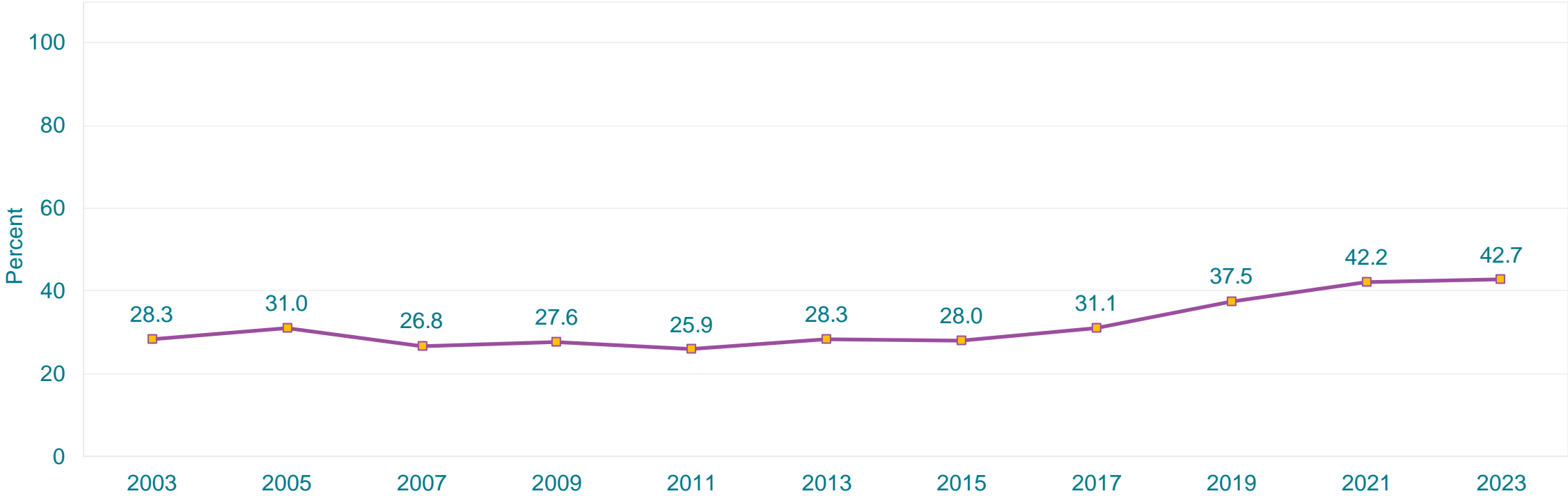
\*Almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,\* 2003-2023†

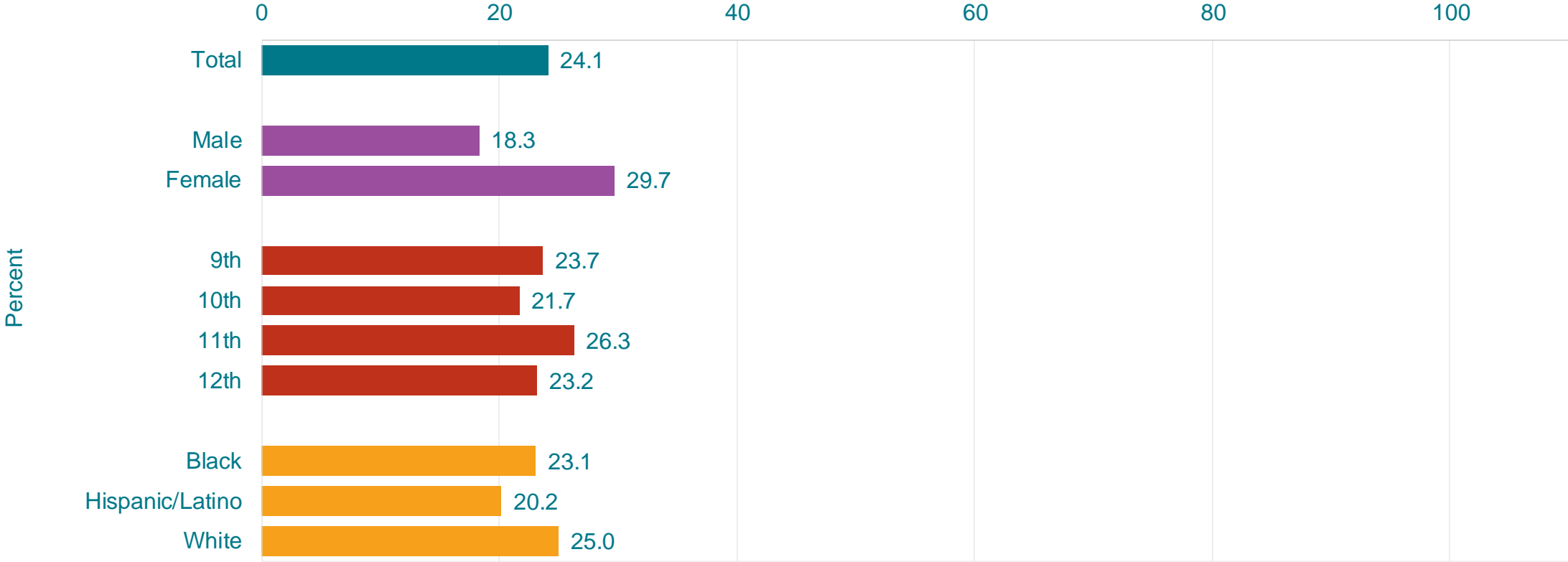


\*Almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023, no change 2003-2015, increased 2015-2023 [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).]

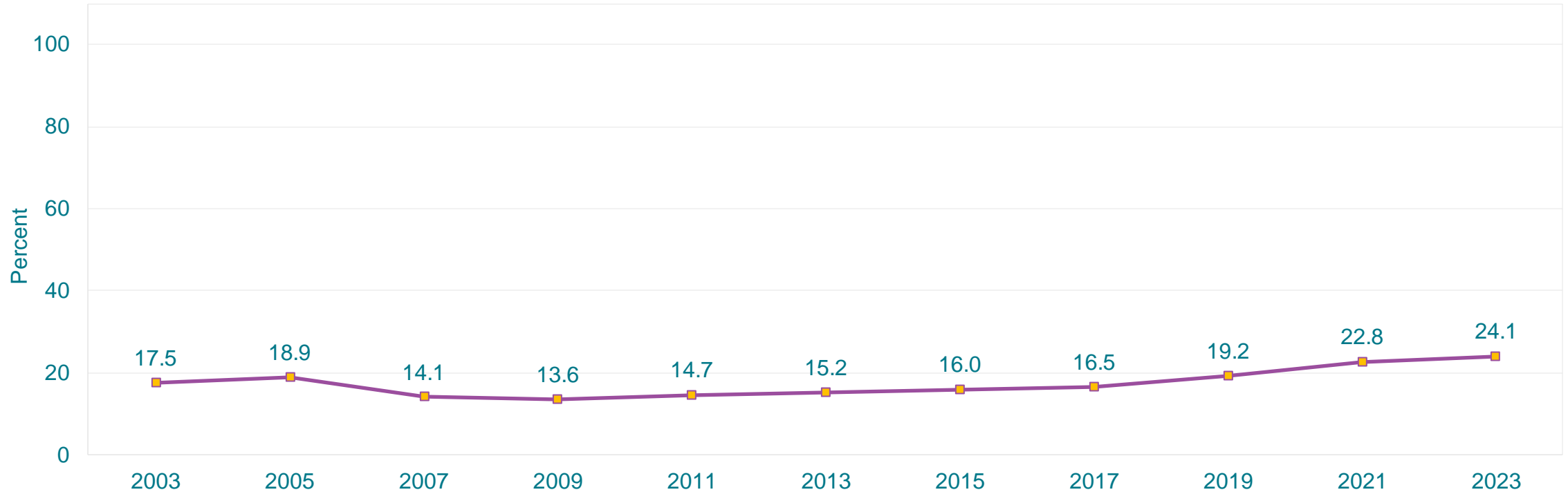
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*During the 12 months before the survey  
 †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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,\* 2003-2023†

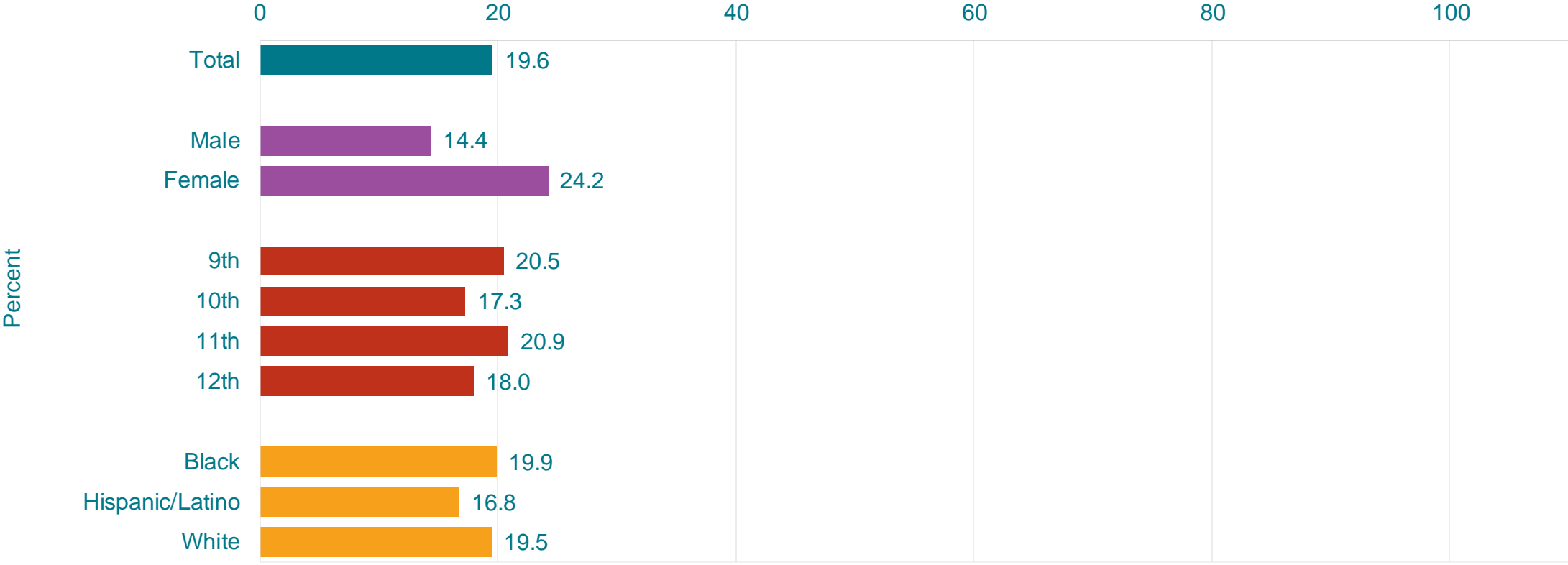


\*During the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023, decreased 2003-2009, increased 2009-2023 [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).]

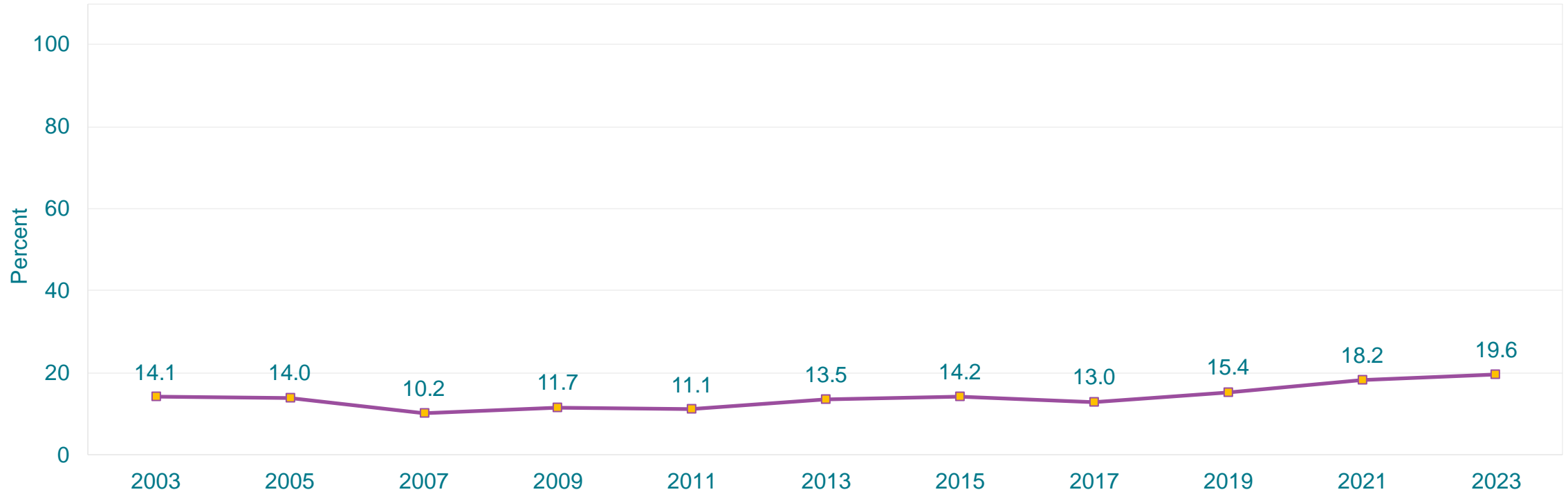
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*During the 12 months before the survey  
 †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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,\* 2003-2023†

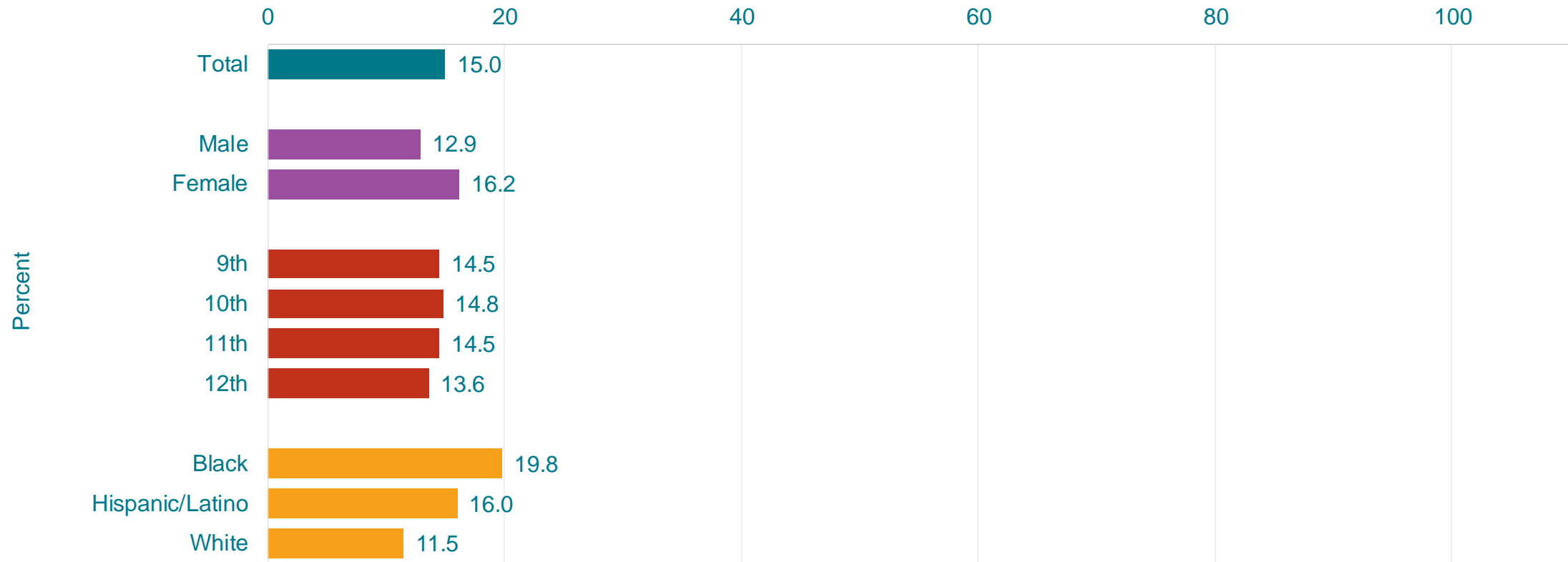


\*During the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023, decreased 2003-2007, increased 2007-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



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

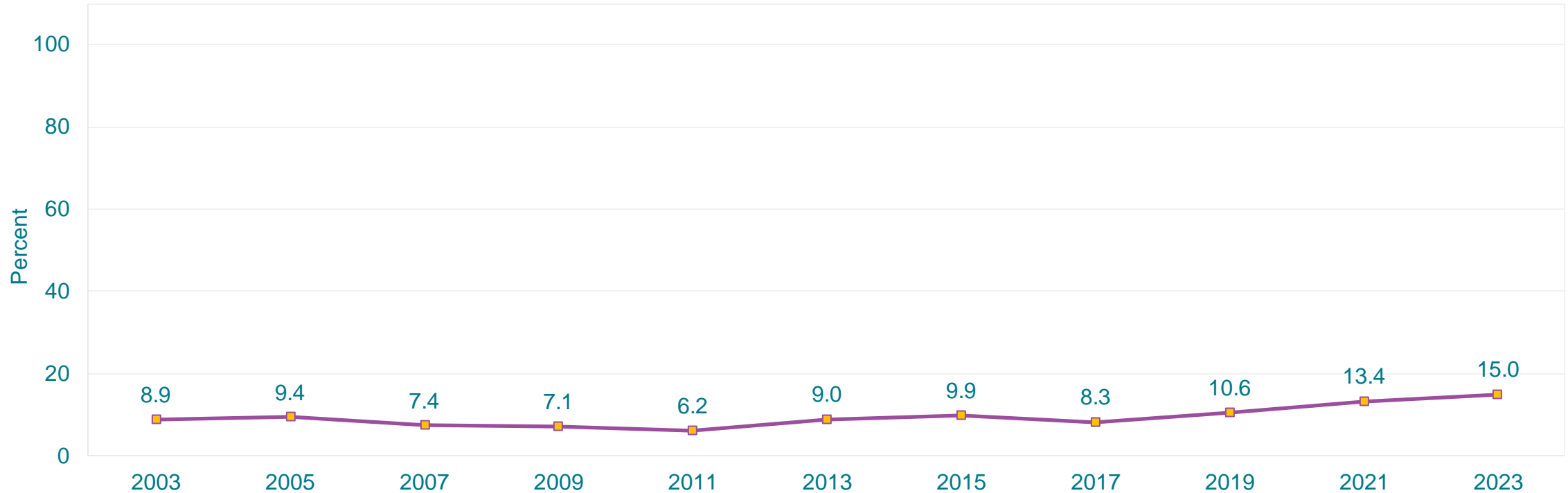
†B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,\* 2003-2023†



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

†Increased 2003-2023, decreased 2003-2011, increased 2011-2023 [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).]

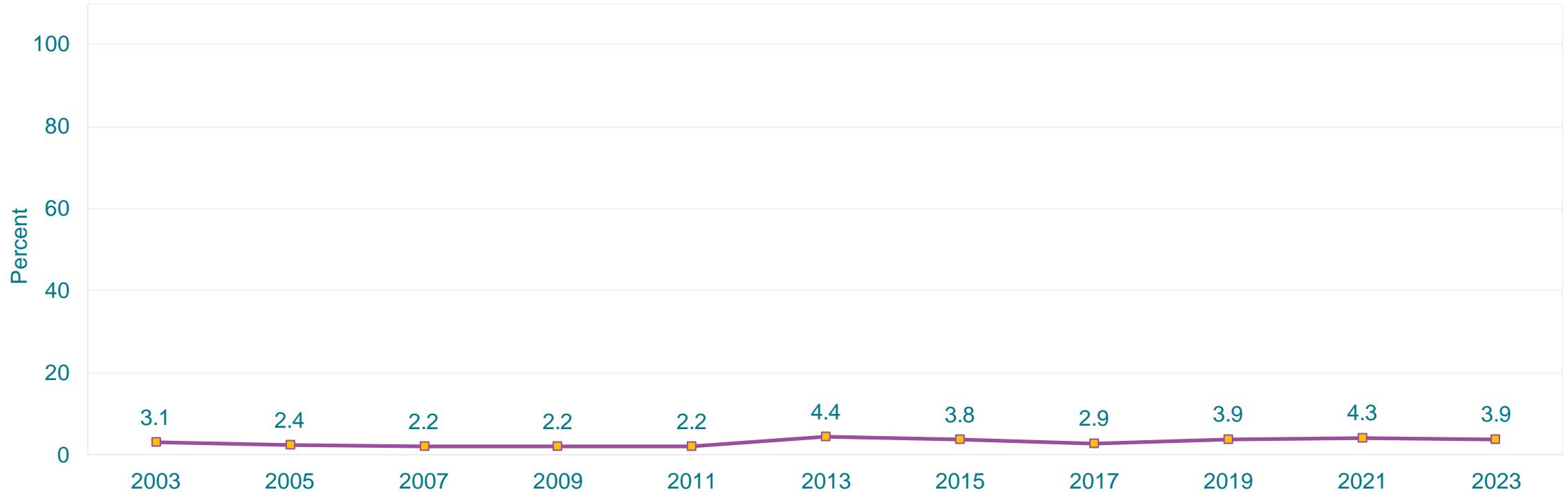
This graph contains weighted results.

# 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, 2023



\*During the 12 months before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 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,\* 2003-2023†

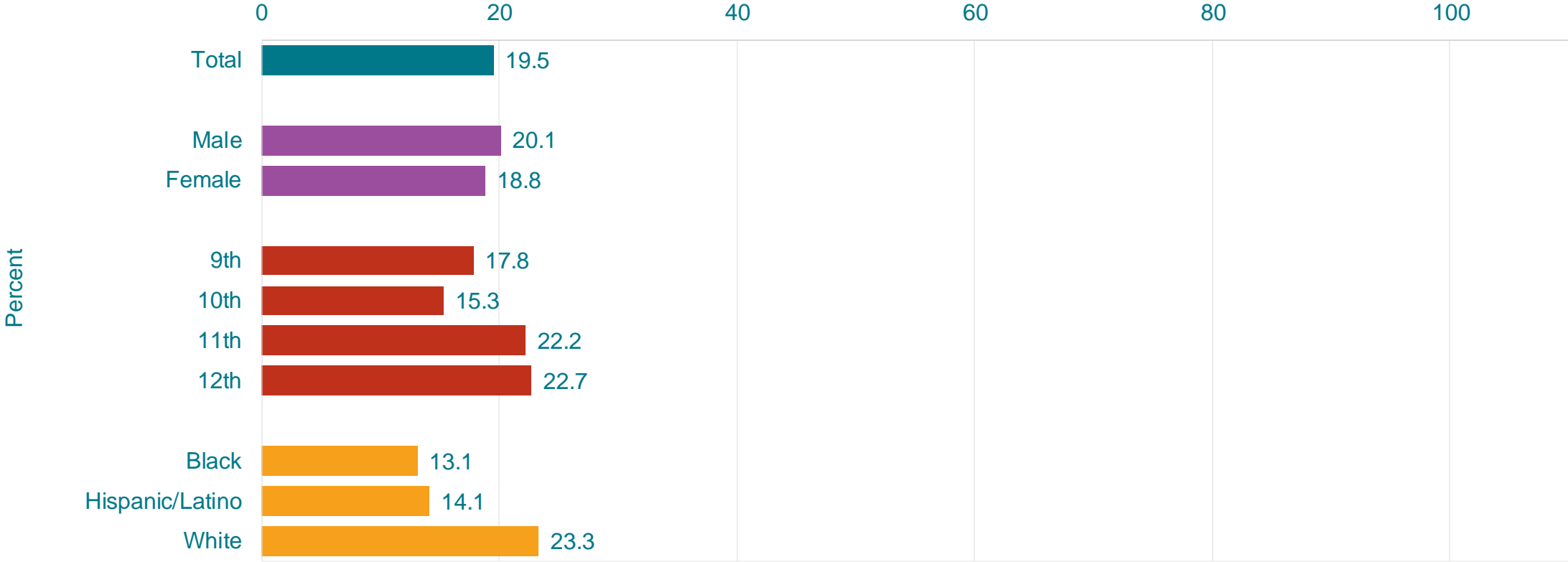


\*During the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

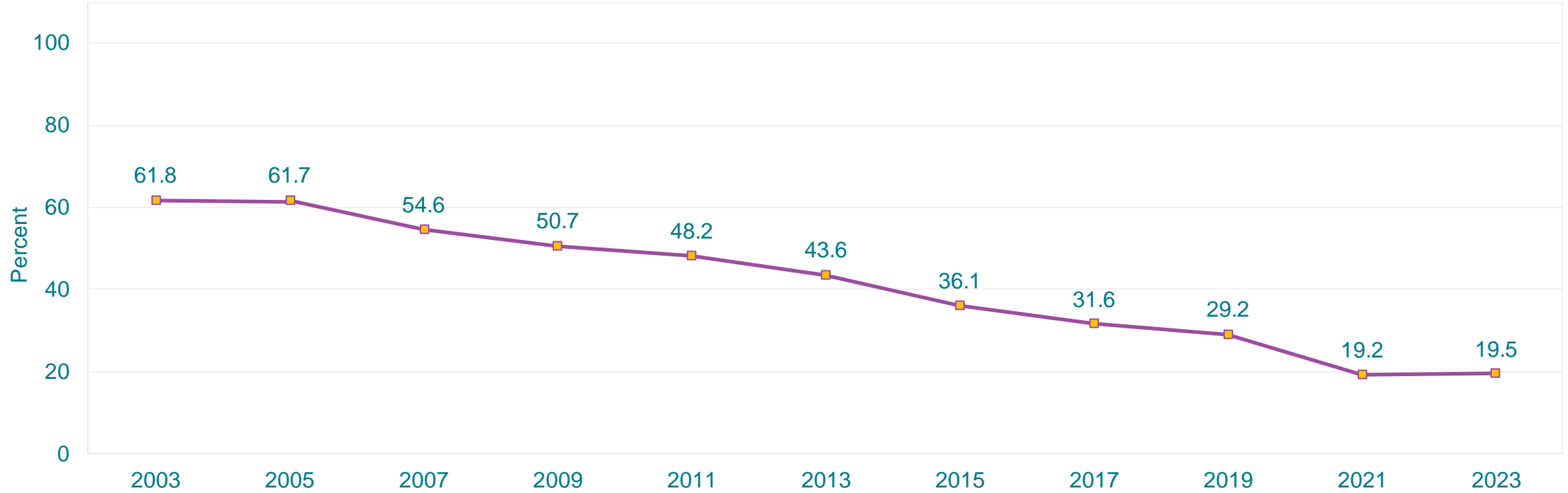
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Smoked a Cigarette,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



\*Even one or two puffs  
 †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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Smoked a Cigarette,\* 2003-2023†

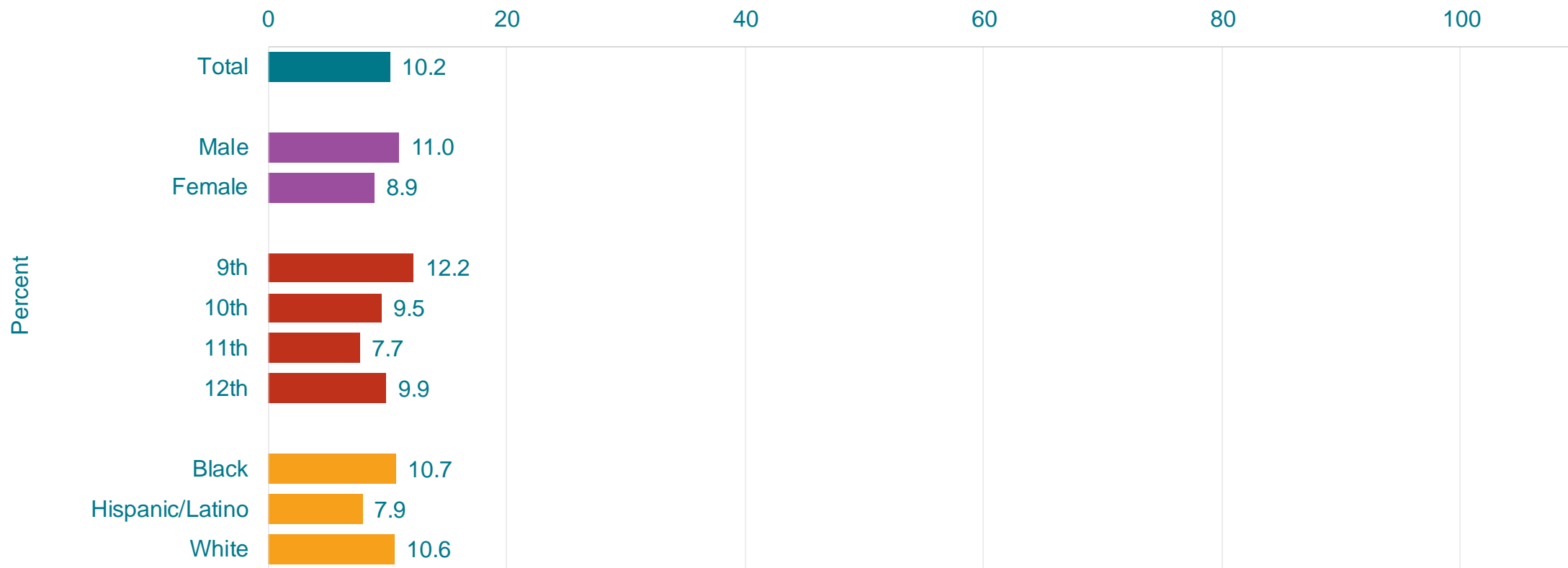


\*Even one or two puffs

†Decreased 2003-2023, decreased 2003-2013, decreased 2013-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Cigarette Before Age 13 Years,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



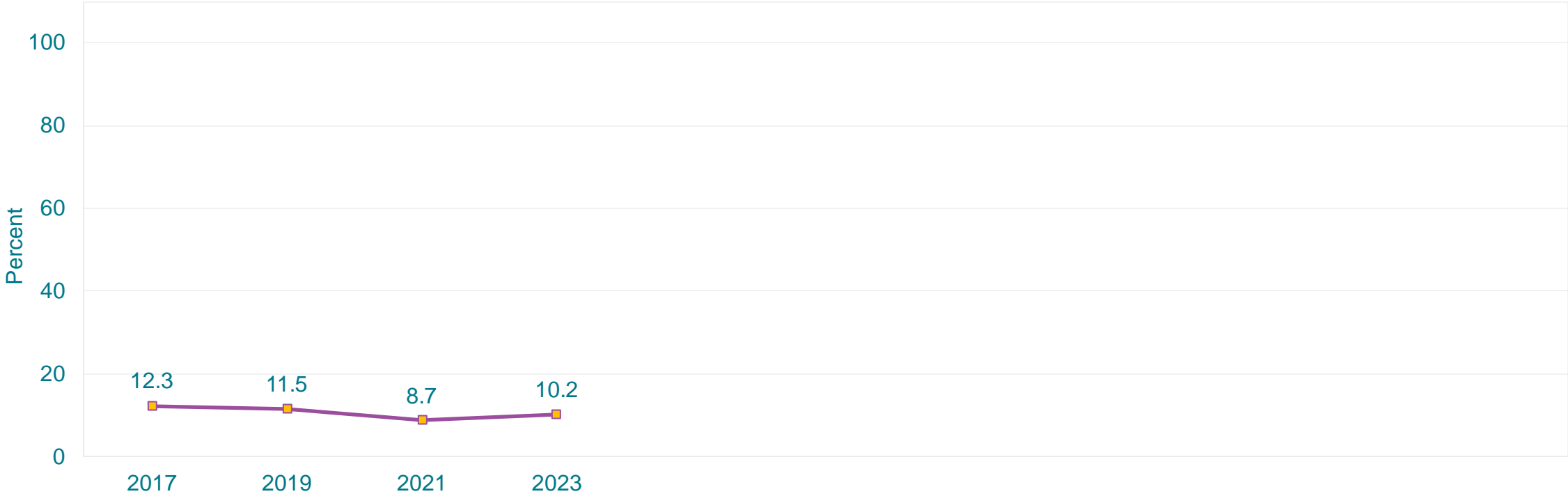
\*Even one or two puffs

†9th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Cigarette Before Age 13 Years,\* 2017-2023†



\*Even one or two puffs

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

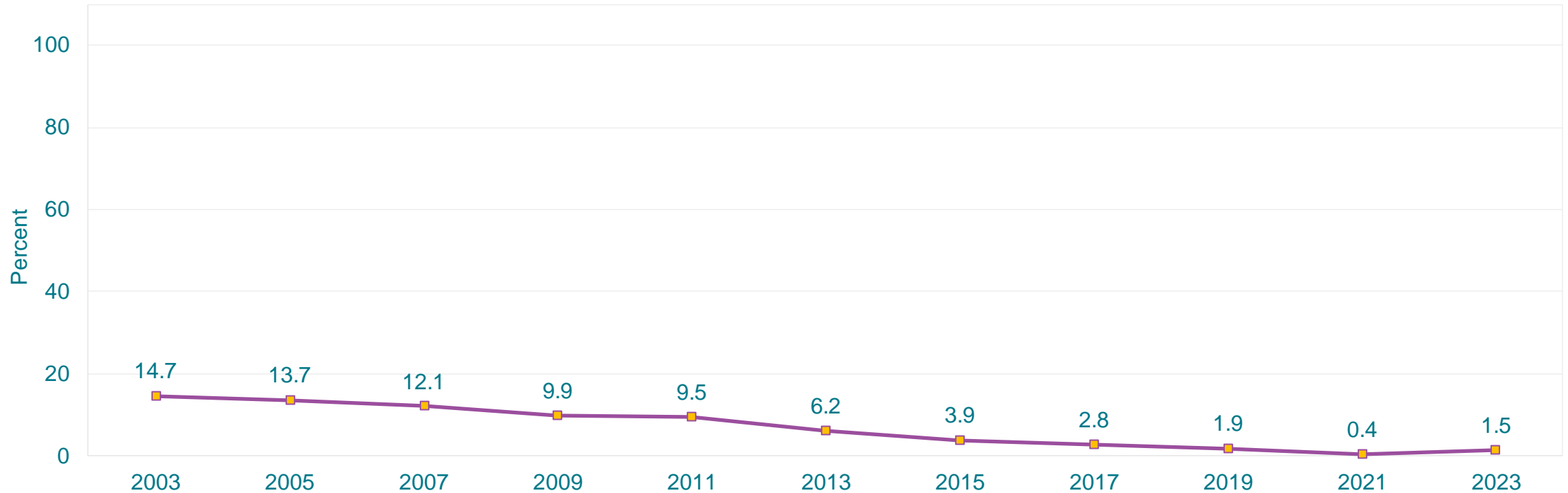
# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey  
 †12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,\* 2003-2023†



\*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, decreased 2003-2011, decreased 2011-2023 [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).]

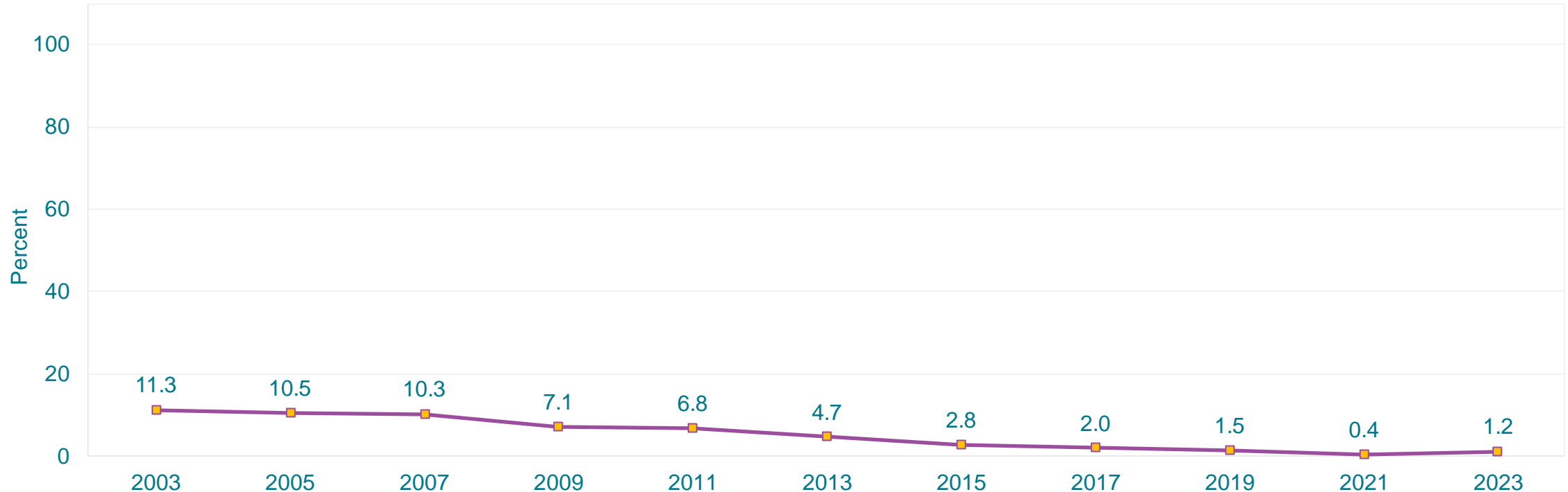
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey  
 †12th > 9th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,\* 2003-2023†



\*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, no change 2003-2007, decreased 2007-2023 [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).]

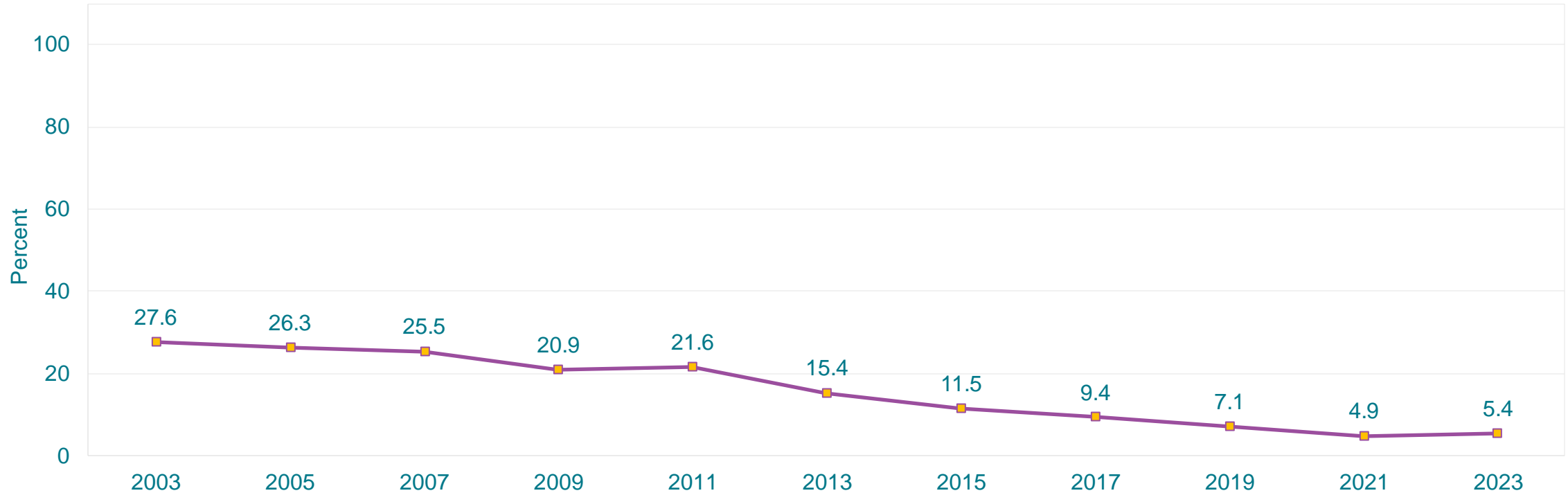
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,\* 2003-2023†

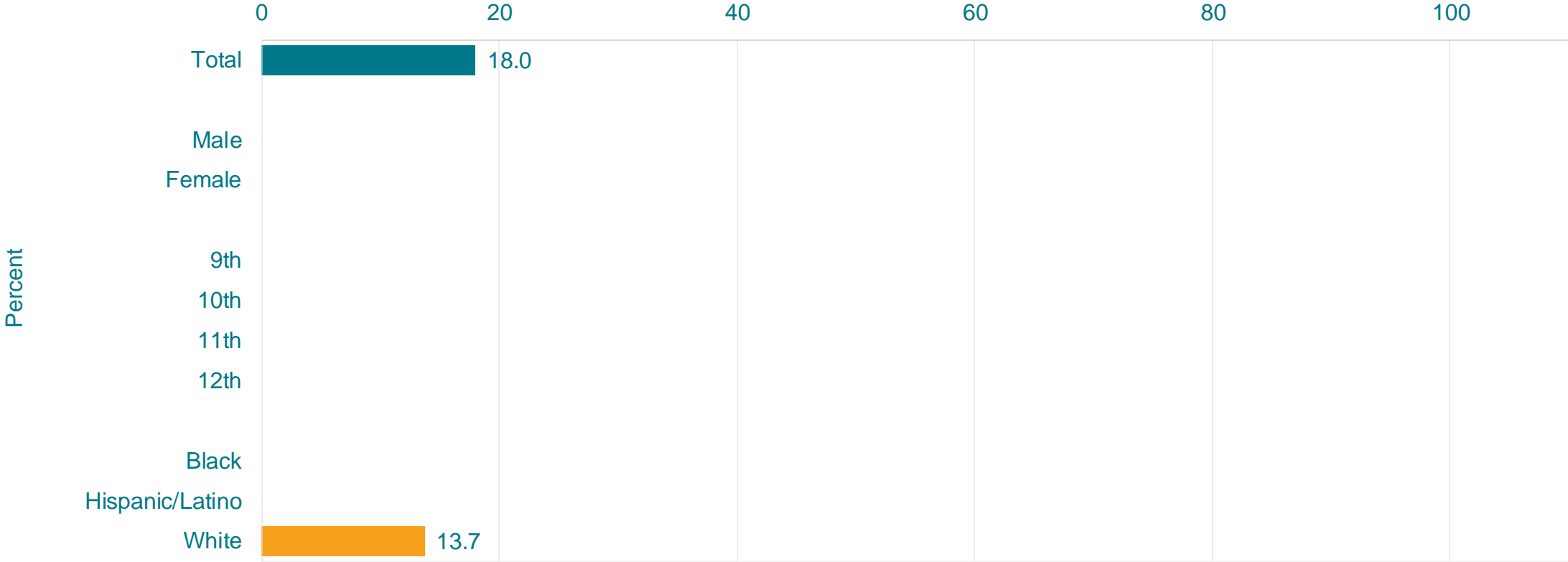


\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, decreased 2003-2011, decreased 2011-2023 [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).]

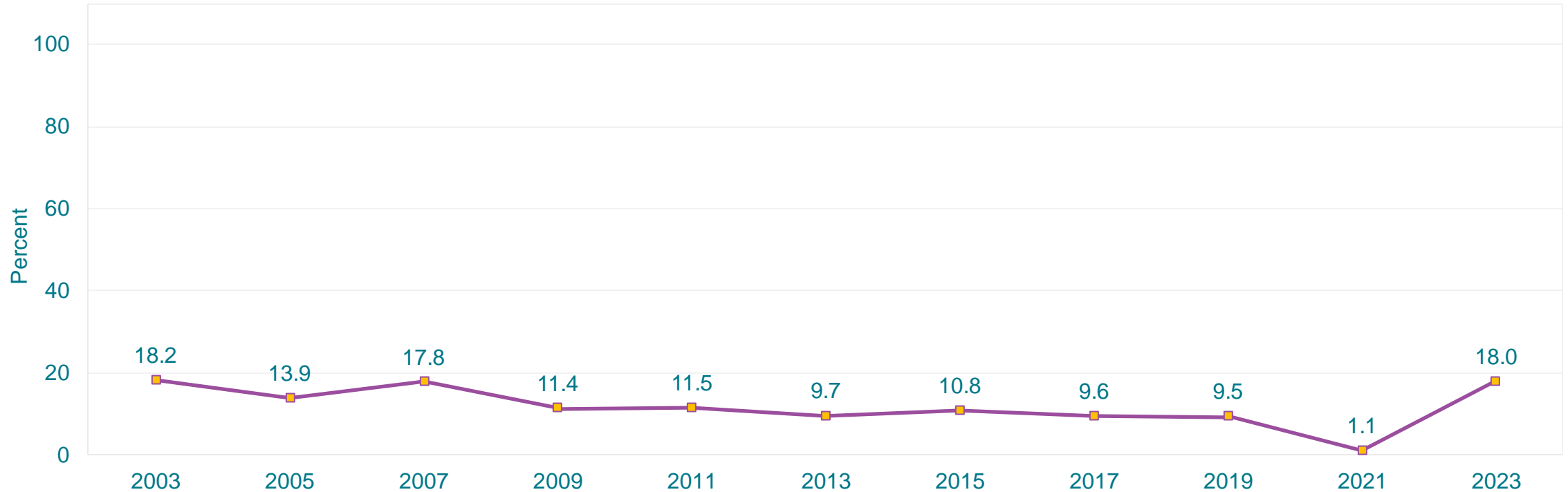
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,\* 2003-2023†

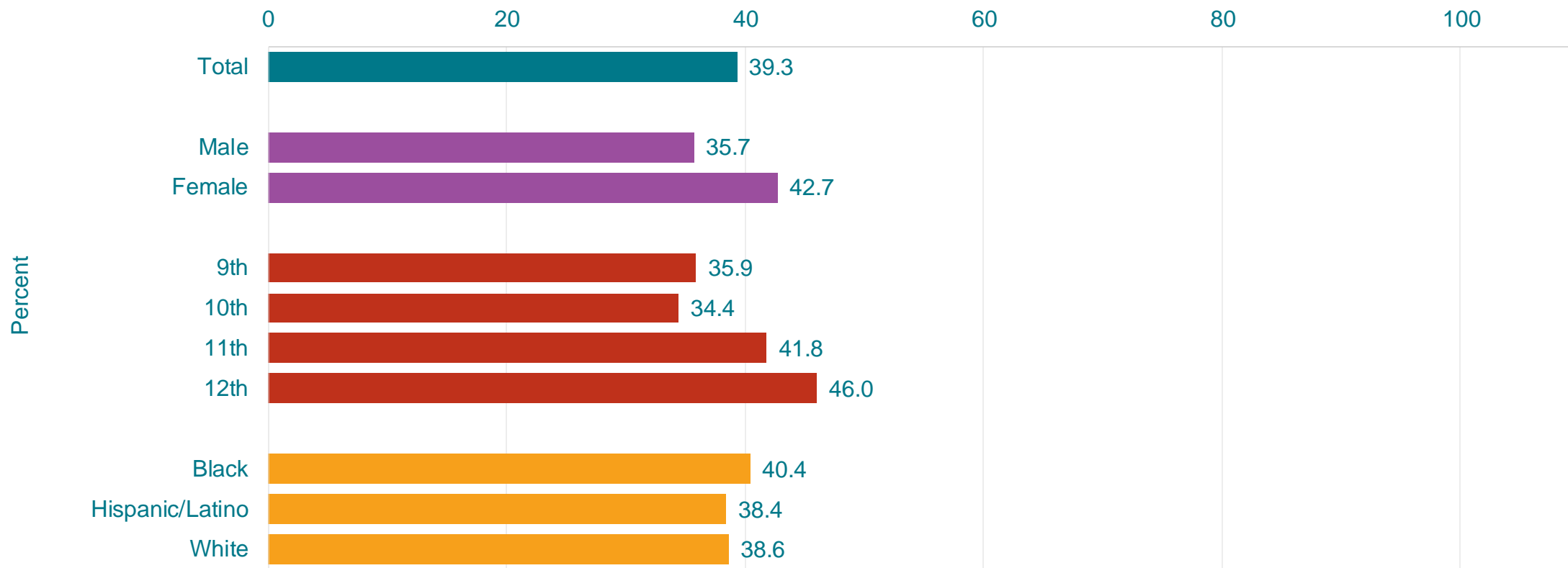


\*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes

†Decreased 2003-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu]

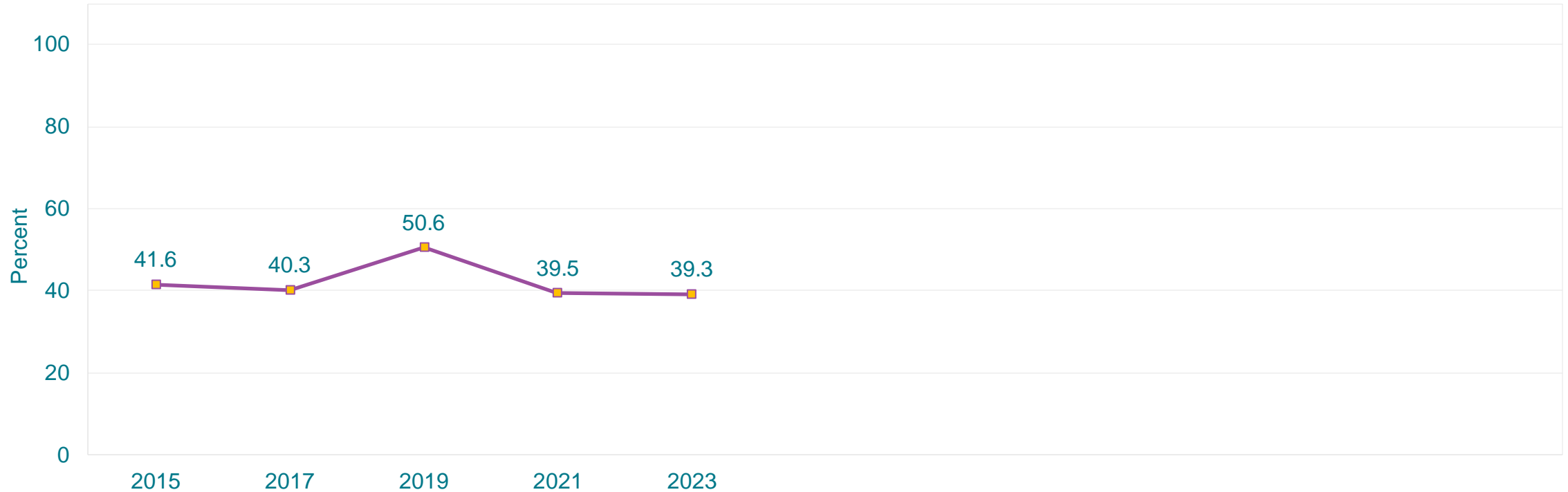
†F > M; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,\* 2015-2023†

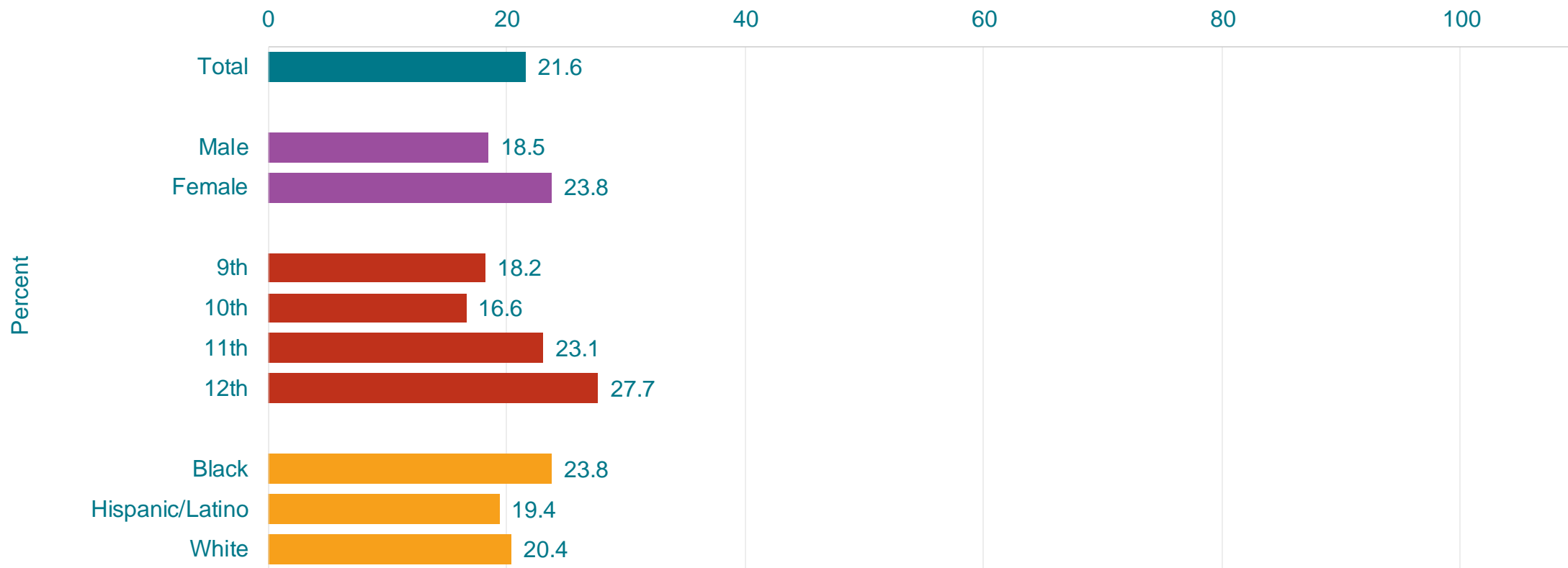


\*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu]

†No change 2015-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



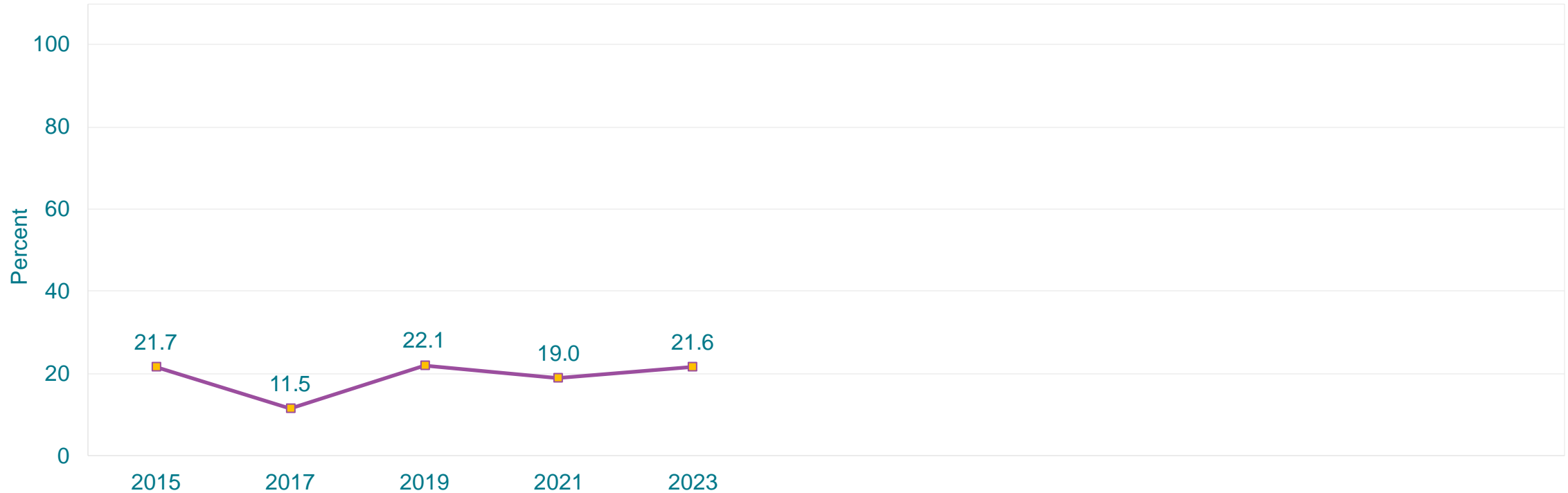
\*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

<sup>†</sup>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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,\* 2015-2023†

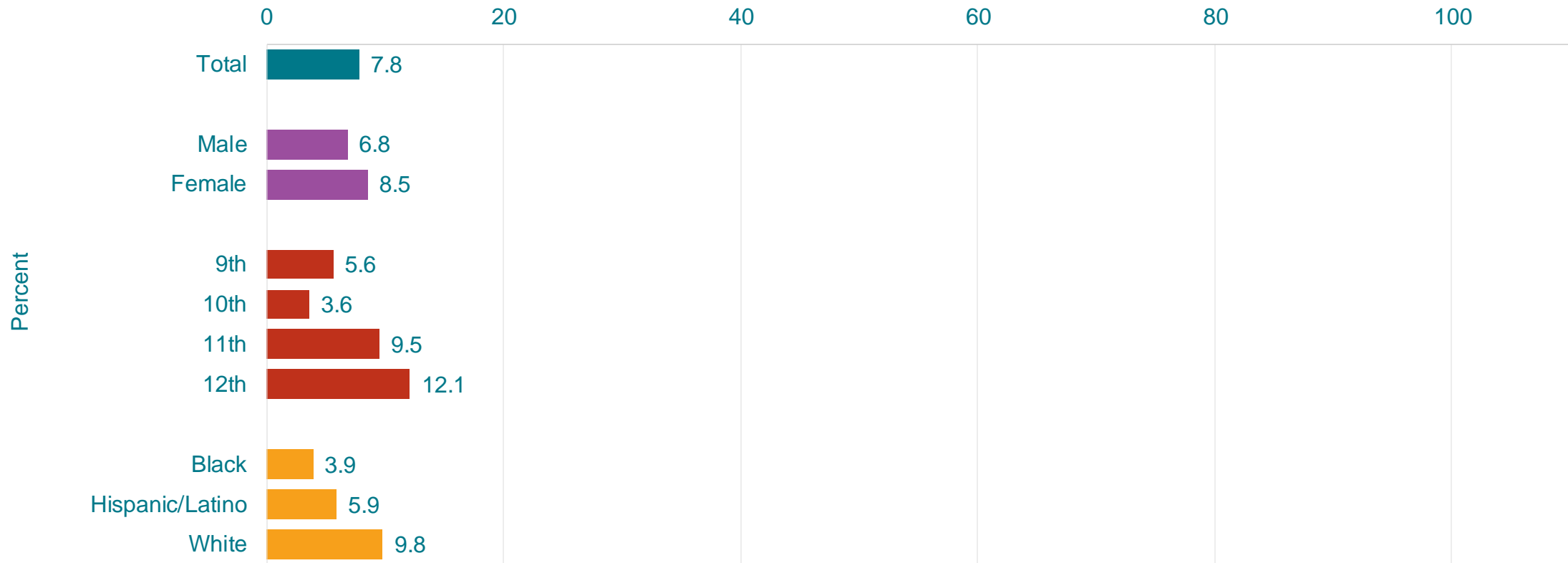


\*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2015-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



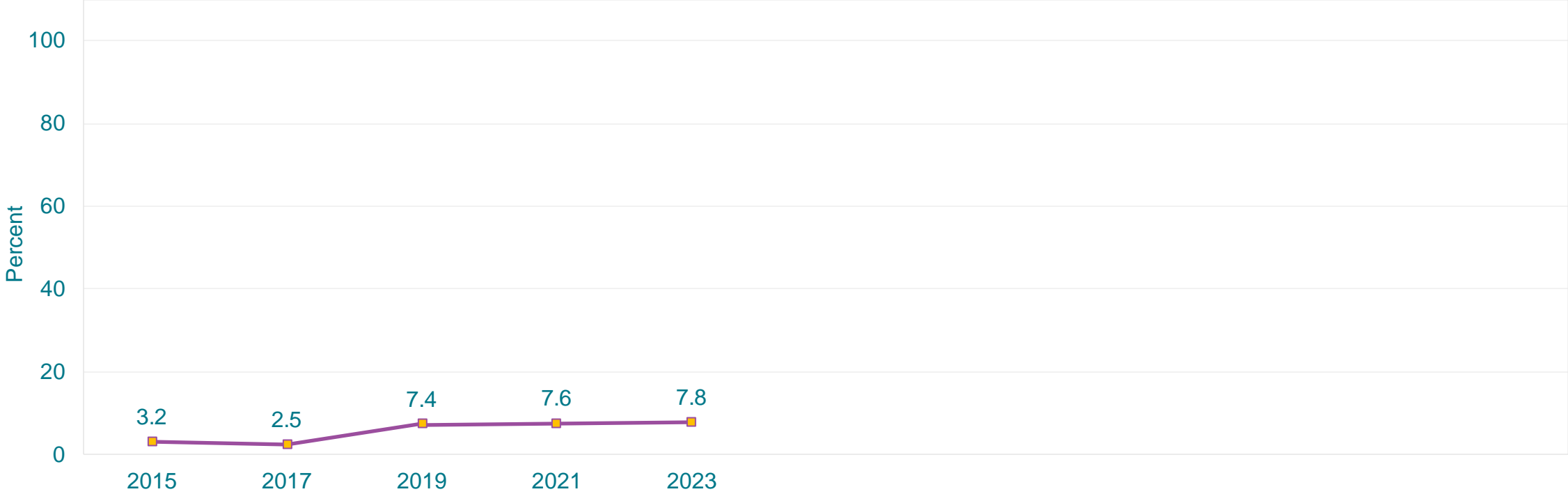
\*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†11th > 10th, 12th > 10th; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,\* 2015-2023†

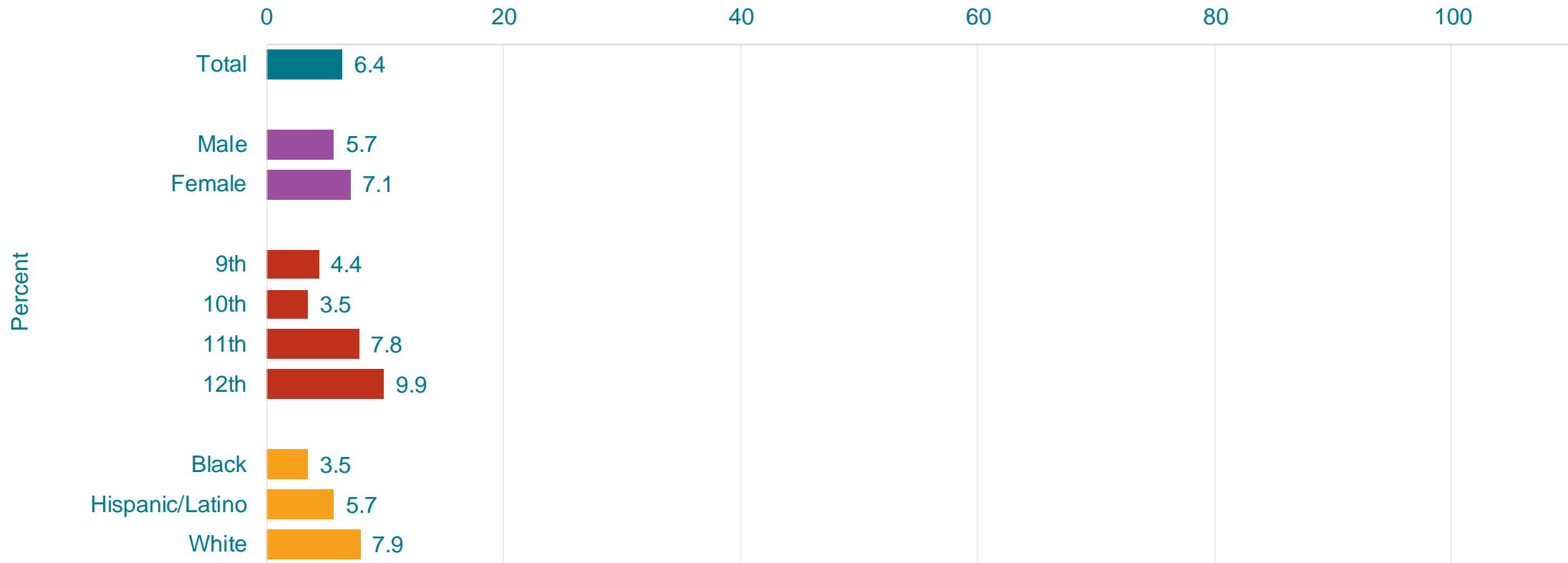


\*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased 2015-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



