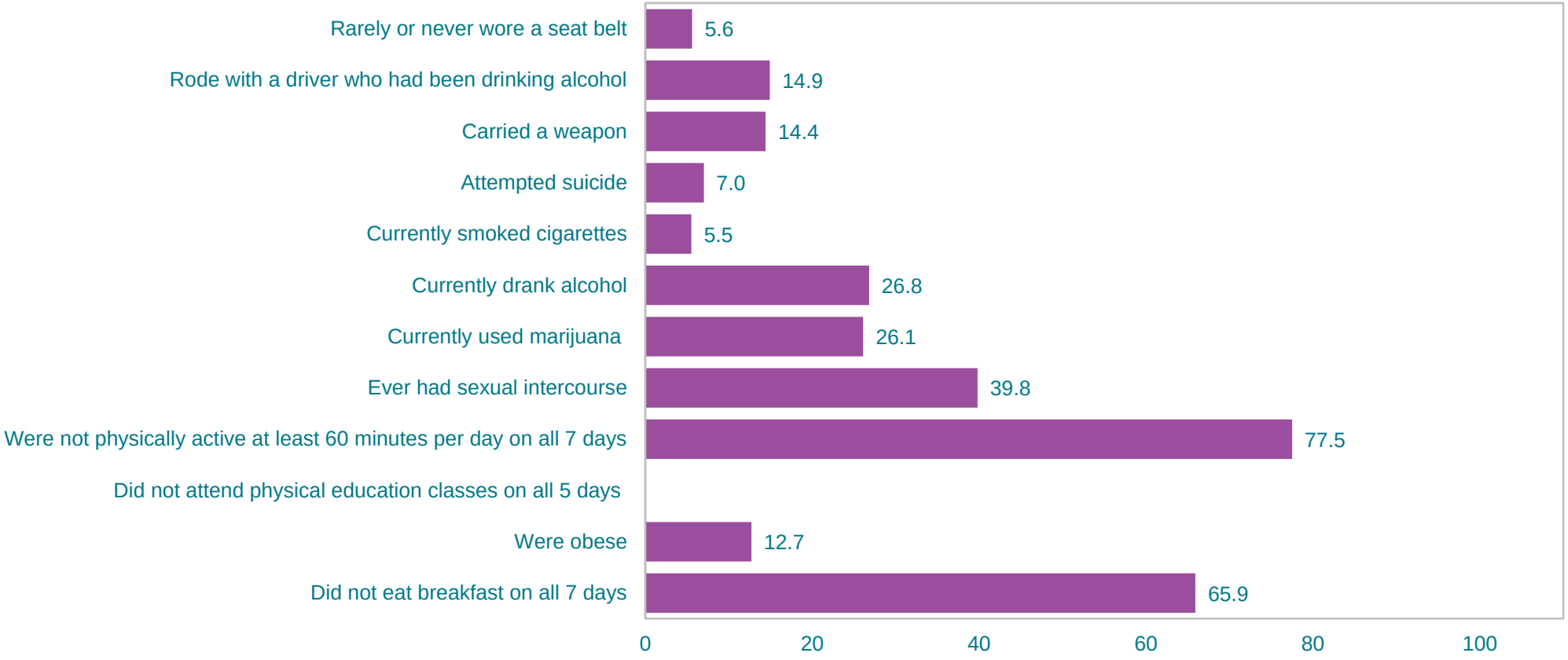
New Hampshire High School Survey

2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

Percentage of students who:

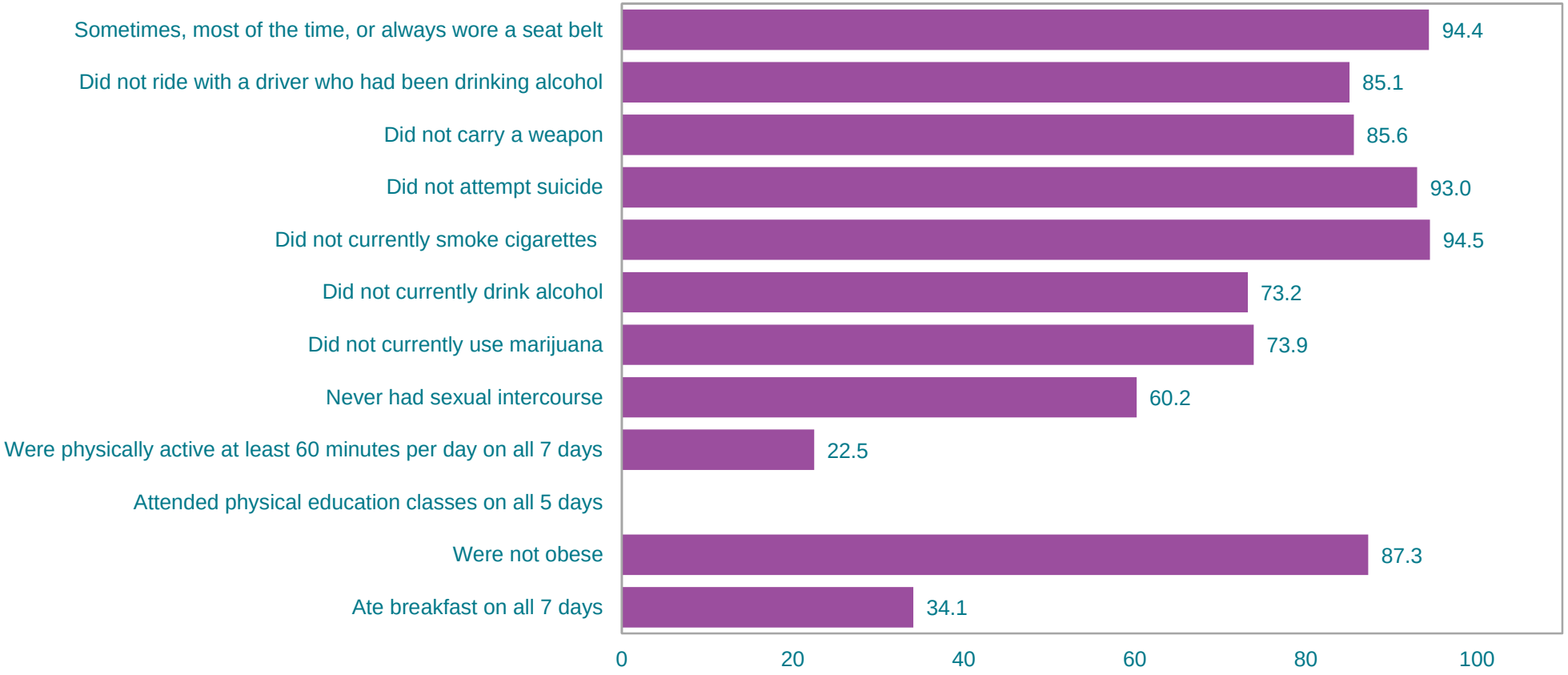


Note: This graph contains weighted results. See the corresponding summary tables for detailed explanation of data.

New Hampshire High School Survey

2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

Percentage of students who:

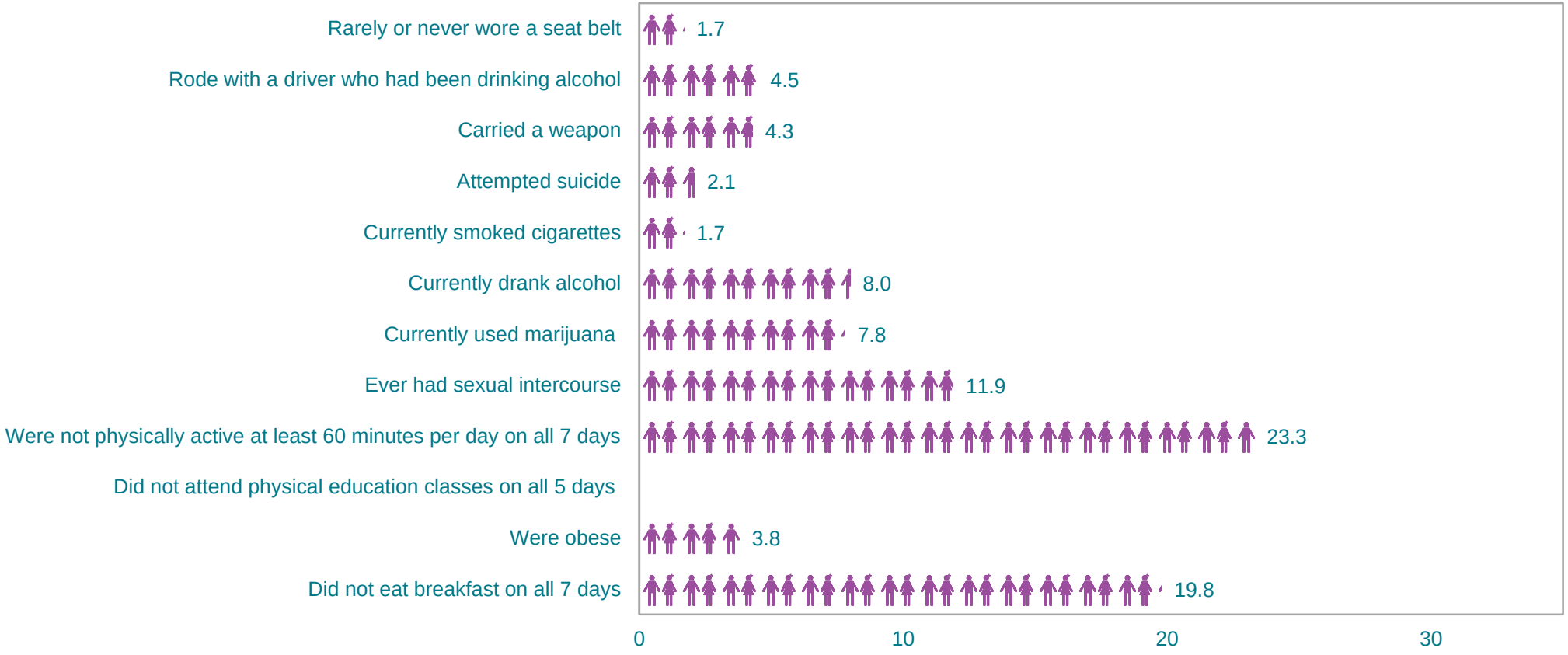


Note: This graph contains weighted results. See the corresponding summary tables for detailed explanation of data.

New Hampshire High School Survey

2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

Number of students in a class of 30 who:

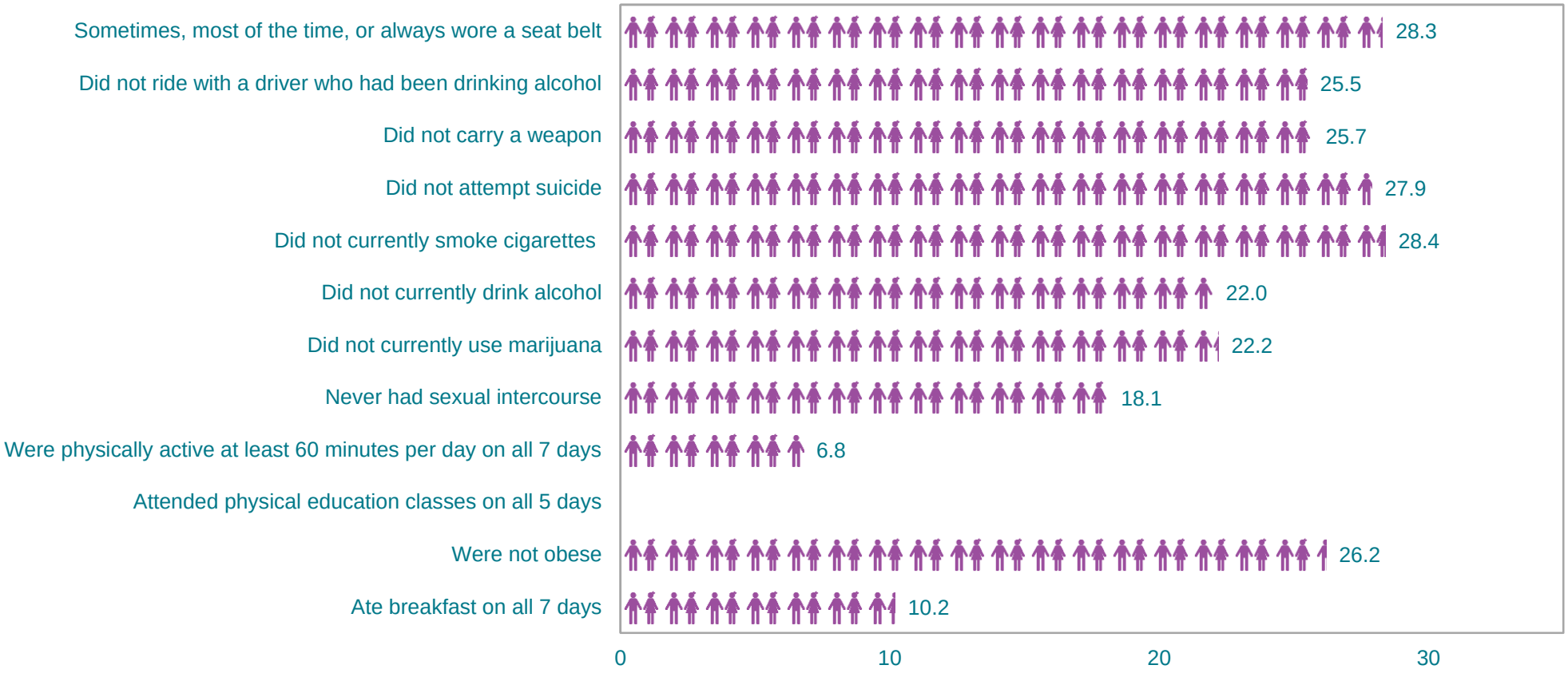


Note: This graph contains weighted results. See the corresponding summary tables for detailed explanation of data.

New Hampshire High School Survey

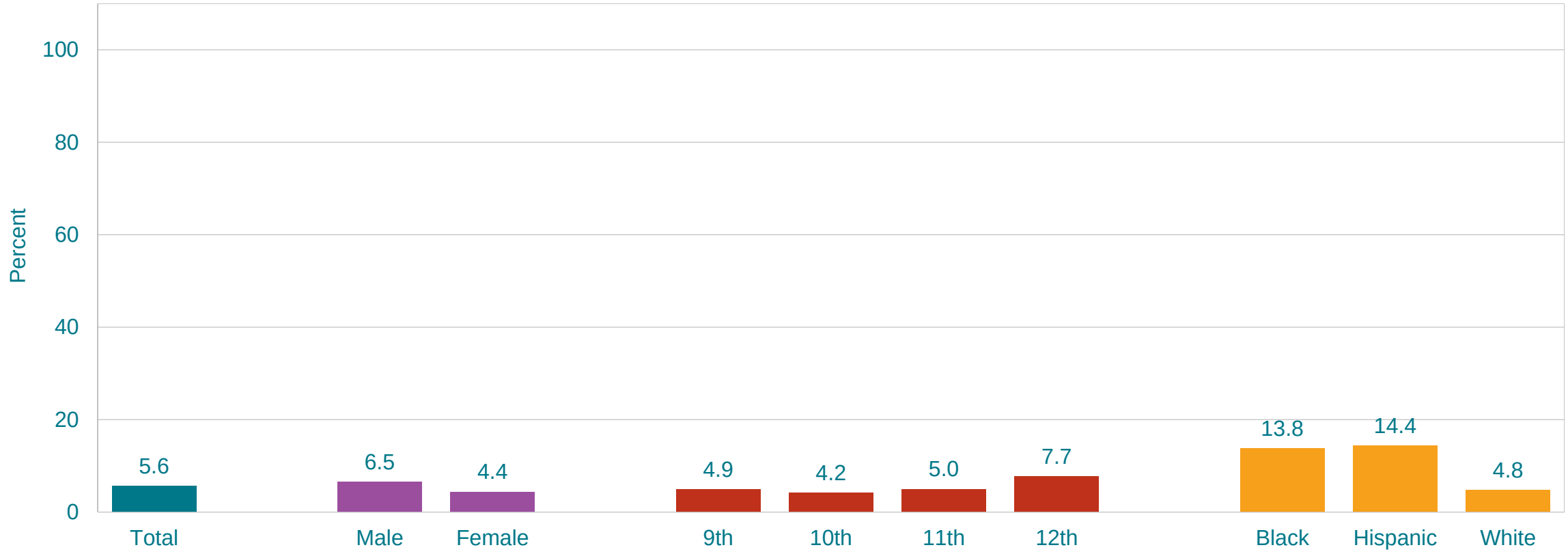
2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

Number of students in a class of 30 who:



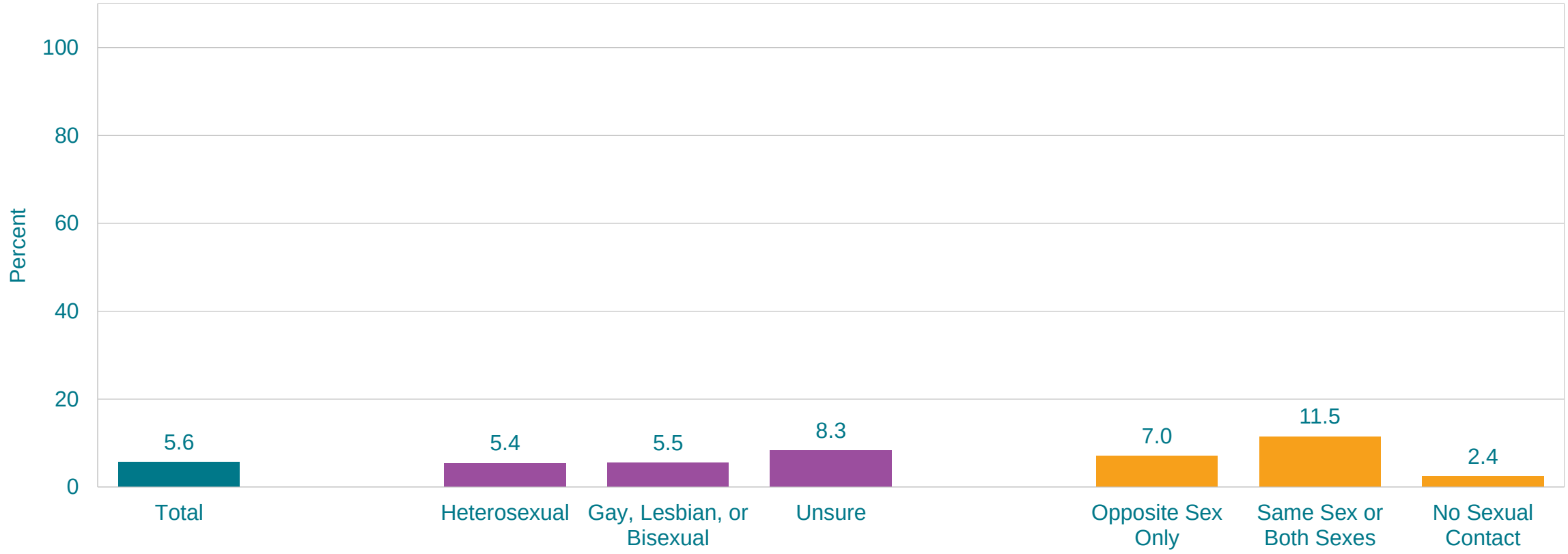
Note: This graph contains weighted results. See the corresponding summary tables for detailed explanation of data.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



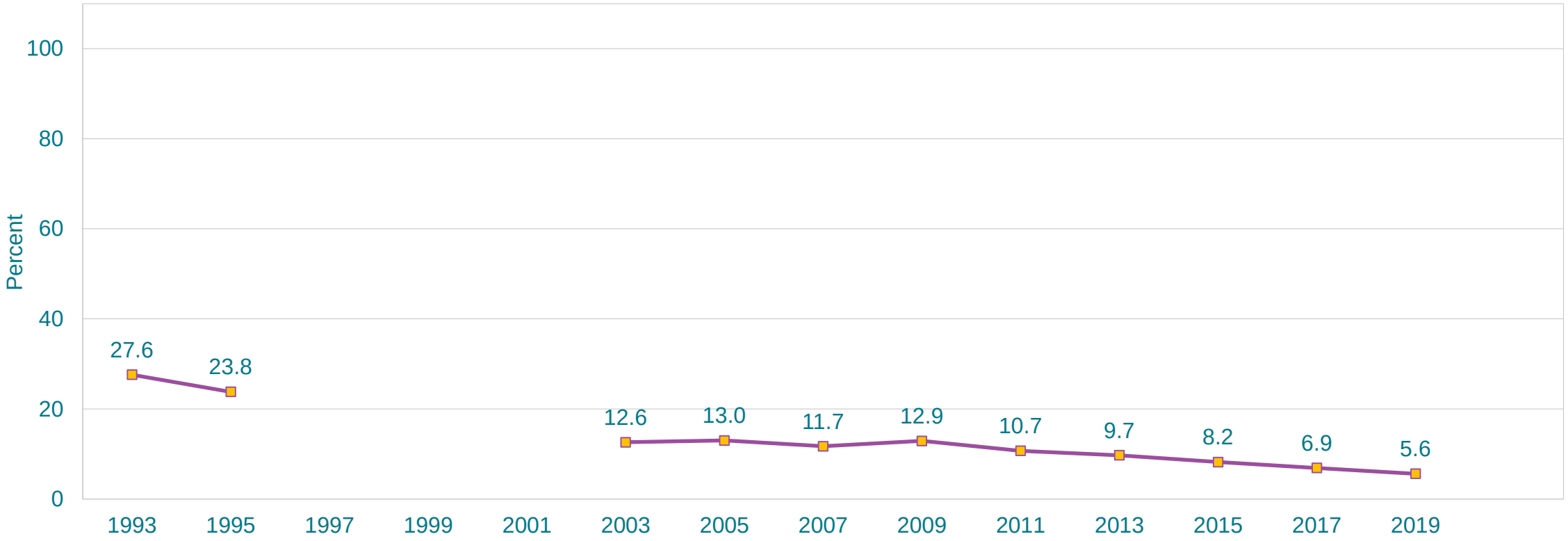
*When riding in a car driven by someone else
†M > F; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



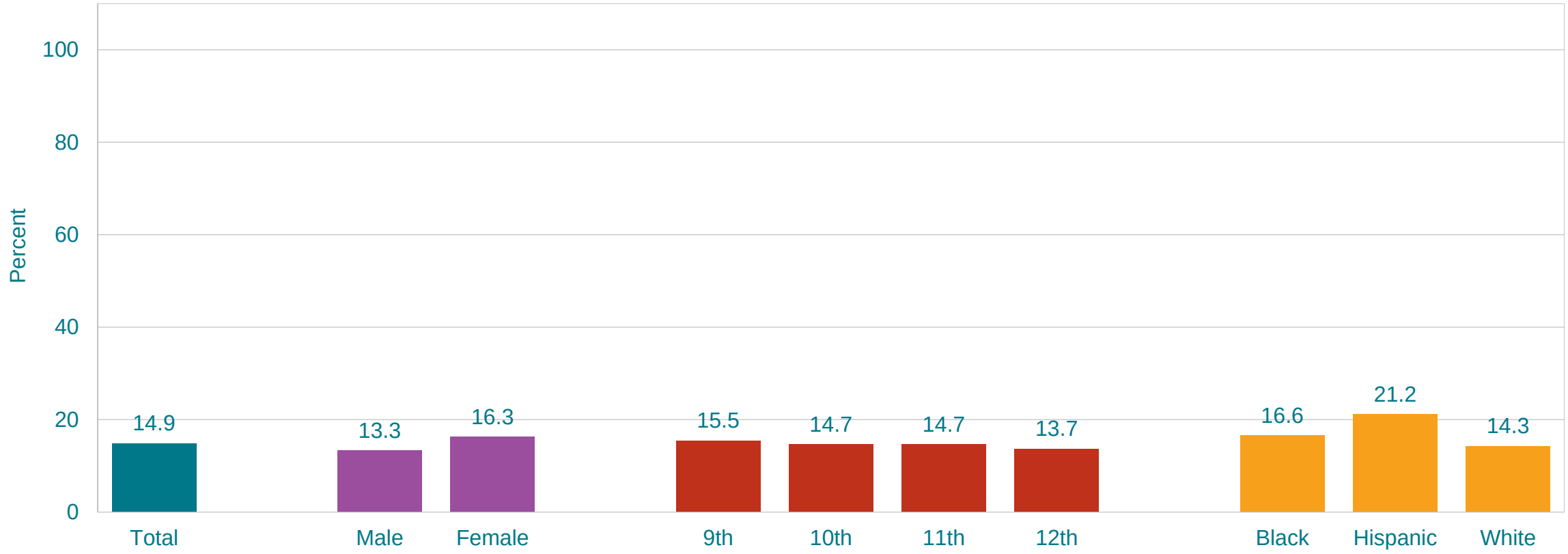
*When riding in a car driven by someone else
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* 1993-2019†



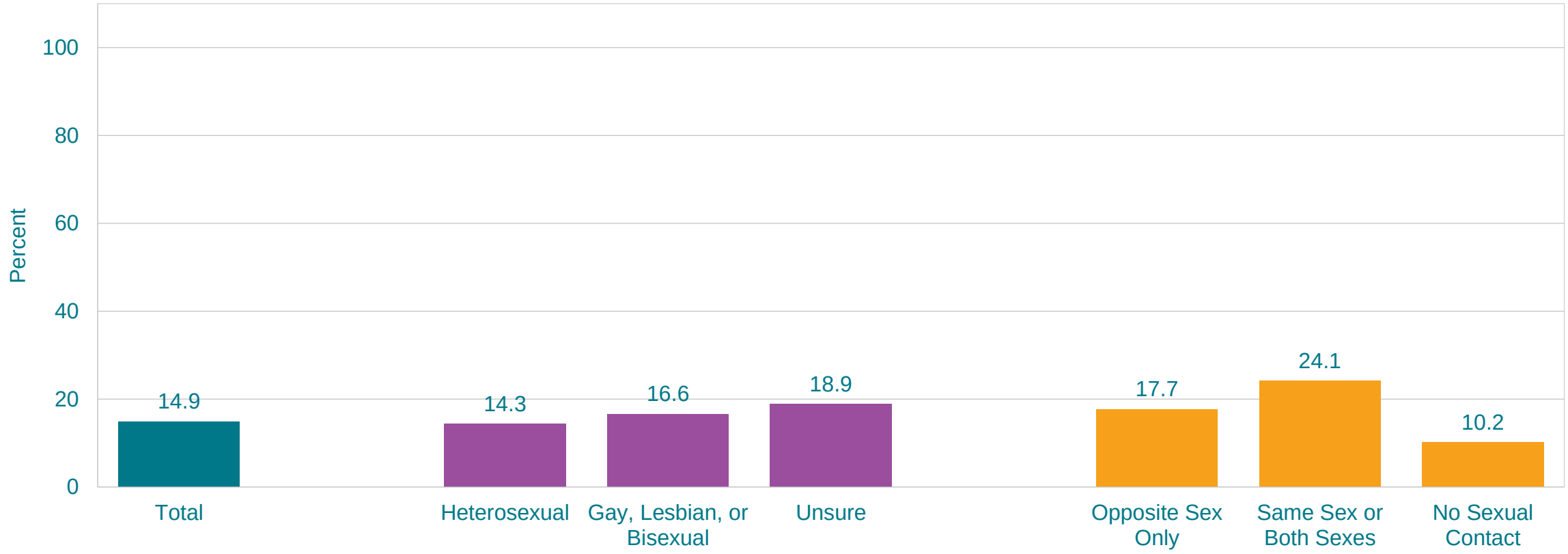
*When riding in a car driven by someone else
†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
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,† 2019



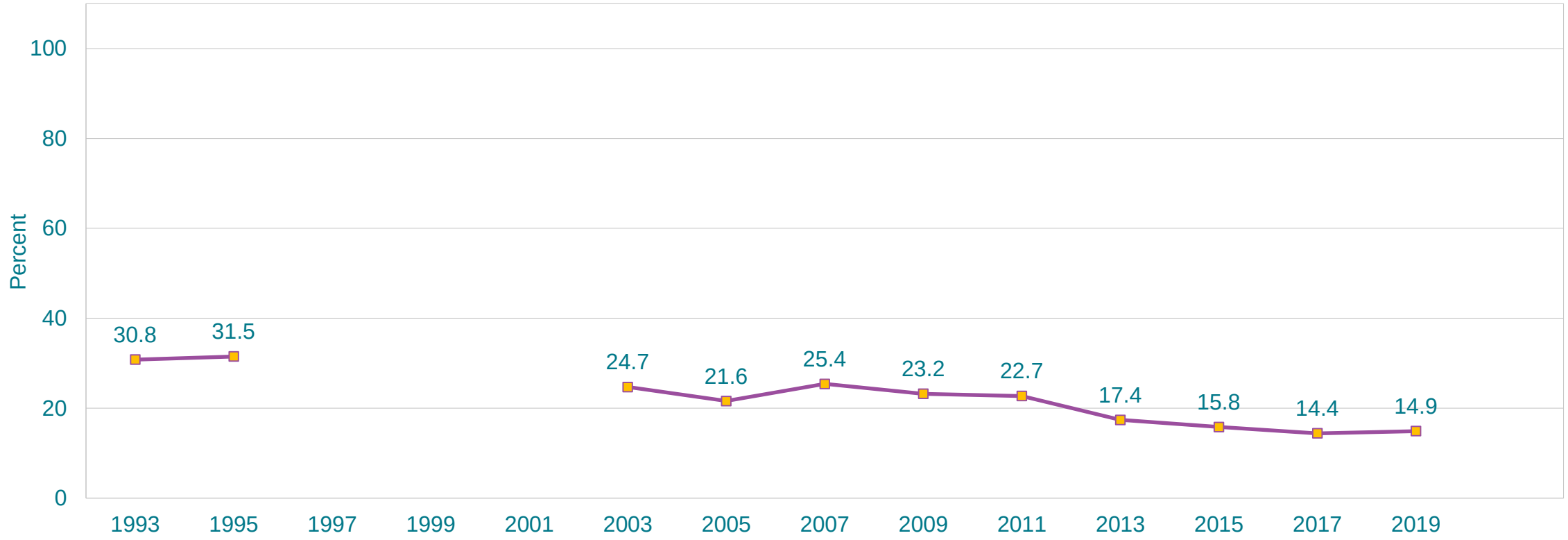
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



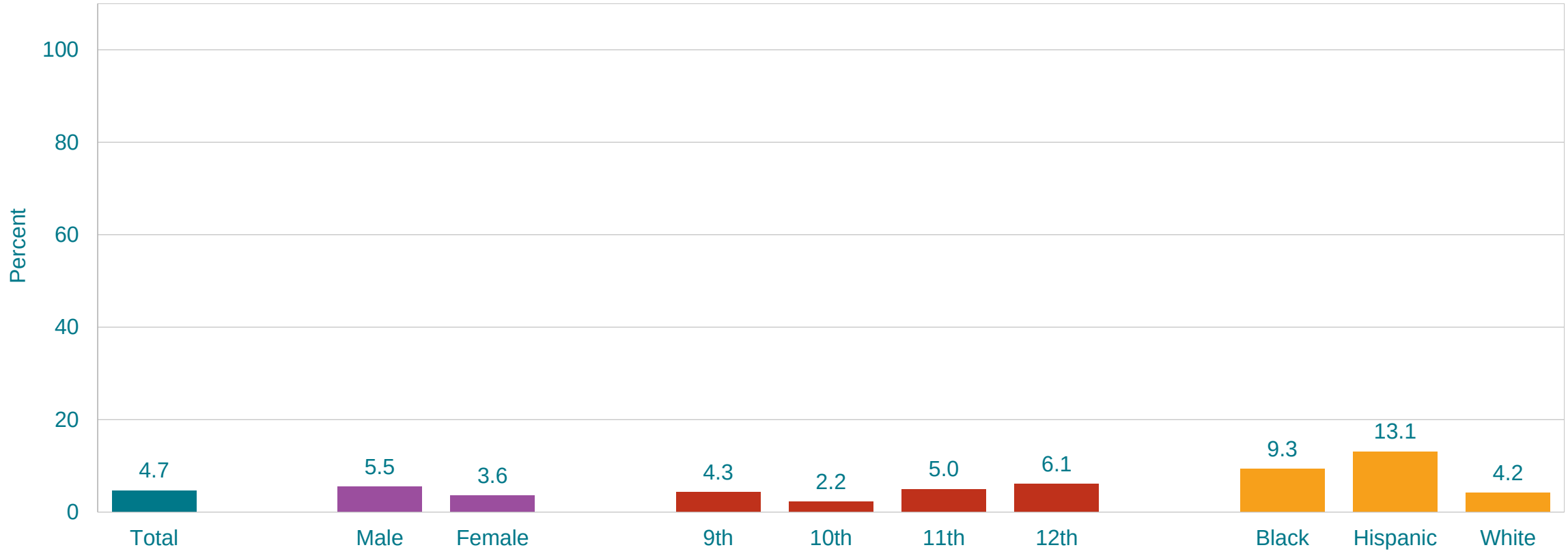
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1993-2019†



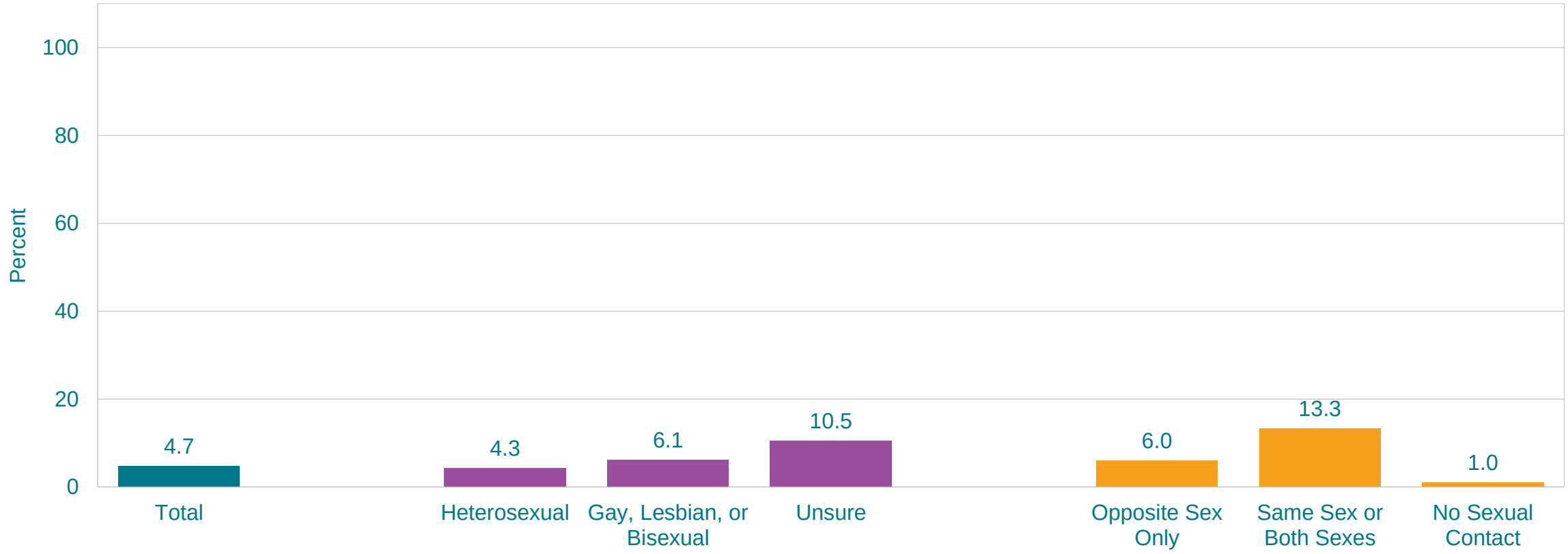
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2009, decreased 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
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,† 2019



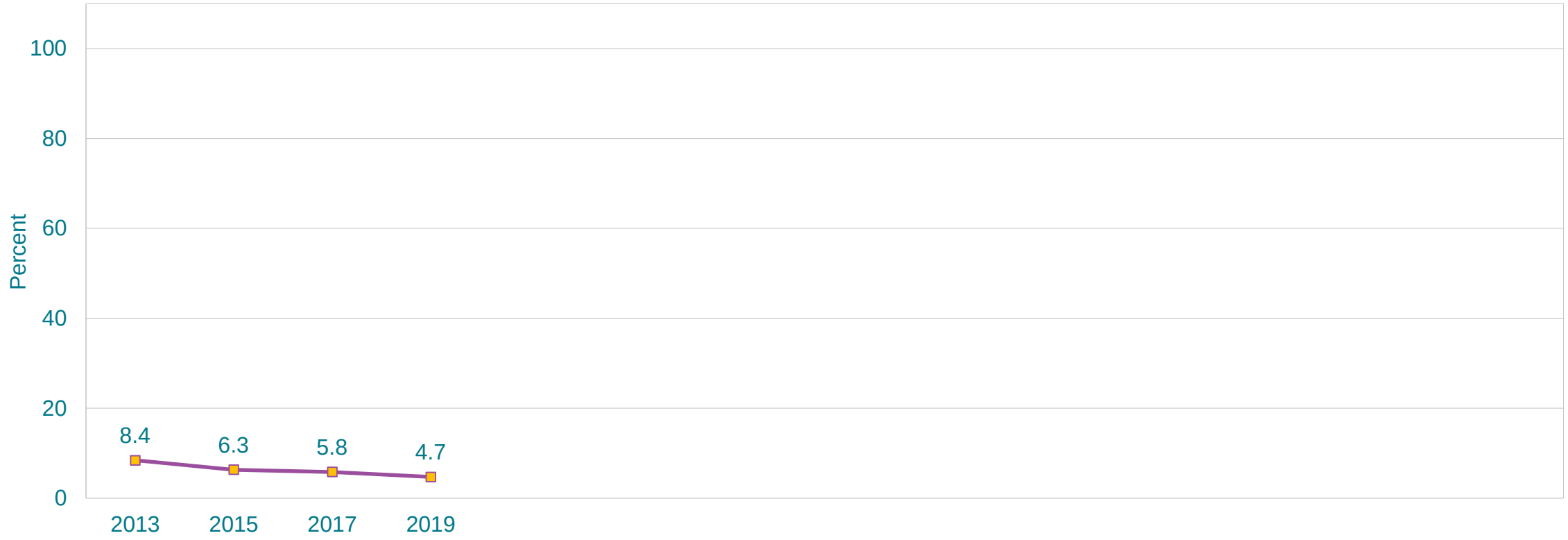
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 10th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



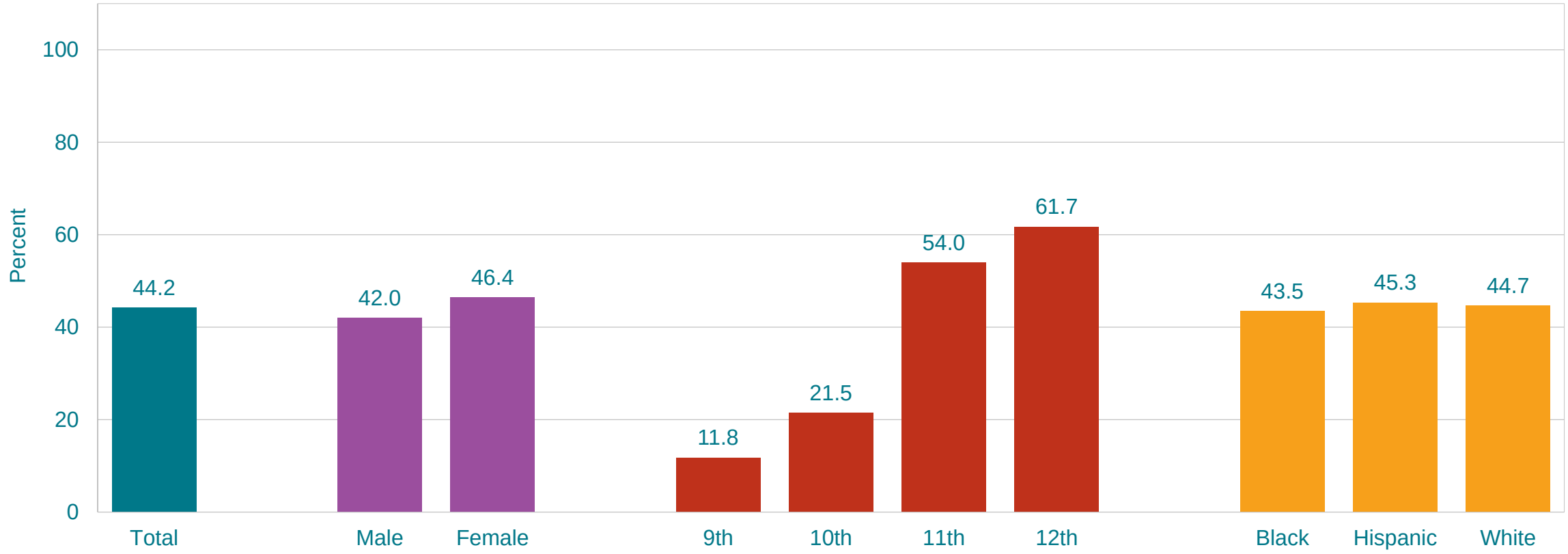
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2013-2019†



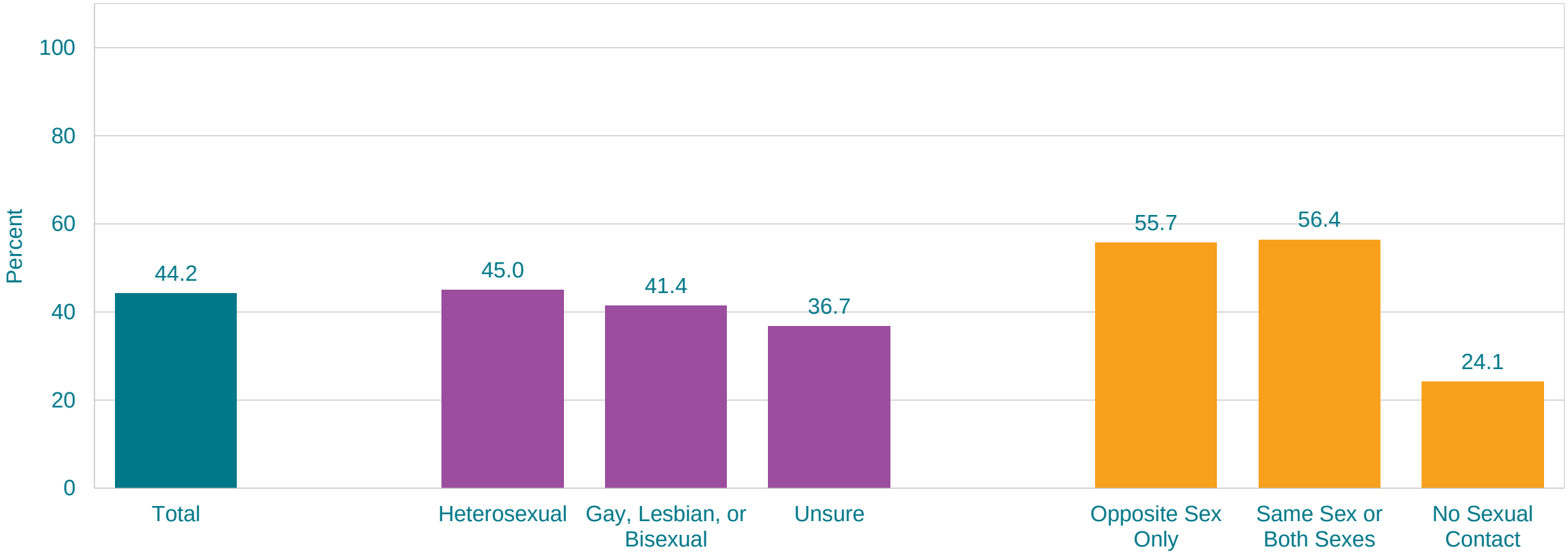
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph 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, 2019



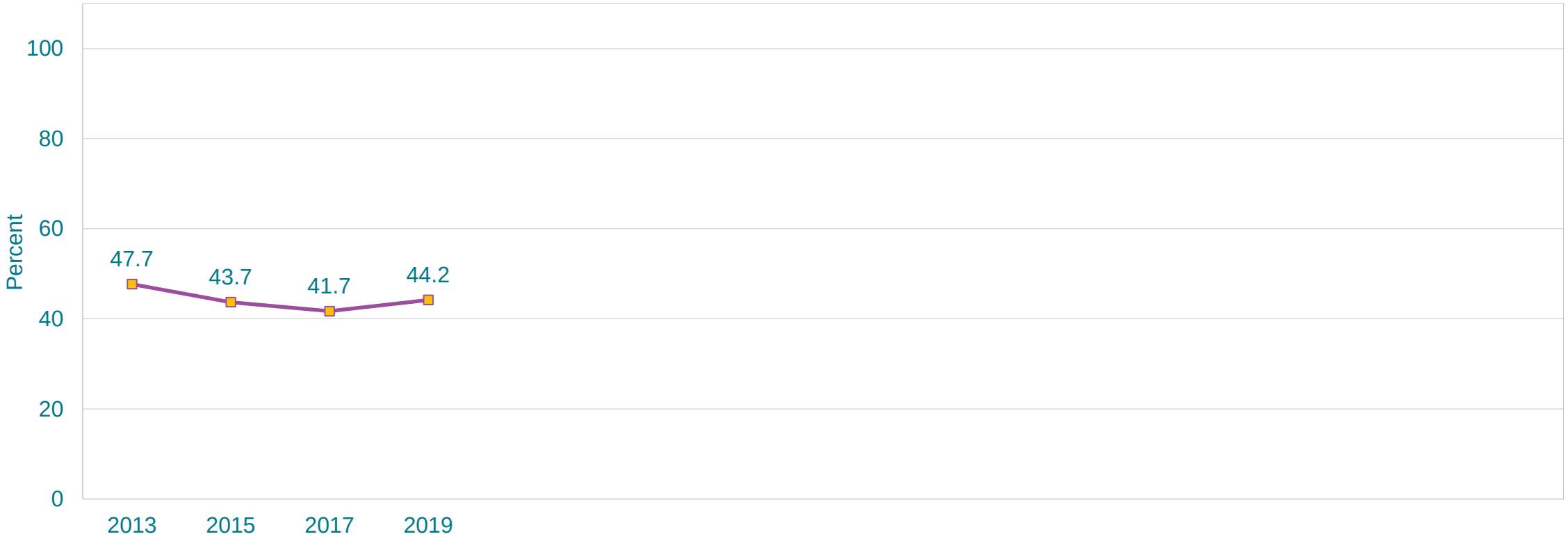
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



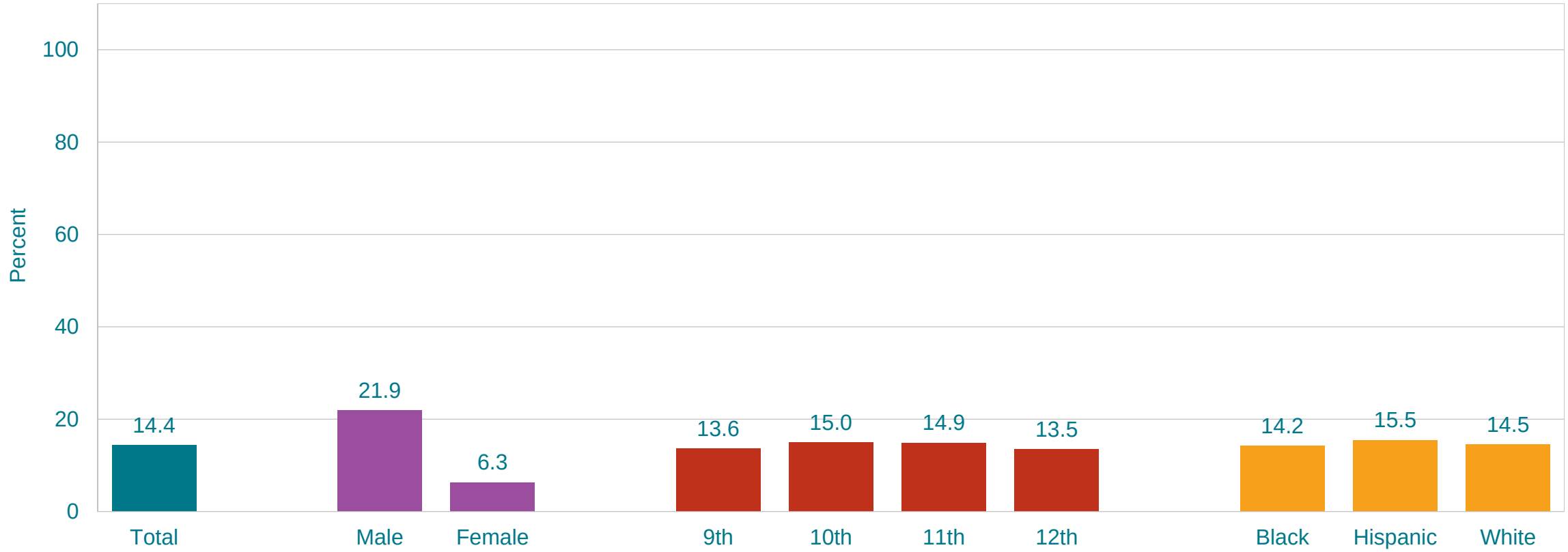
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* 2013-2019†



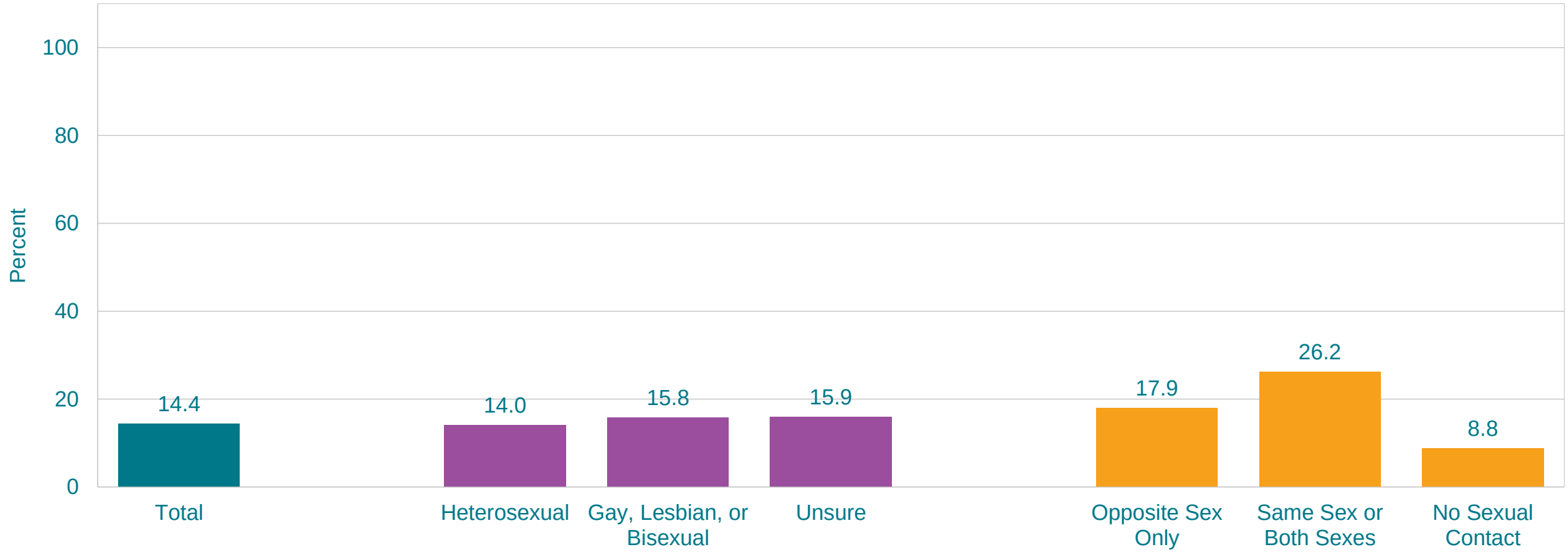
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



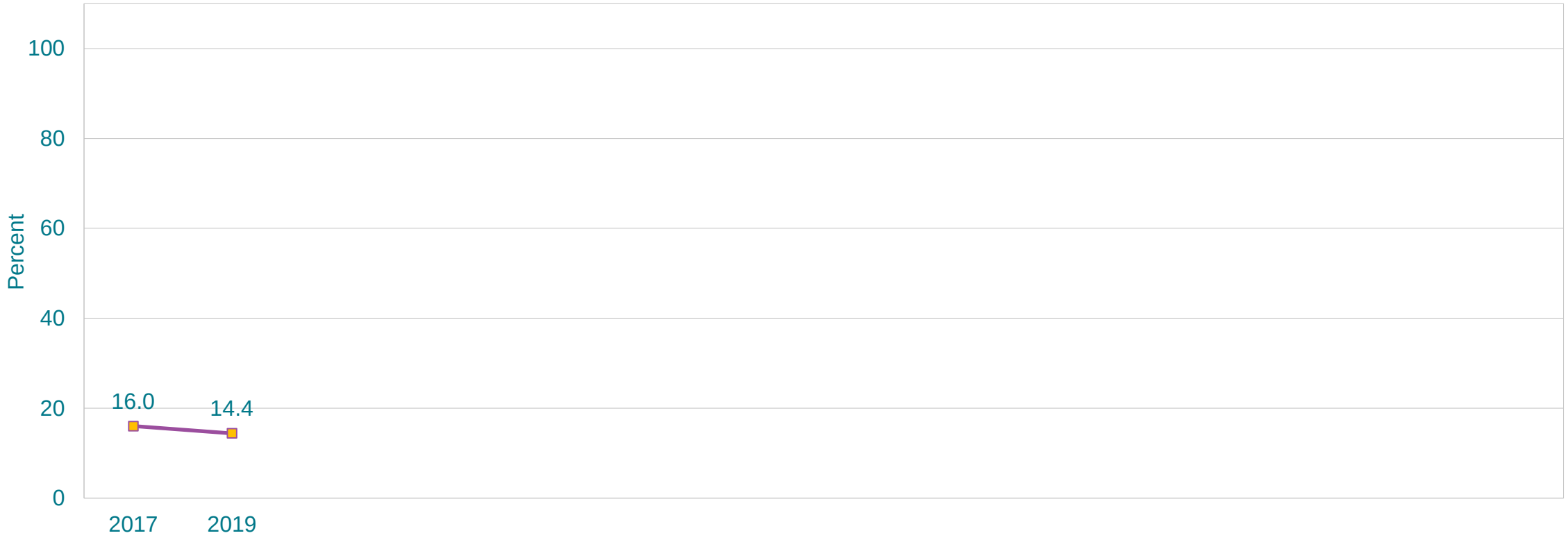
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



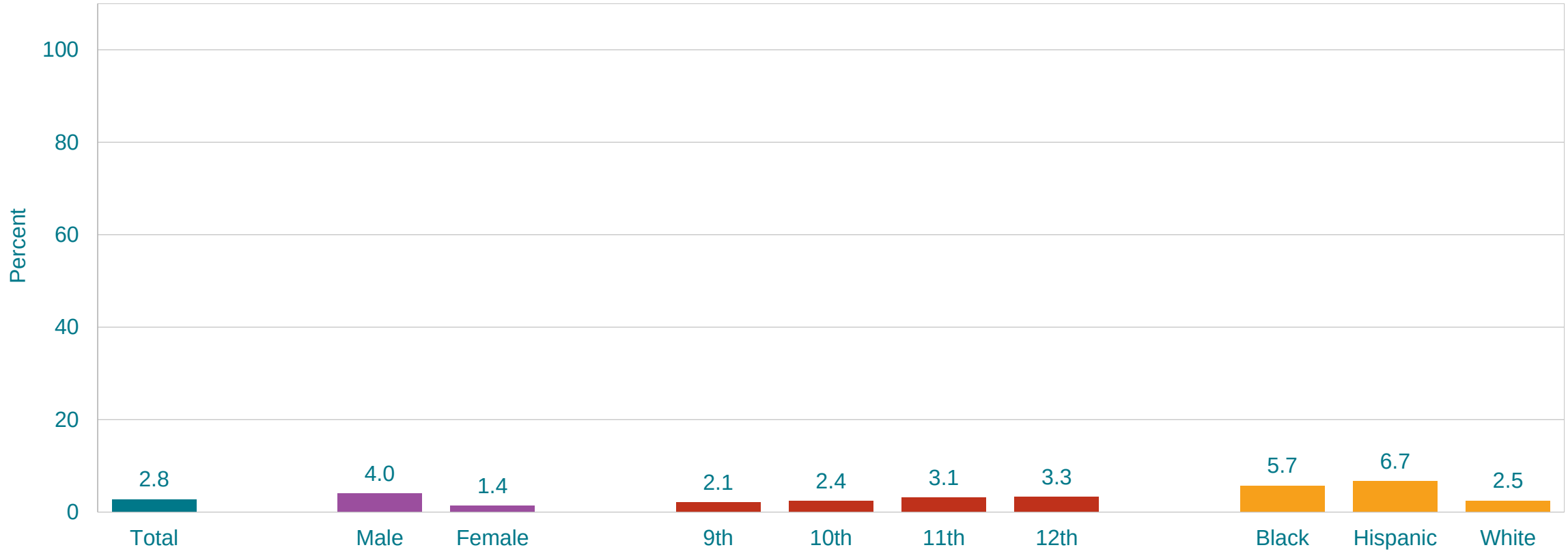
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* 2017-2019†



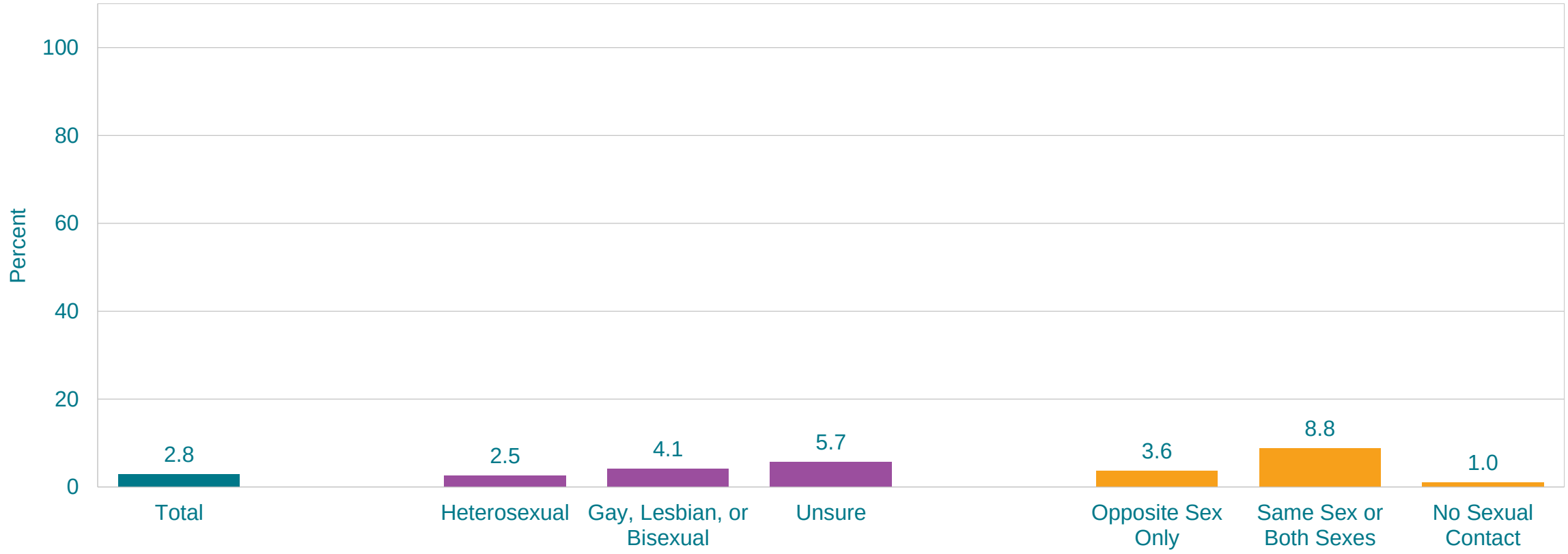
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



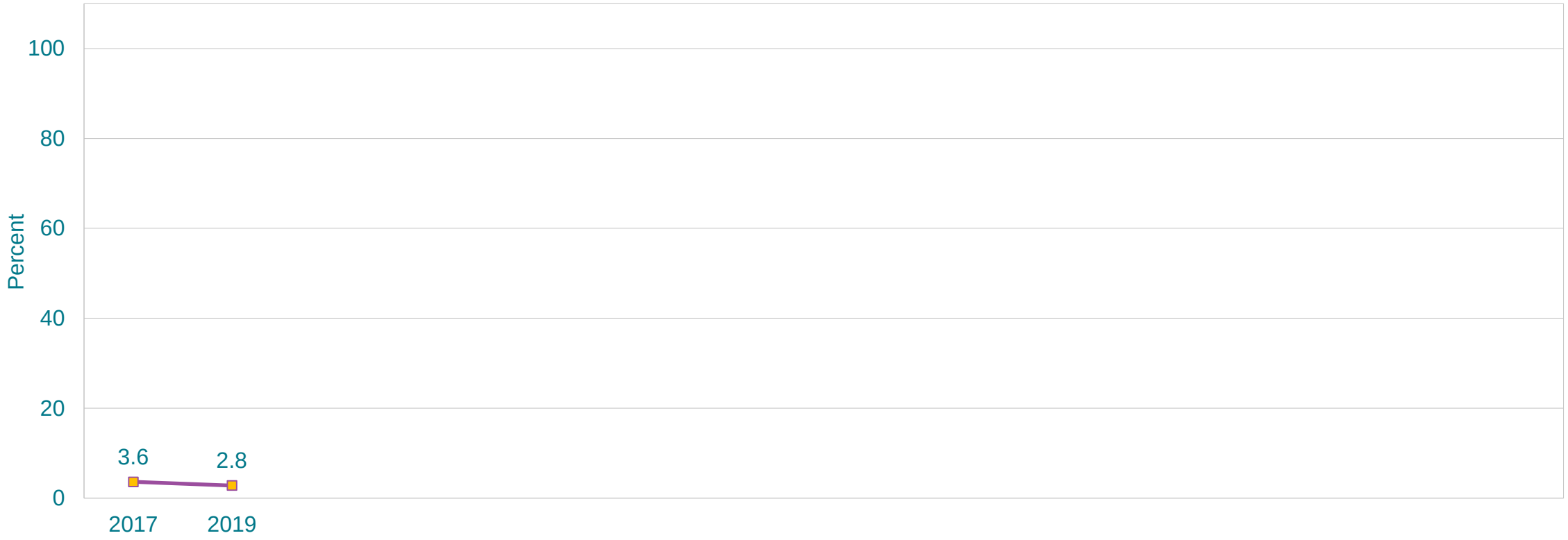
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



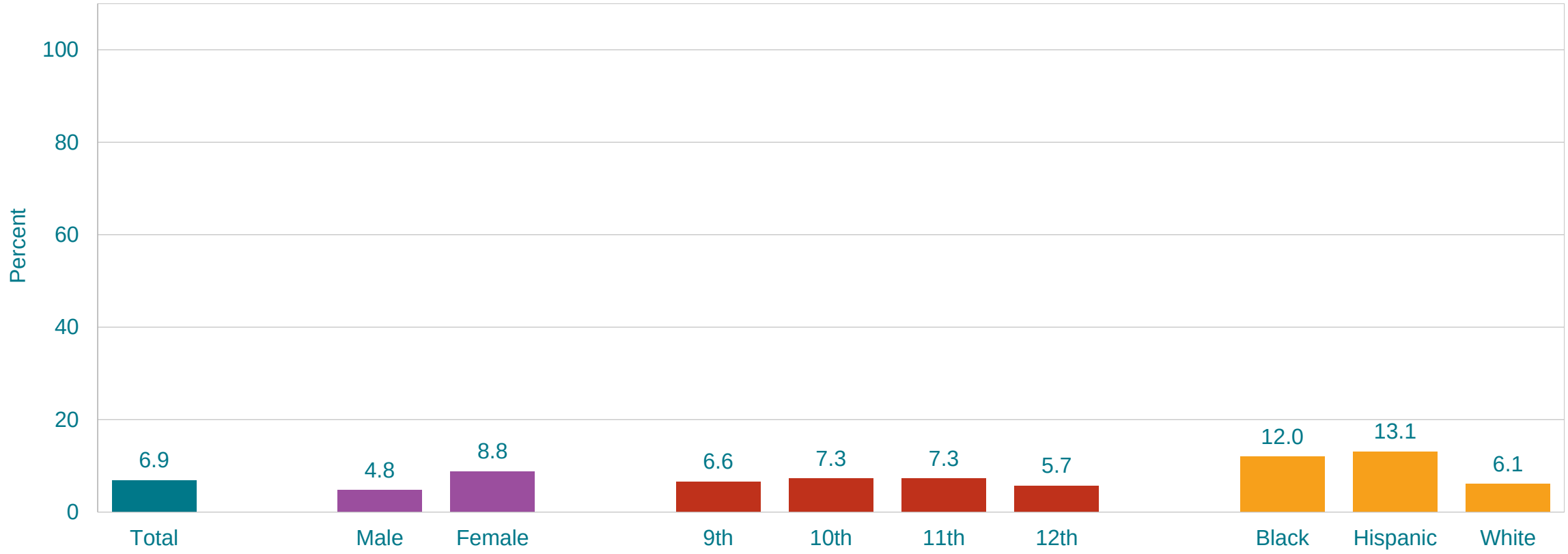
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 2017-2019†



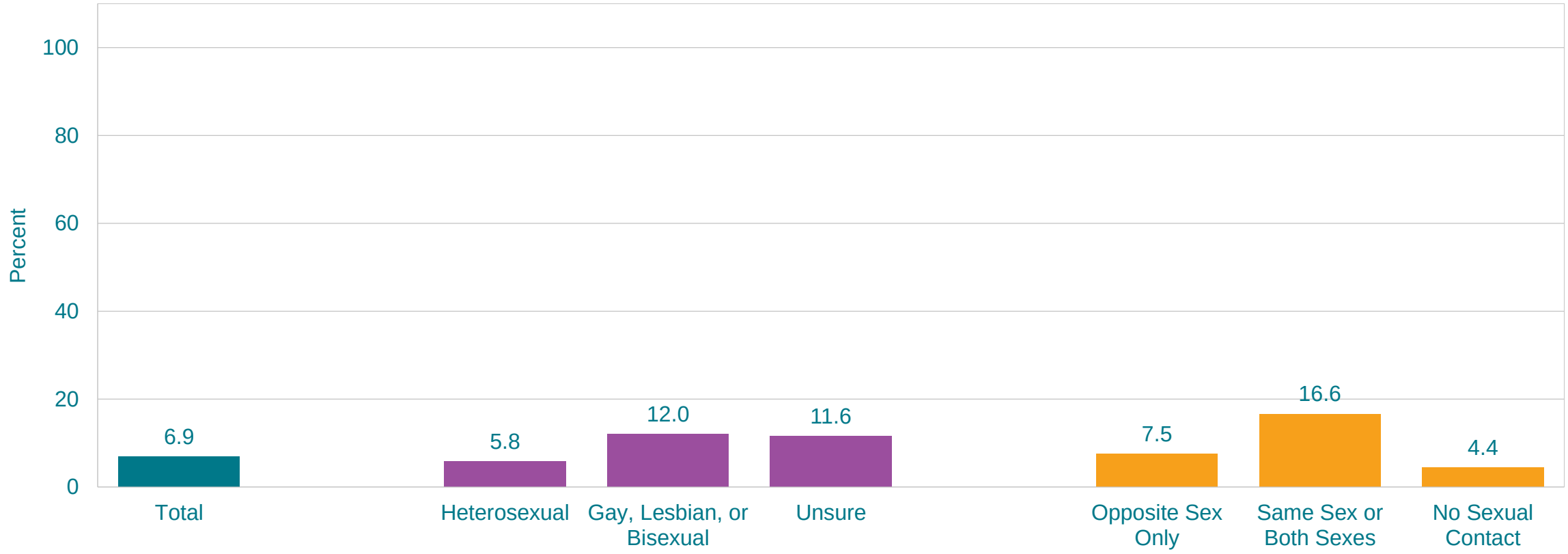
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

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,† 2019



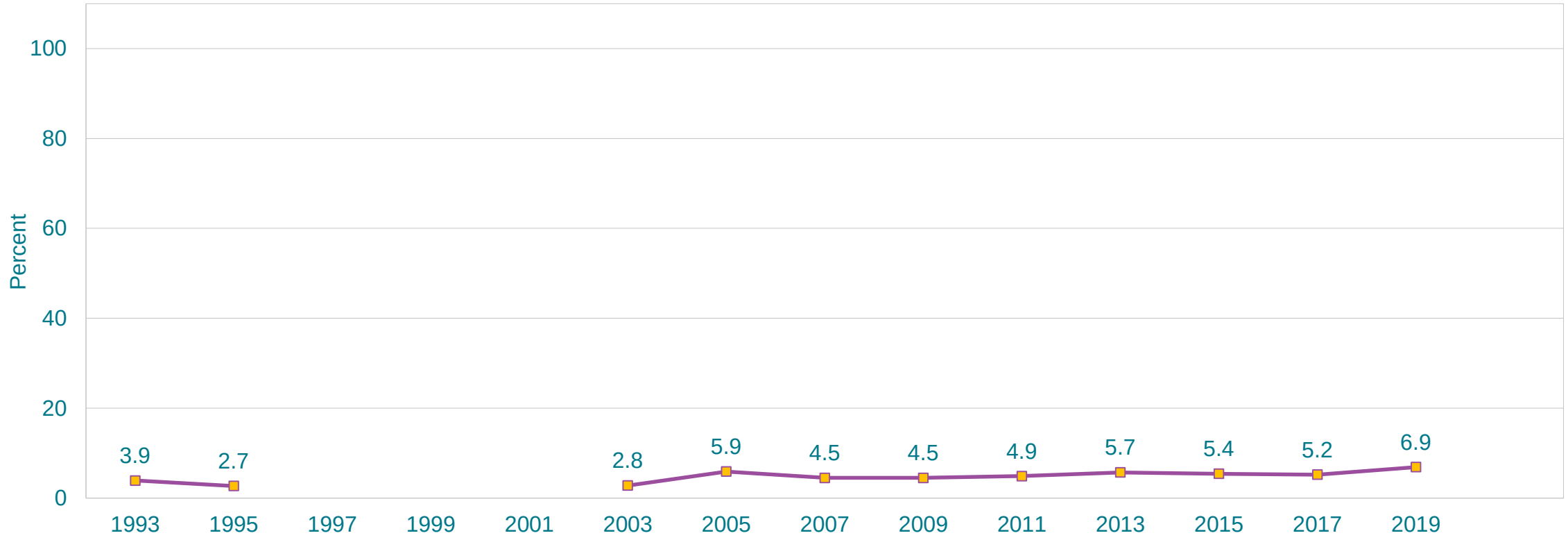
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

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 Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



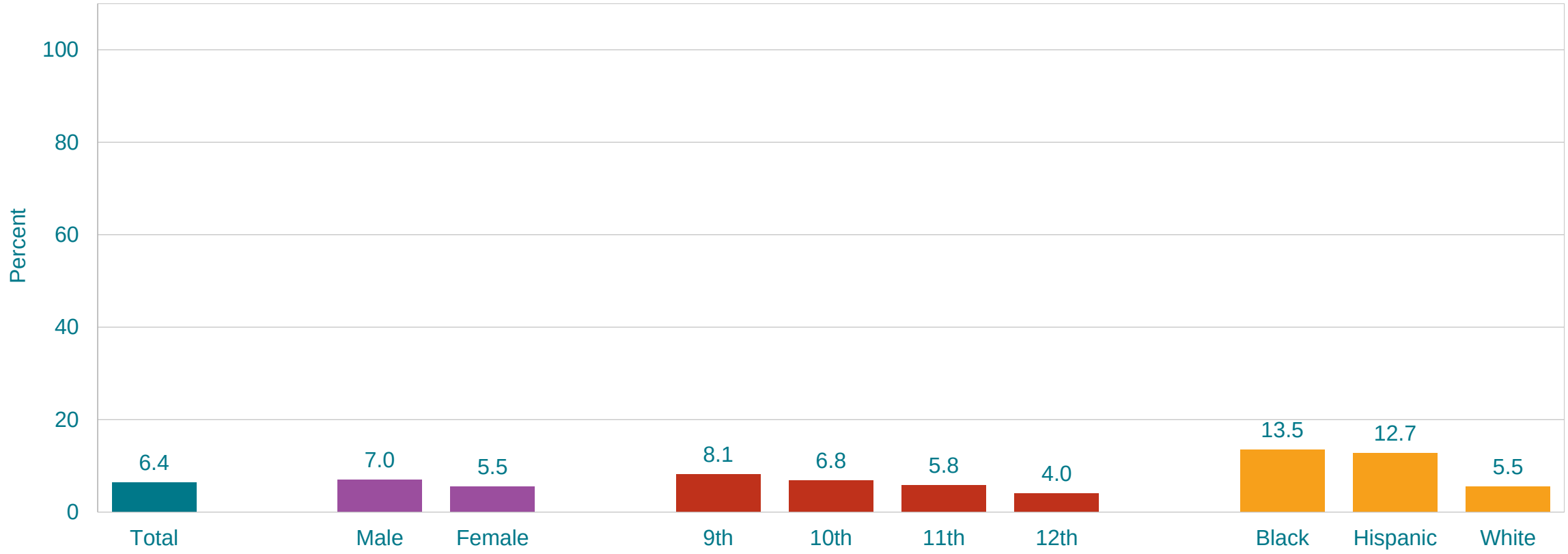
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 1993-2019†



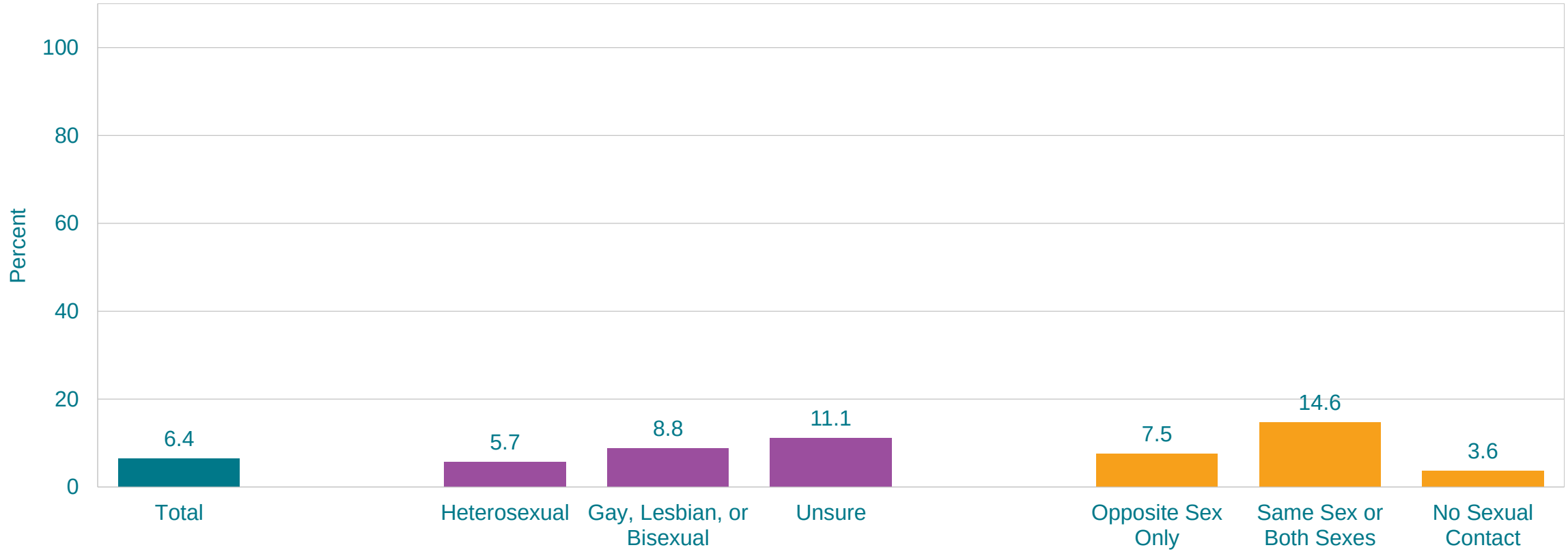
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
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,† 2019



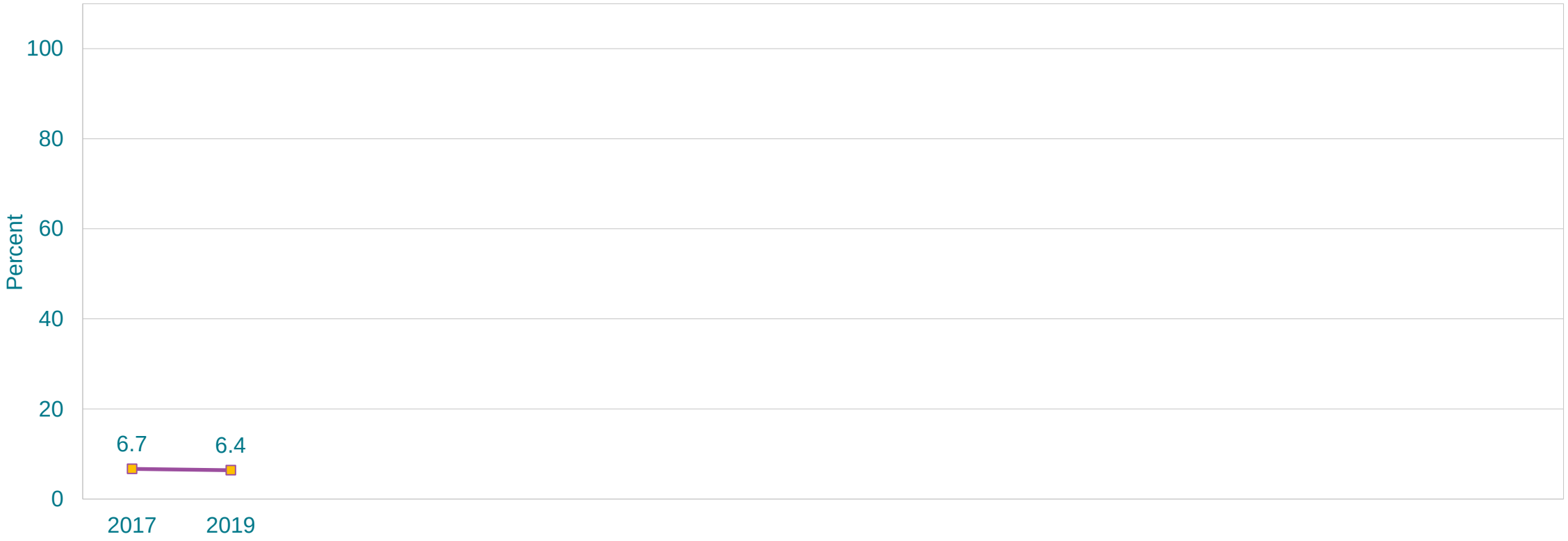
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



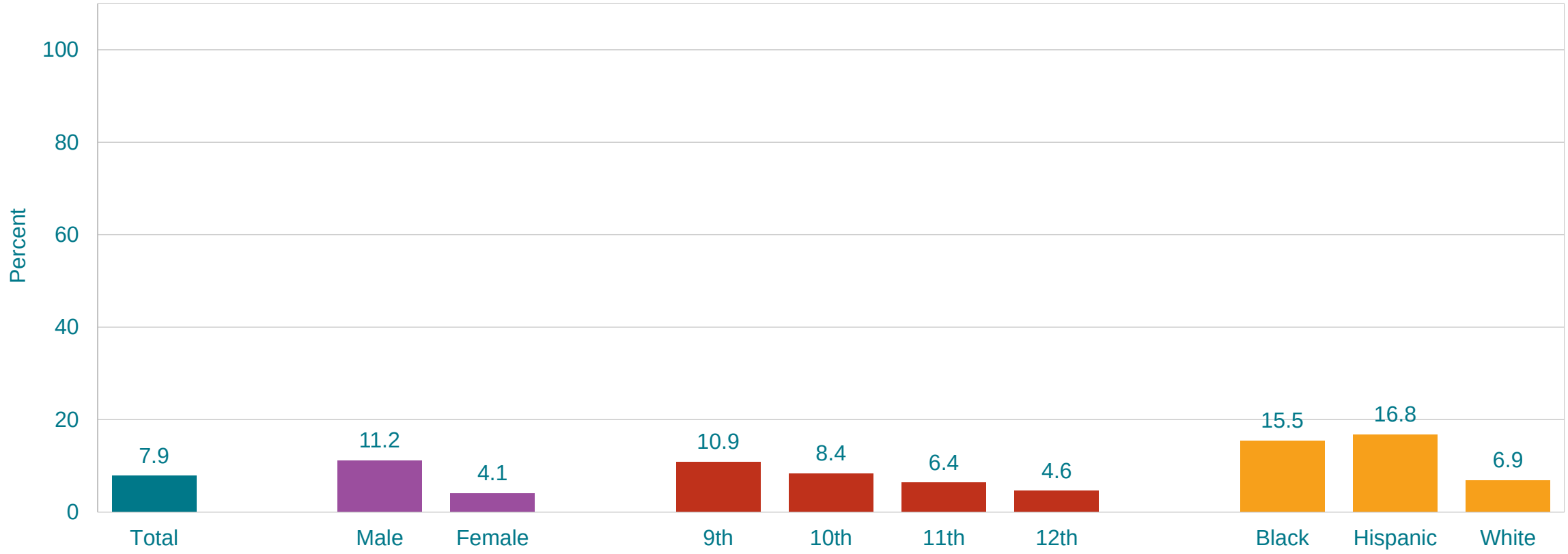
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 2017-2019†



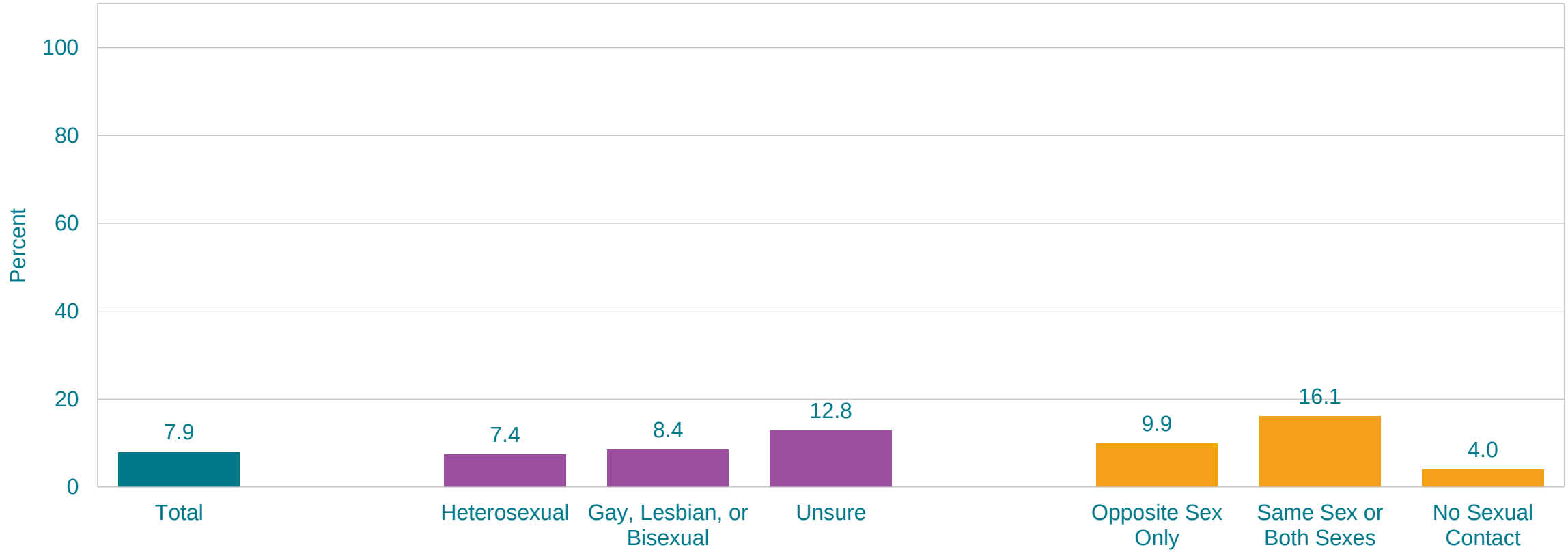
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



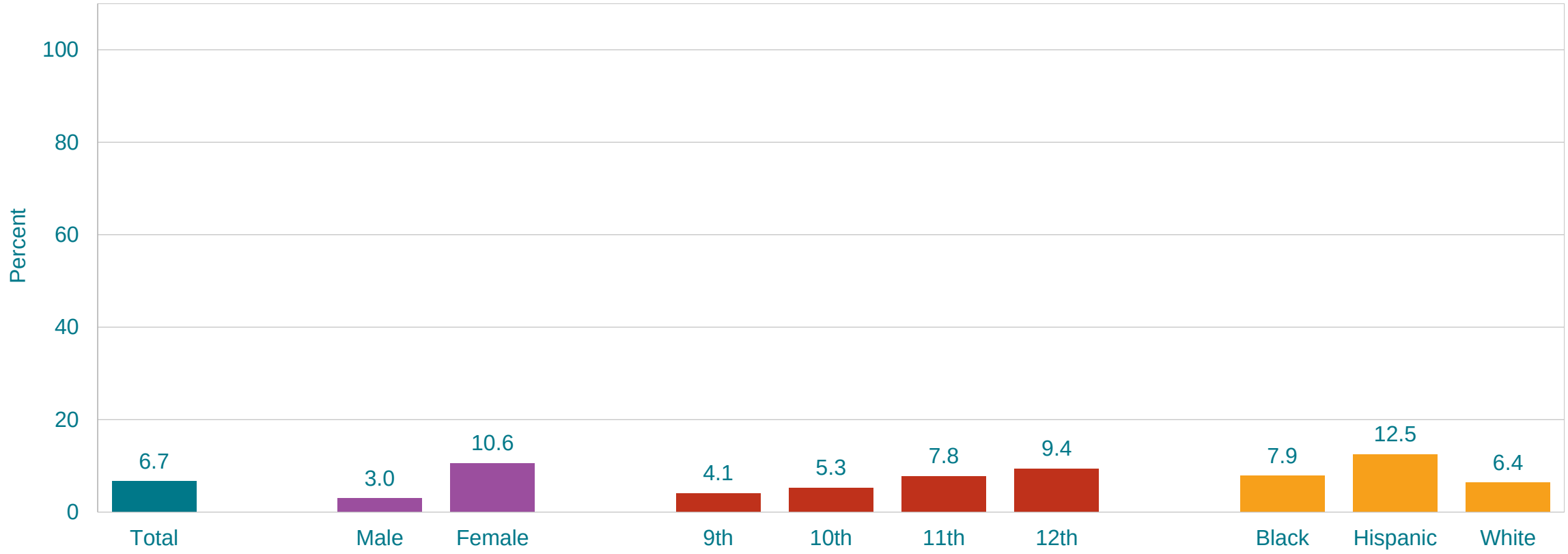
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



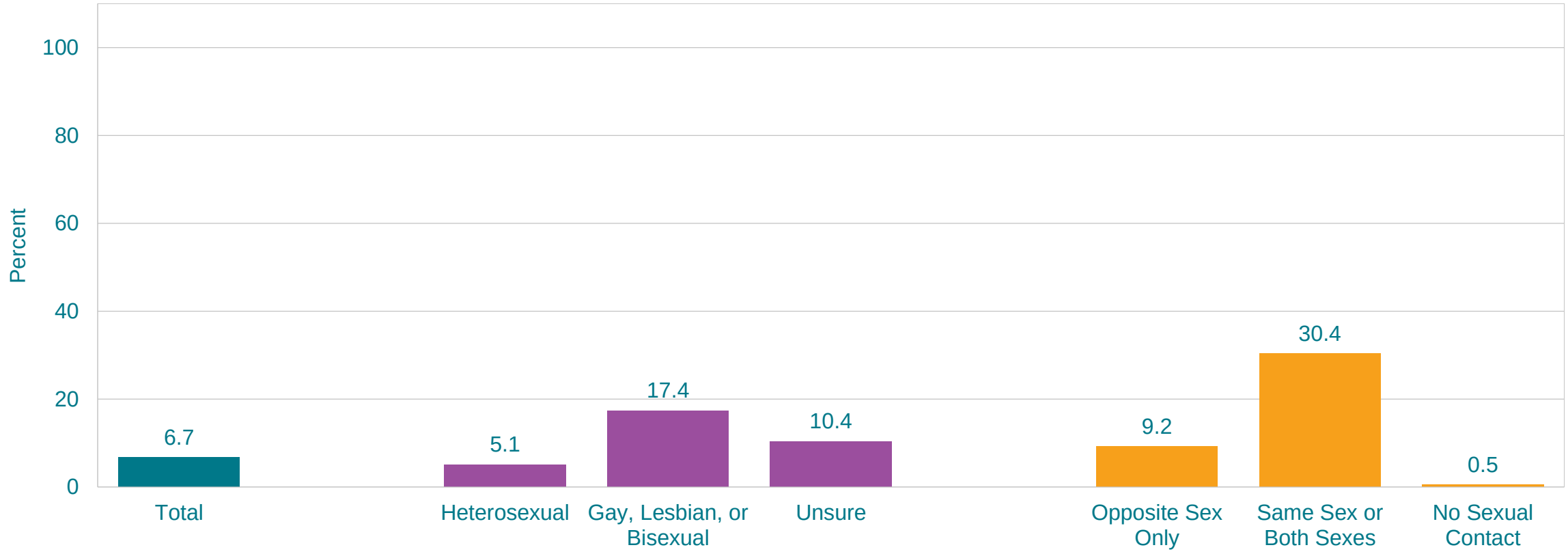
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