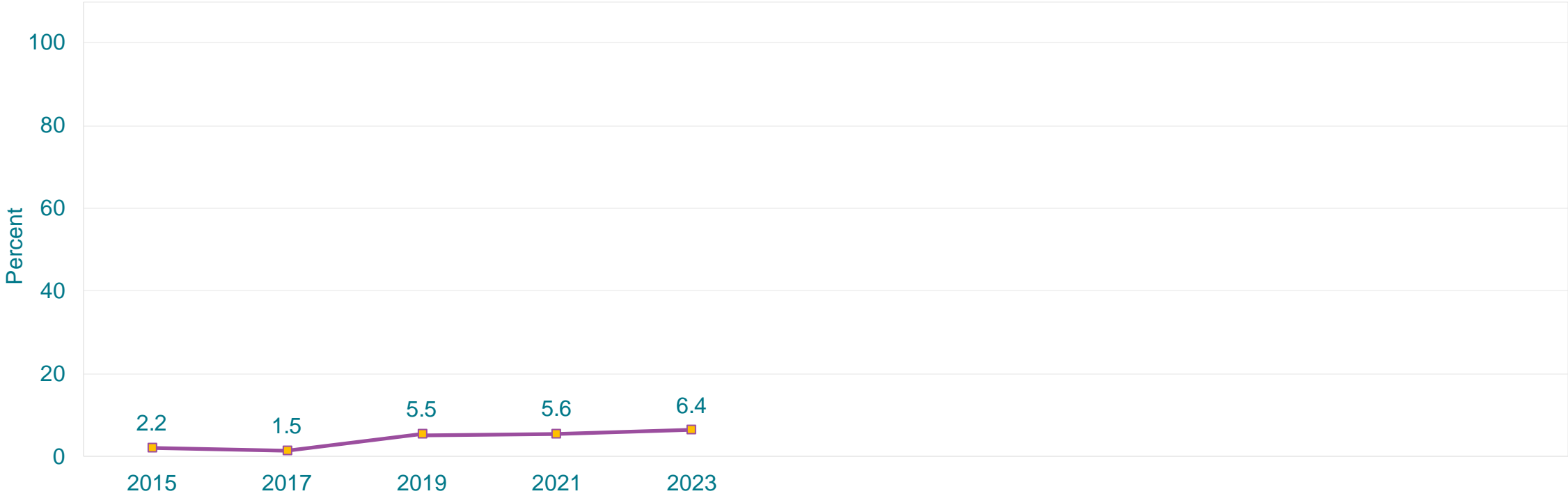
\*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,\* 2015-2023†

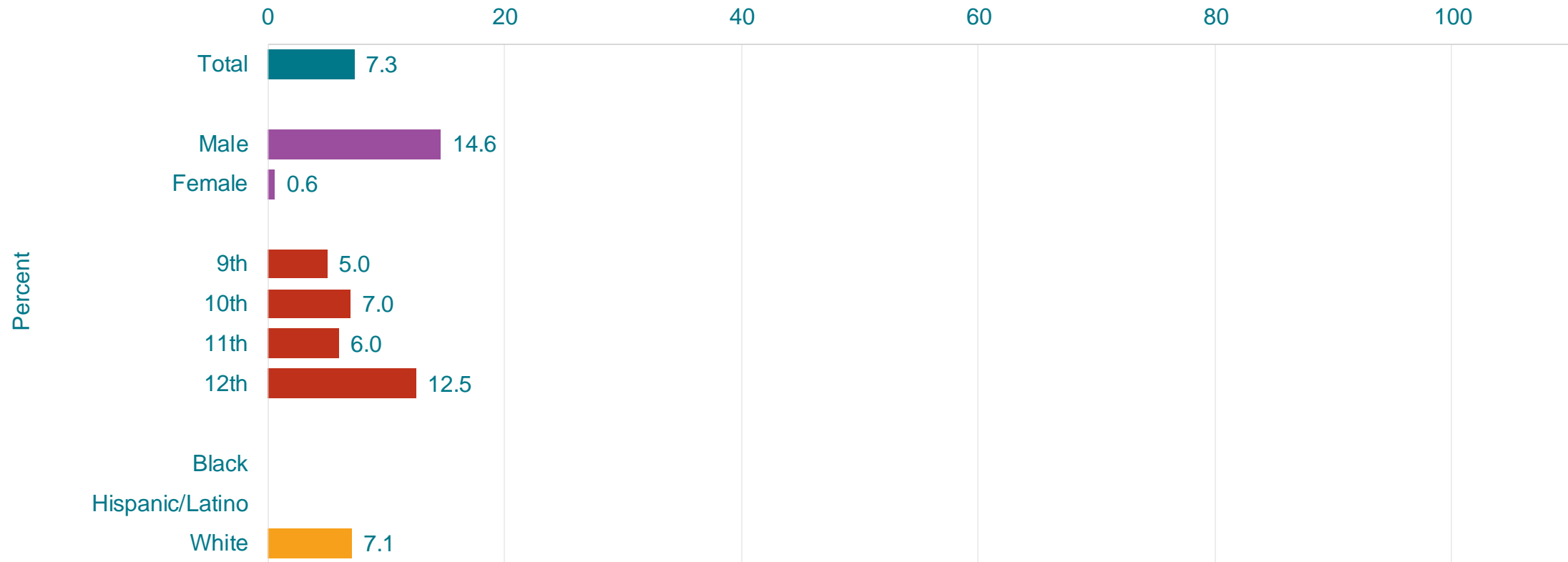


\*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased 2015-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them Themselves in a Convenience Store, Supermarket, Discount Store, or Gas Station,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products

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

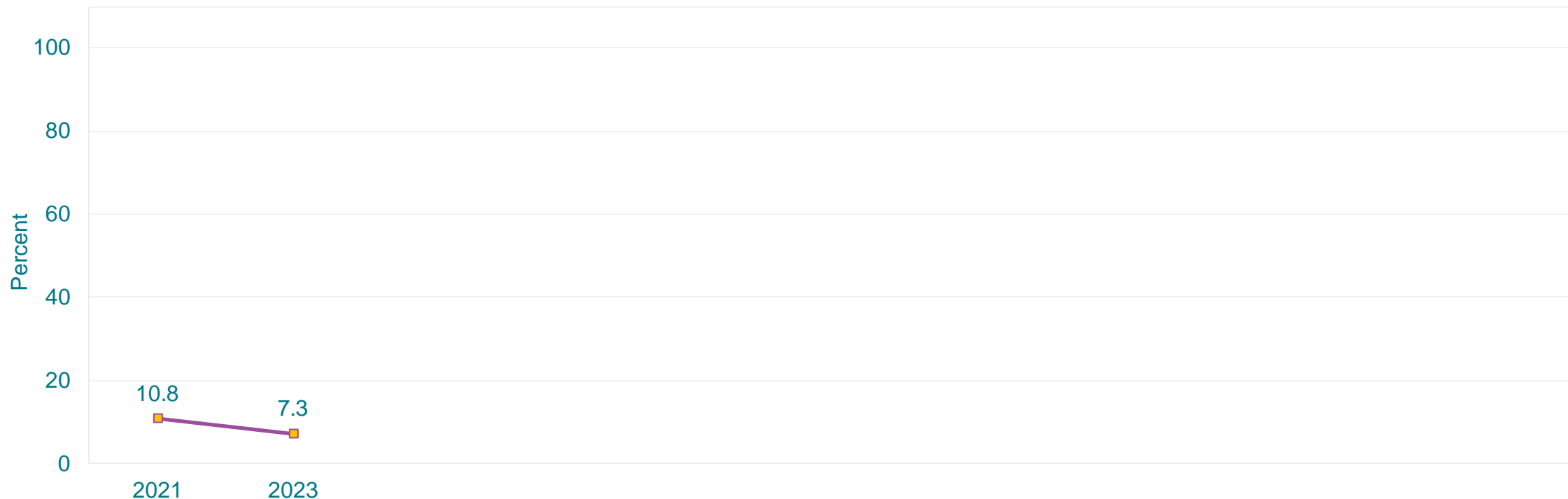
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them Themselves in a Convenience Store, Supermarket, Discount Store, or Gas Station,\* 2021-2023<sup>†</sup>

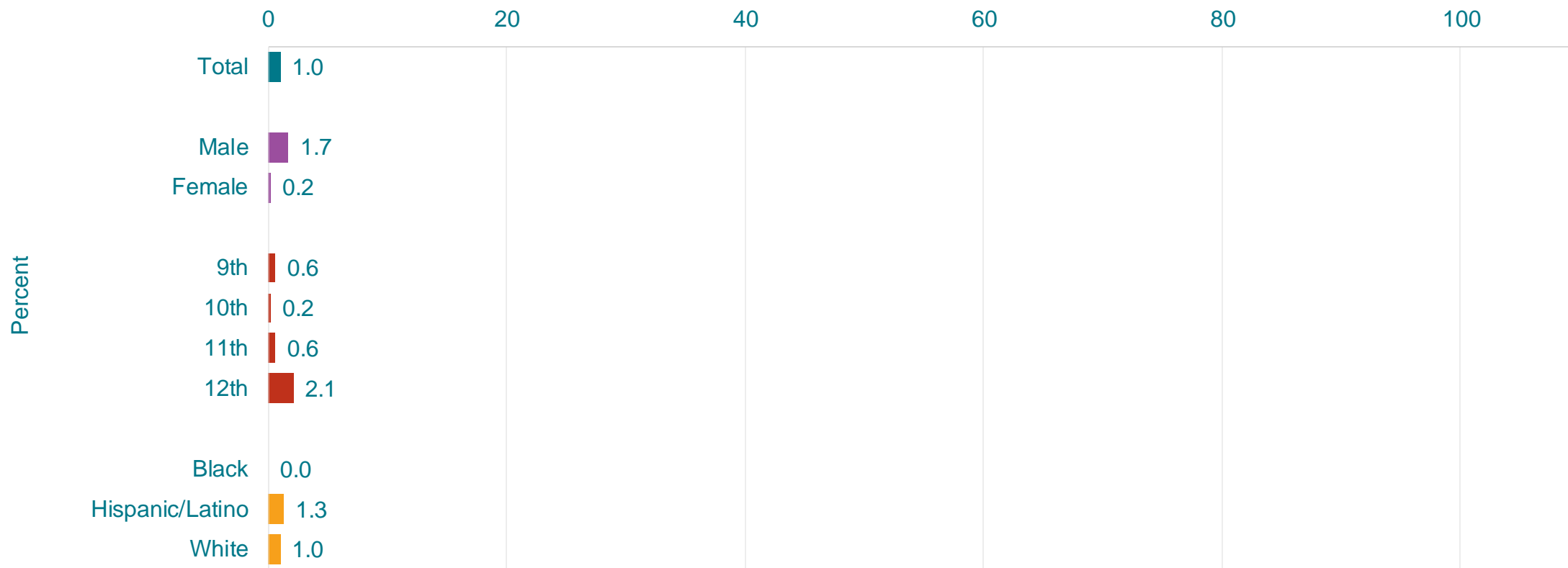


\*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products

<sup>†</sup>No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Frequently,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



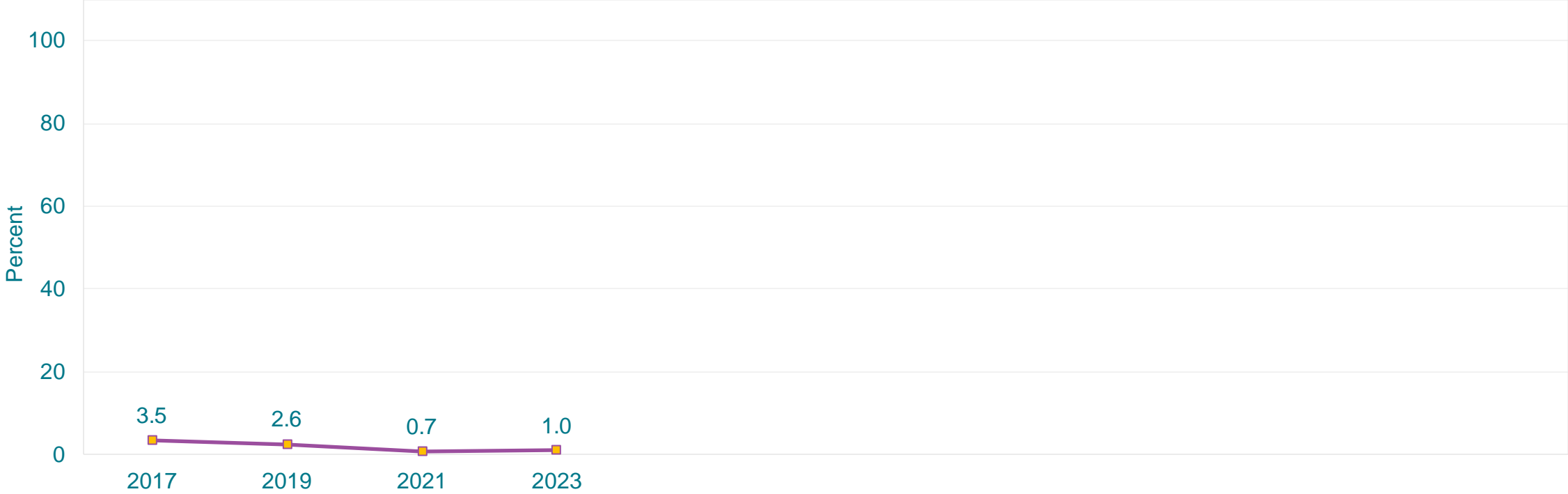
\*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†12th > 10th; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Frequently,\* 2017-2023†

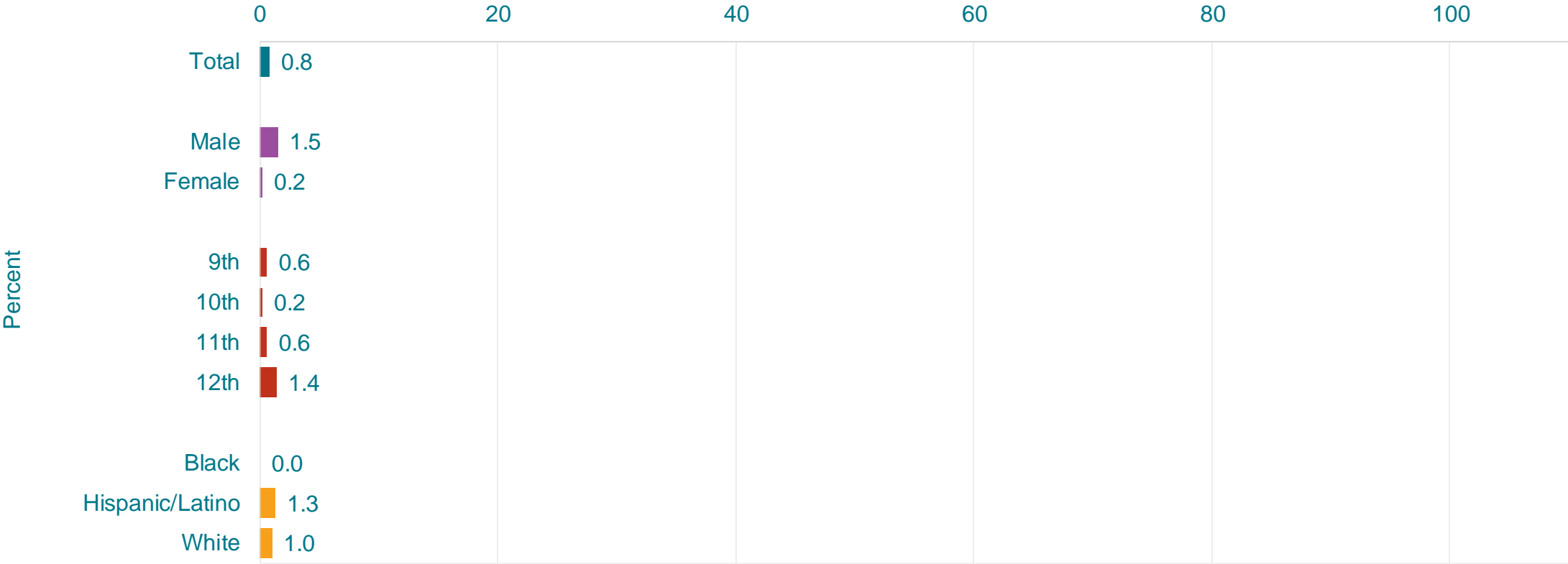


\*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



\*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily,\* 2017-2023†



\*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



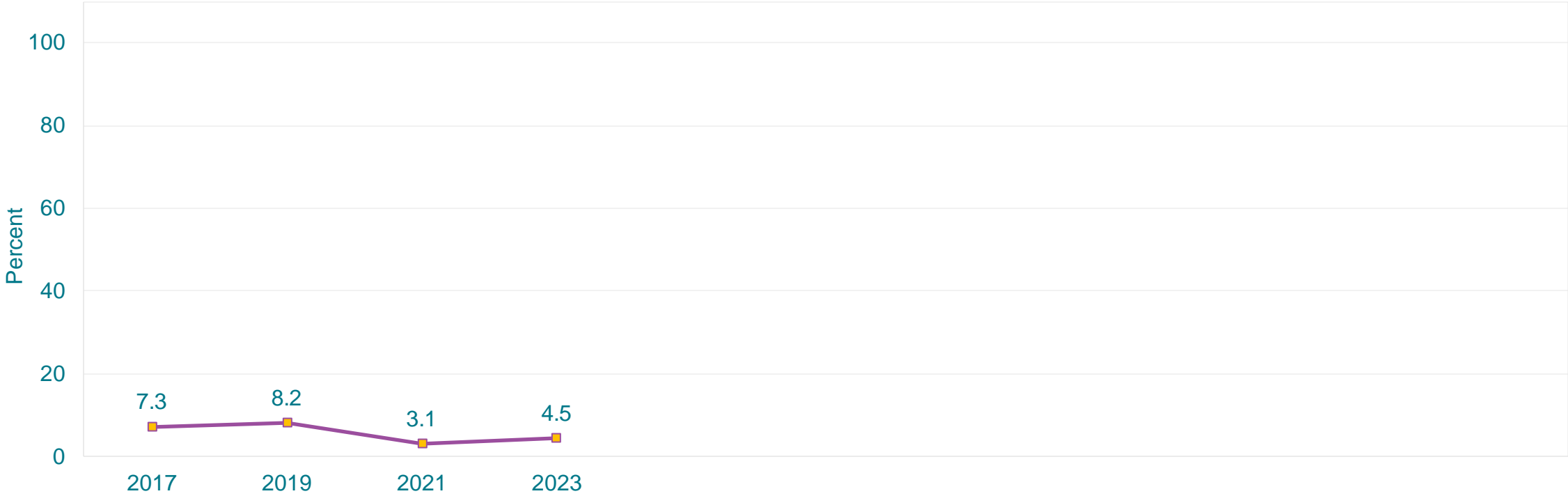
\*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, Camel Snus, or Velo Nicotine Lozenges], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†M > F; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,\* 2017-2023†

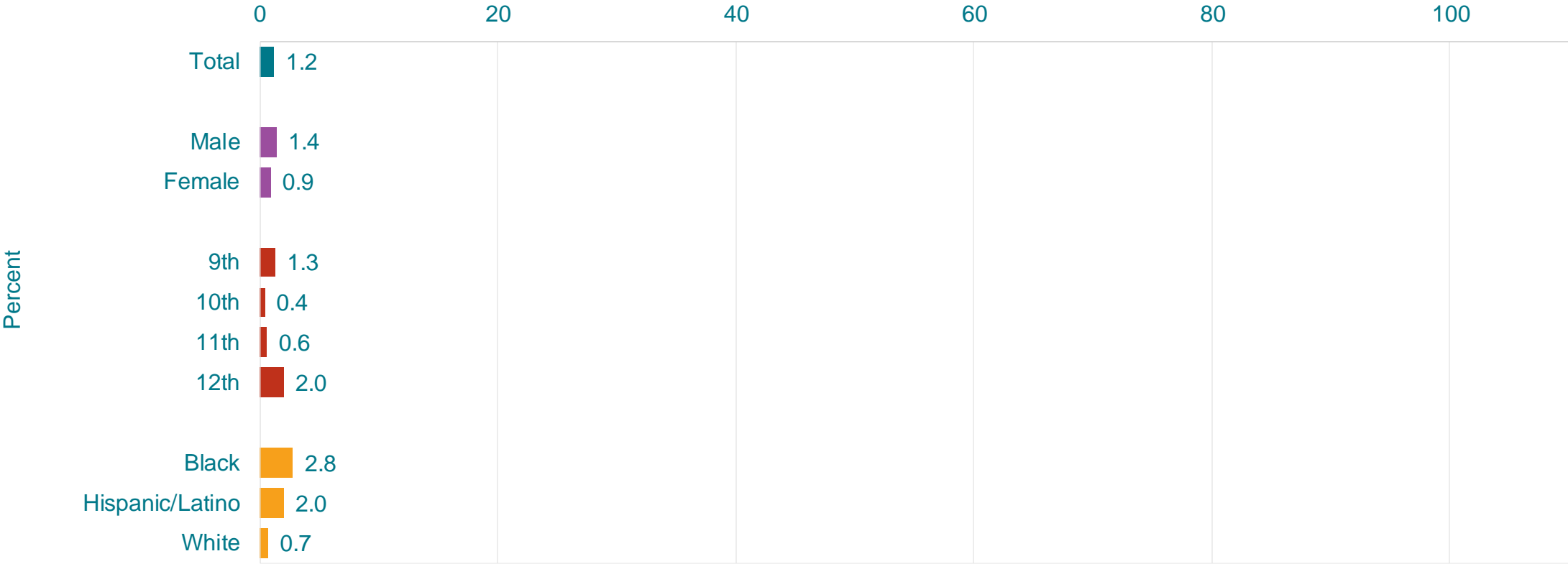


\*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, Camel Snus, or Velo Nicotine Lozenges], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

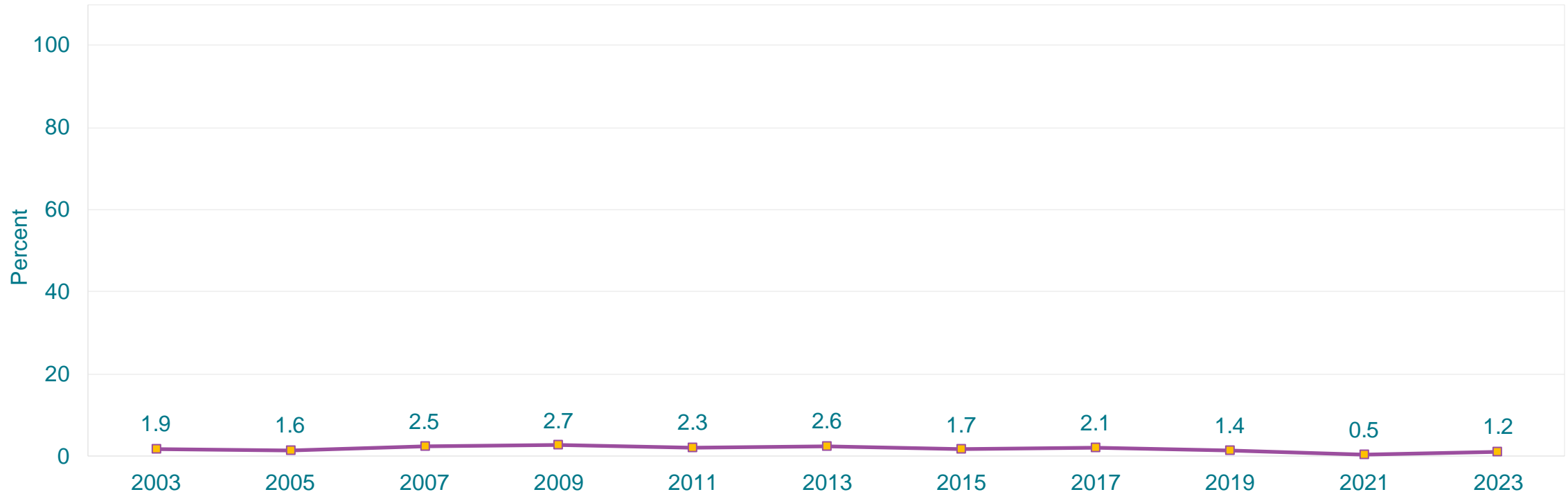
# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Frequently,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Frequently,\* 2003-2023†

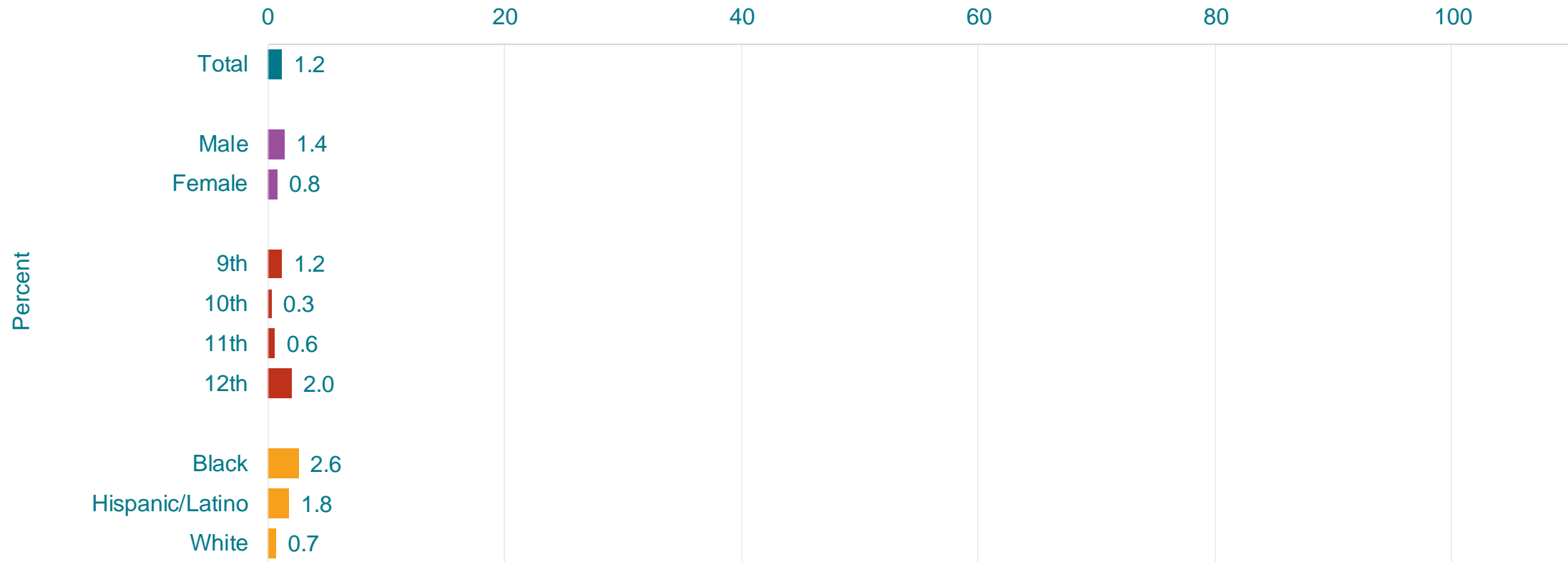


\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, no change 2003-2011, decreased 2011-2023 [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).]

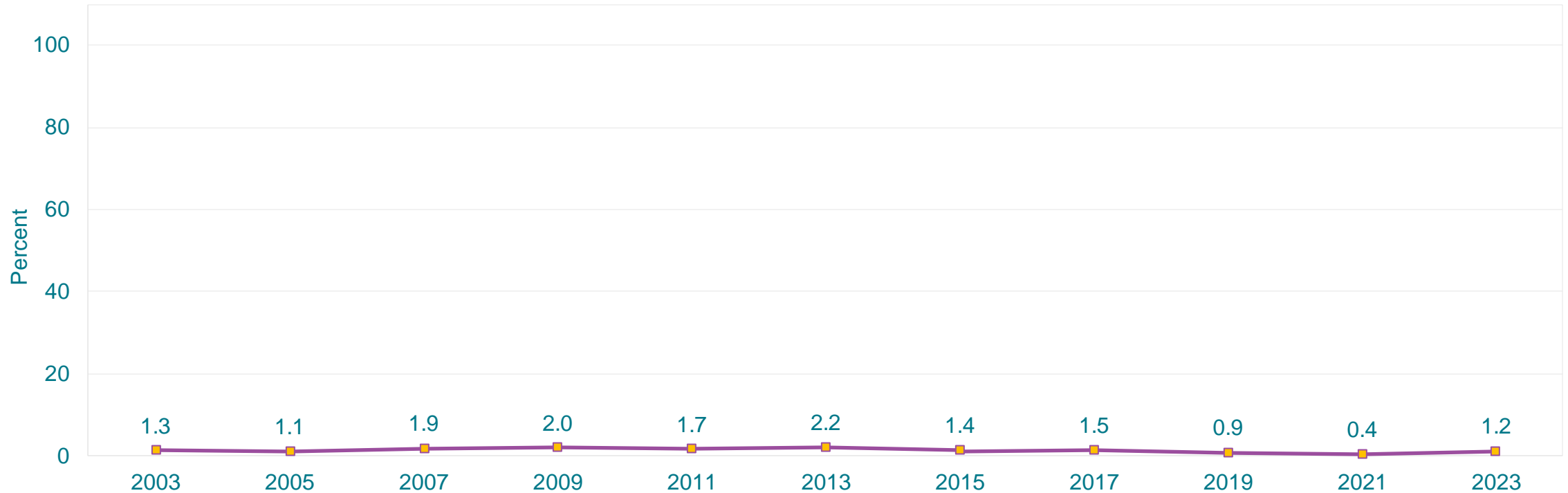
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Daily,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Daily,\* 2003-2023†

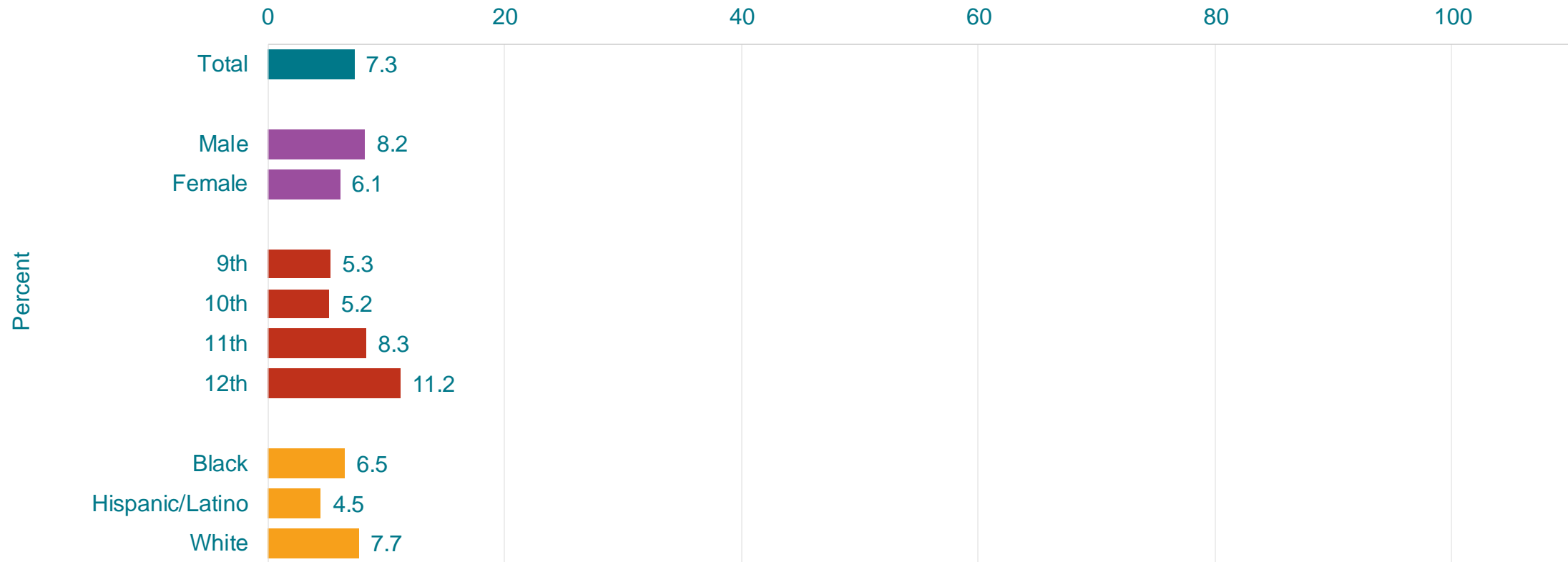


\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, no change 2003-2013, decreased 2013-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



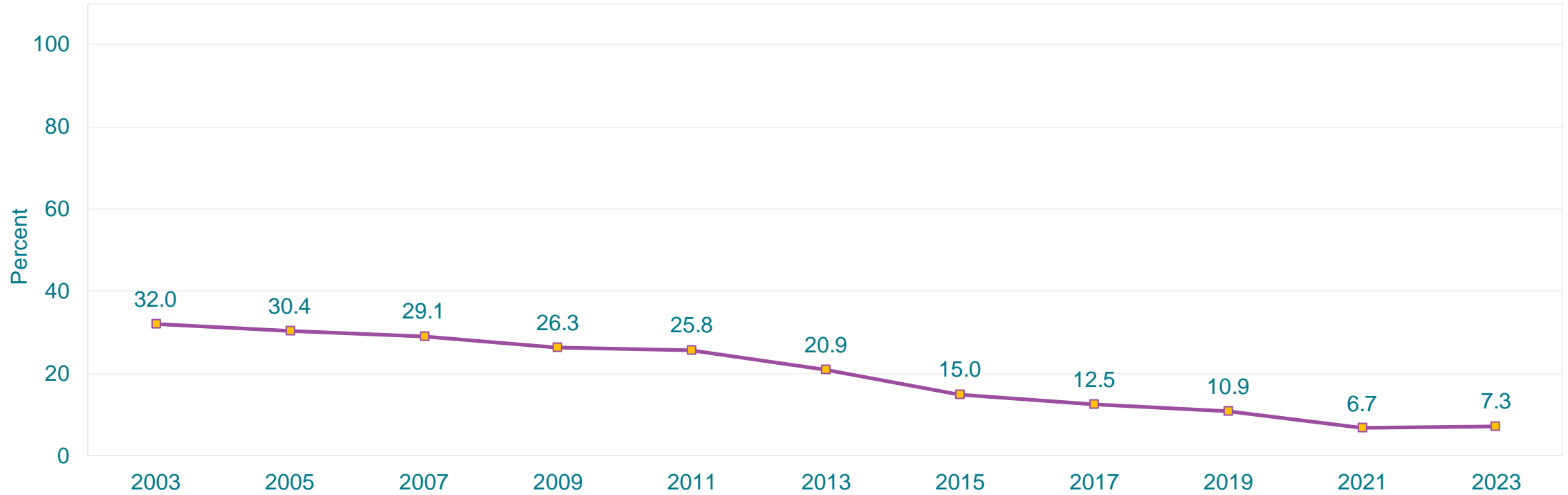
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†11th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,\* 2003-2023†

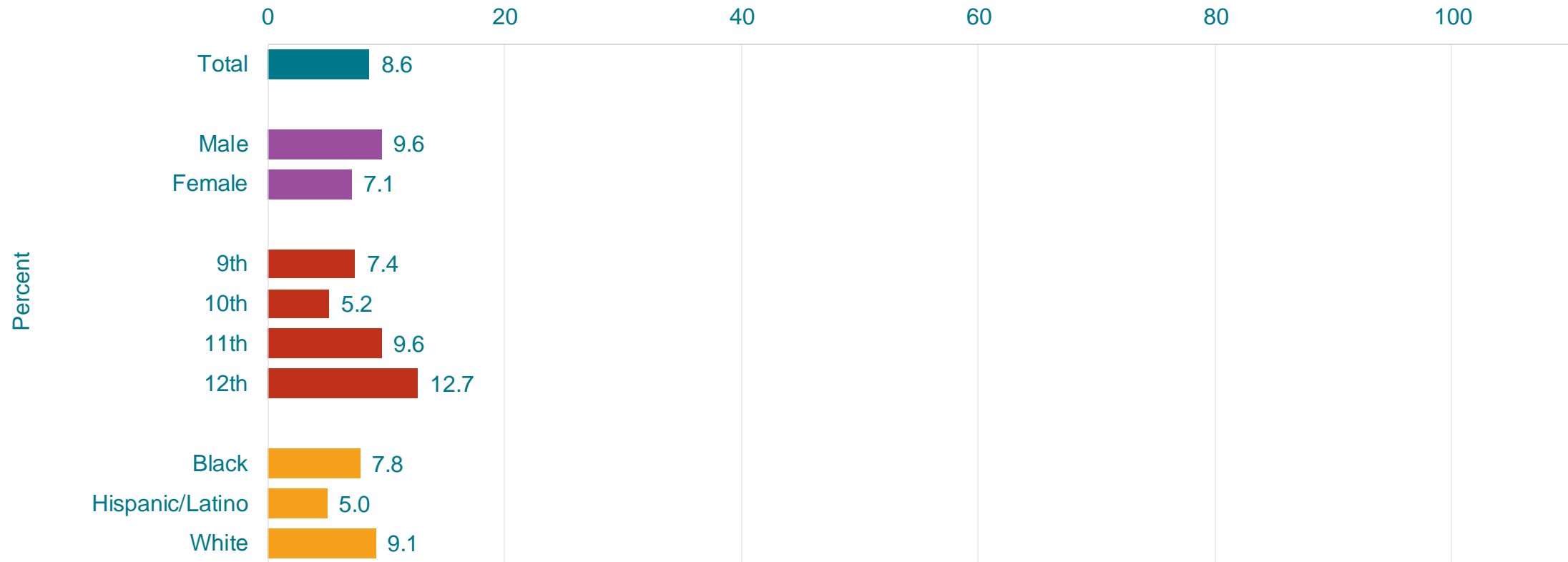


\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, decreased 2003-2011, decreased 2011-2023 [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).]

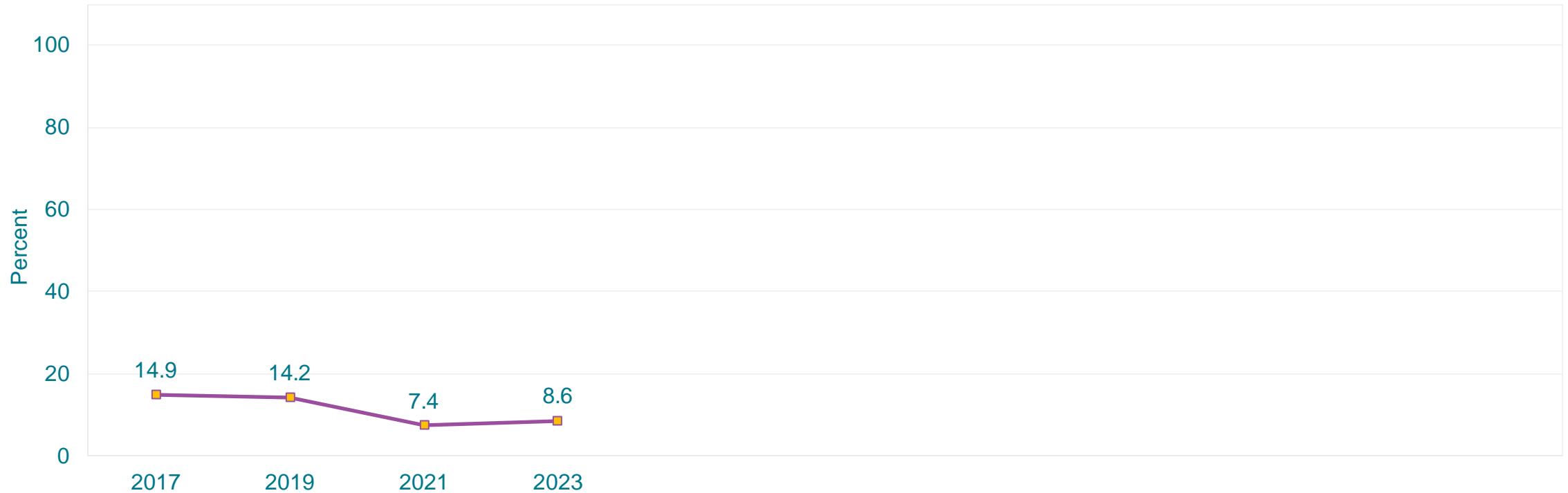
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,\* 2017-2023†

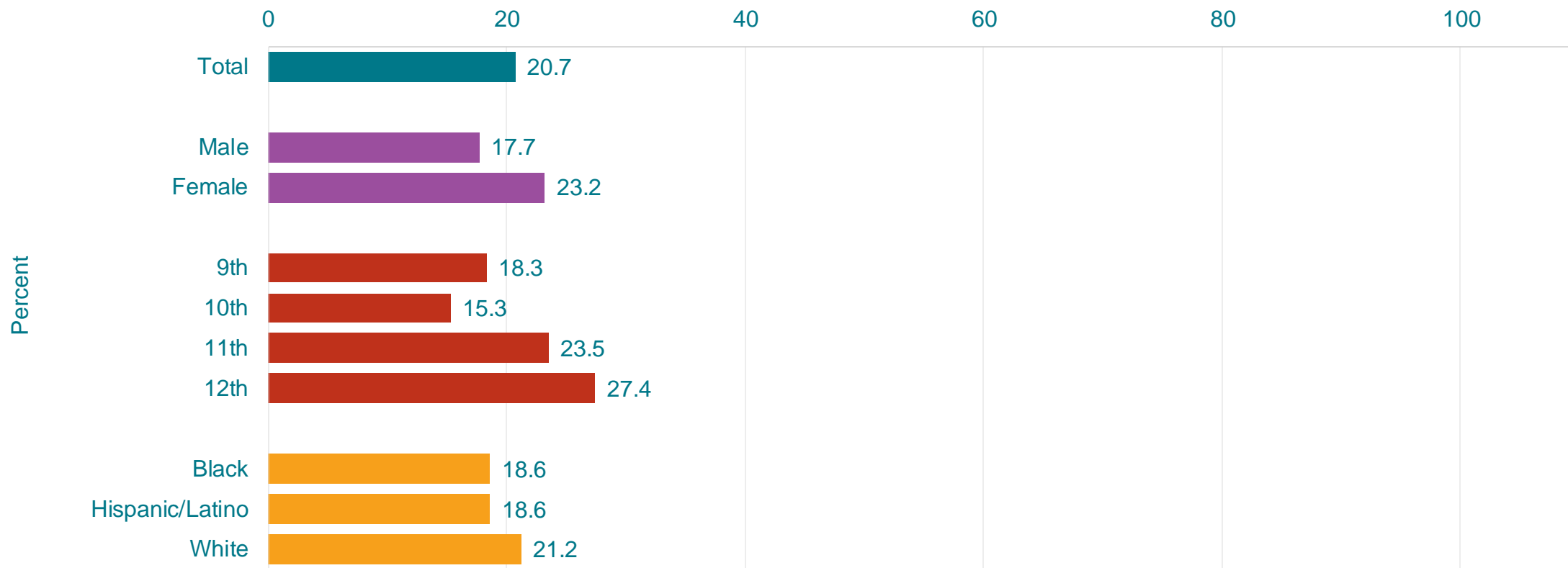


\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

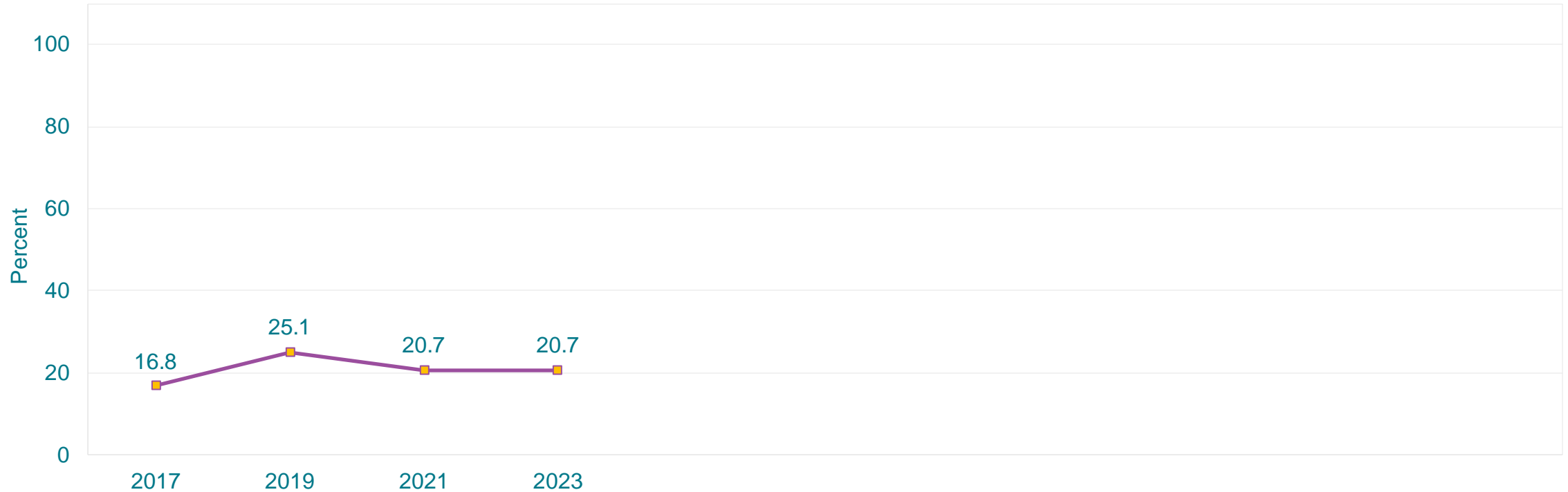
# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,\* 2017-2023†

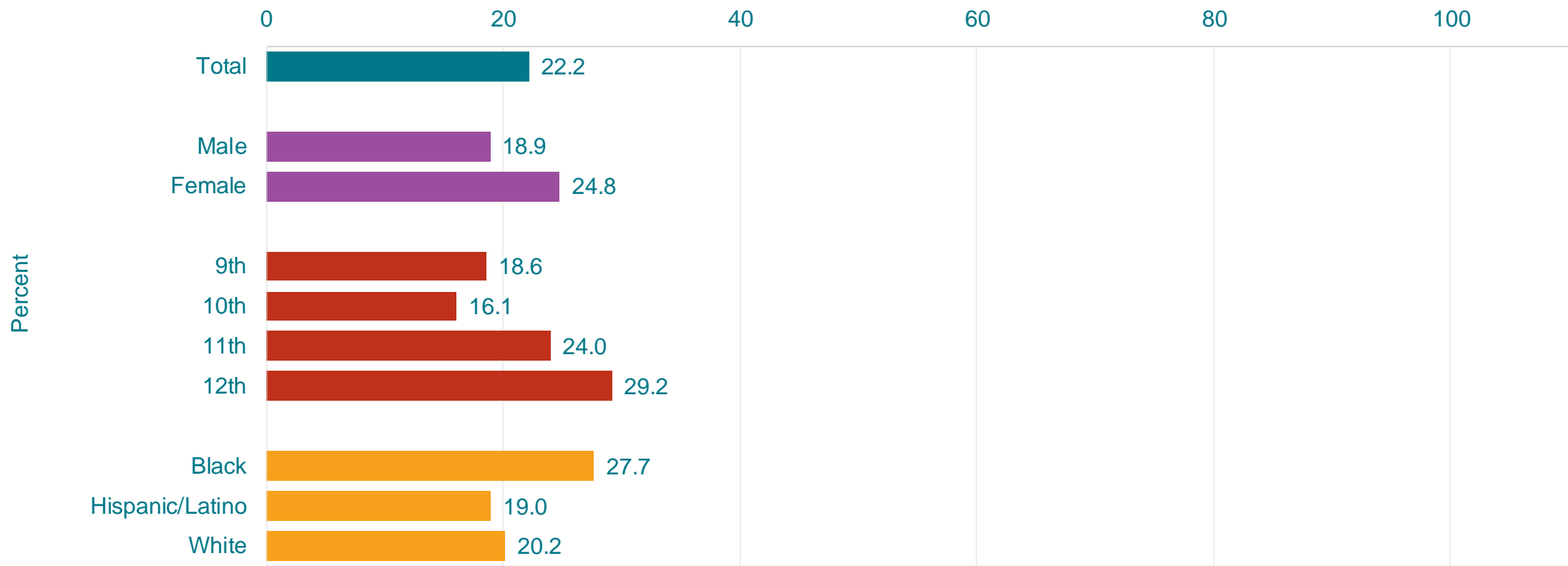


\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



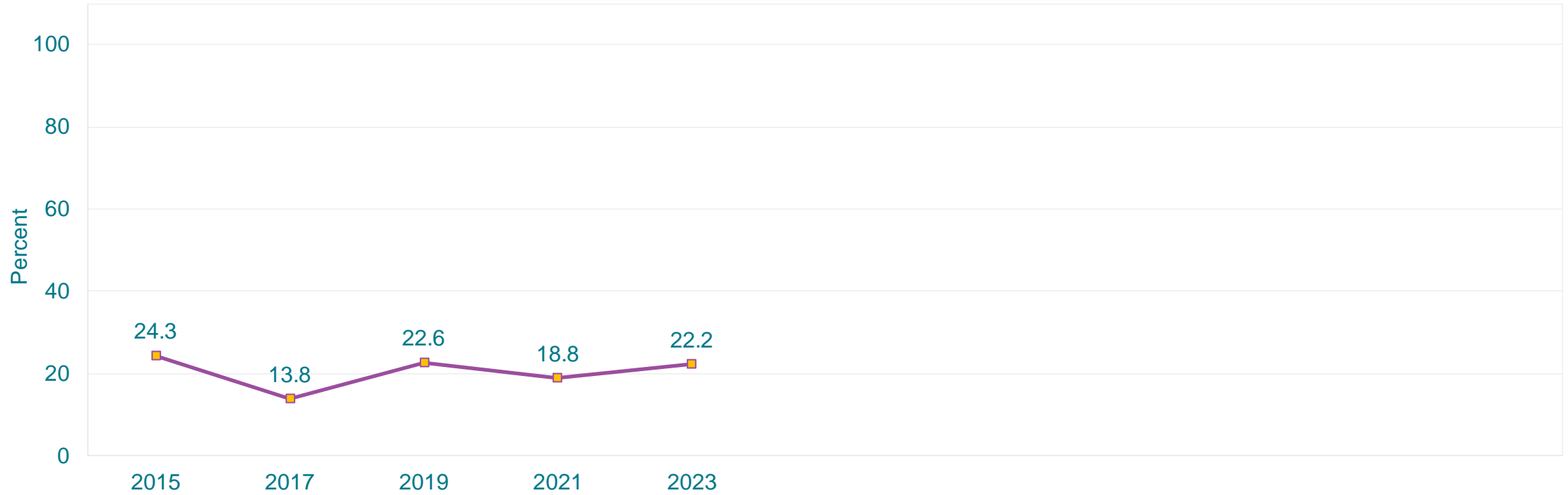
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

<sup>†</sup>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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,\* 2015-2023†

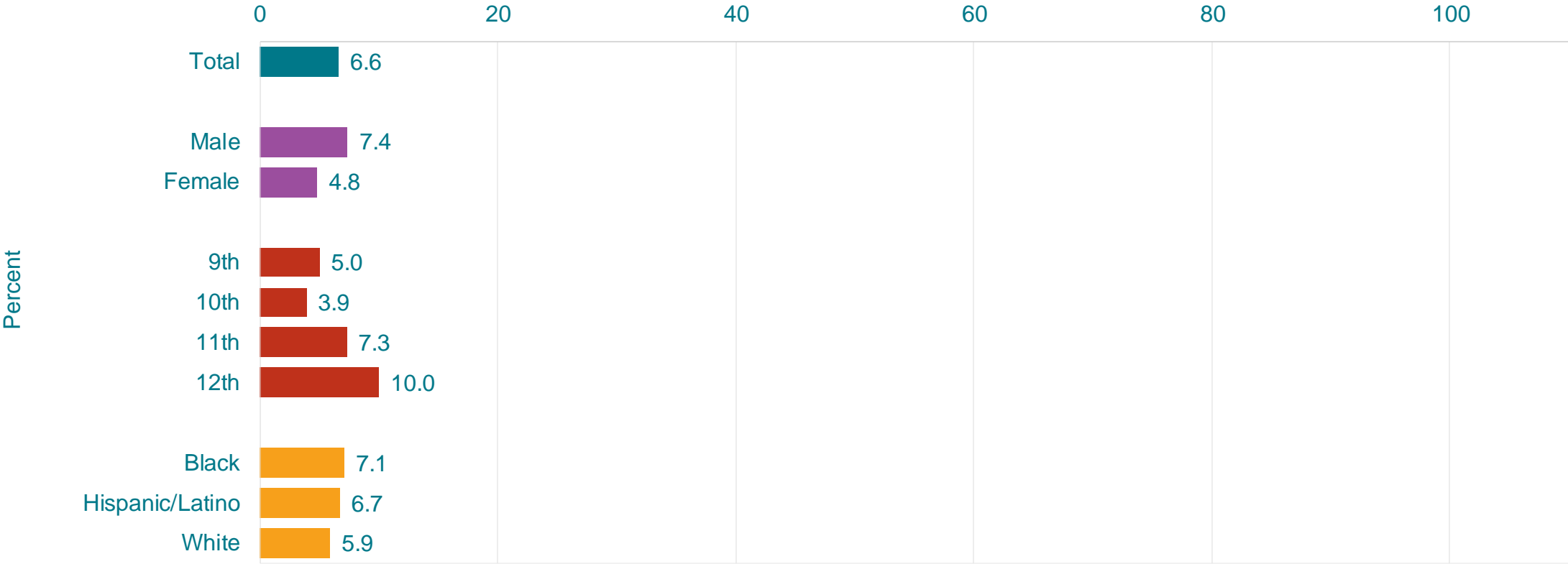


\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2015-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

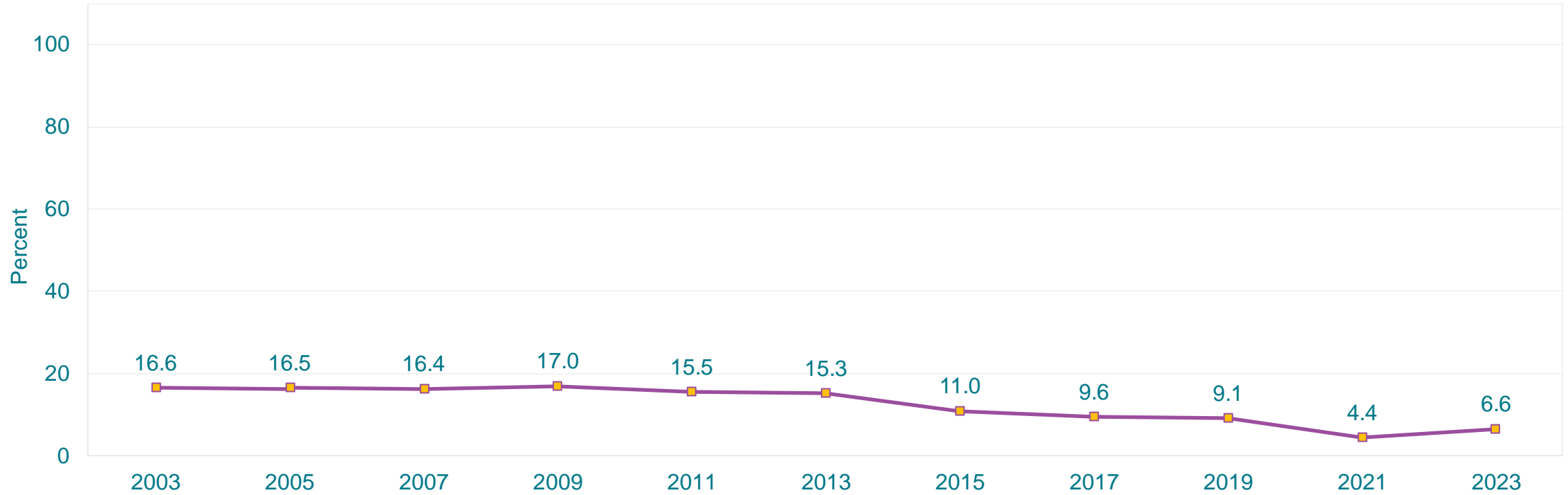
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Including Black & Mild, or Backwoods, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey  
 †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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,\* 2003-2023†

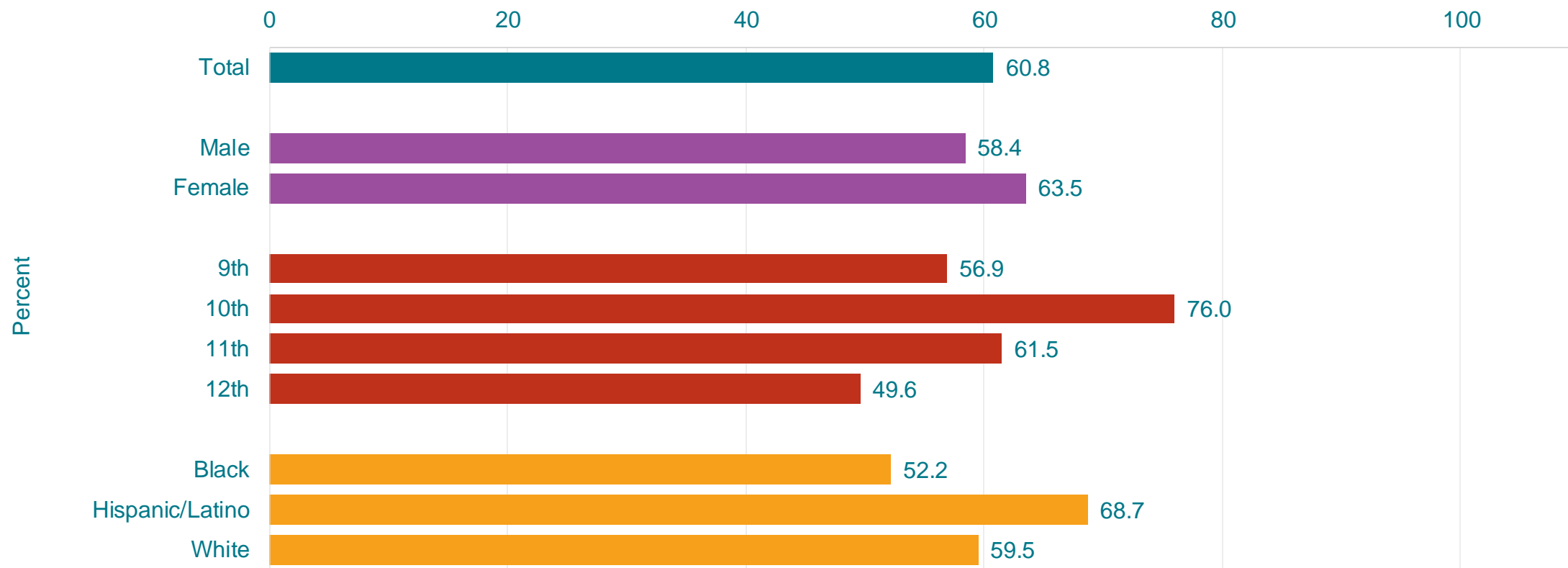


\*Including Black & Mild, or Backwoods, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, no change 2003-2011, decreased 2011-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Including cigarettes, electronic vapor products, smokeless tobacco, cigars, shisha or hookah tobacco, pipe tobacco, heated tobacco products, or nicotine pouches, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey

<sup>†</sup>10th > 9th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products,\* 2017-2023†

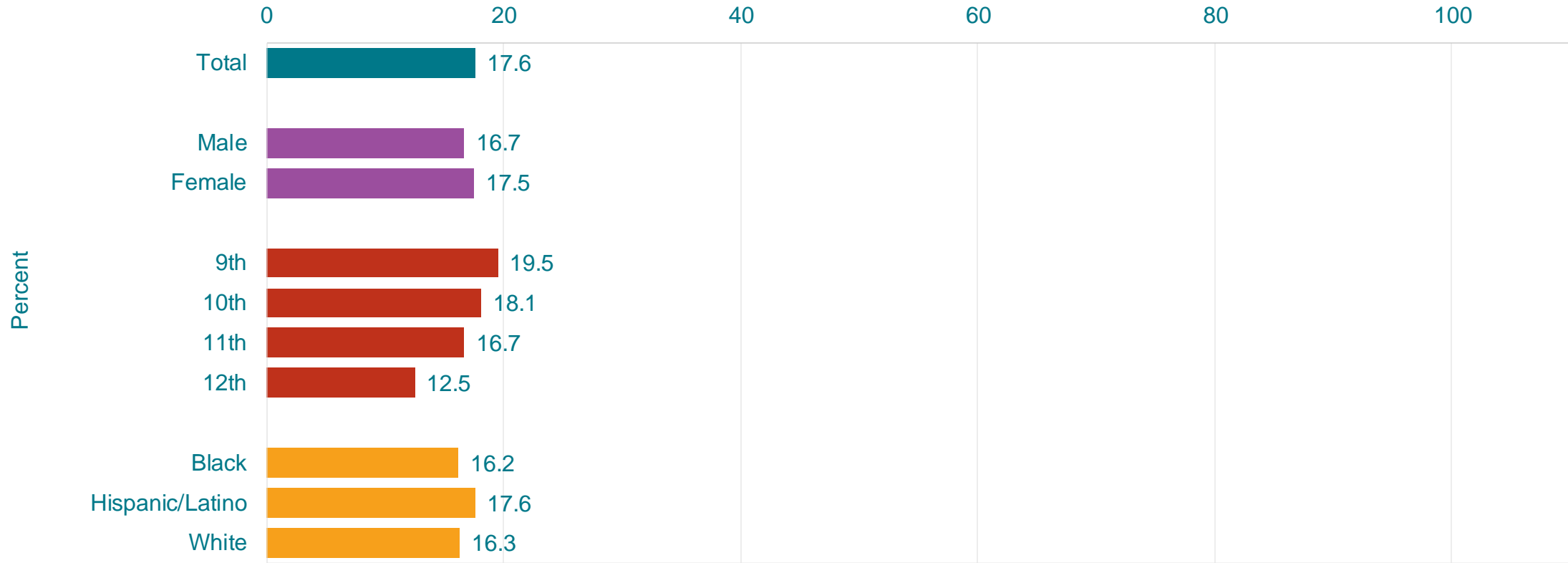


\*Including cigarettes, electronic vapor products, smokeless tobacco, cigars, shisha or hookah tobacco, pipe tobacco, heated tobacco products, or nicotine pouches, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