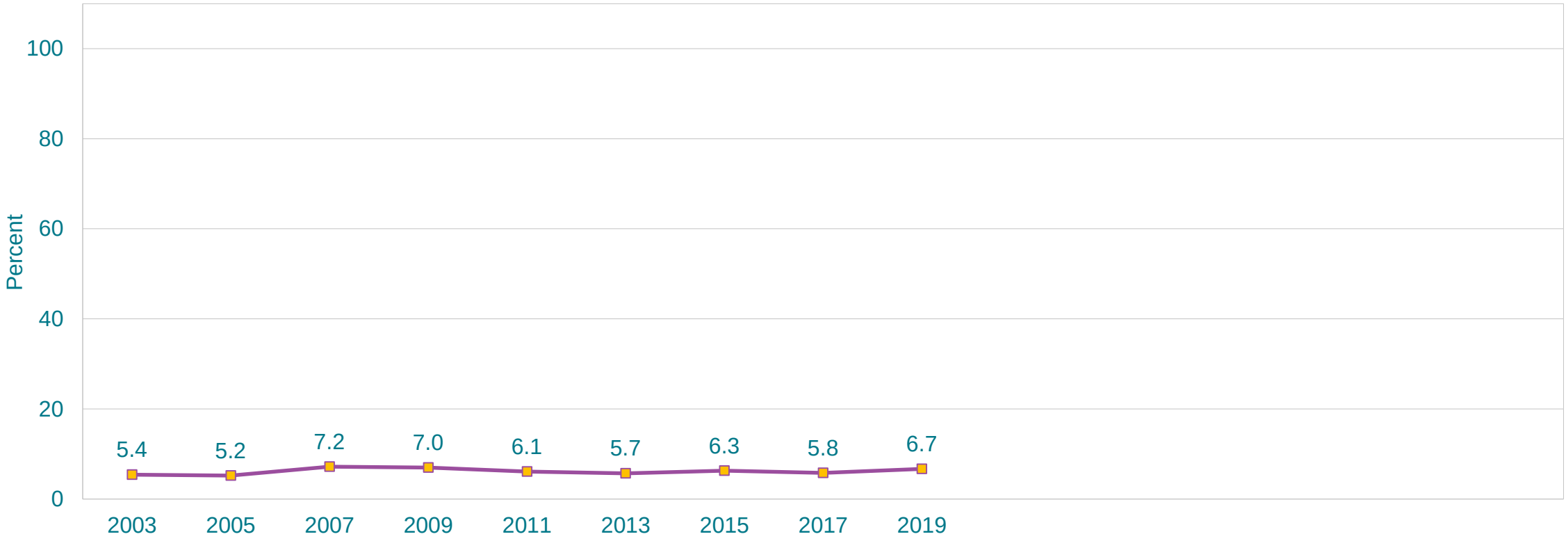
*When they did not want to
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



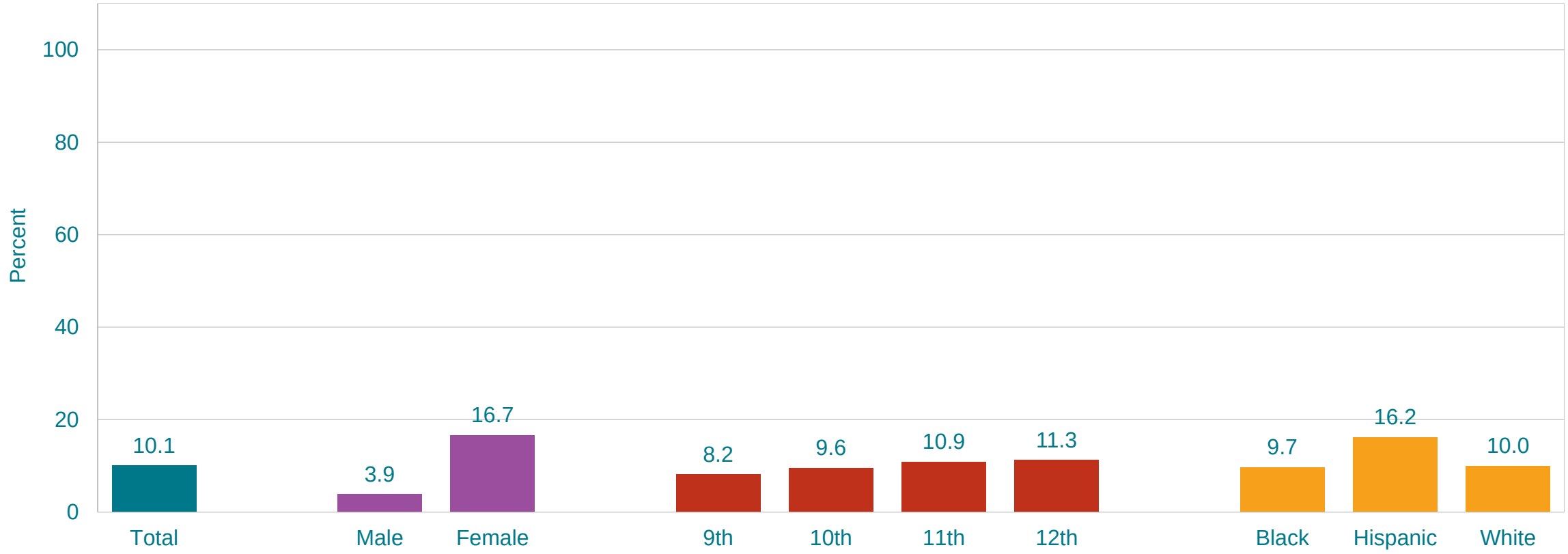
*When they did not want to
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2003-2019†



*When they did not want to
†No change 2003-2019 [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 Sexual Violence,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



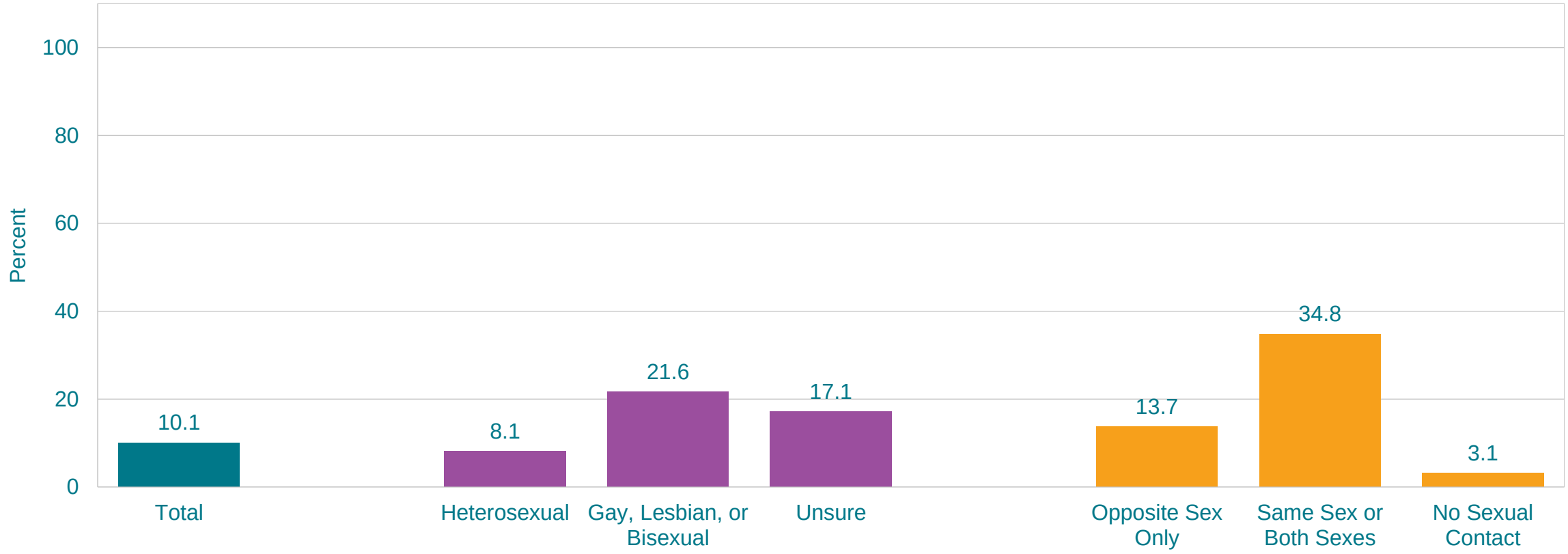
*Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; 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.

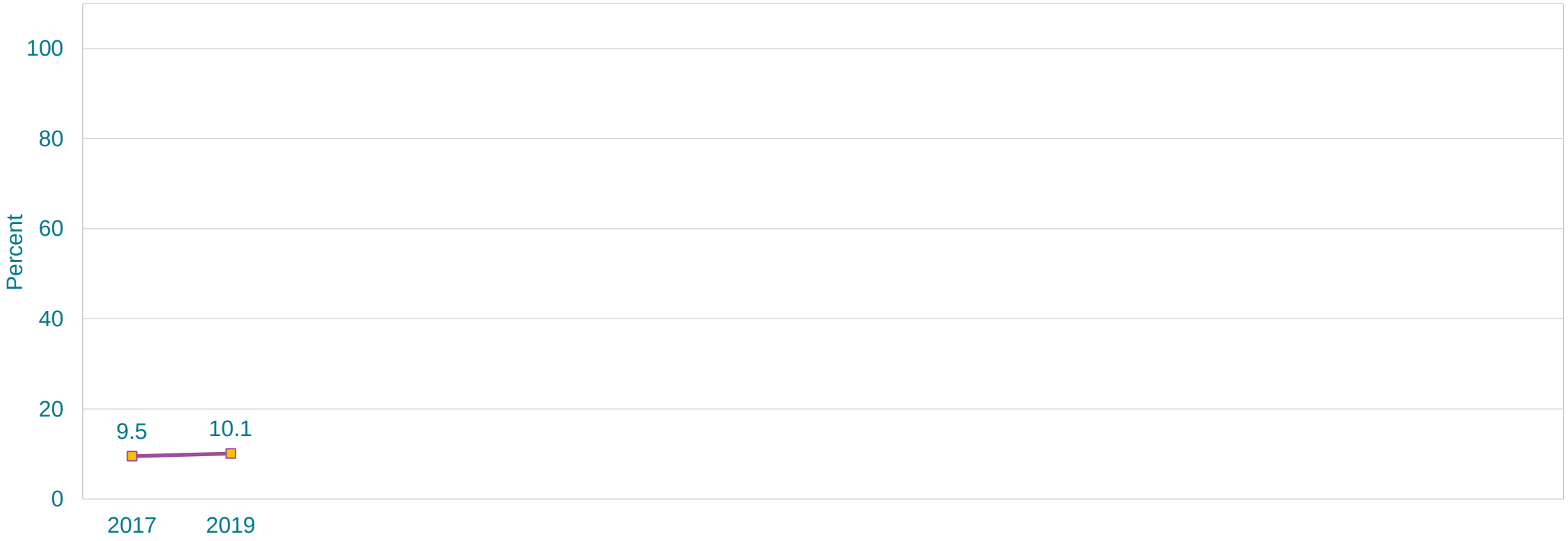
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Violence,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Violence,* 2017-2019†

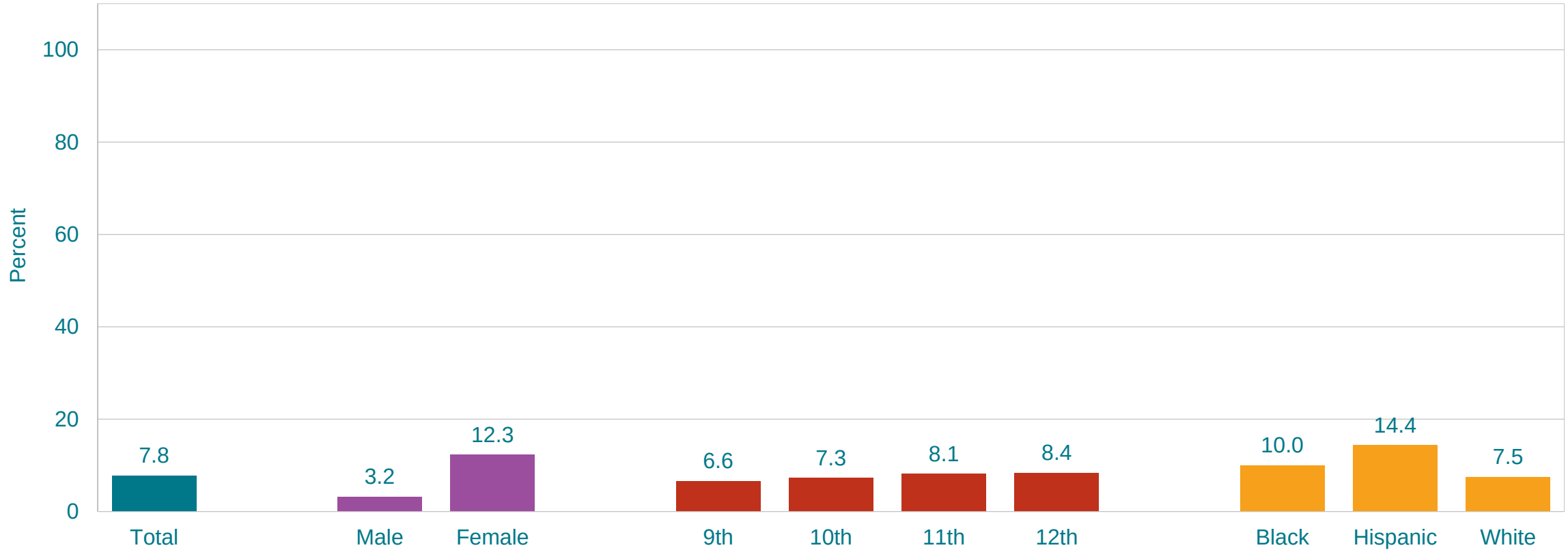


*Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2017-2019 [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 Sexual Dating Violence,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



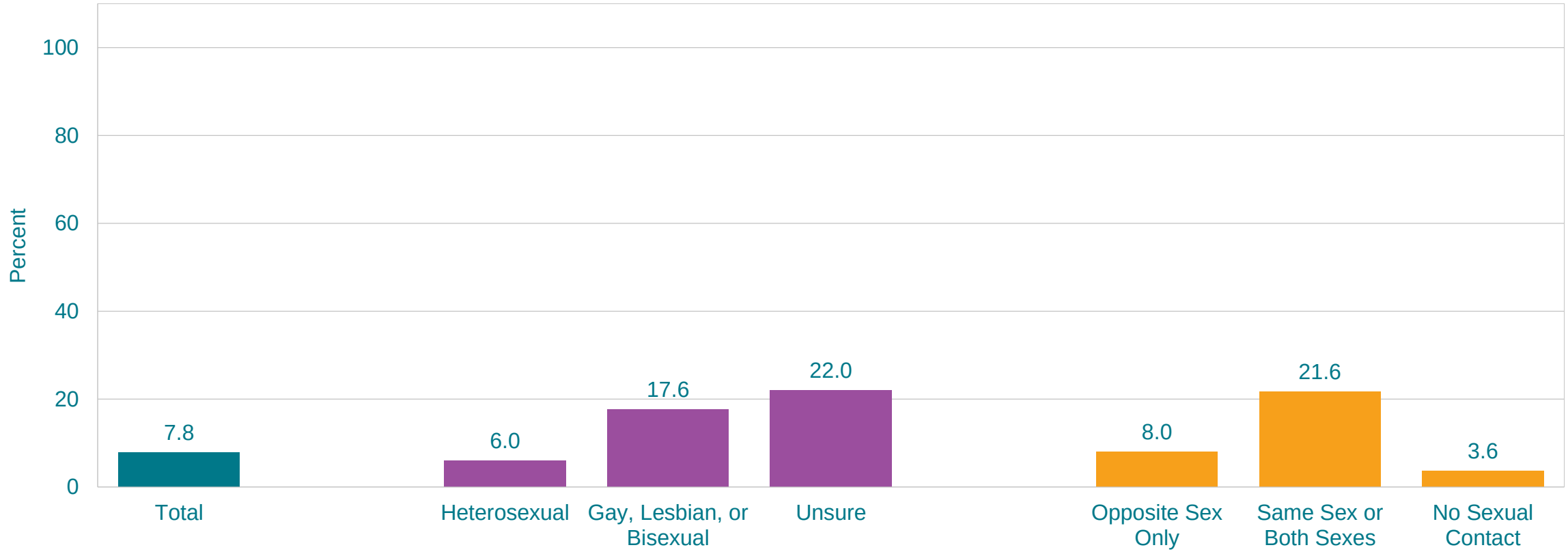
*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 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.

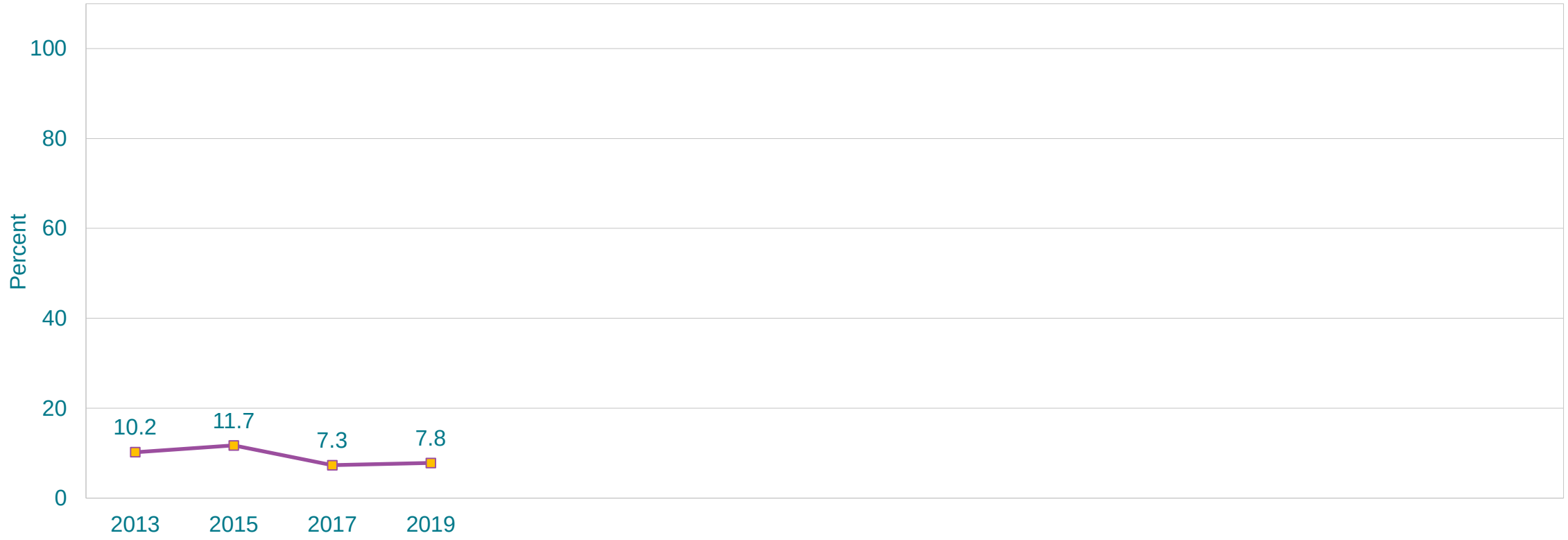
Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* 2013-2019†

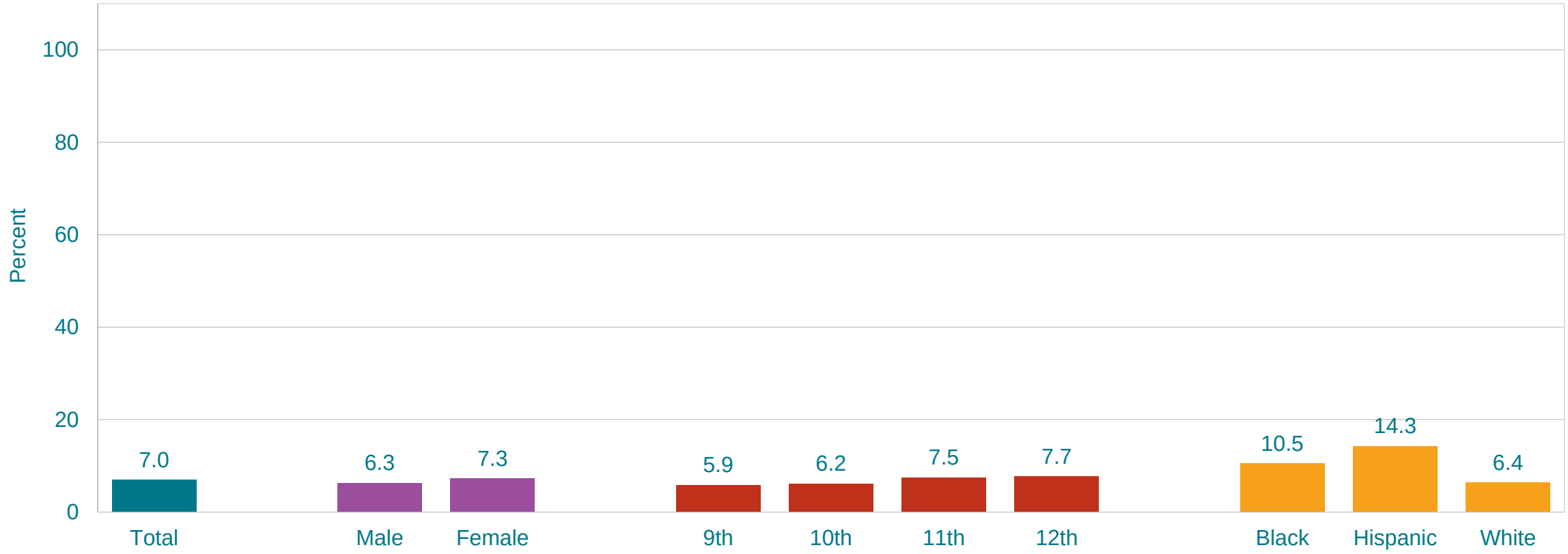


*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2013-2019 [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,† 2019



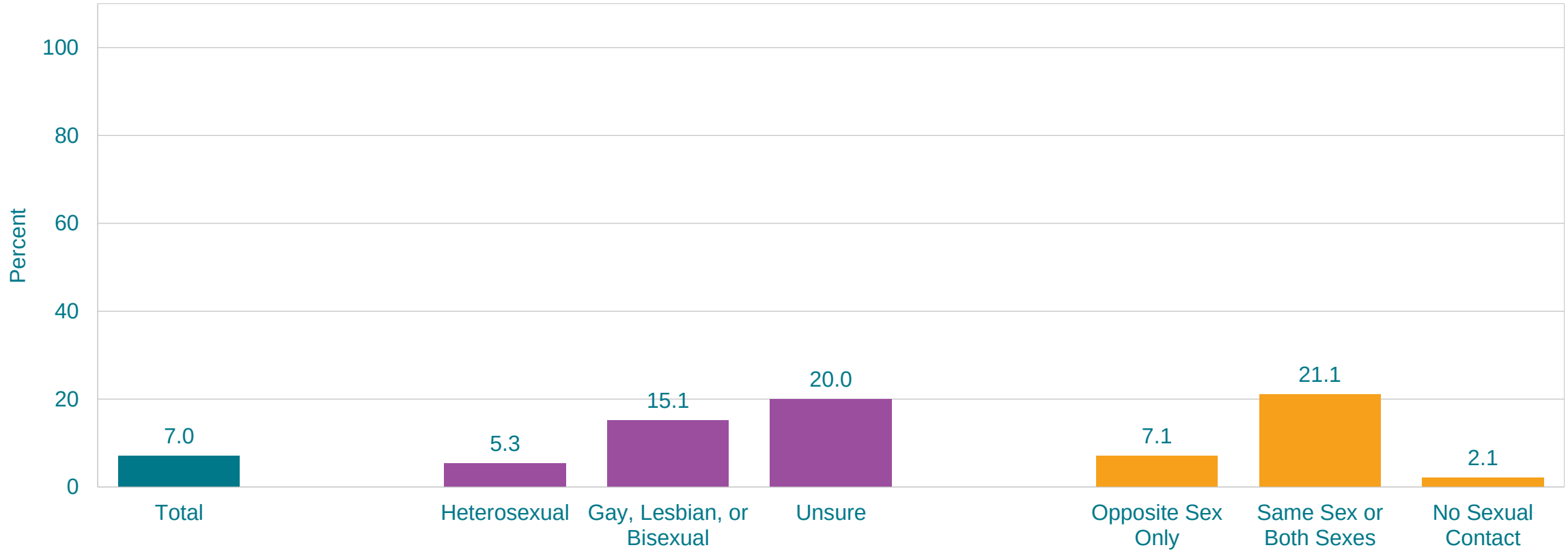
*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months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

†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.

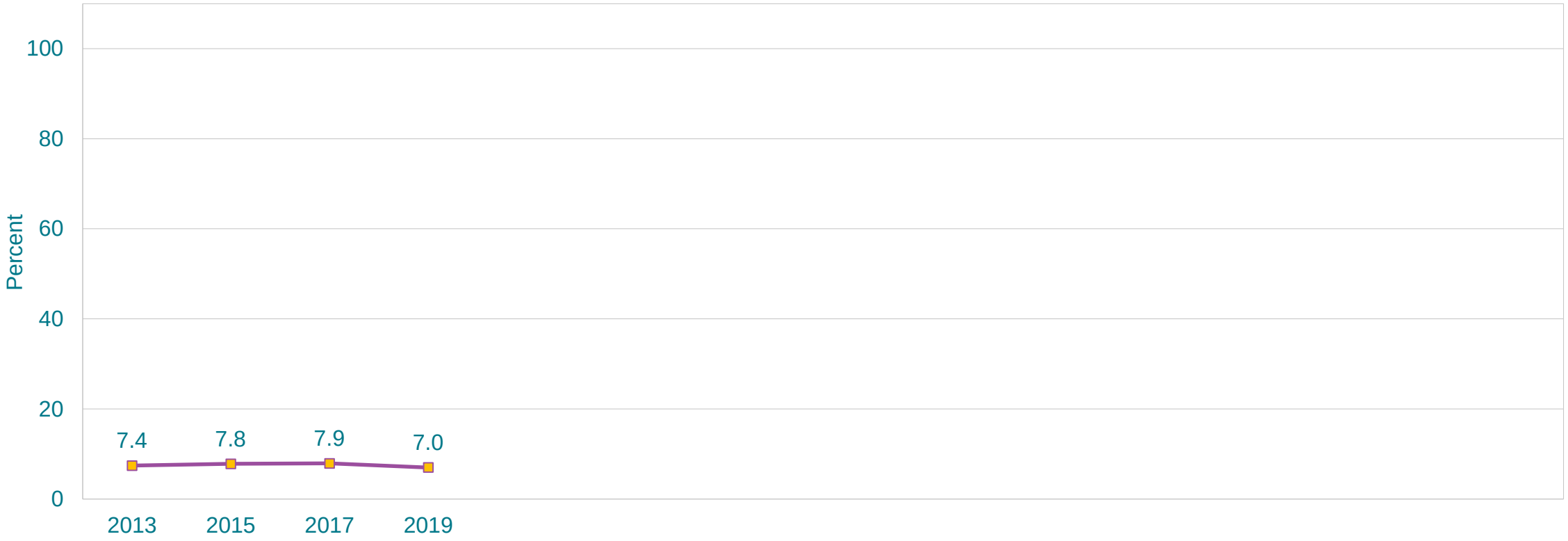
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



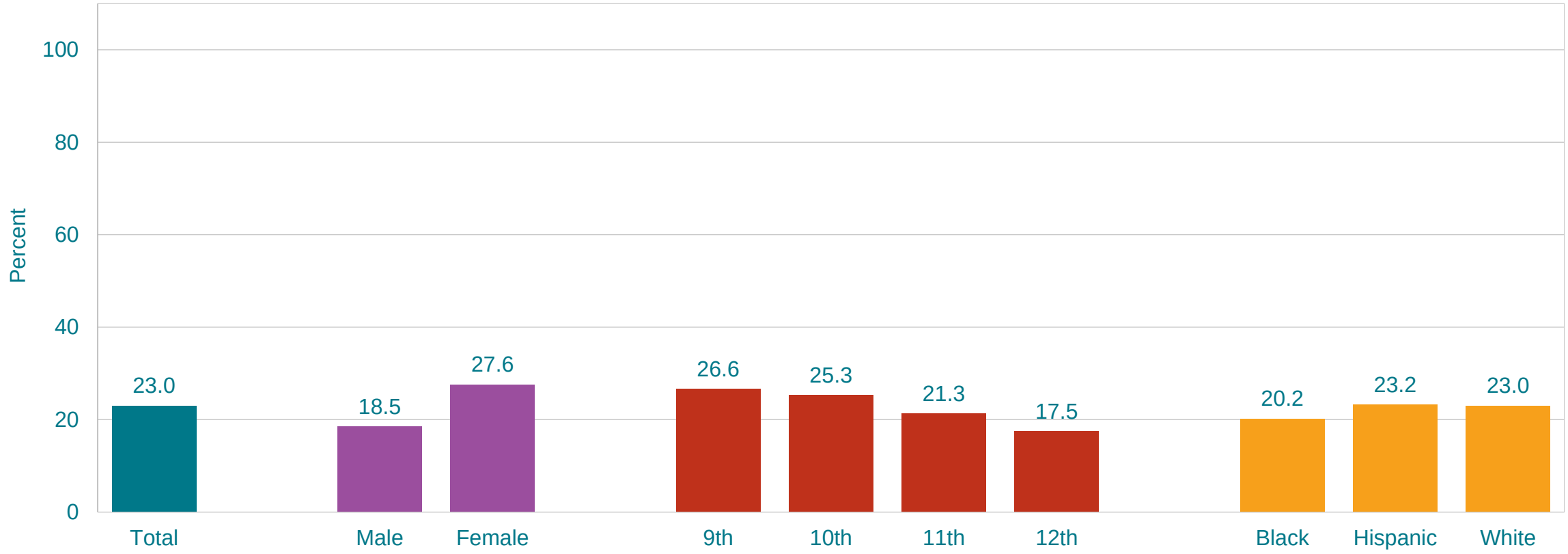
*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months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

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* 2013-2019†



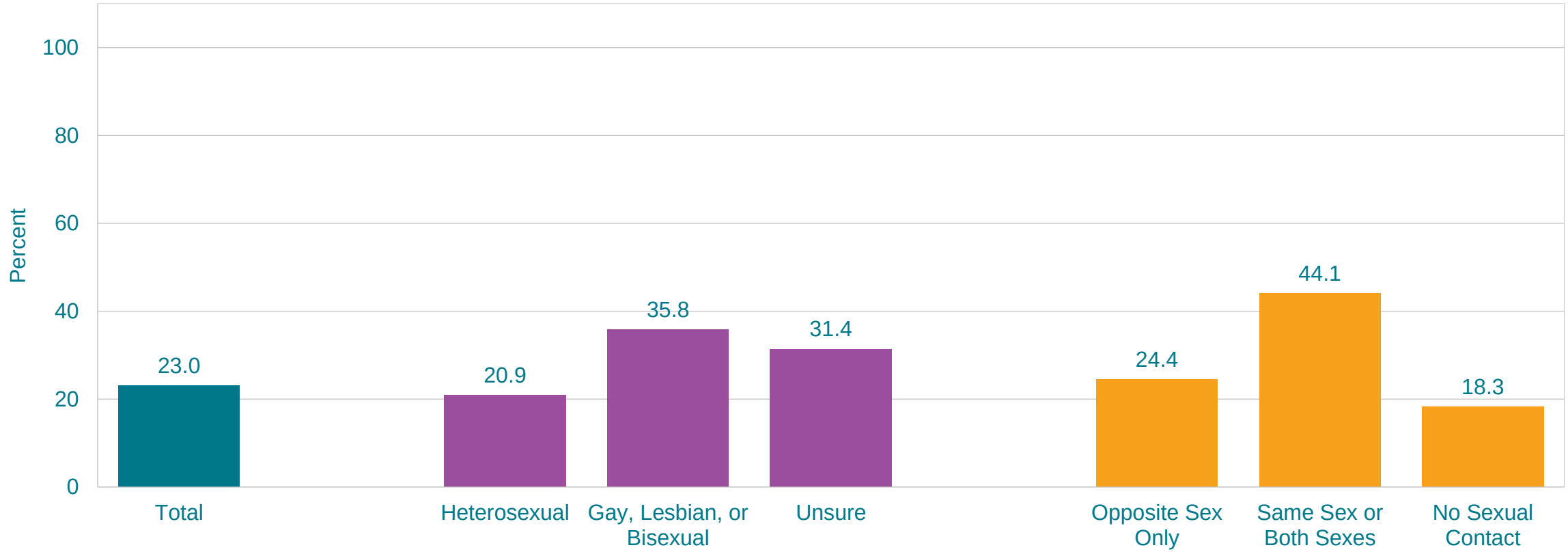
*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2013-2019 [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, 2019



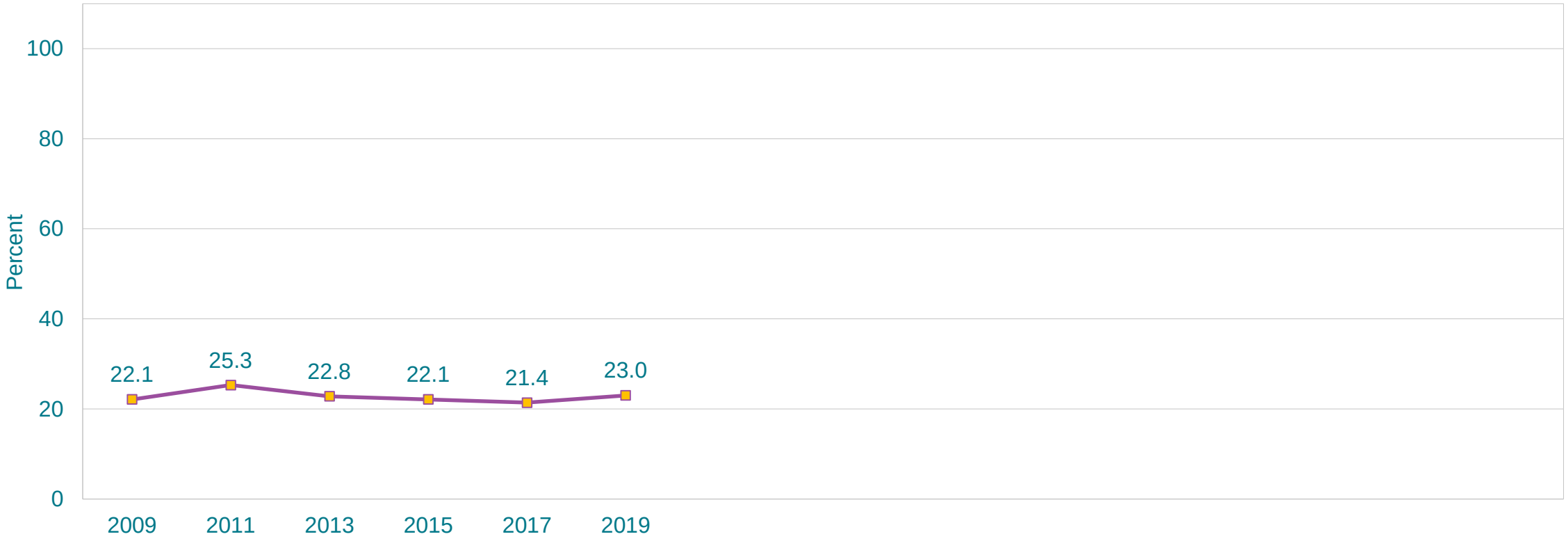
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



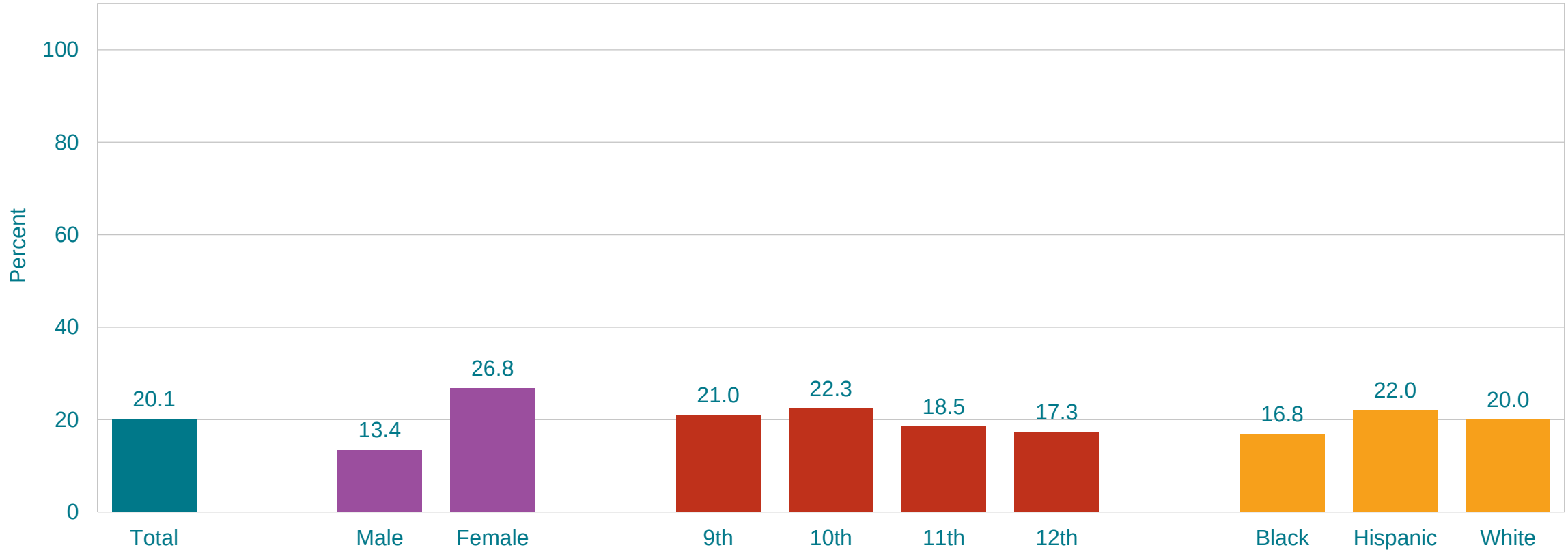
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2009-2019†



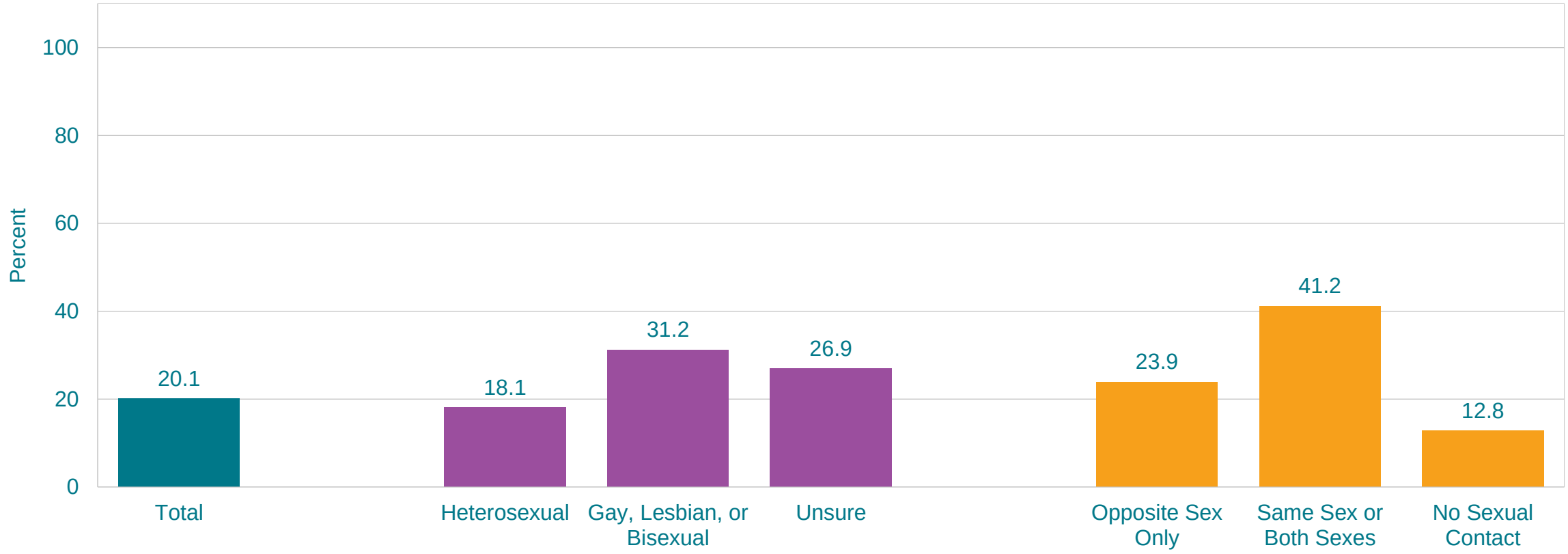
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed 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, 2019



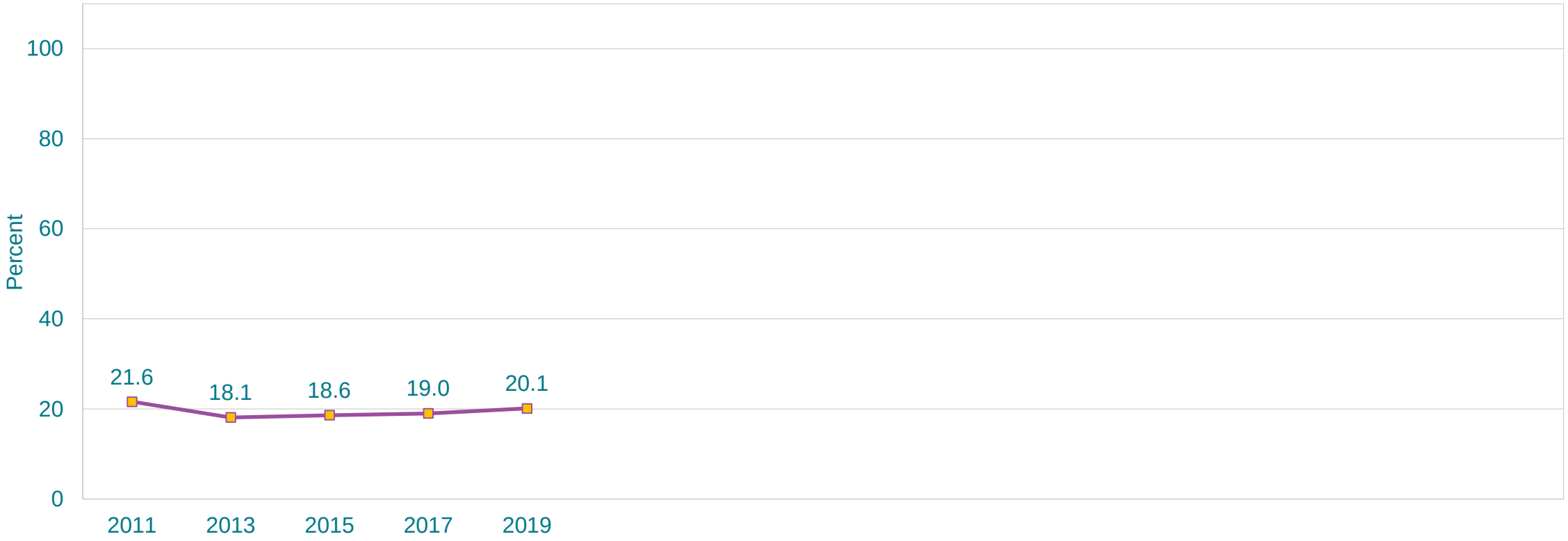
*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



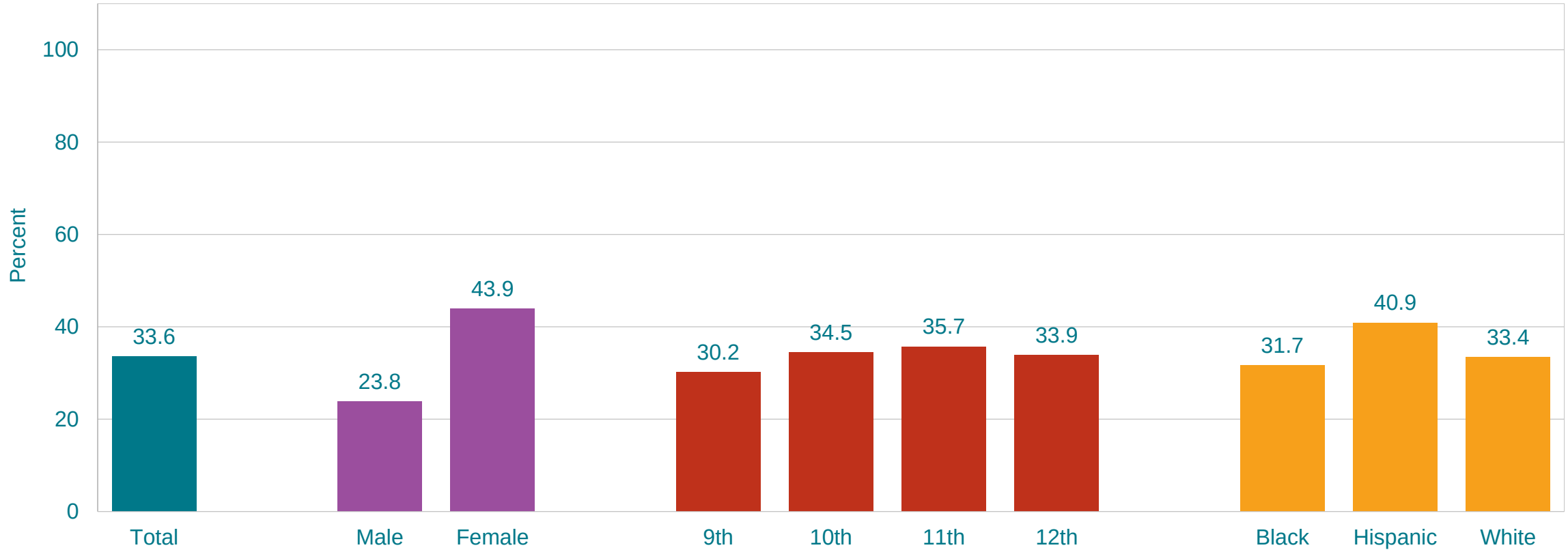
*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* 2011-2019†