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, 2023



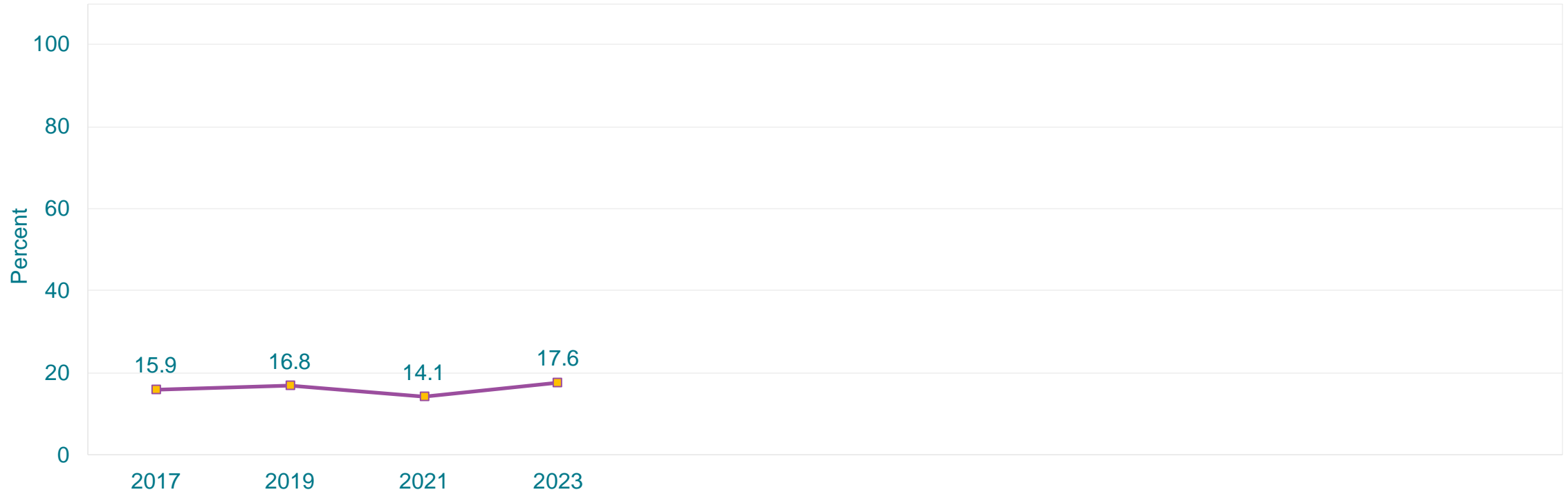
\*Other than a few sips

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

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,\* 2017-2023†

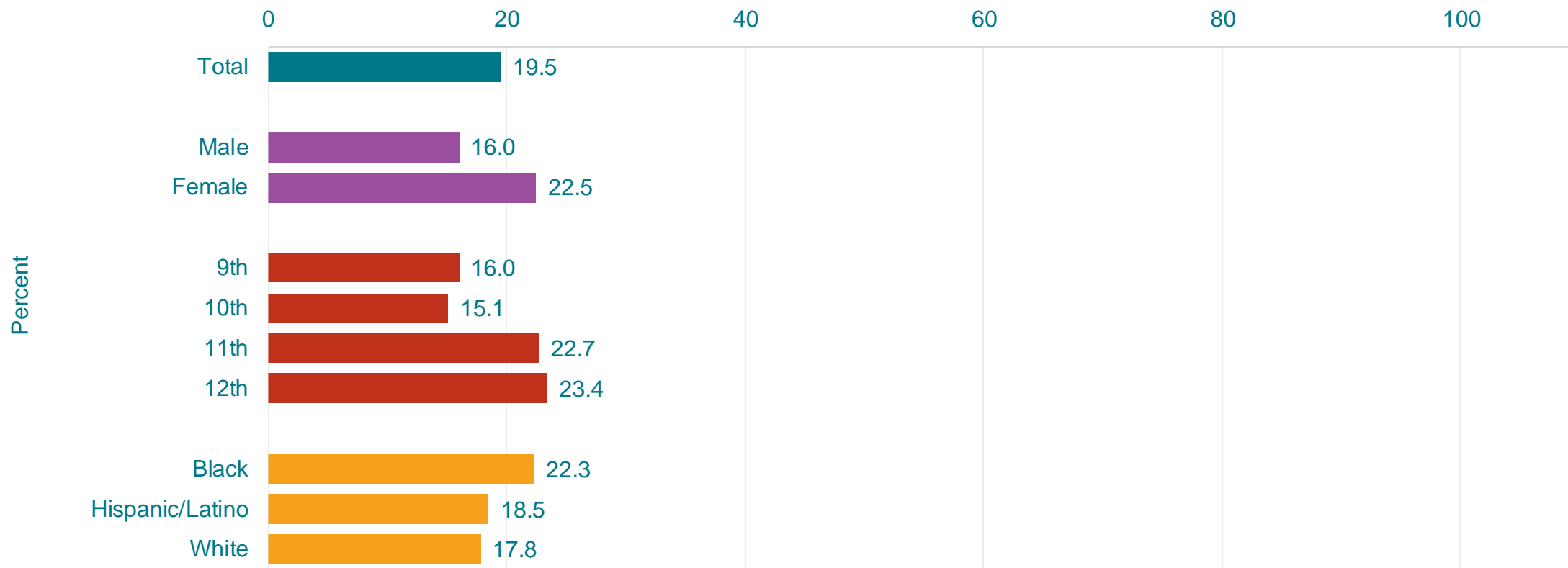


\*Other than a few sips

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

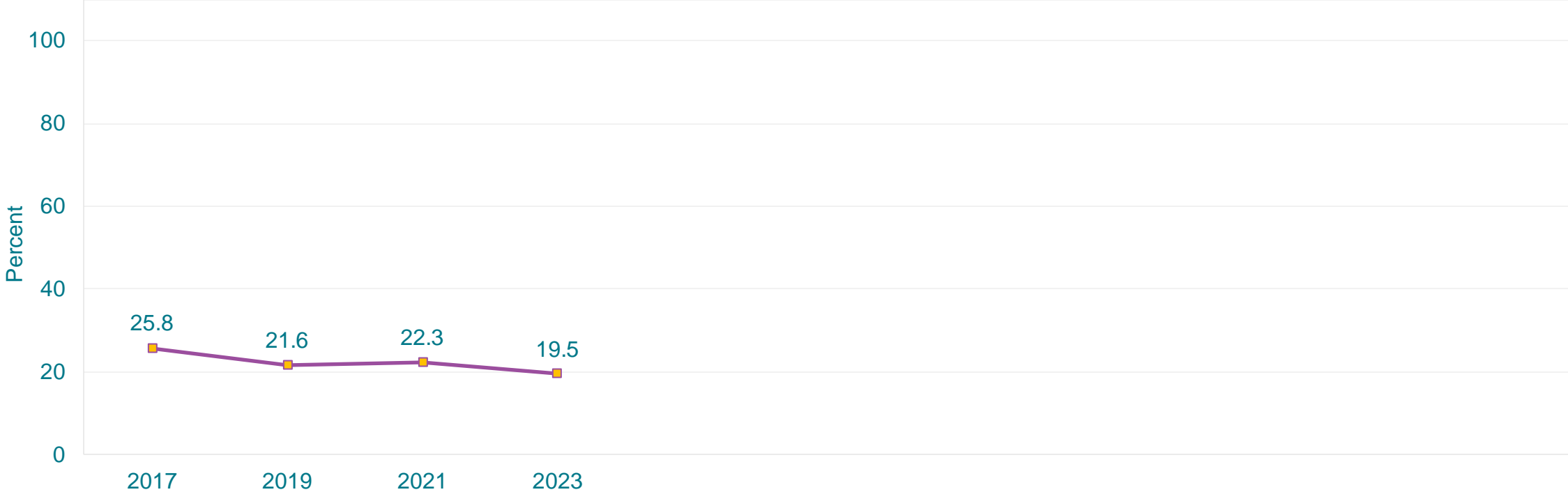
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey  
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,\* 2017-2023†

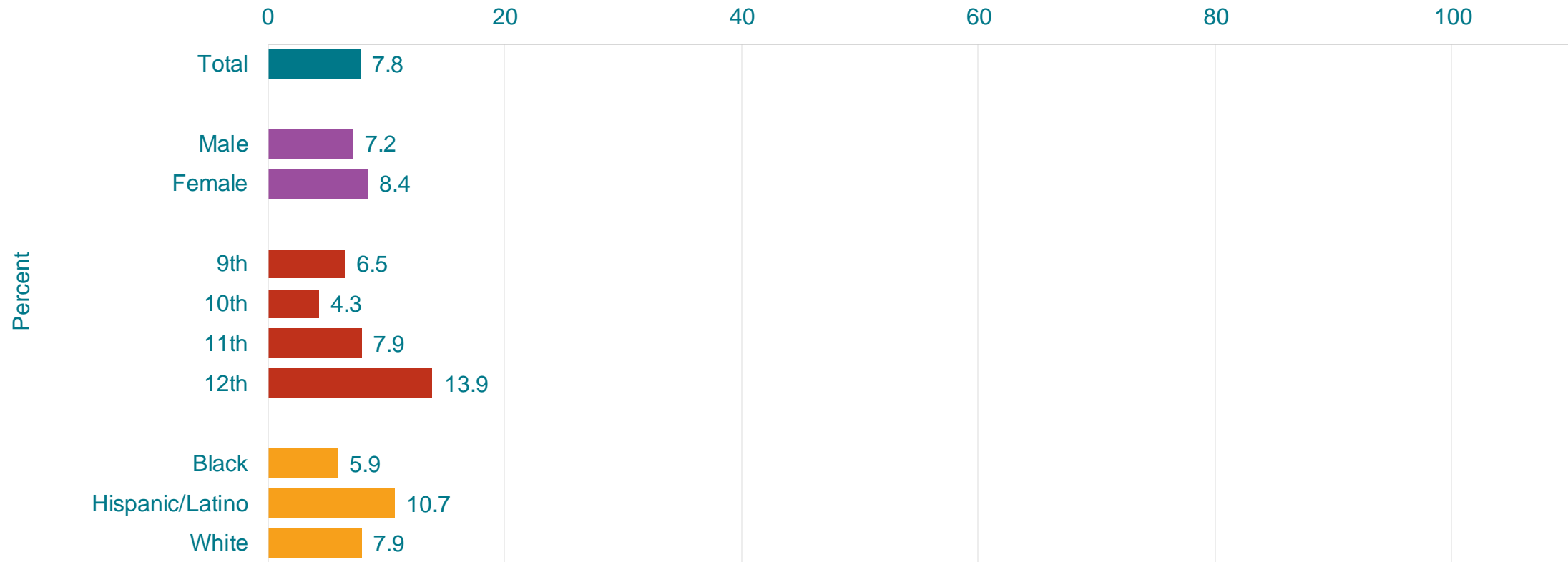


\*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023

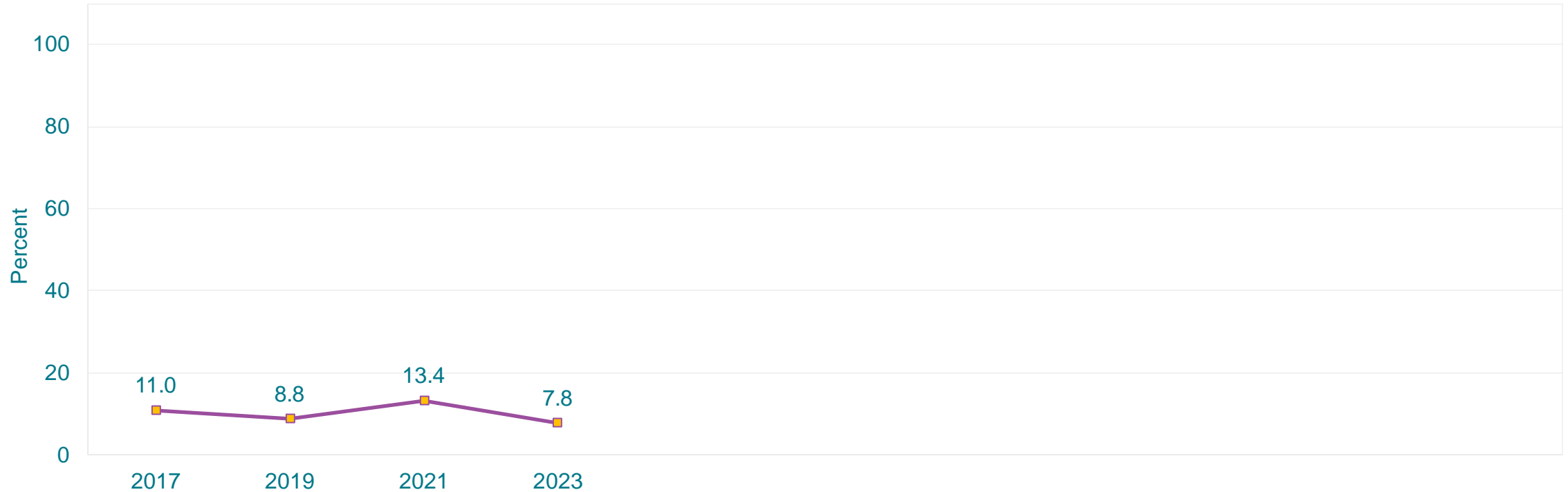


\*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were female or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were male, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,\* 2017-2023†

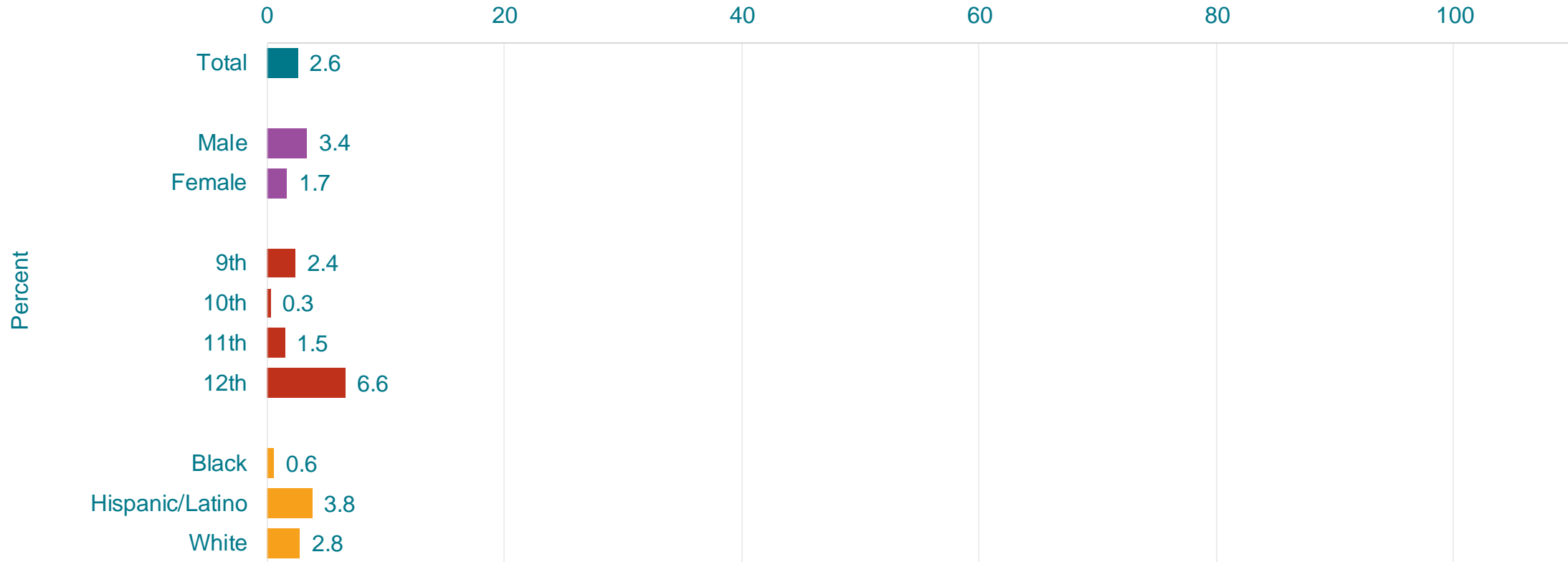


\*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were female or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were male, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



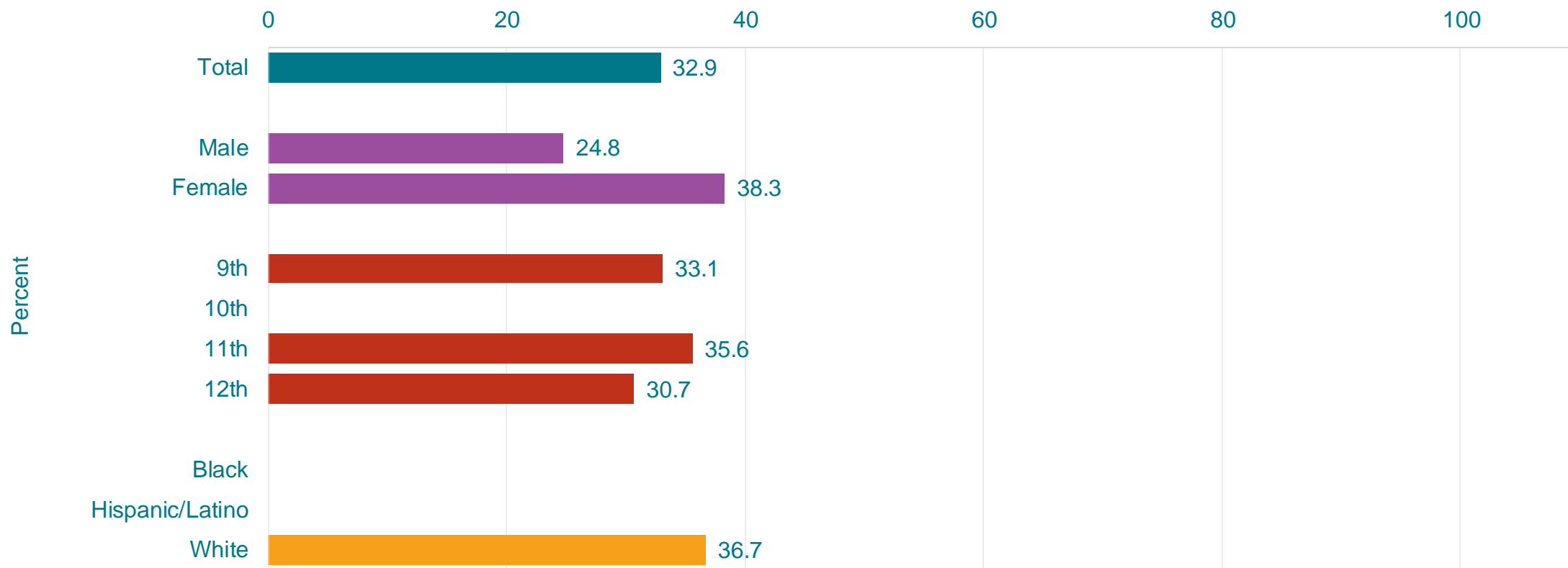
\*Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey

†9th > 10th, 12th > 10th; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

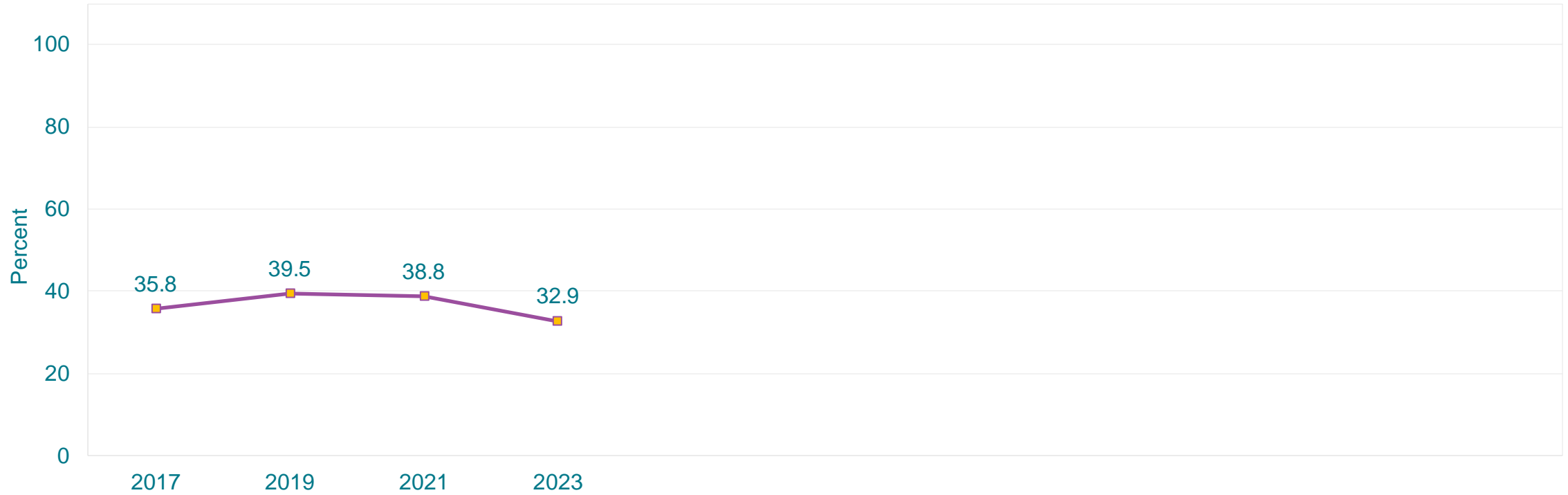
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,\* 2017-2023†



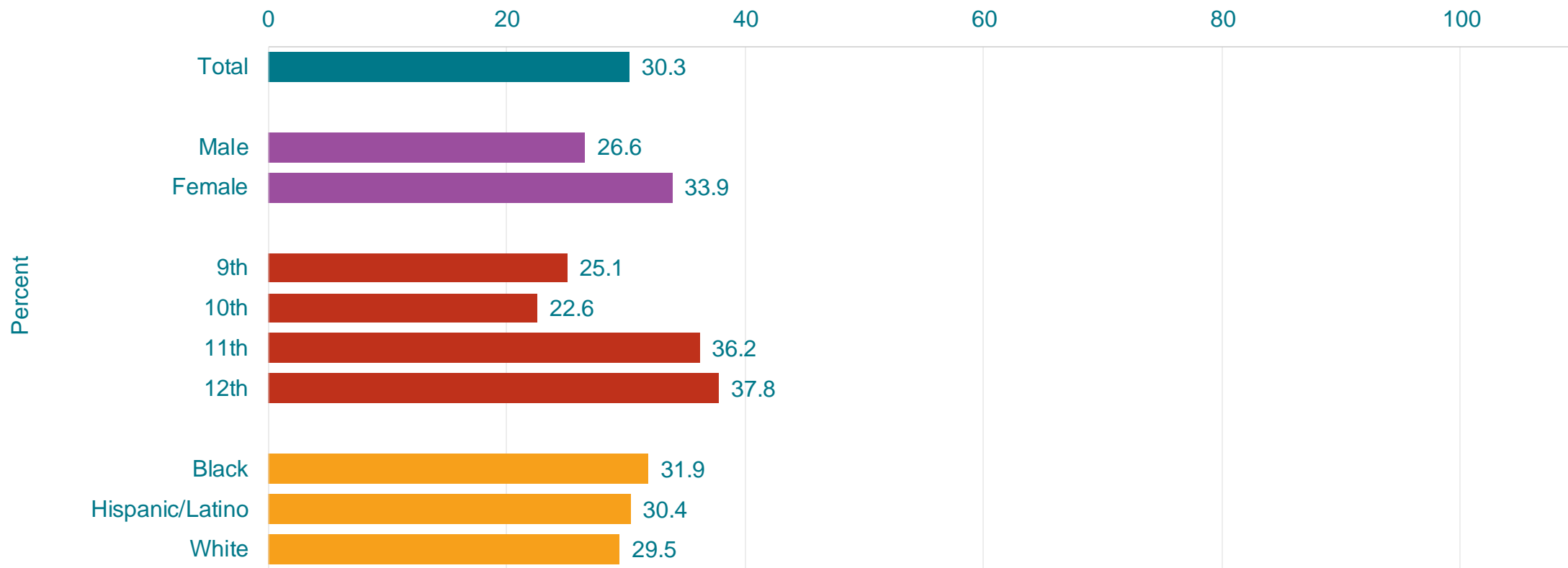
\*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*One or more times during their life

†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,\* 2017-2023†

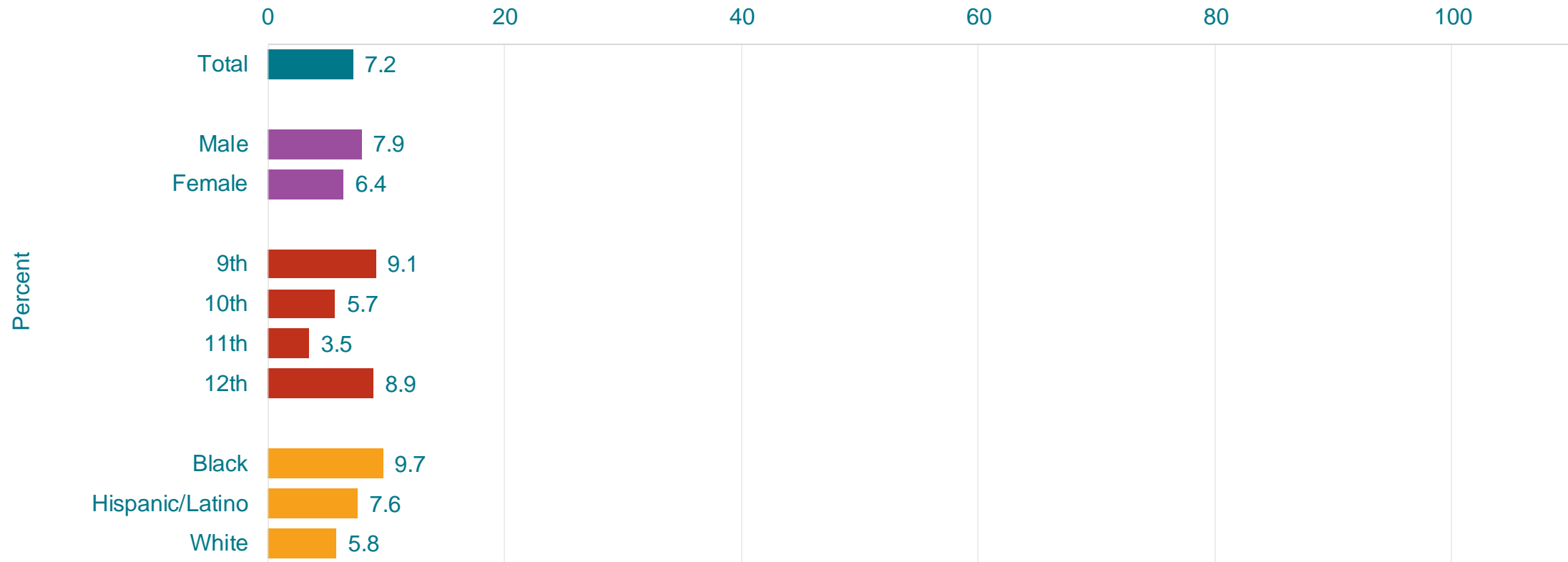


\*One or more times during their life

†Decreased 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity, 2023

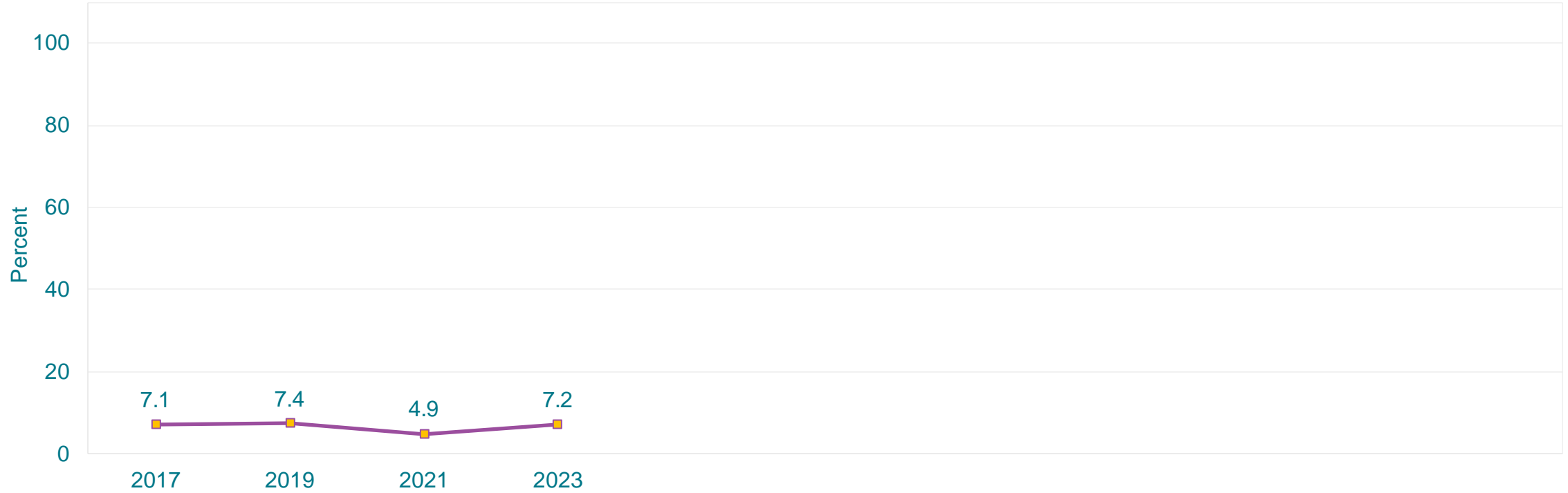


\*9th > 11th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

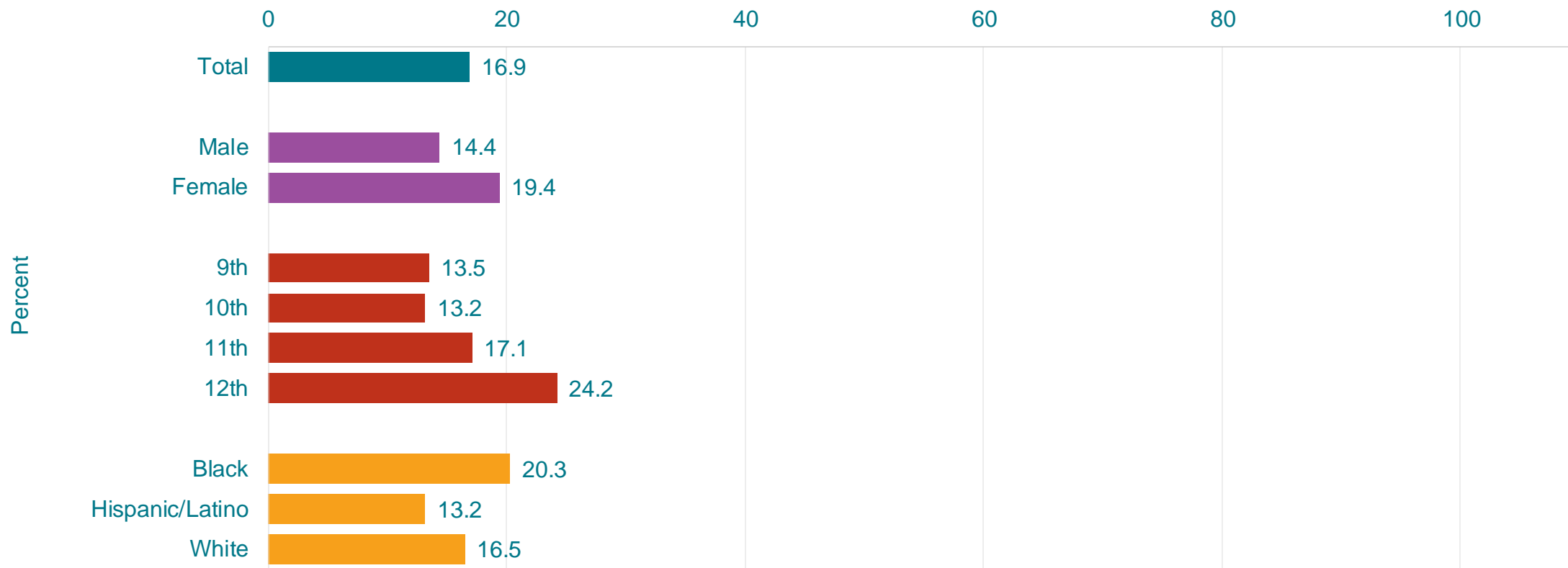
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 2017-2023\*



\*No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



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

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,\* 2017-2023†

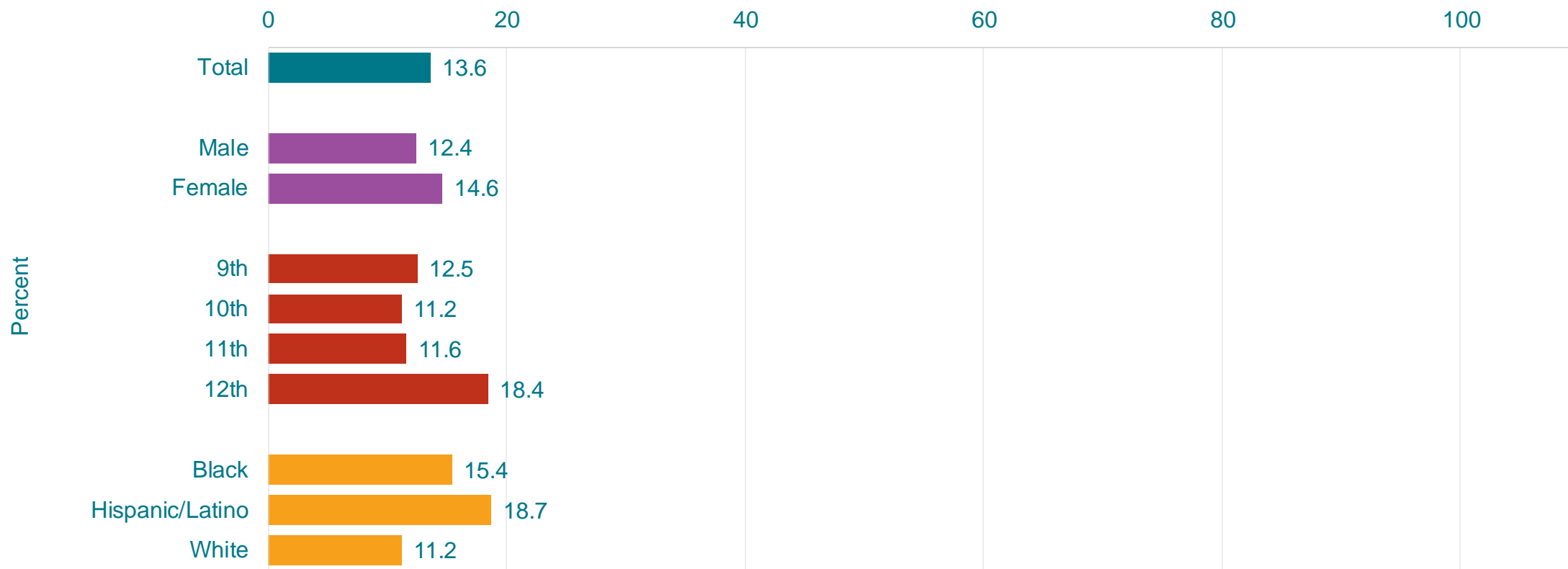


\*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

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,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



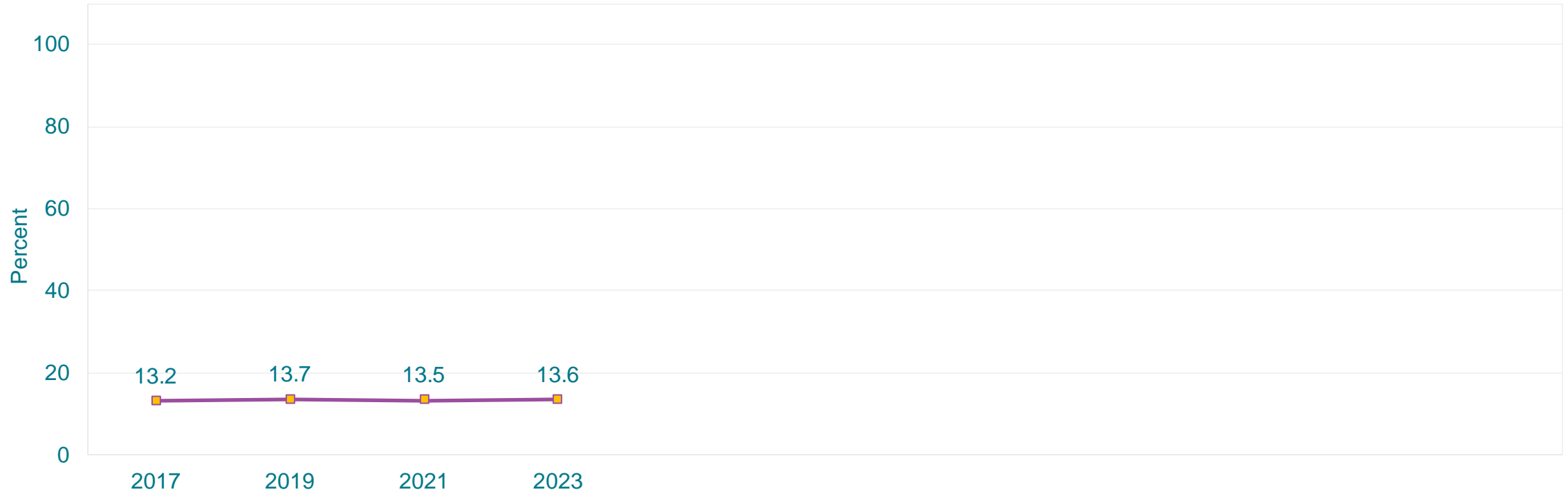
\*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life

<sup>†</sup>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.

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,\* 2017-2023<sup>†</sup>



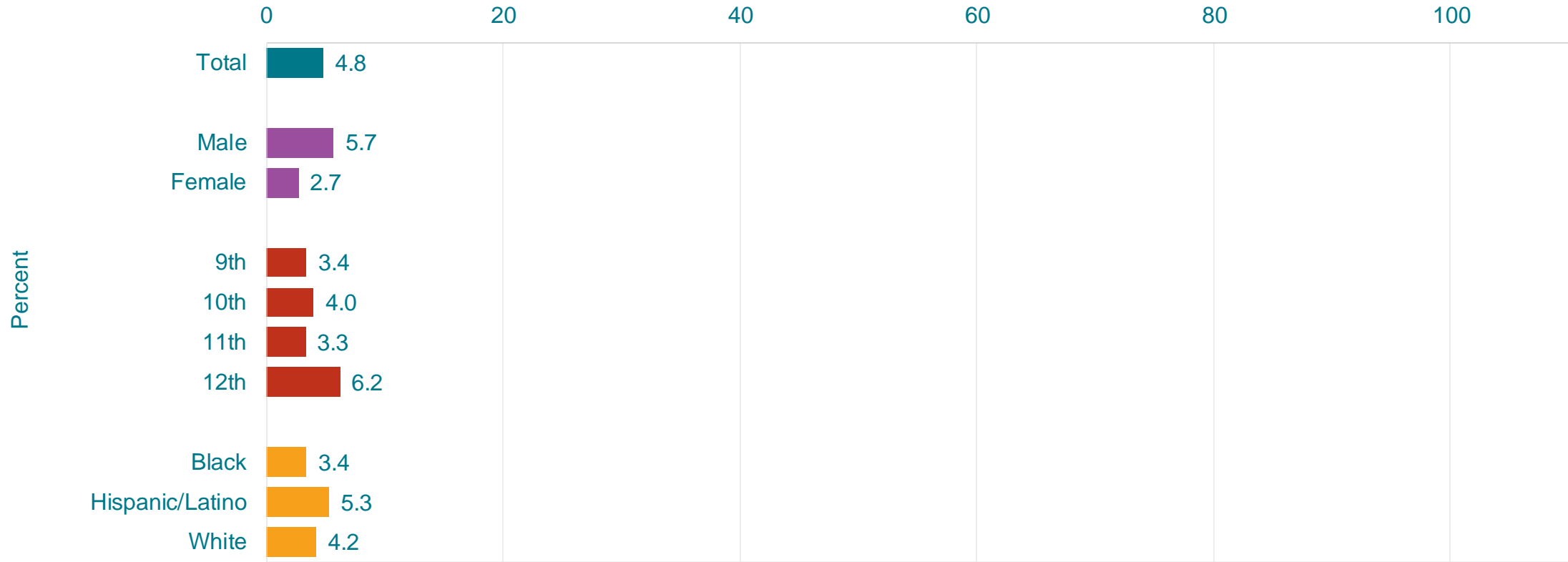
\*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life

<sup>†</sup>No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

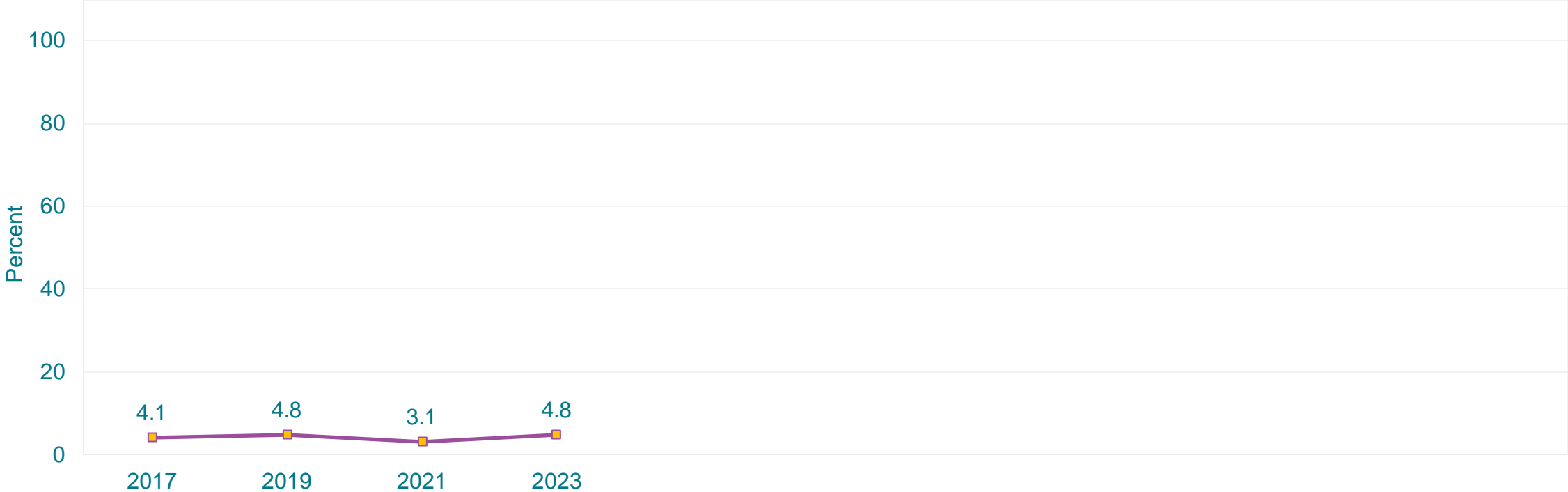


# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life  
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,\* 2017-2023†

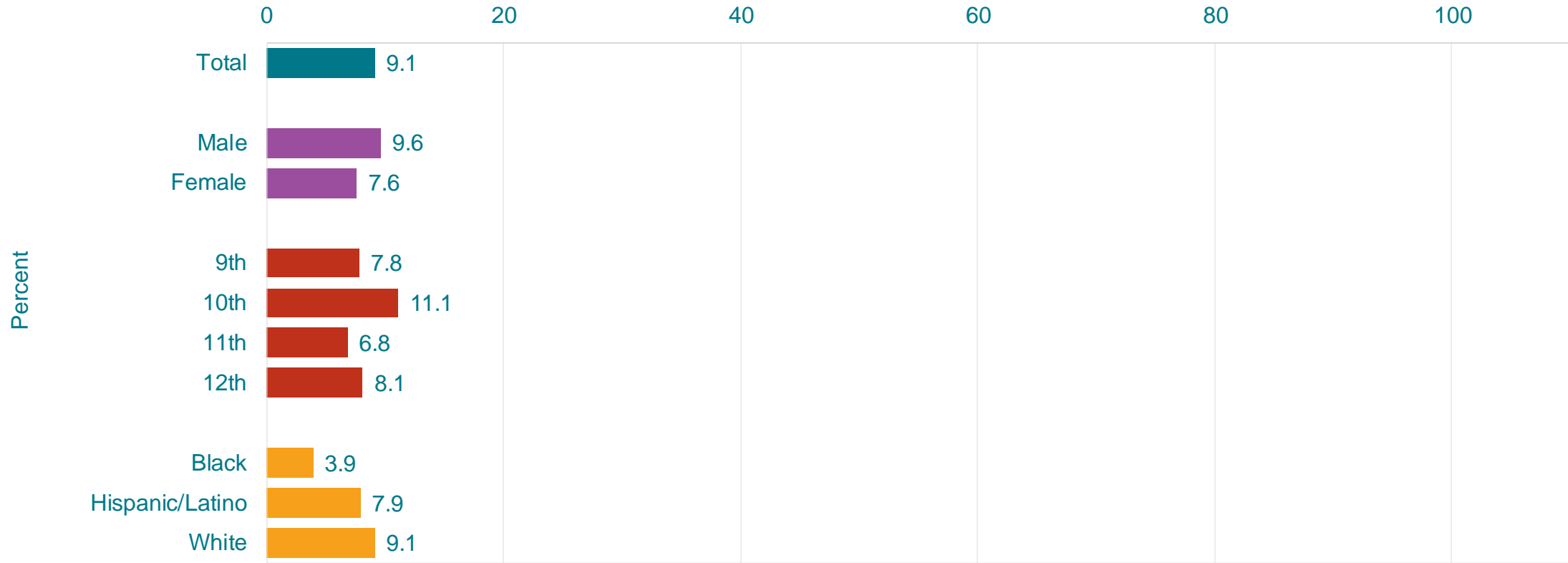


\*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

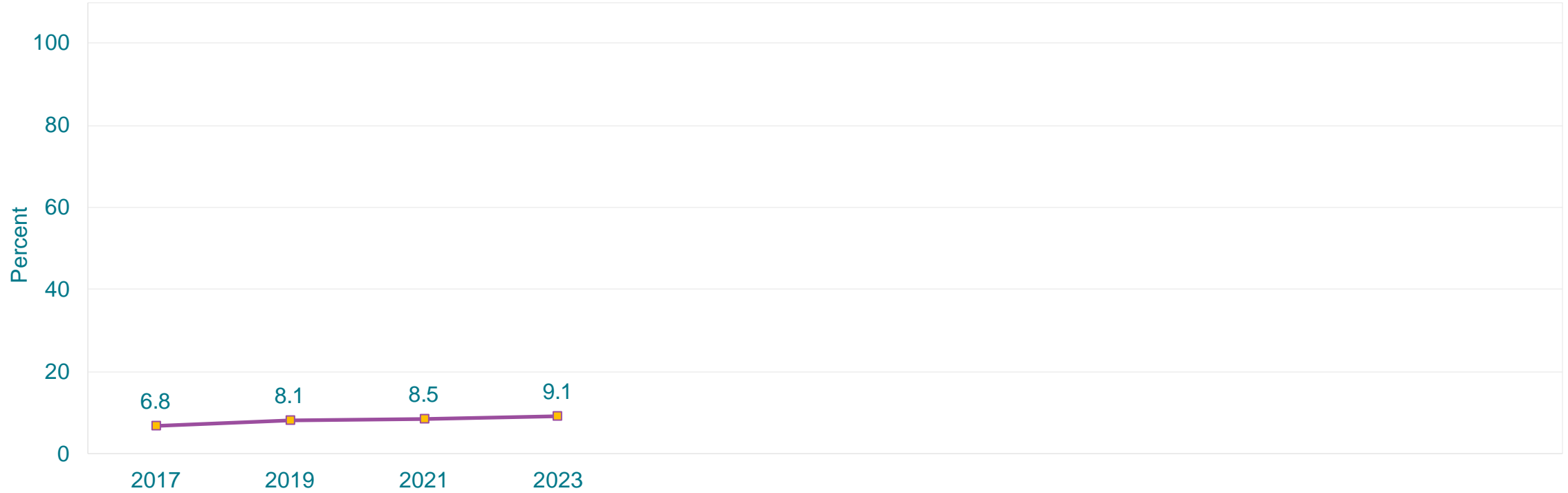
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*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  
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,\* 2017-2023†

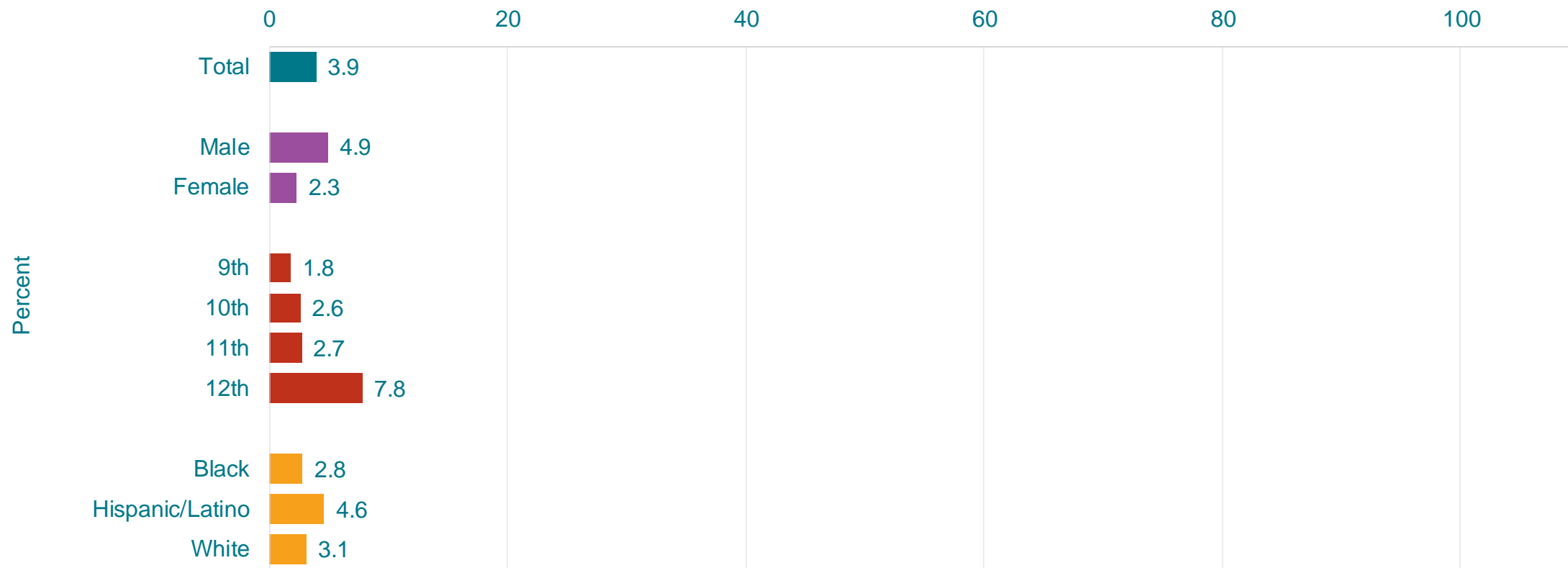


\*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



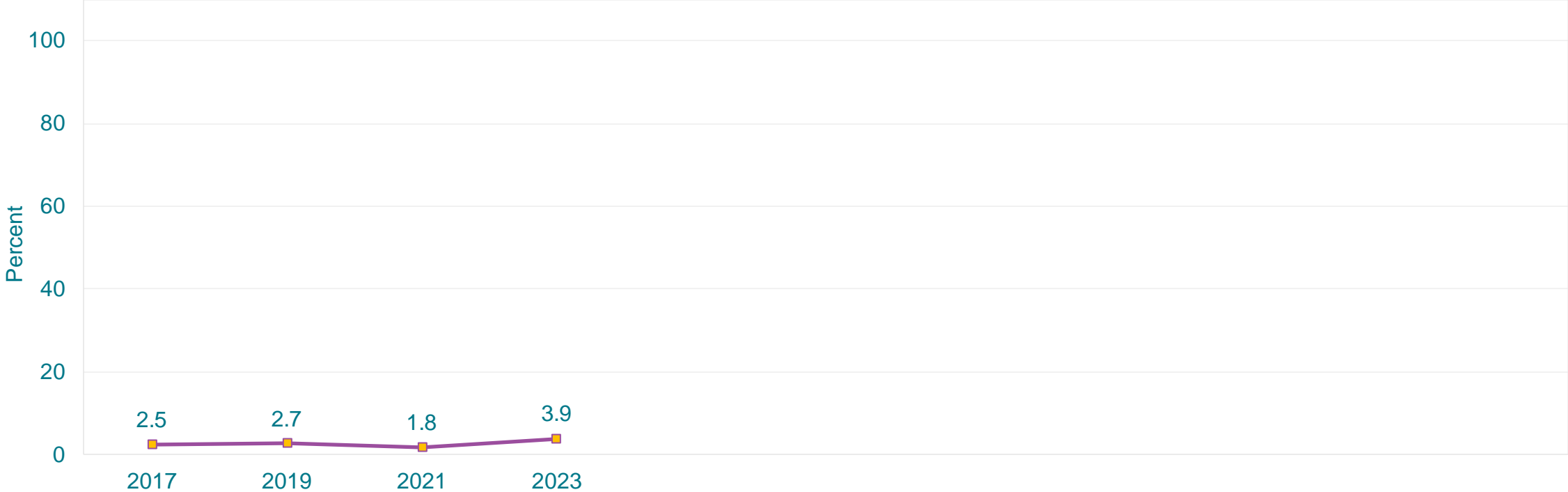
\*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,\* 2017-2023†

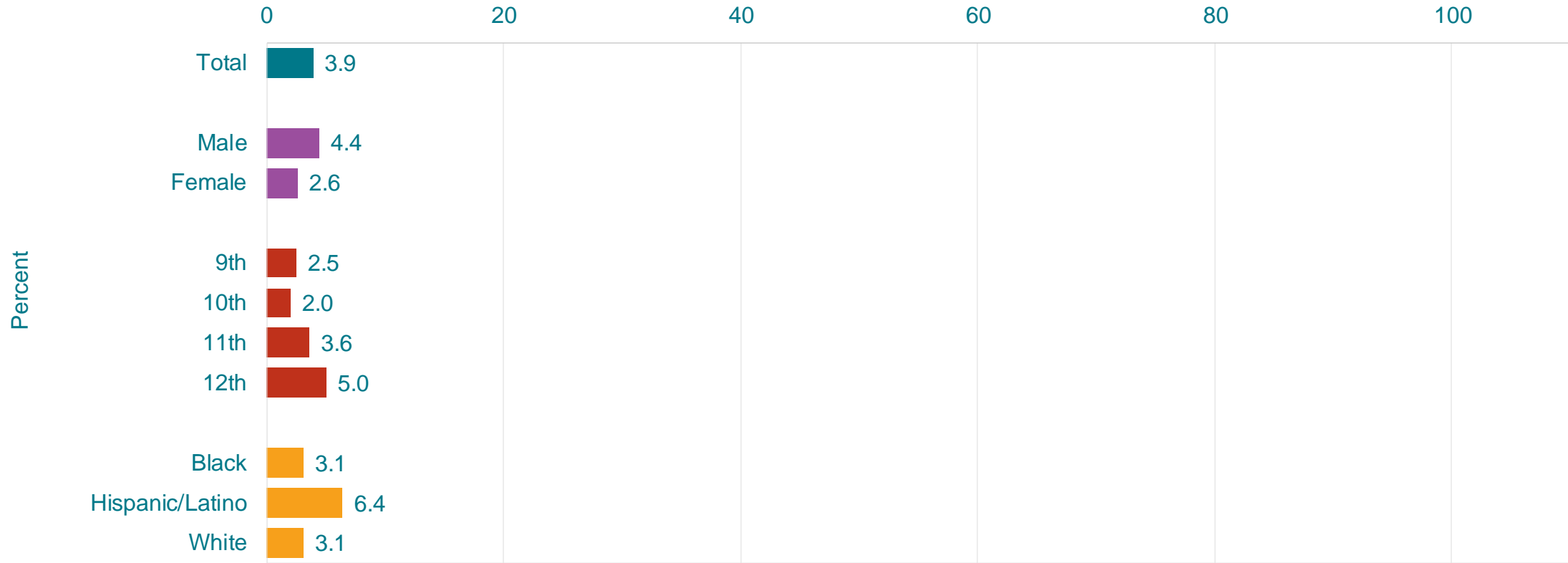


\*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



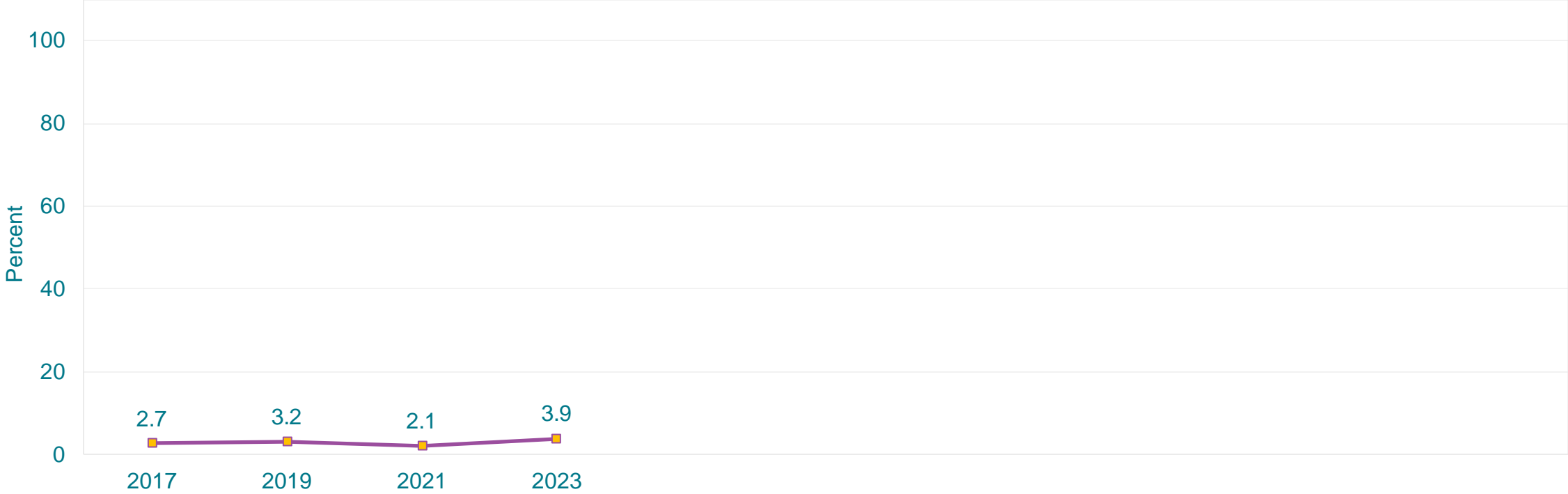
\*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,\* 2017-2023†



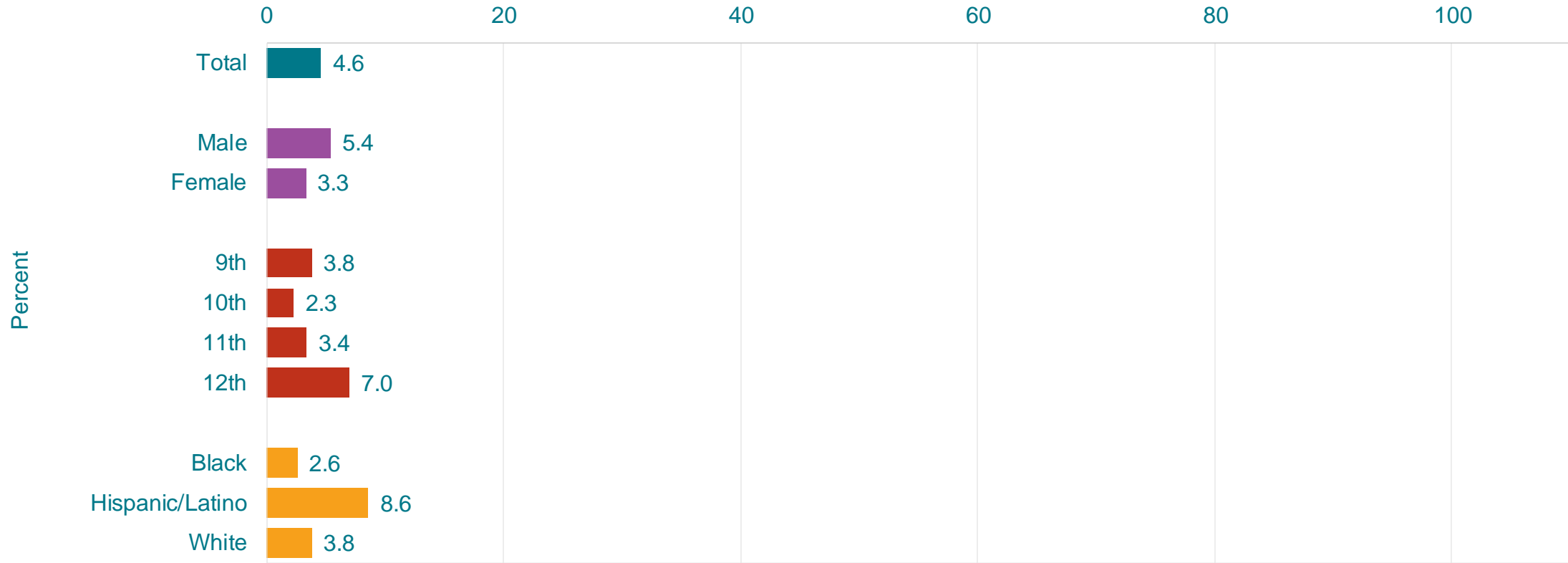
\*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