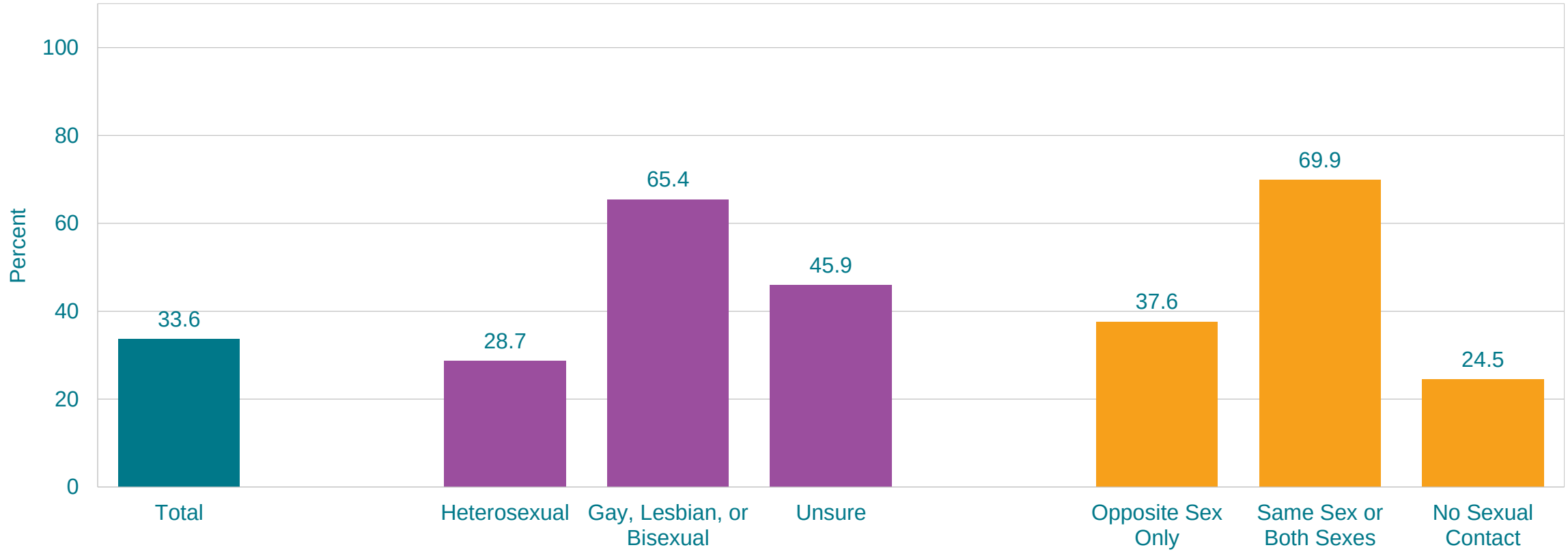
*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



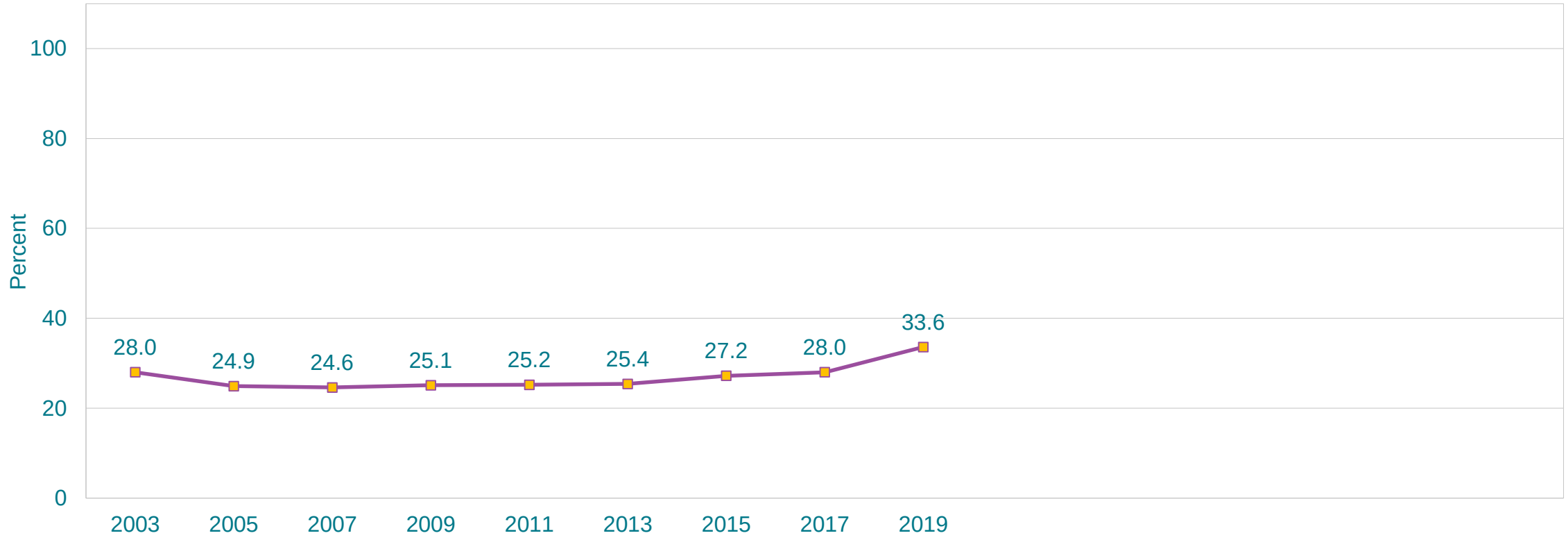
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



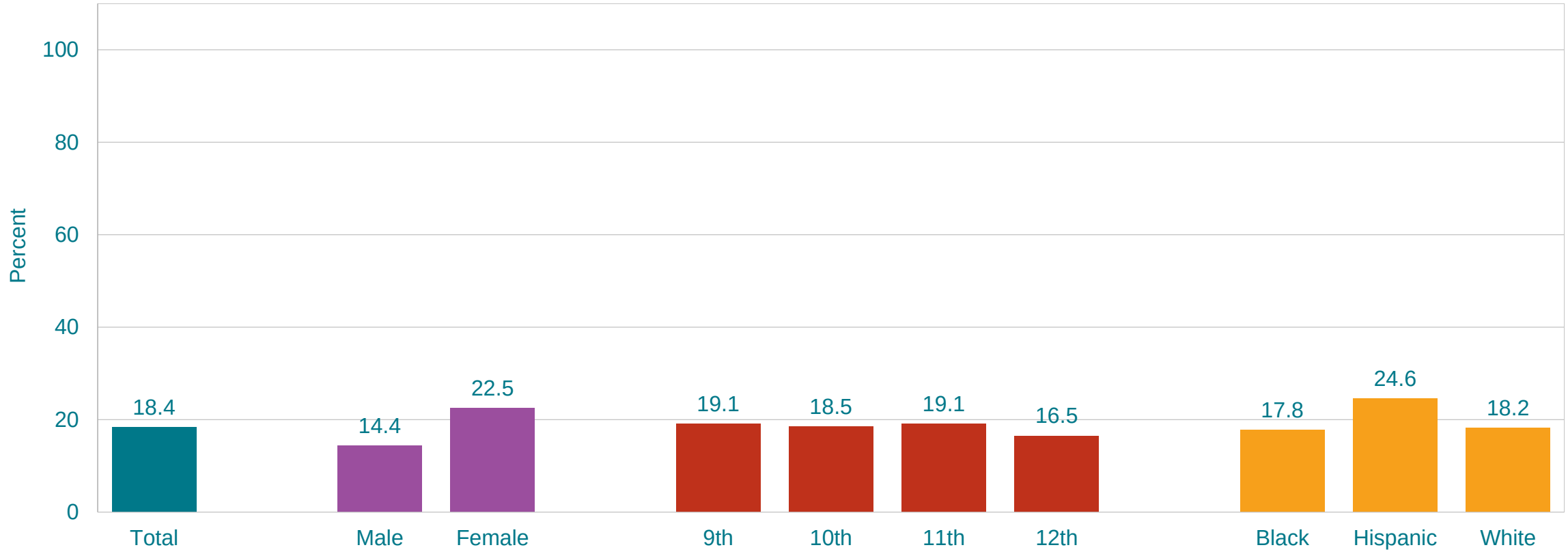
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 2003-2019†



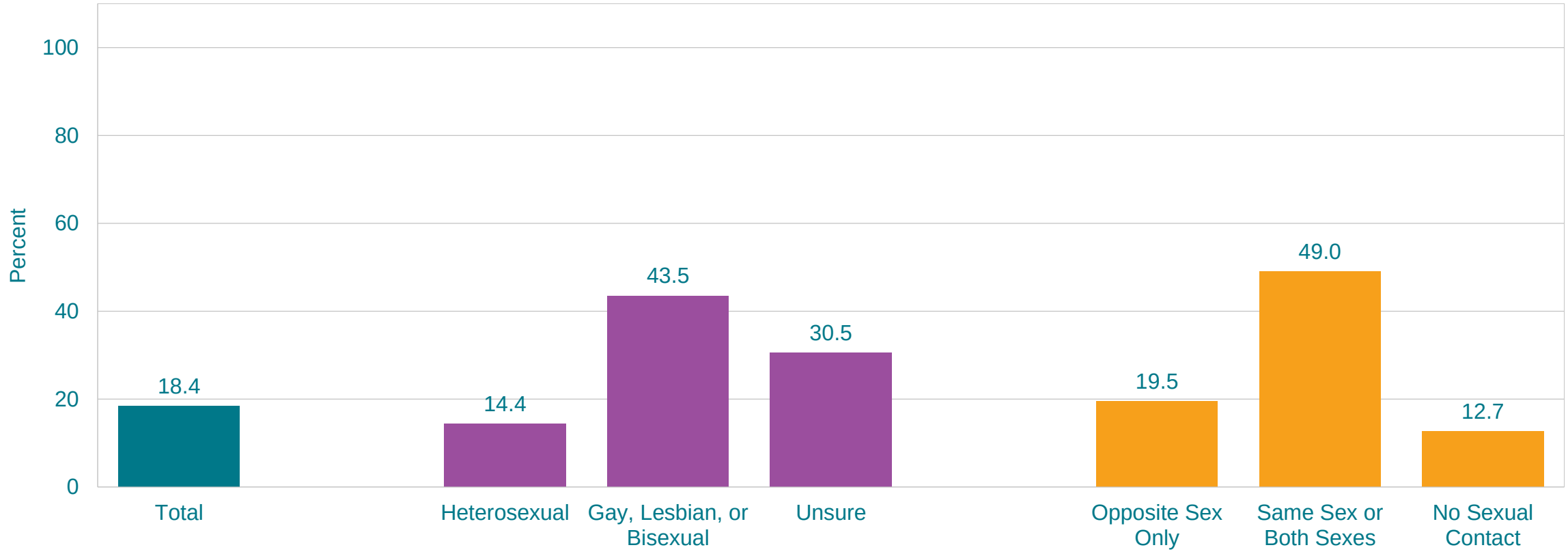
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2003-2019, no change 2003-2013, increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, 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,† 2019



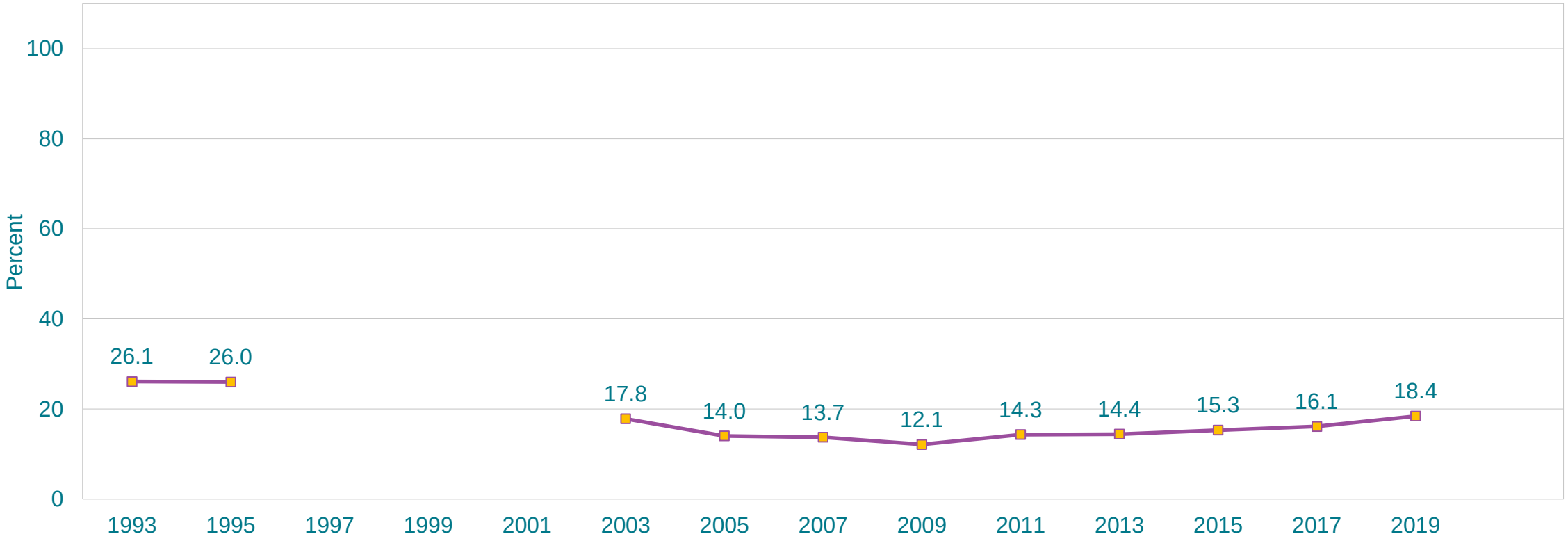
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 12th, 11th > 12th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



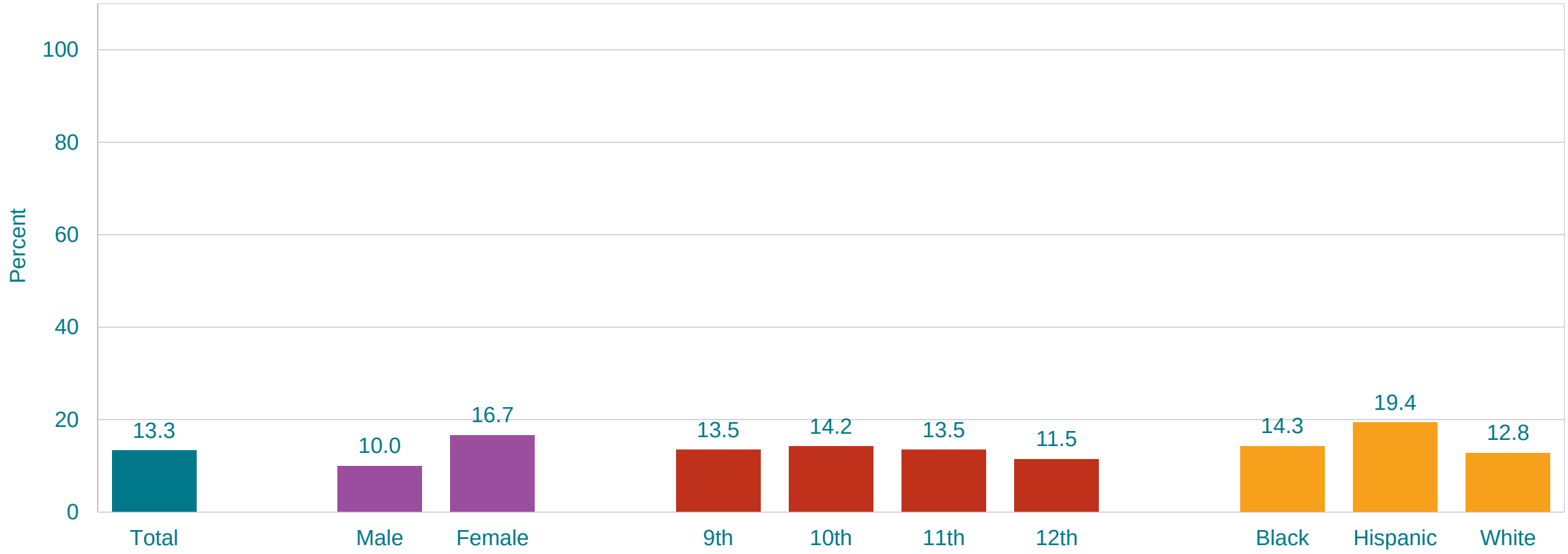
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 1993-2019†



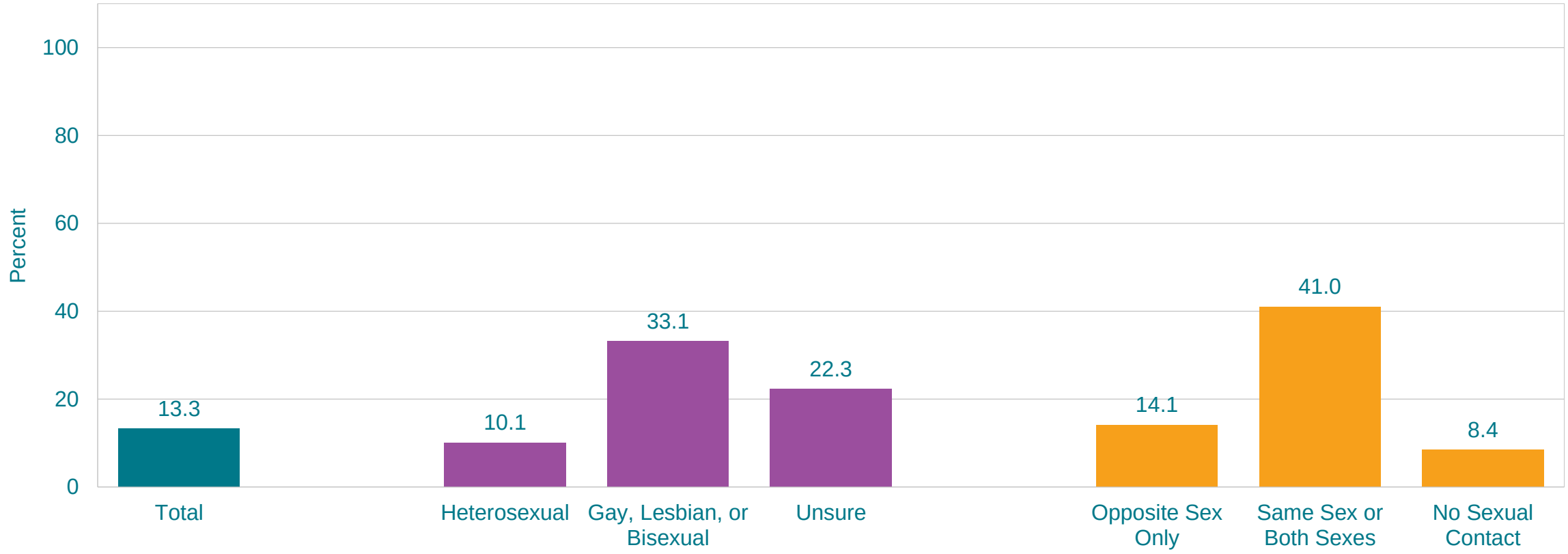
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2009, increased 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
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,† 2019



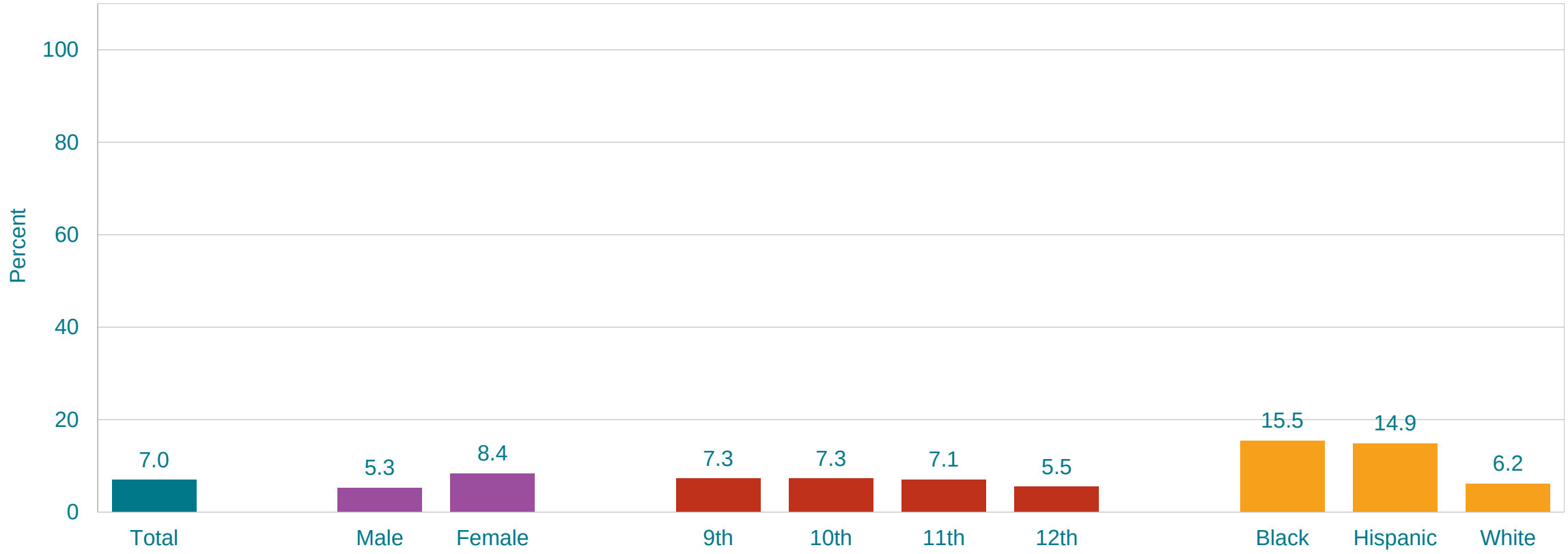
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



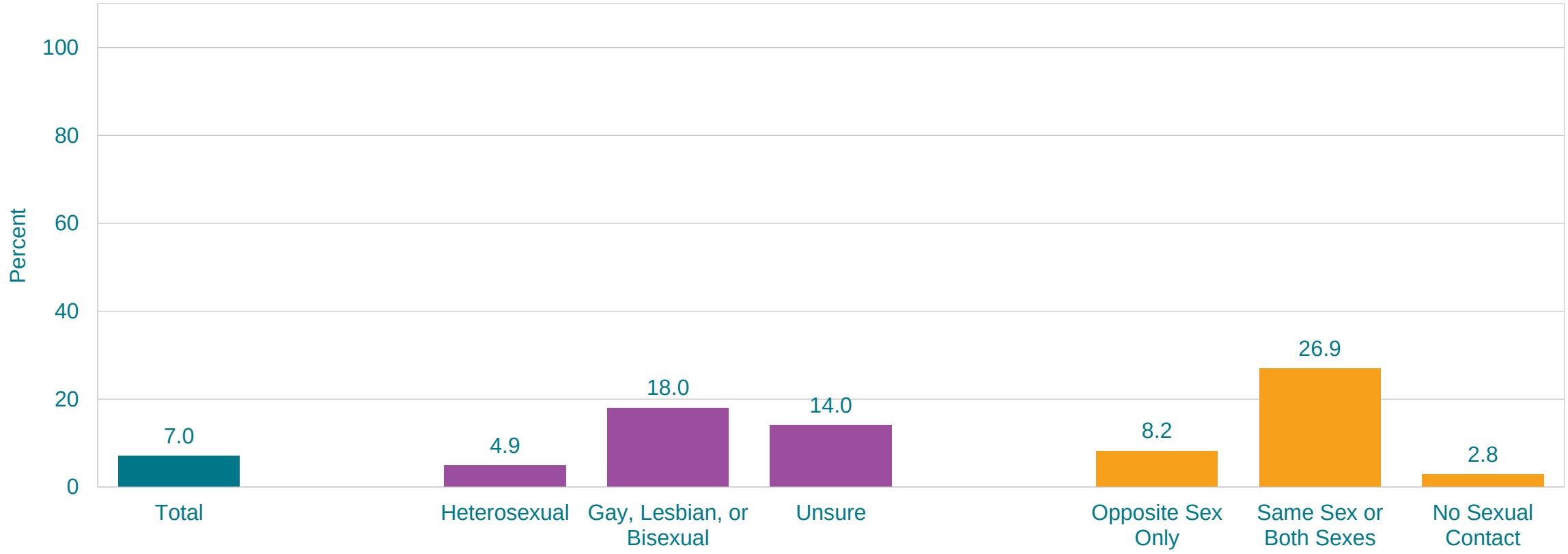
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



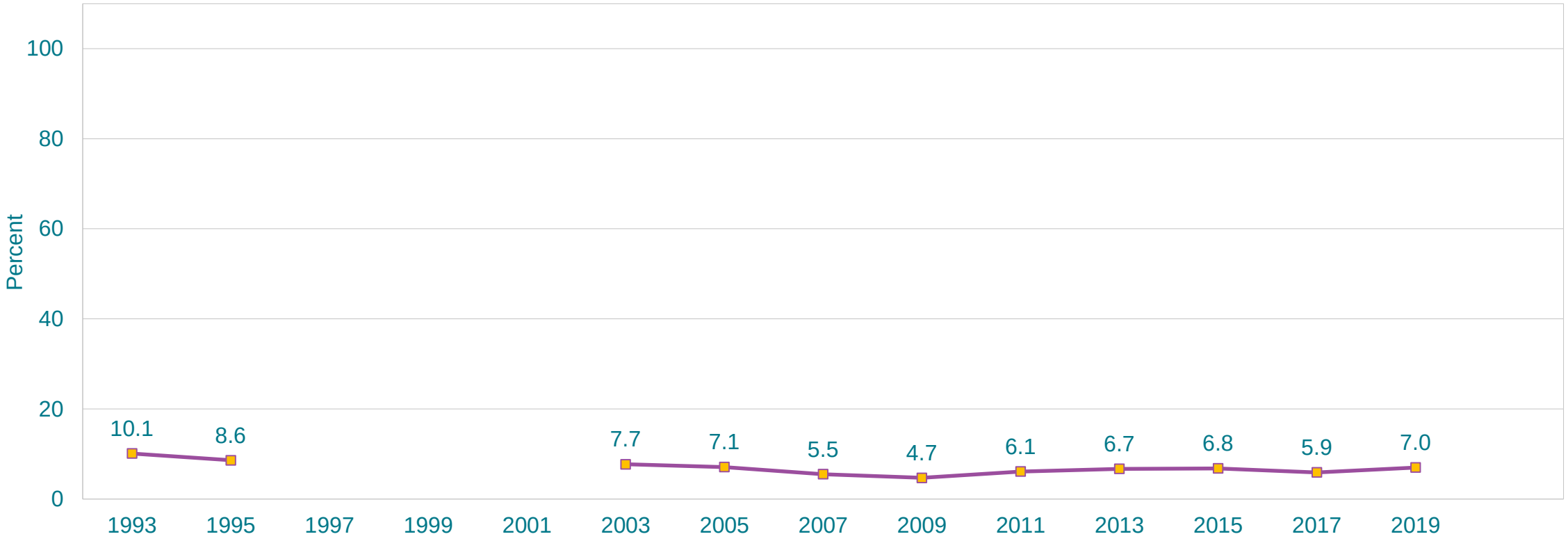
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



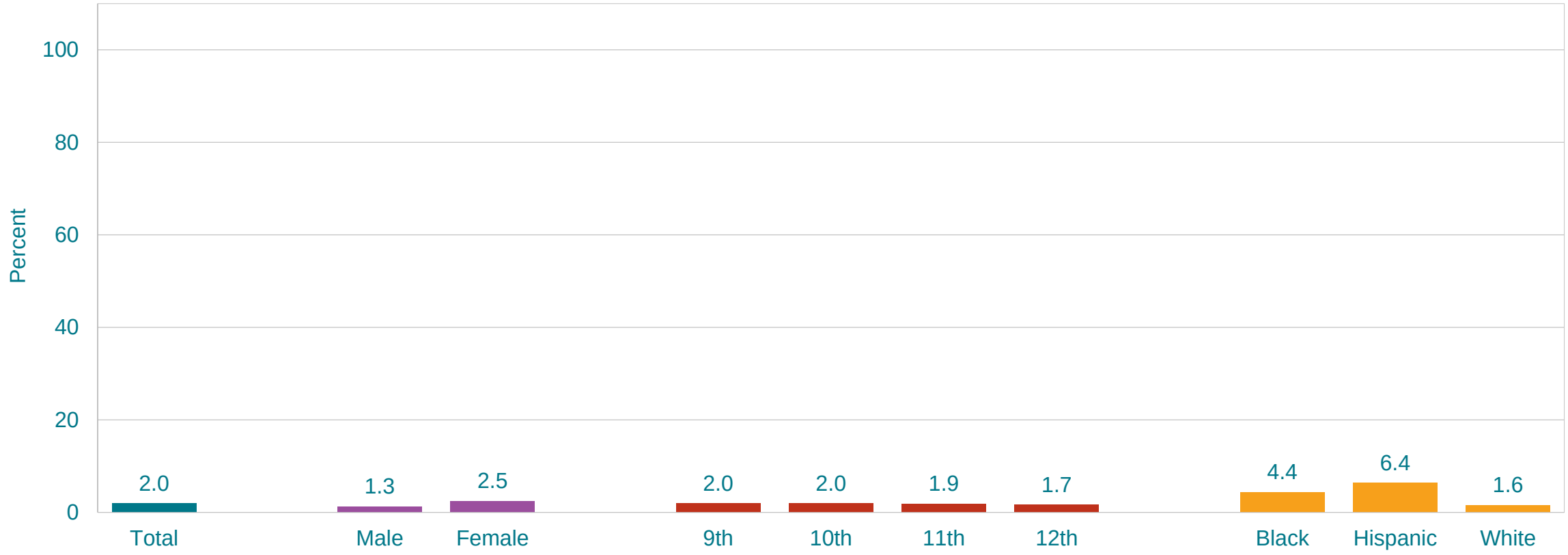
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 1993-2019†



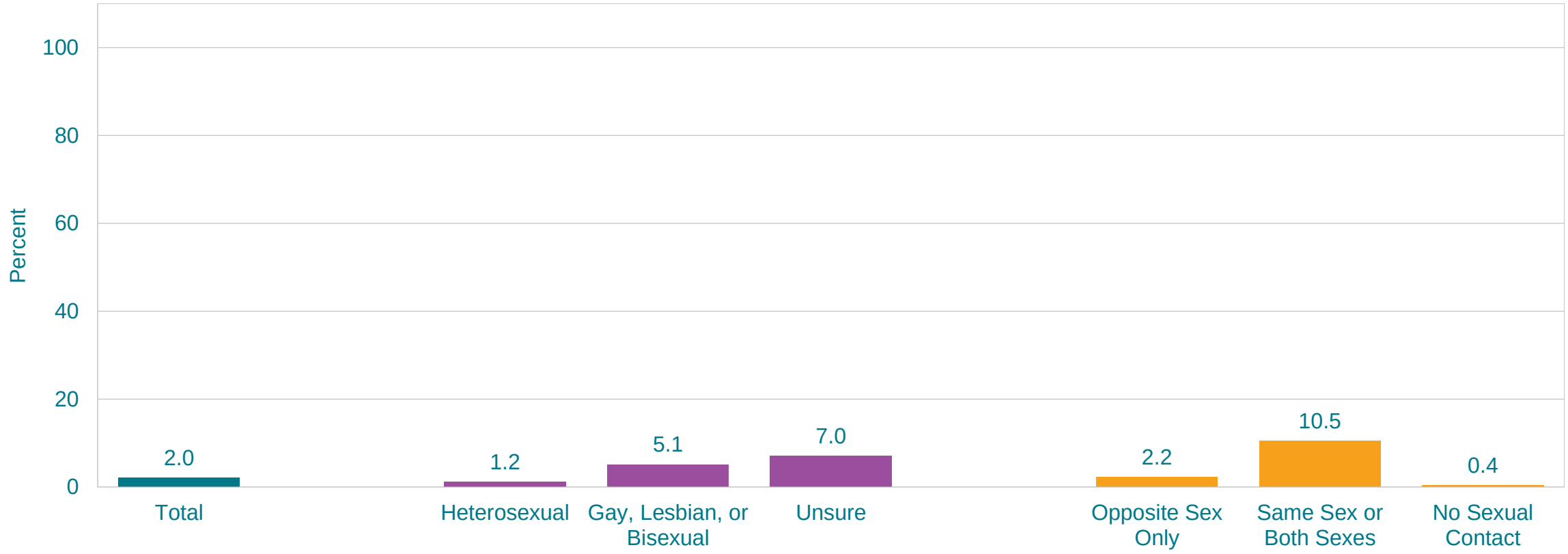
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2007, increased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
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,† 2019



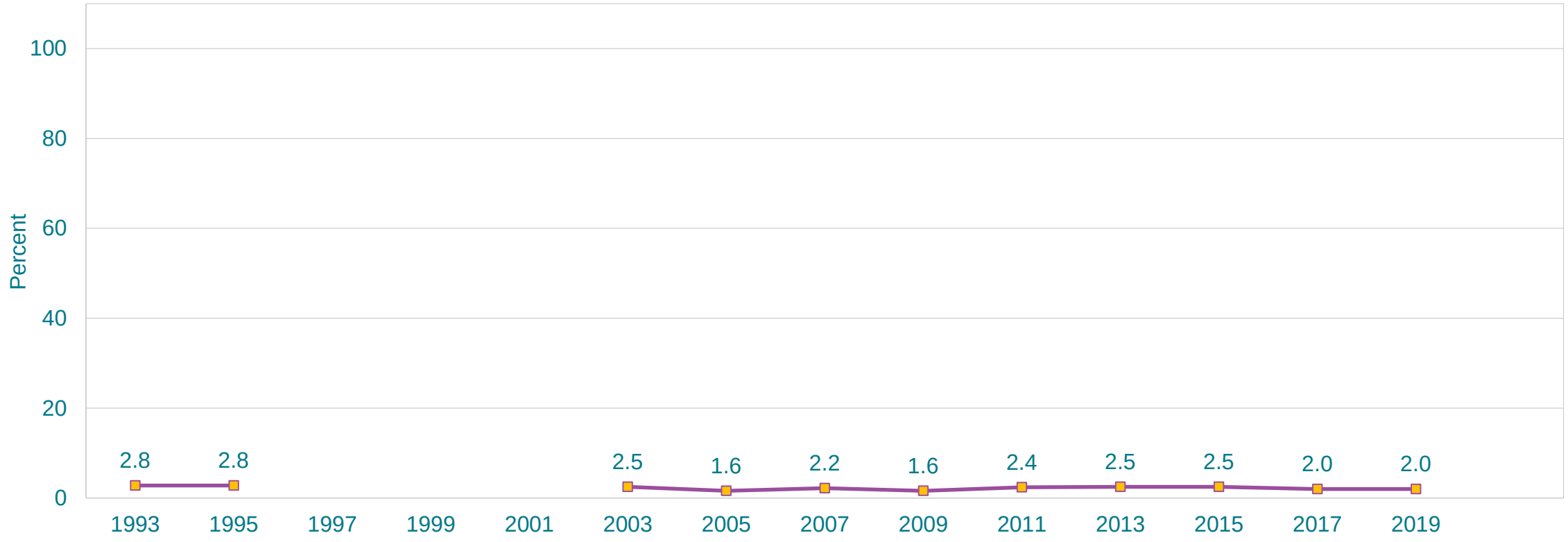
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Suicide Attempt That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



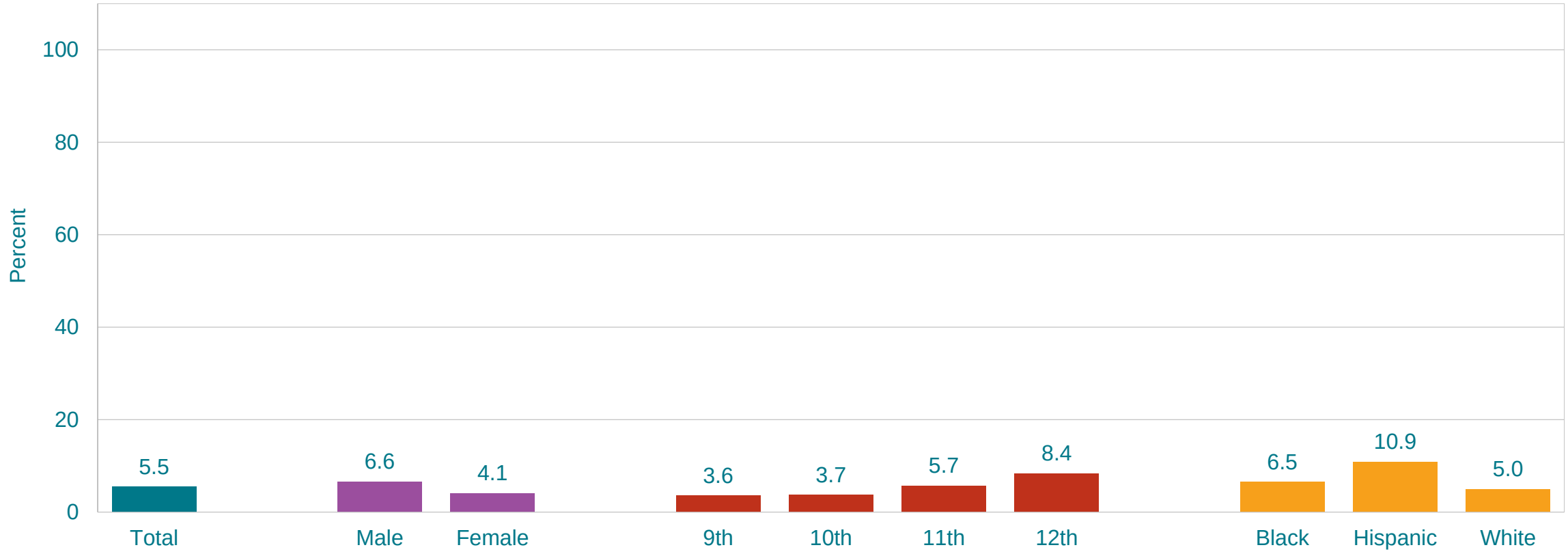
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 1993-2019†



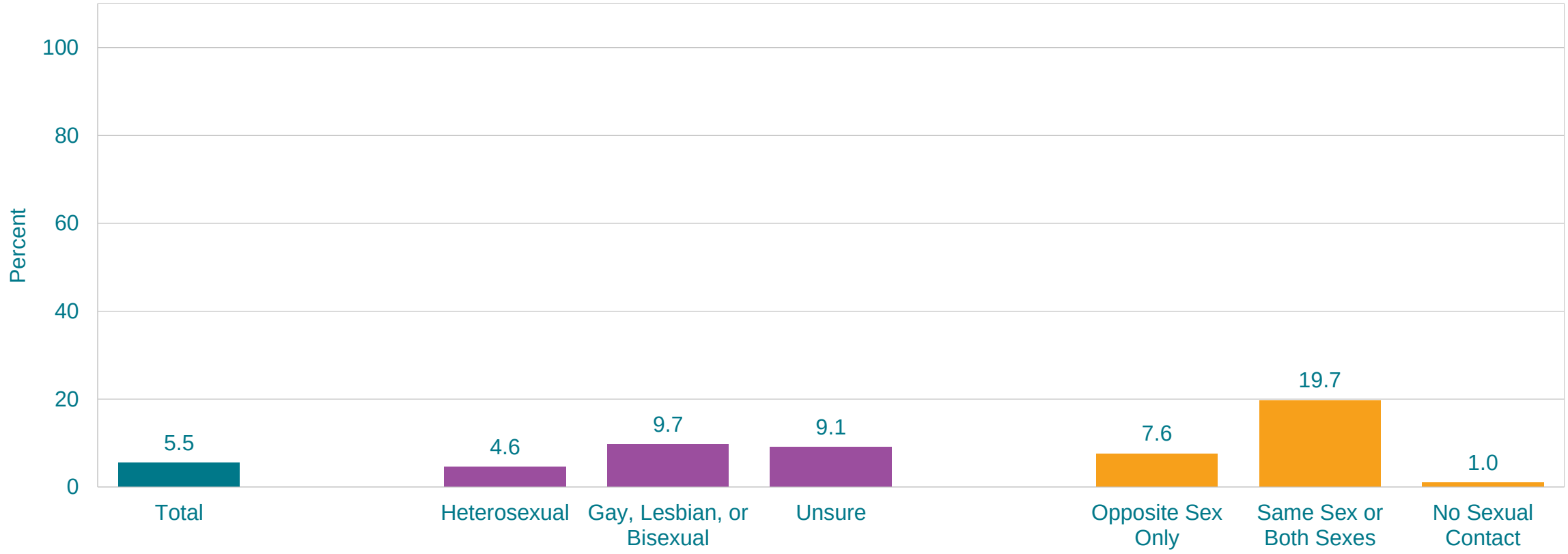
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



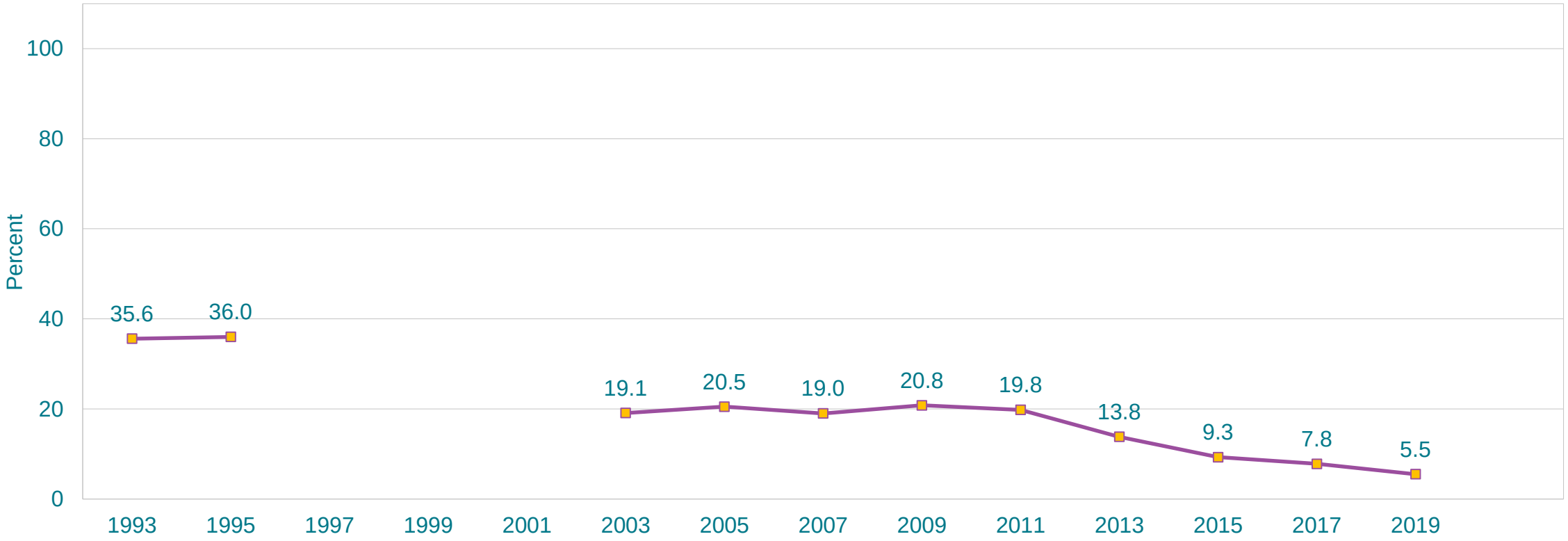
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



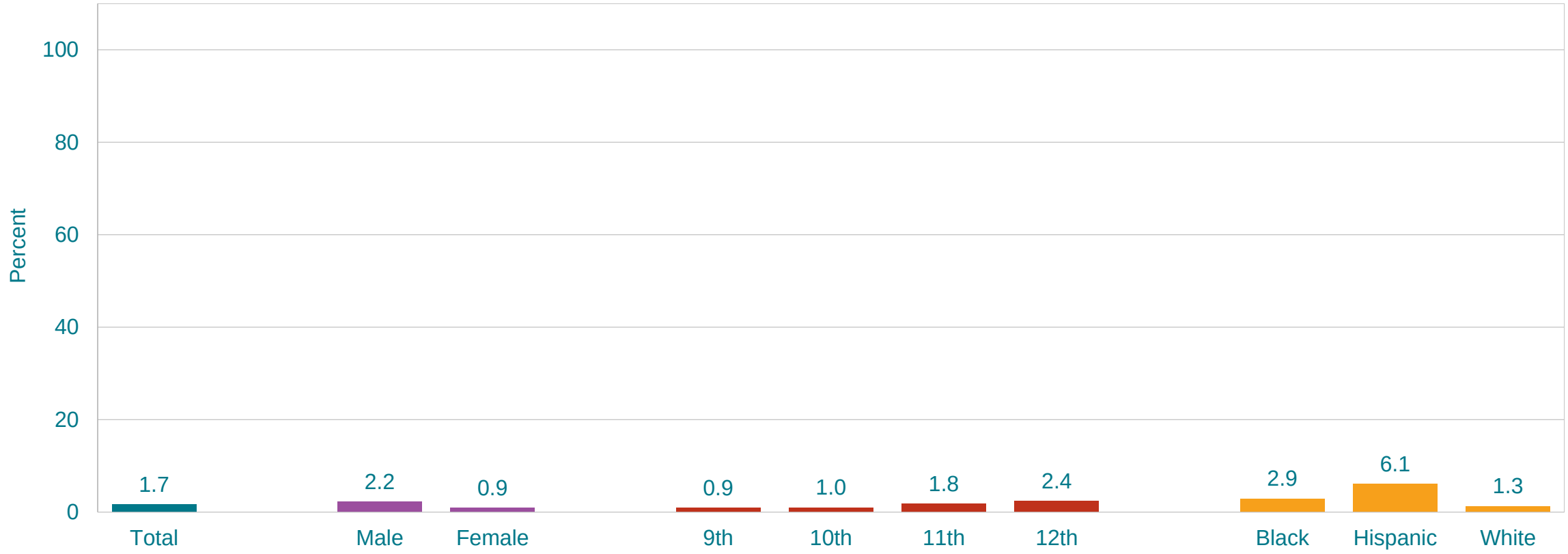
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* 1993-2019†



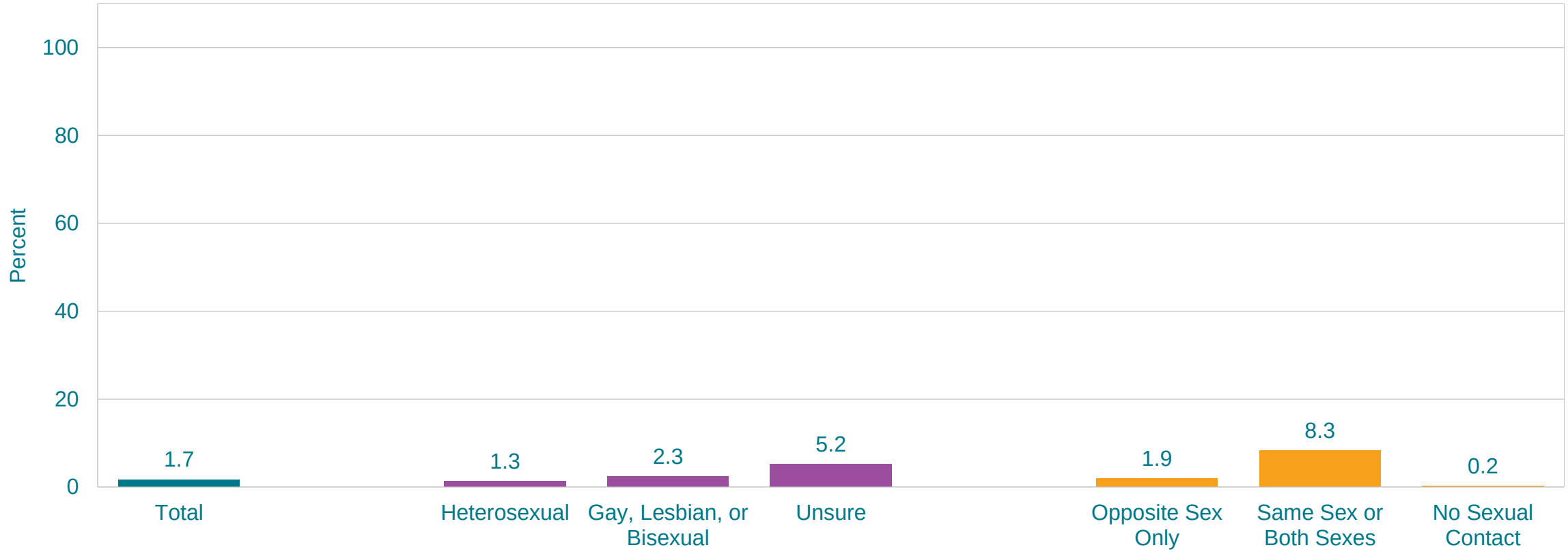
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



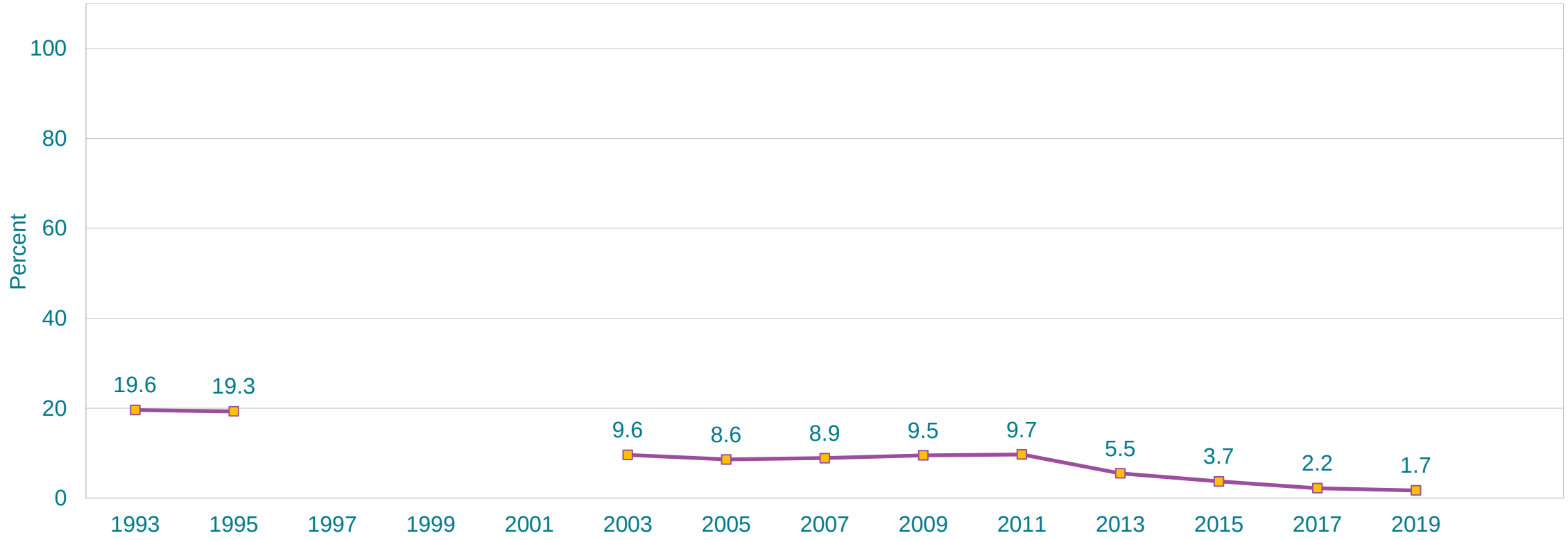
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



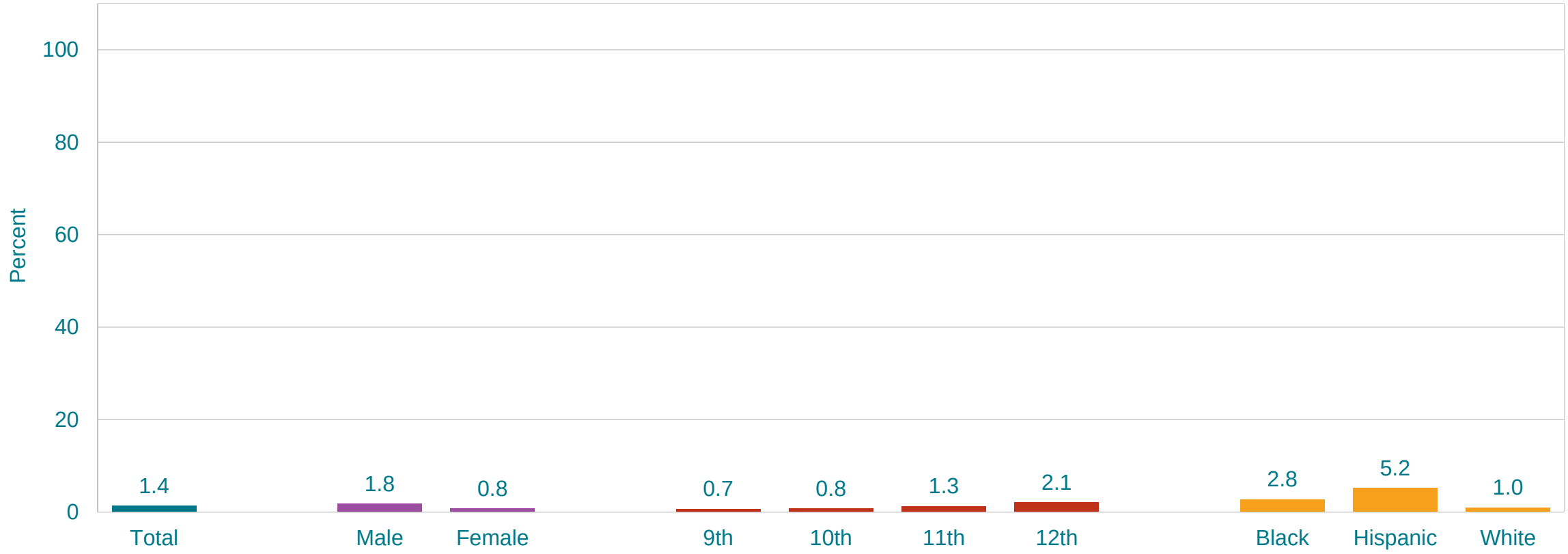
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* 1993-2019†



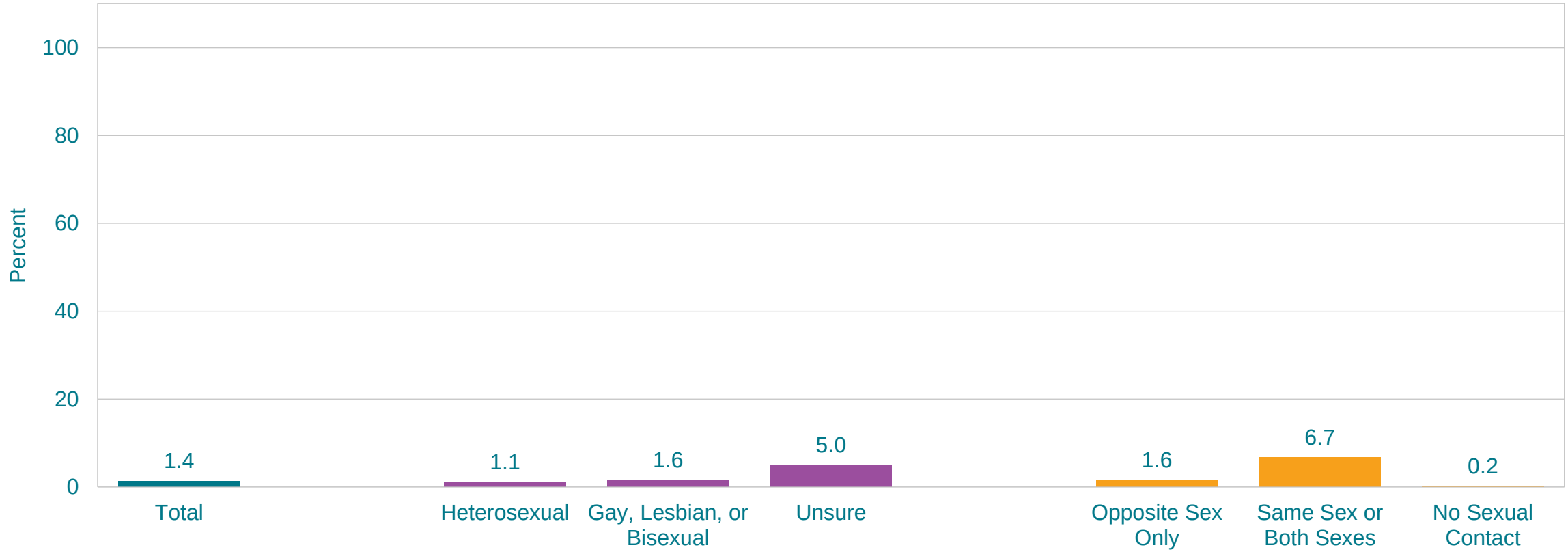
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



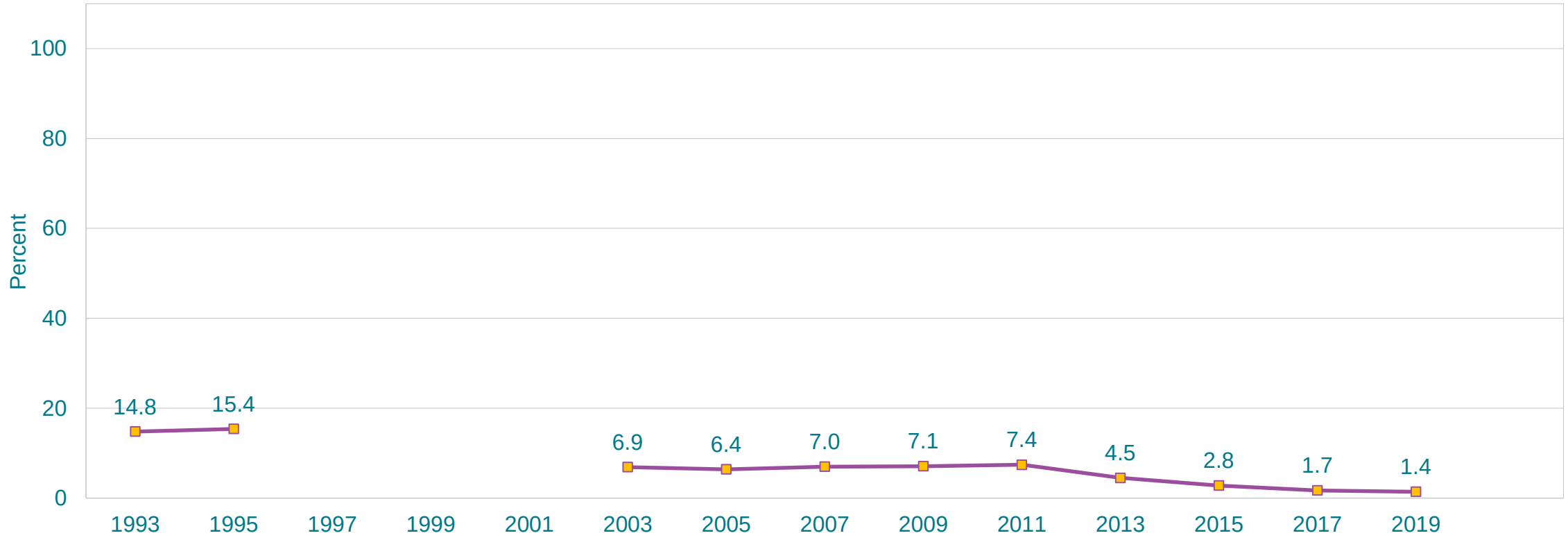
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



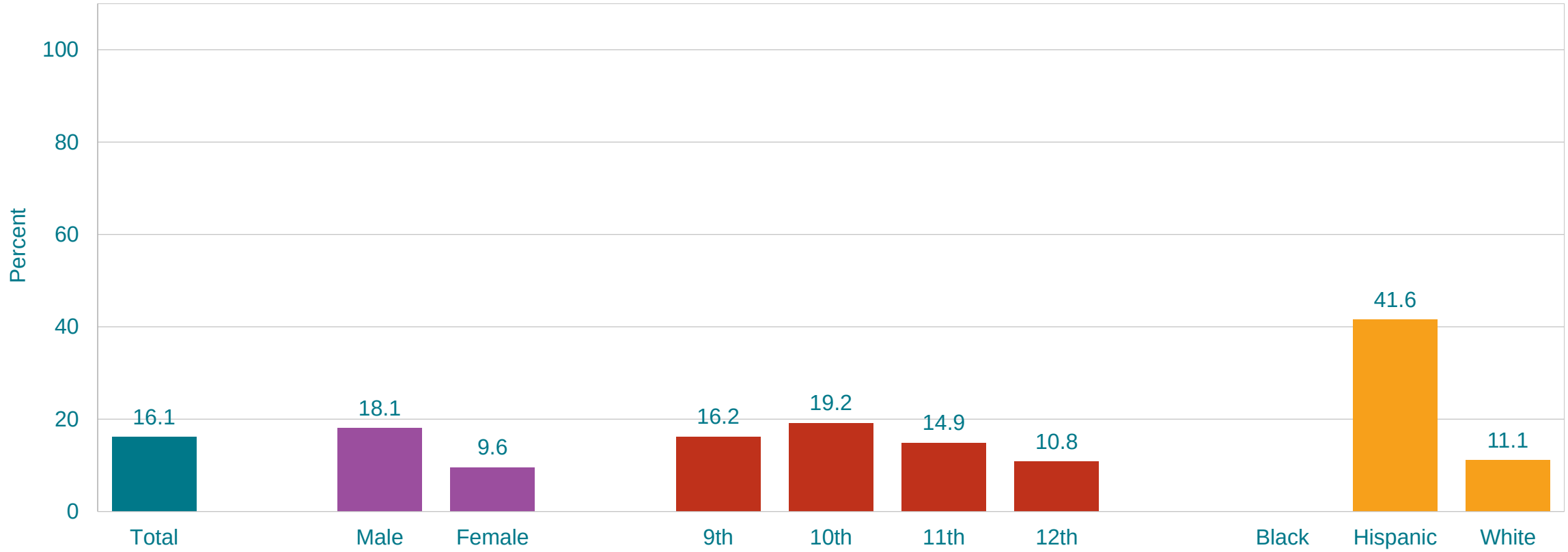
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* 1993-2019†



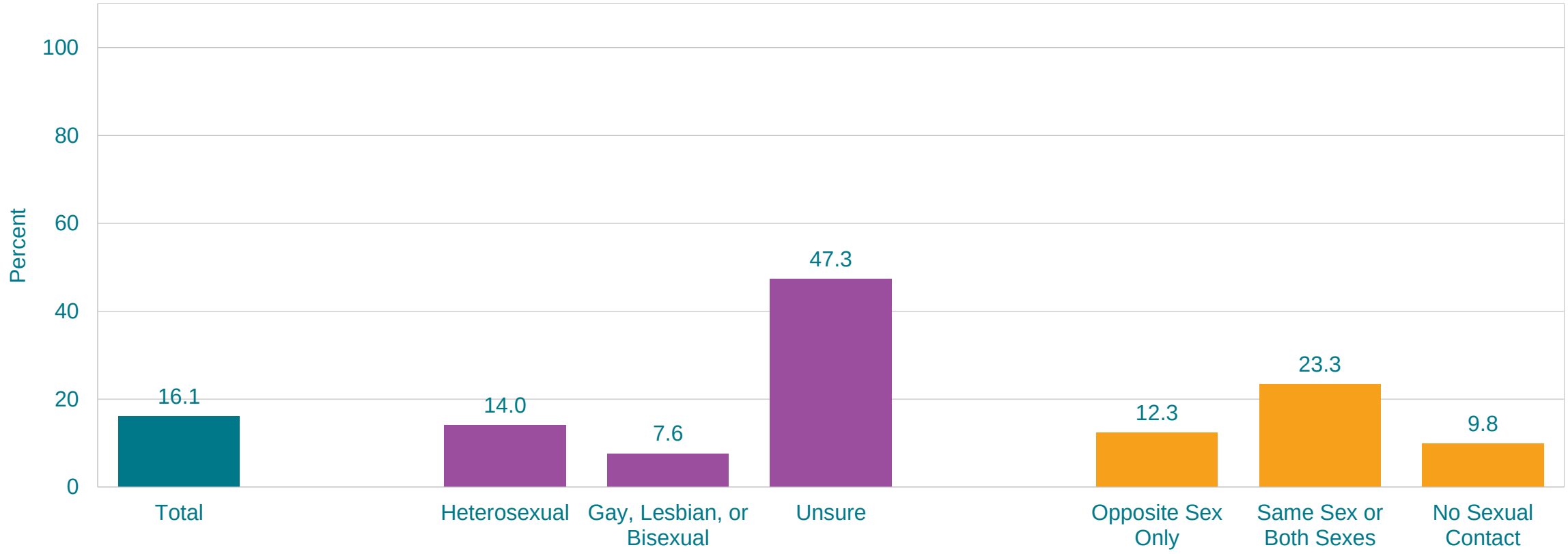
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



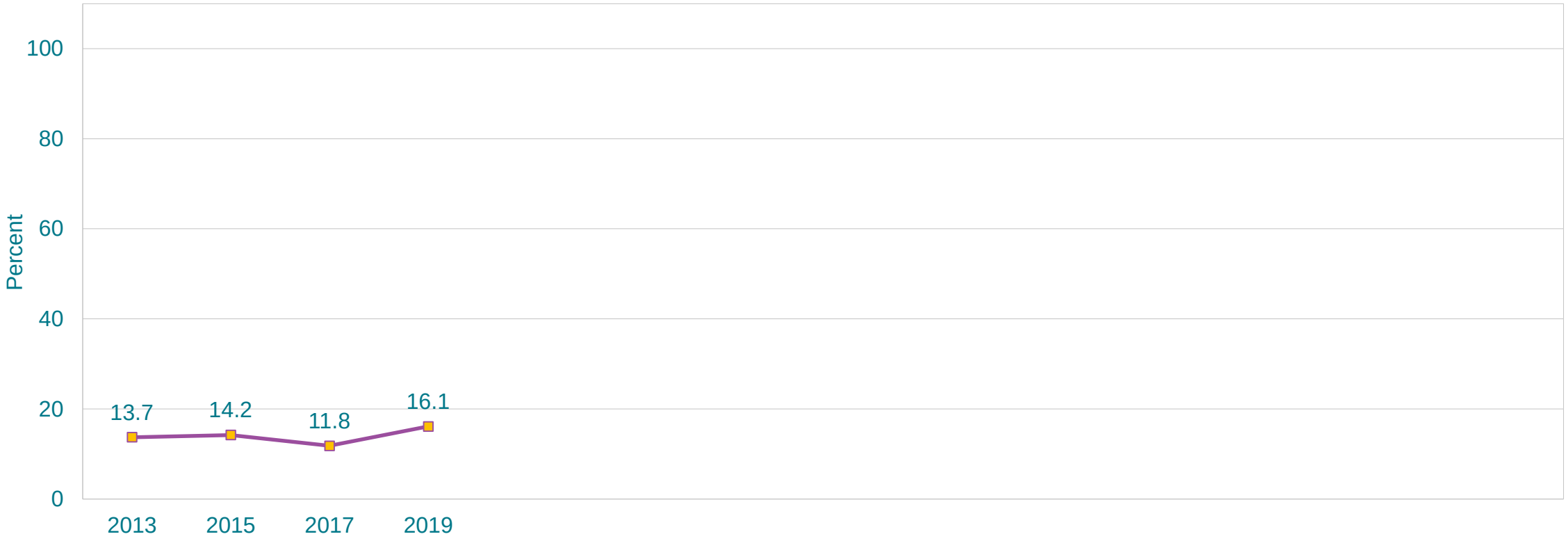
*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes
†M > F; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



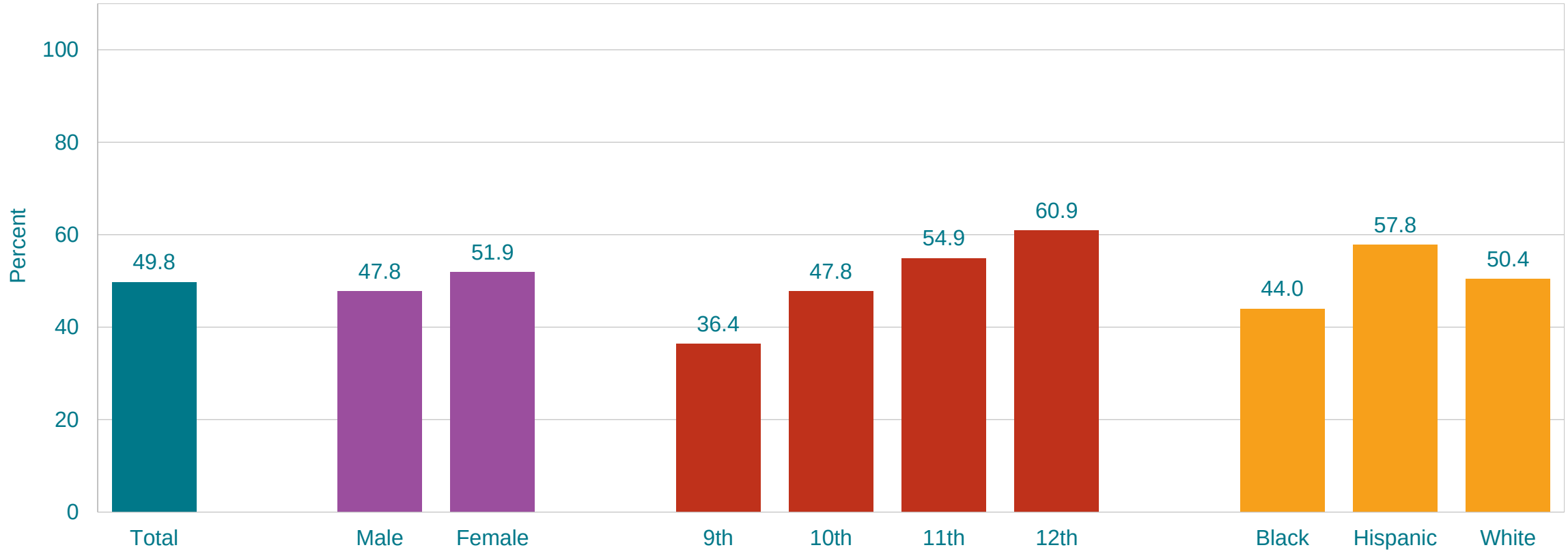
*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* 2013-2019†



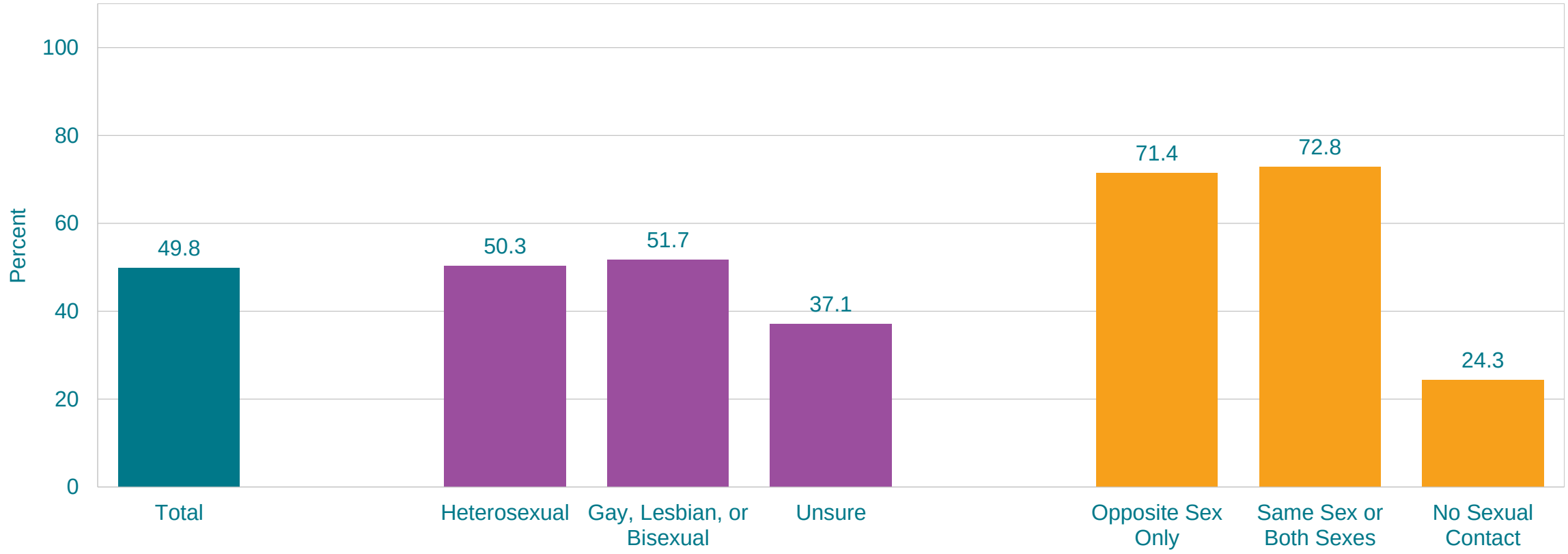
*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes
†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



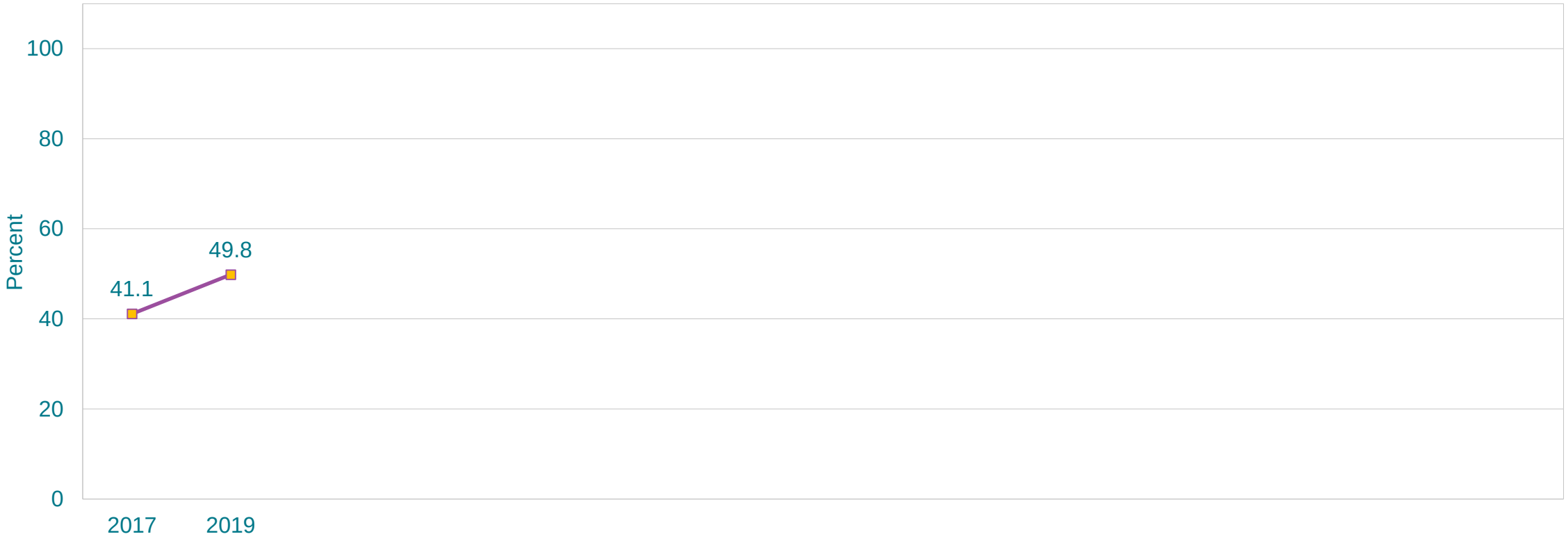
*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
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 an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



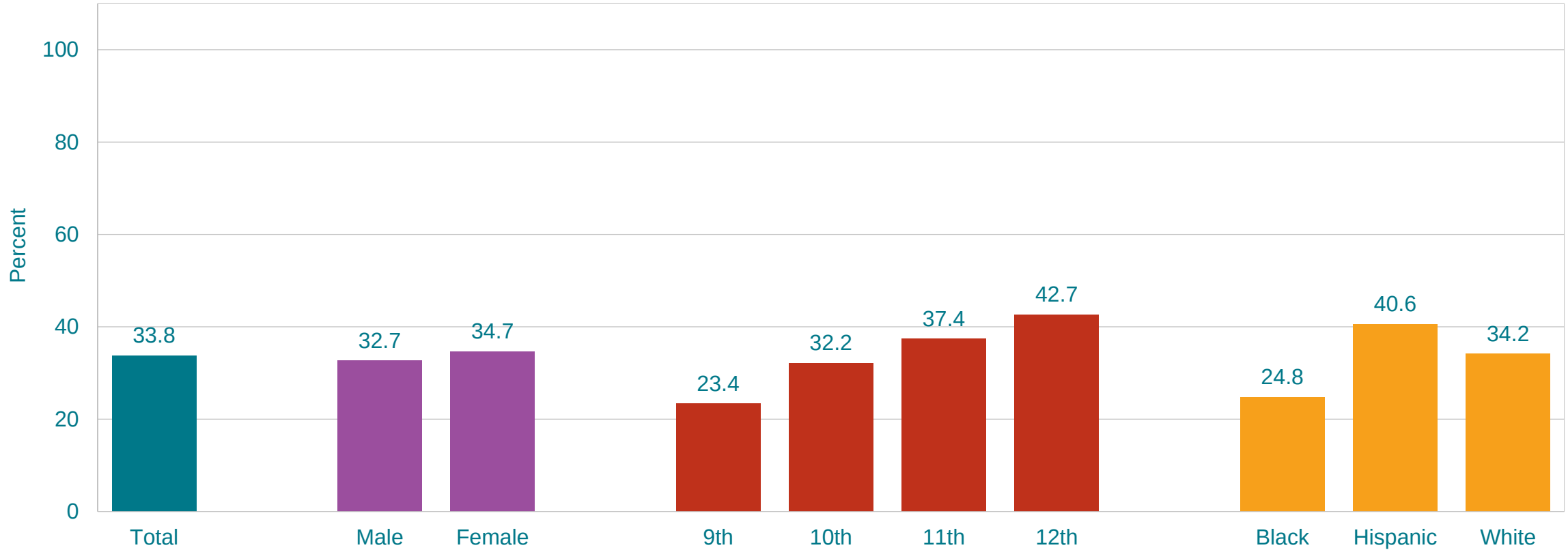
*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2017-2019†



*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]
†Increased 2017-2019 [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,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



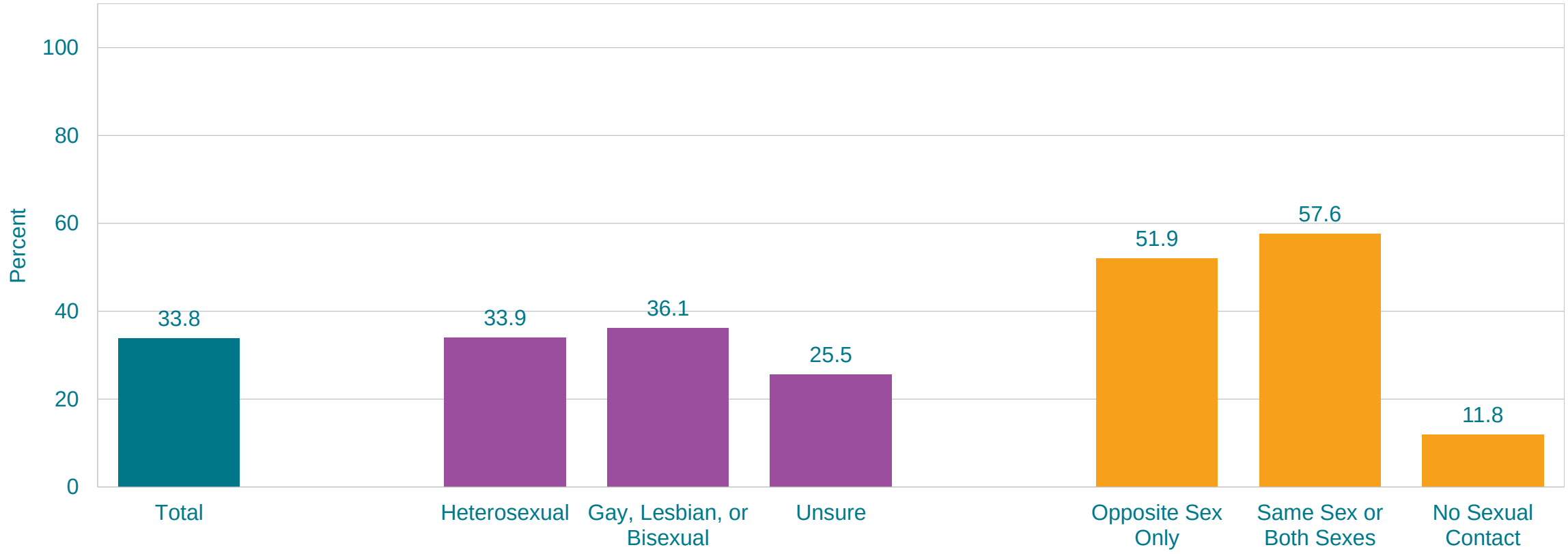
*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W, 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.

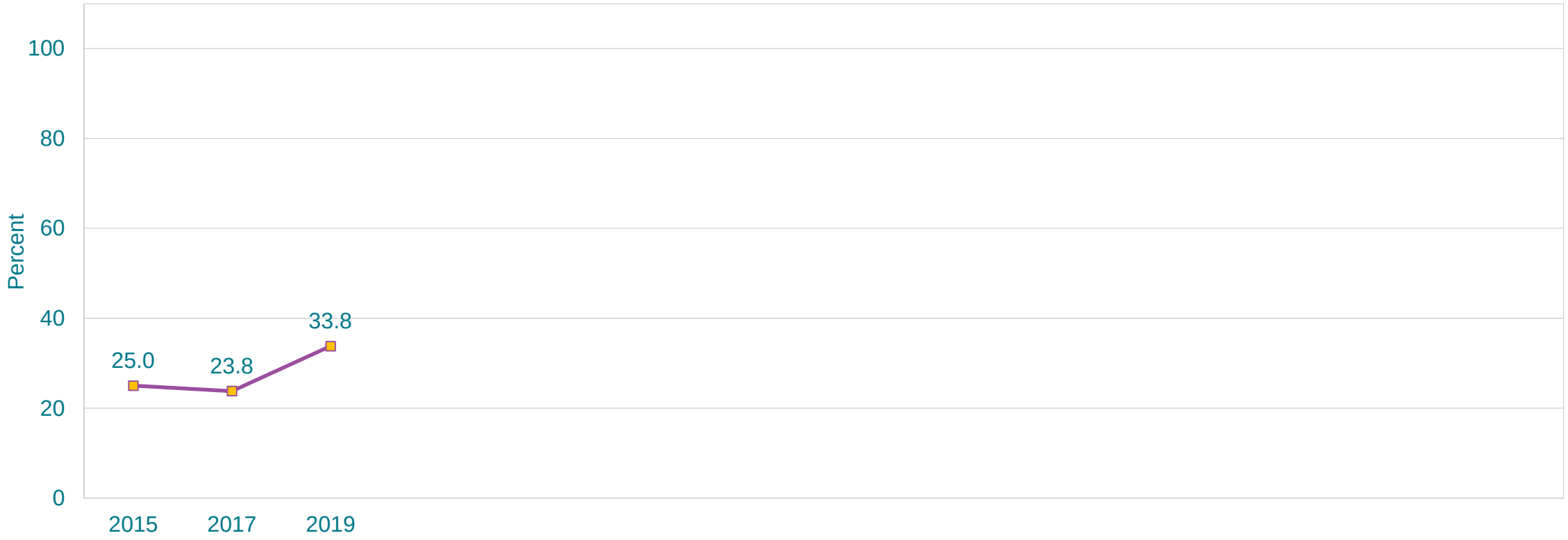
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2015-2019†

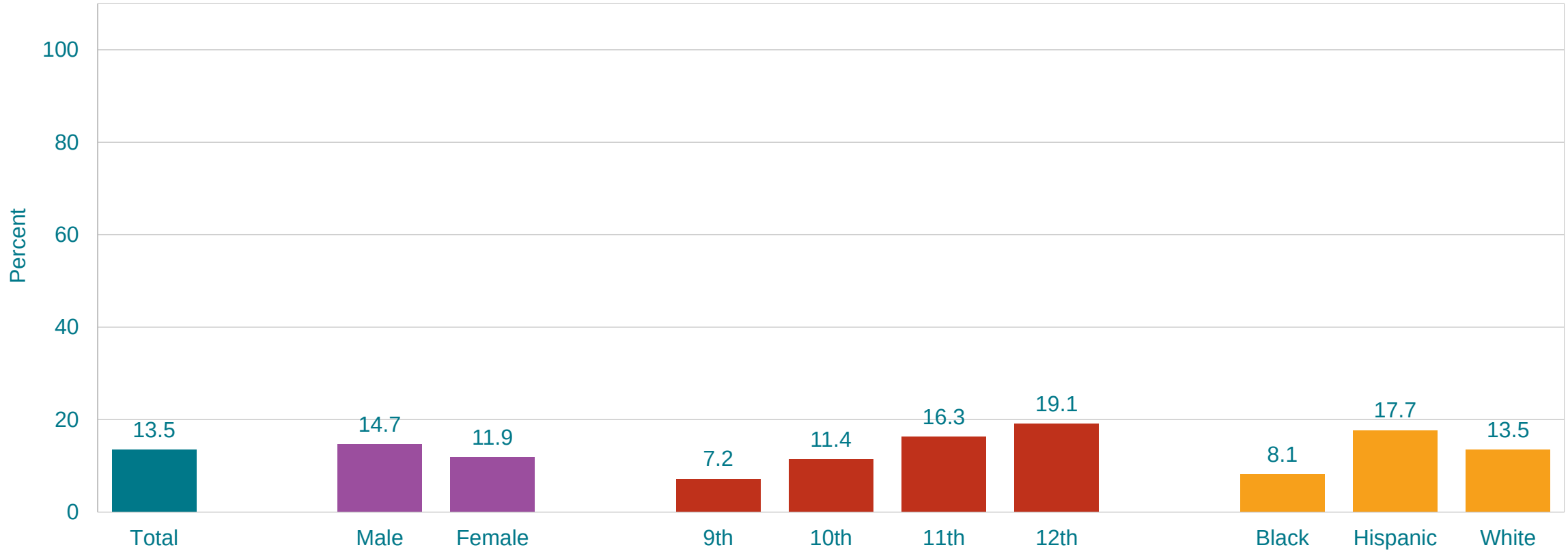


*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

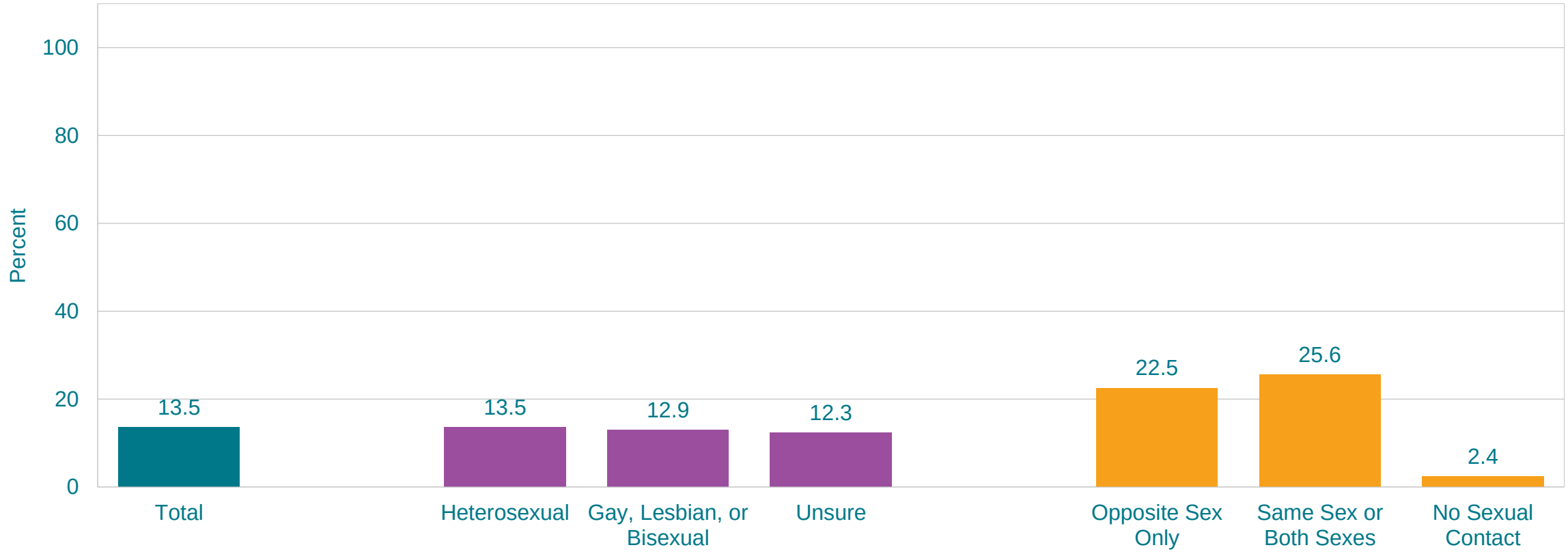
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



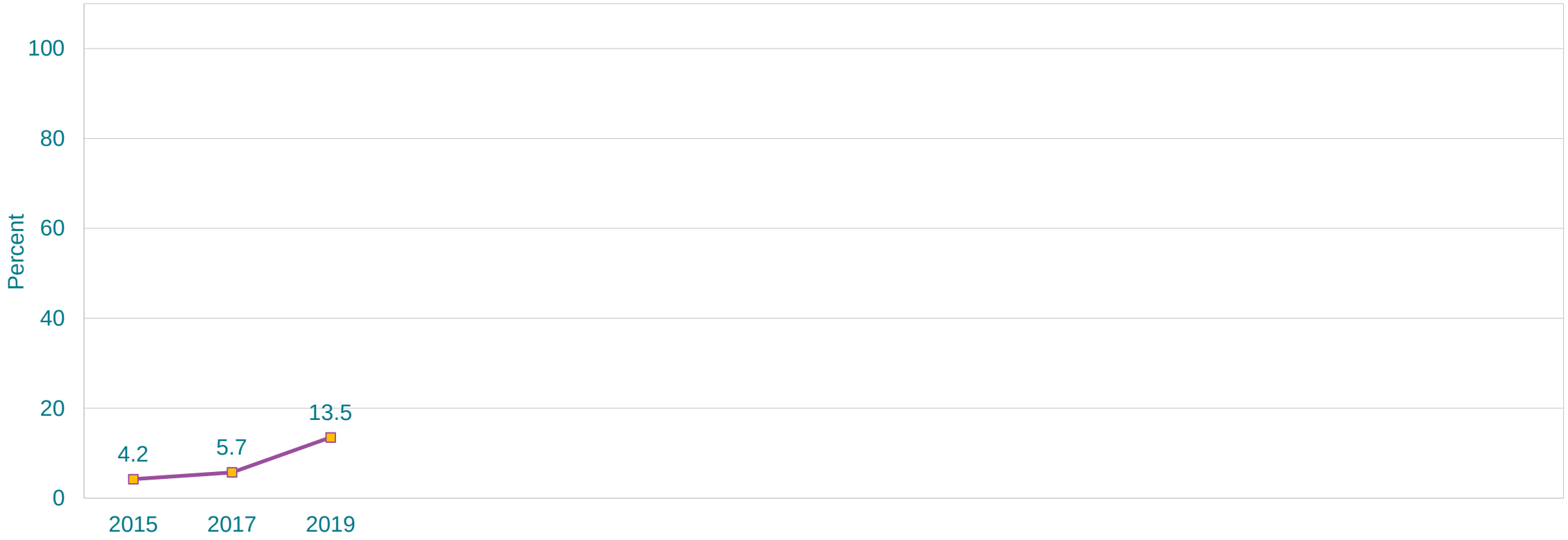
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