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

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,\* 2017-2023†

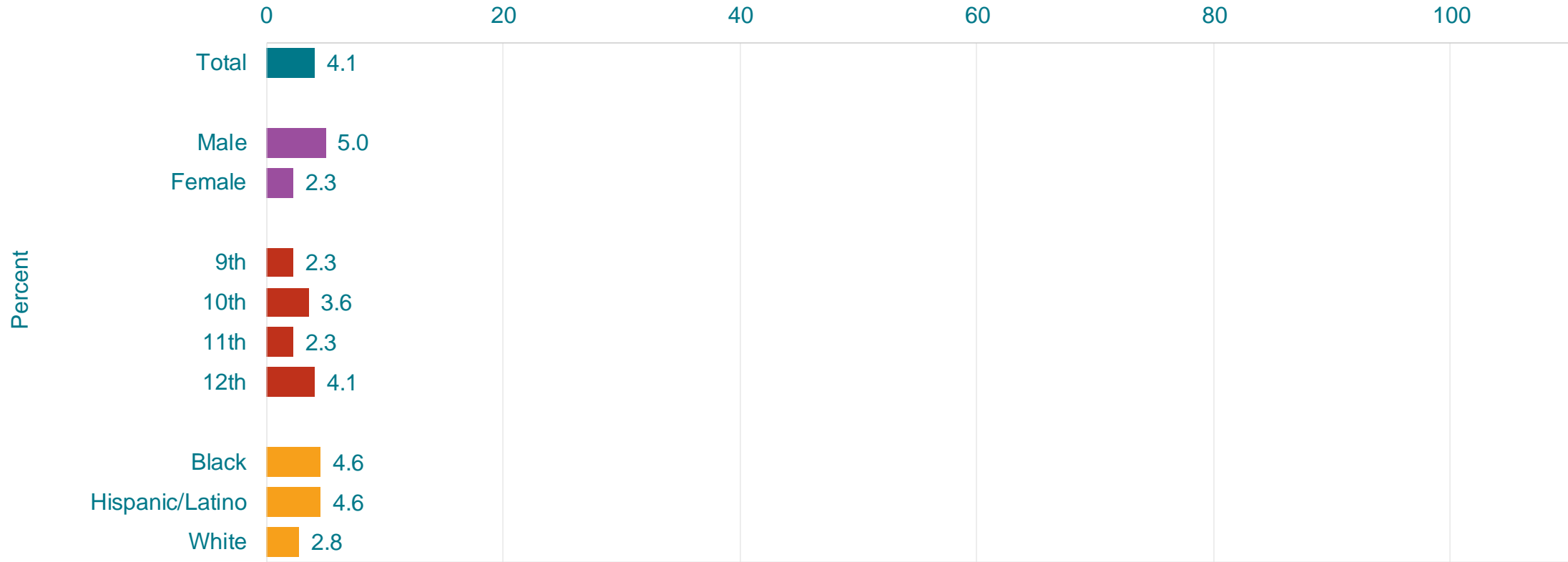


\*Also called "MDMA" or "Molly," one or more times during their life

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,\* 2017-2023†

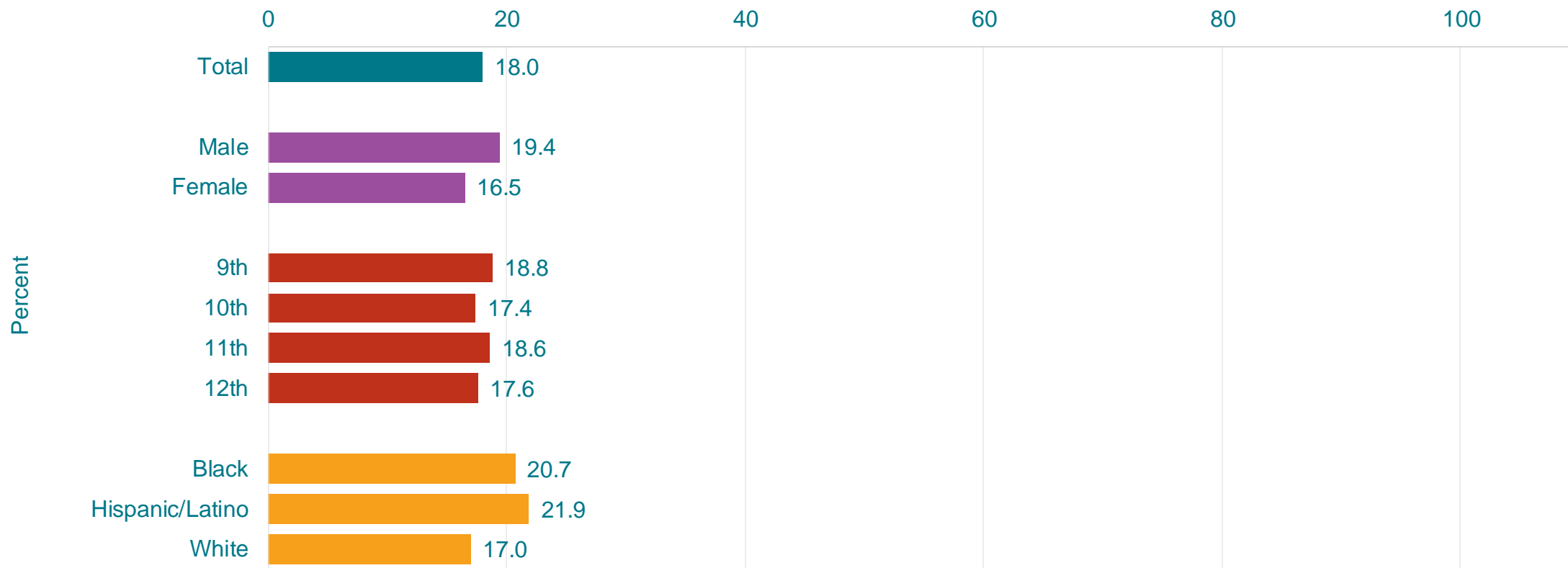


\*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023

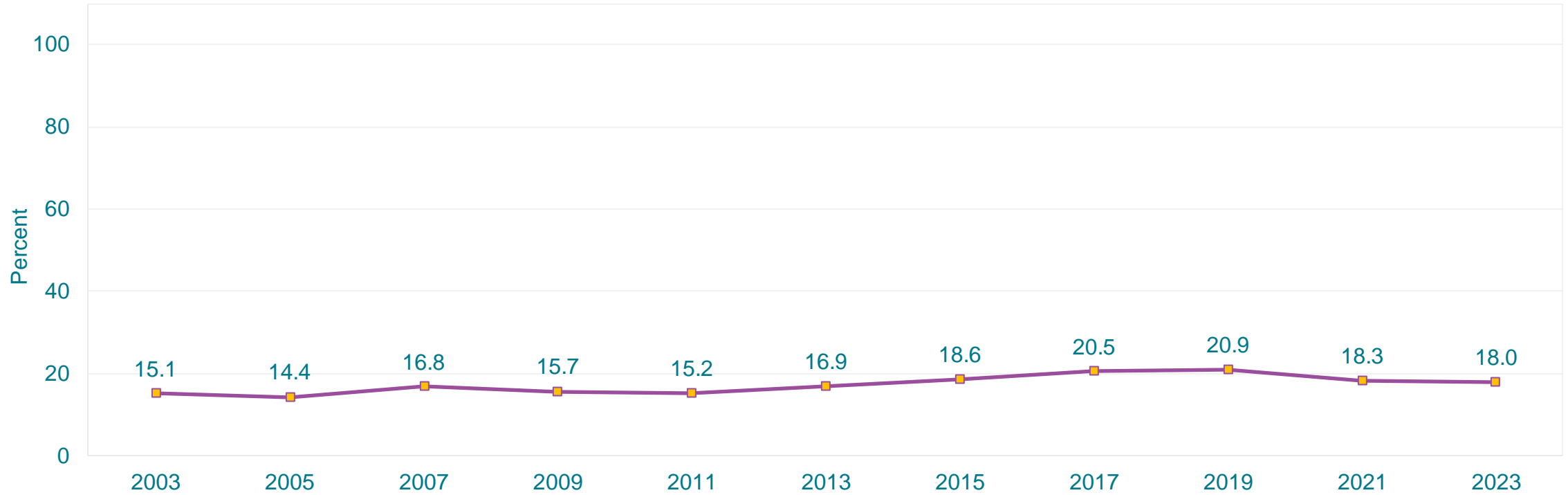


\*  $\geq$  95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,\* 2003-2023†

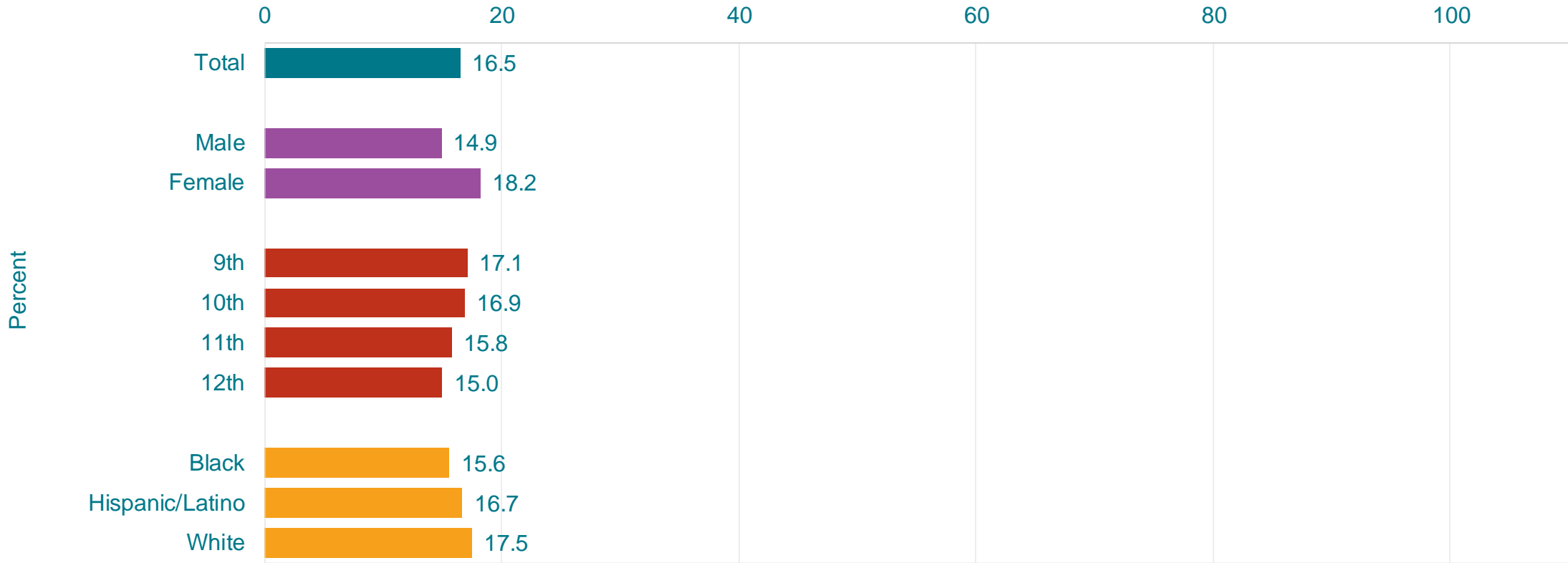


\*  $\geq$  95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

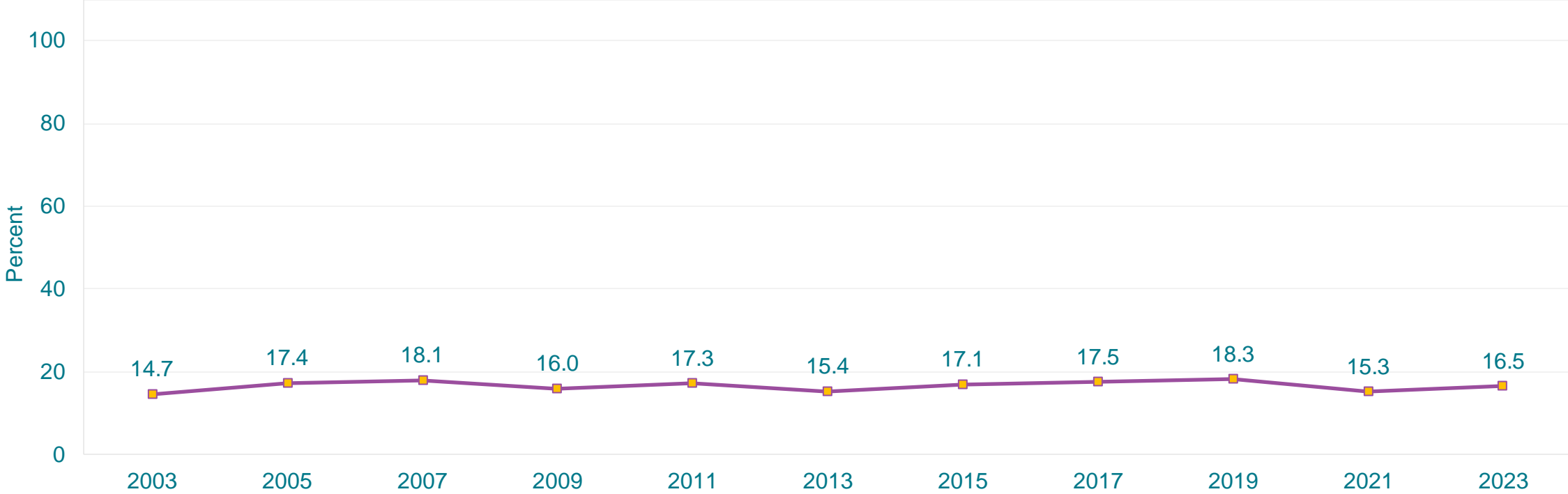
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*  $\geq$  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. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,\* 2003-2023†



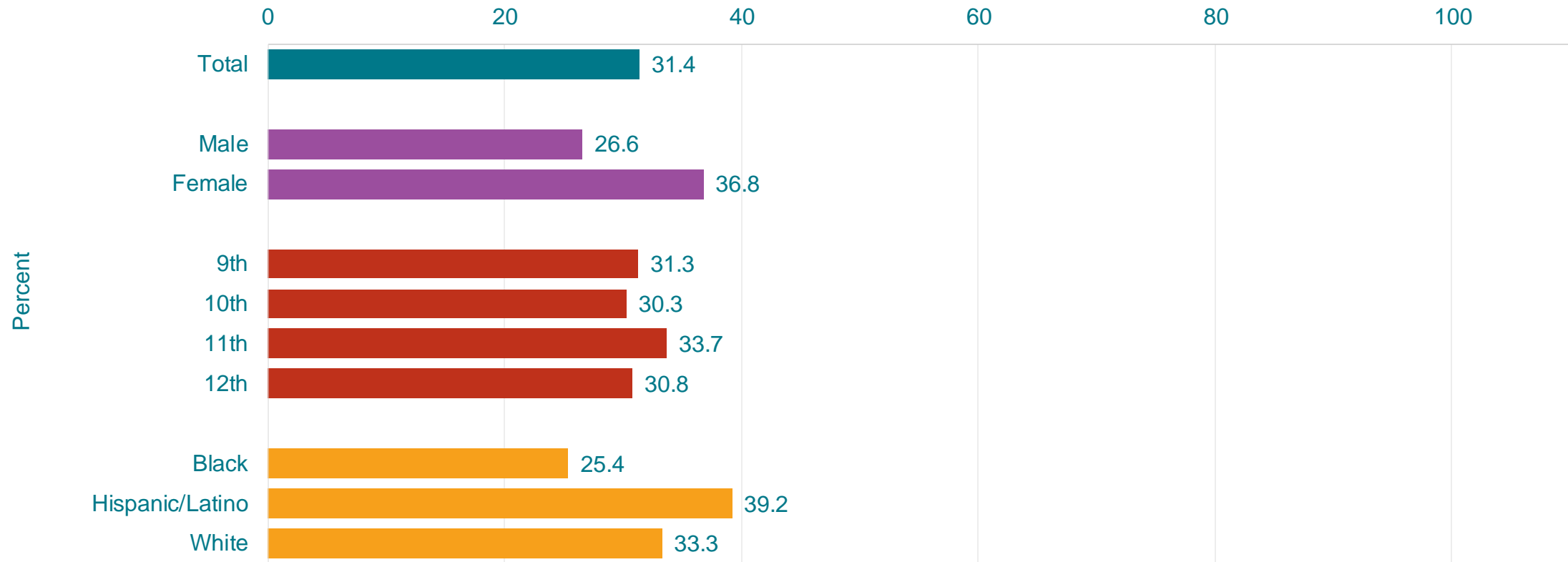
\*  $\geq$  85th percentile but  $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†No change 2003-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sex,\* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2023

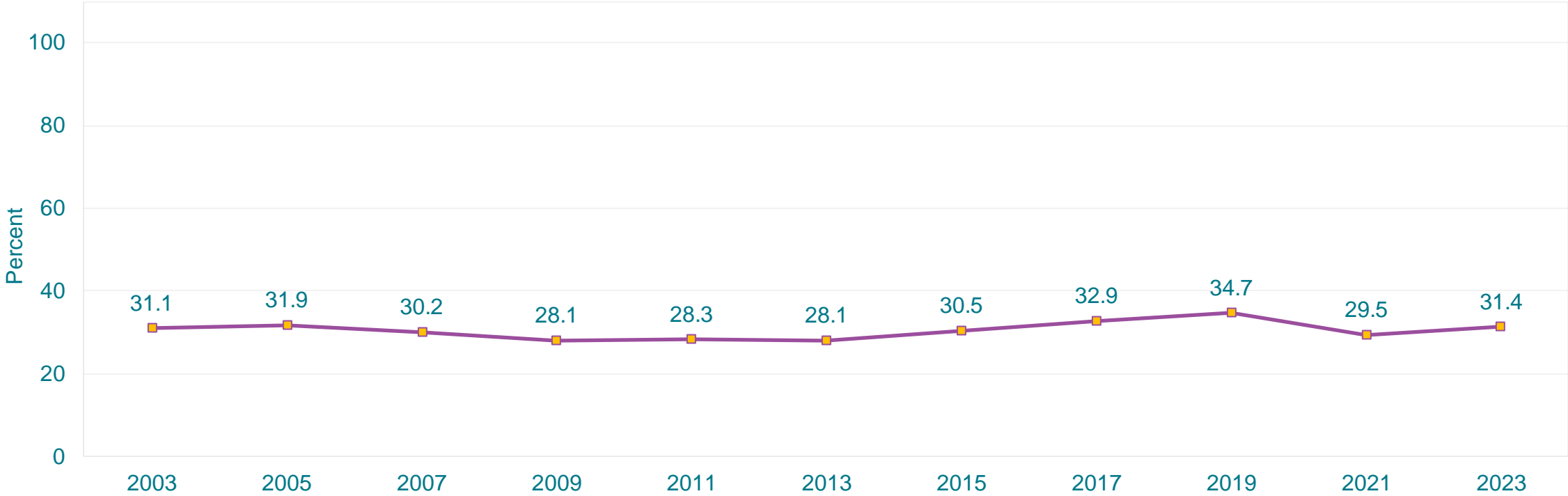


\*F > M; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

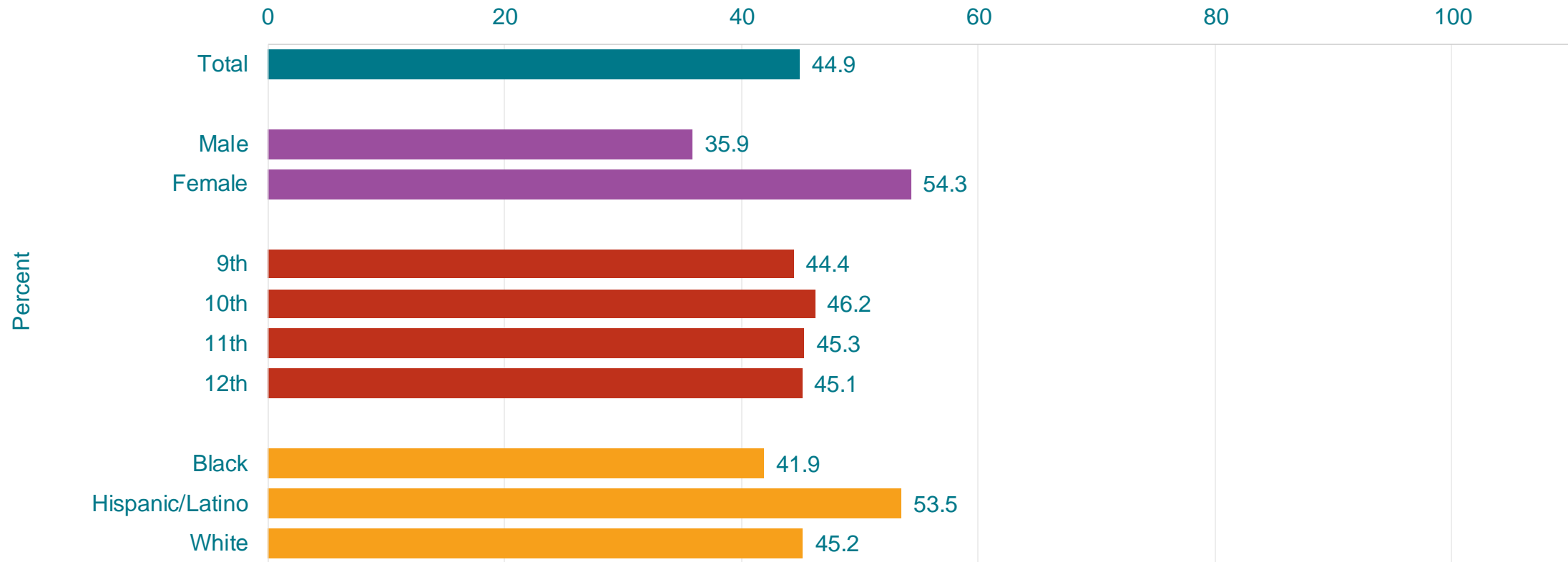
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, 2003-2023\*



\*No change 2003-2023 [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).] This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sex,\* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2023

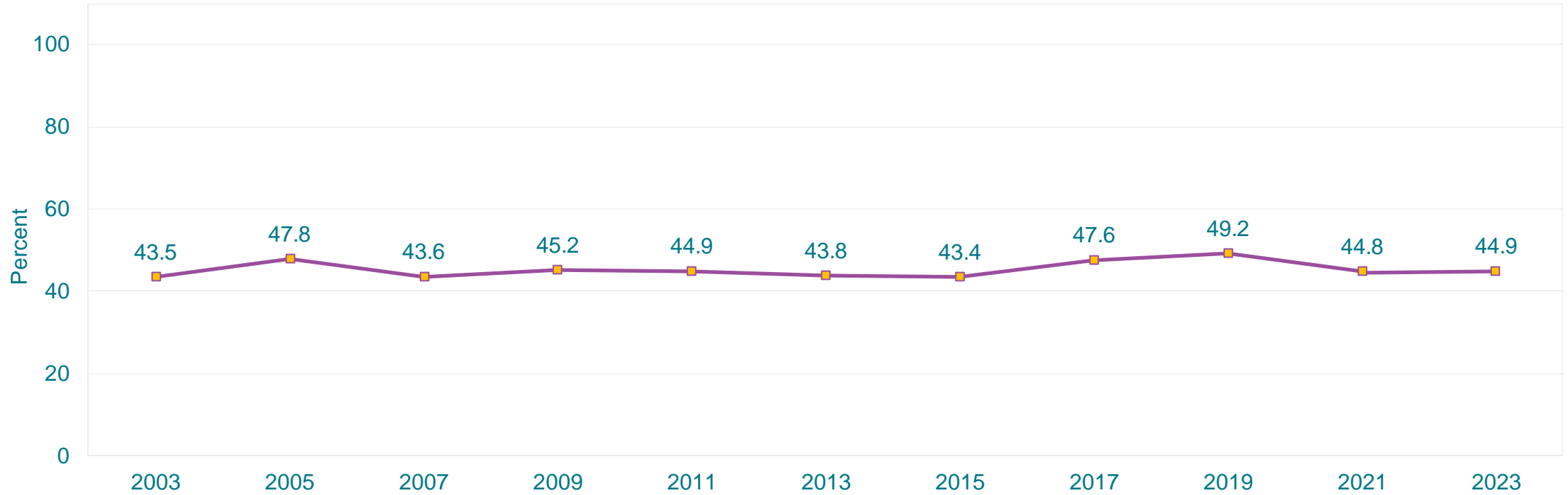


\*F > M; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

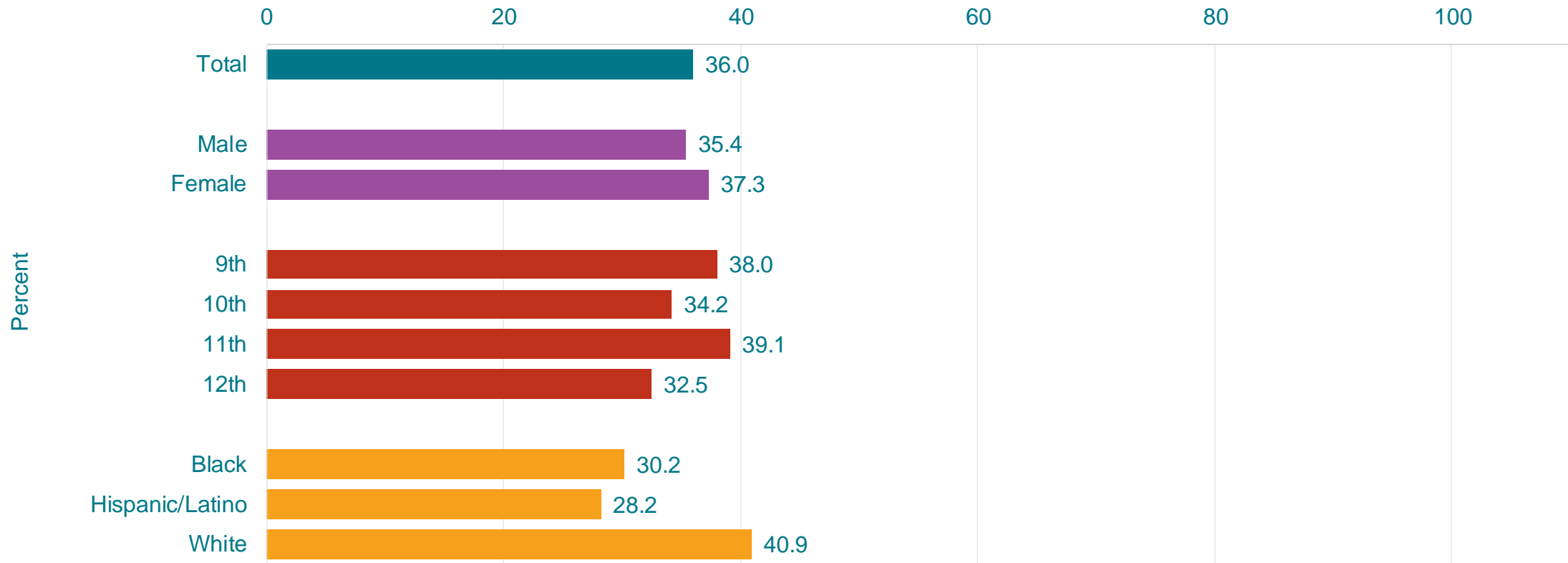
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, 2003-2023\*



\*No change 2003-2023 [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).] This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



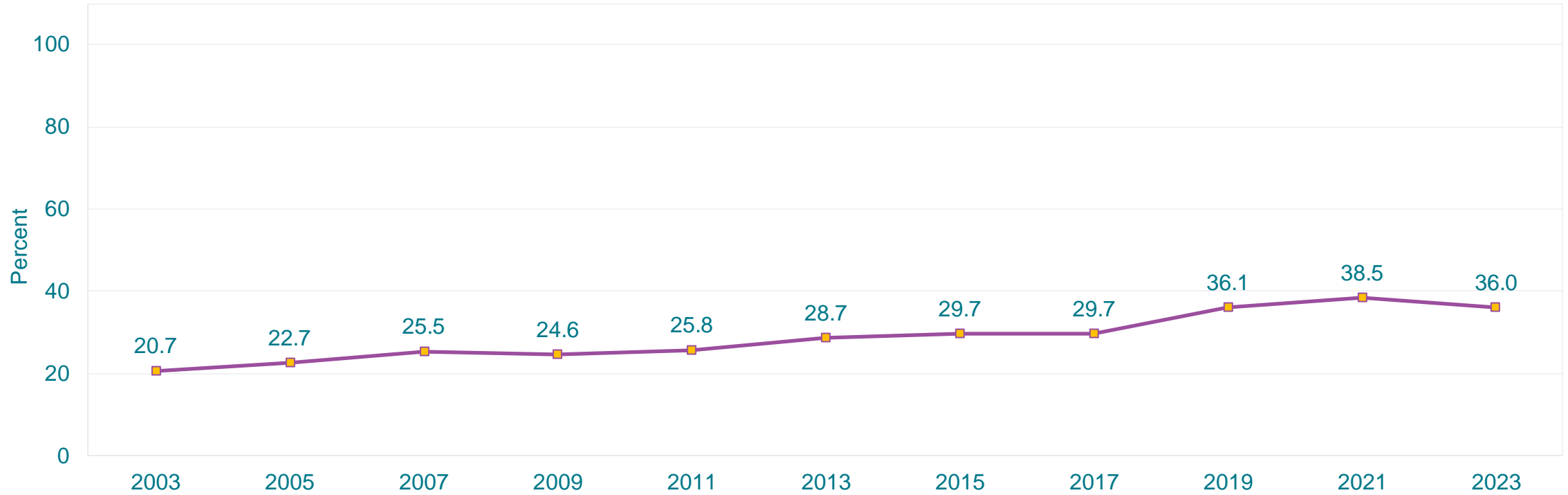
\*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,\* 2003-2023†

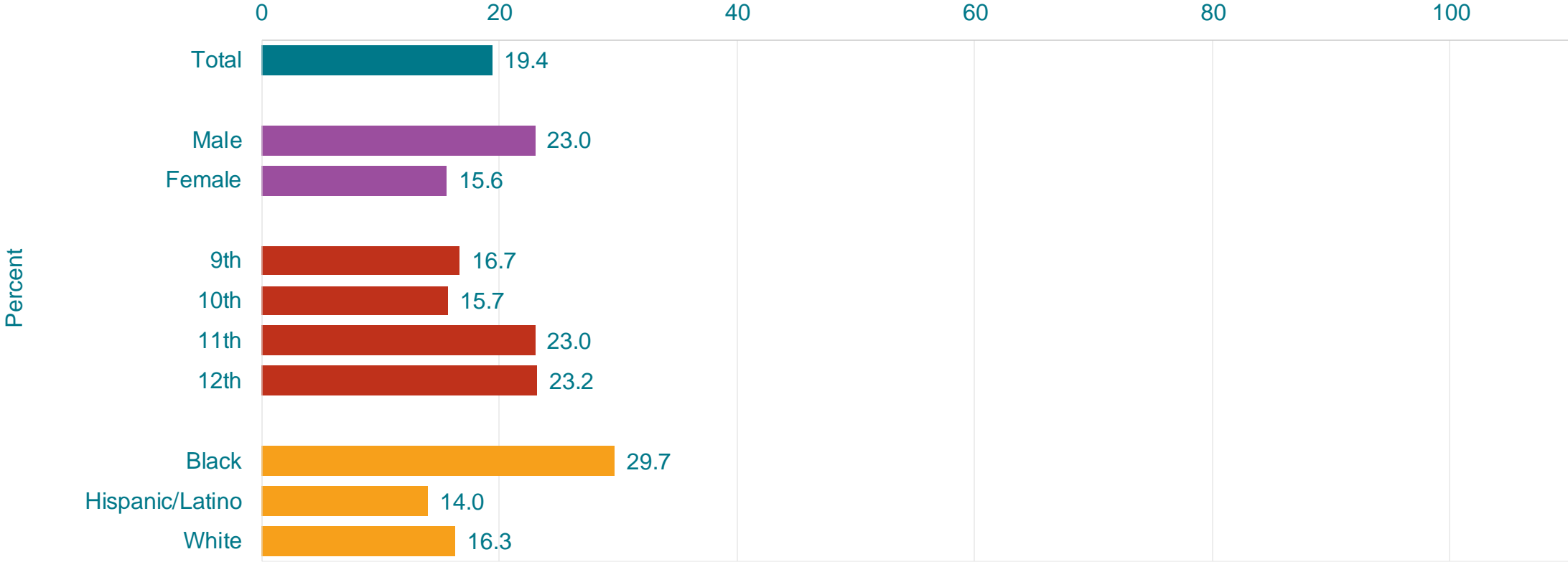


\*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

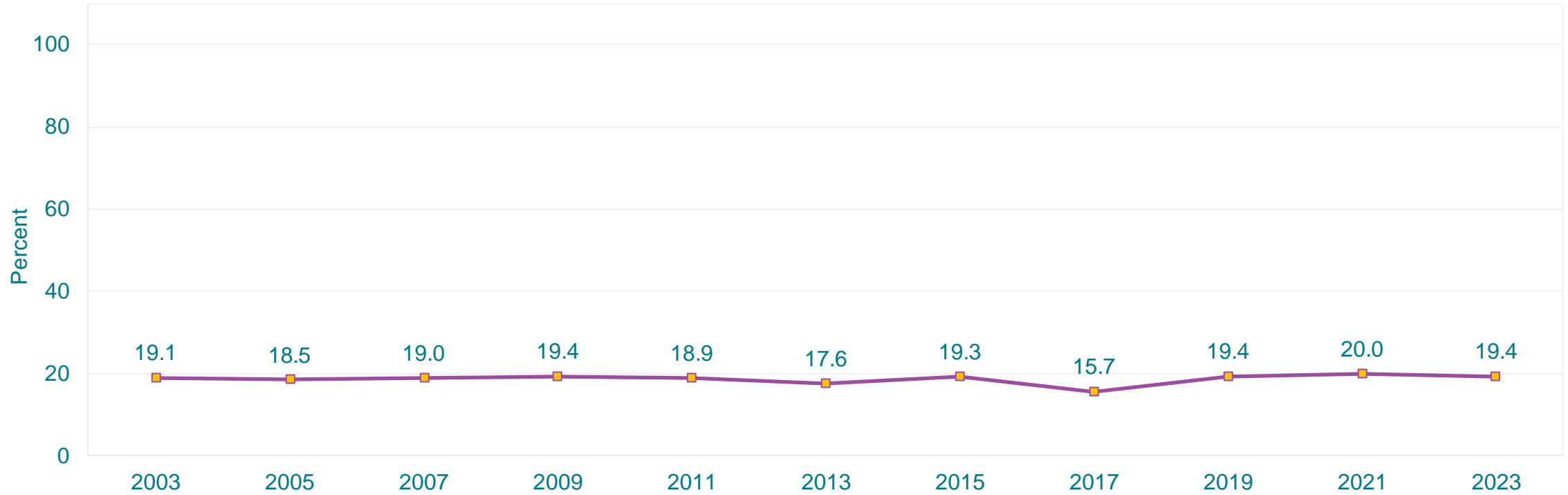
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey  
 †B > H, 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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,\* 2003-2023†



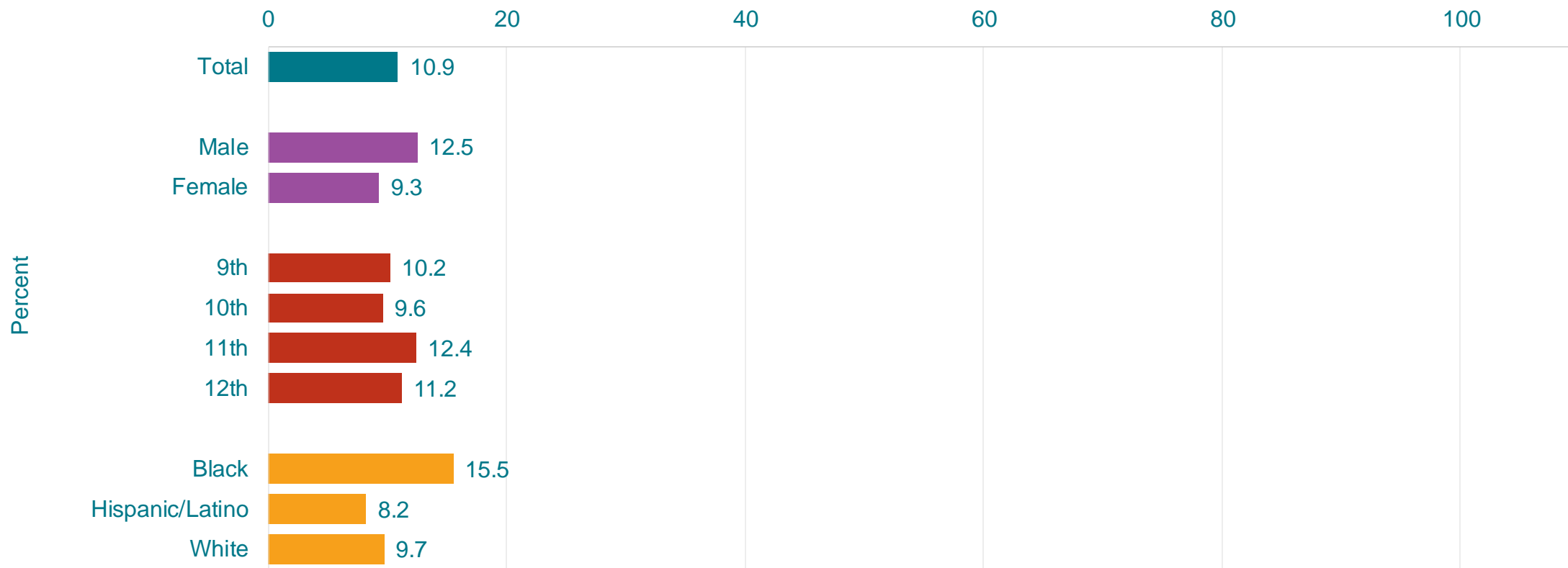
\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2003-2023 [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).]

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,† 2023



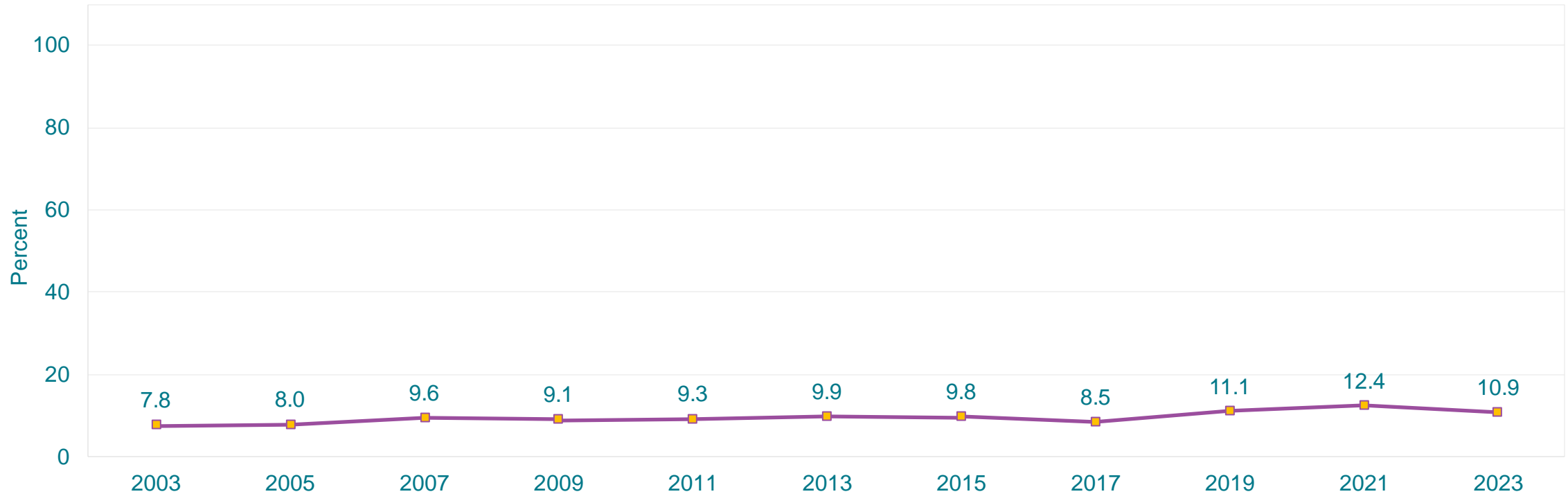
\*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,\* 2003-2023†

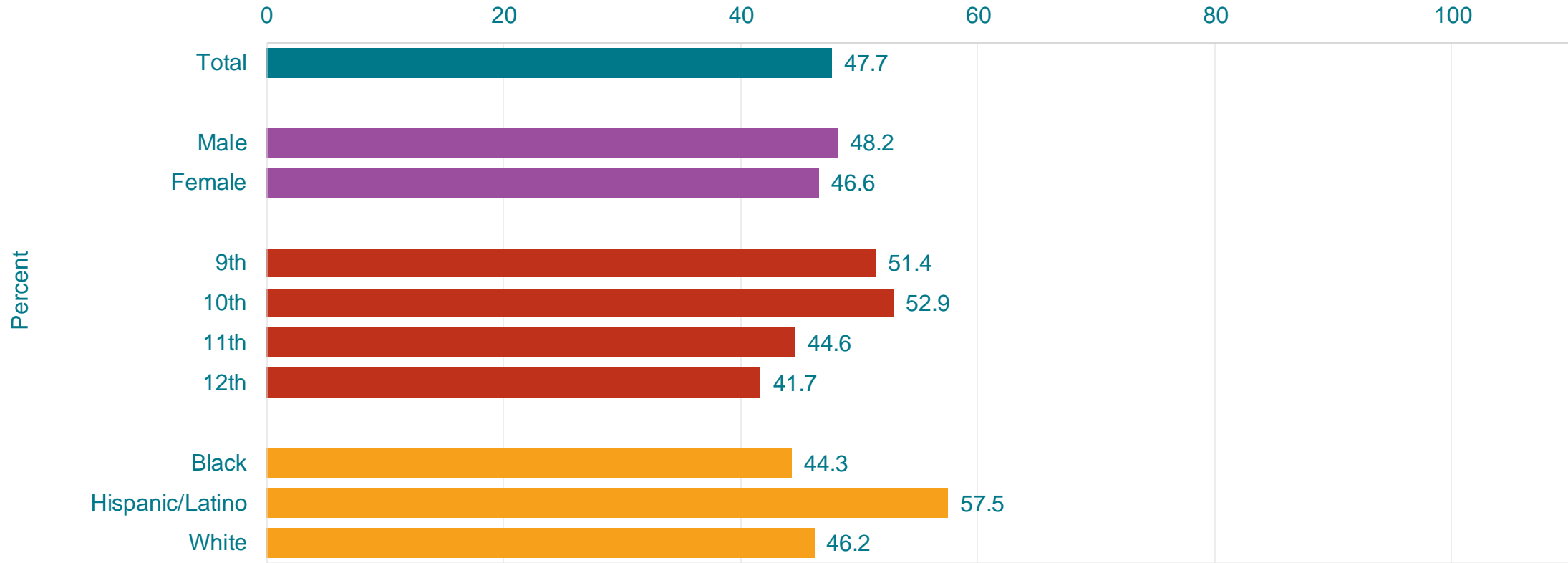


\*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

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,† 2023



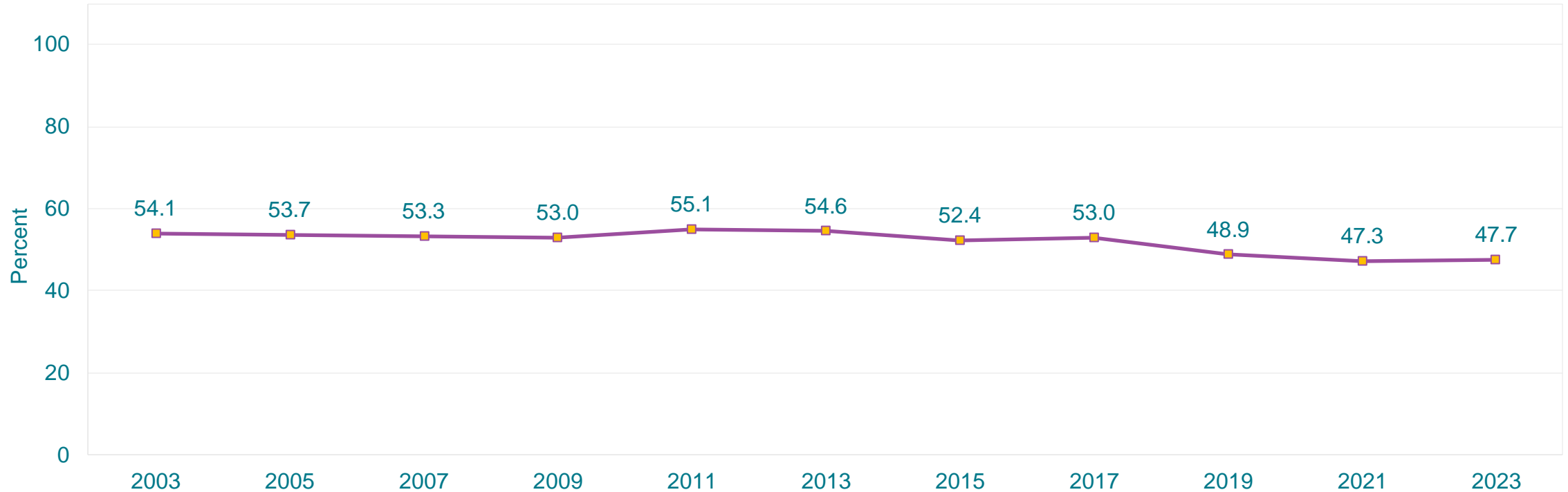
\*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,\* 2003-2023†

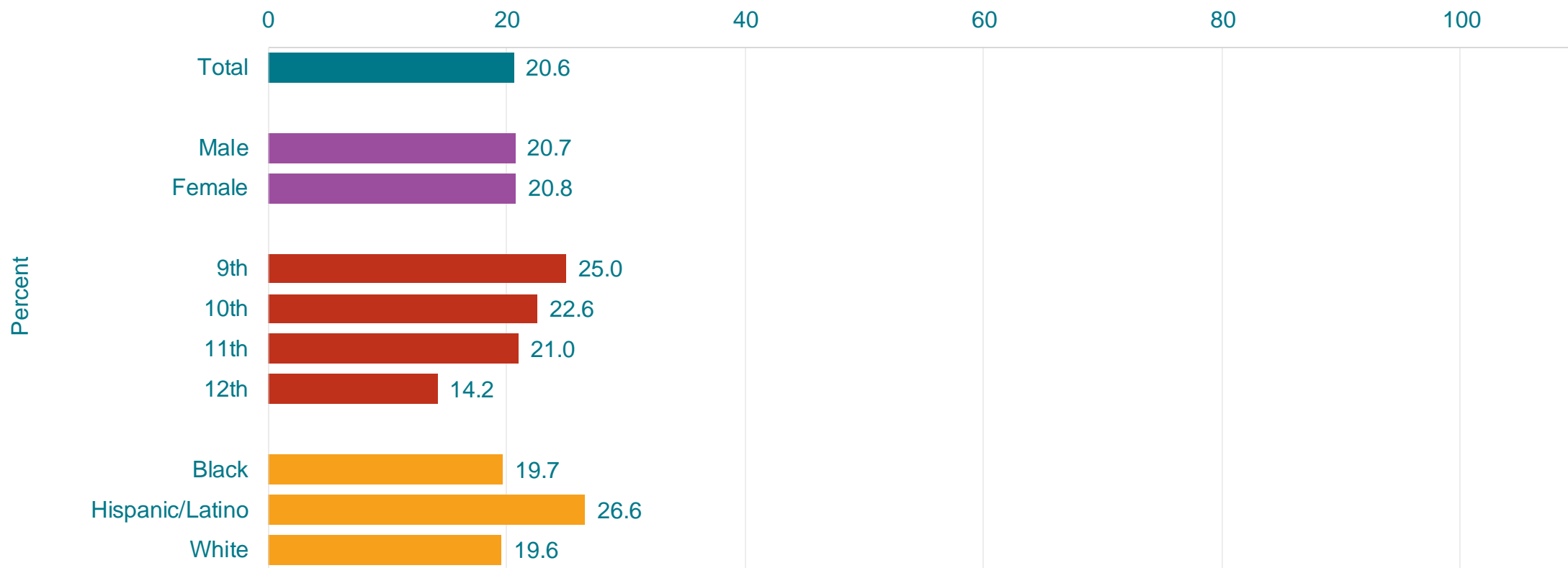


\*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, no change 2003-2013, decreased 2013-2023 [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).]

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, 2023



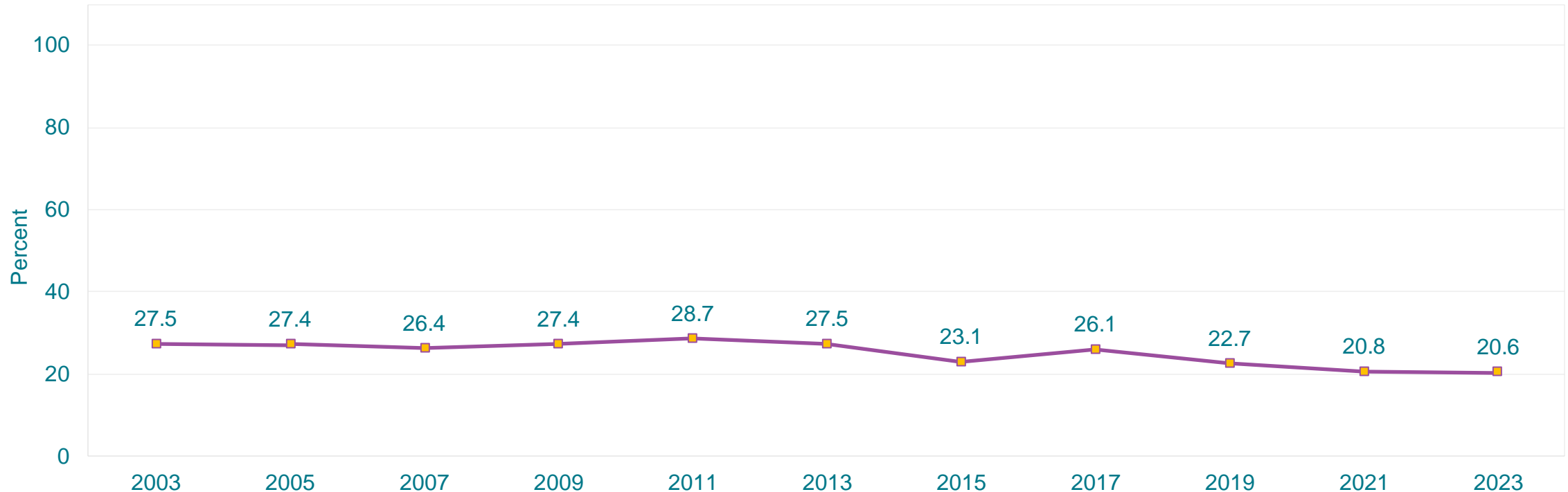
\*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†9th > 12th, 10th > 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,\* 2003-2023†

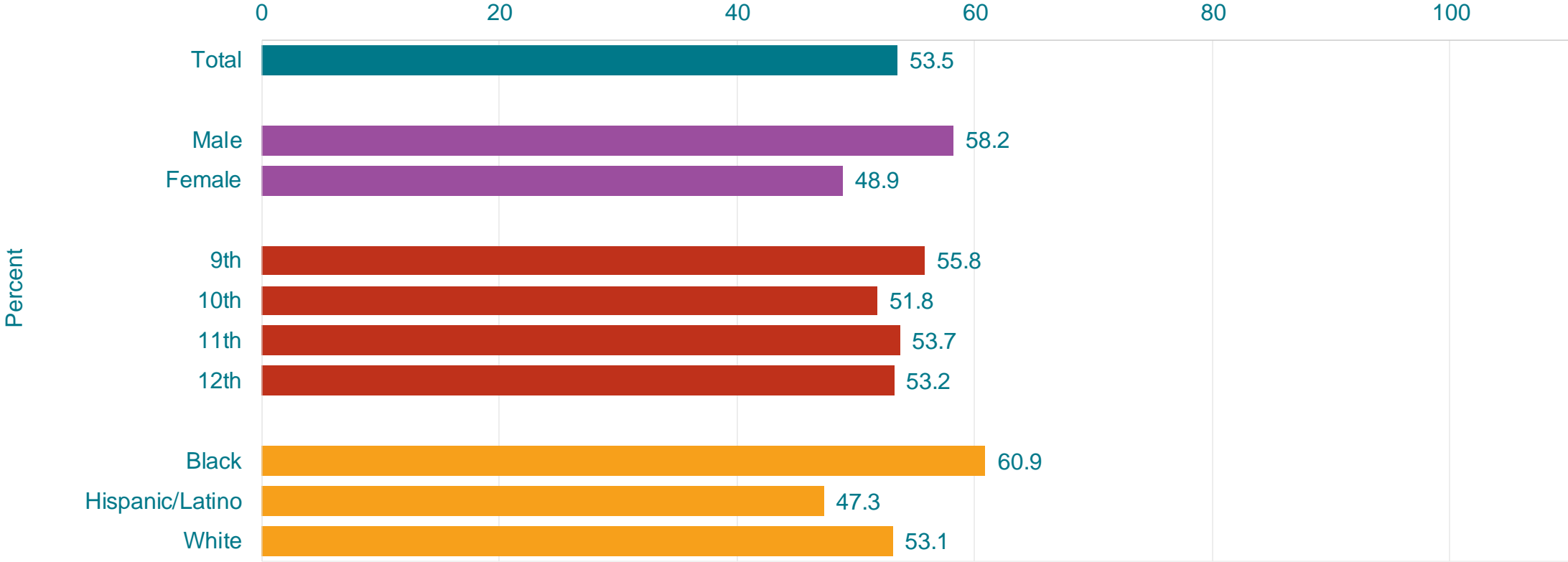


\*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, decreased 2003-2017, decreased 2017-2023 [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).]

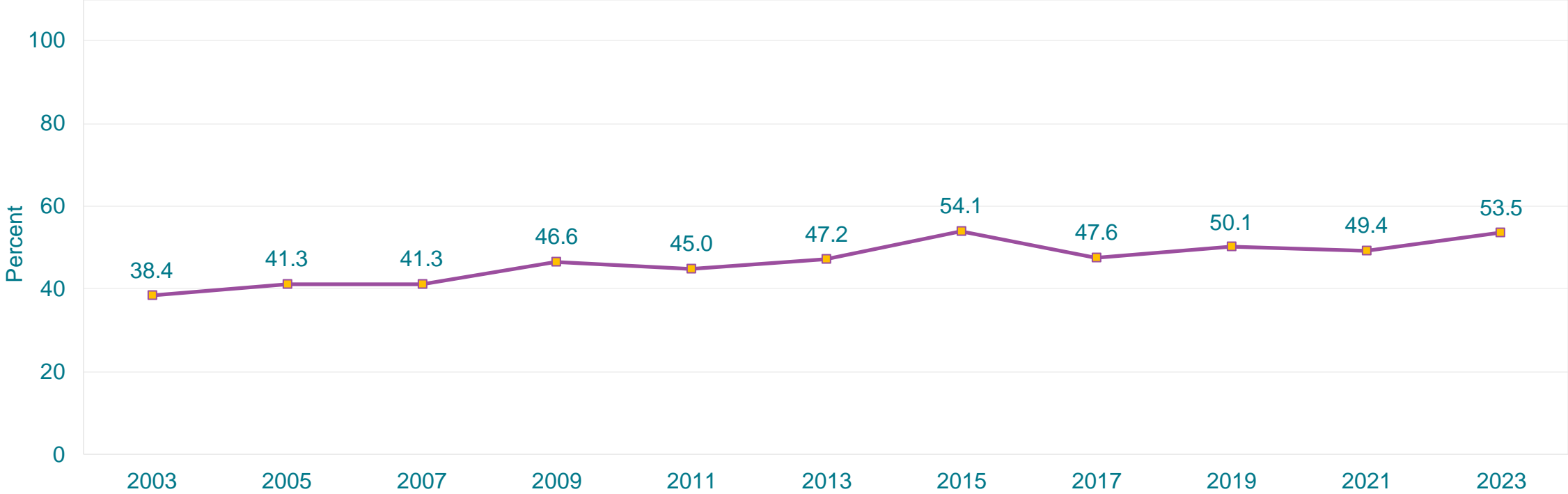
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey  
 †M > F; B > H, 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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,\* 2003-2023†



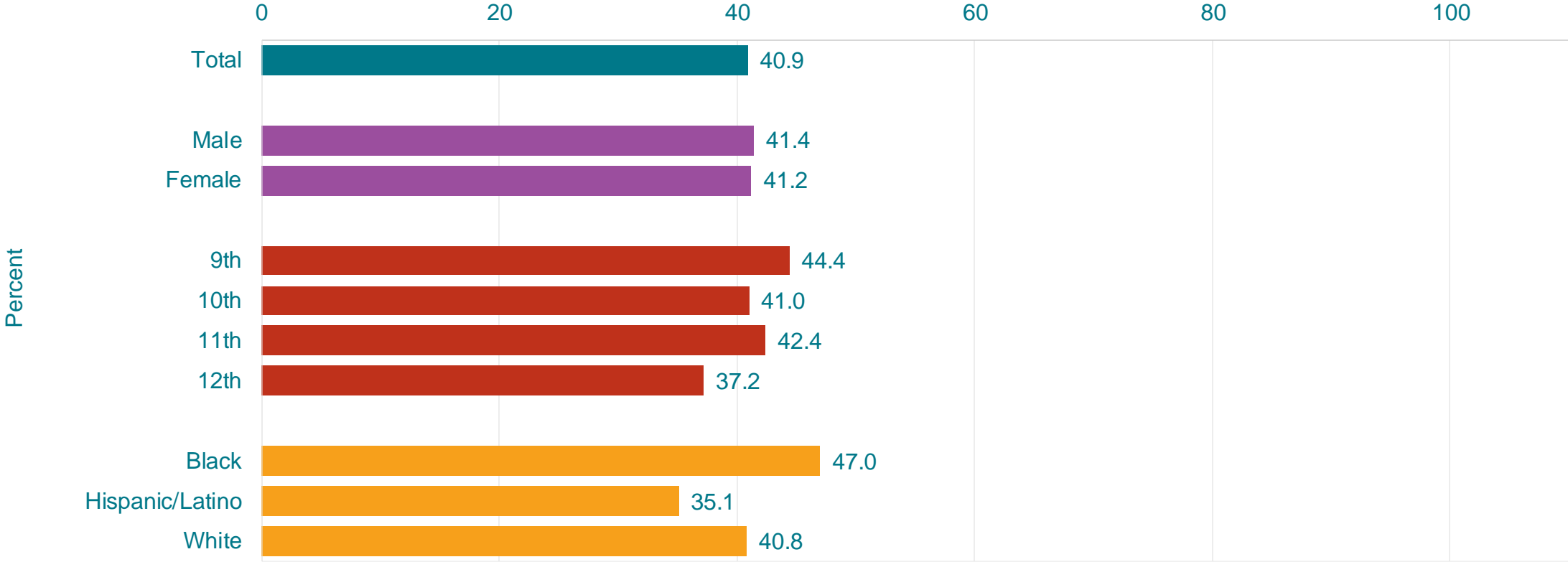
\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

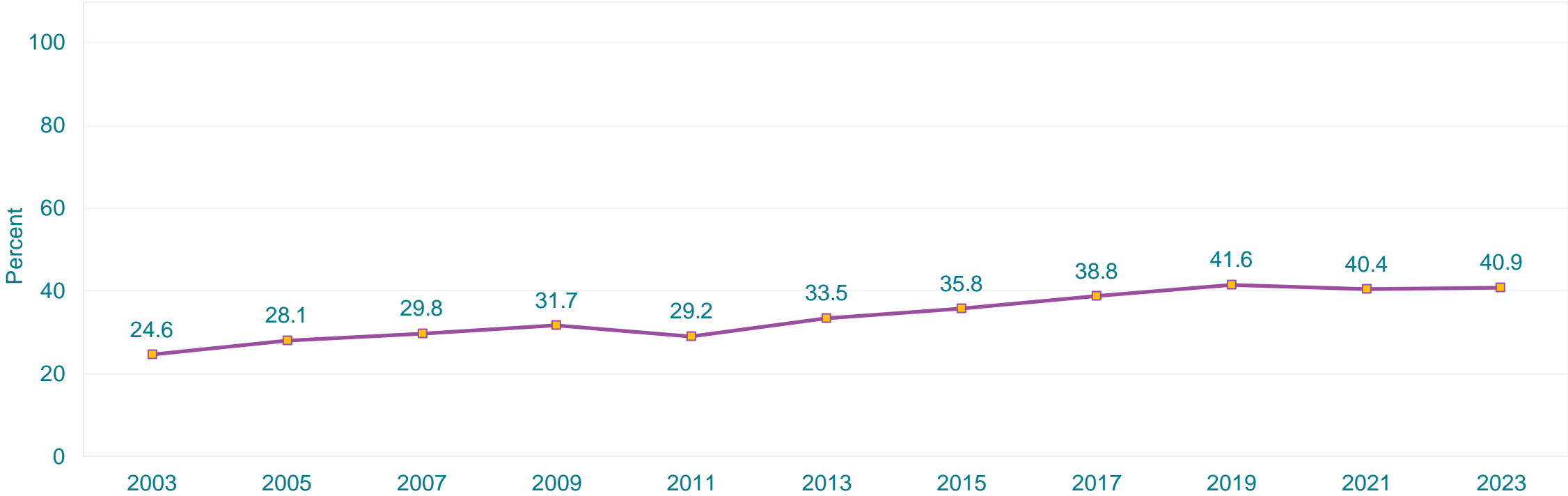


# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



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

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,\* 2003-2023†

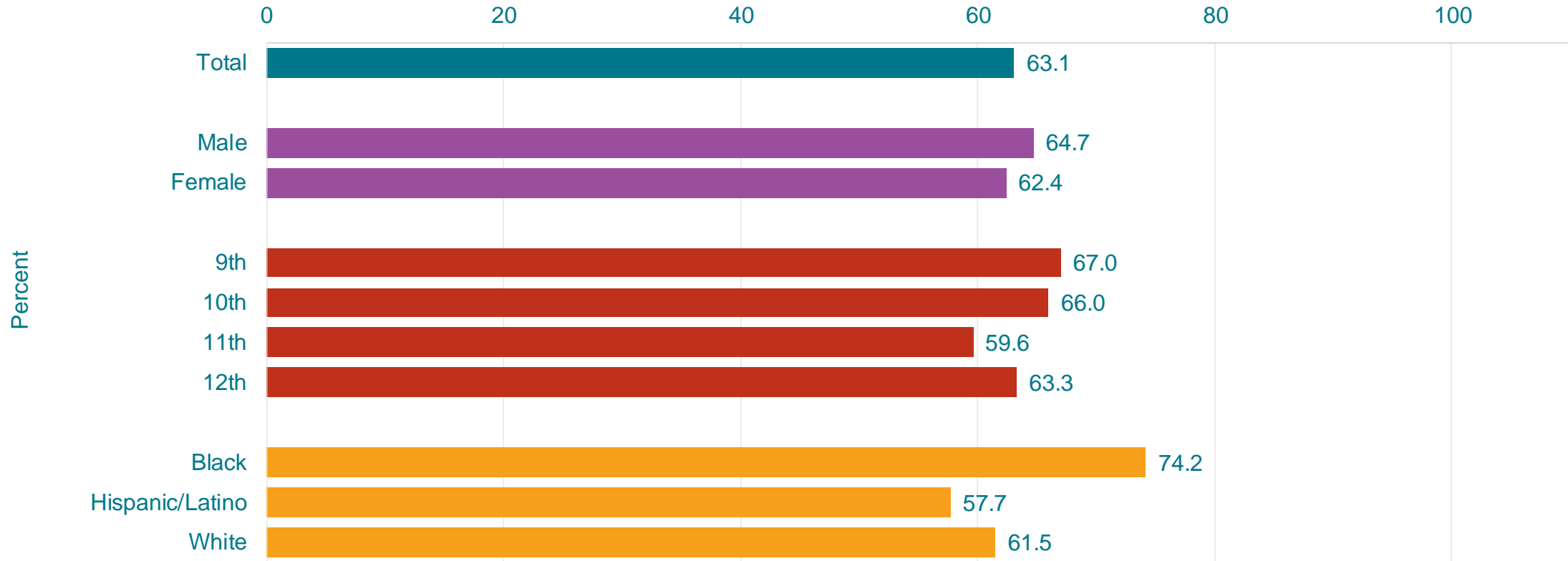


\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



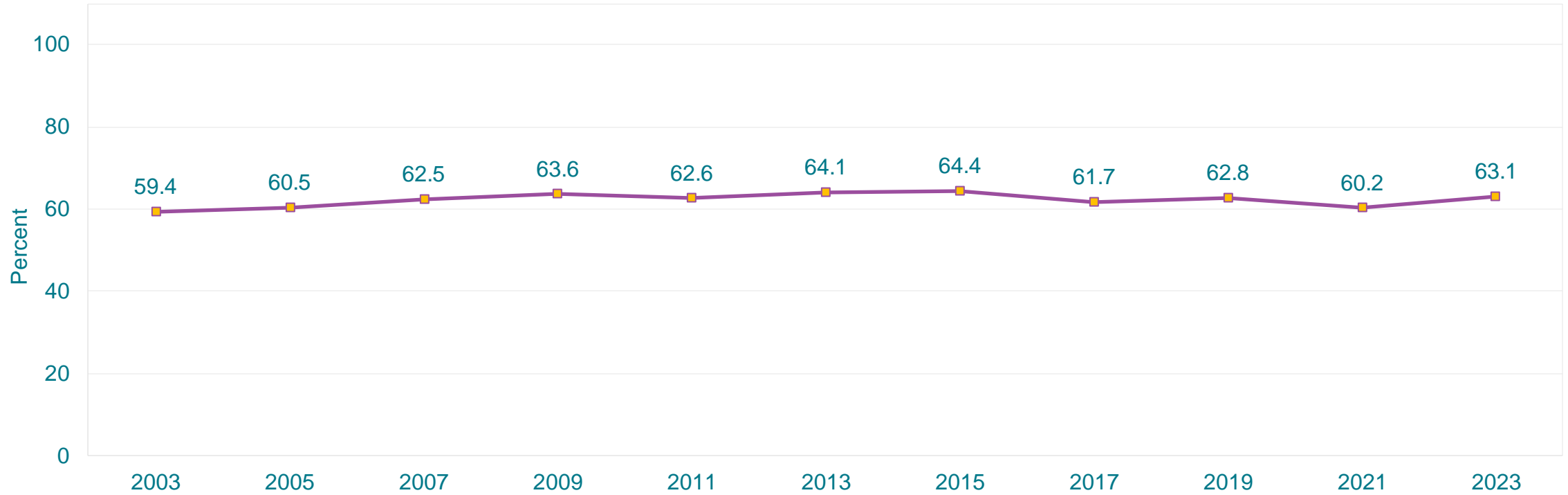
\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†9th > 11th, 10th > 11th; B > H, 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,\* 2003-2023†