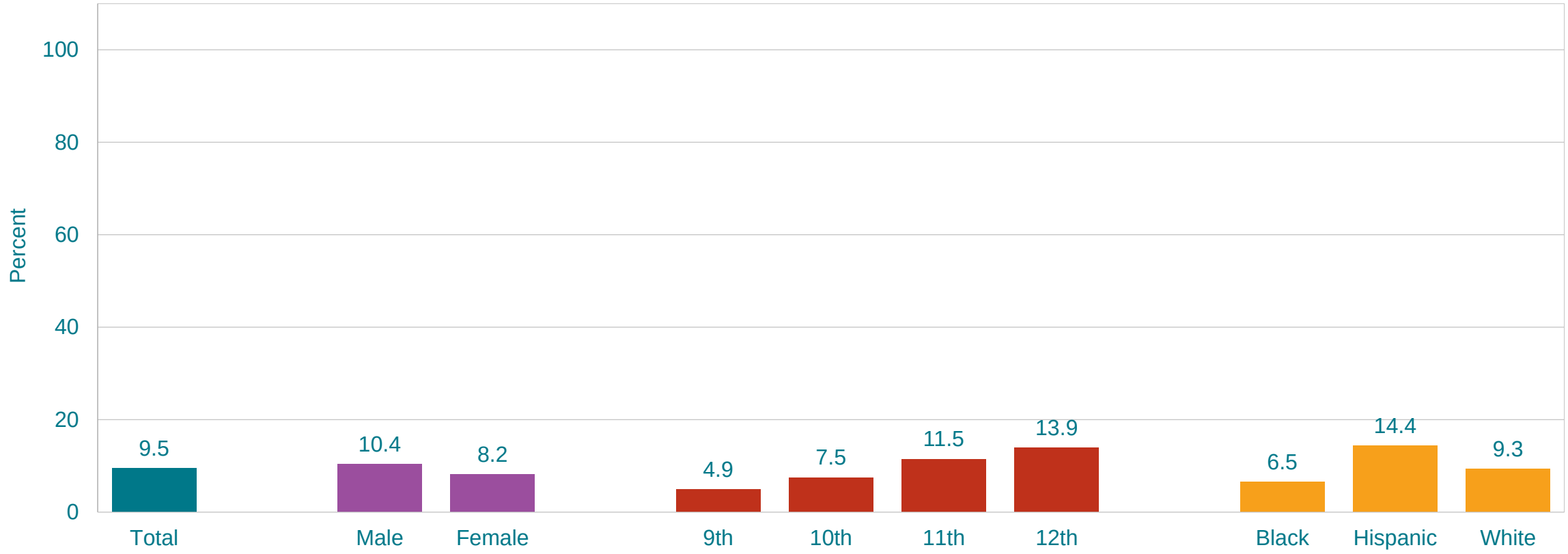
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* 2015-2019†



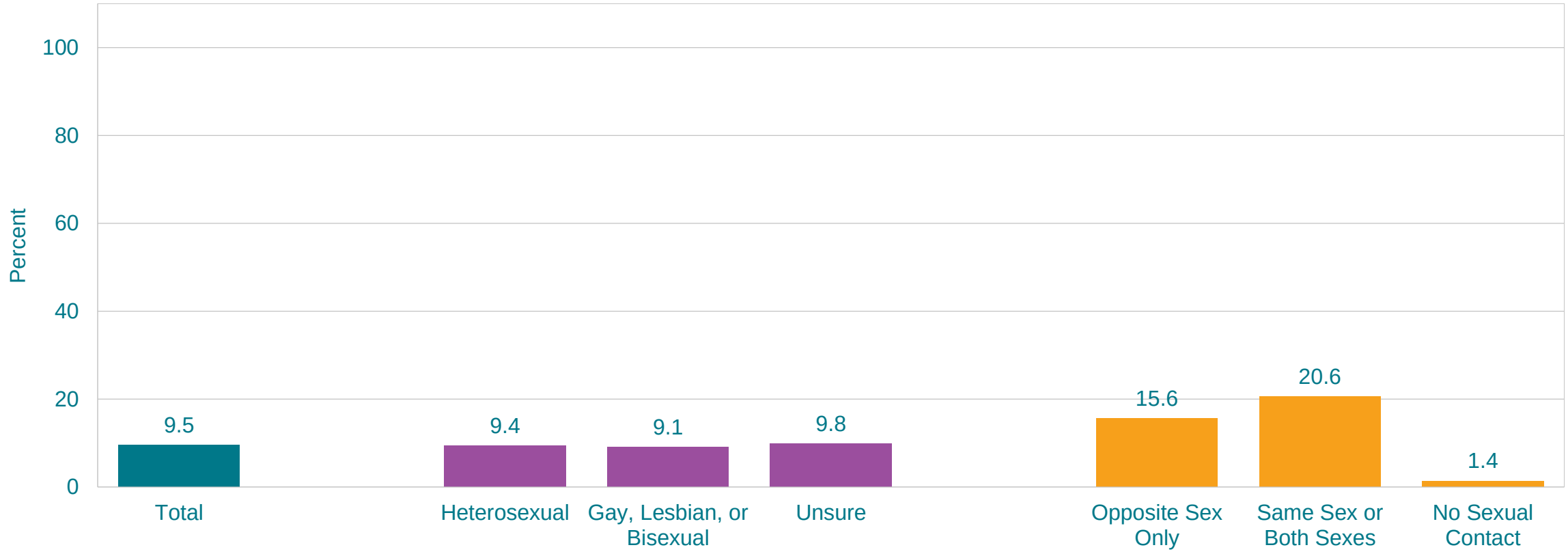
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



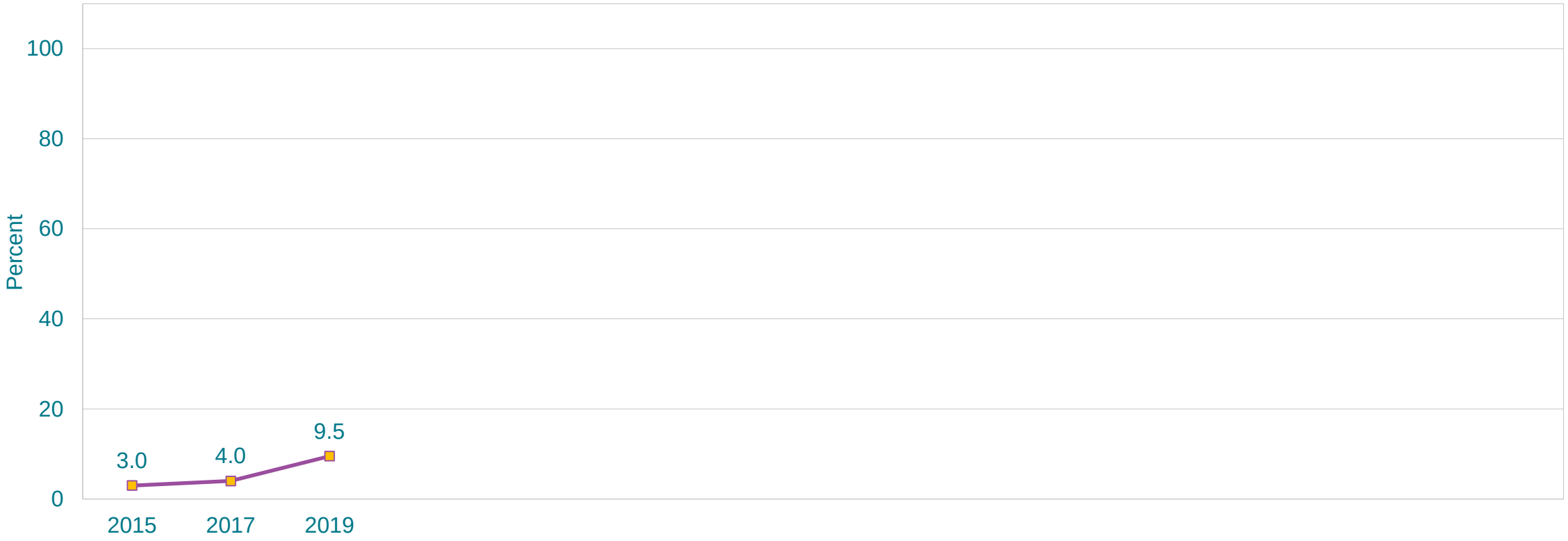
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



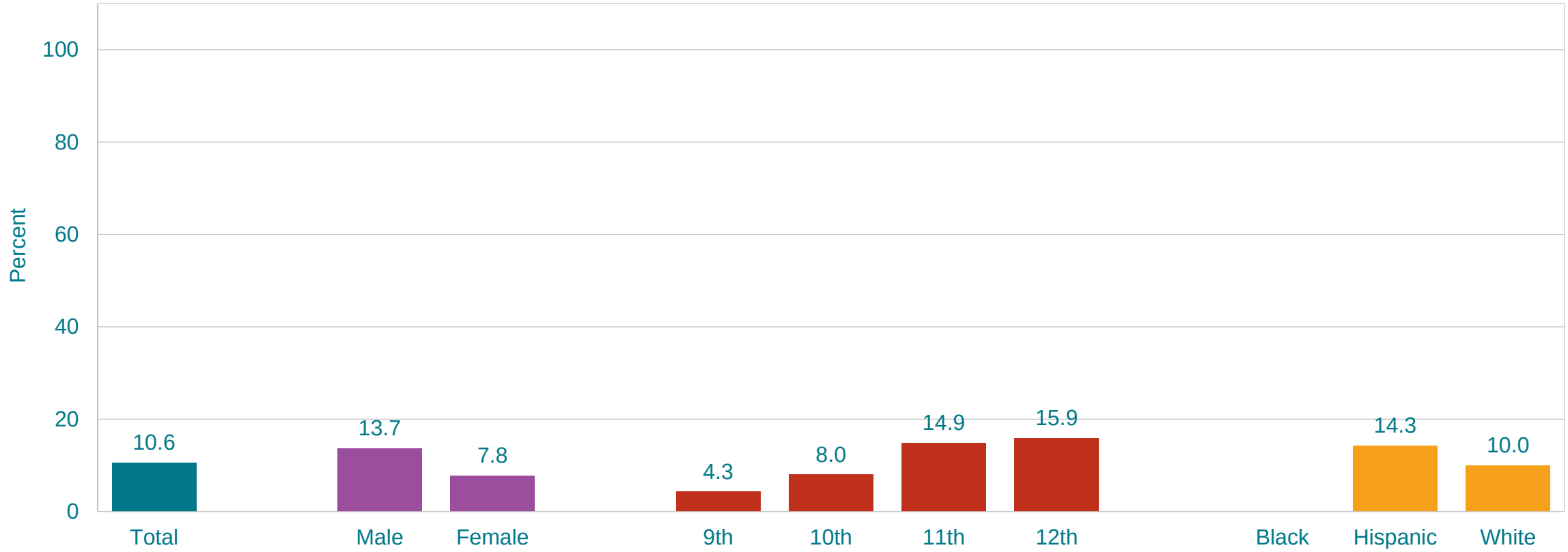
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* 2015-2019†



*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2015-2019 [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 Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years

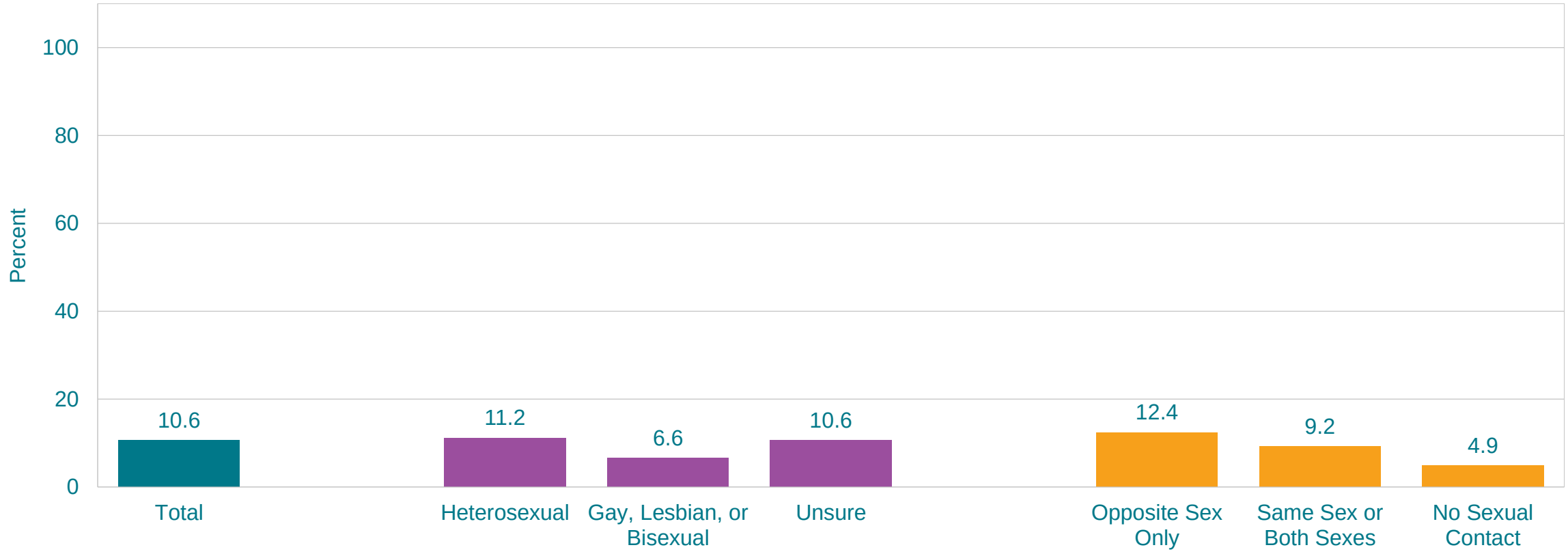
†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.

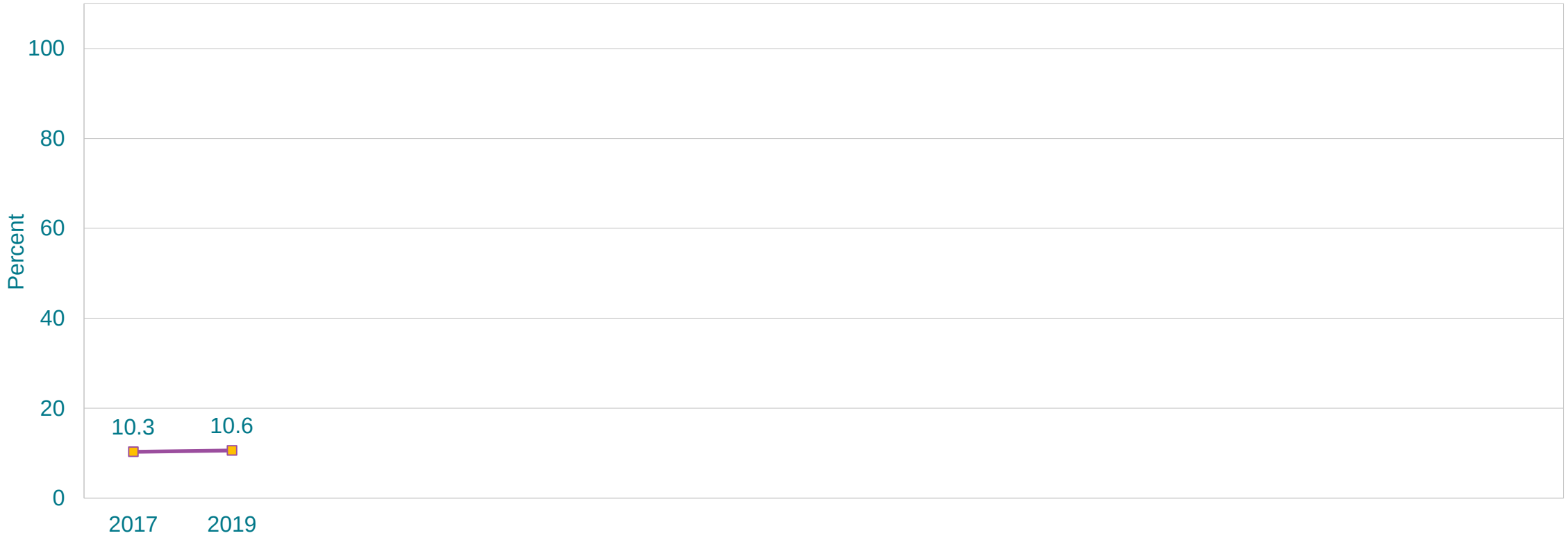
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store,* 2017-2019†

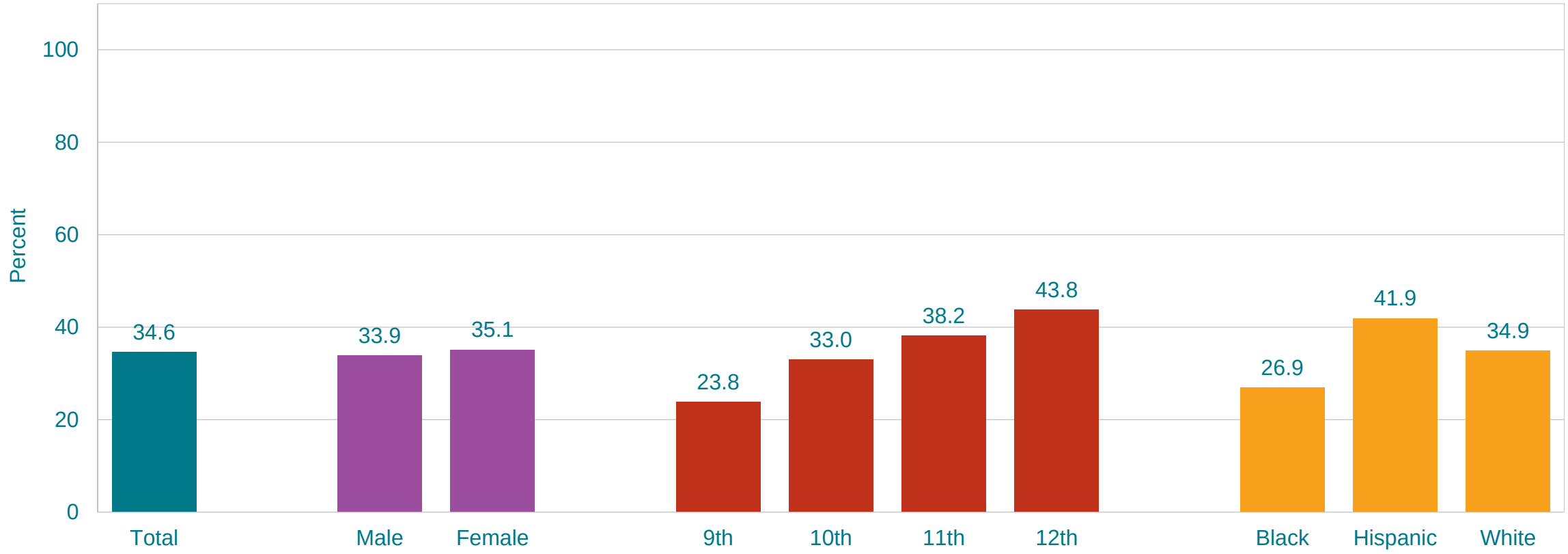


*Such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years

†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

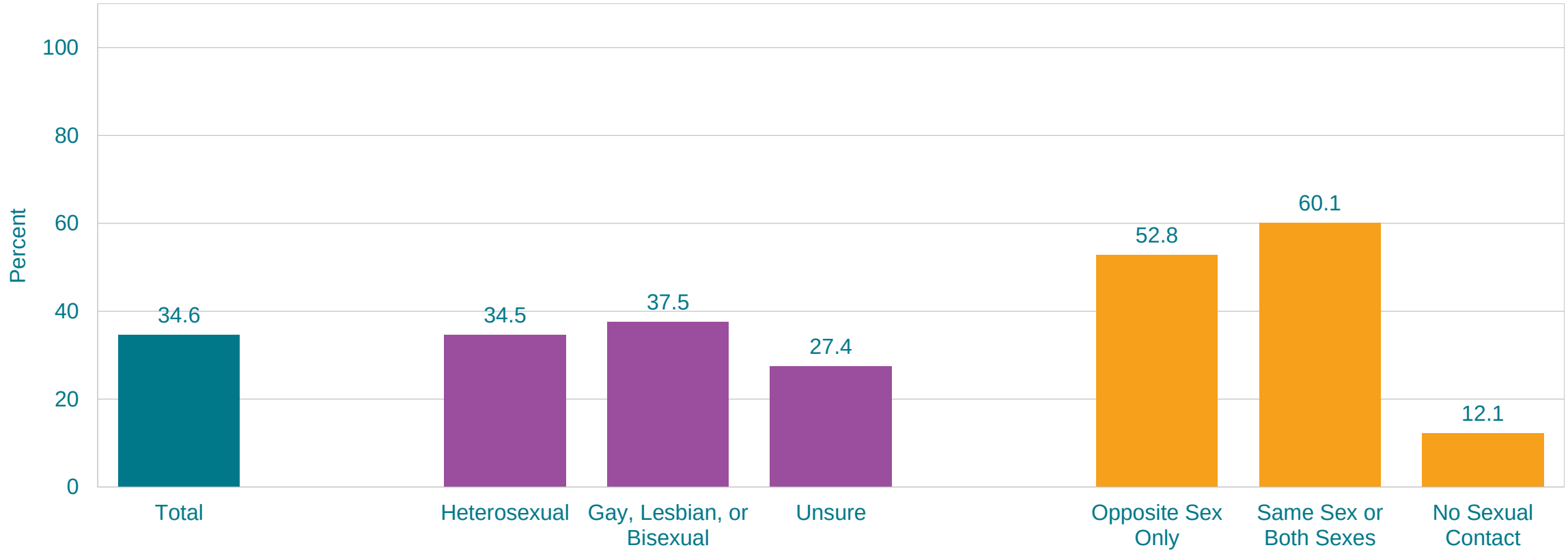
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



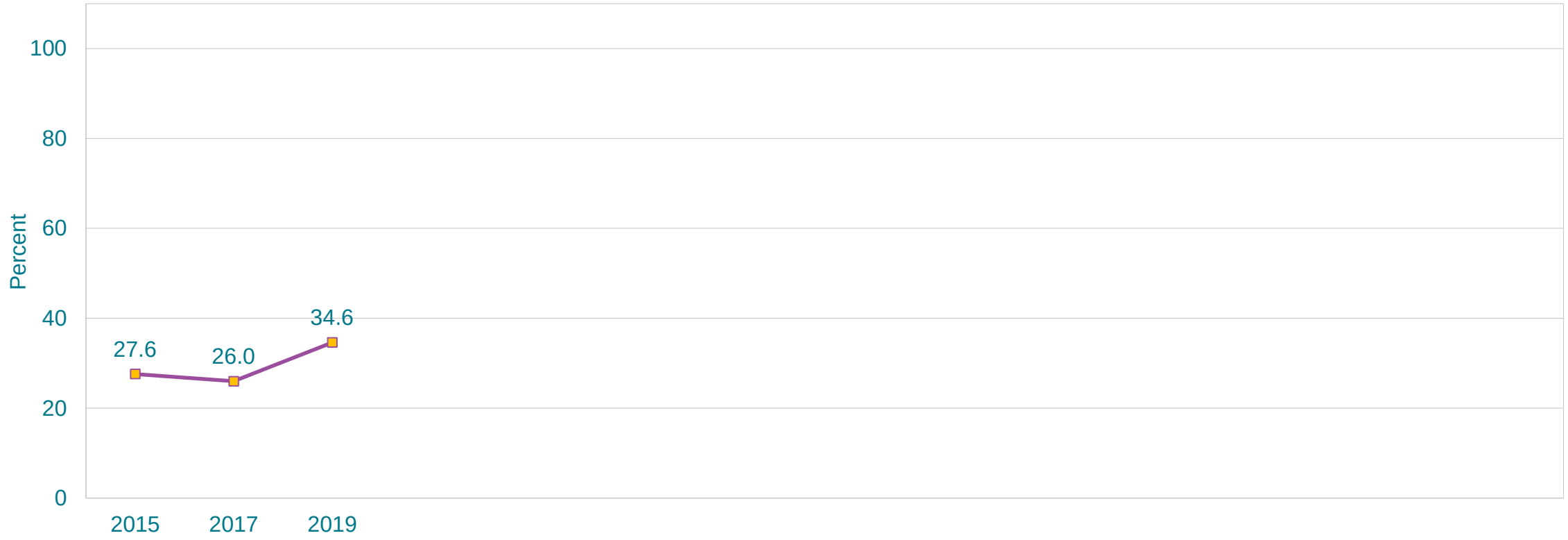
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



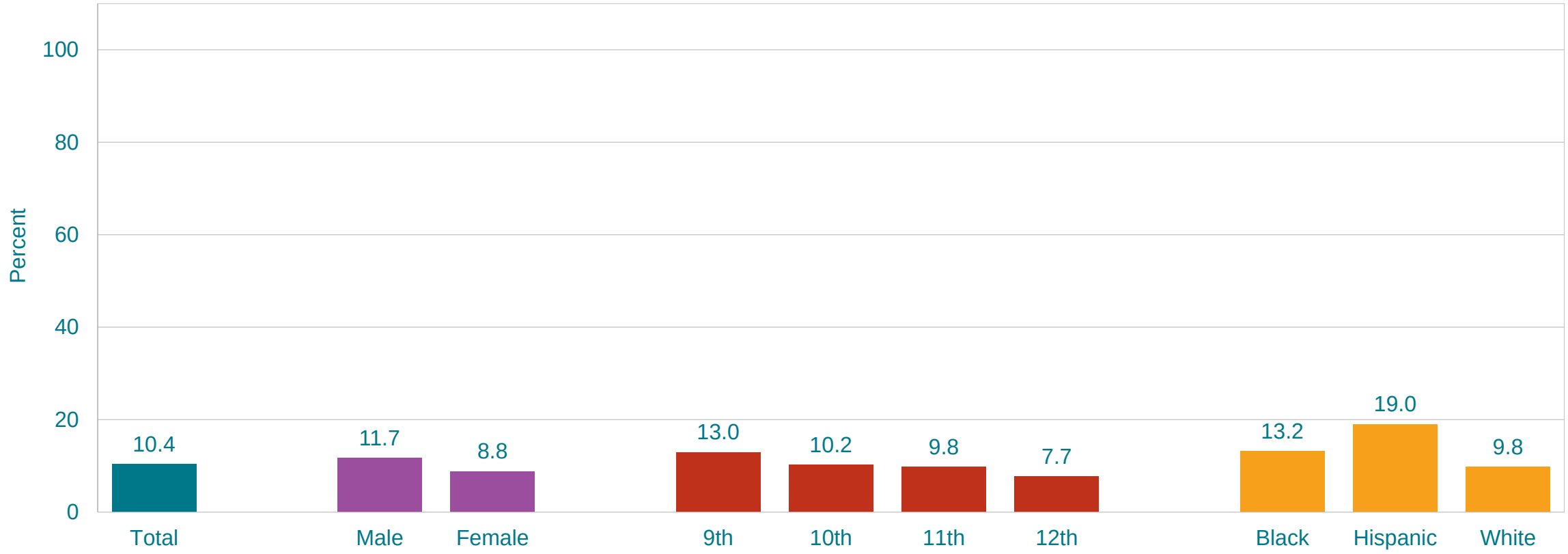
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* 2015-2019†



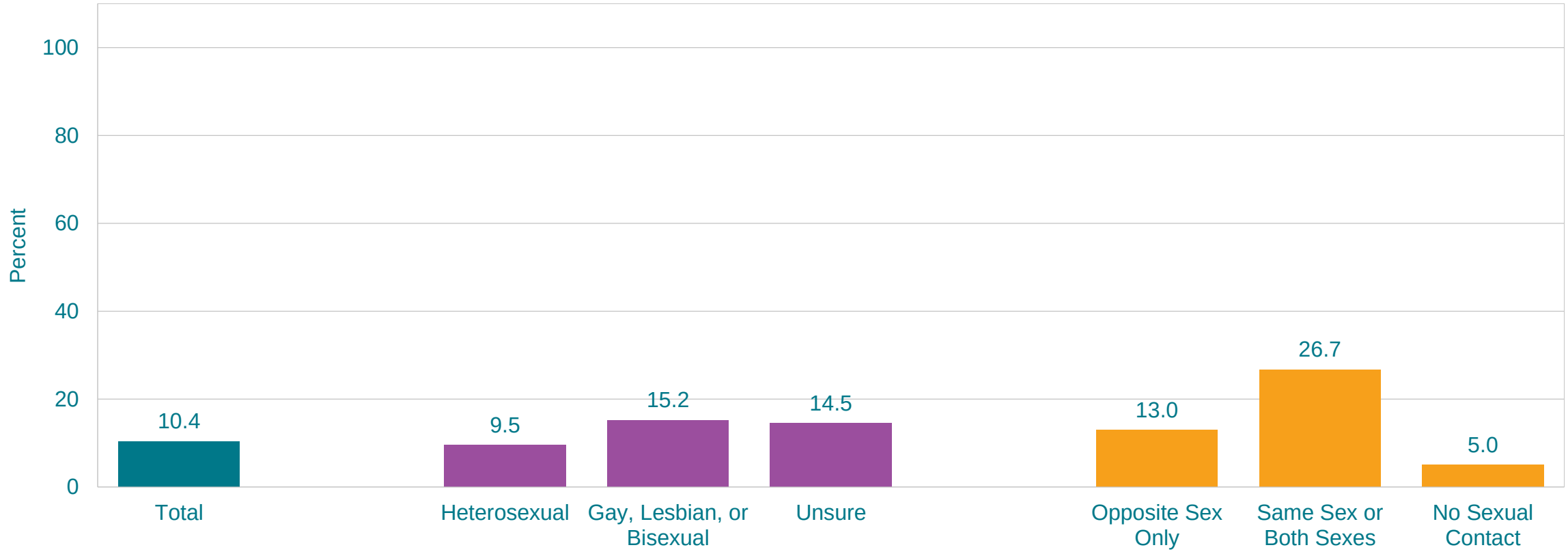
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



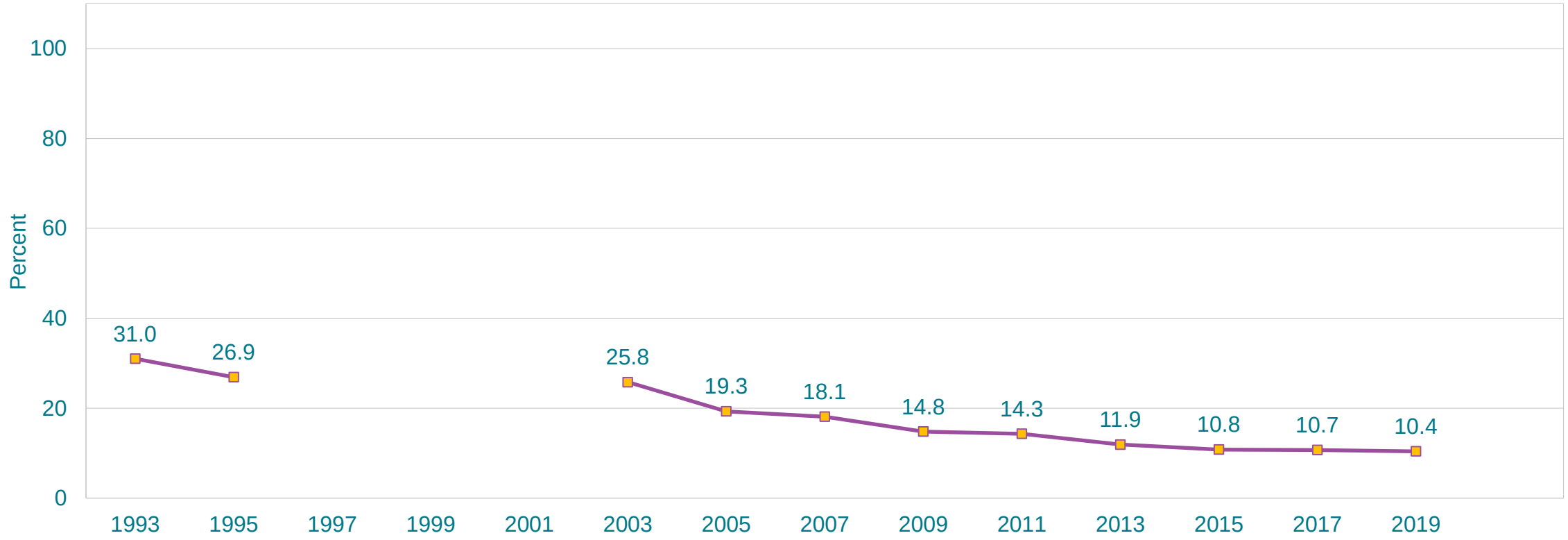
*Other than a few sips
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



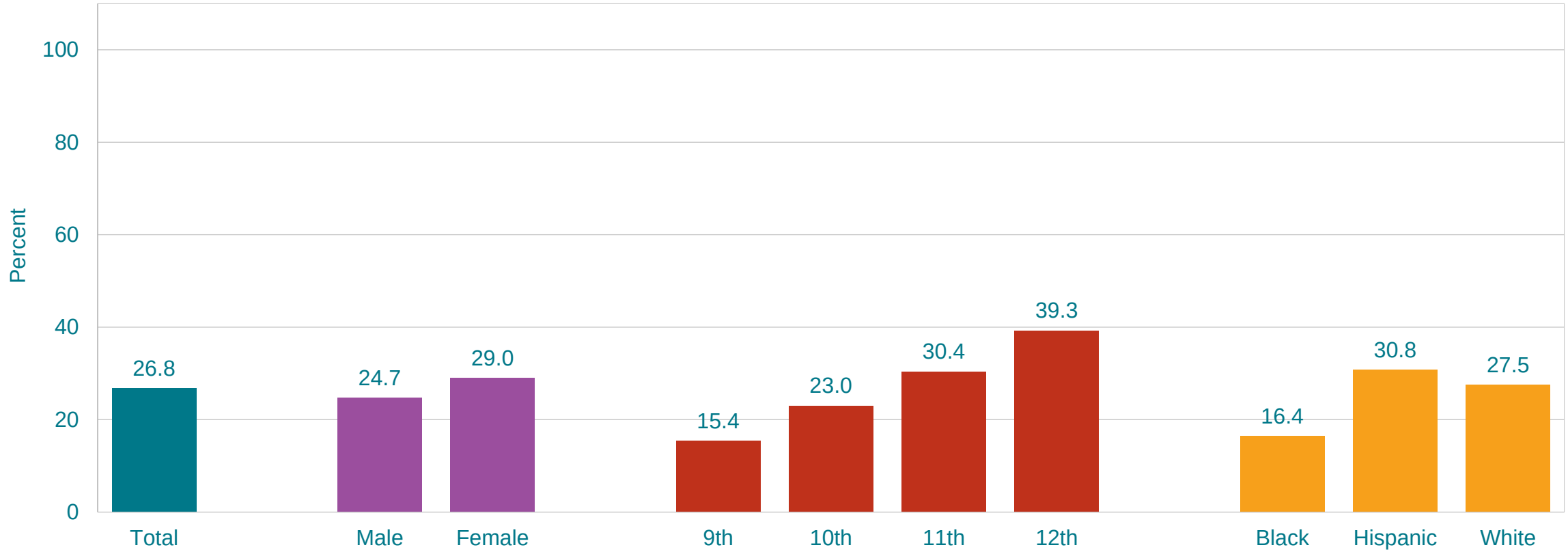
*Other than a few sips
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* 1993-2019†



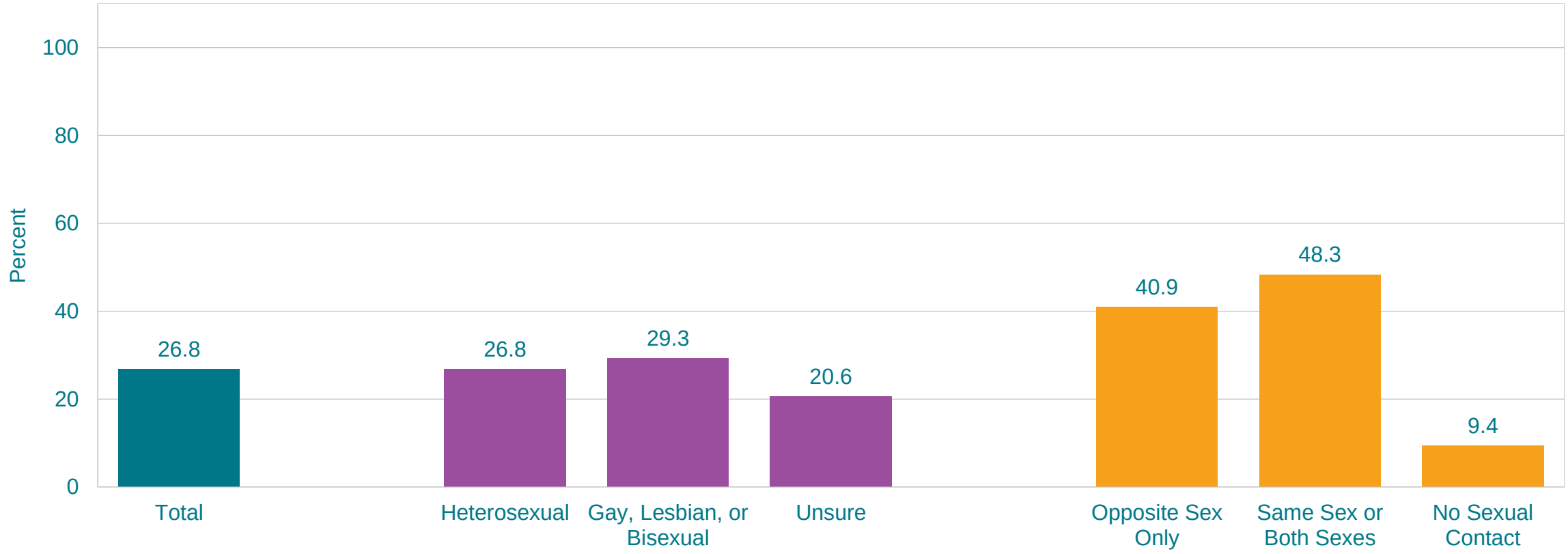
*Other than a few sips
†Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-2003, decreased 2003-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



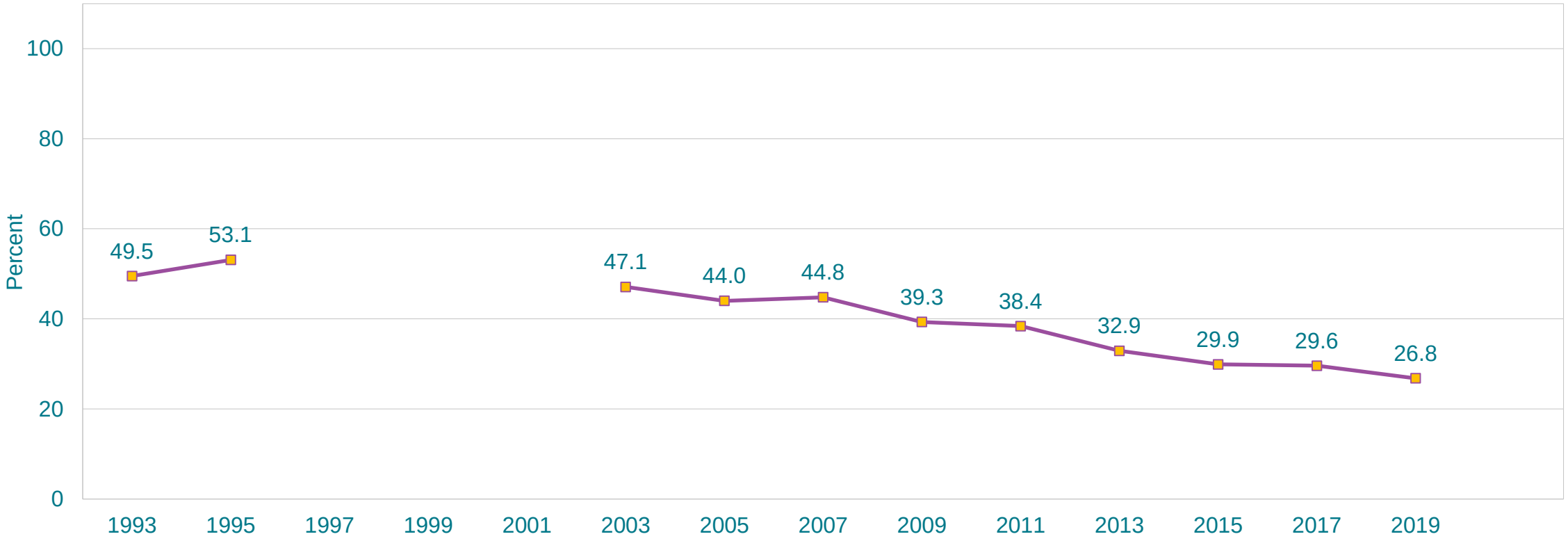
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



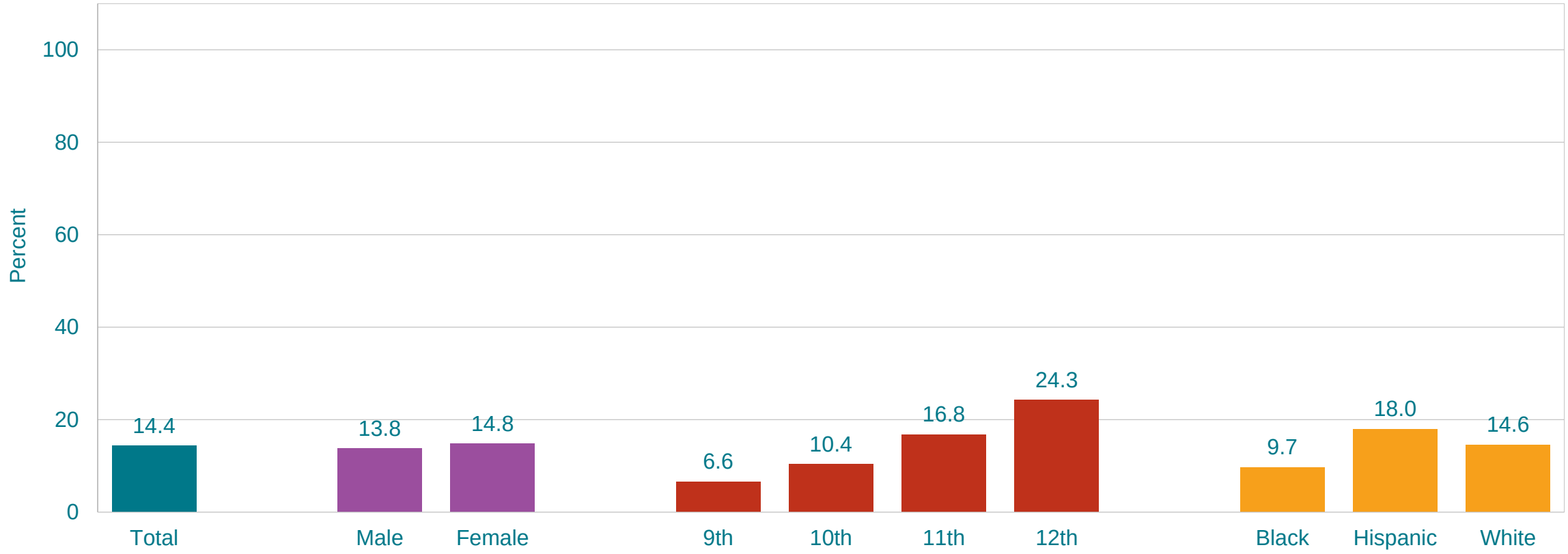
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* 1993-2019†



*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-2003, decreased 2003-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



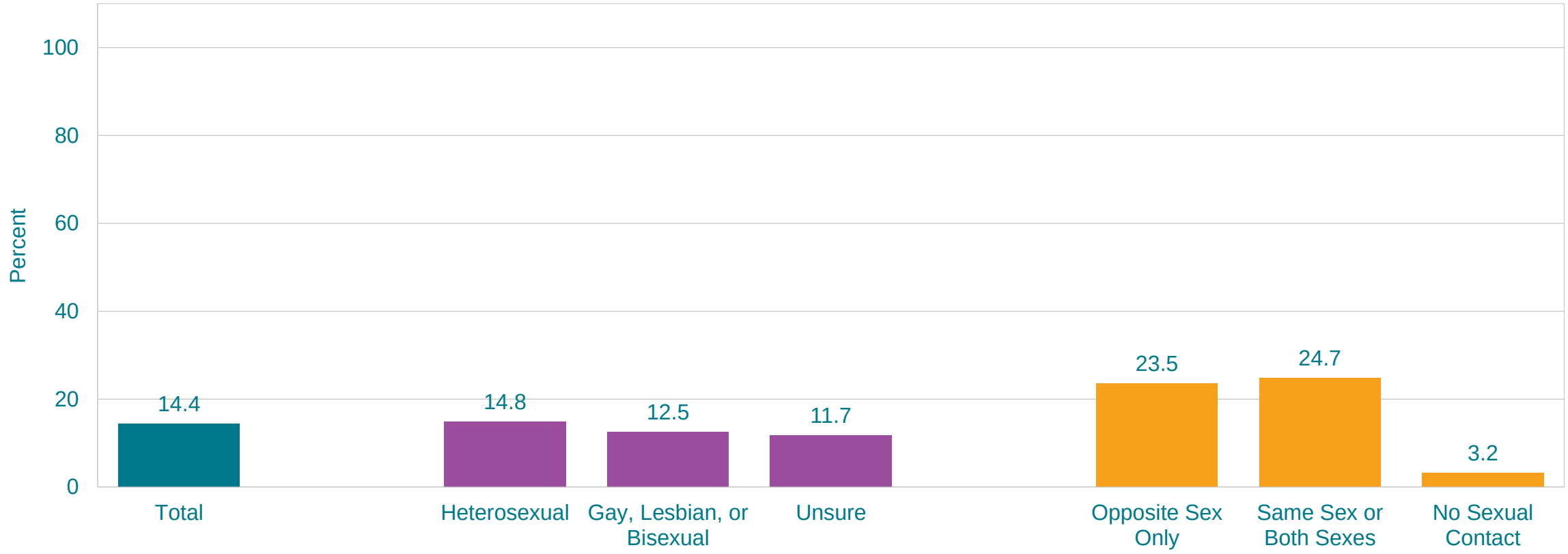
*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W, 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.

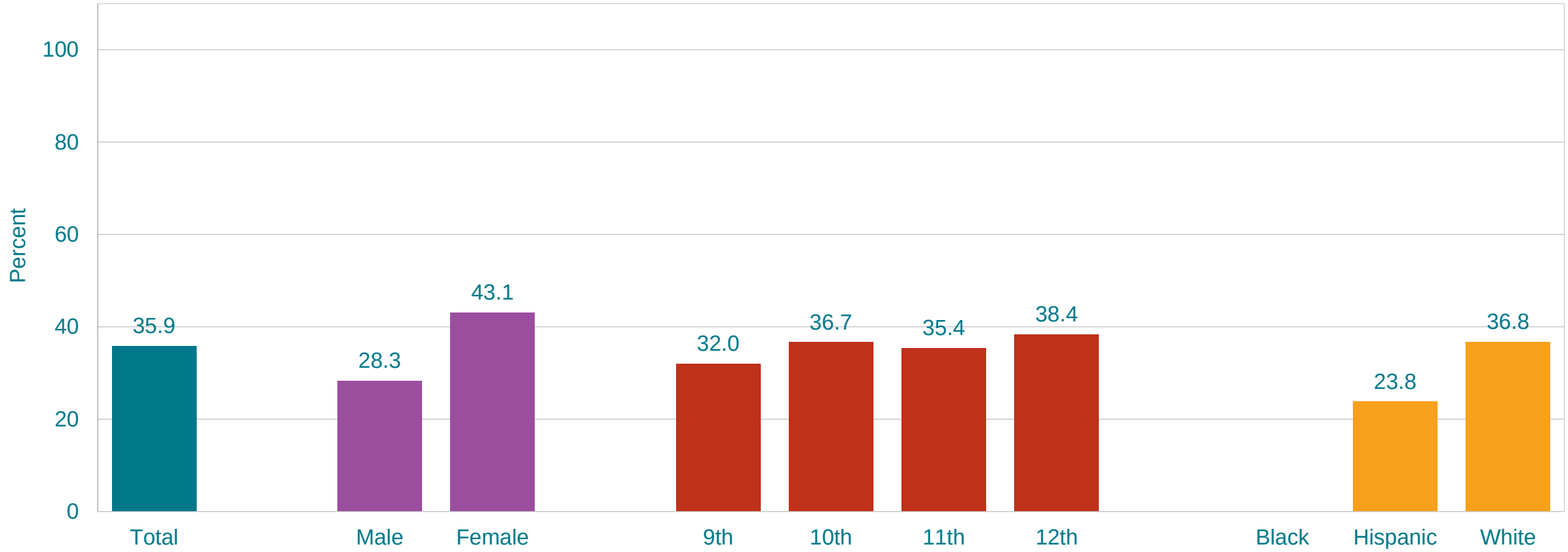
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



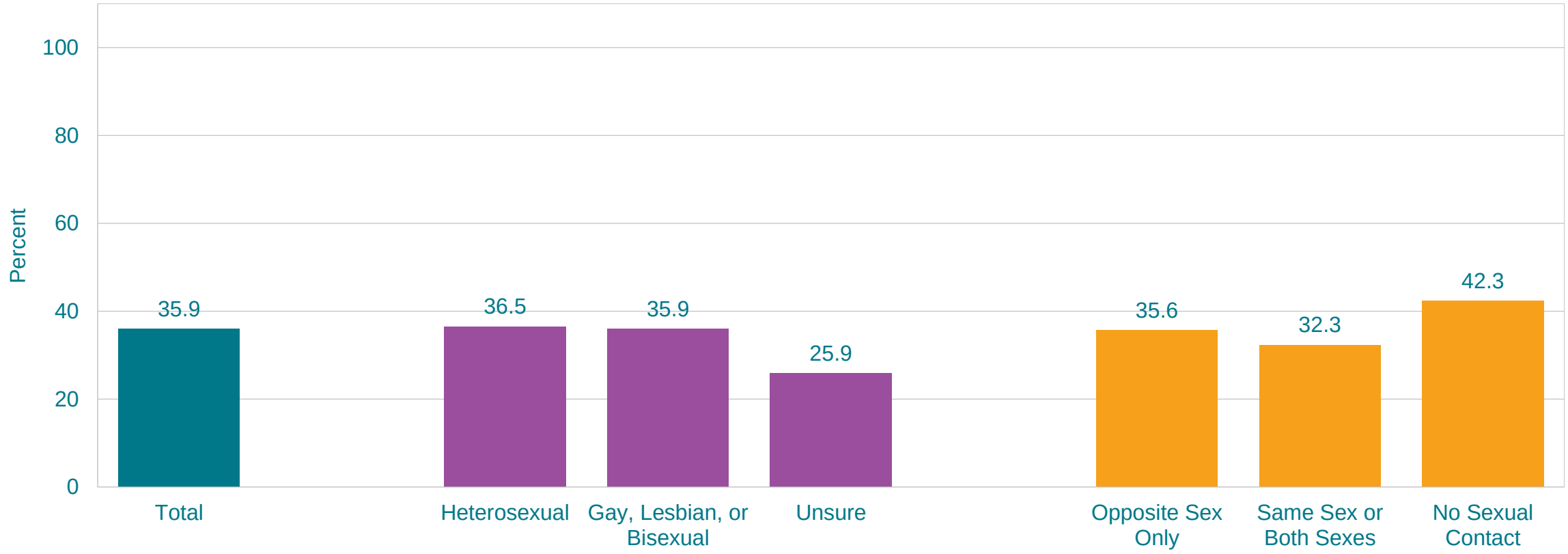
*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



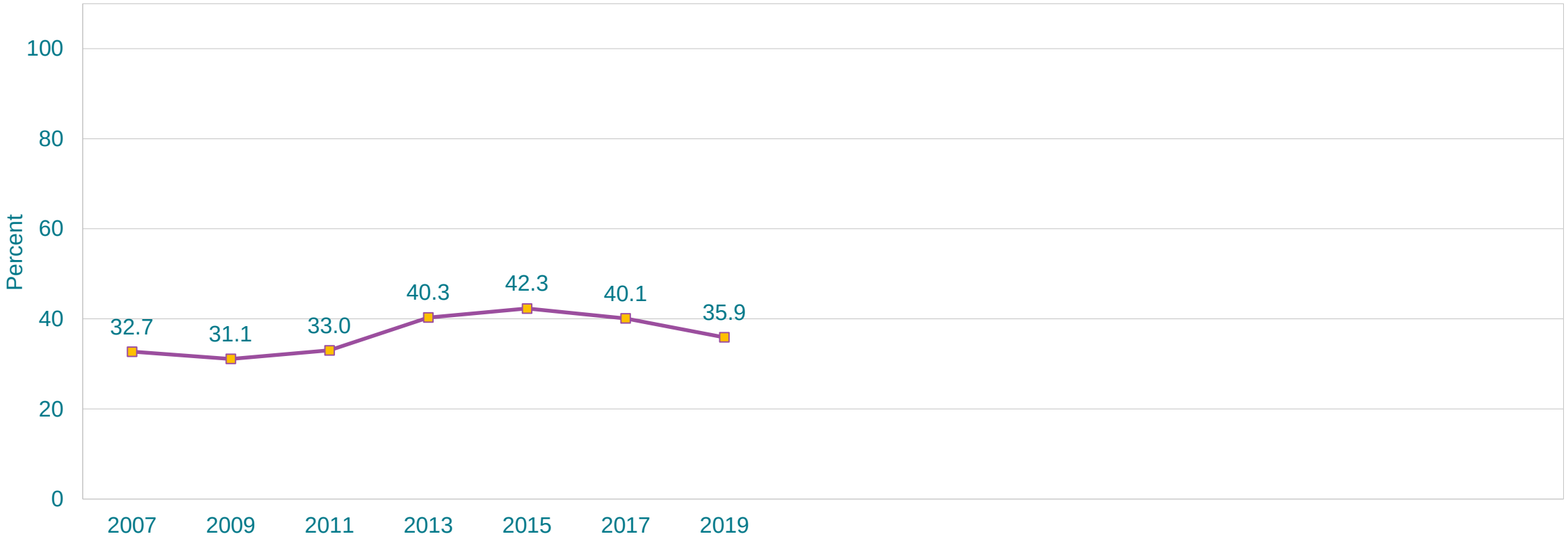
*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
†F > M; 12th > 9th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



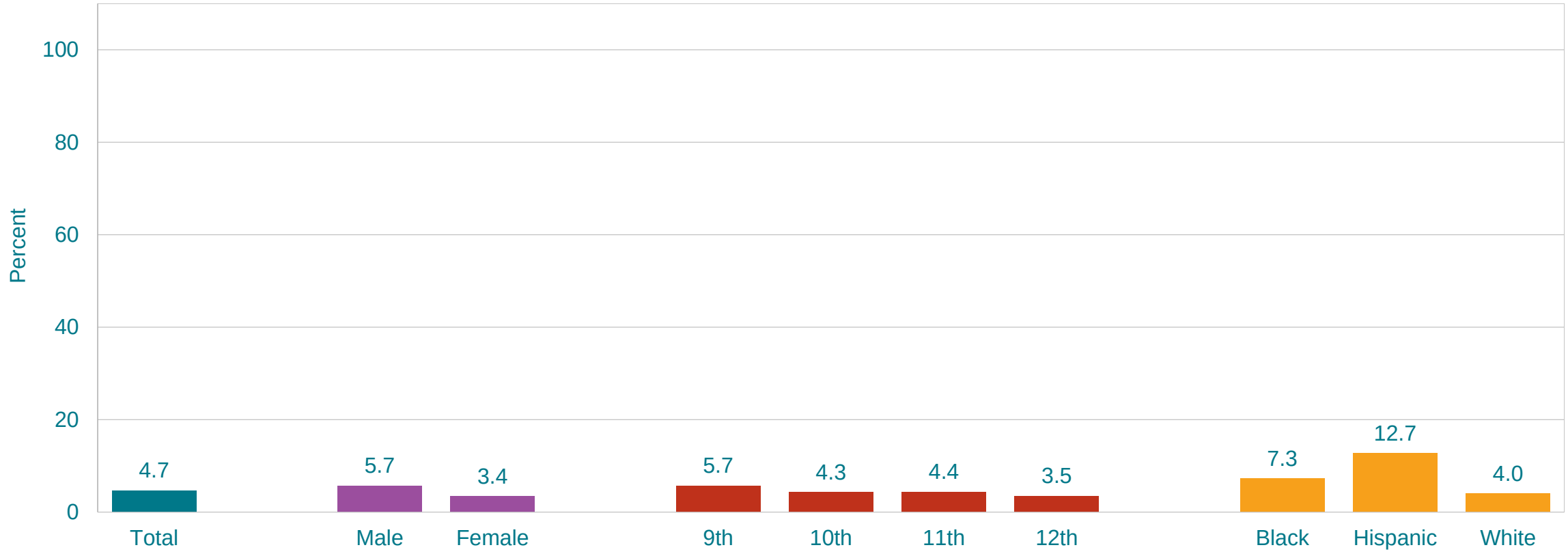
*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* 2007-2019†



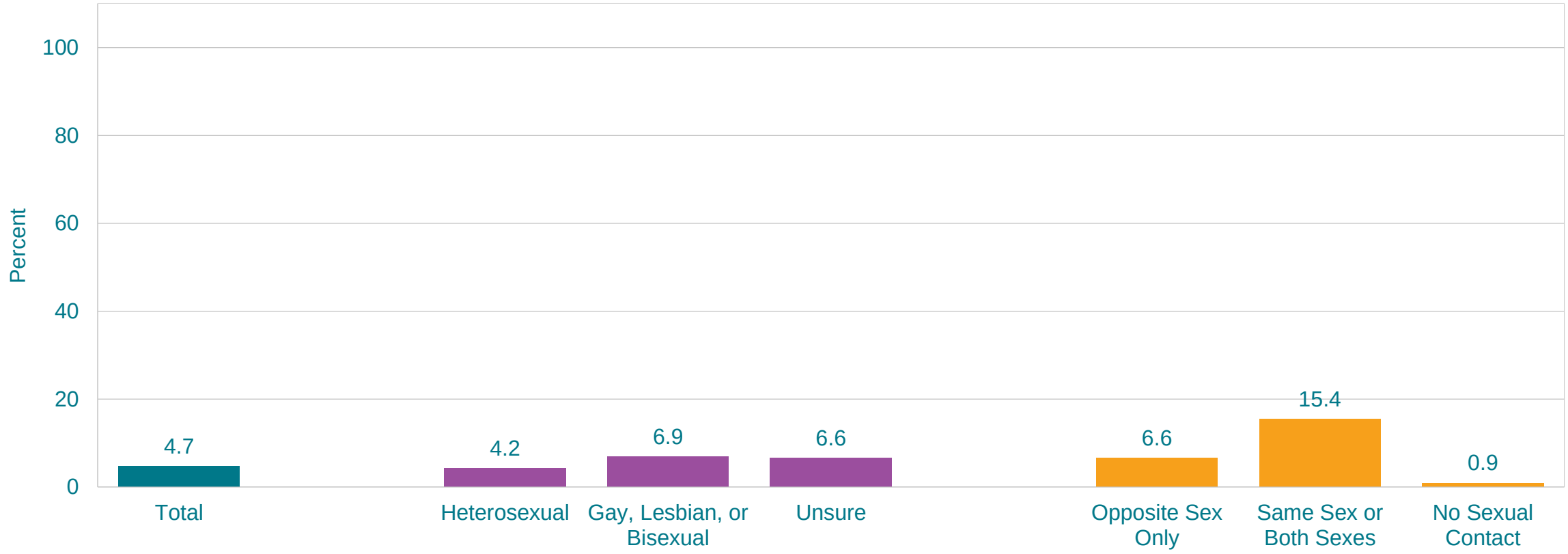
*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
†Increased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available 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 Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



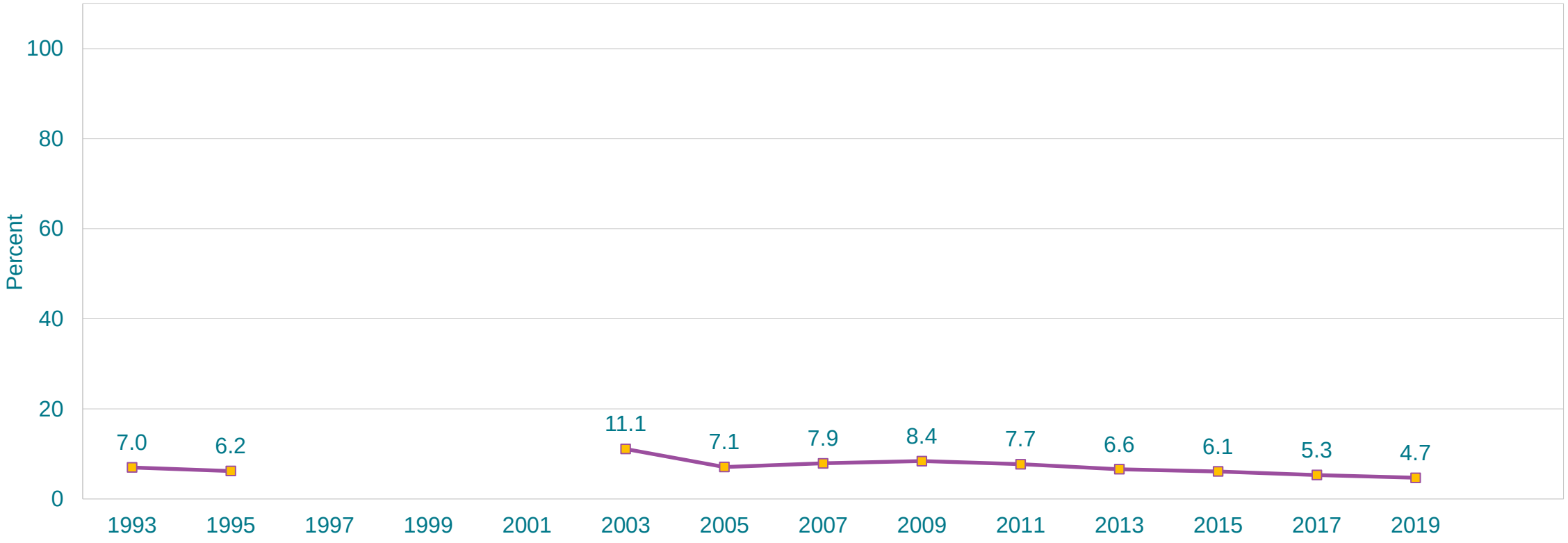
*M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



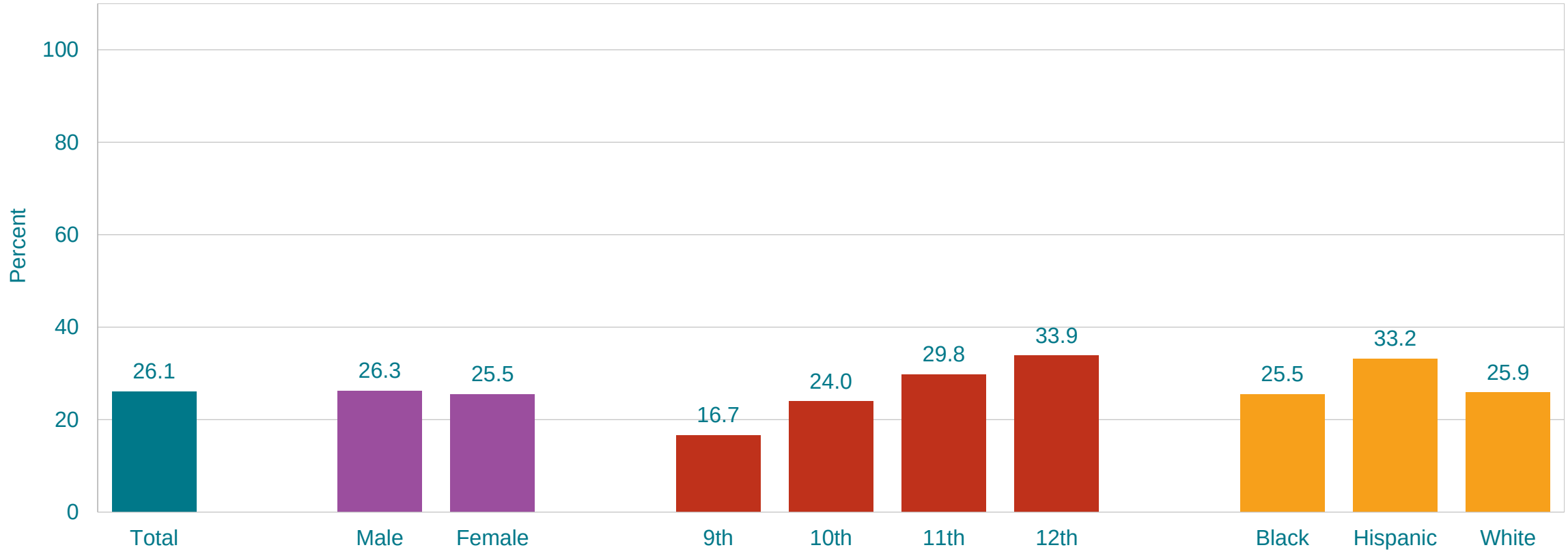
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1993-2019*



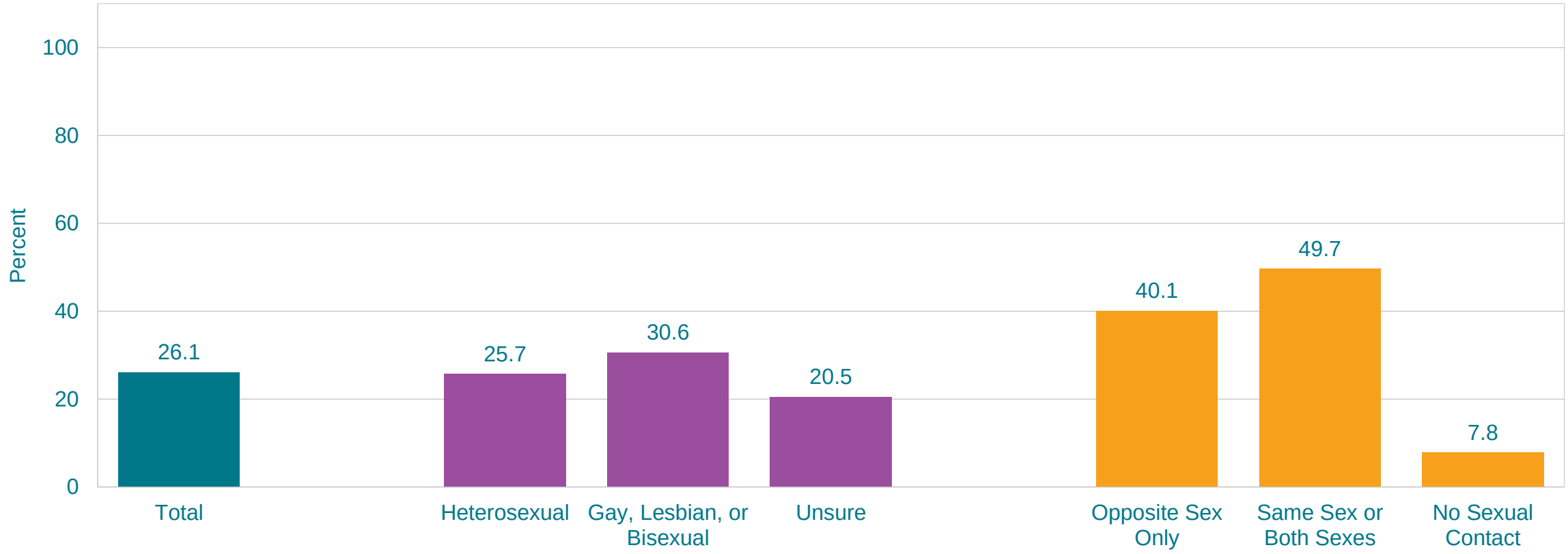
*Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-2003, decreased 2003-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



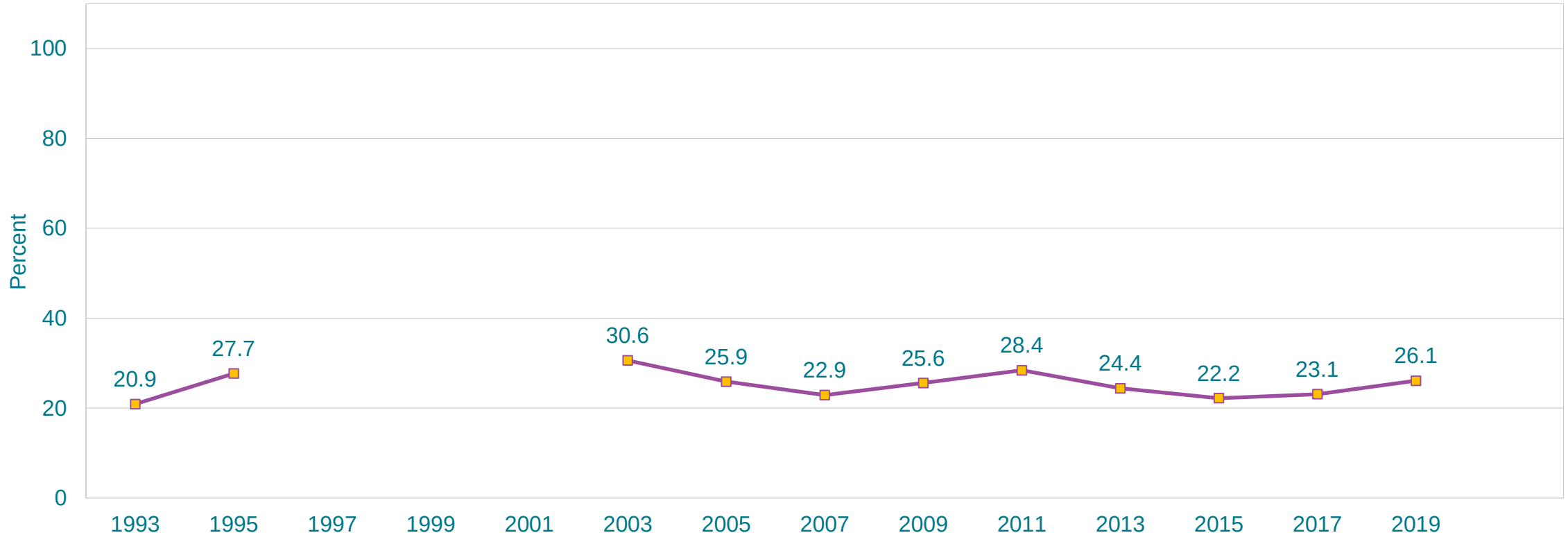
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



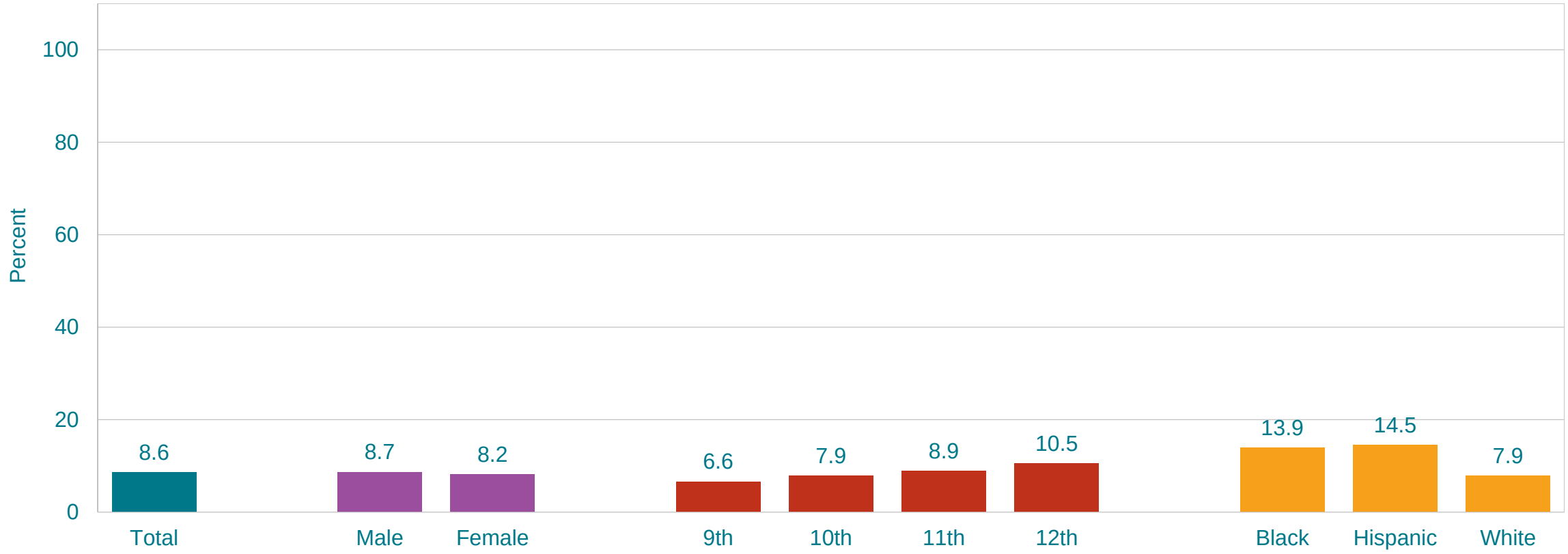
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* 1993-2019†



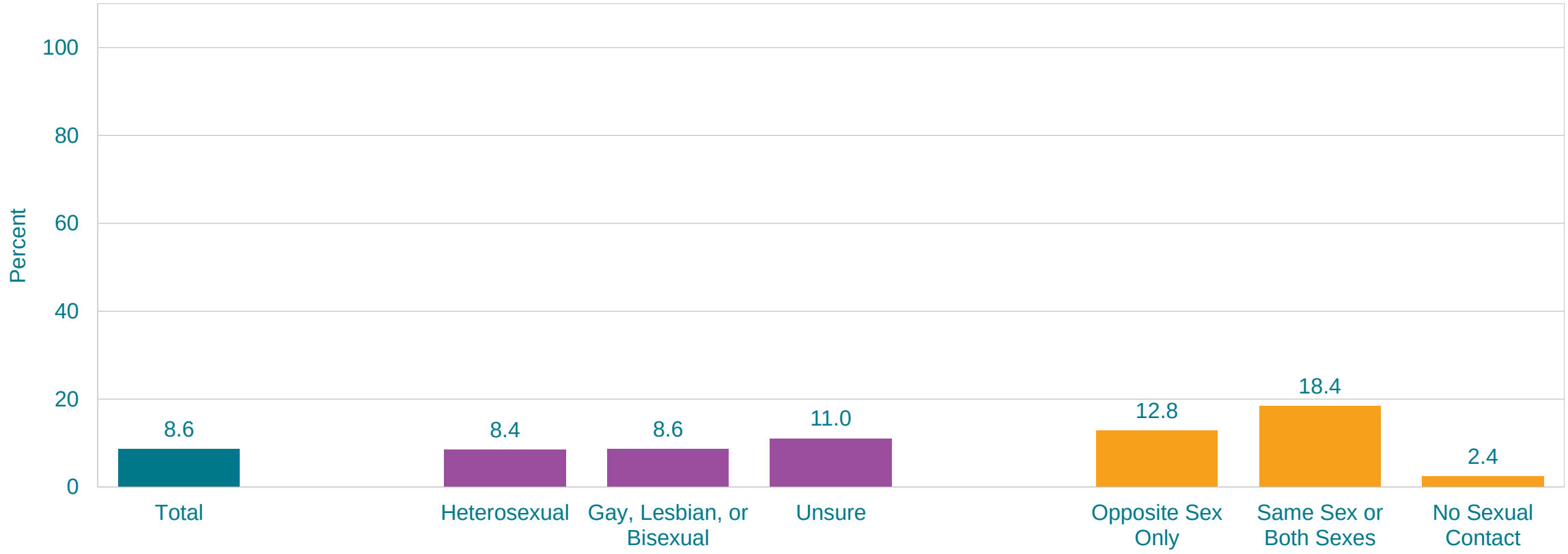
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-2015, increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



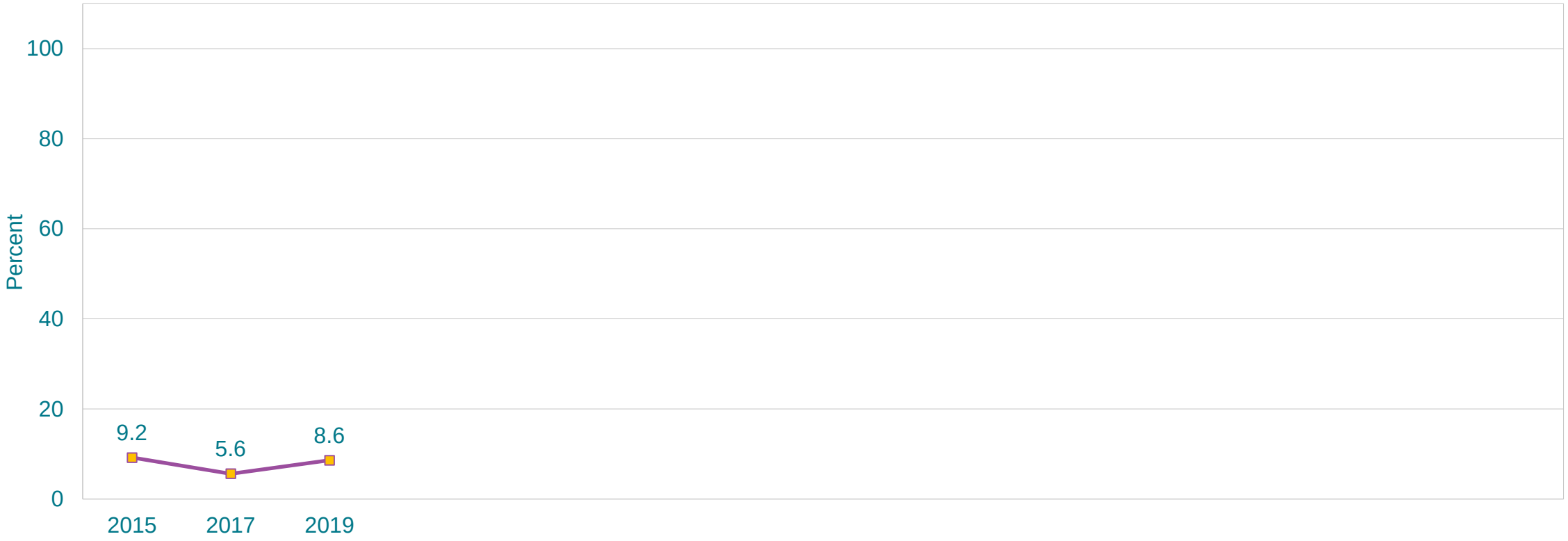
*One or more times during their life
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



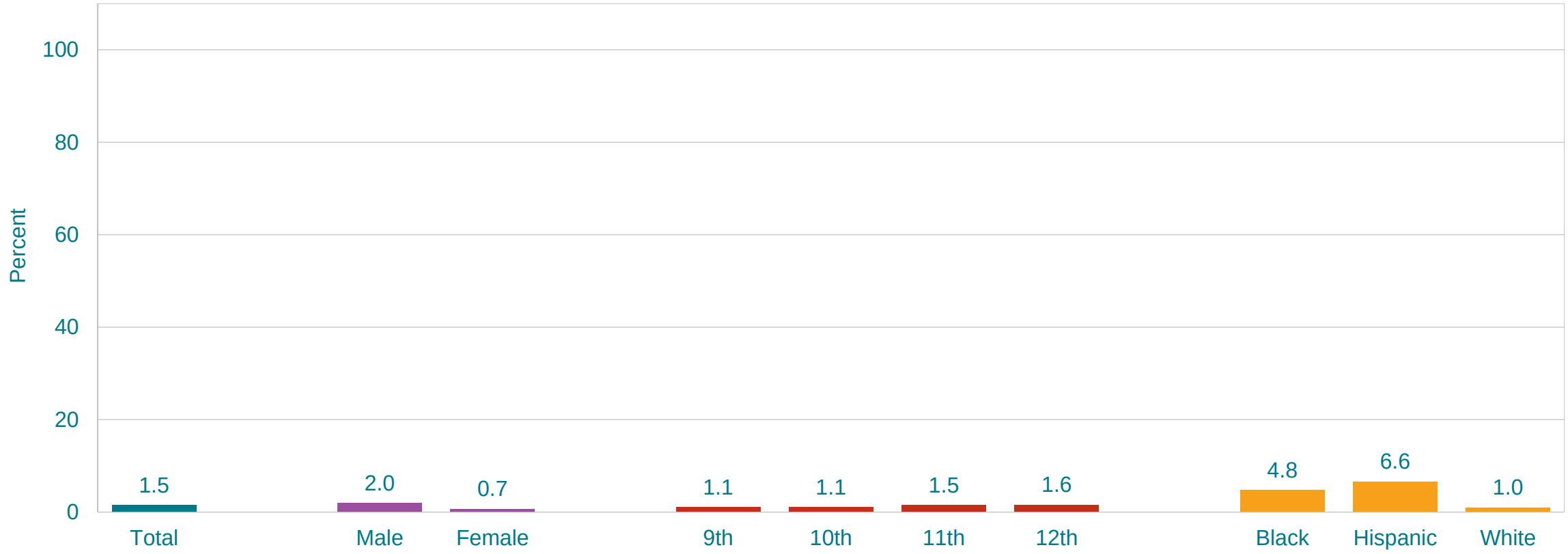
*One or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* 2015-2019†



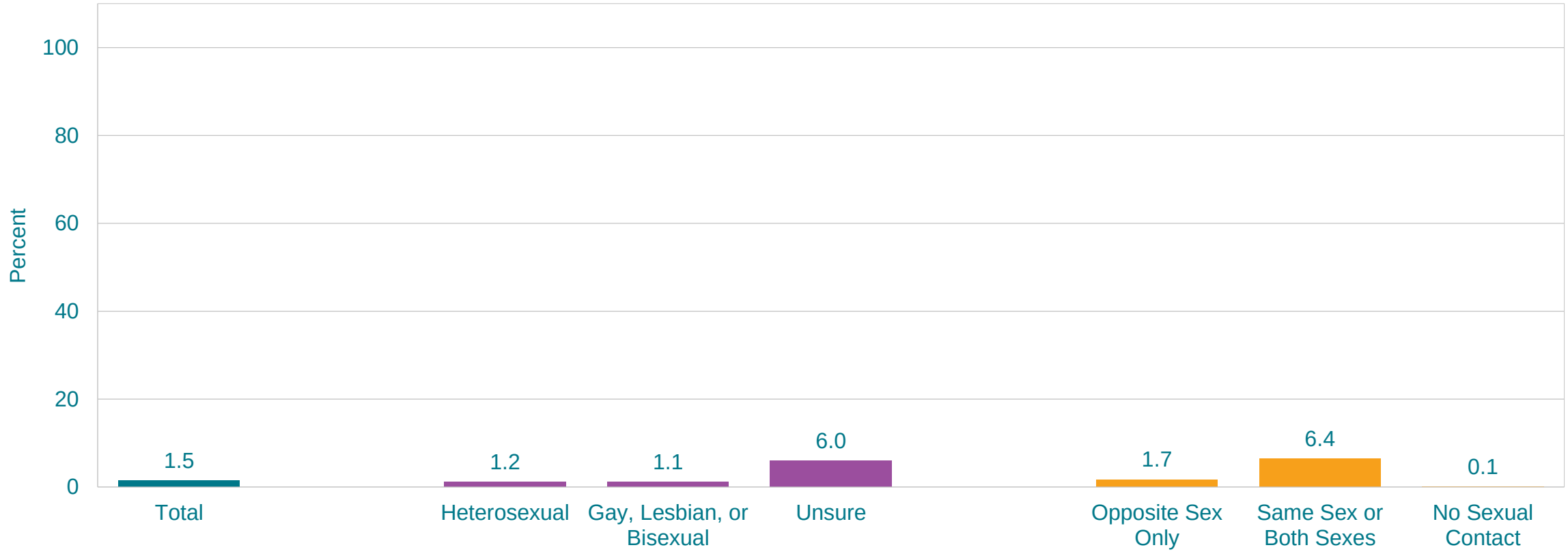
*One or more times during their life
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



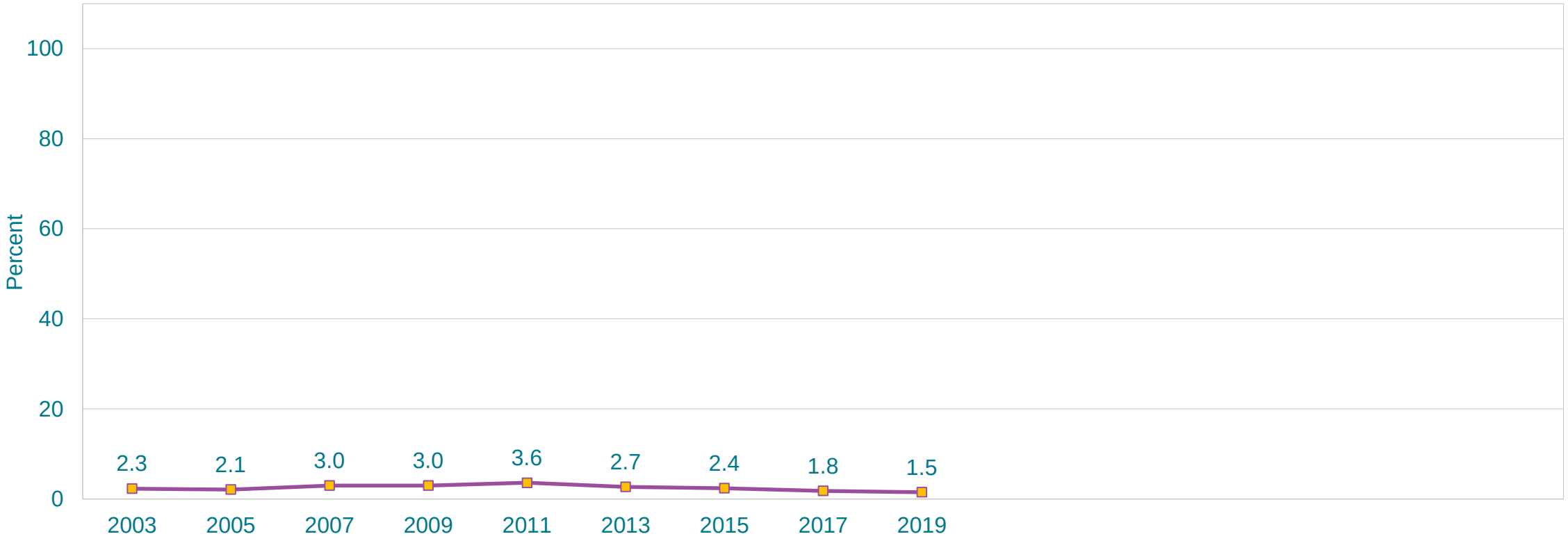
*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life
†M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



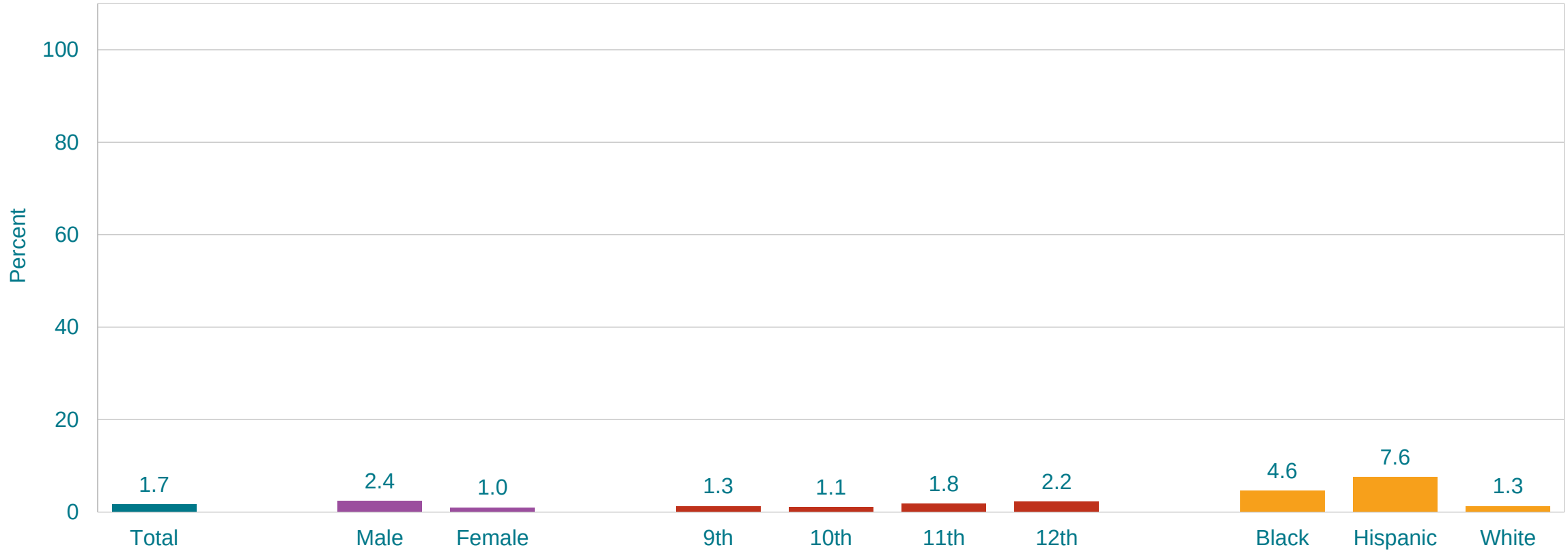
*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* 2003-2019†