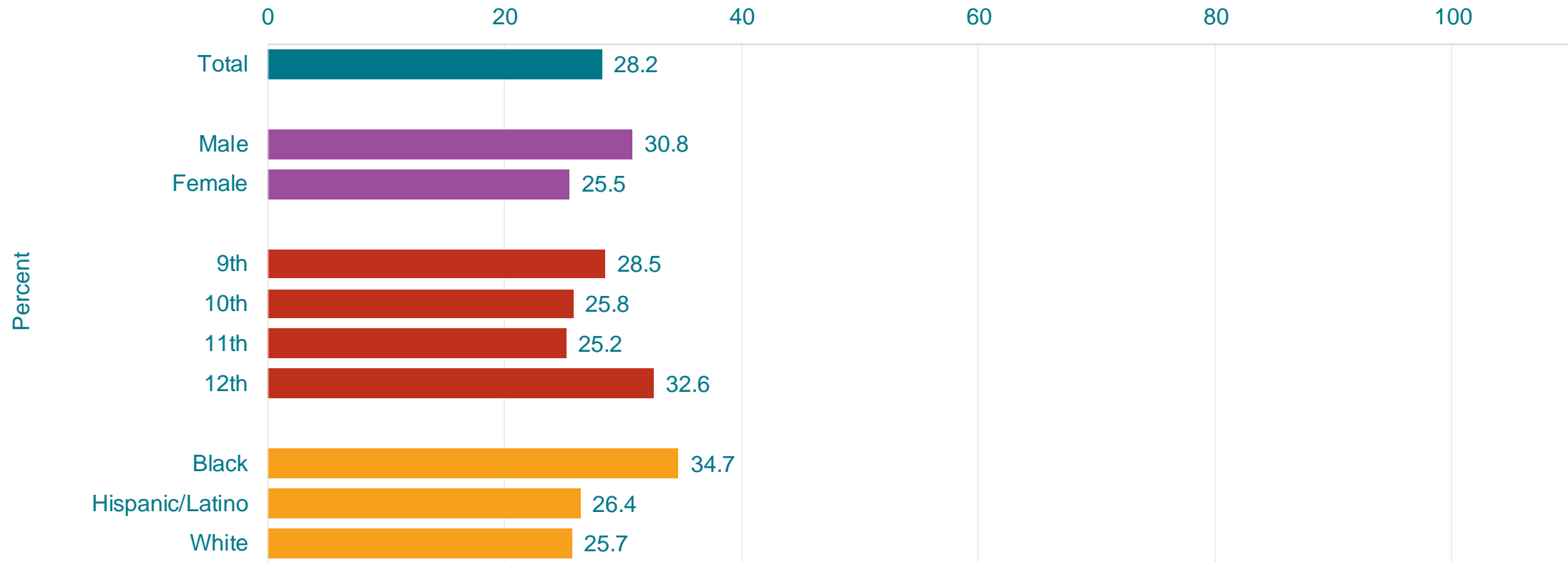


\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



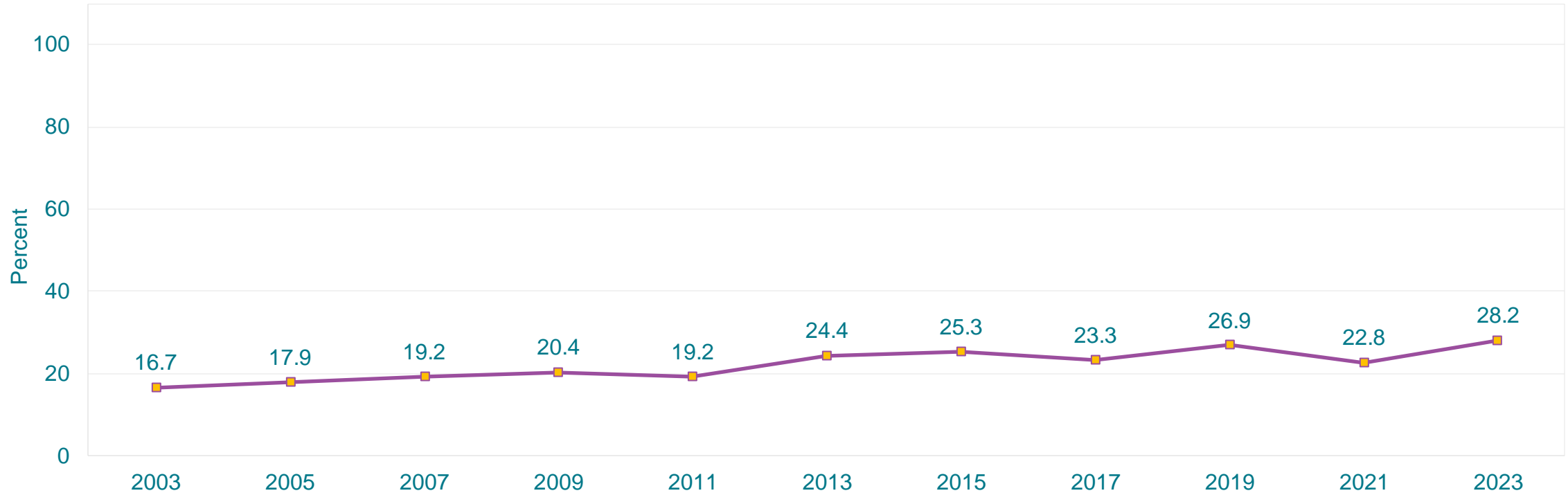
\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,\* 2003-2023†

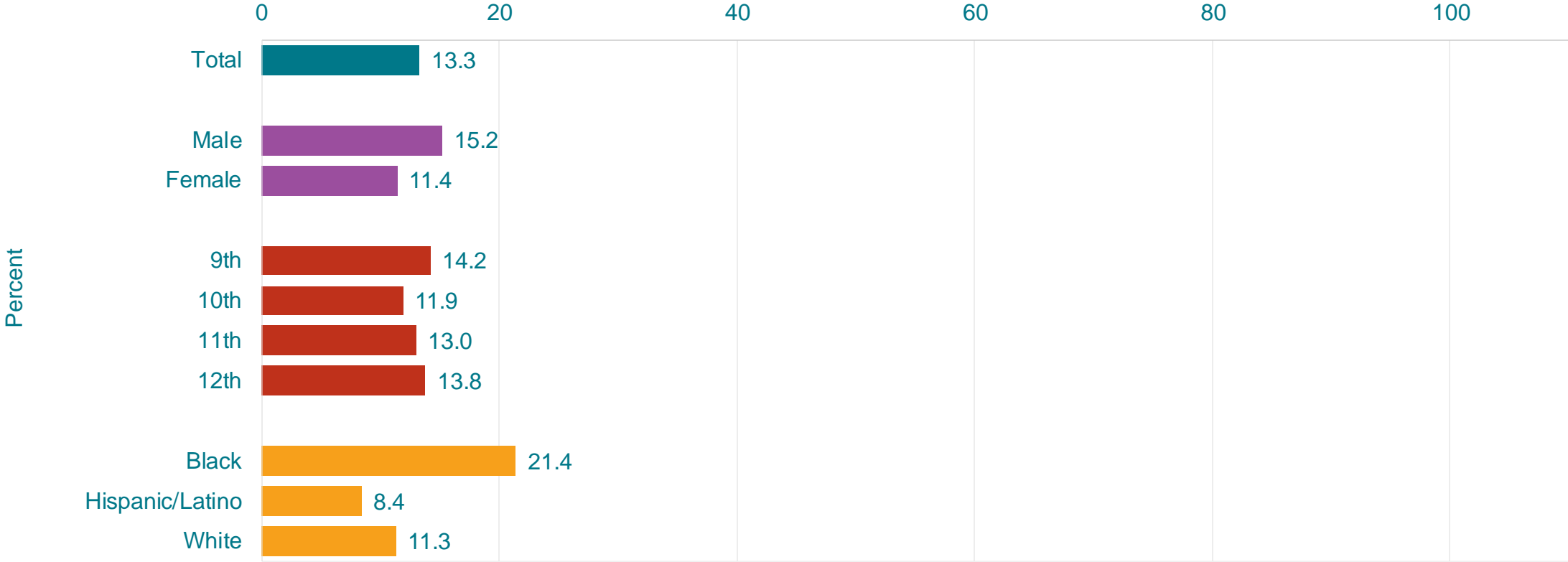


\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



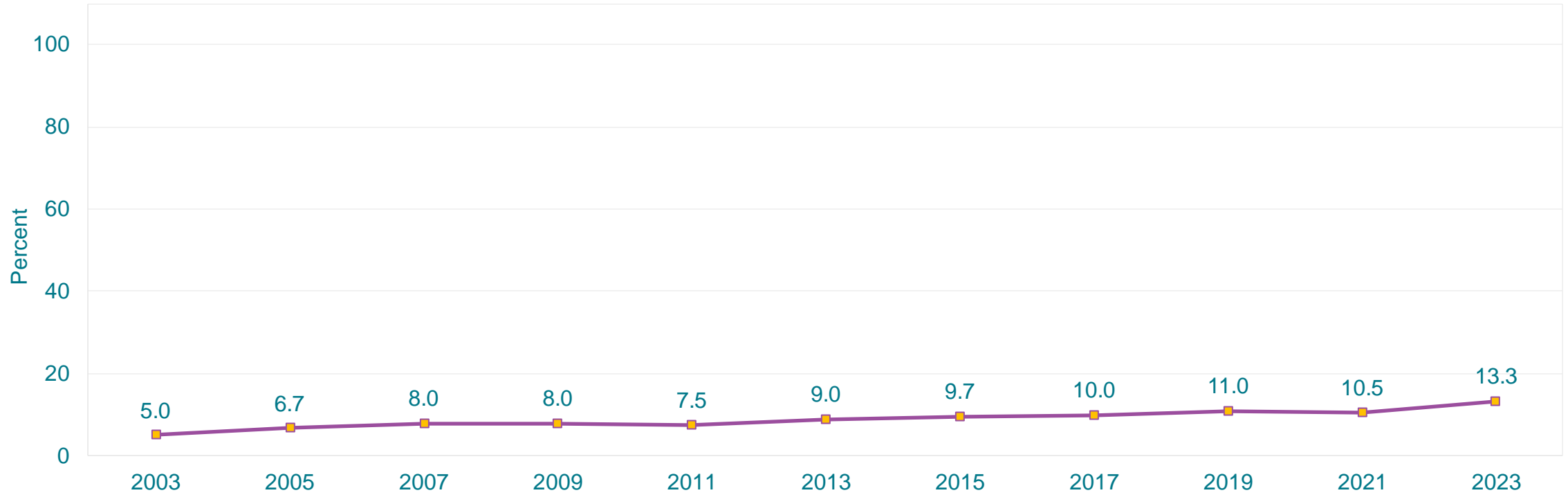
\*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†B > H, 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,\* 2003-2023†



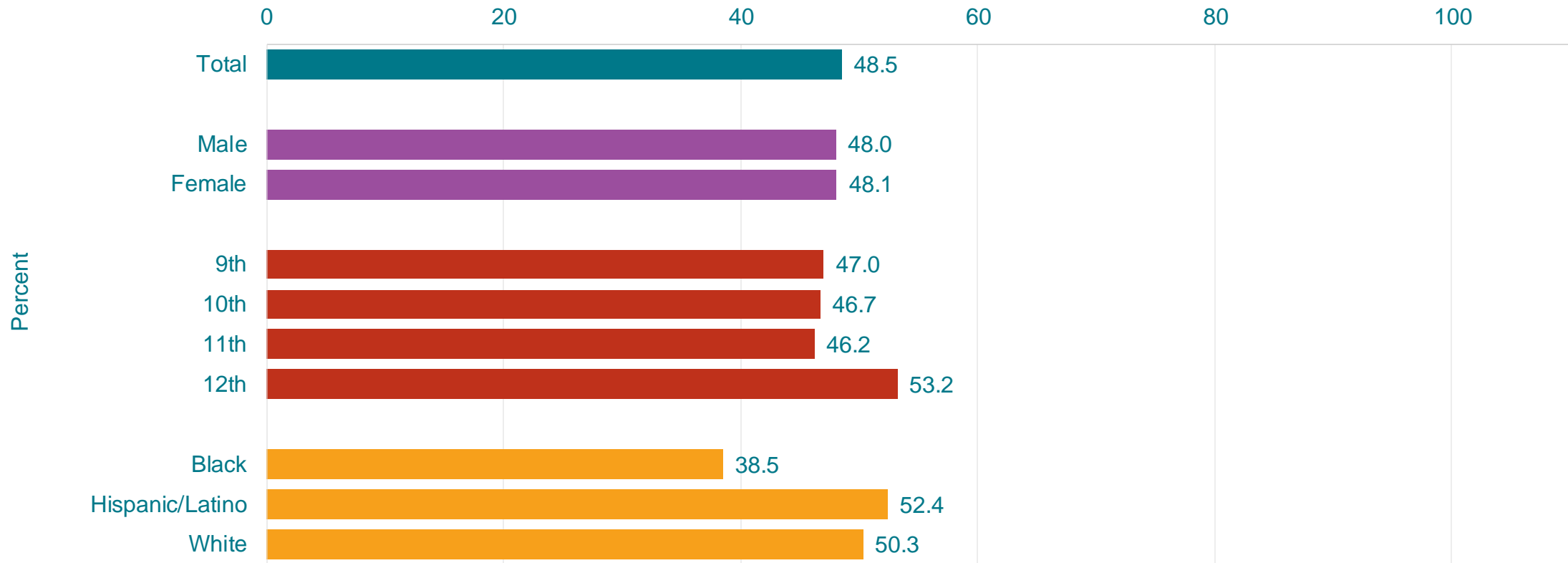
\*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

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,† 2023



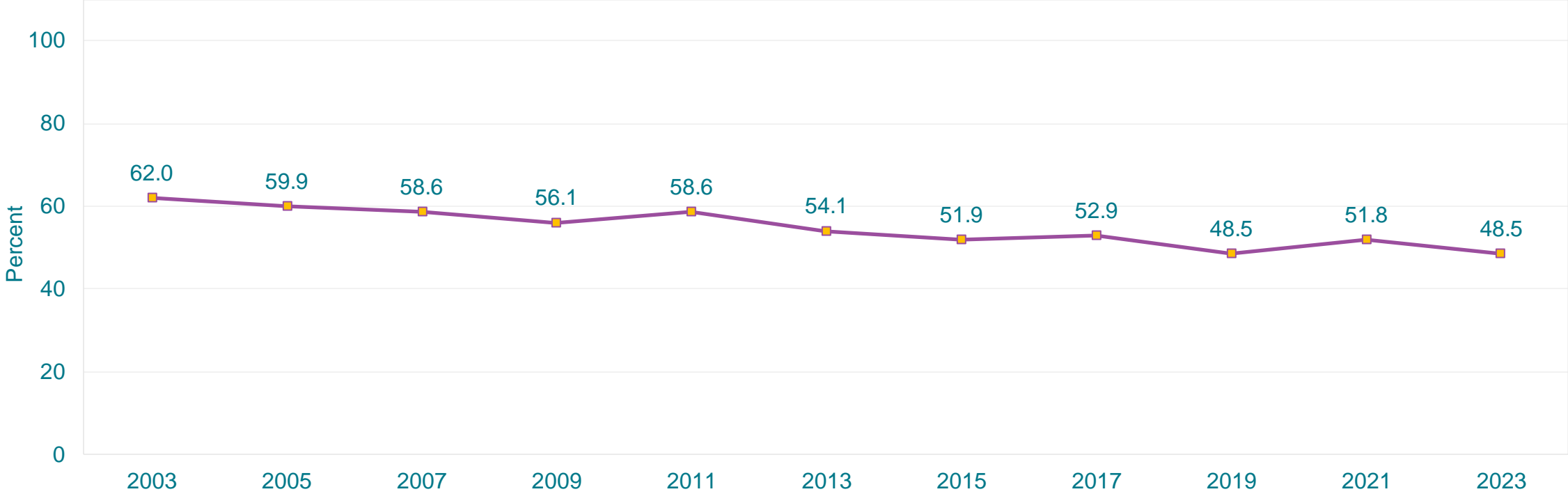
\*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,\* 2003-2023†



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

†Decreased 2003-2023 [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).]

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,† 2023



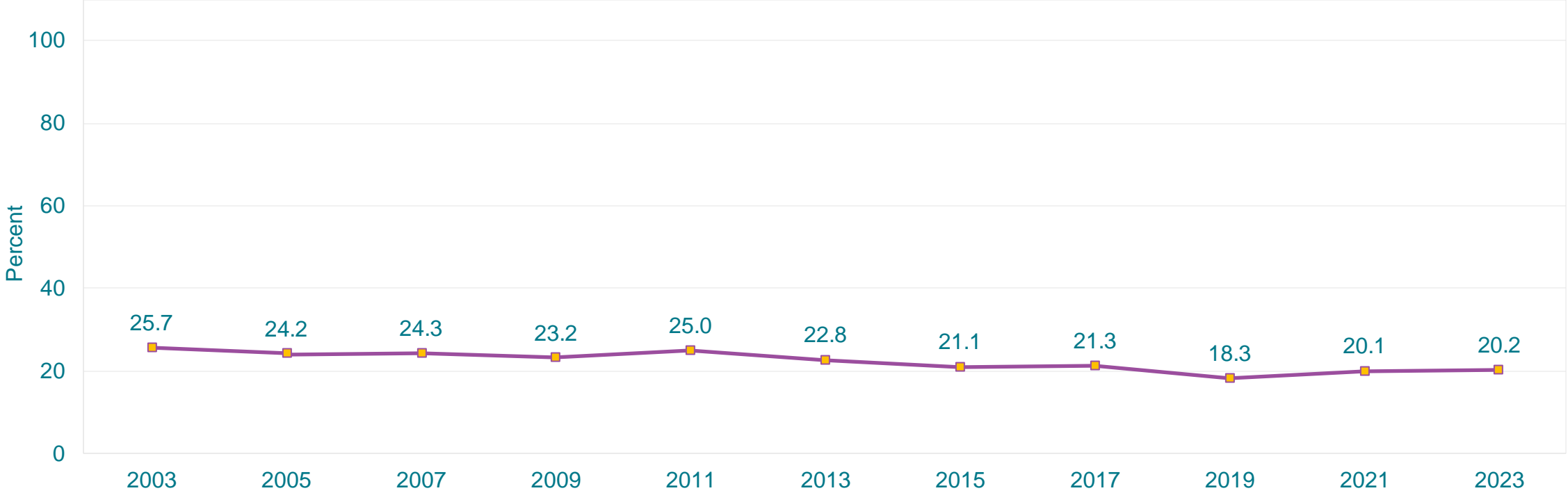
\*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,\* 2003-2023†



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

†Decreased 2003-2023 [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).]

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,† 2023



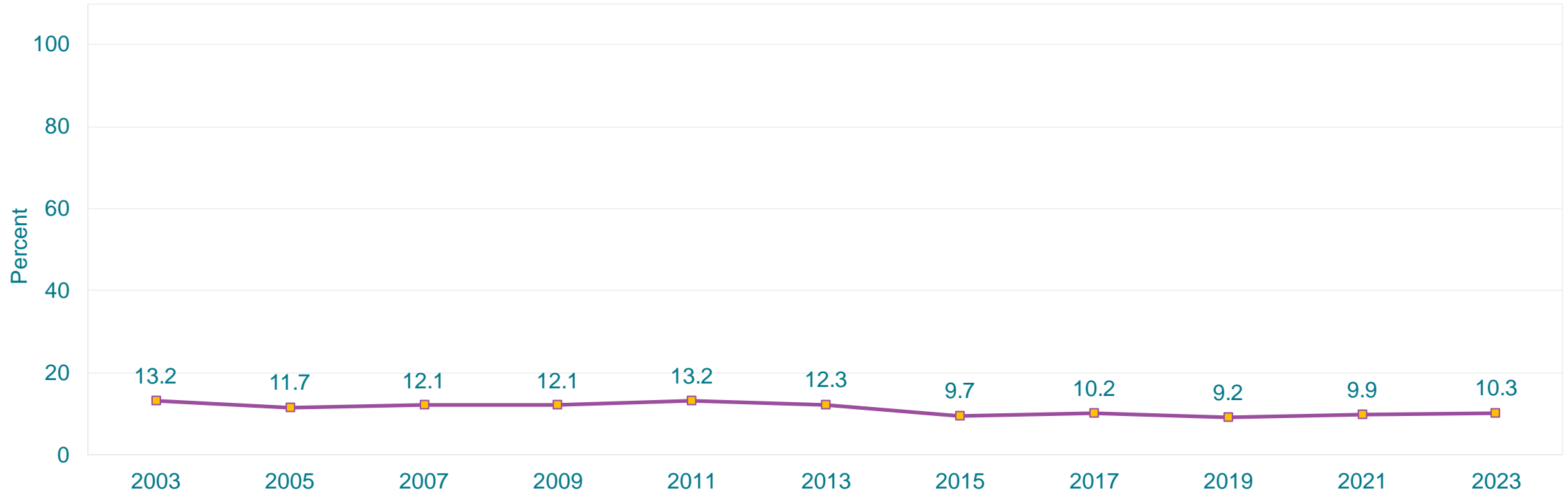
\*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,\* 2003-2023†

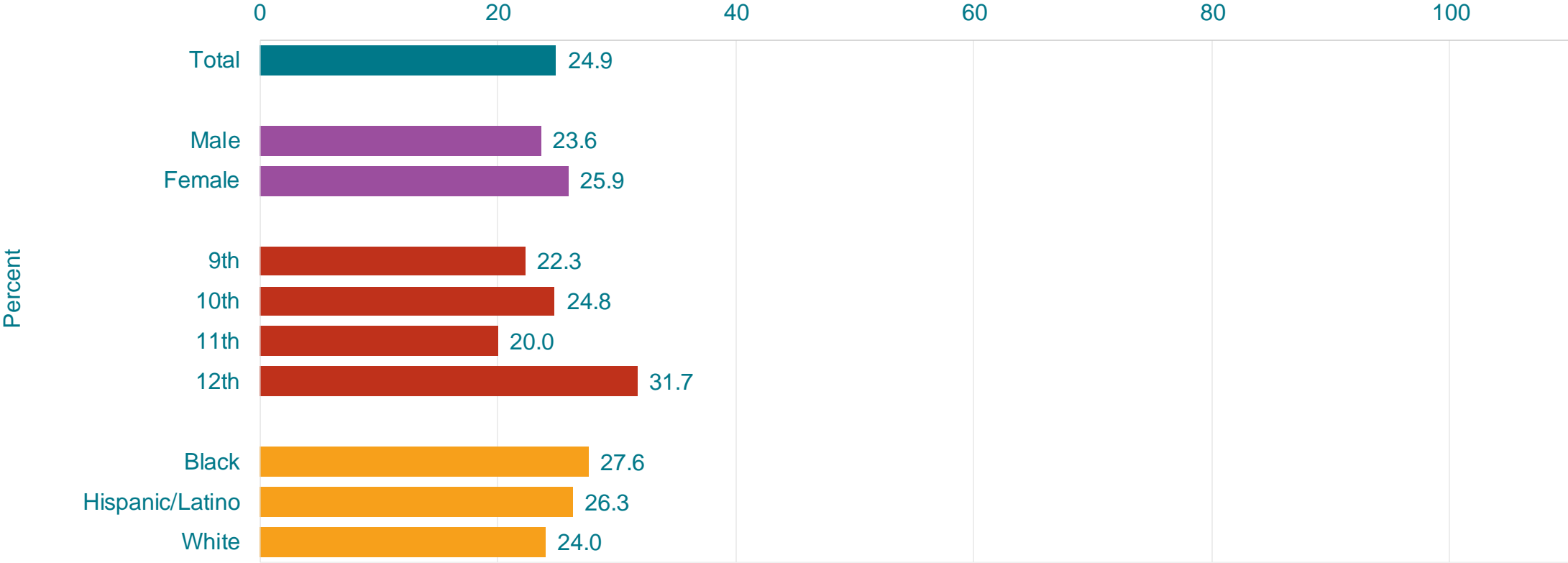


\*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023 [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).]

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, 2023



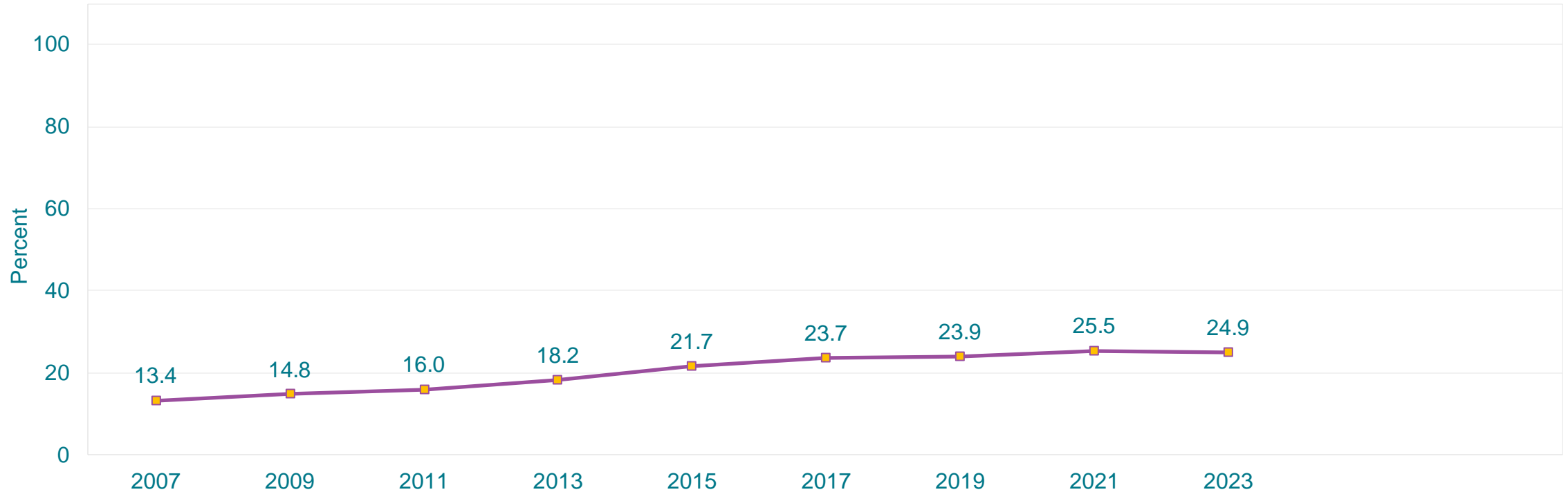
\*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†12th > 9th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,\* 2007-2023†



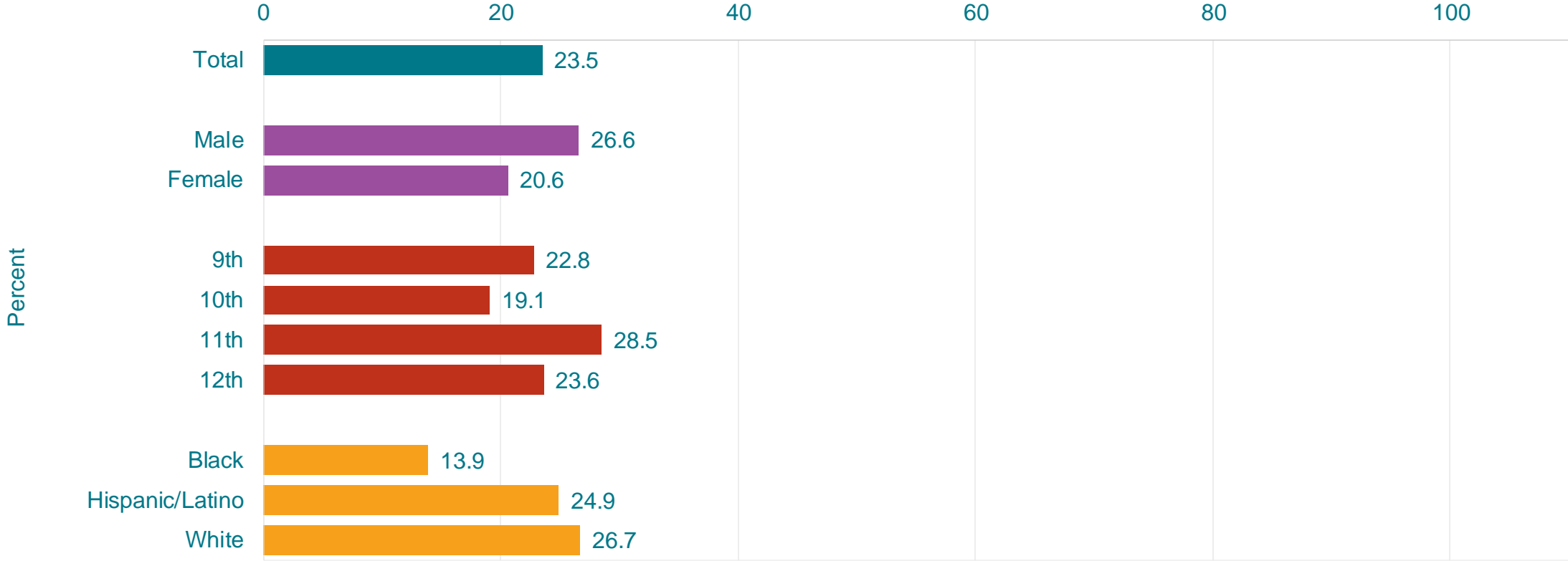
\*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2007-2023, increased 2007-2017, no change 2017-2023 [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).]

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,† 2023



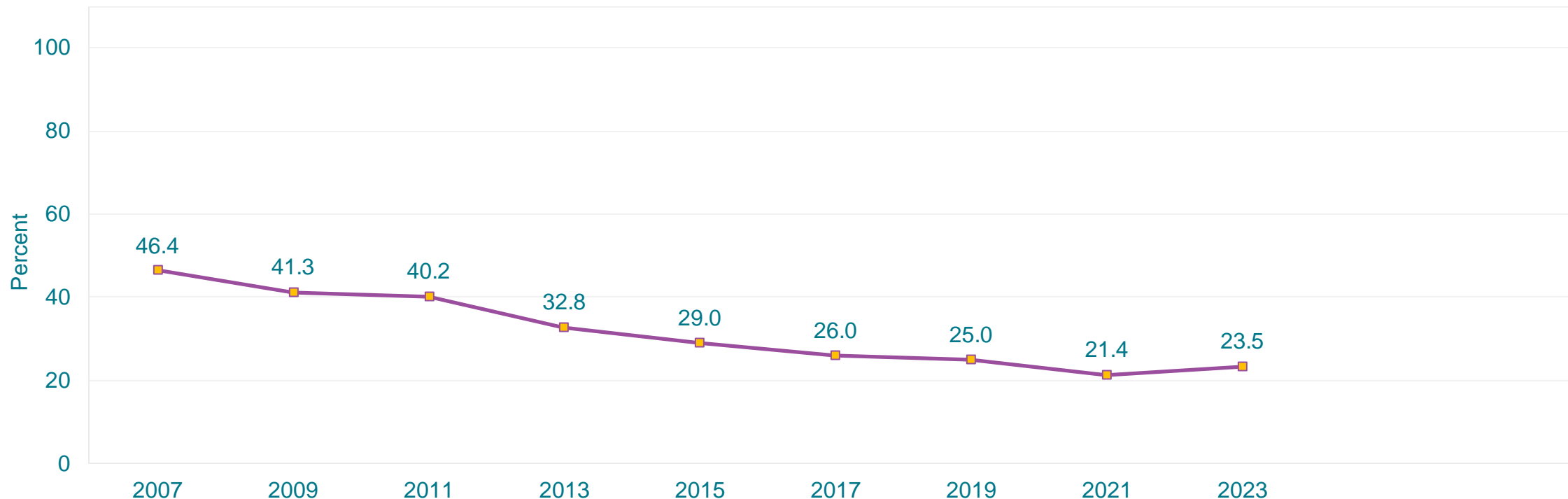
\*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†11th > 10th; 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.

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,\* 2007-2023†

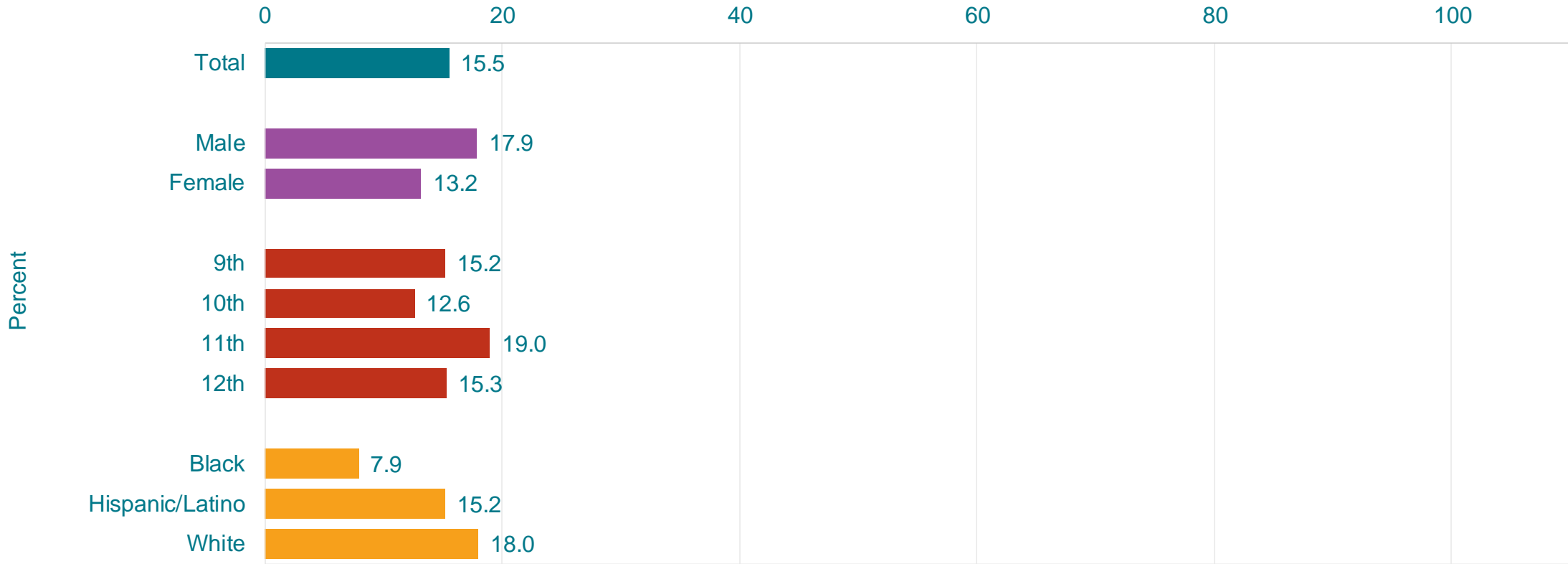


\*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2023, decreased 2007-2017, no change 2017-2023 [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).]

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,† 2023



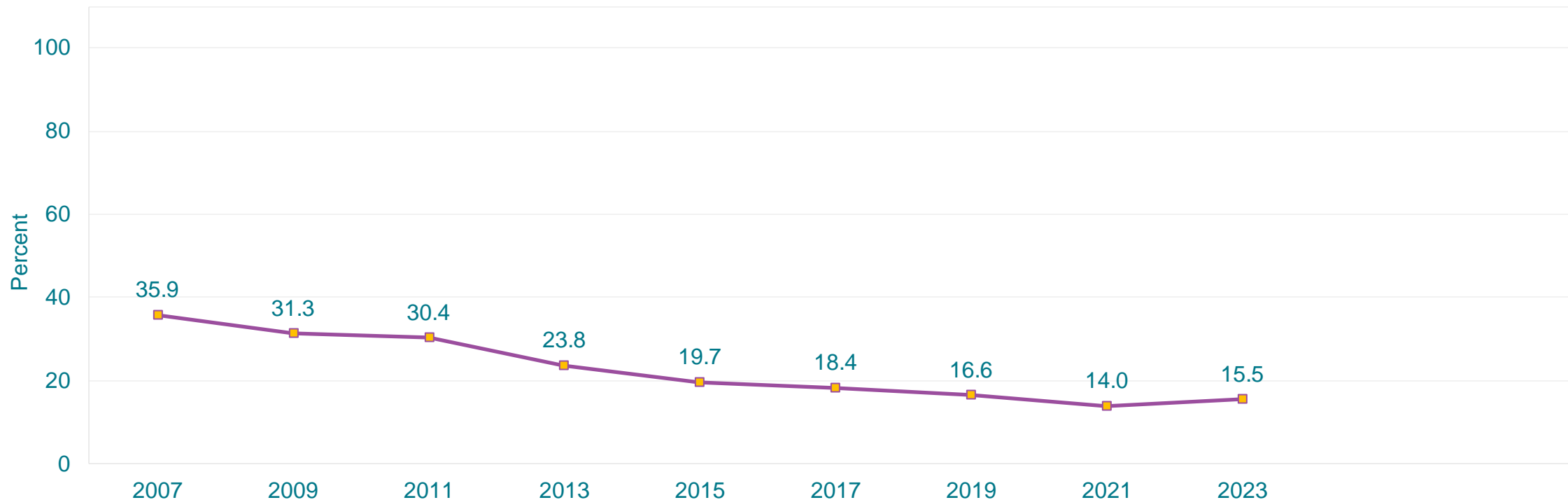
\*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†11th > 10th; 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.

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,\* 2007-2023†

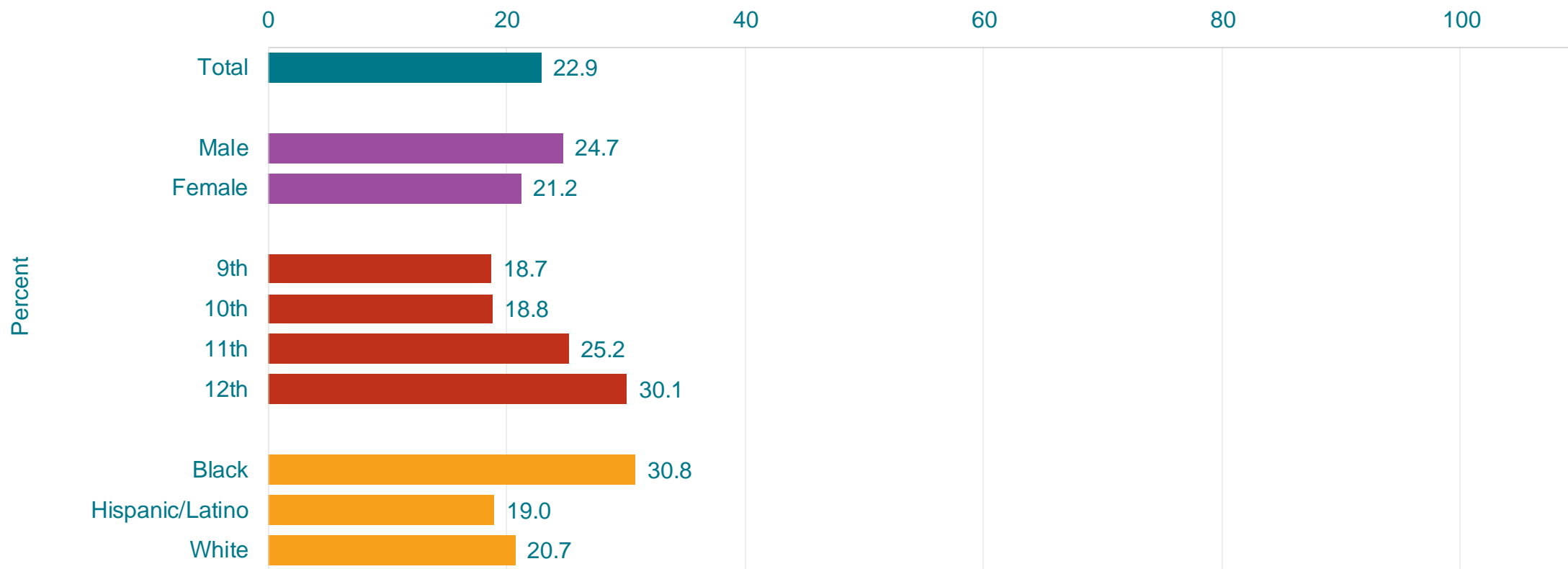


\*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2023, decreased 2007-2019, no change 2019-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



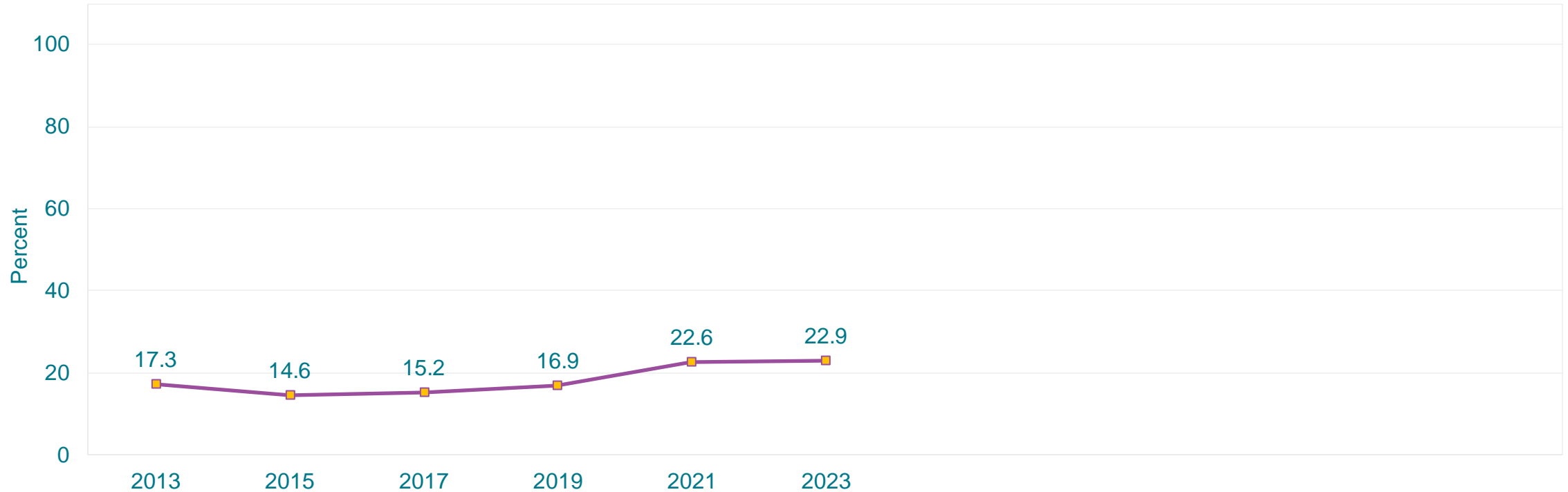
\*During the 7 days before the survey

†11th > 10th, 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,\* 2013-2023†

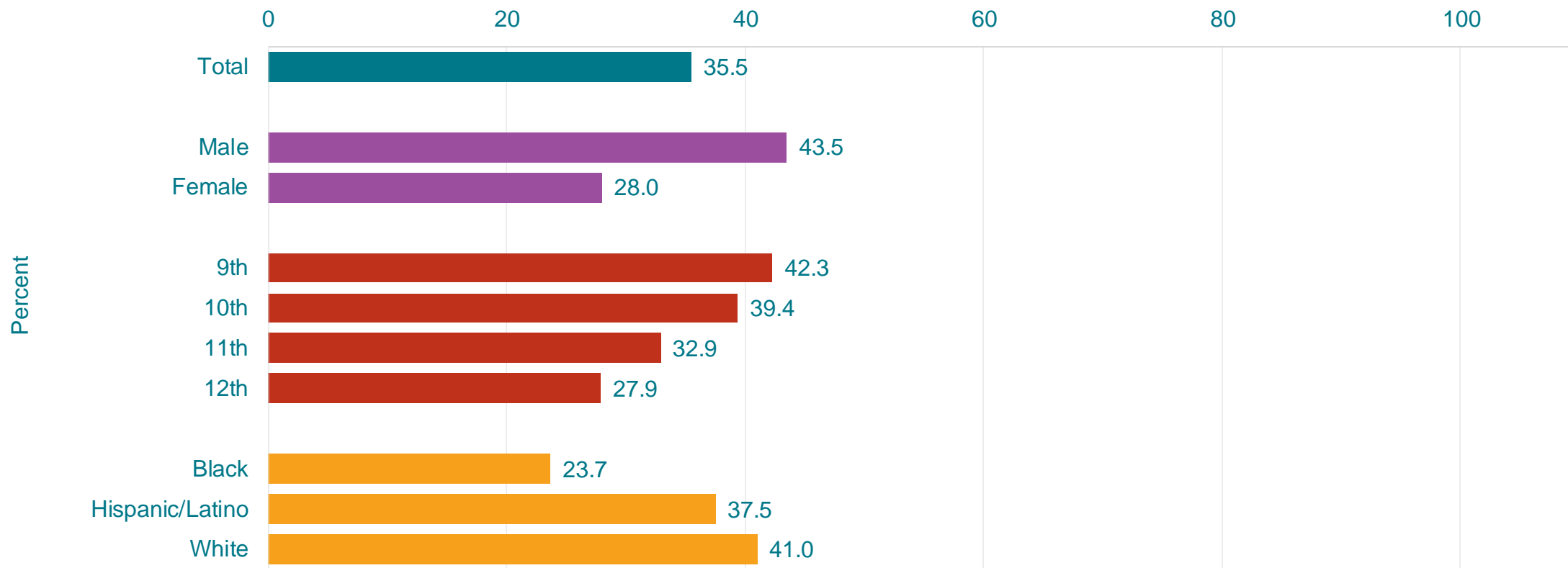


\*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2013-2023, no change 2013-2017, increased 2017-2023 [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).]

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,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



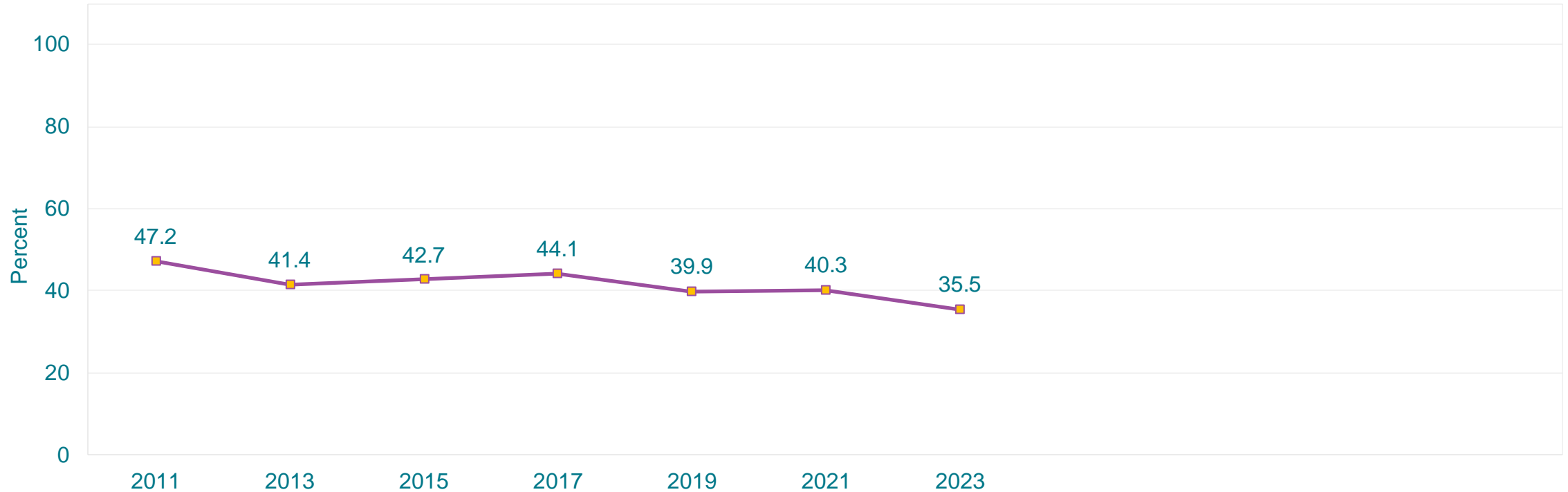
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 11th; 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.

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,\* 2011-2023†



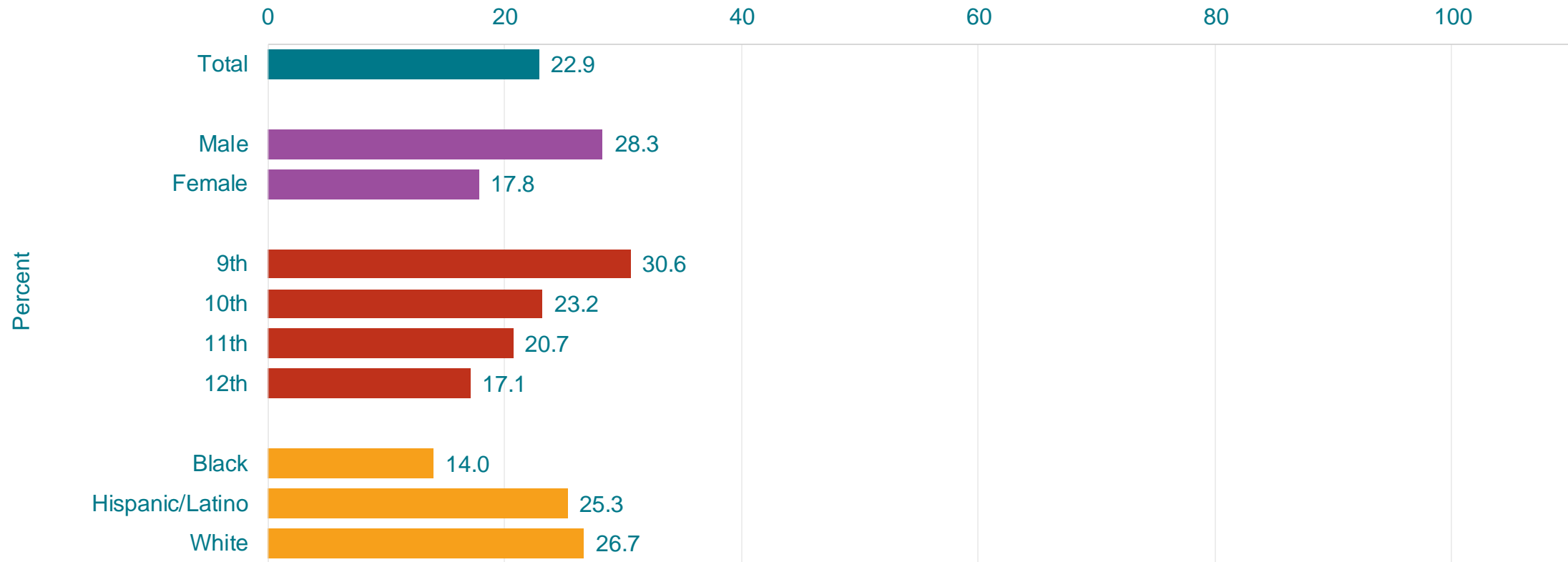
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2011-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



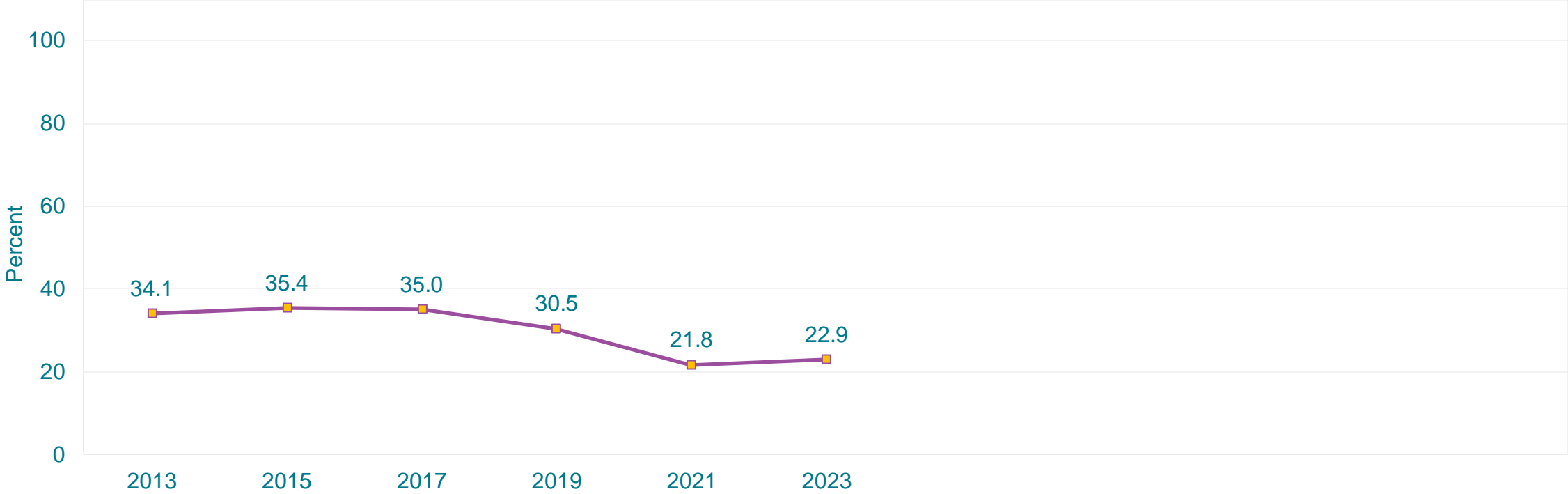
\*During the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,\* 2013-2023†

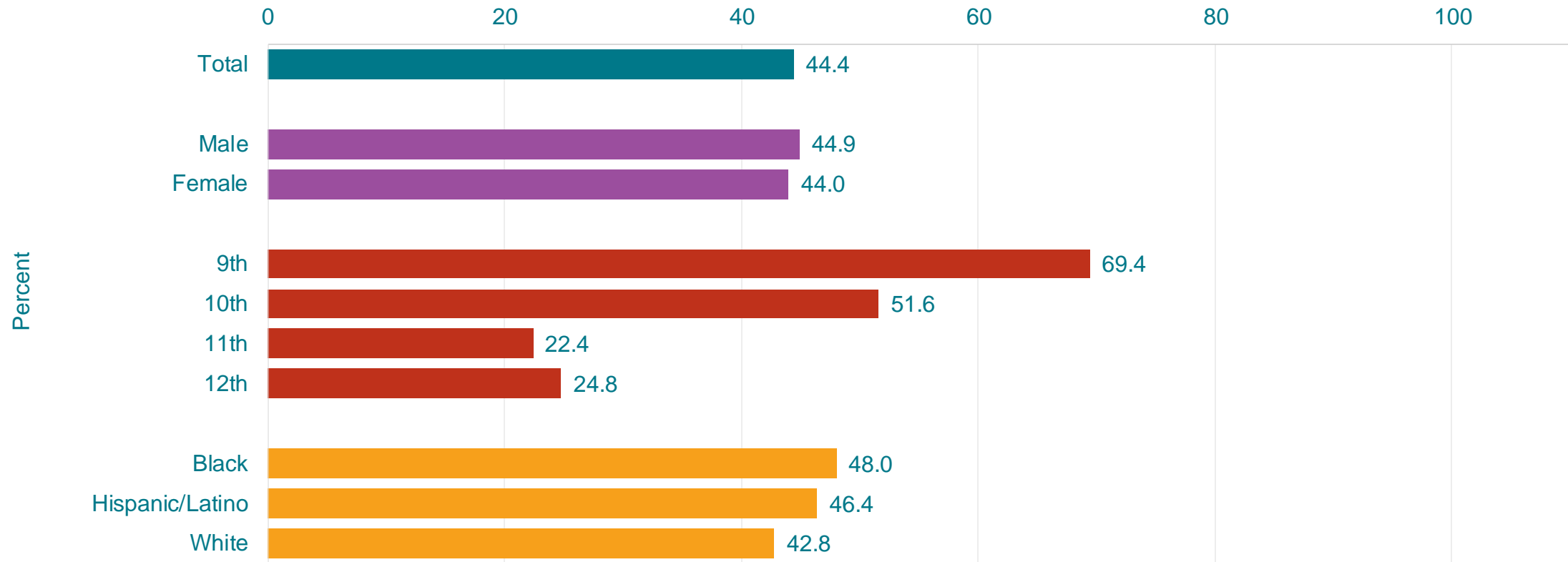


\*During the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2013-2023, no change 2013-2017, decreased 2017-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



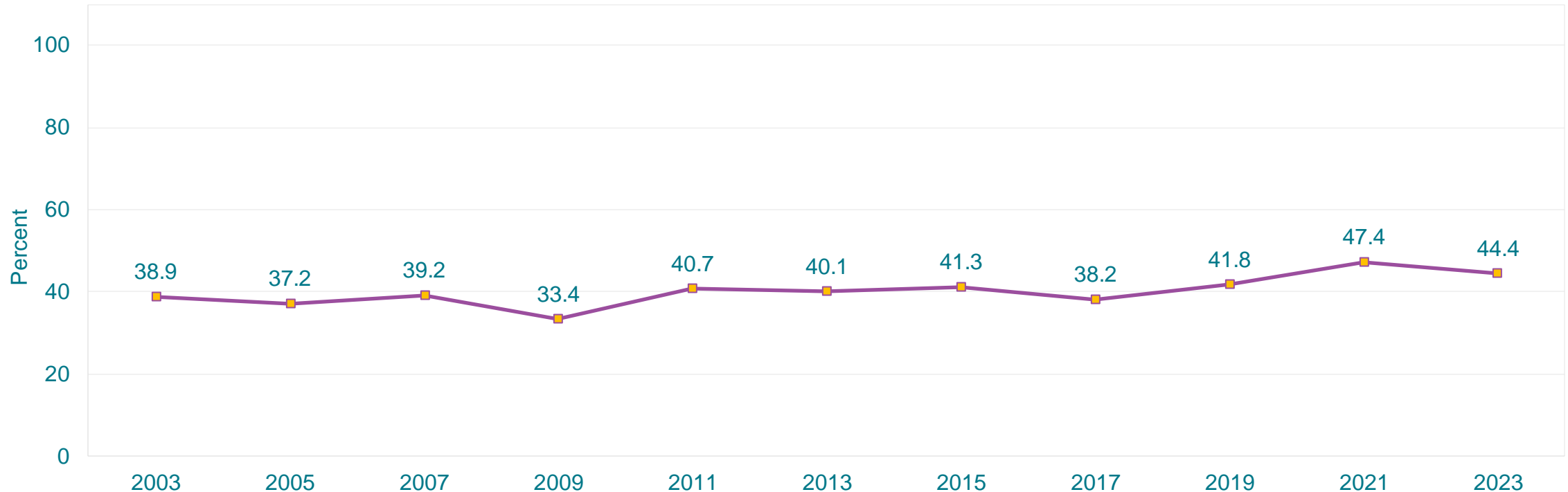
\*In an average week when they were in school

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,\* 2003-2023†

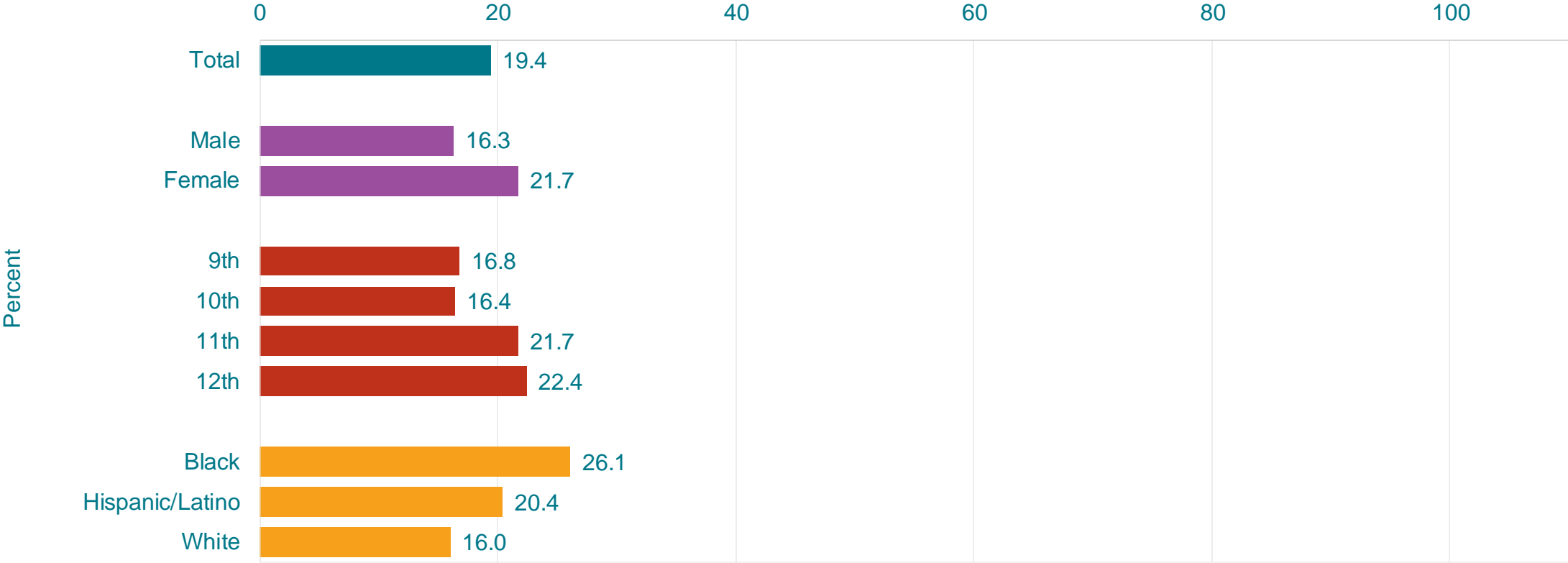


\*In an average week when they were in school

†Increased 2003-2023 [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).]

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, 2023



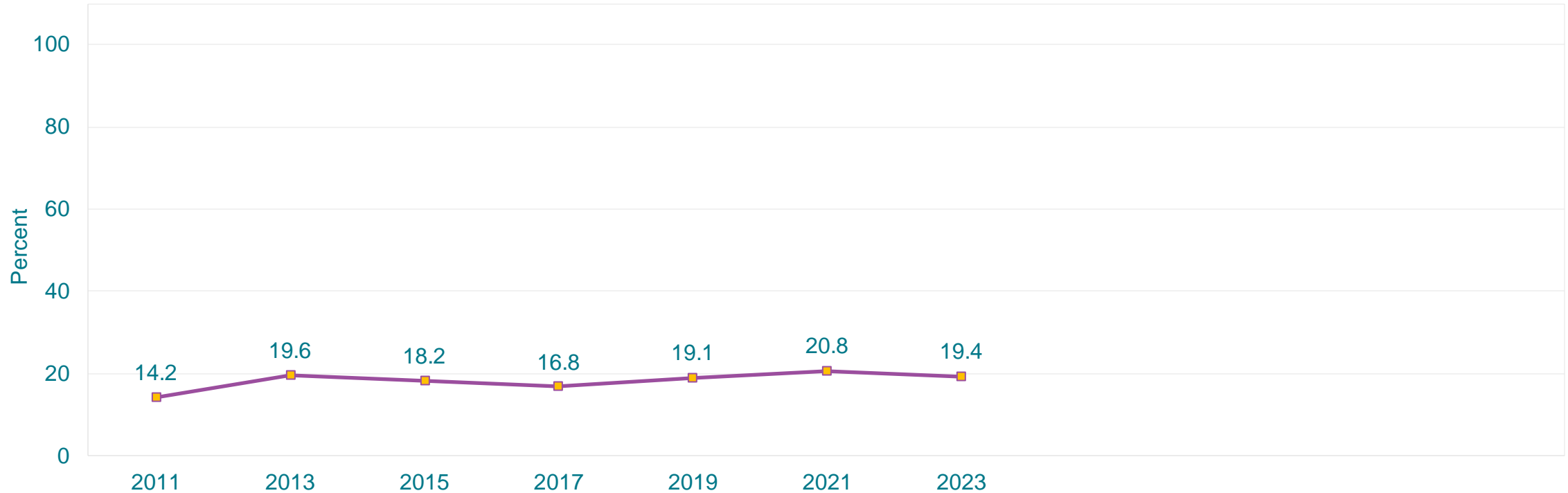
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

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,\* 2011-2023†

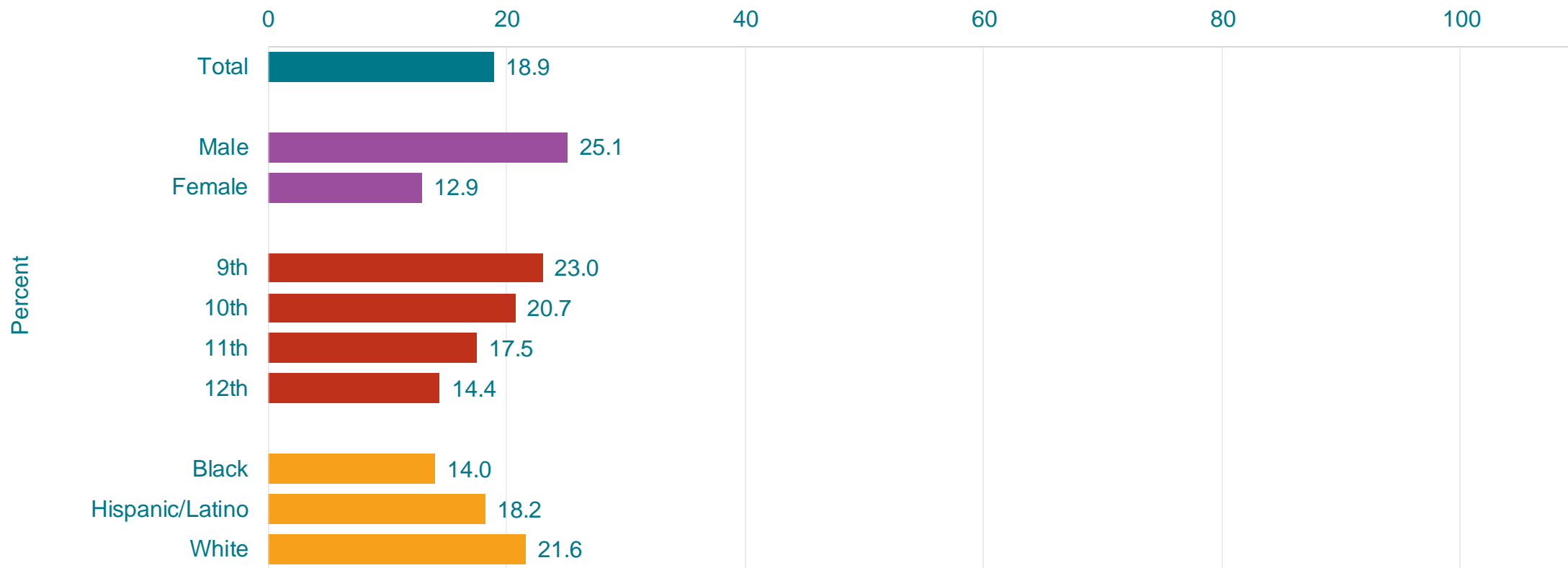


\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2011-2023 [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).]

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, 2023



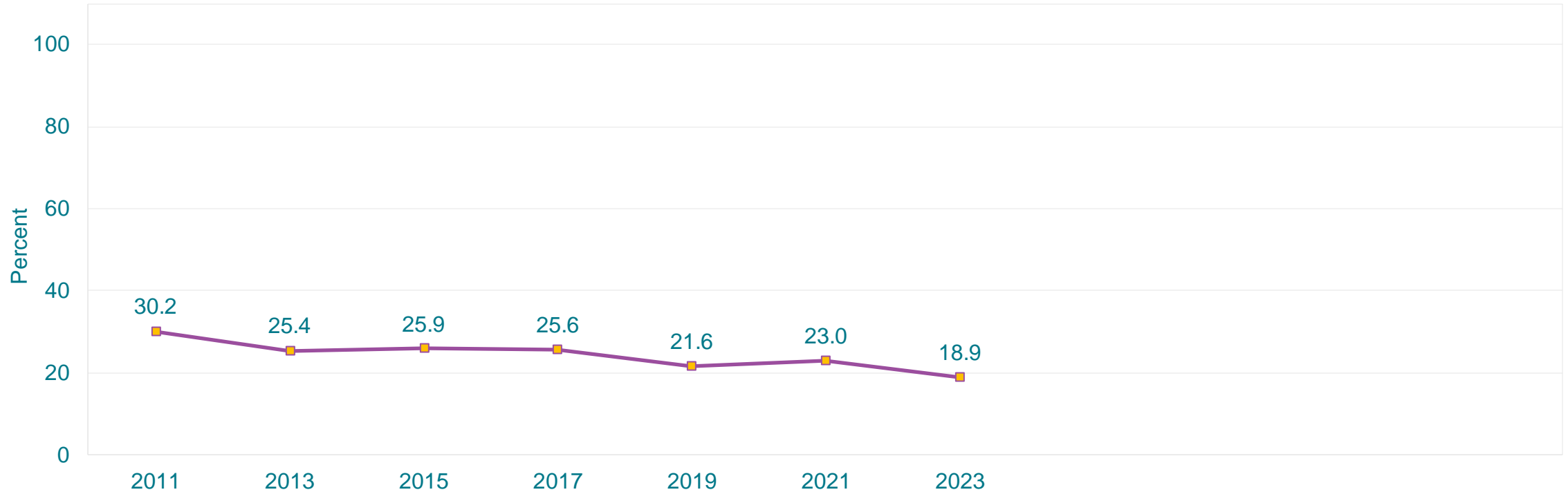
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,\* 2011-2023†



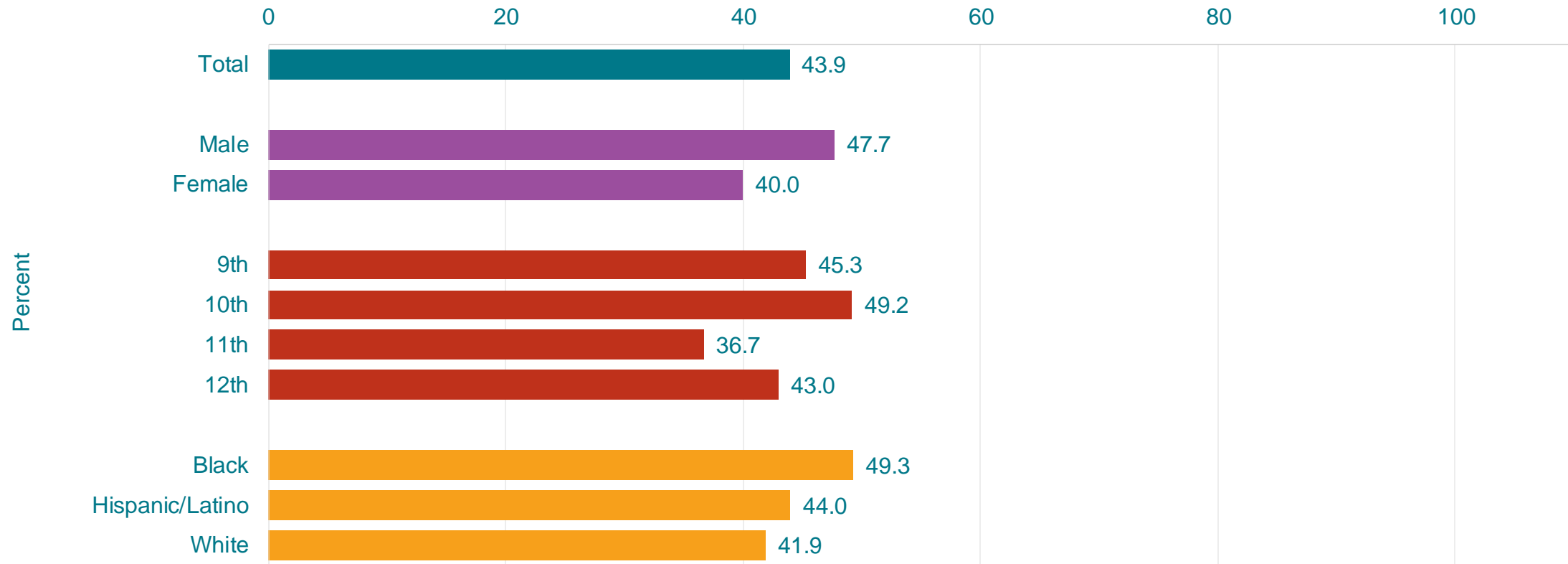
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2011-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



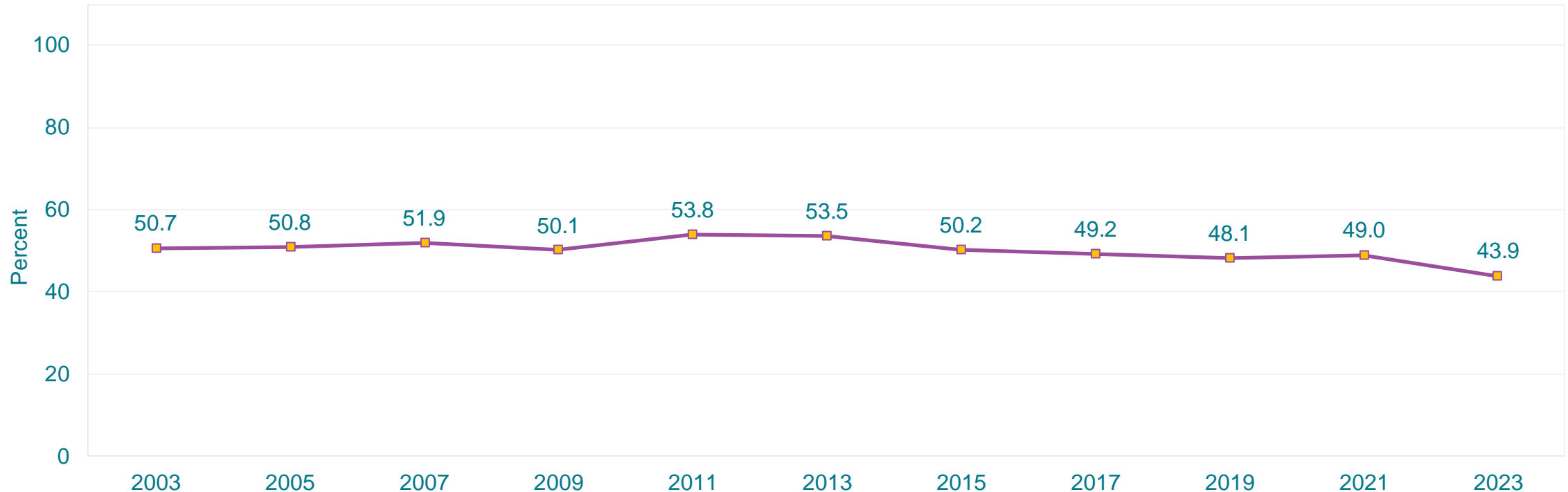
\*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,\* 2003-2023†

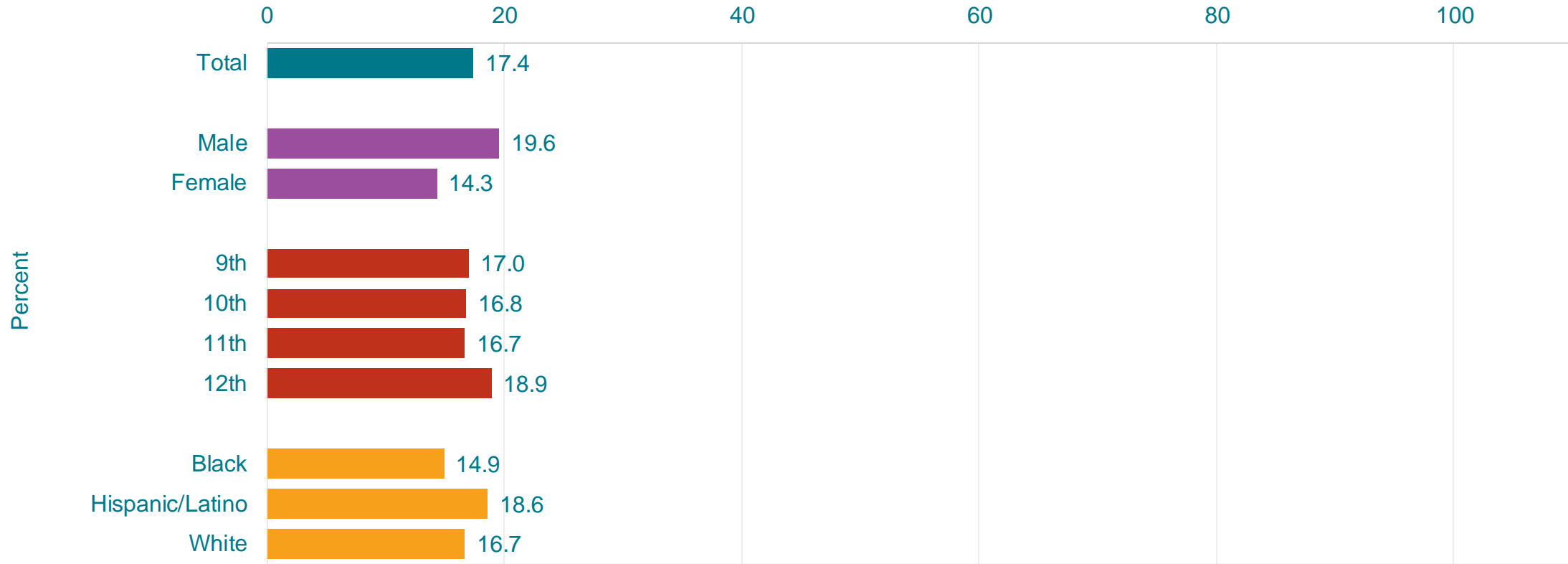


\*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2023, no change 2003-2013, decreased 2013-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,\* by Sex,<sup>†</sup> Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



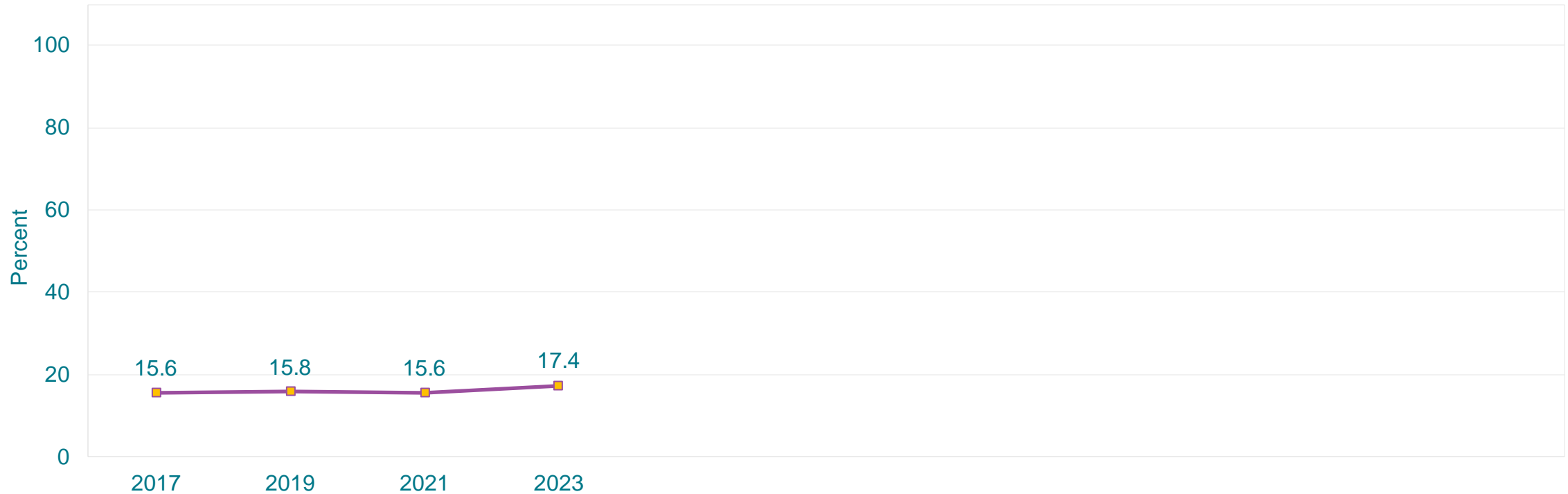
\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

<sup>†</sup>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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,\* 2017-2023†

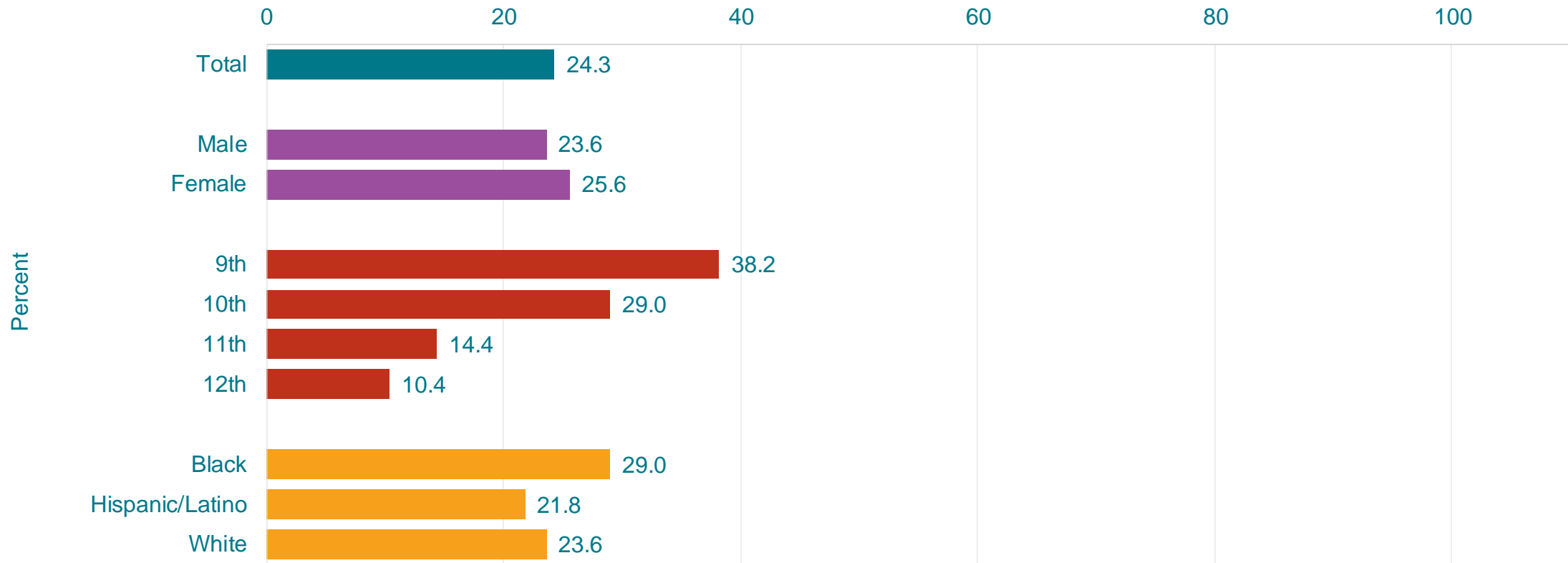


\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



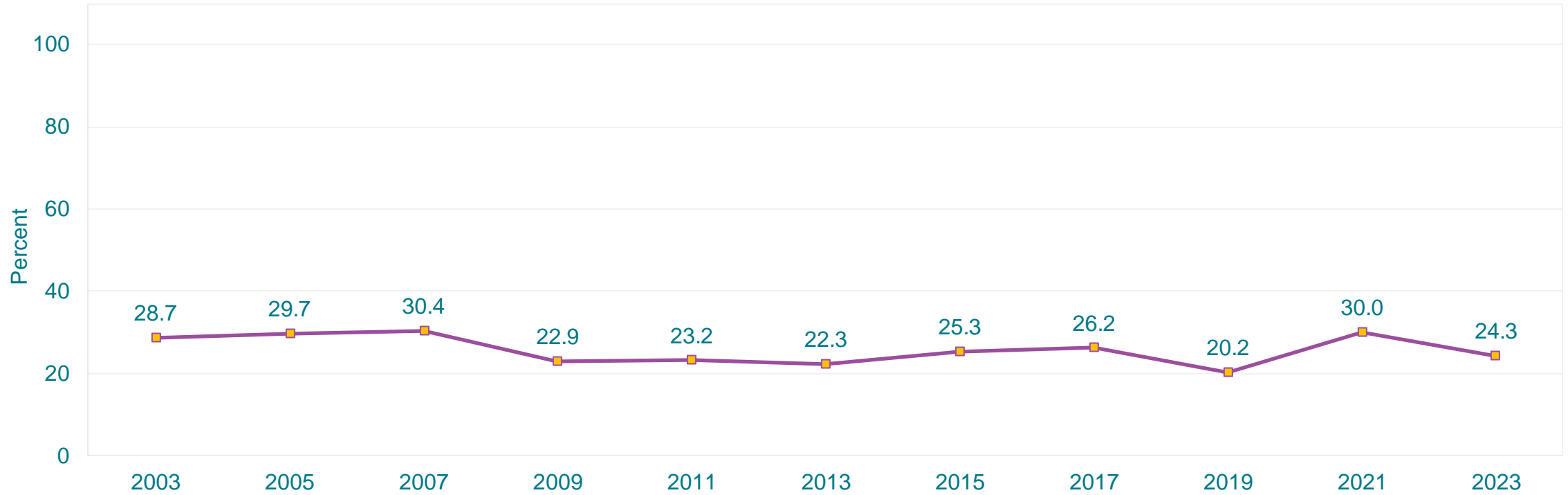
\*In an average week when they were in school

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,\* 2003-2023†

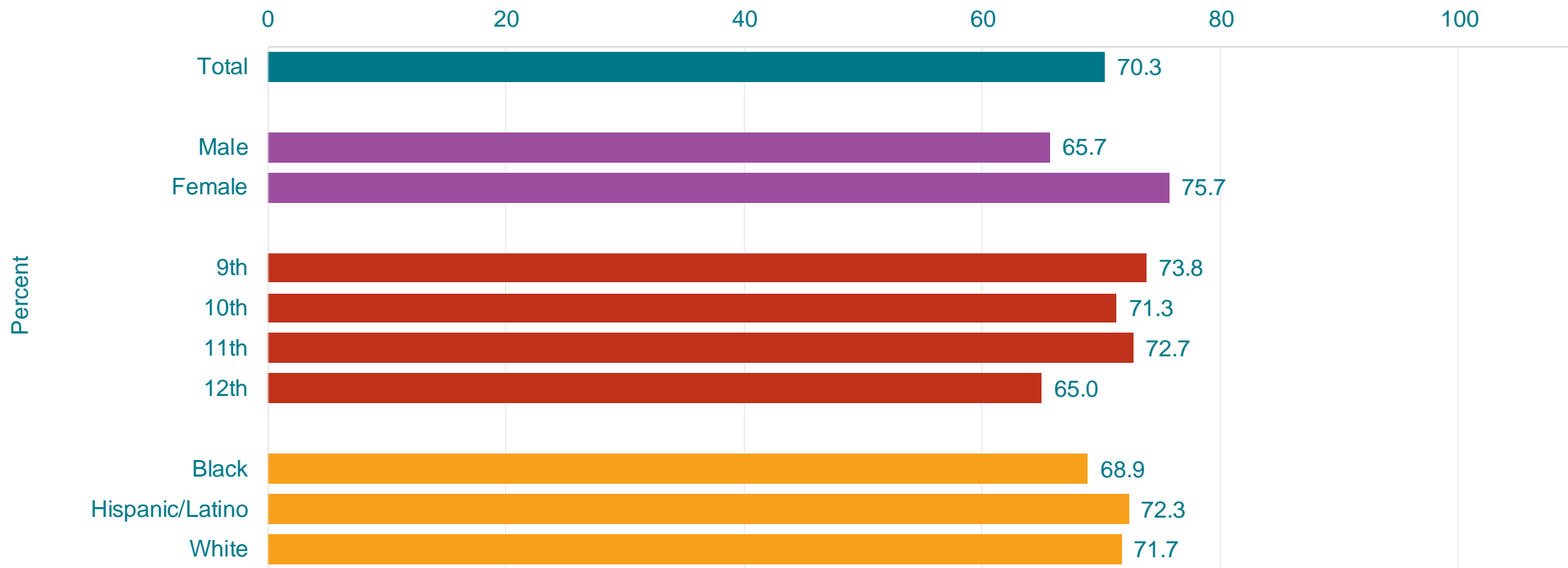


\*In an average week when they were in school

†No change 2003-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Used Social Media Several Times a Day, by Sex,\* Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity, 2023

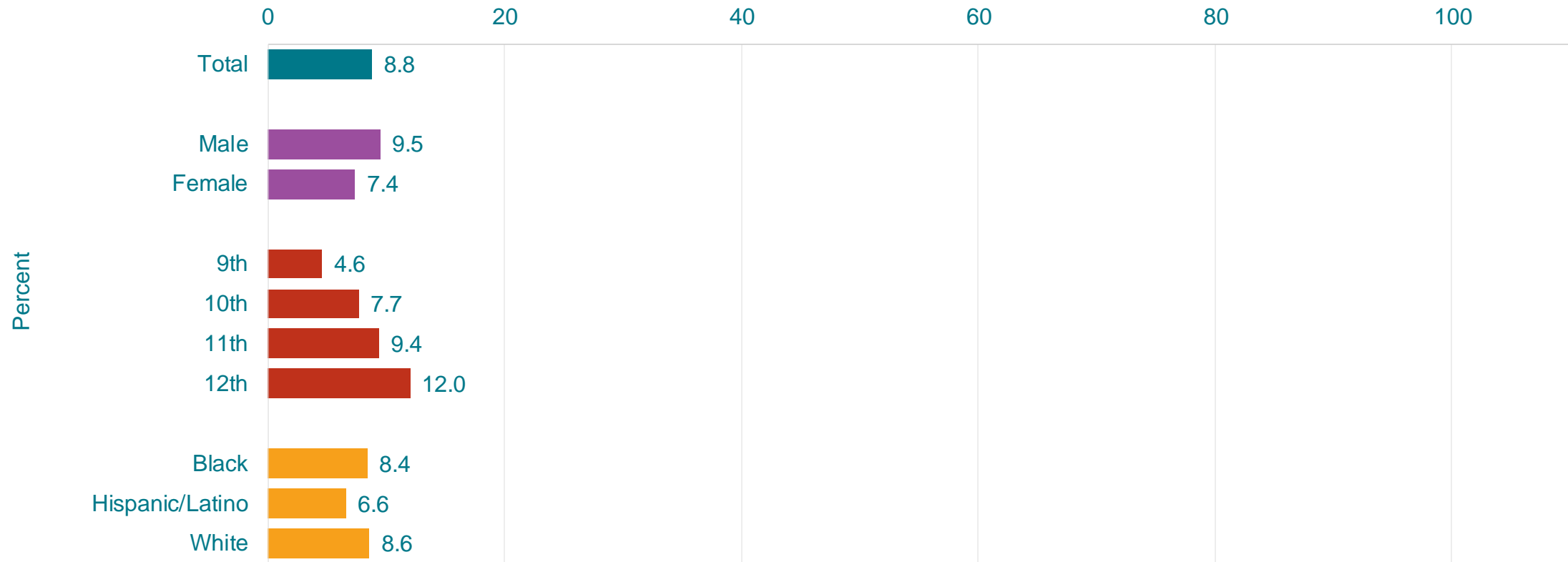


\*F > M; 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

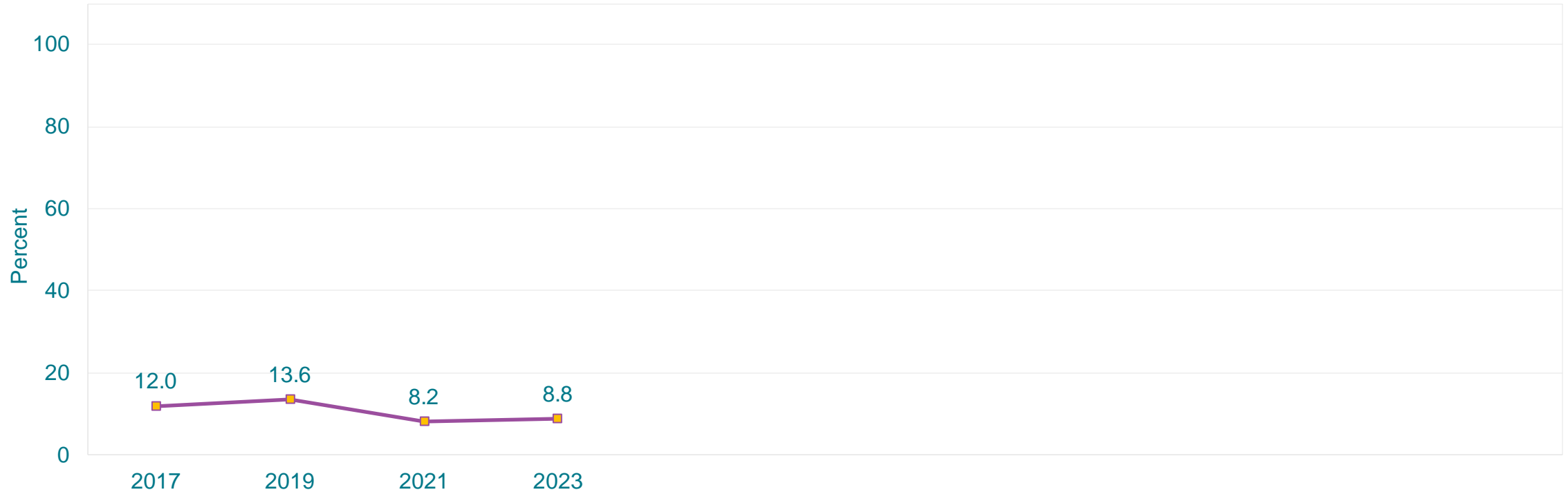
# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Not counting tests done if they donated blood  
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),\* 2017-2023†

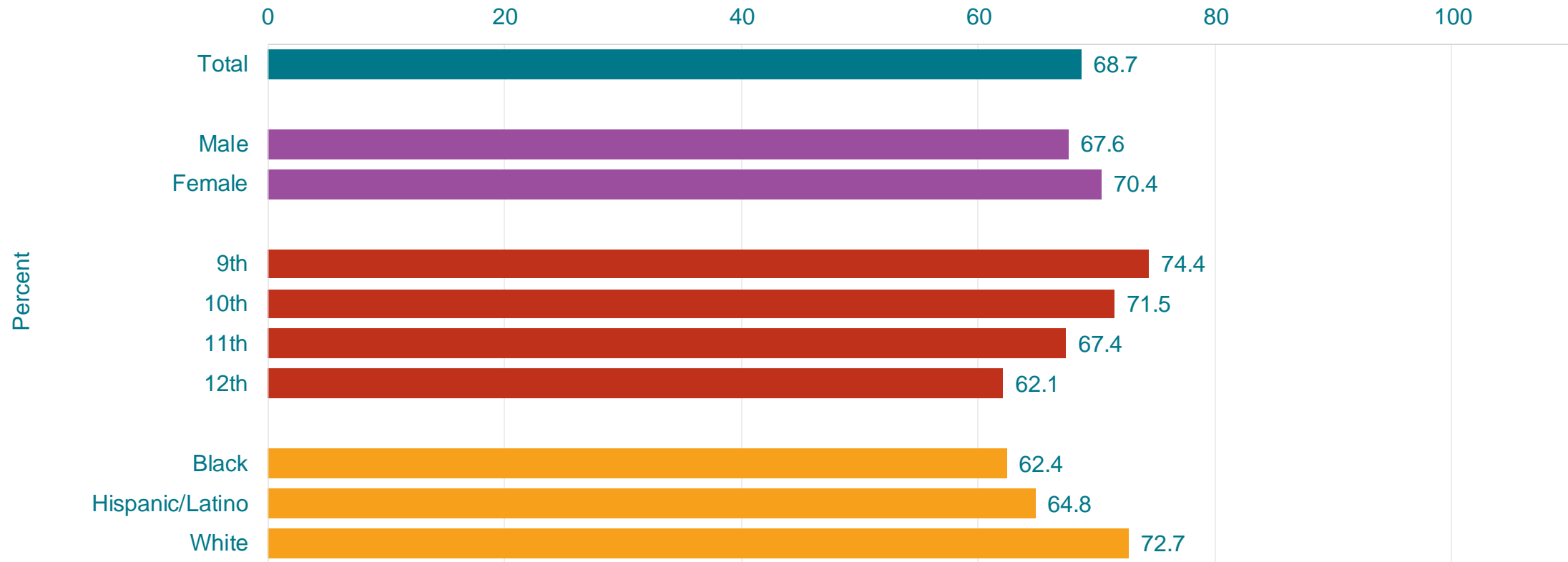


\*Not counting tests done if they donated blood

†Decreased 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



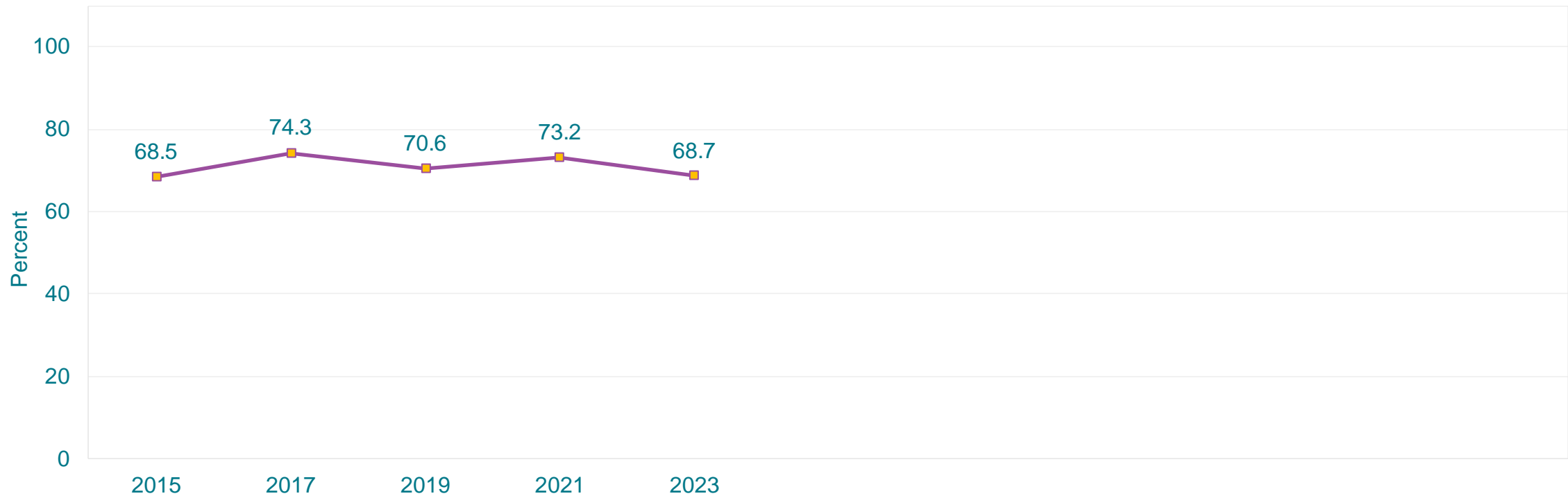
\*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey

†9th > 12th; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,\* 2015-2023†

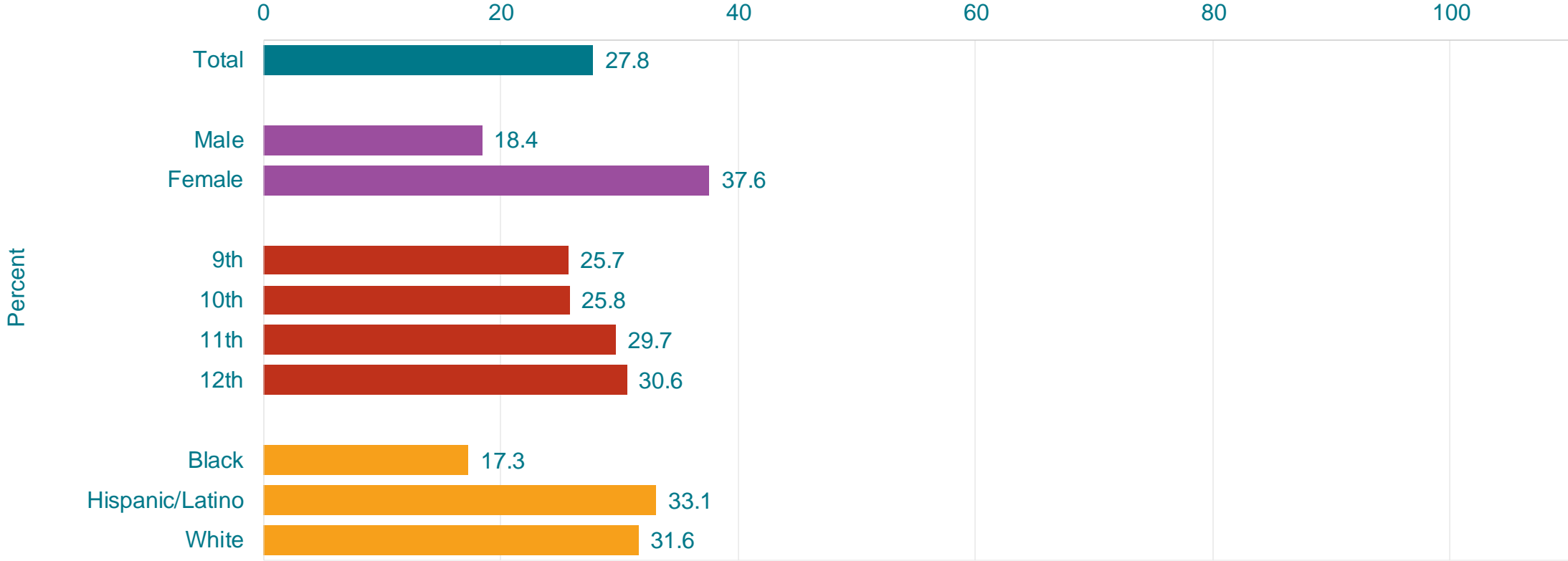


\*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2015-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

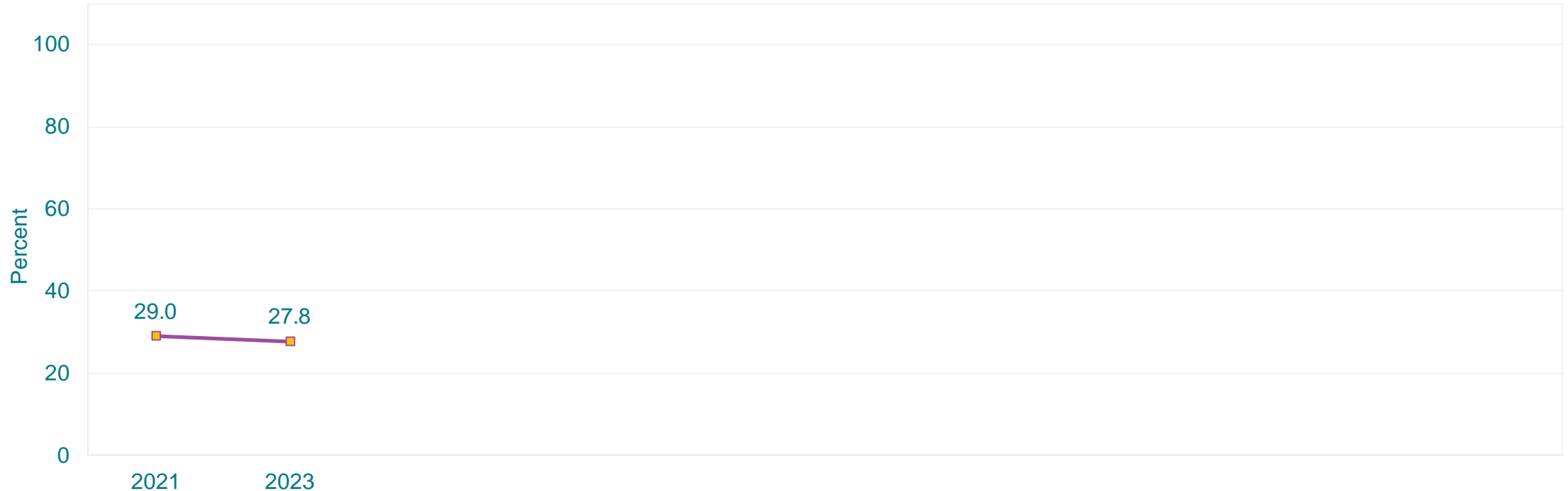
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Mental Health Was Most of the Time or Always Not Good,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



\*Including stress, anxiety, and depression, during the 30 days 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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Mental Health Was Most of the Time or Always Not Good,\* 2021-2023†



\*Including stress, anxiety, and depression, during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

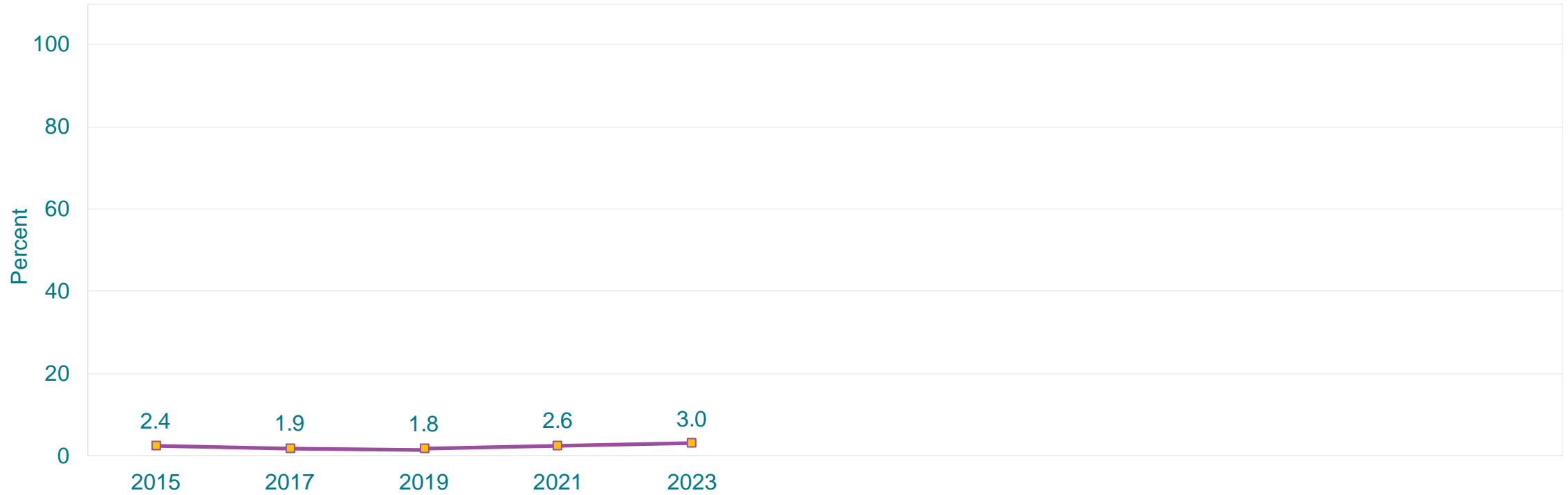
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



\*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work  
 †12th > 9th; 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.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,\* 2015-2023†

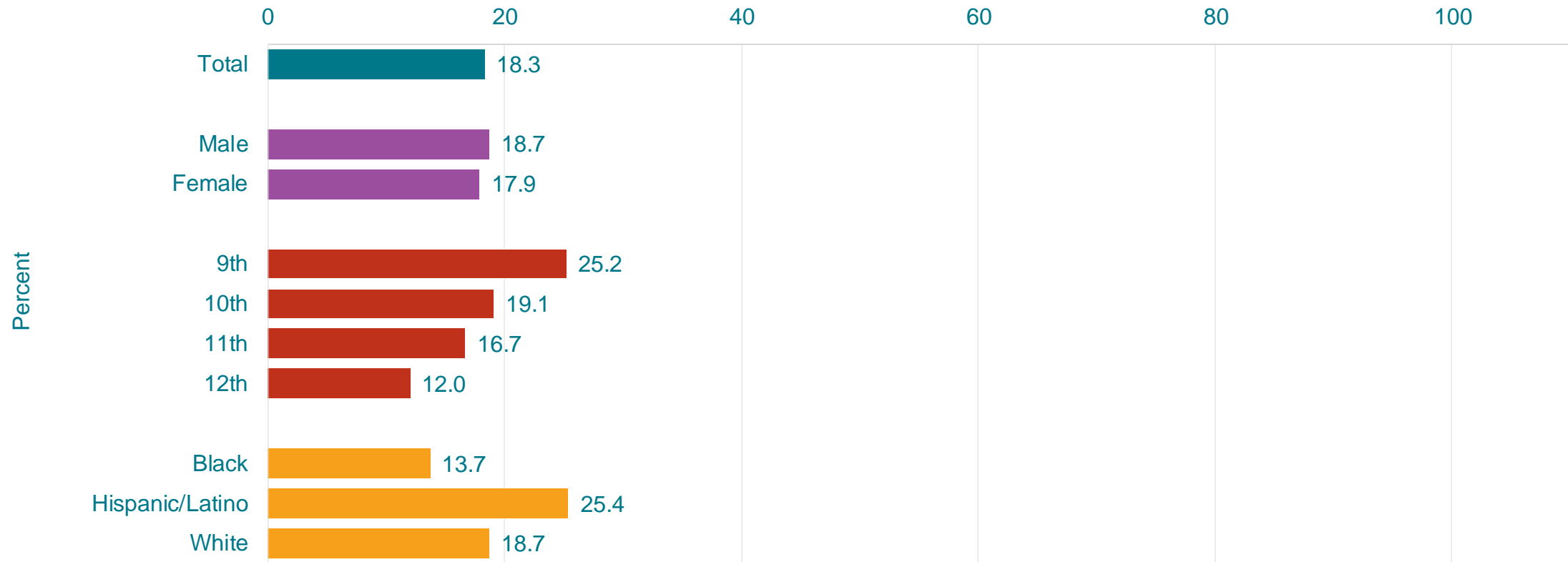


\*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

†No change 2015-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



\*On an average school night

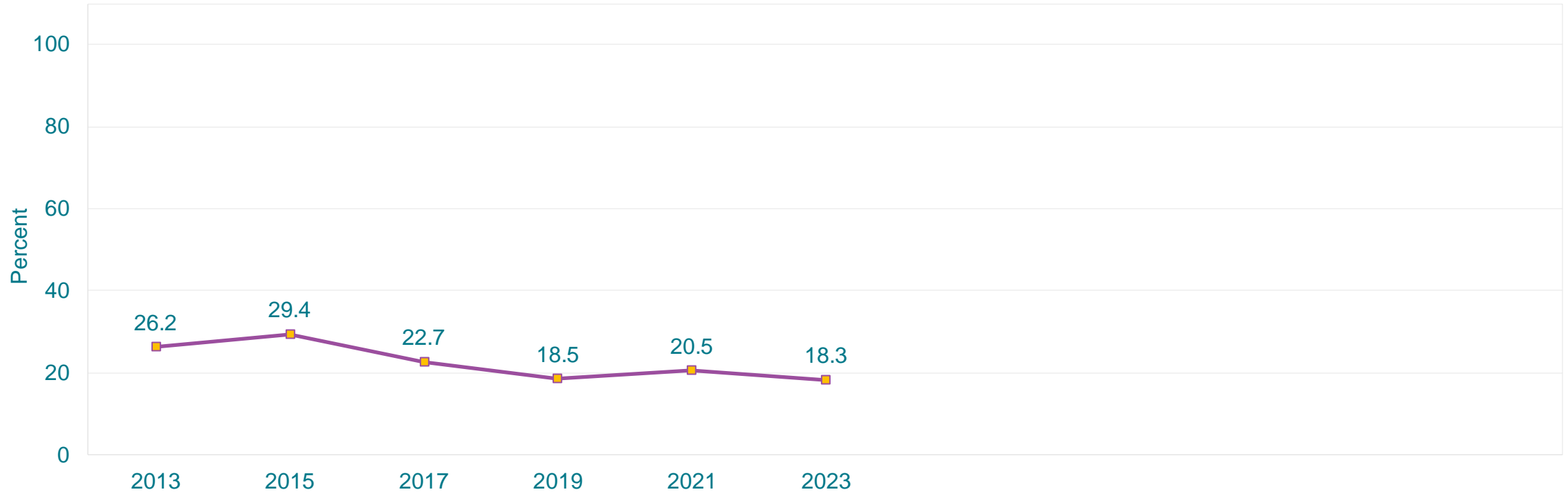
†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,\* 2013-2023†

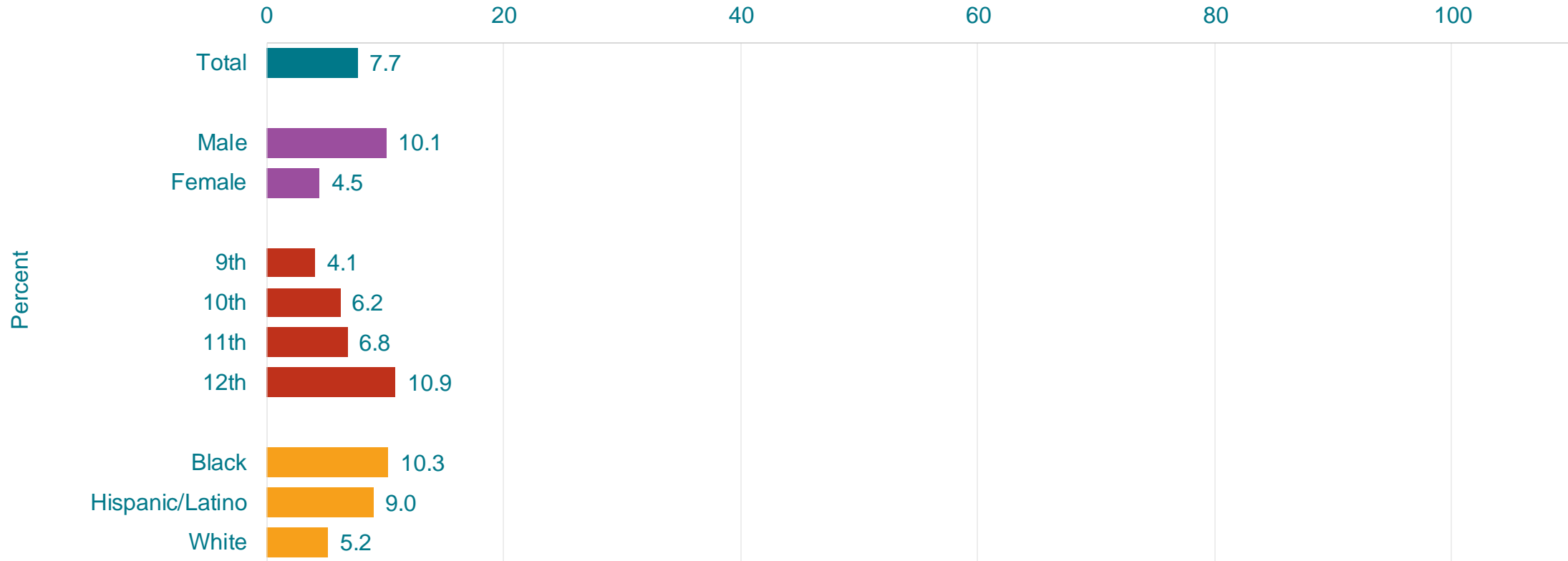


\*On an average school night

†Decreased 2013-2023 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Unstable Housing,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



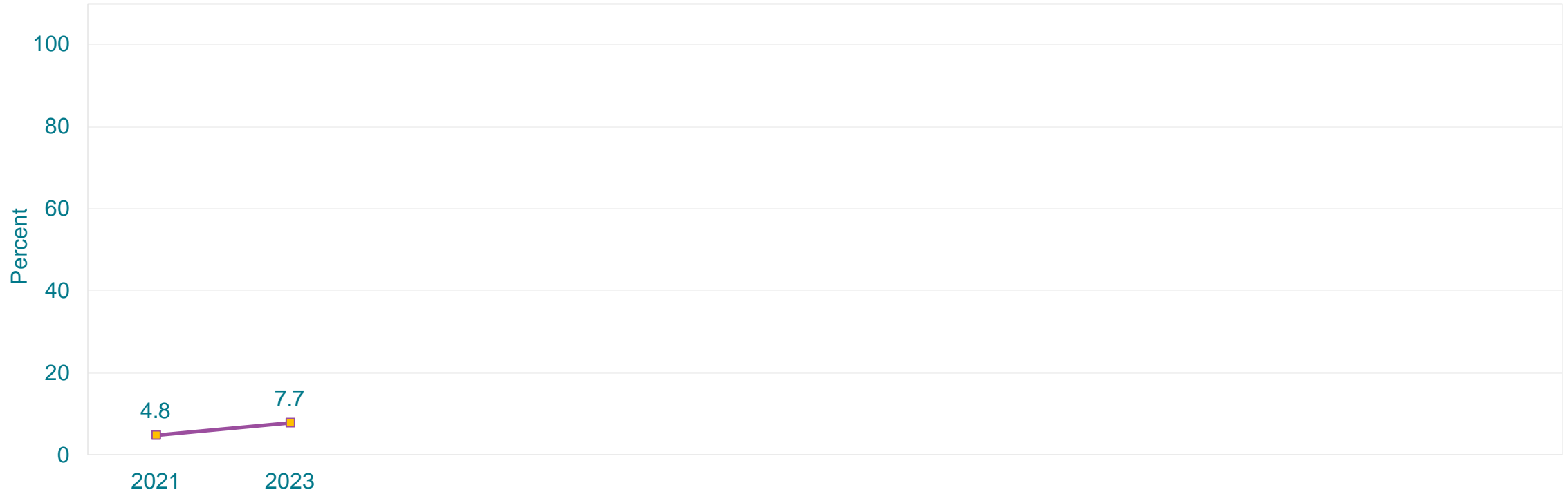
\*During the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

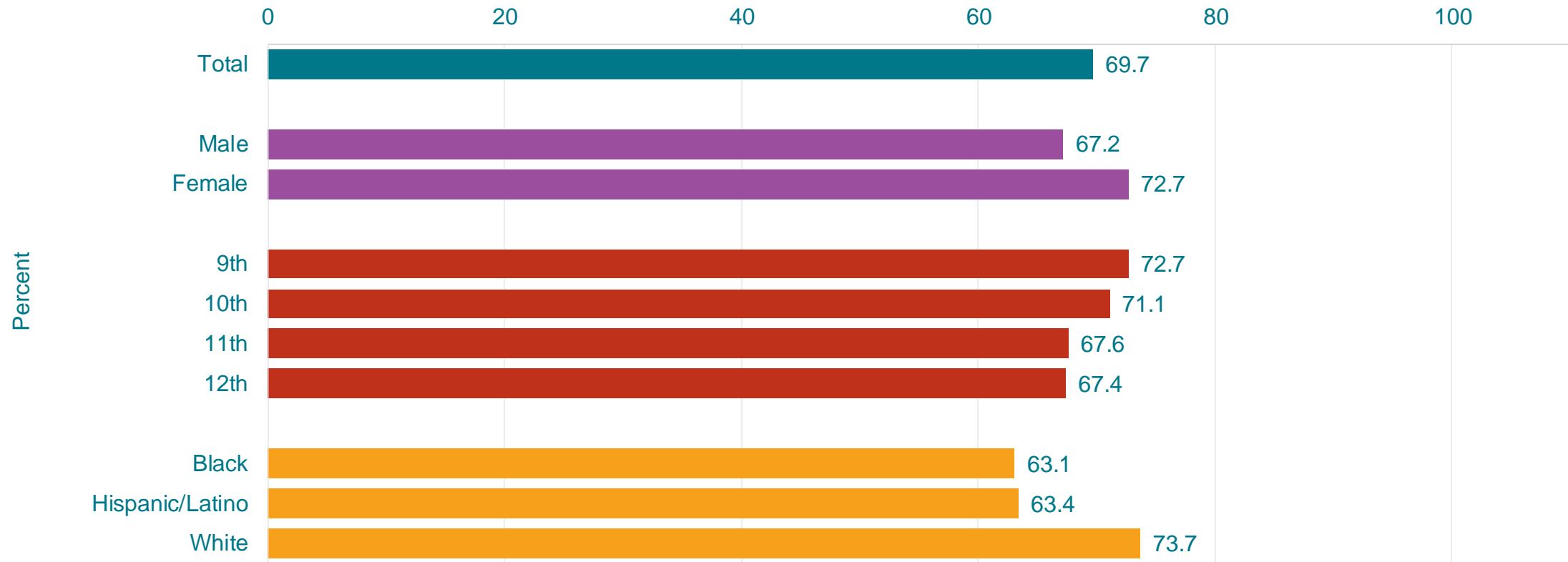
# Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Unstable Housing,\* 2021-2023†



\*During the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
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,† 2023



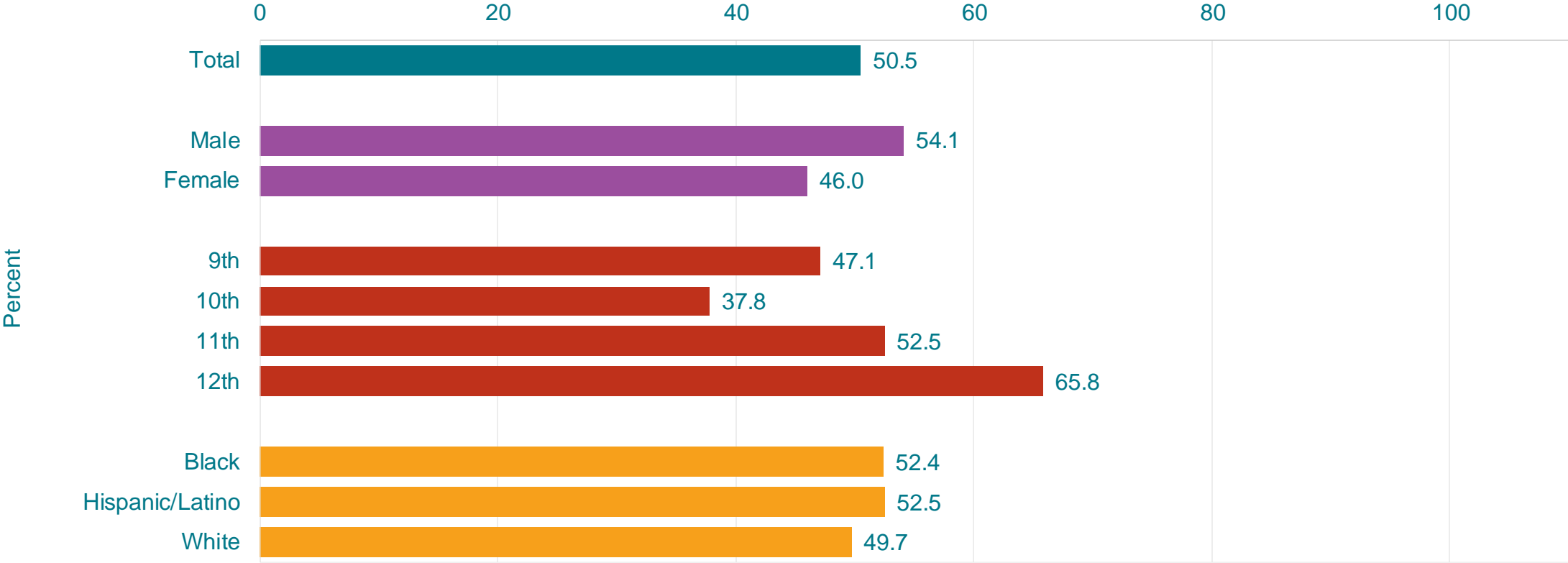
\*During the 12 months before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Used the Internet or Apps on Their Cell Phone While Driving,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



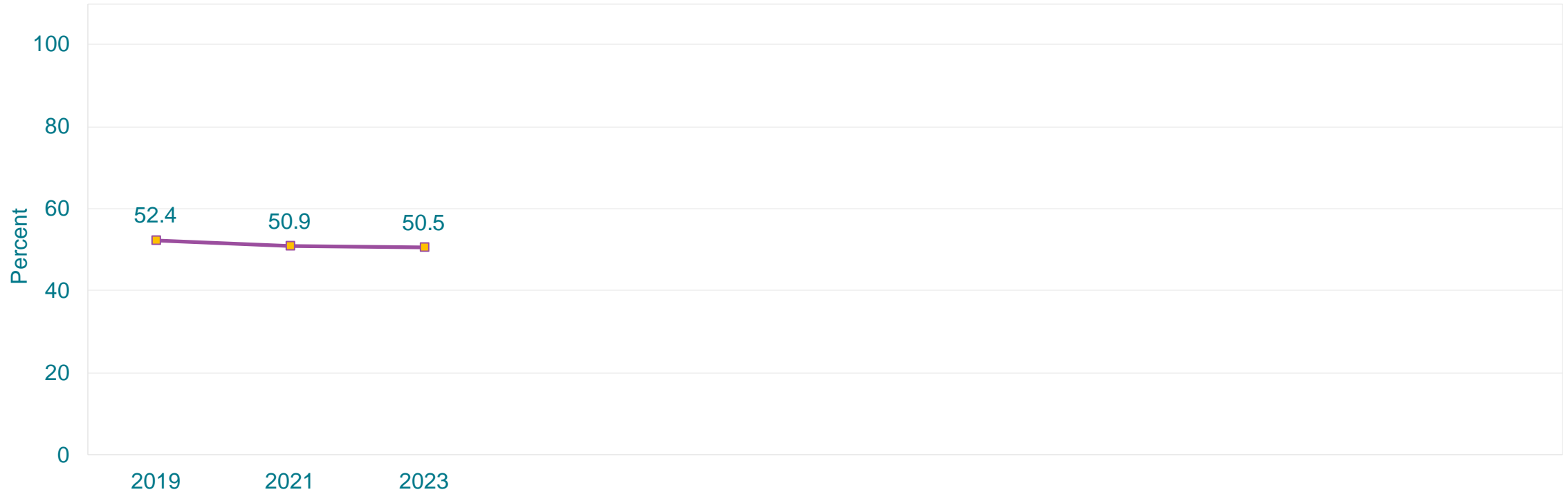
\*Such as YouTube, Instagram, or Facebook, not counting using their cell phone to get driving instructions or to determine their location, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Used the Internet or Apps on Their Cell Phone While Driving,\* 2019-2023†

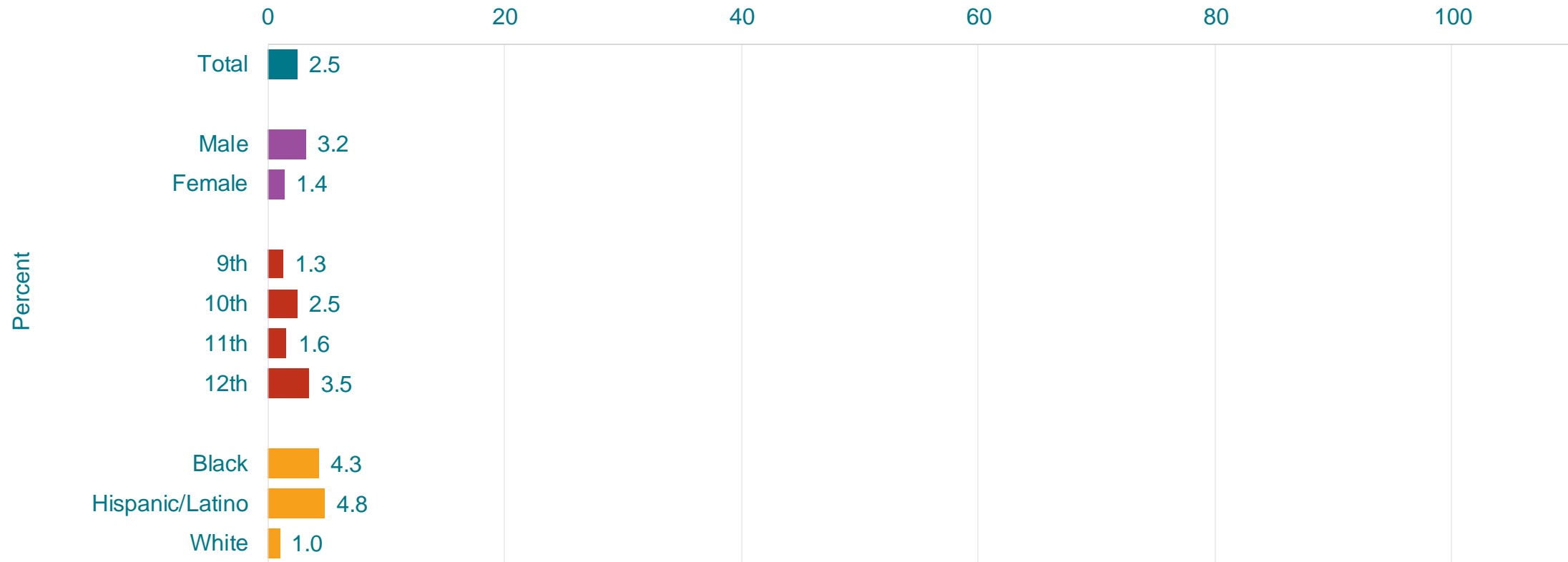


\*Such as YouTube, Instagram, or Facebook, not counting using their cell phone to get driving instructions or to determine their location, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle

†No change 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Carried a Gun on School Property,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



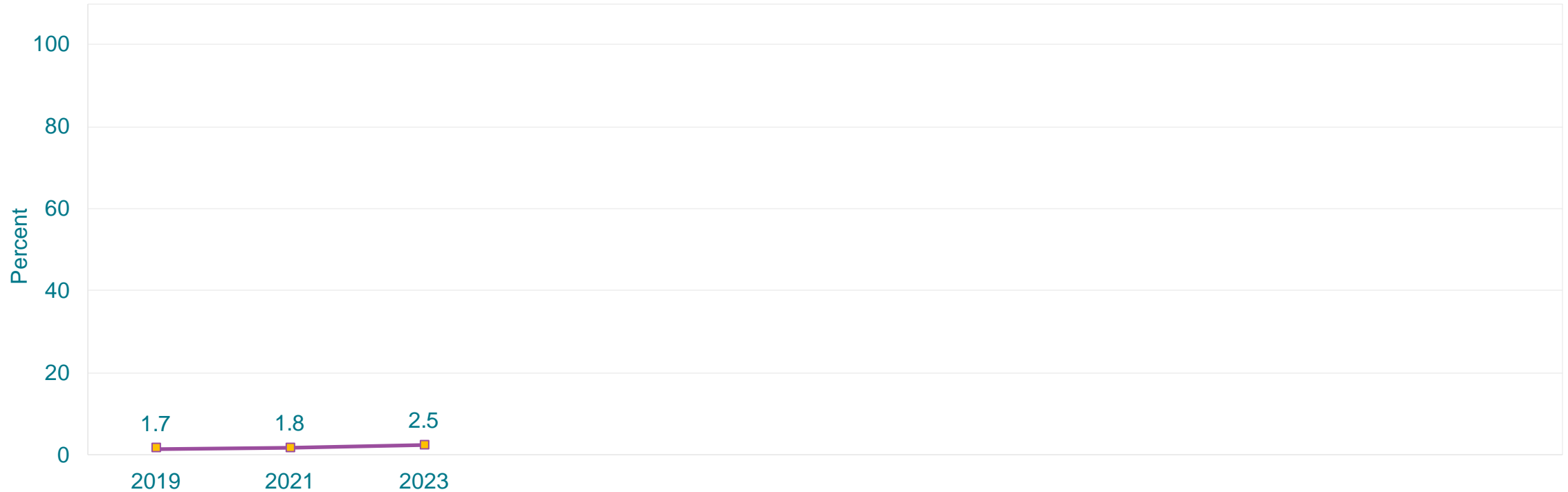
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Carried a Gun on School Property,\* 2019-2023†



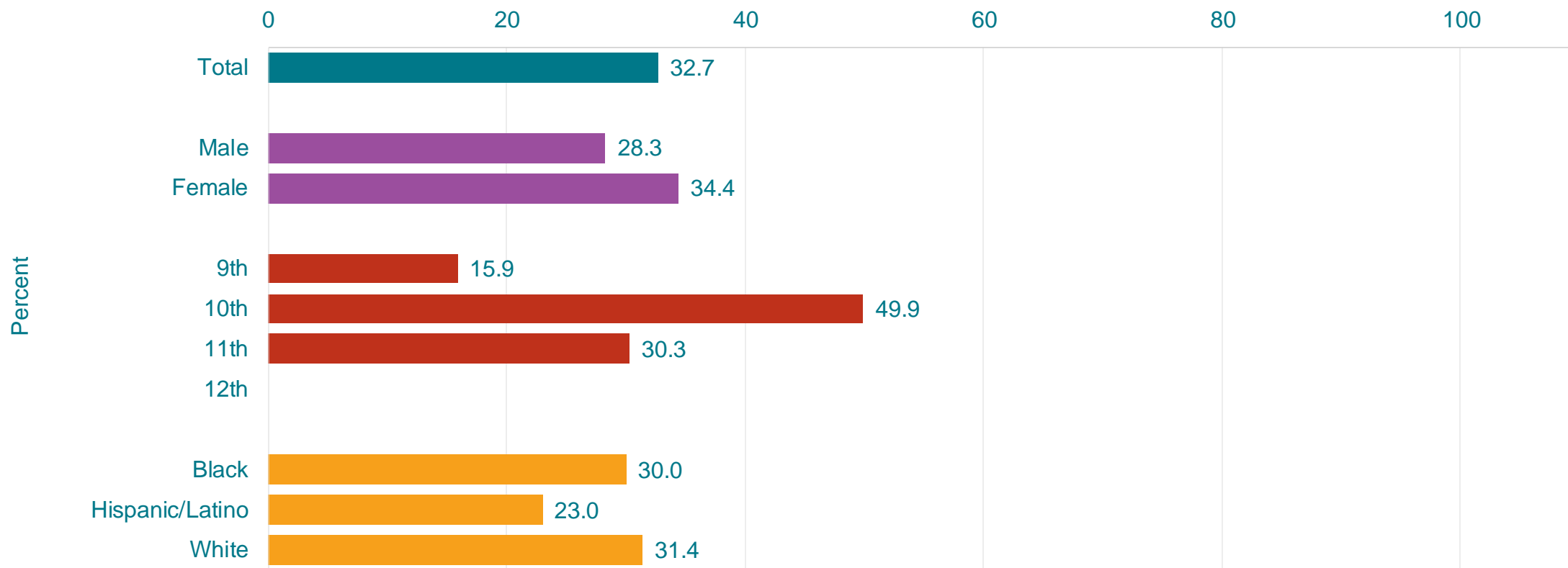
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Asked for Help from Someone Before Their Suicide Attempt,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Such as a doctor, counselor, or hotline, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey

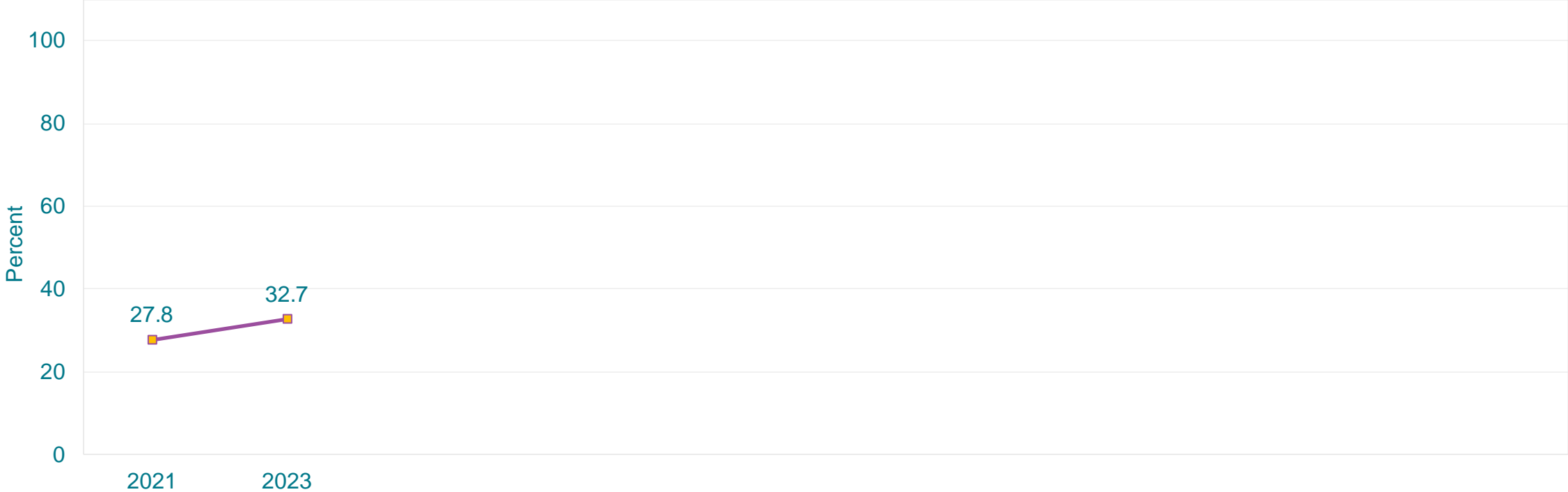
†10th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Asked for Help from Someone Before Their Suicide Attempt,\* 2021-2023†

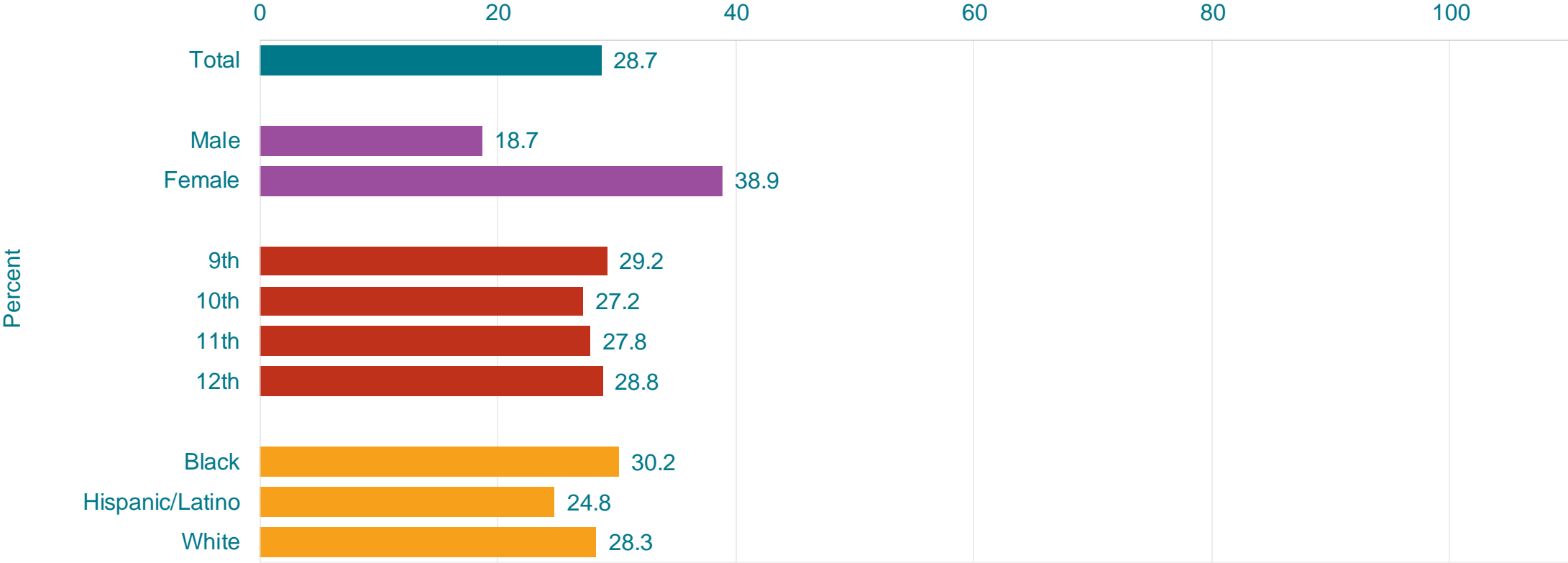


\*Such as a doctor, counselor, or hotline, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Something to Purposely Hurt Themselves Without Wanting to Die,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



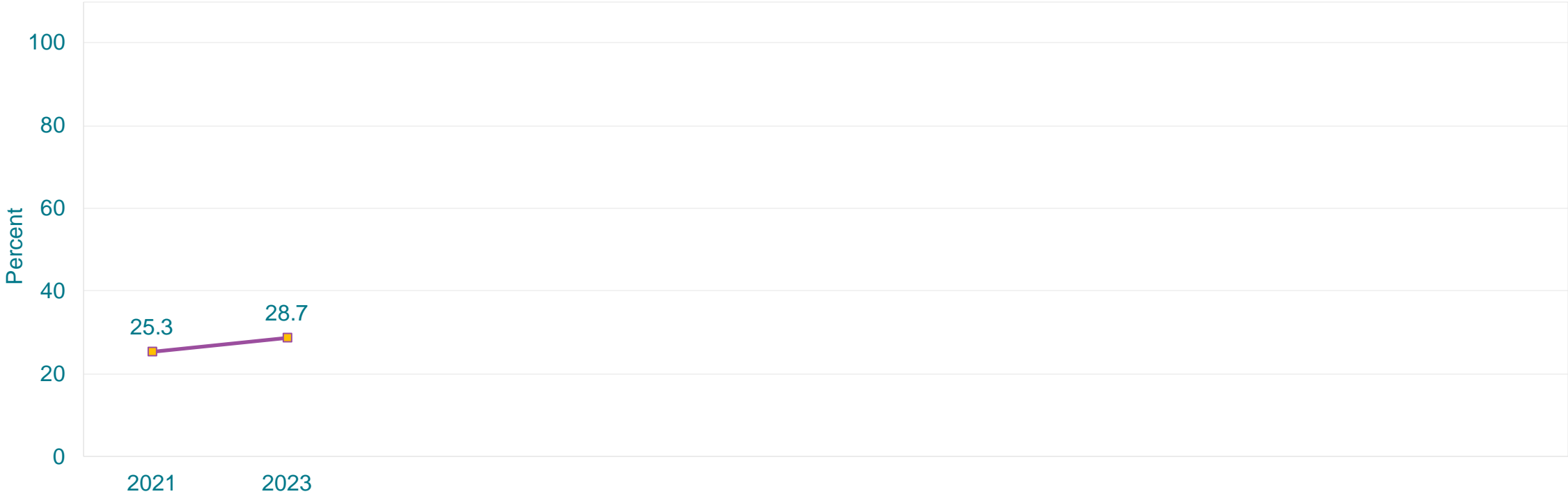
\*Such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Something to Purposely Hurt Themselves Without Wanting to Die,\* 2021-2023†

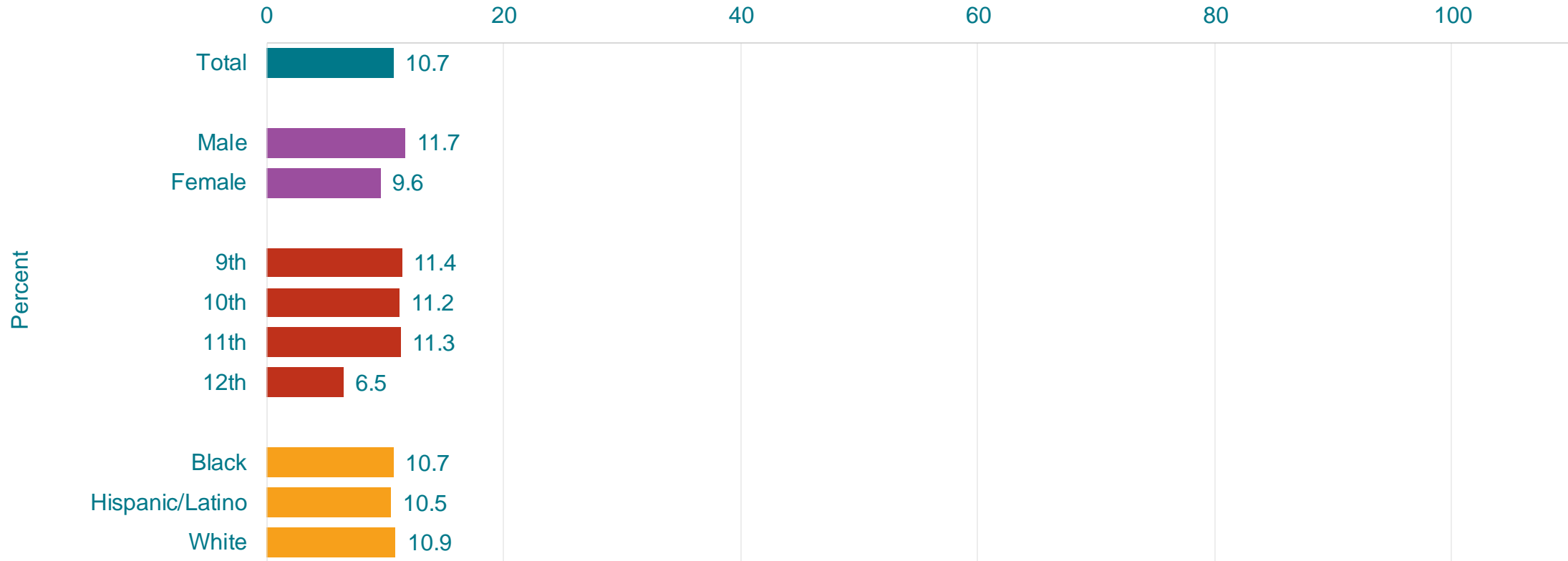


\*Such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Participated in a Game or Challenge That Involved Getting Dizzy or Passing out on Purpose for the Feeling It Caused,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



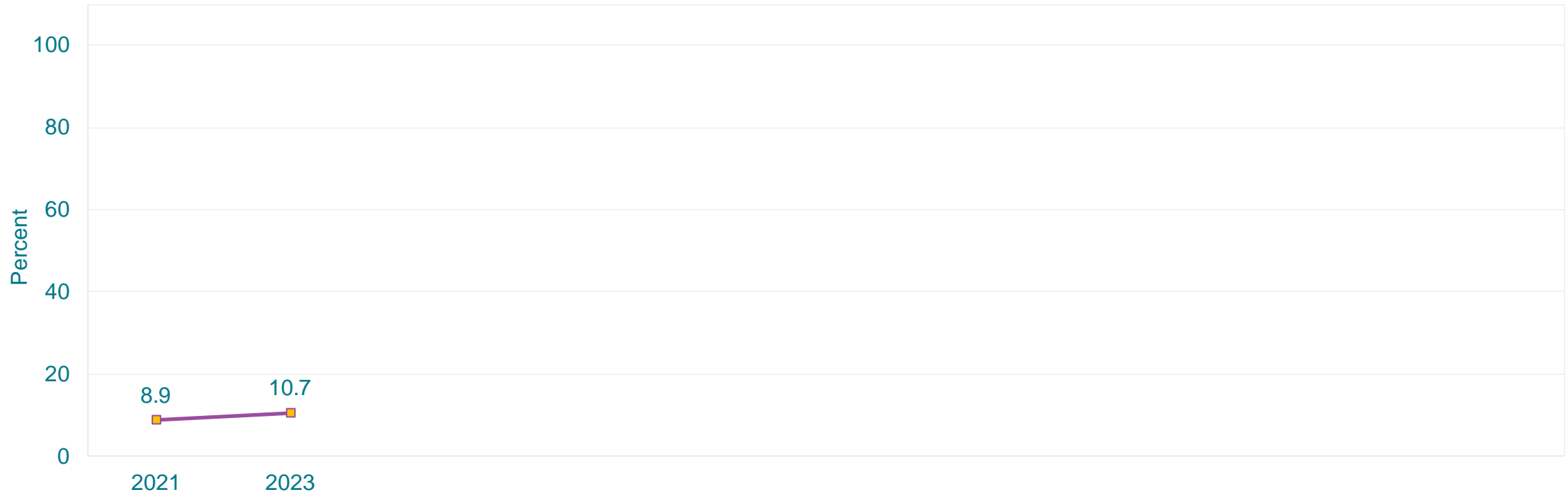
\*By themselves or with others, also called the Choking Game, the Fainting Game, Pass Out, Knock Out, Tap Out, or Black Out

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Participated in a Game or Challenge That Involved Getting Dizzy or Passing out on Purpose for the Feeling It Caused,\* 2021-2023<sup>†</sup>

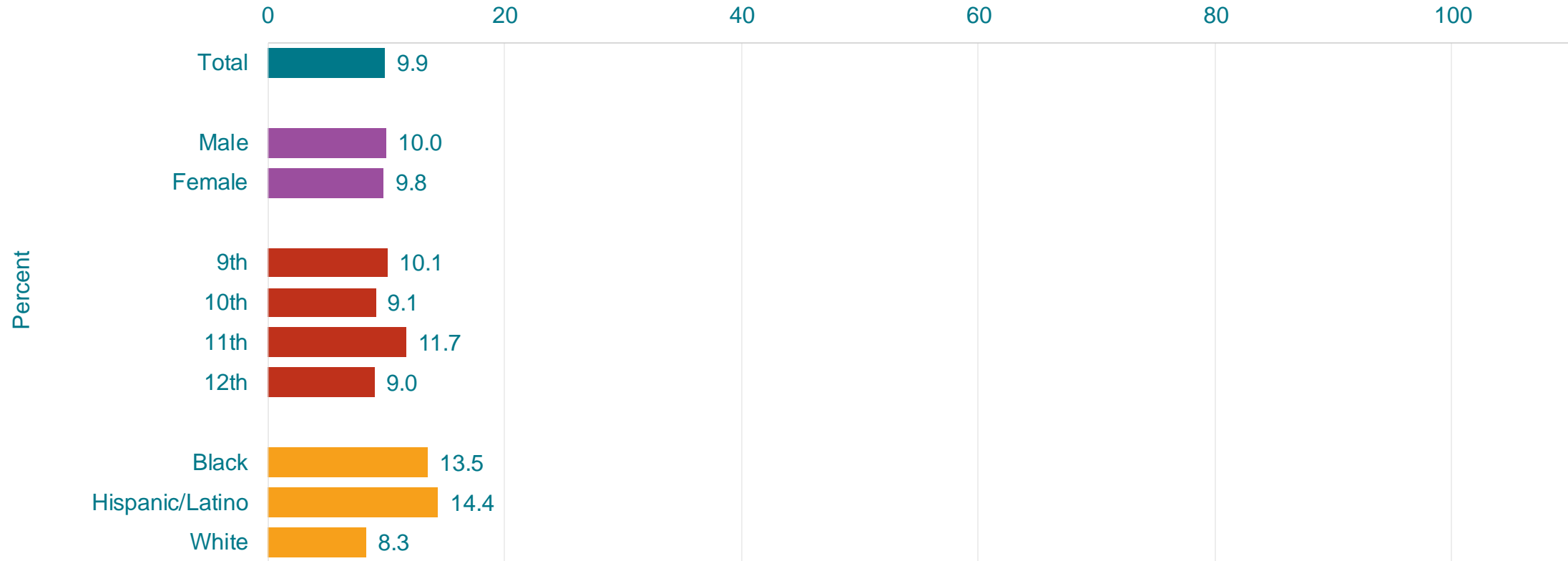


\*By themselves or with others, also called the Choking Game, the Fainting Game, Pass Out, Knock Out, Tap Out, or Black Out

<sup>†</sup>No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Used Electronic Vapor Products Mainly Because They Were Curious About Them, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2023

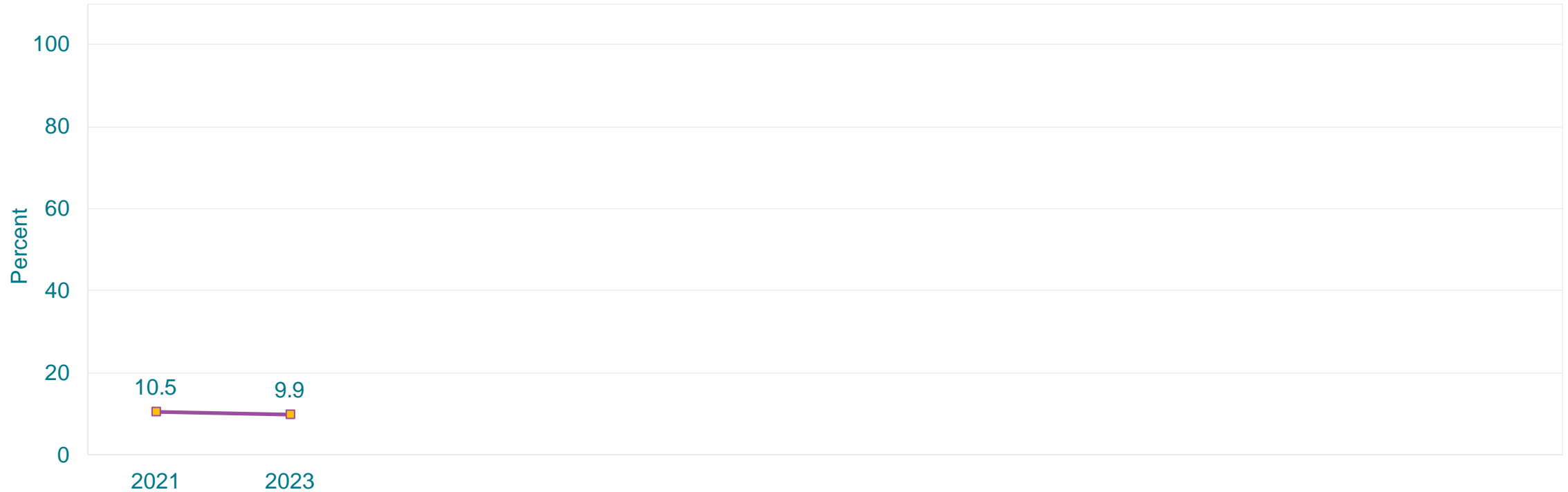


\*H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Used Electronic Vapor Products Mainly Because They Were Curious About Them, 2021-2023\*



\*No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
This graph contains weighted results.

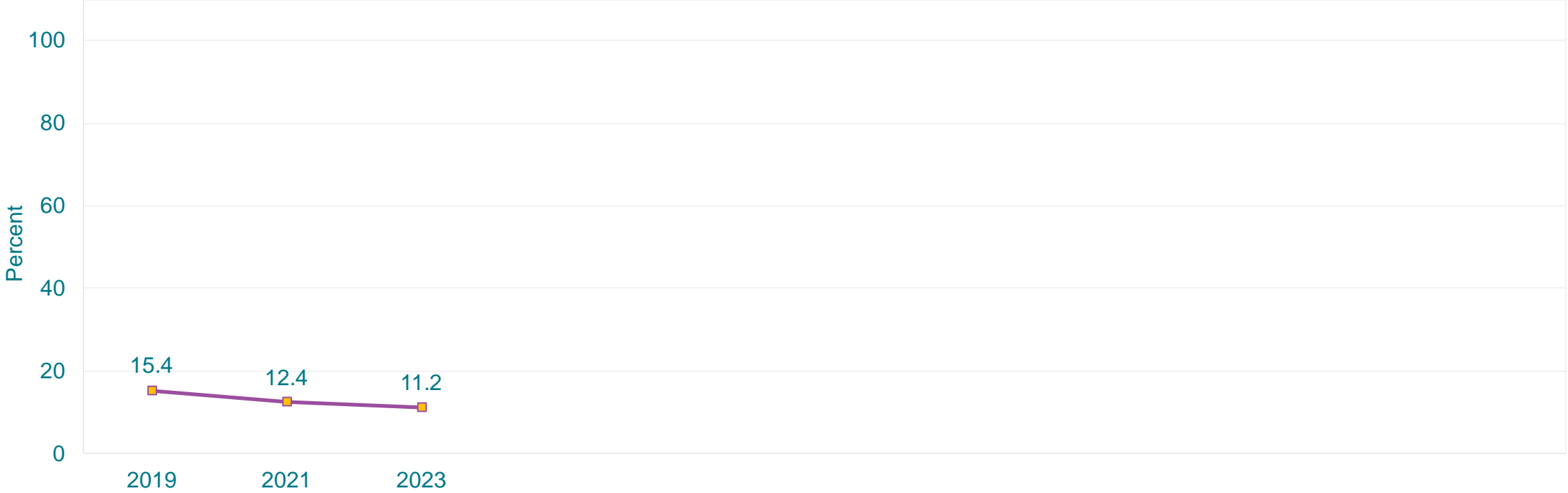


# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product on School Property,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*During the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product on School Property,\* 2019-2023†

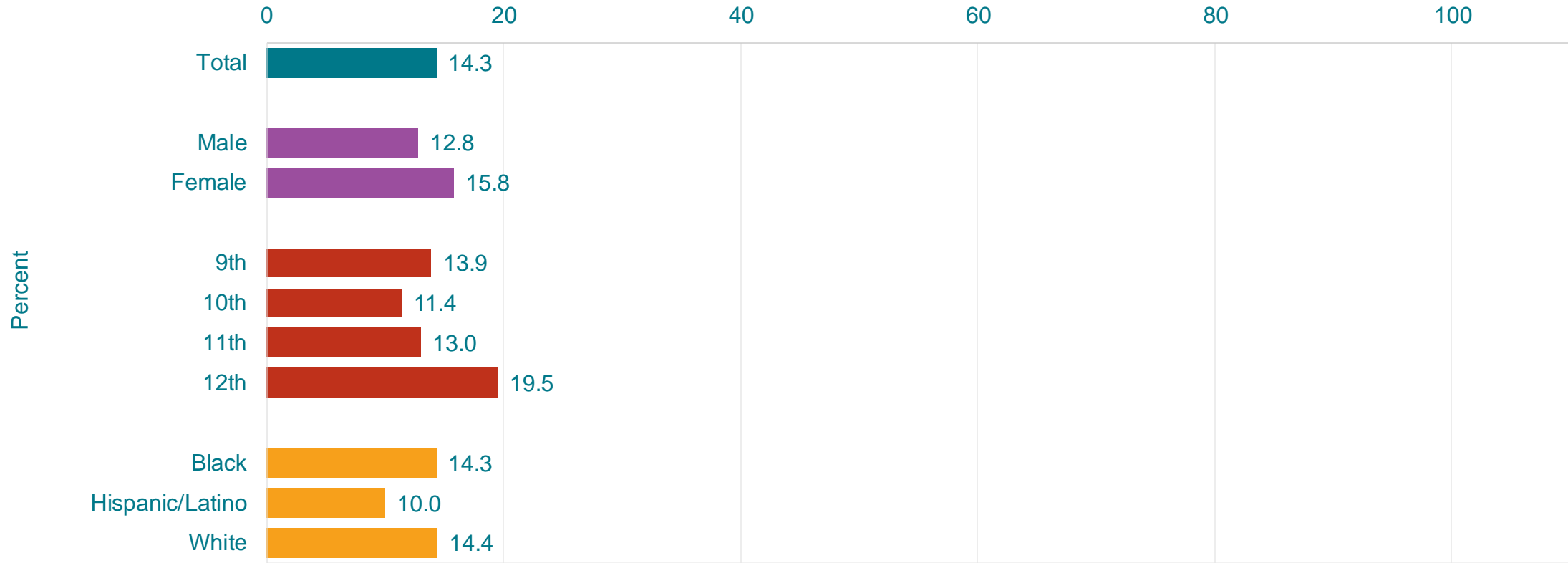


\*During the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product to Vape Marijuana,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



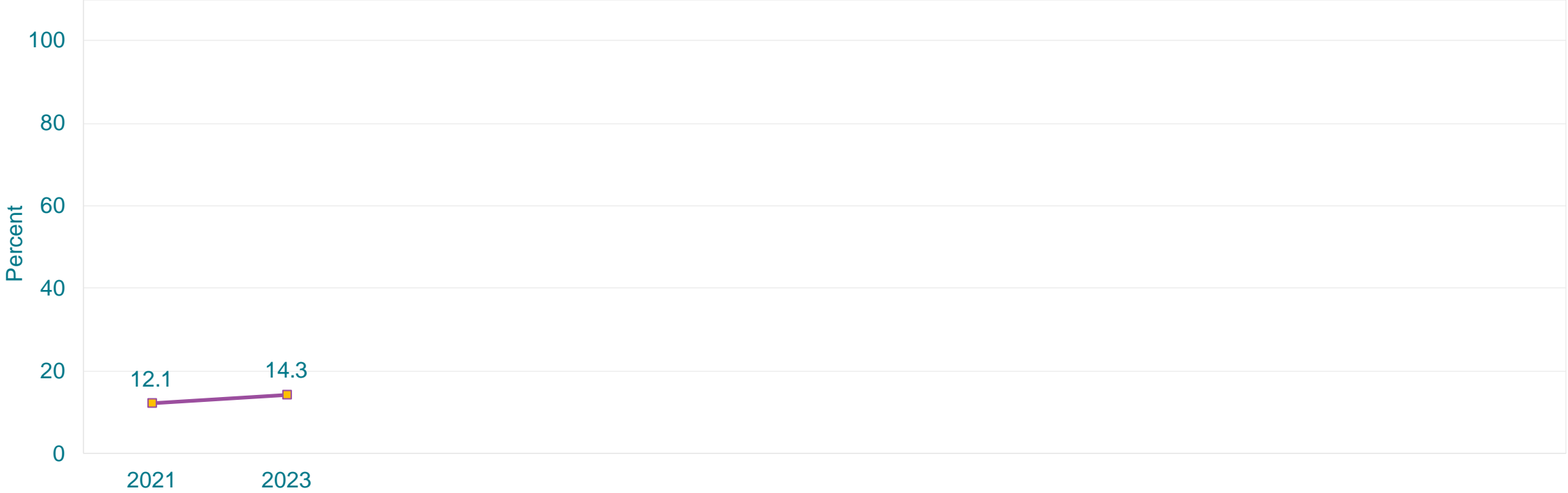
\*Also called pot or weed, including THC, THC concentrates, hash oil, or waxes, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product to Vape Marijuana,\* 2021-2023†

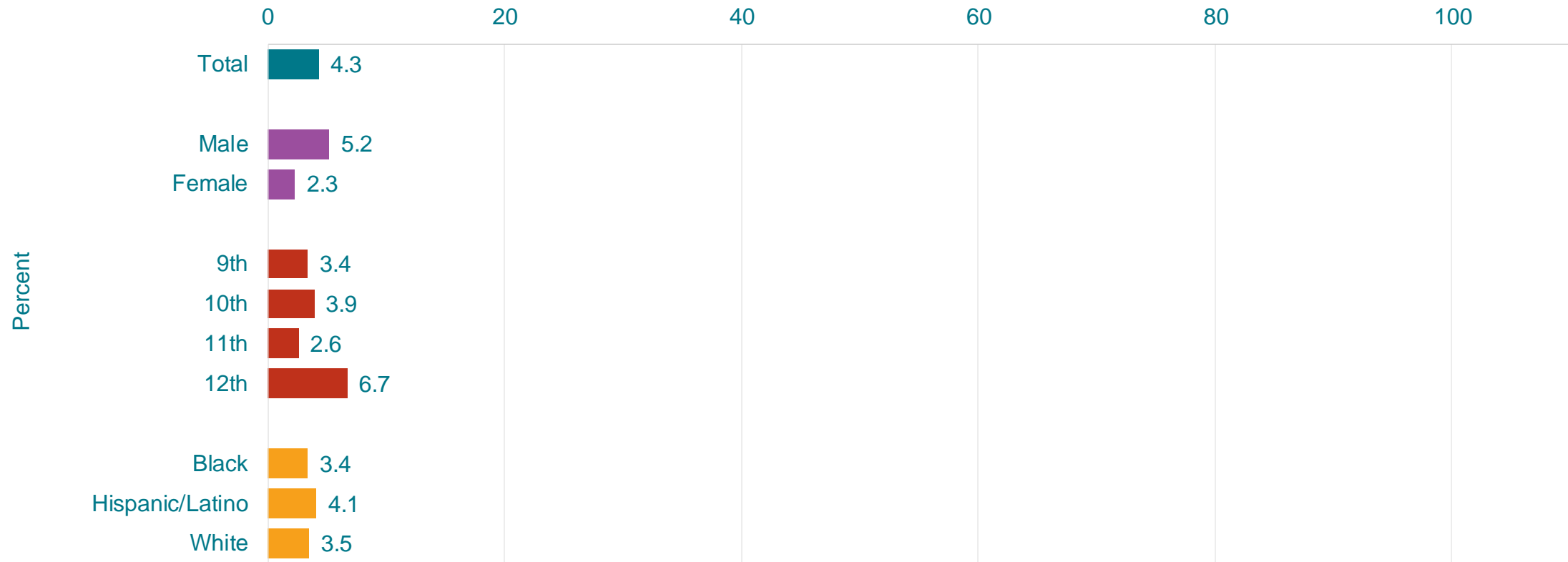


\*Also called pot or weed, including THC, THC concentrates, hash oil, or waxes, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

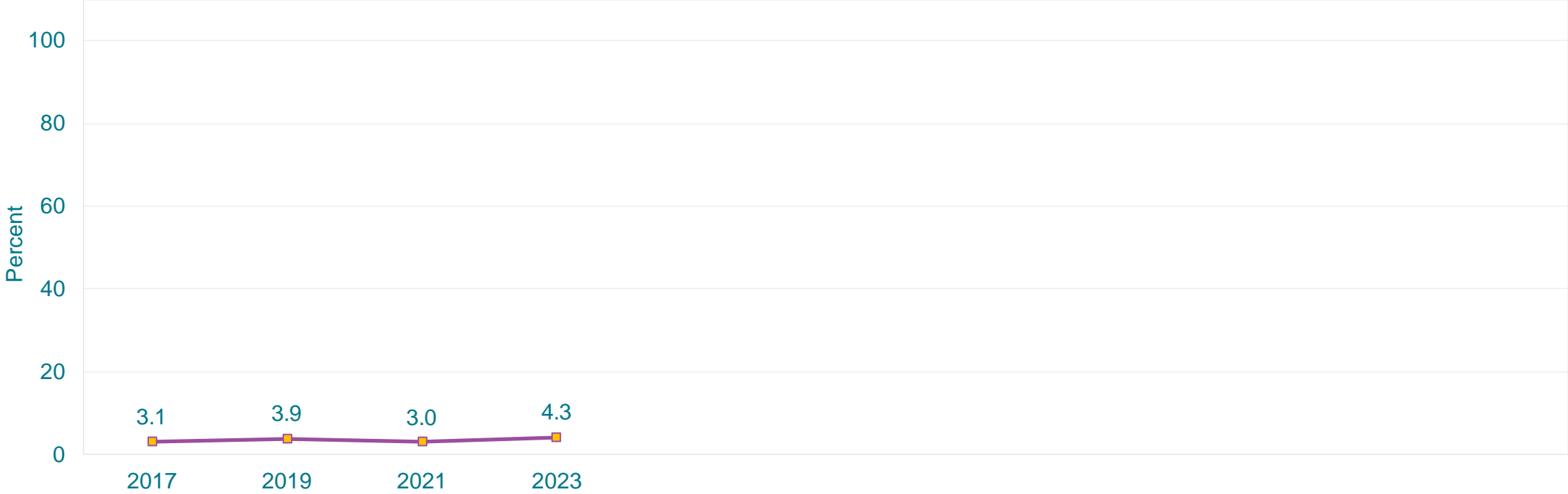
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroid Pills or Shots Without a Doctor's Prescription,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*One or more times during their life  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroid Pills or Shots Without a Doctor's Prescription,\* 2017-2023†

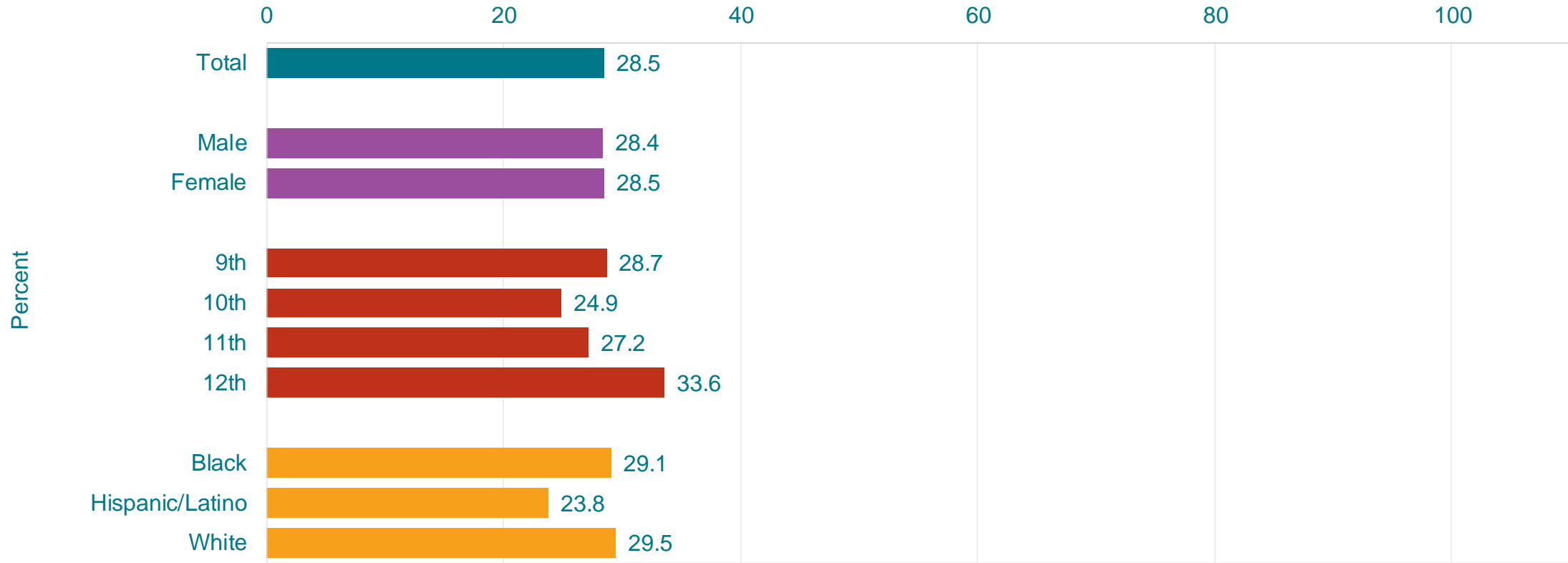


\*One or more times during their life

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

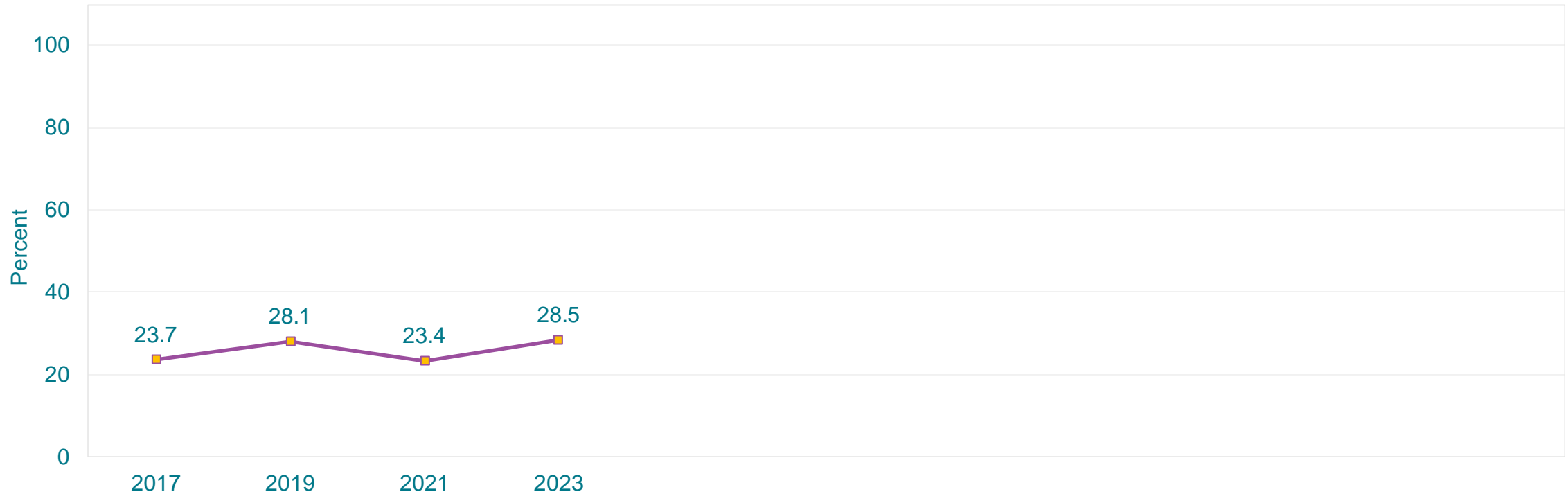
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Been Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*During the 12 months before the survey  
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Been Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,\* 2017-2023†



\*During the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2017-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

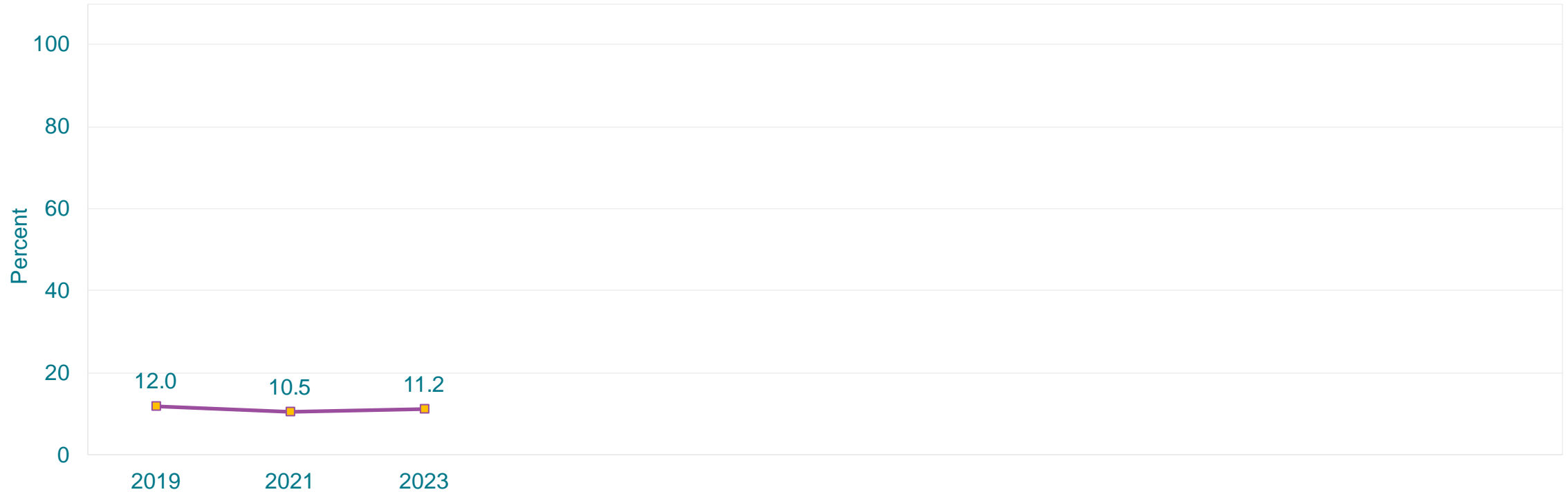


# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription,\* 2019-2023†

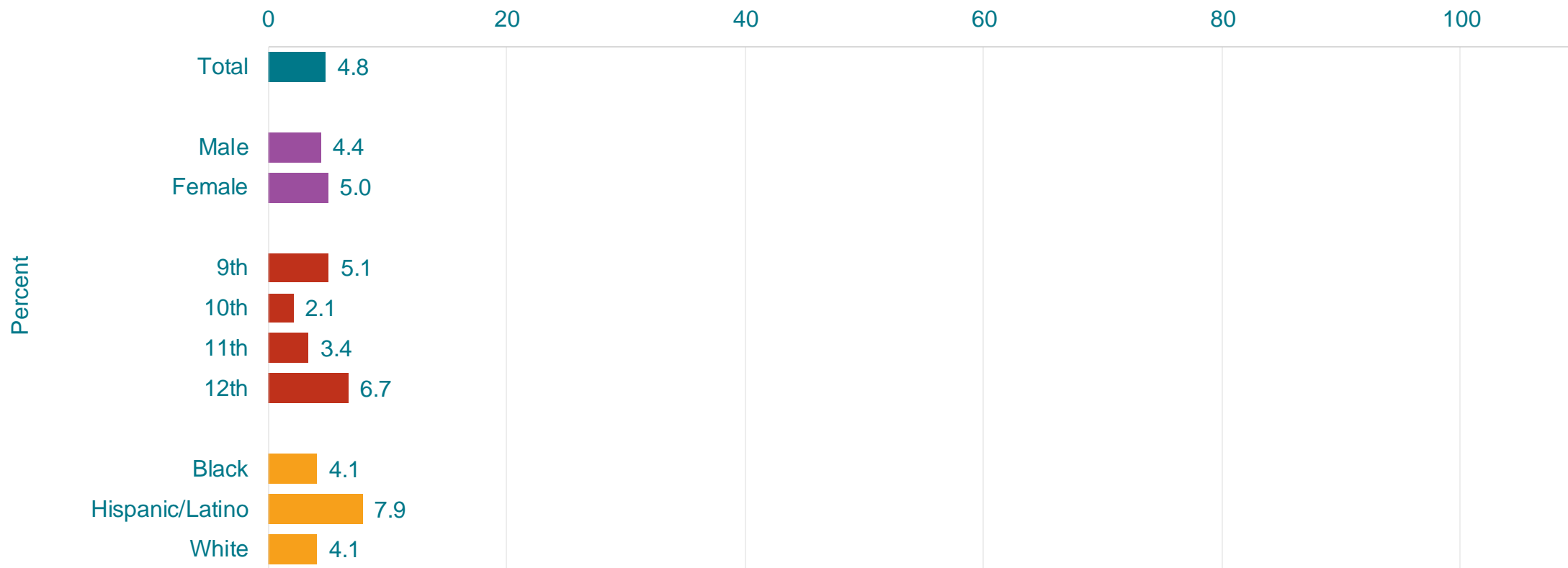


\*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life

†No change 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

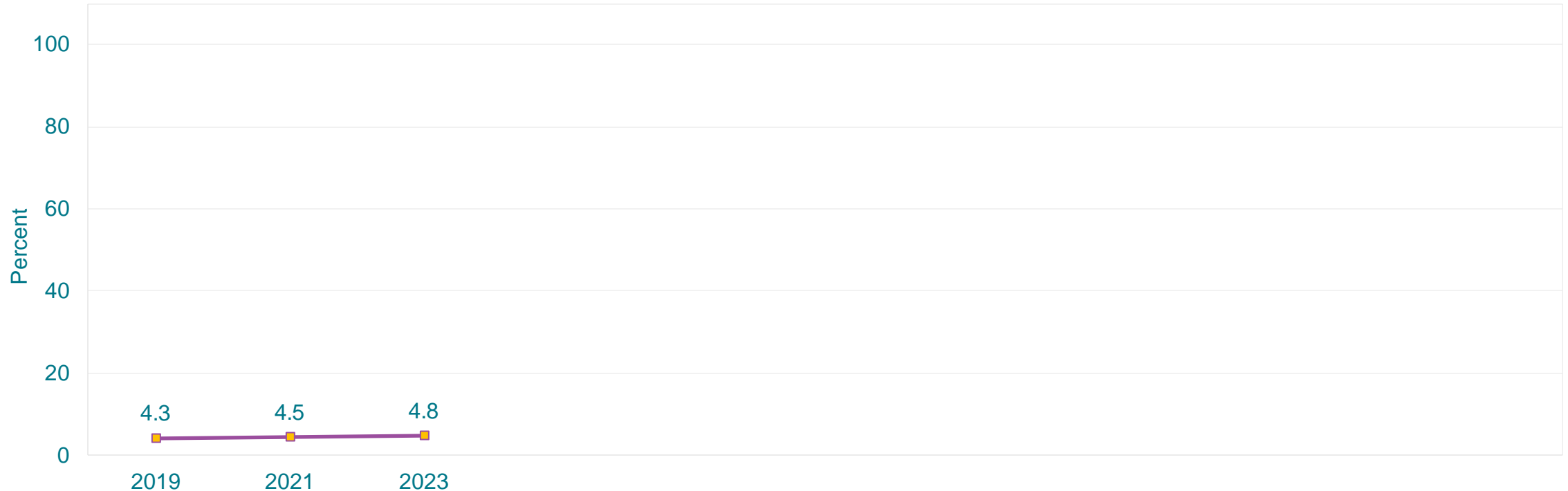
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



\*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,\* 2019-2023†

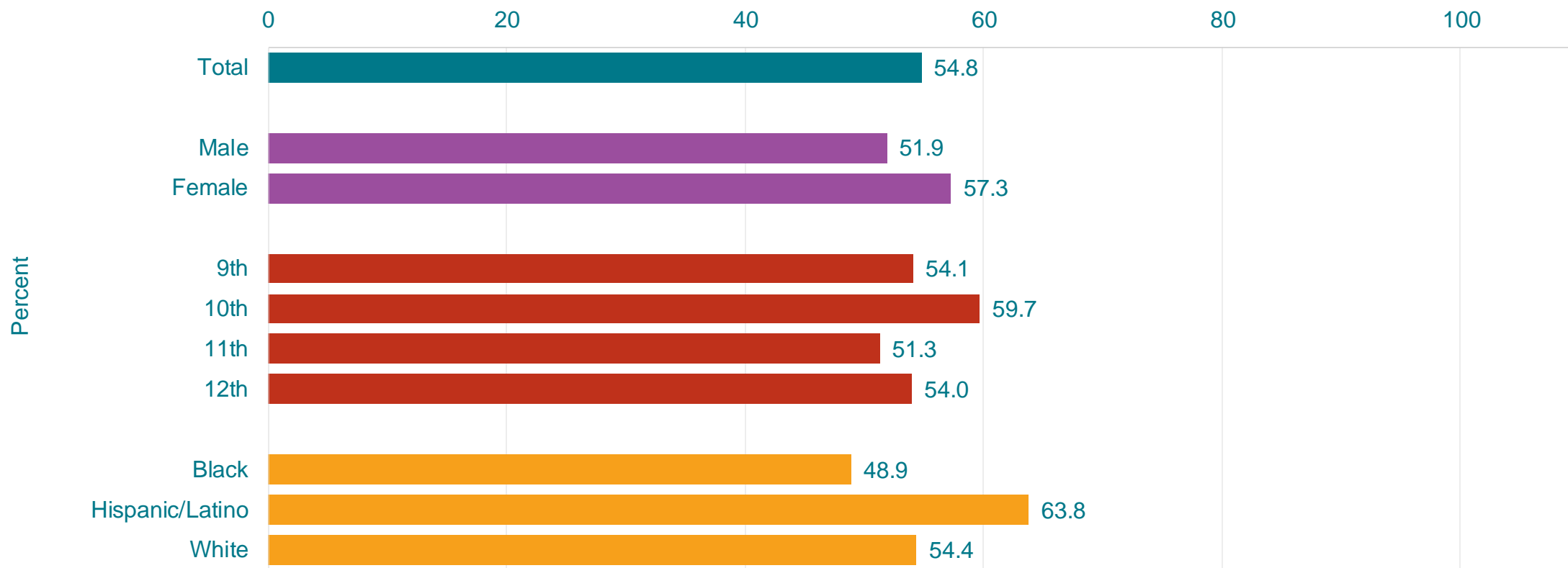


\*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

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,† 2023



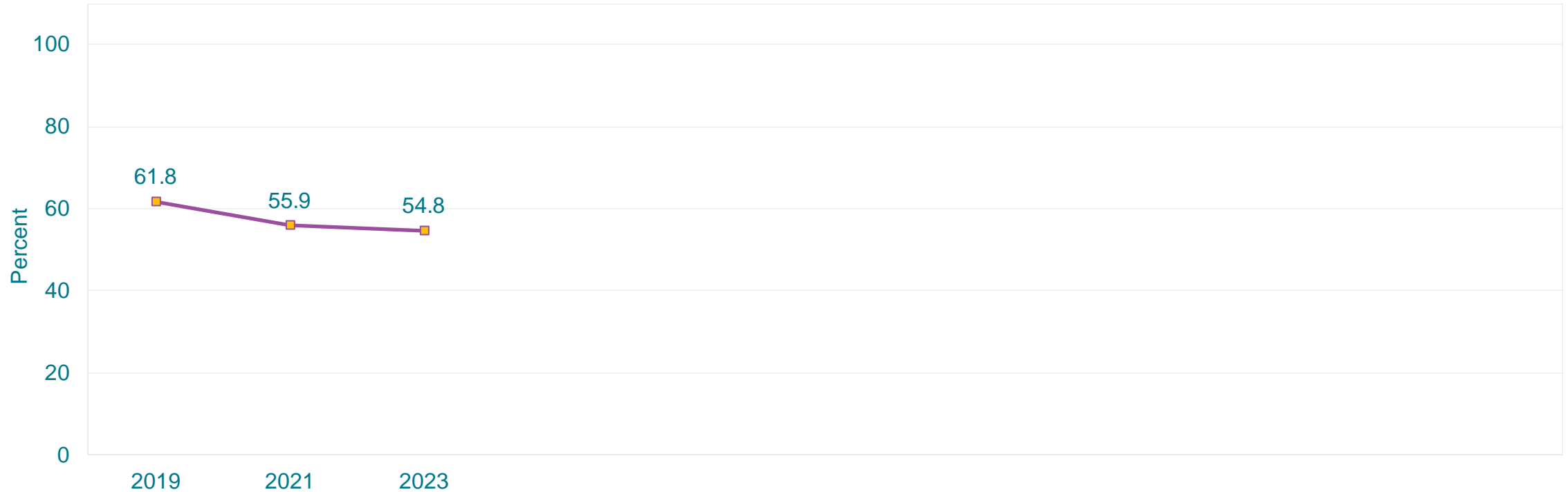
\*During the 30 days before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,\* 2019-2023†

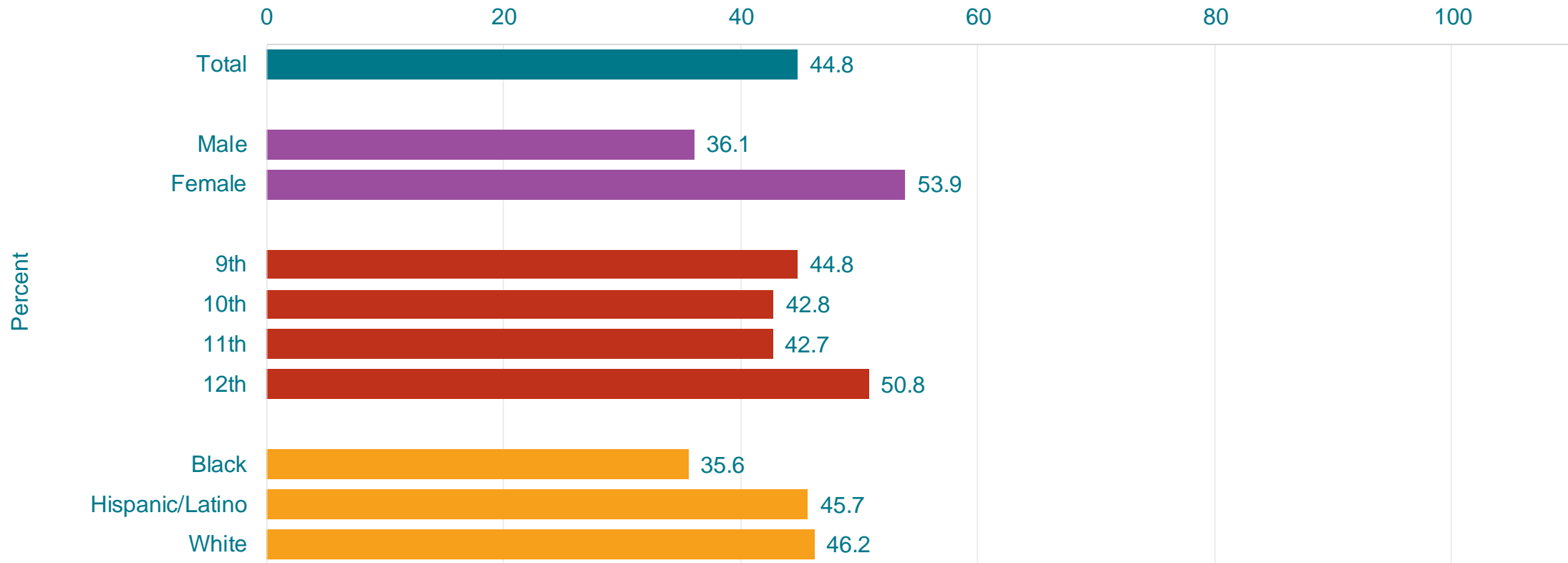


\*During the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Foods Low in Fat to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



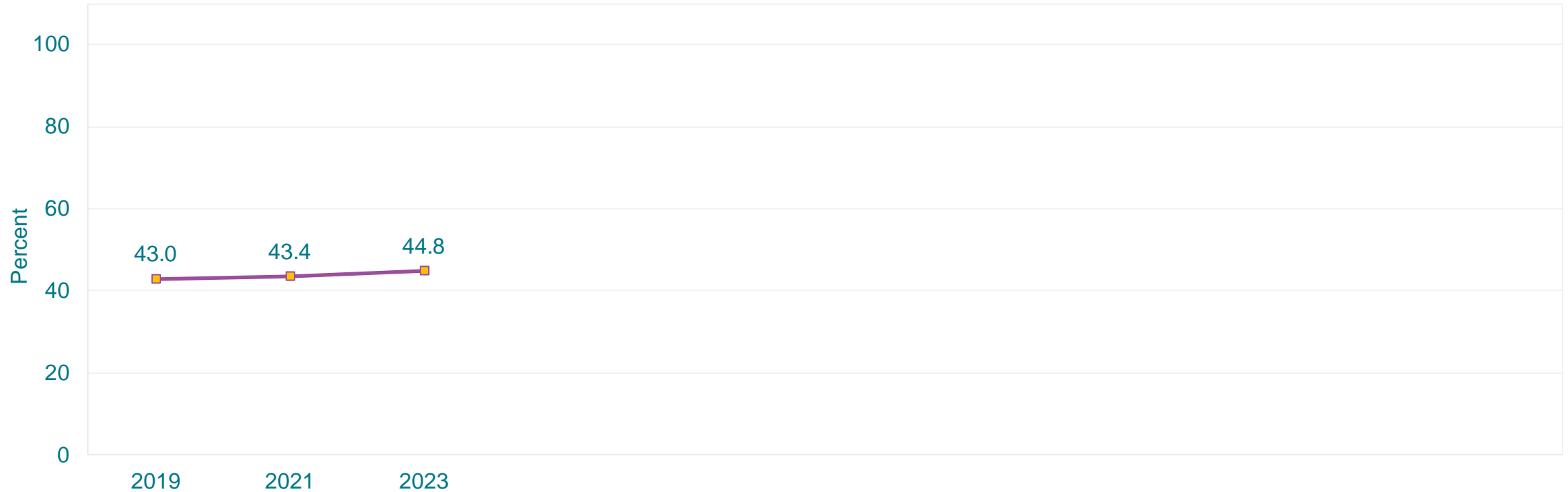
\*During the 30 days before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Foods Low in Fat to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,\* 2019-2023†



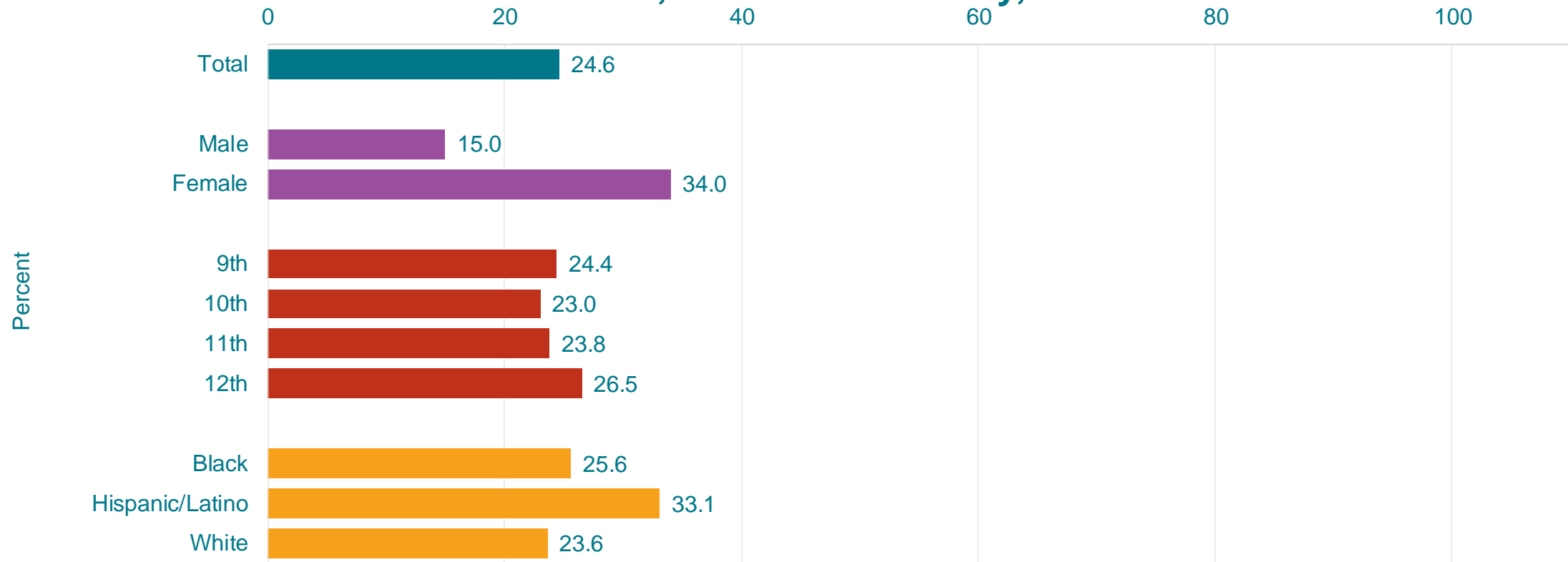
\*During the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight by Going Without Eating for 24 Hours or More; Taking Any Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids; Vomiting or Taking Laxatives; Smoking Cigarettes; or Skipping Meals,\* by Sex,<sup>†</sup> Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



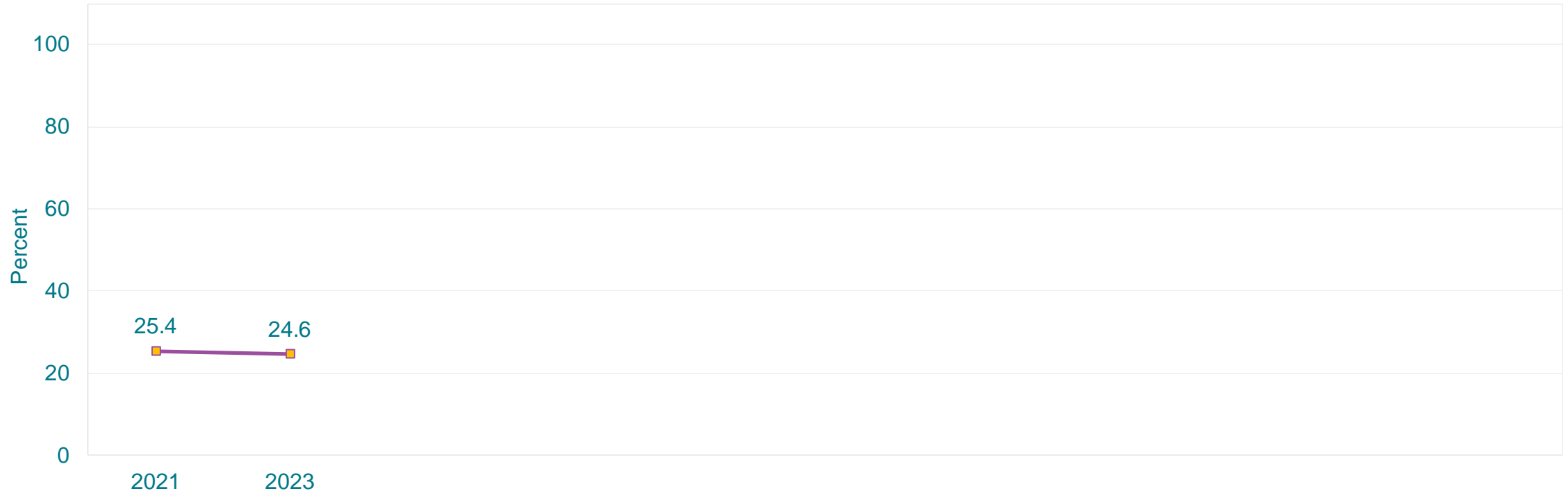
\*During the 30 days before the survey

<sup>†</sup>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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight by Going Without Eating for 24 Hours or More; Taking Any Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids; Vomiting or Taking Laxatives; Smoking Cigarettes; or Skipping Meals,\* 2021-2023<sup>†</sup>

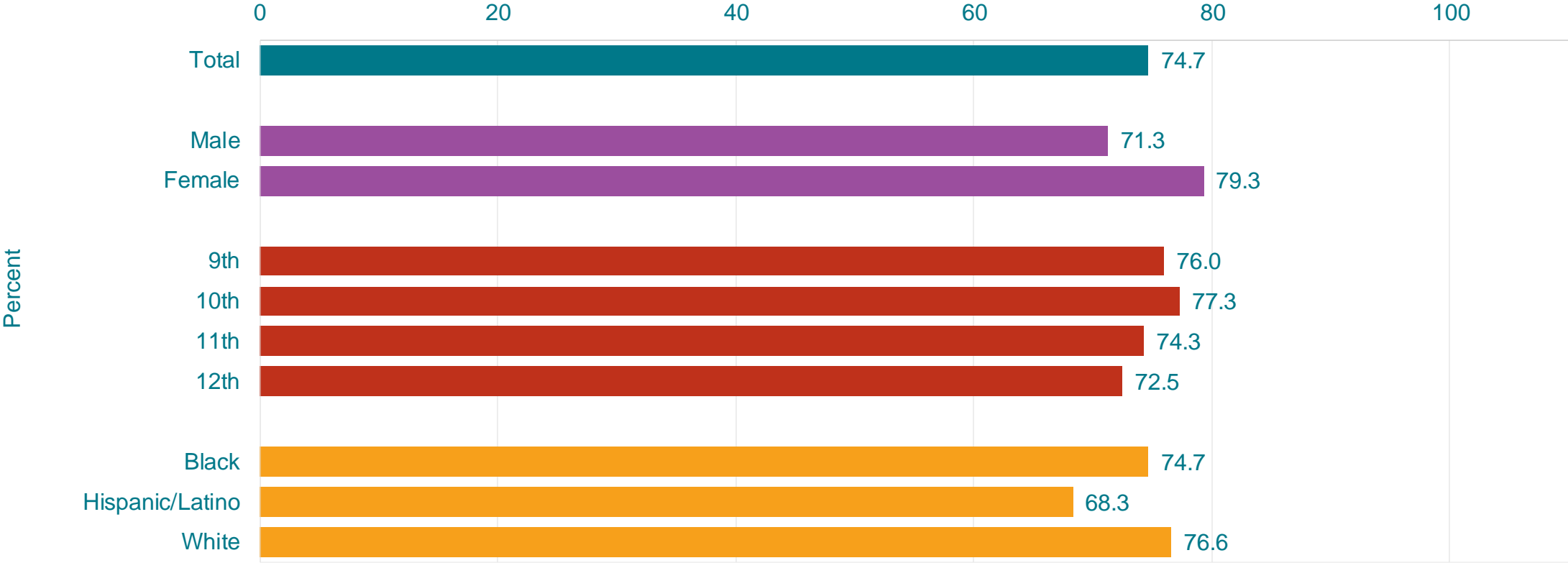


\*During the 30 days before the survey

<sup>†</sup>No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Spent 3 or More Hours of Screen Time,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



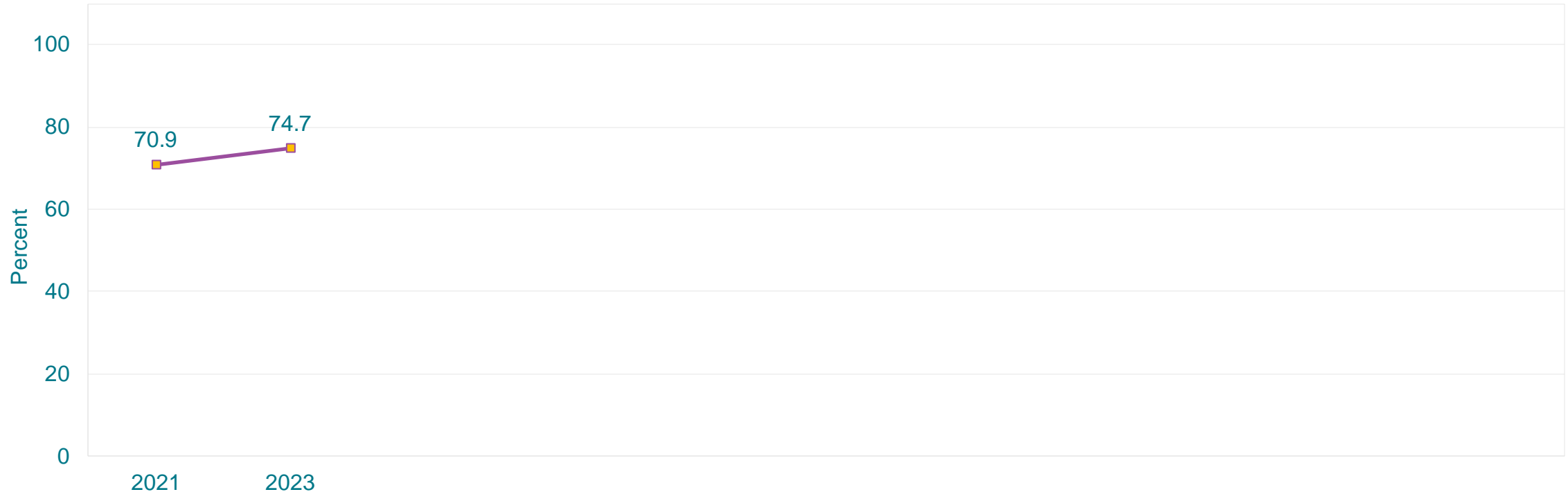
\*In front of a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media, not counting time spent doing schoolwork

†F > M; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Spent 3 or More Hours of Screen Time,\* 2021-2023†

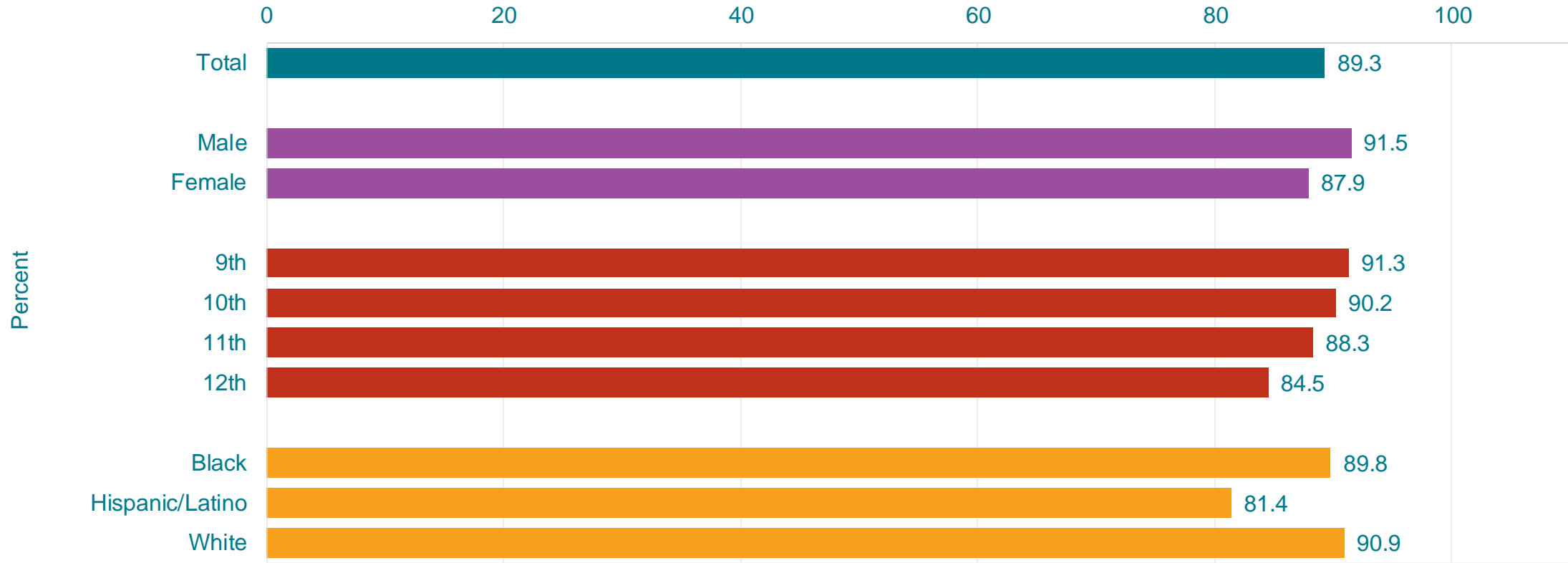


\*In front of a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media, not counting time spent doing schoolwork

†No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Usually Physically Active at Least Half of the Time During Physical Education (PE) Classes,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



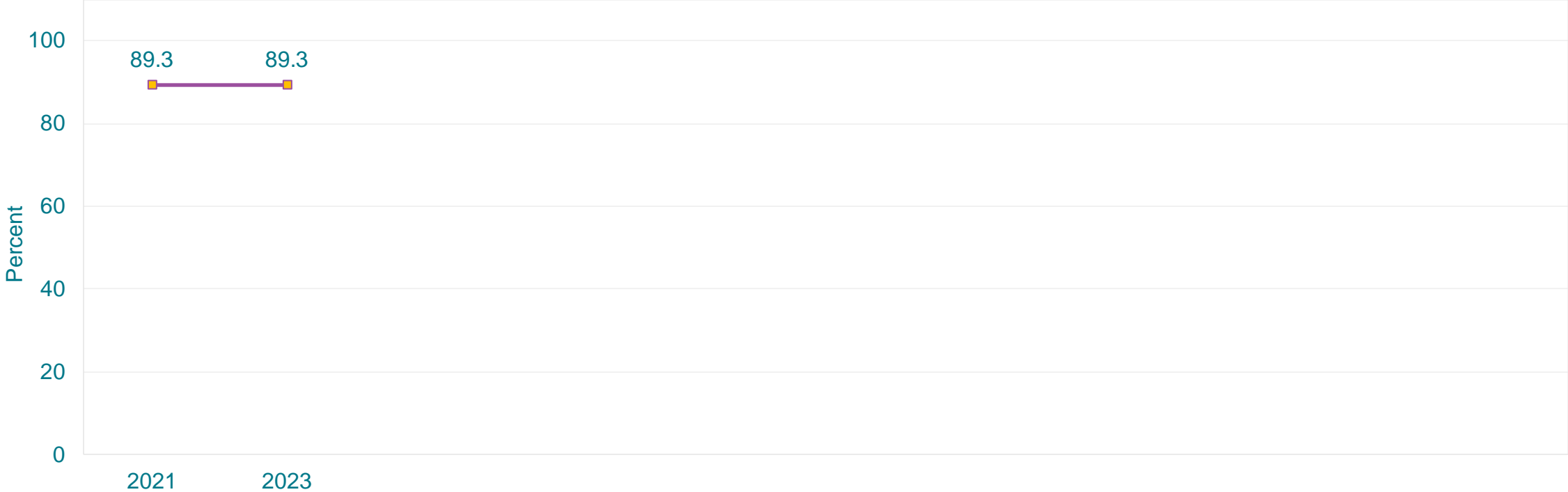
\*Among students who took PE classes during the 12 months before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Usually Physically Active at Least Half of the Time During Physical Education (PE) Classes,\* 2021-2023†

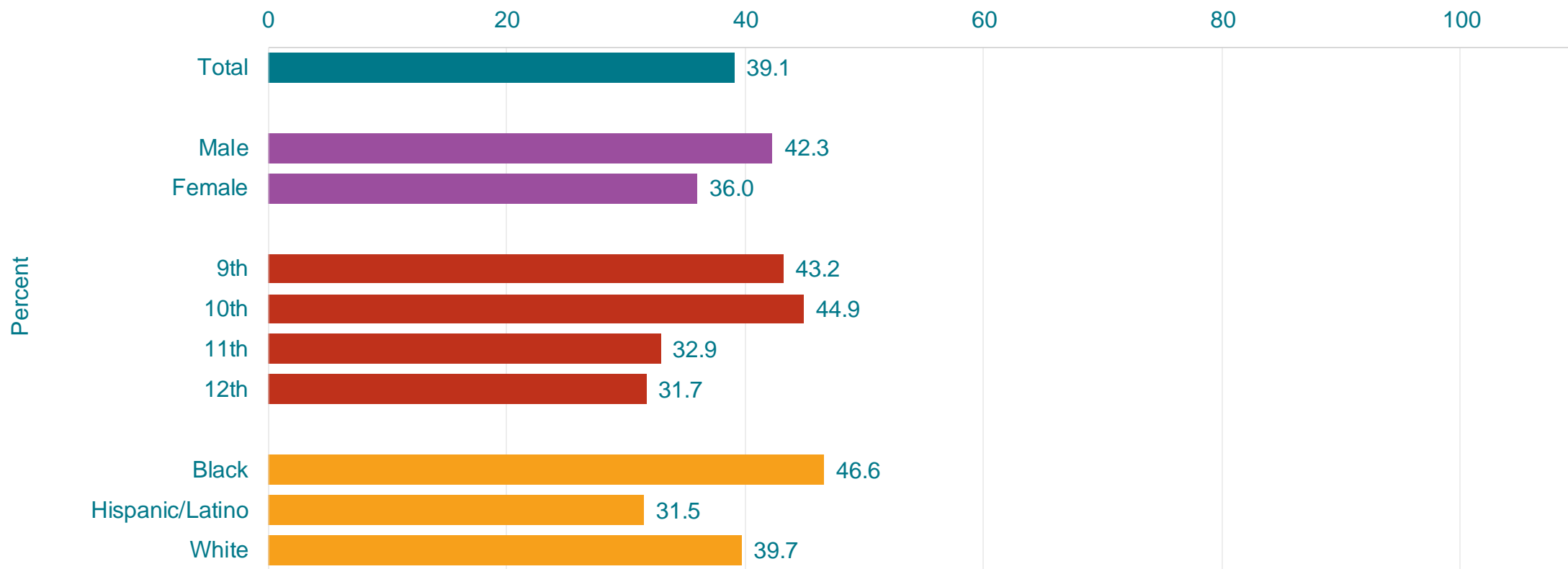


\*Among students who took PE classes during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Some of Their Classroom Teachers Encourage Them to Be Physically Active,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



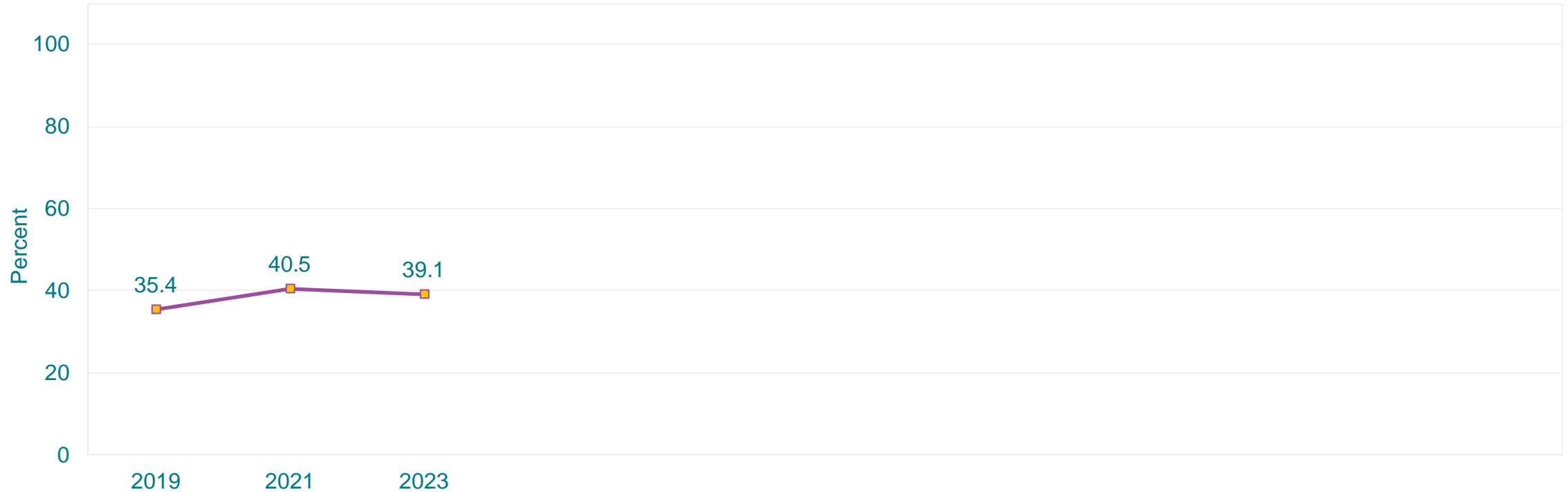
\*Not counting their physical education teacher

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Some of Their Classroom Teachers Encourage Them to Be Physically Active,\* 2019-2023†



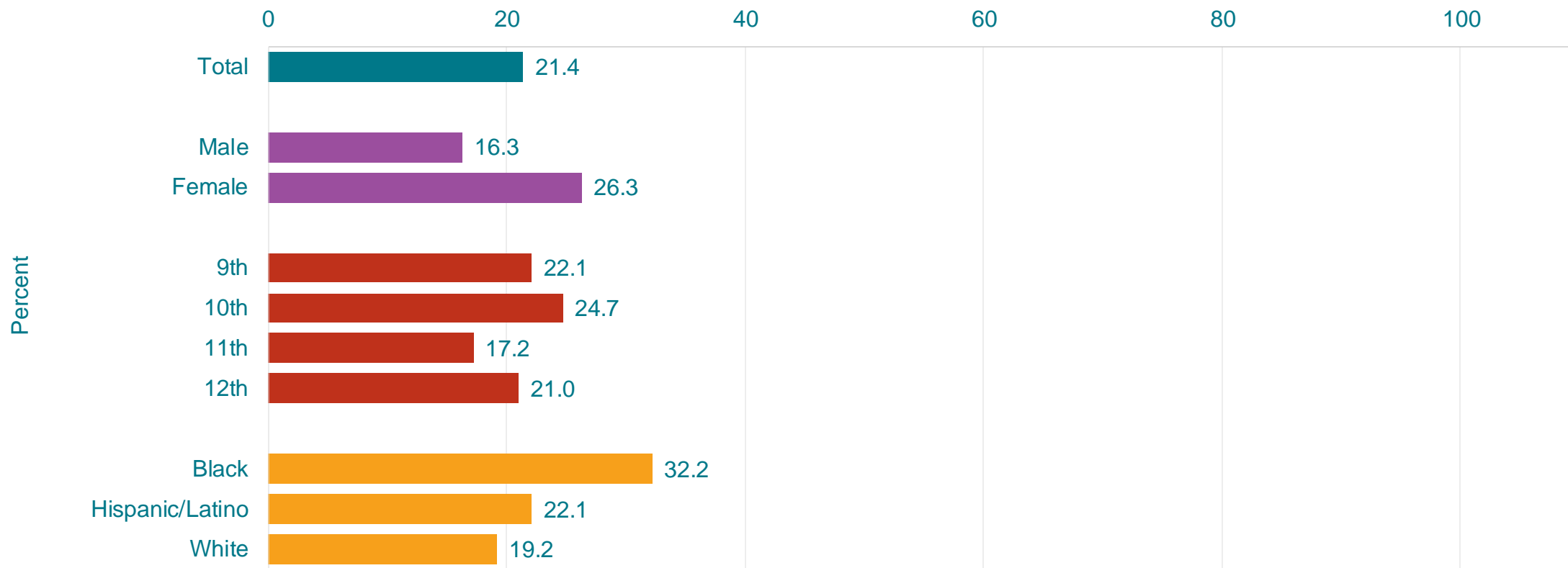
\*Not counting their physical education teacher

†No change 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.



# Percentage of High School Students Who Participated in Any Organized Dance Activities,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



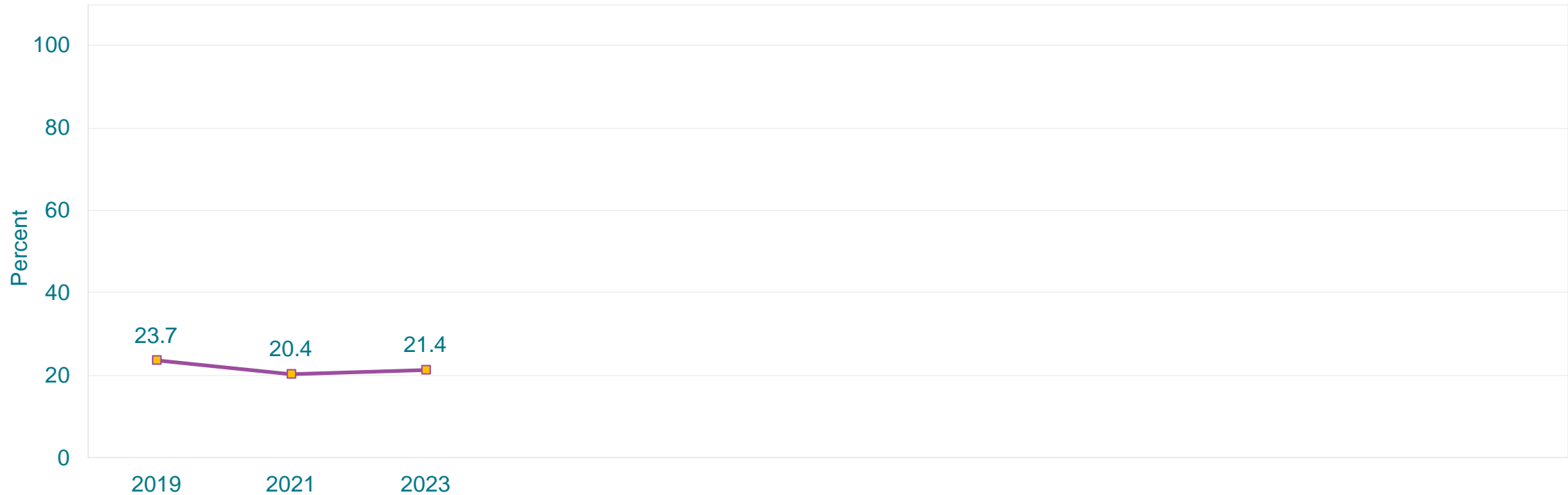
\*Such as cheerleading, dance team, flag team, or dance classes, counting any activities run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Participated in Any Organized Dance Activities,\* 2019-2023†

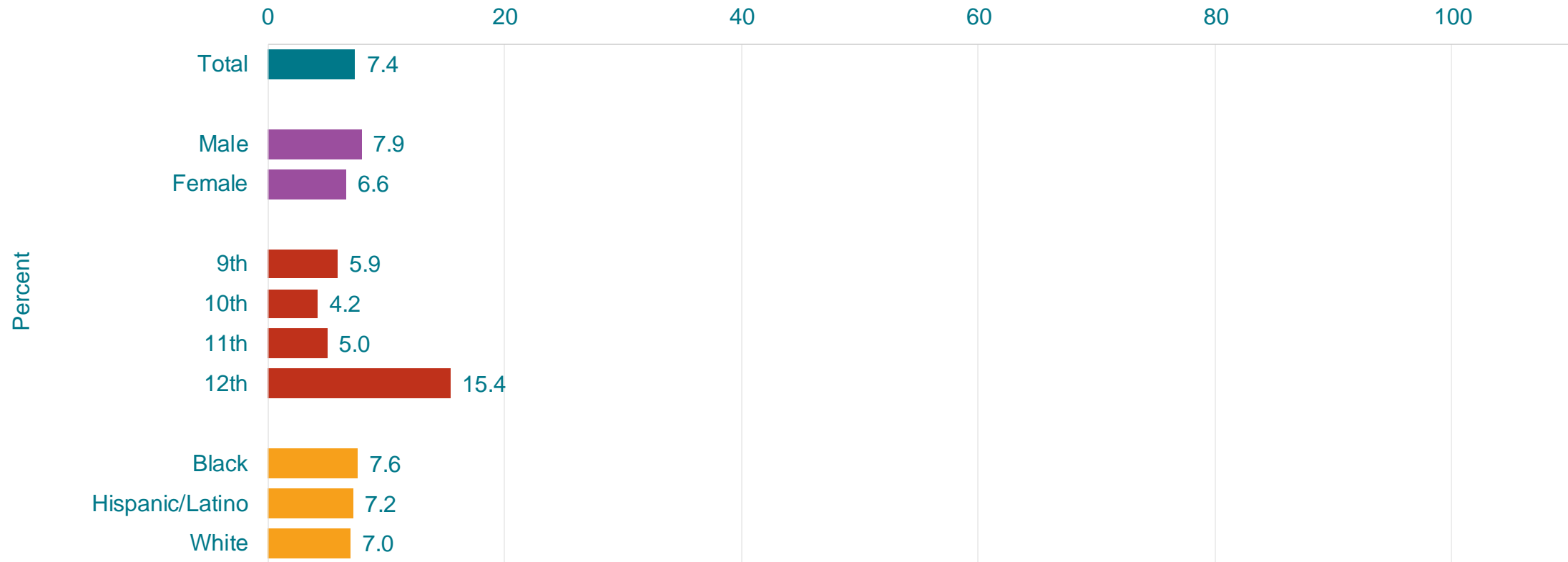


\*Such as cheerleading, dance team, flag team, or dance classes, counting any activities run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

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,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2023



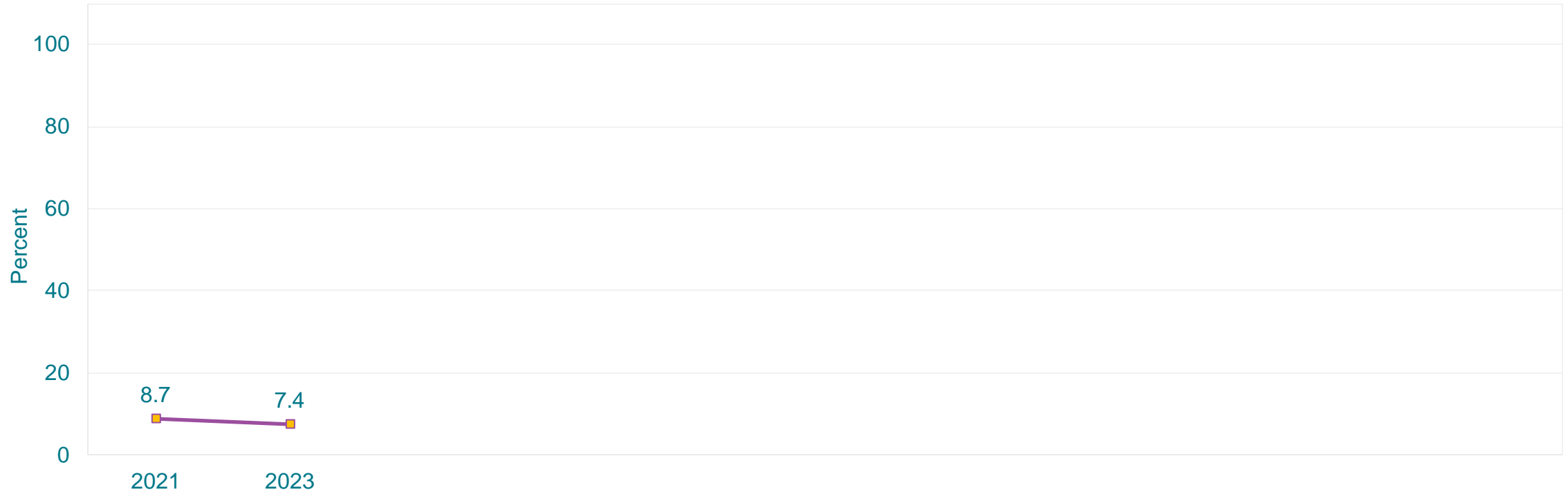
\*During the 30 days before the survey

<sup>†</sup>12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

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,\* 2021-2023<sup>†</sup>

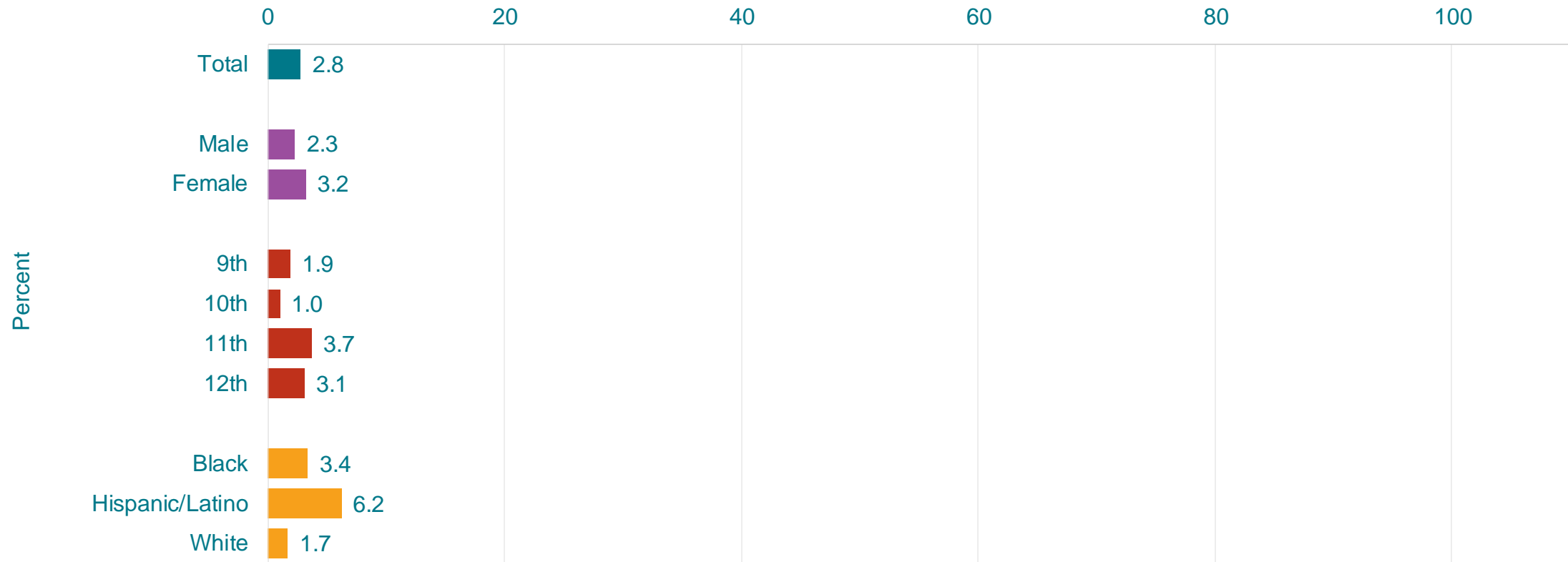


\*During the 30 days before the survey

<sup>†</sup>No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

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,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



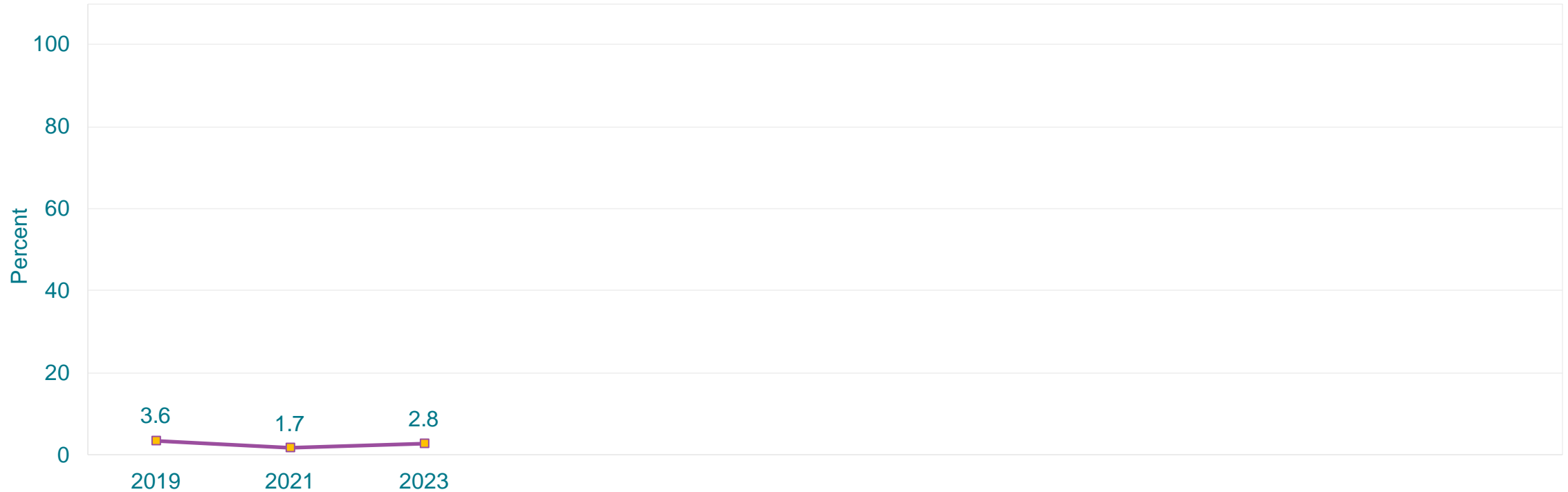
\*During the 30 days before the survey

†11th > 10th; 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.

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,\* 2019-2023†

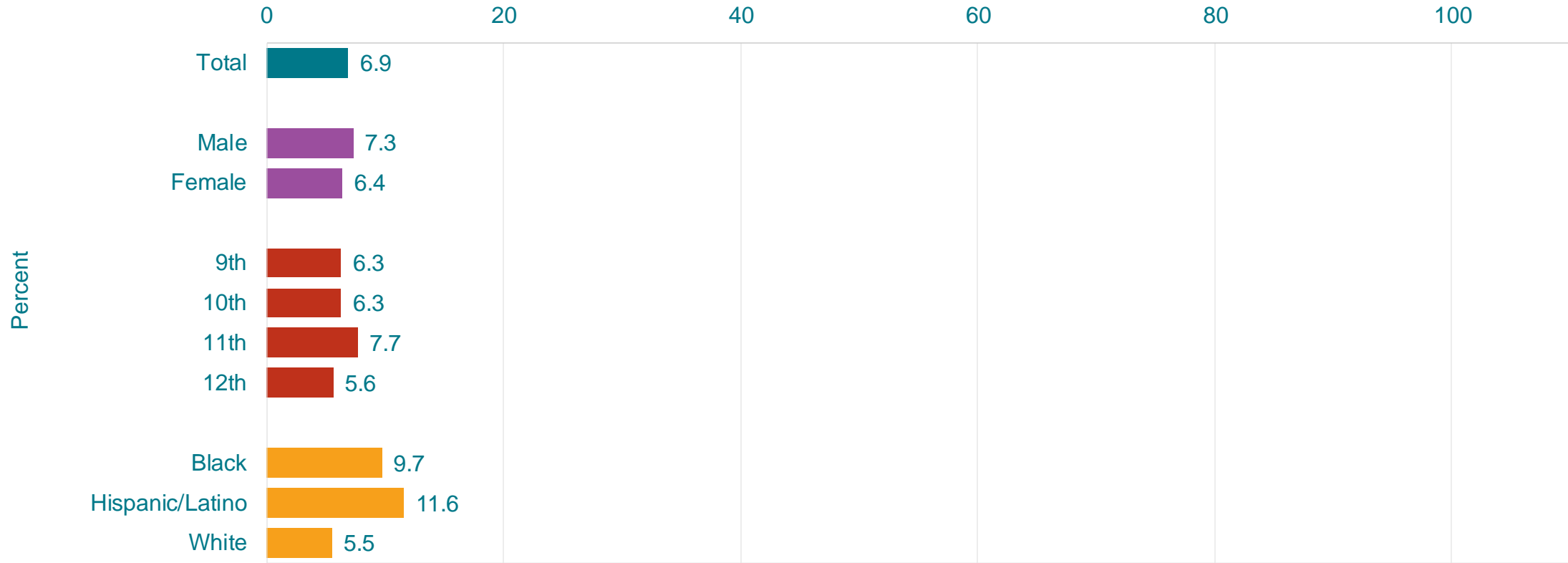


\*During the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2019-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Reported They Most of the Time or Always Felt That People Assumed That They Were Less Intelligent Because of Their Race or Ethnicity,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



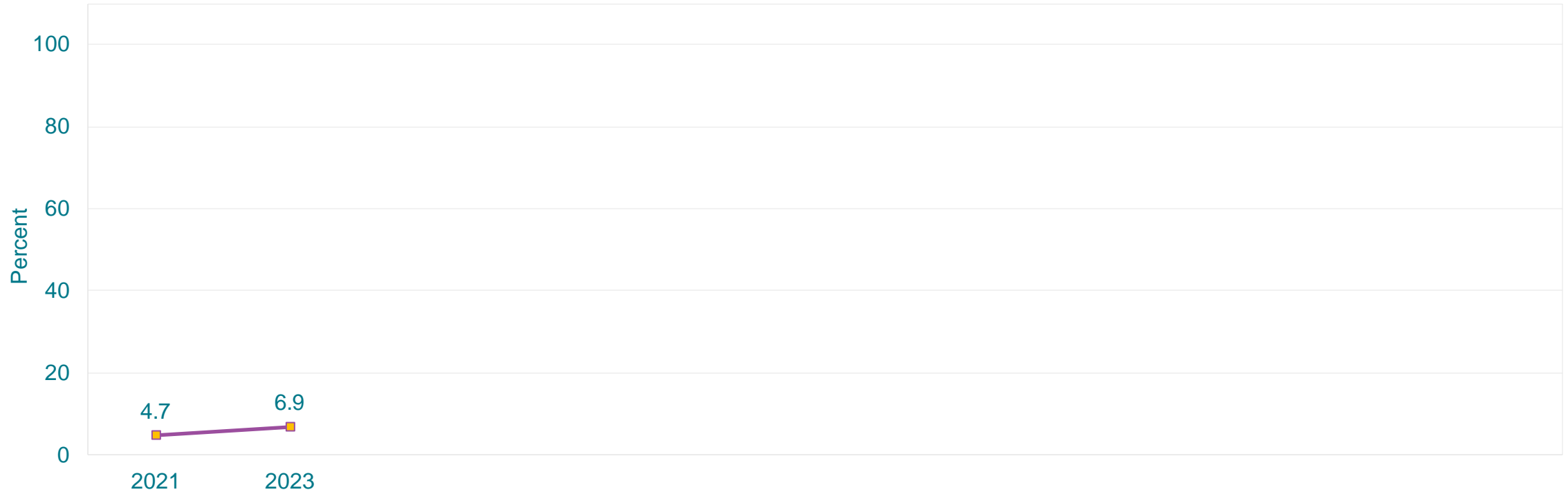
\*During their life

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Reported They Most of the Time or Always Felt That People Assumed That They Were Less Intelligent Because of Their Race or Ethnicity,\* 2021-2023†

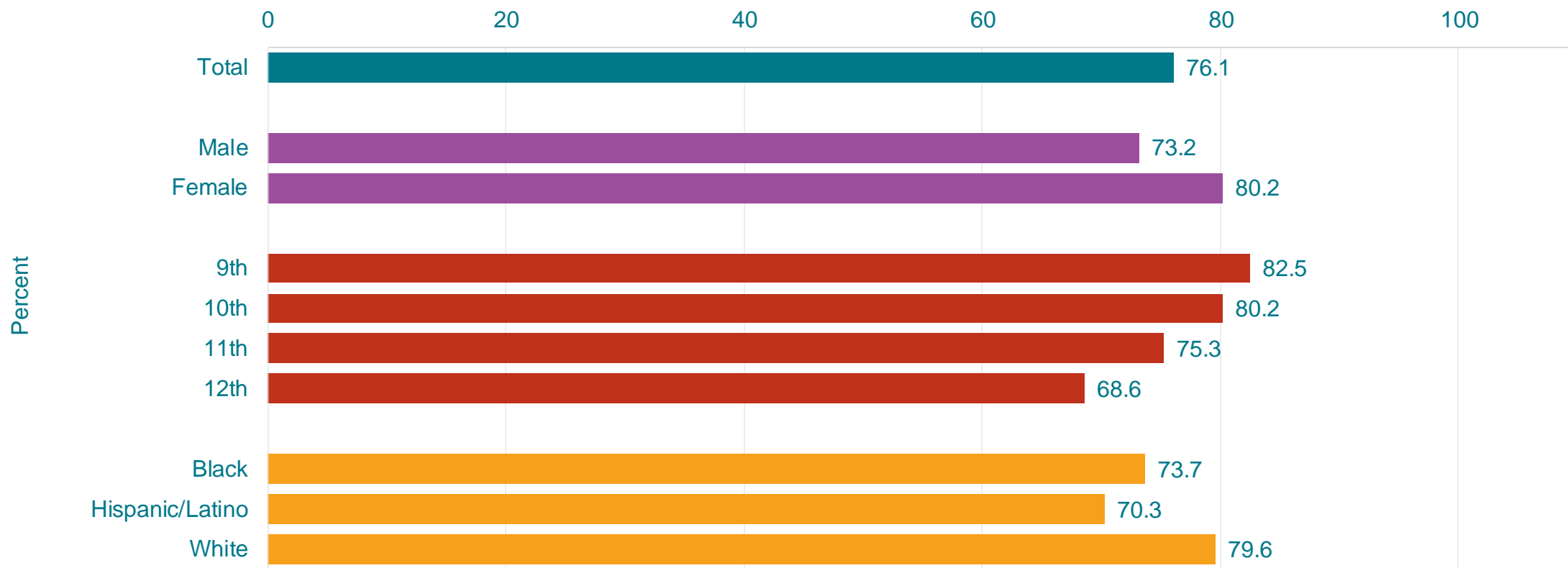


\*During their life

†No change 2021-2023 [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 an Adult in Their Household Most of the Time or Always Tried to Make Sure Their Basic Needs Were Met,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2023



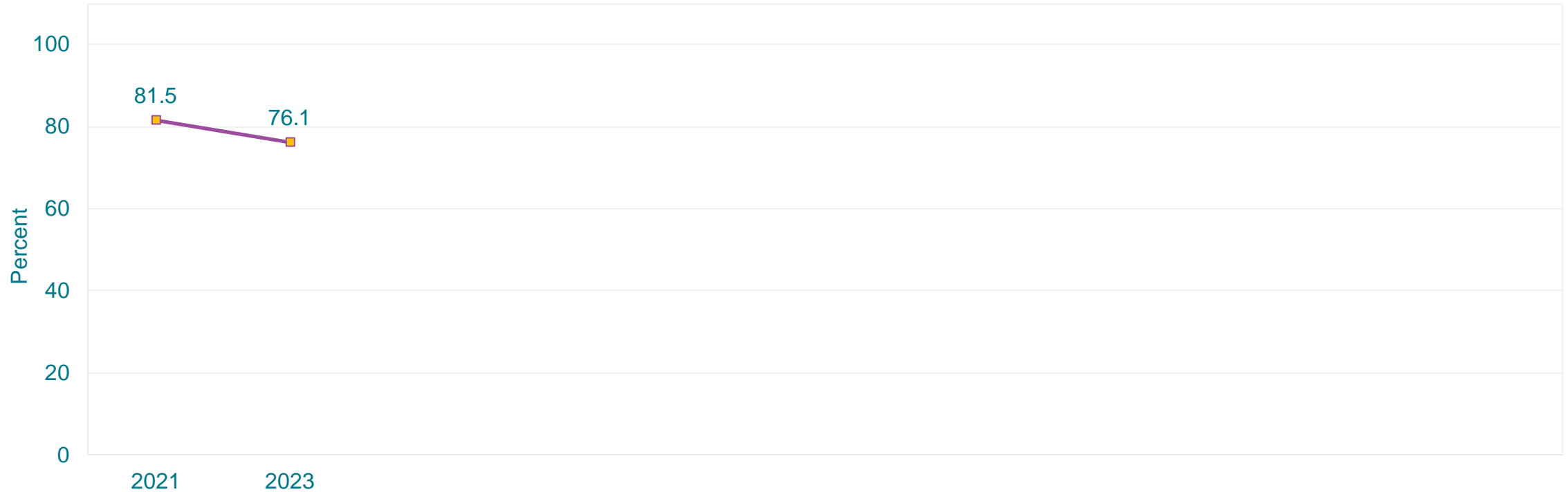
\*Such as looking after their safety and making sure they had clean clothes and enough to eat, during their life

†9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

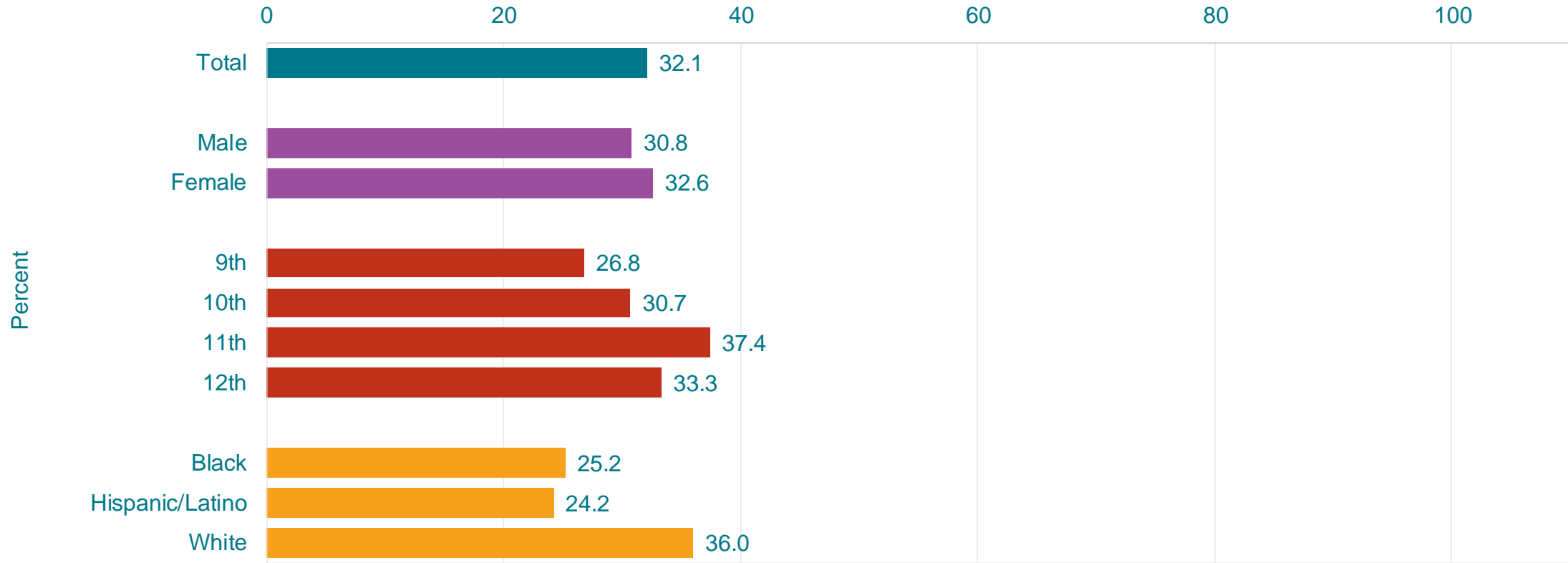
# Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That an Adult in Their Household Most of the Time or Always Tried to Make Sure Their Basic Needs Were Met,\* 2021-2023<sup>†</sup>



\*Such as looking after their safety and making sure they had clean clothes and enough to eat, during their life

<sup>†</sup>No change 2021-2023 [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 Ever Lived with a Parent or Guardian Who Was Having a Problem with Alcohol or Drug Use, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2023

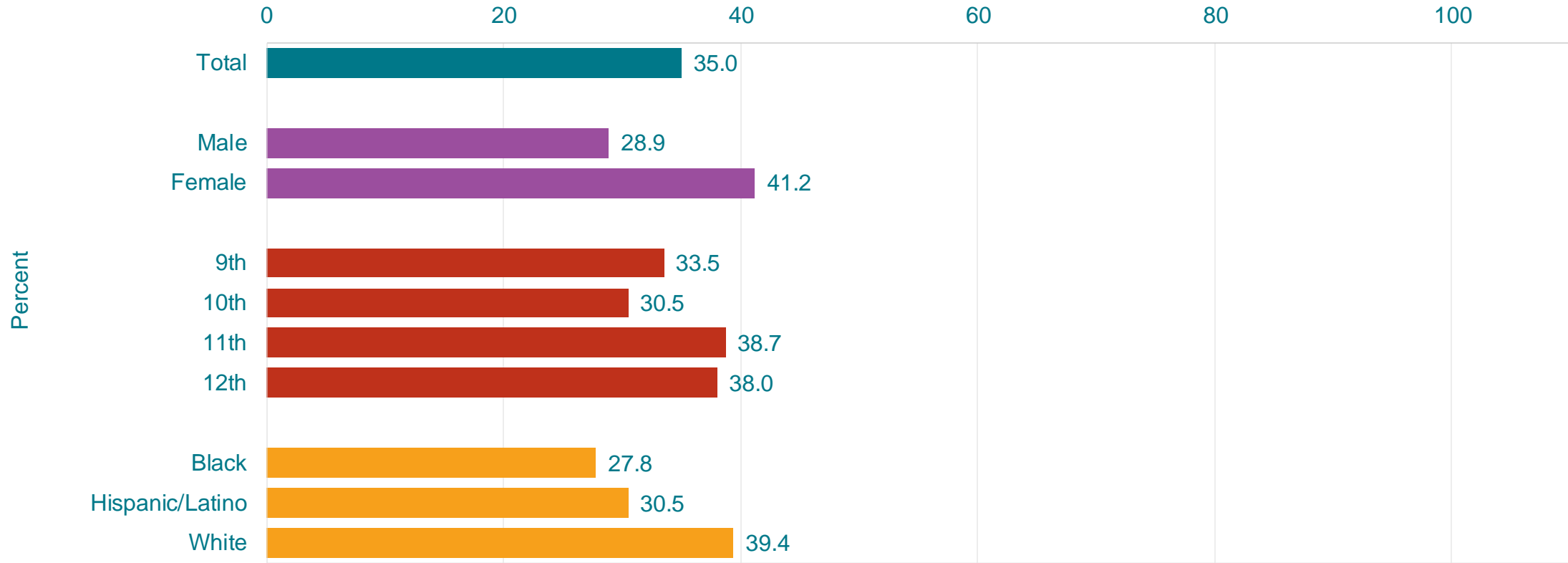


\*11th > 9th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Lived with a Parent or Guardian Who Had Severe Depression, Anxiety, or Another Mental Illness, or Was Suicidal, by Sex,\* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2023

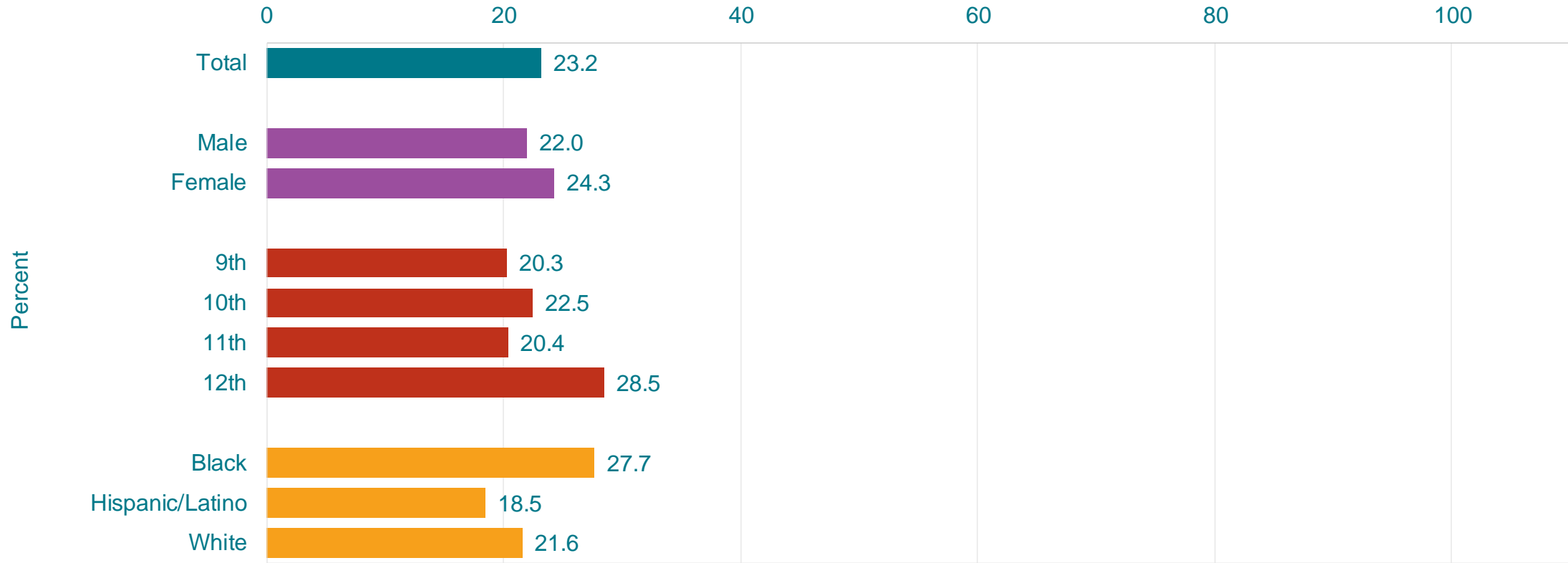


\*F > M; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Separated from a Parent or Guardian Because They Went to Jail, Prison, or a Detention Center, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2023

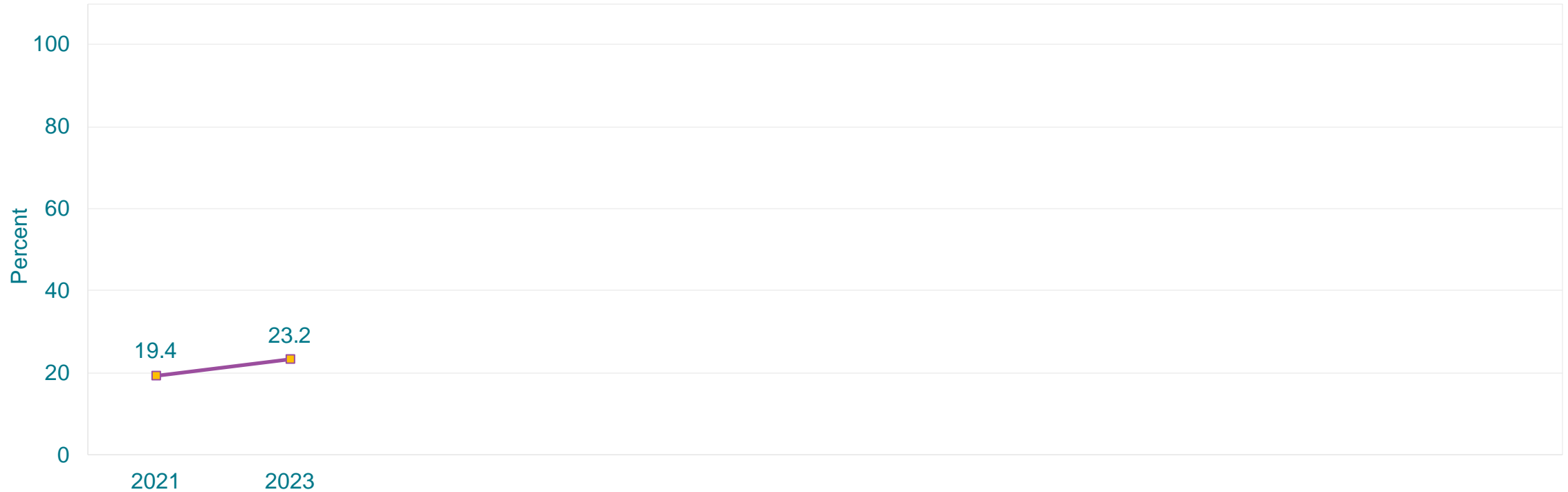


\*12th > 11th; B > H (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Separated from a Parent or Guardian Because They Went to Jail, Prison, or a Detention Center, 2021-2023\*



\*No change 2021-2023 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]