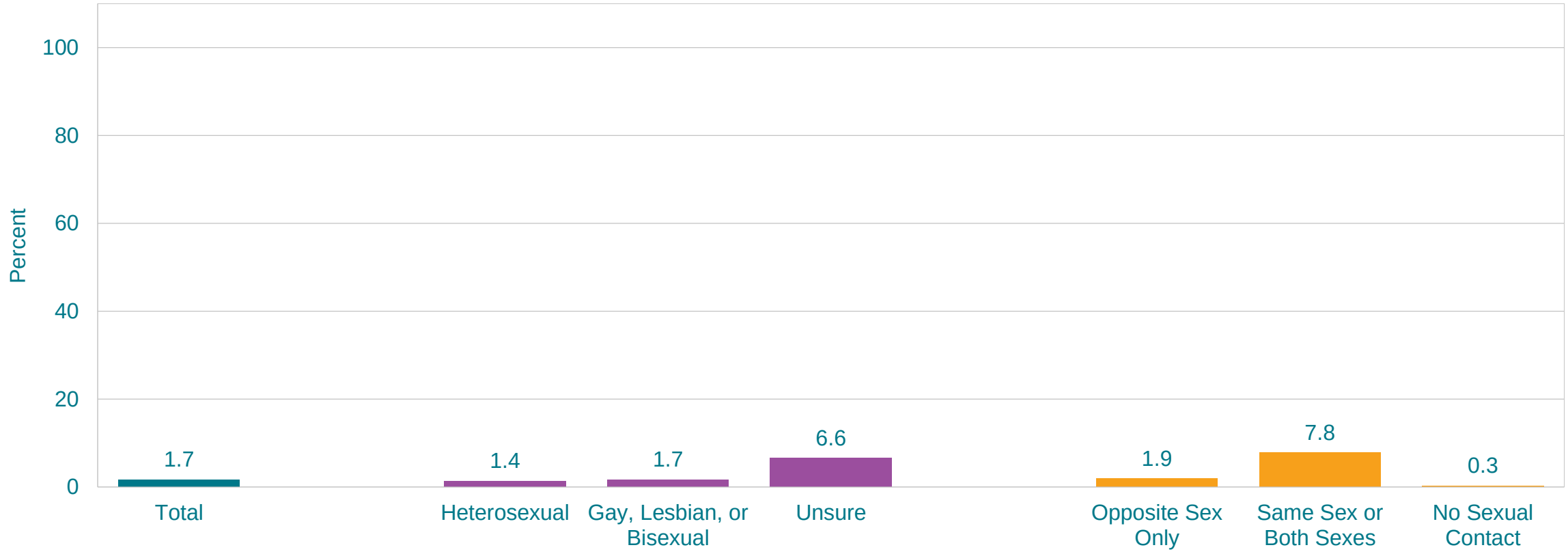
*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life
†Decreased 2003-2019, no change 2003-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear 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 Methamphetamines,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



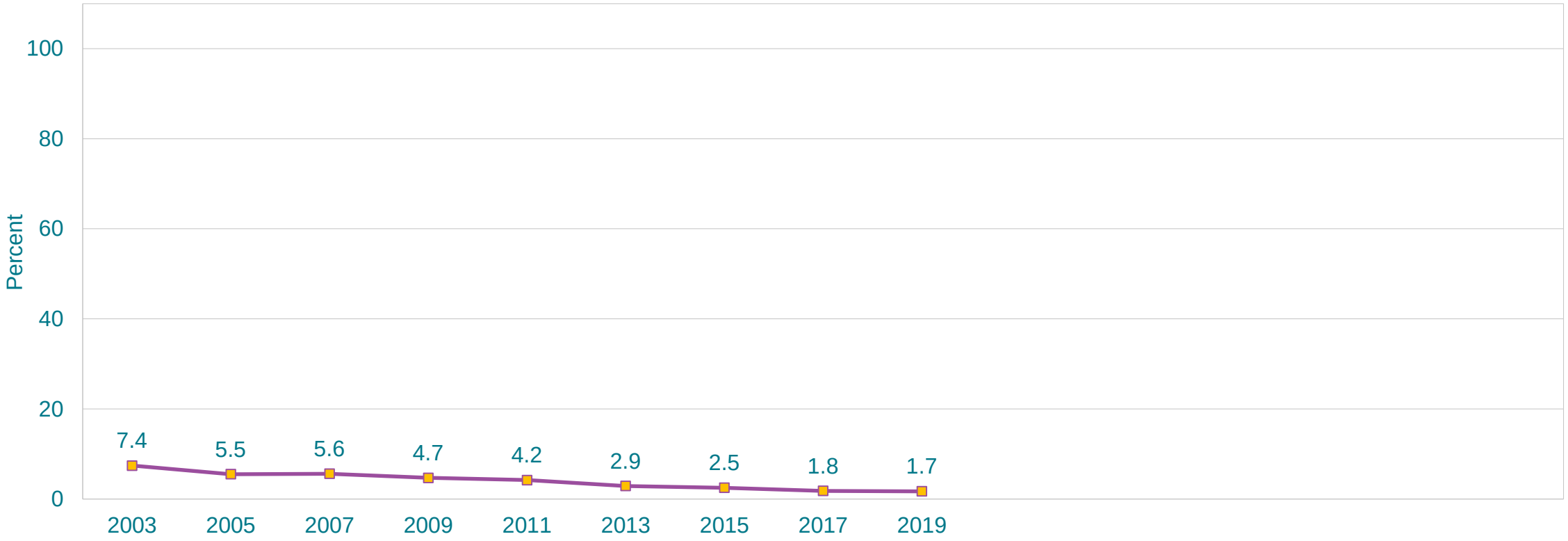
*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life
†M > F; 11th > 10th, 12th > 10th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



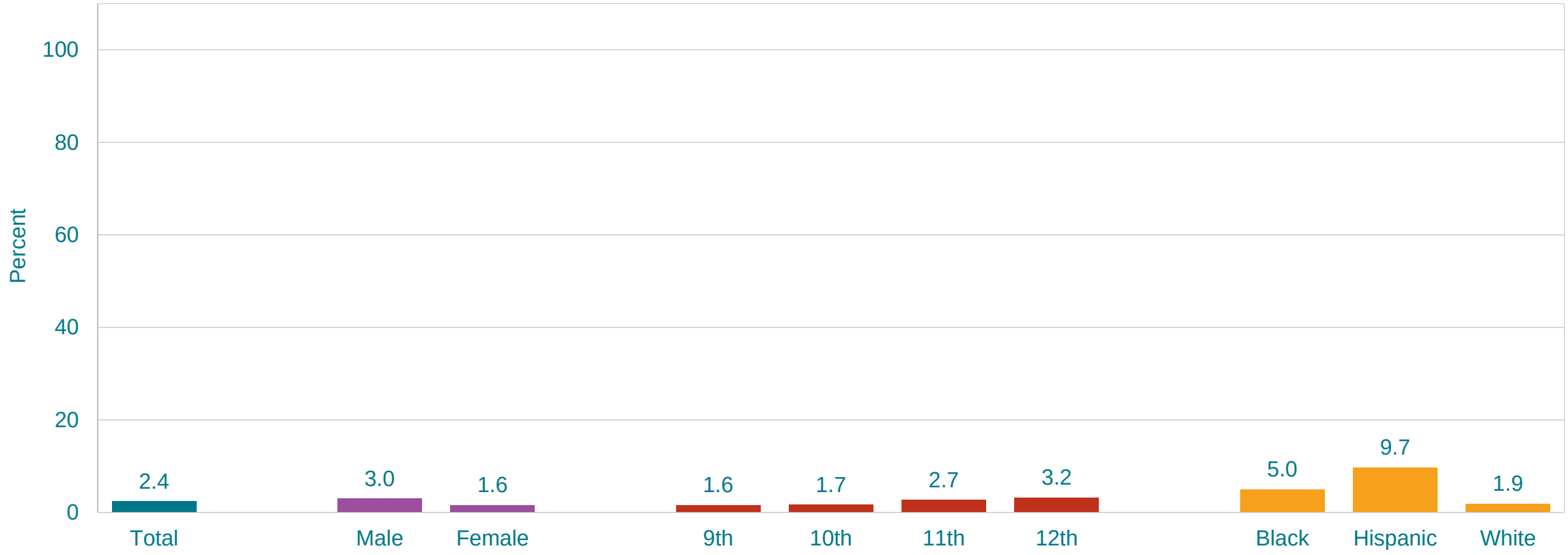
*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* 2003-2019†



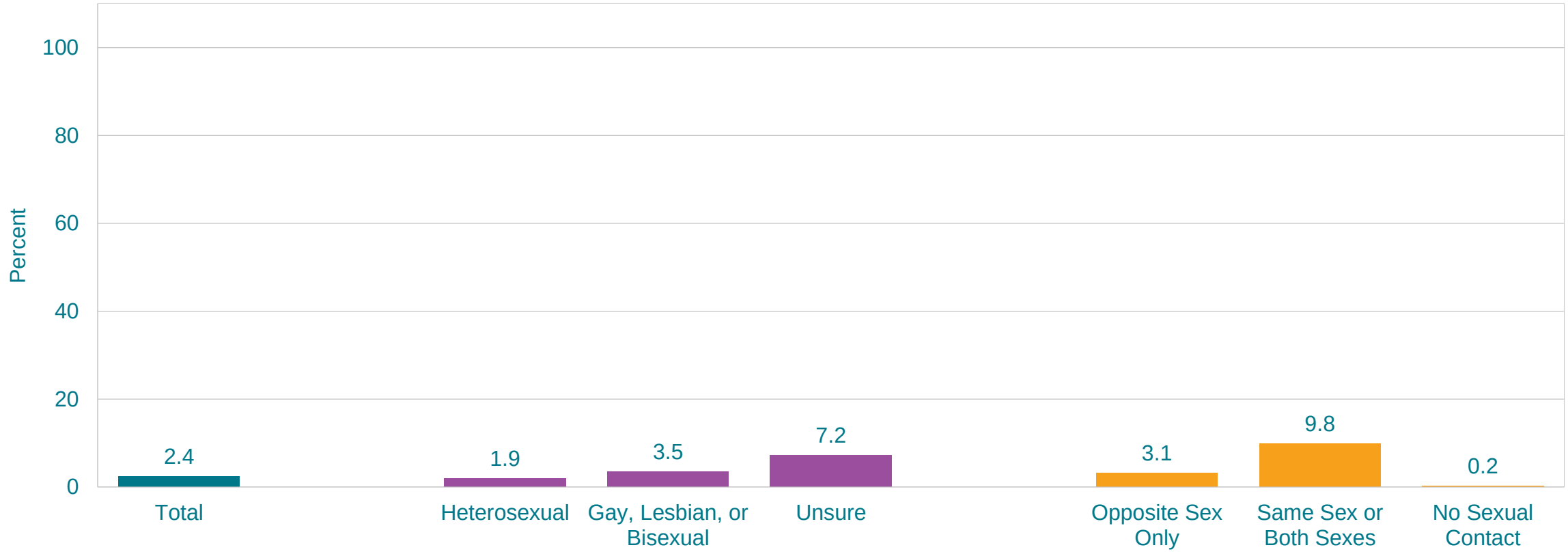
*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life
†Decreased 2003-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) 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 Ecstasy,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



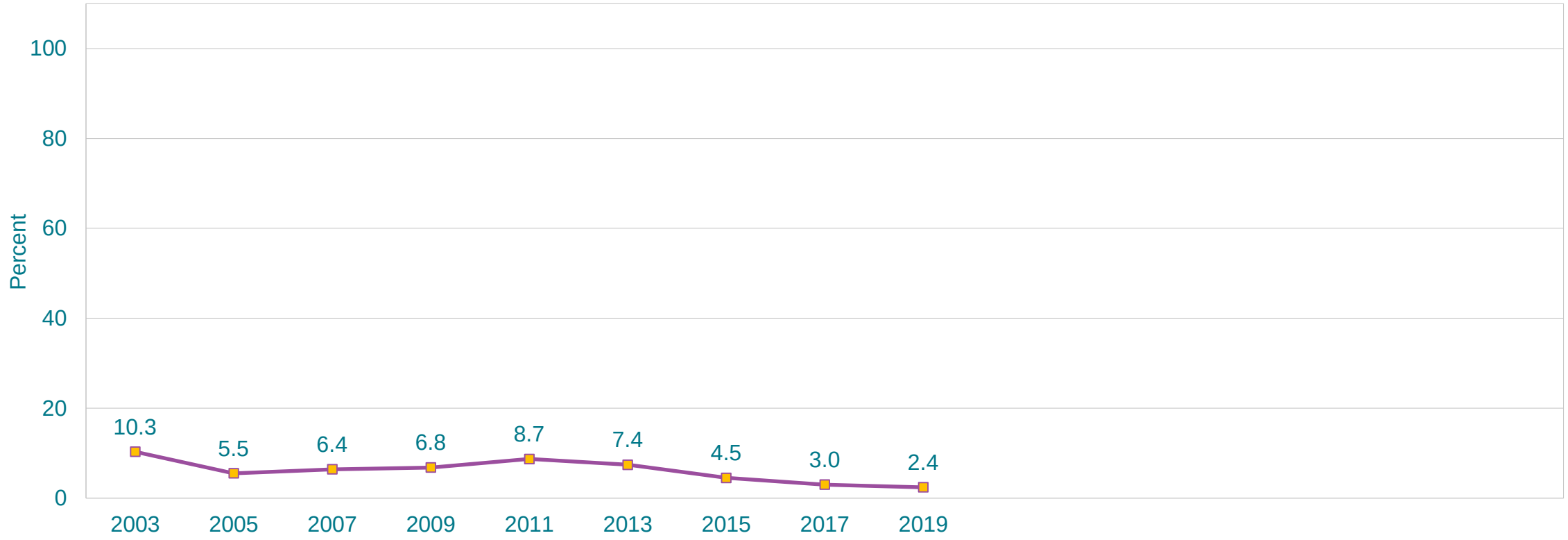
*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* 2003-2019†

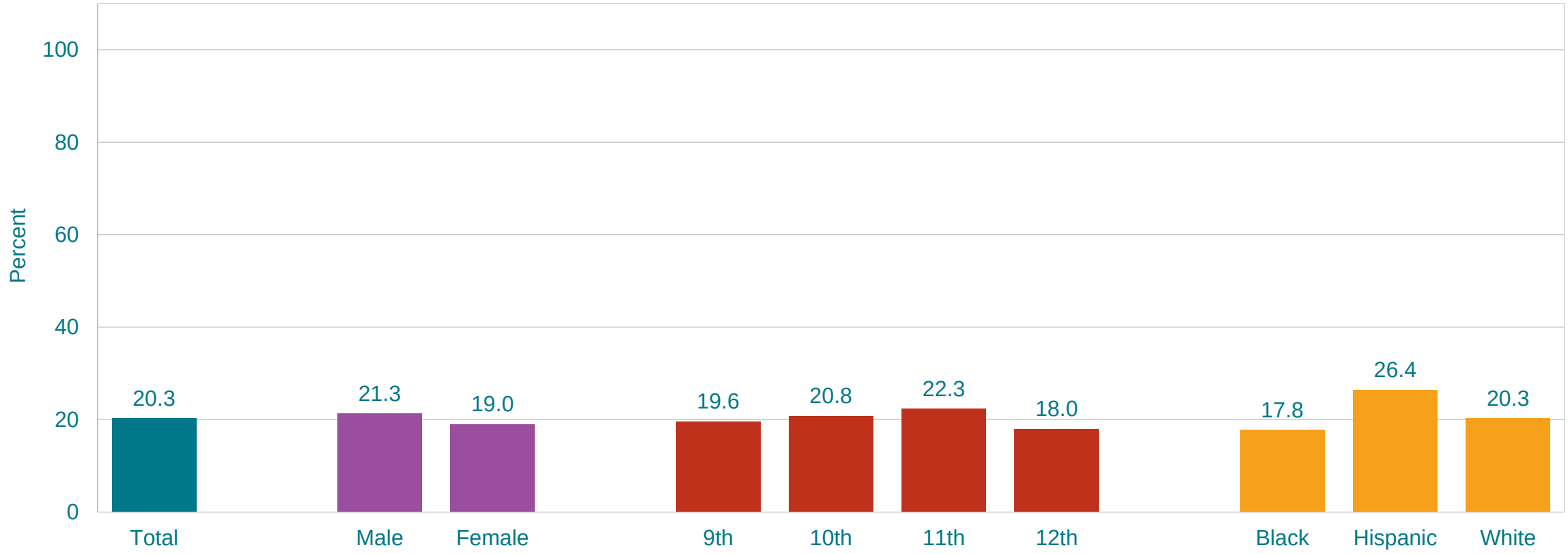


*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life

†Decreased 2003-2019, no change 2003-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [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).]

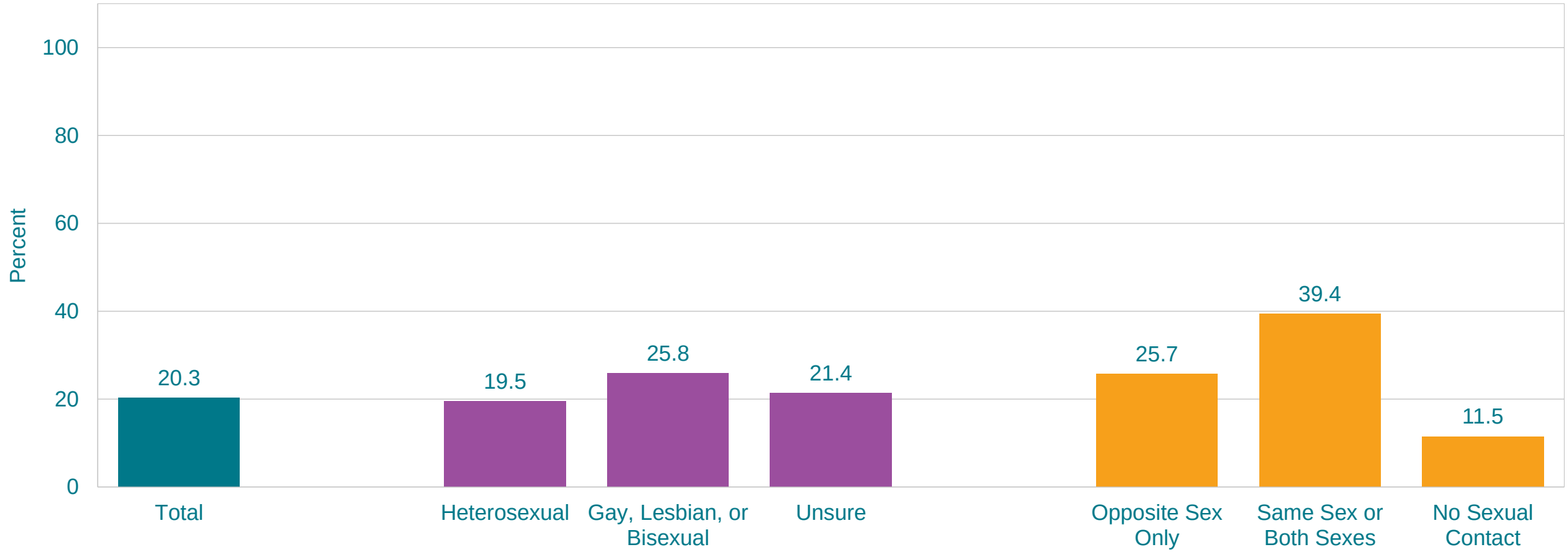
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



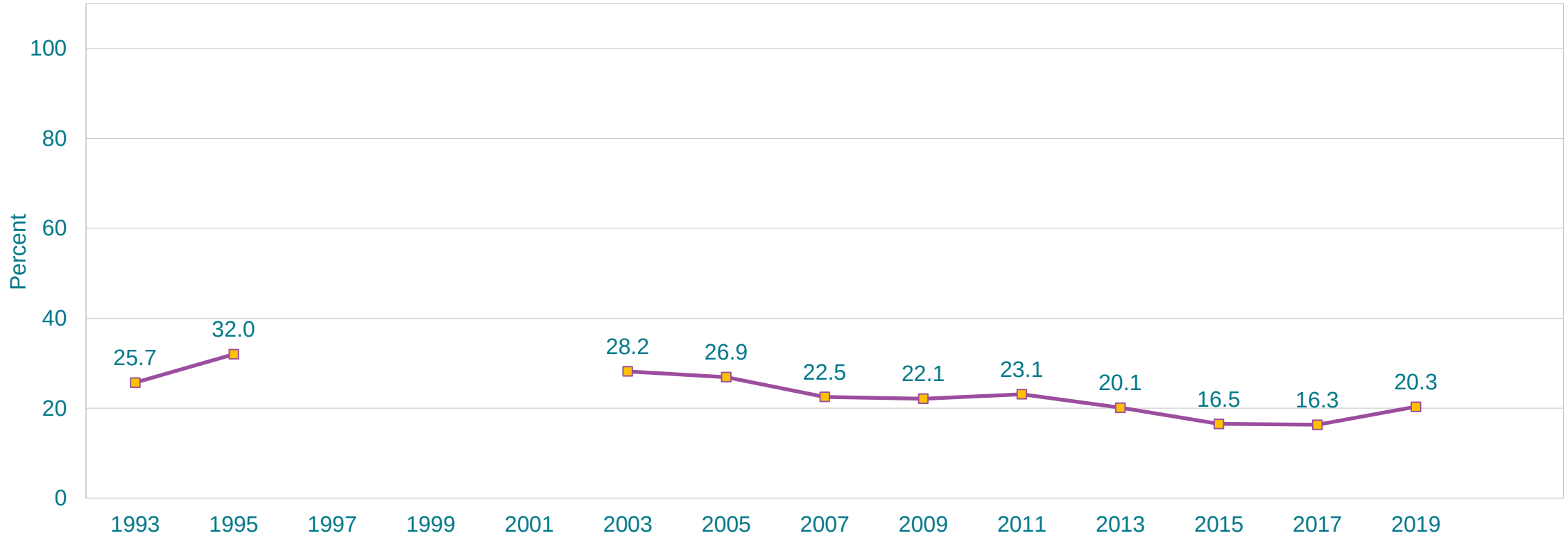
*During the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; 10th > 12th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 12th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



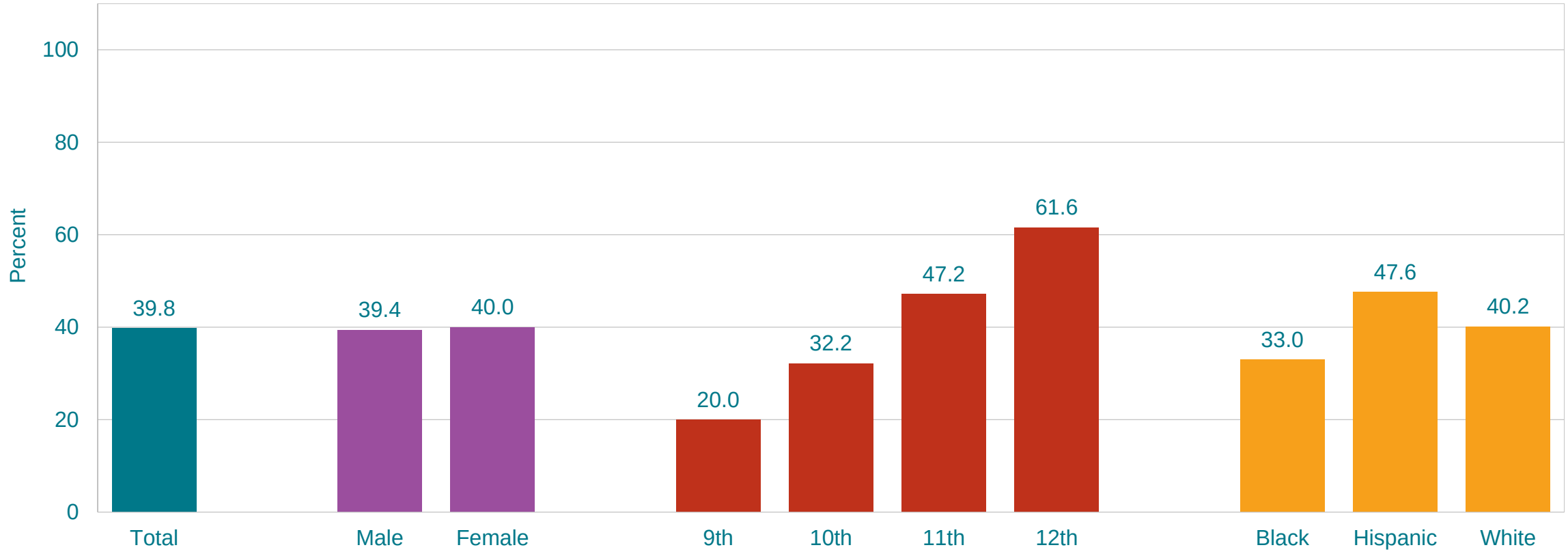
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* 1993-2019†



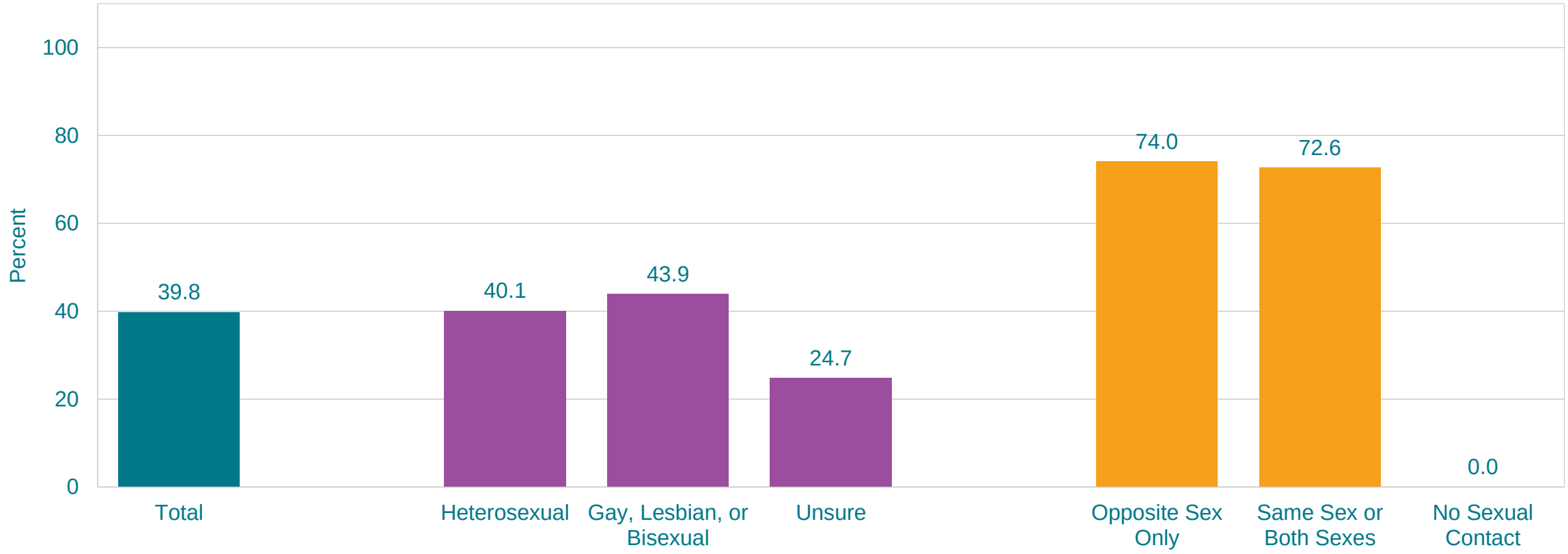
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2015, increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



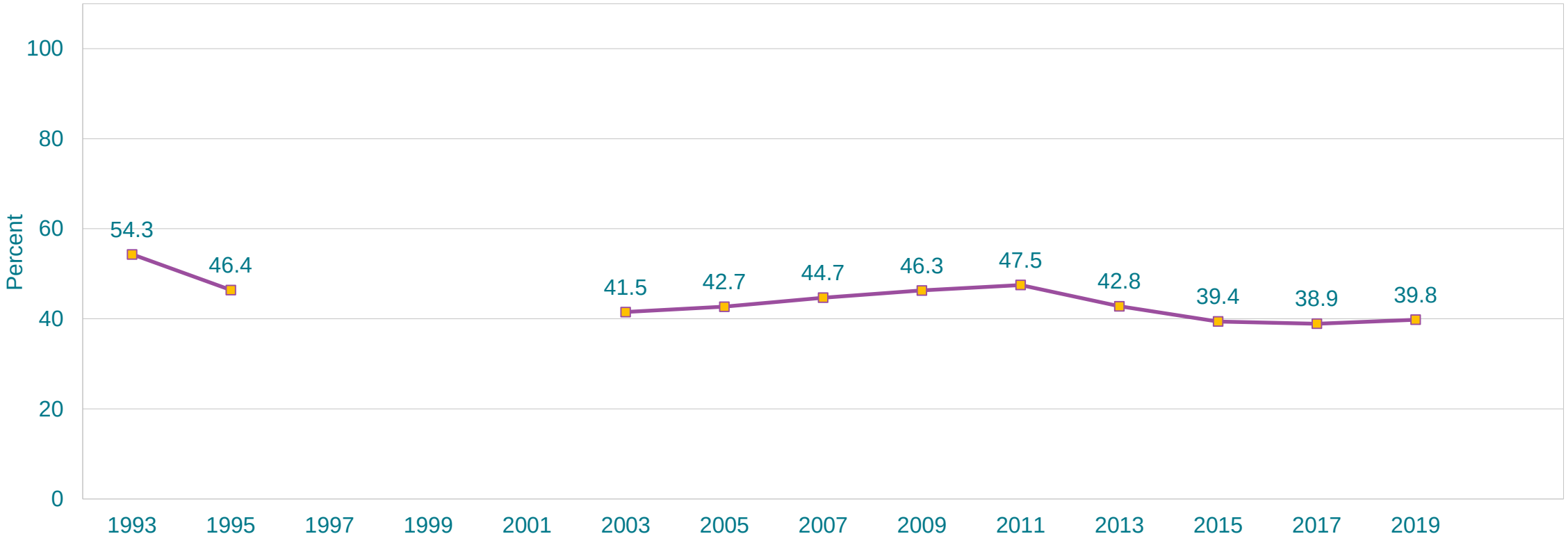
*10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



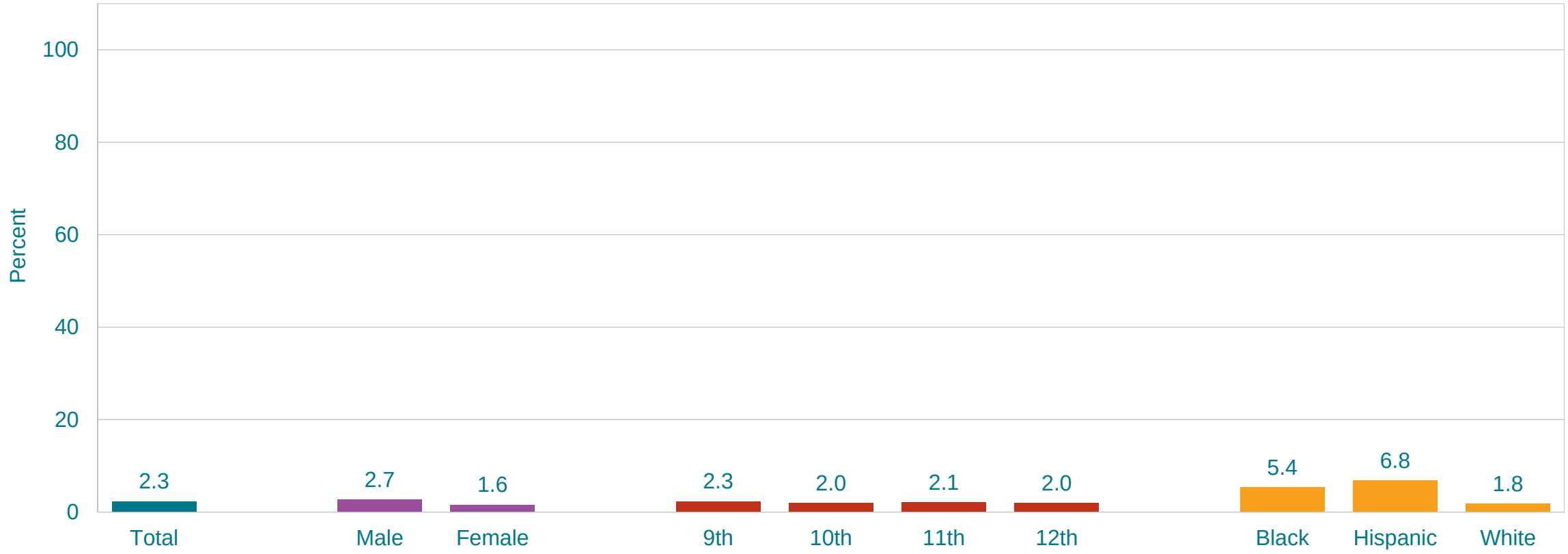
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 1993-2019*



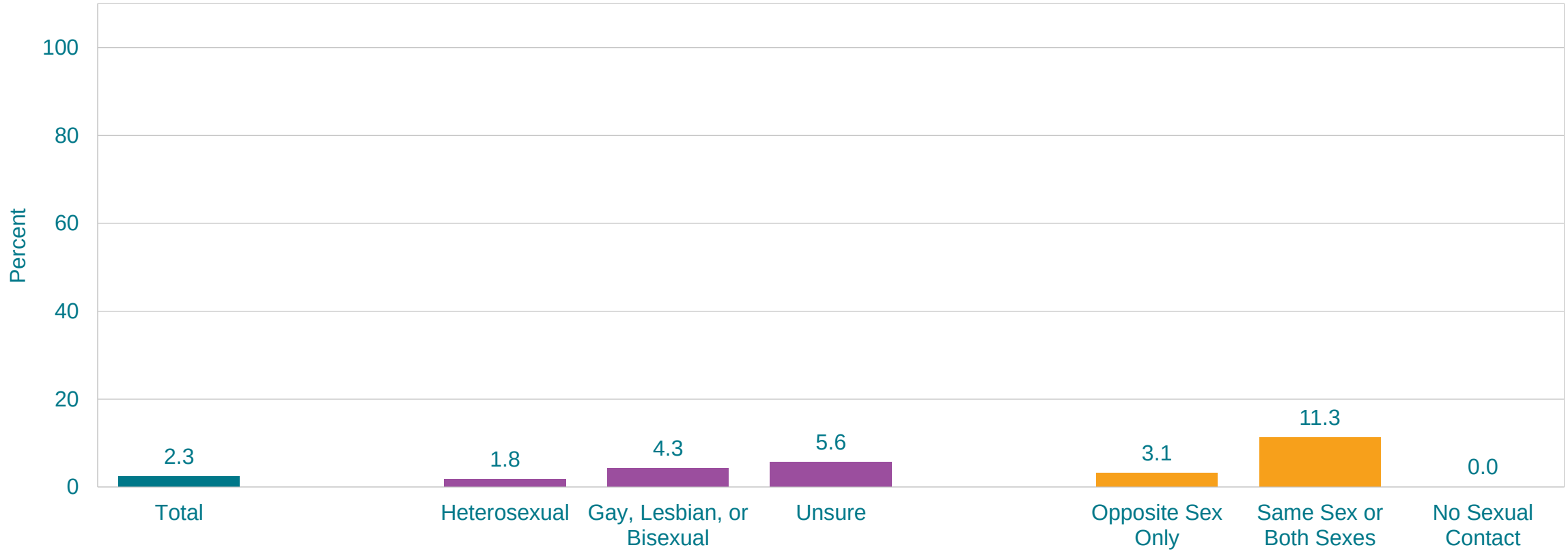
*Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



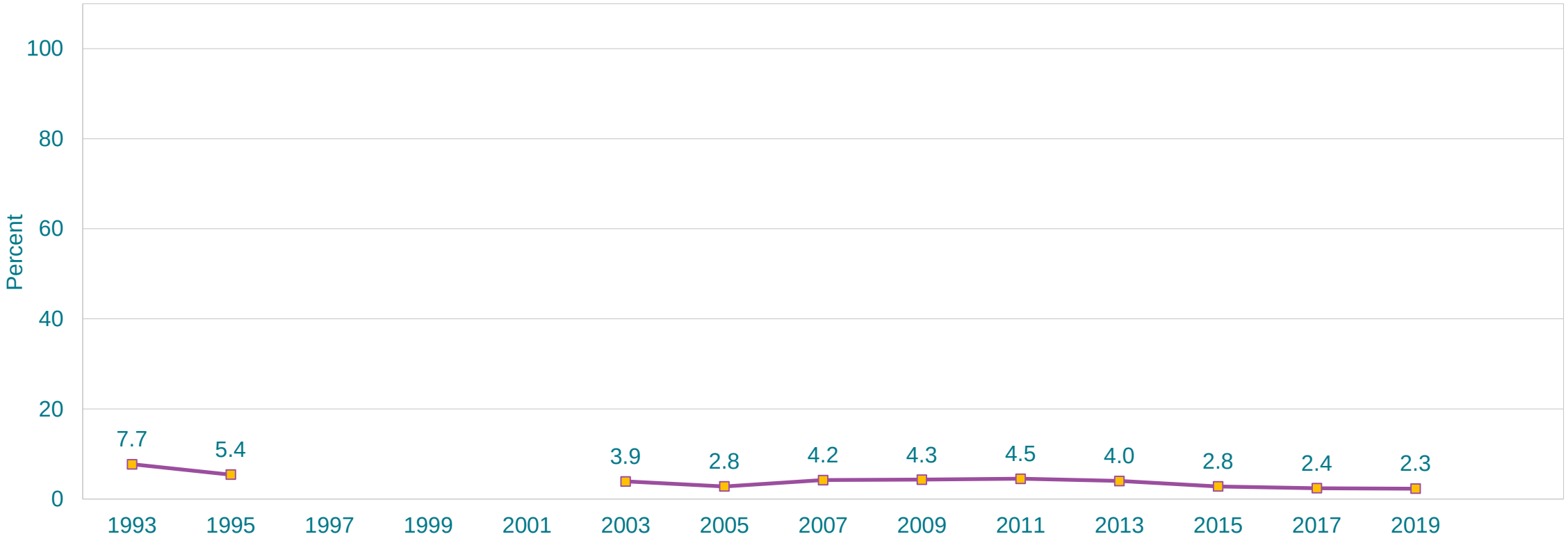
*M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



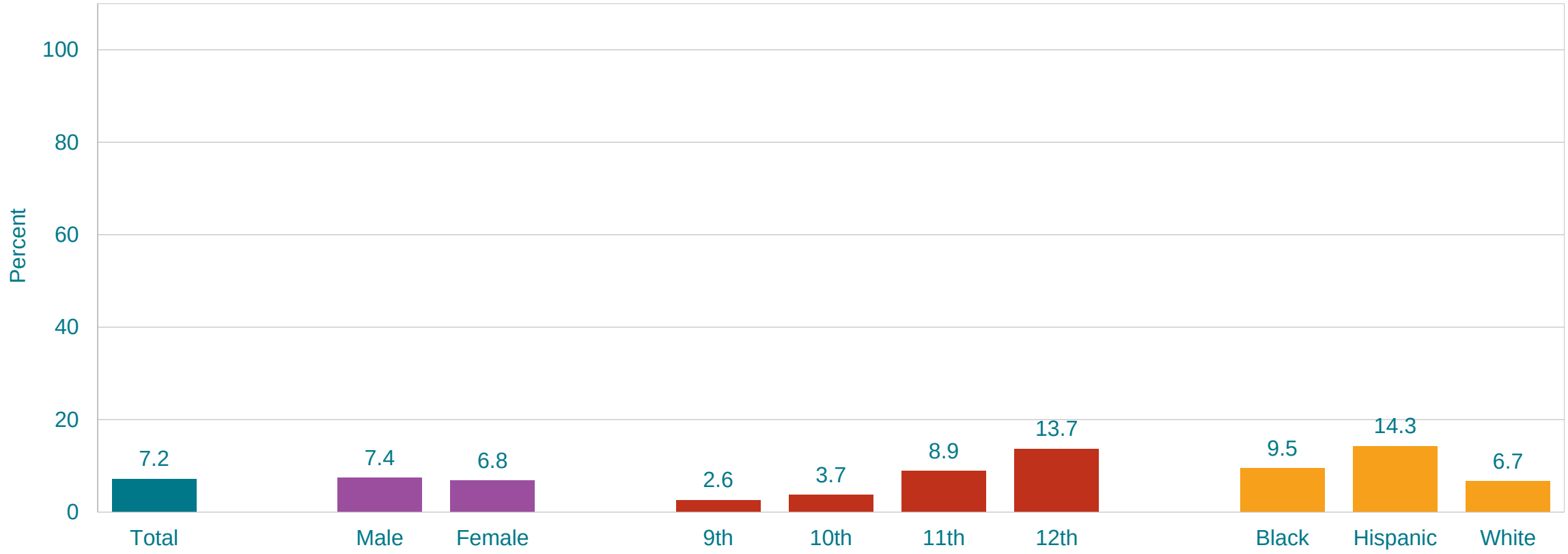
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1993-2019*



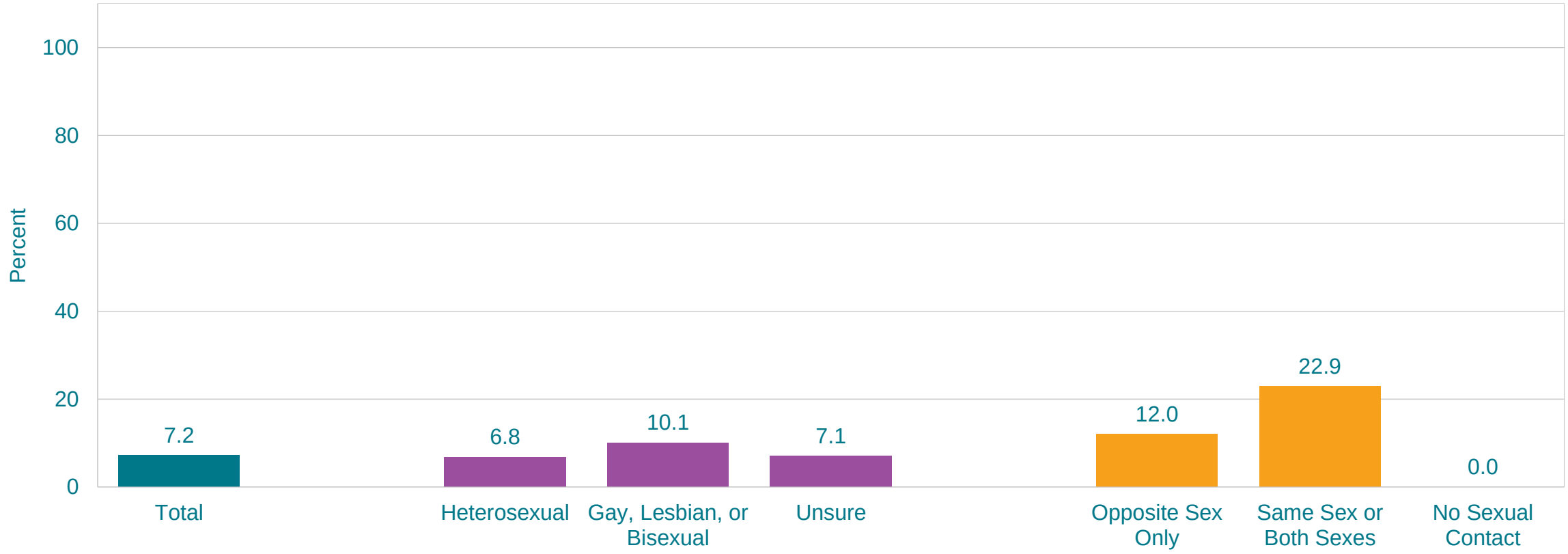
*Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



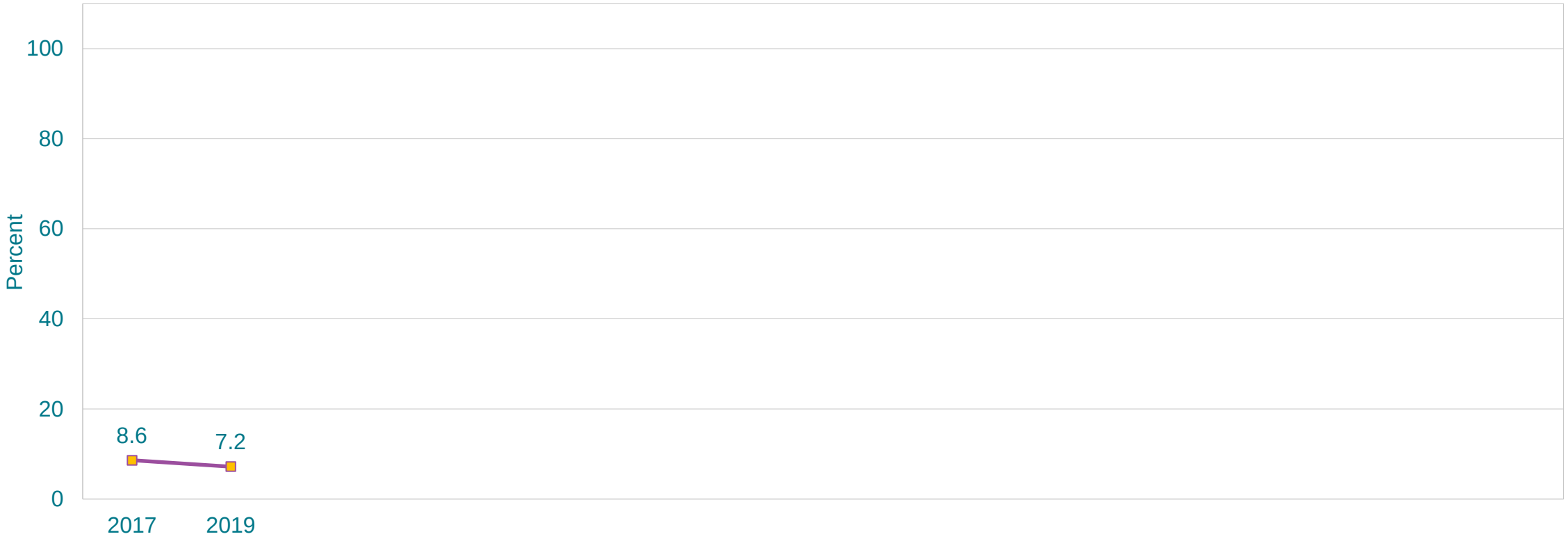
*10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



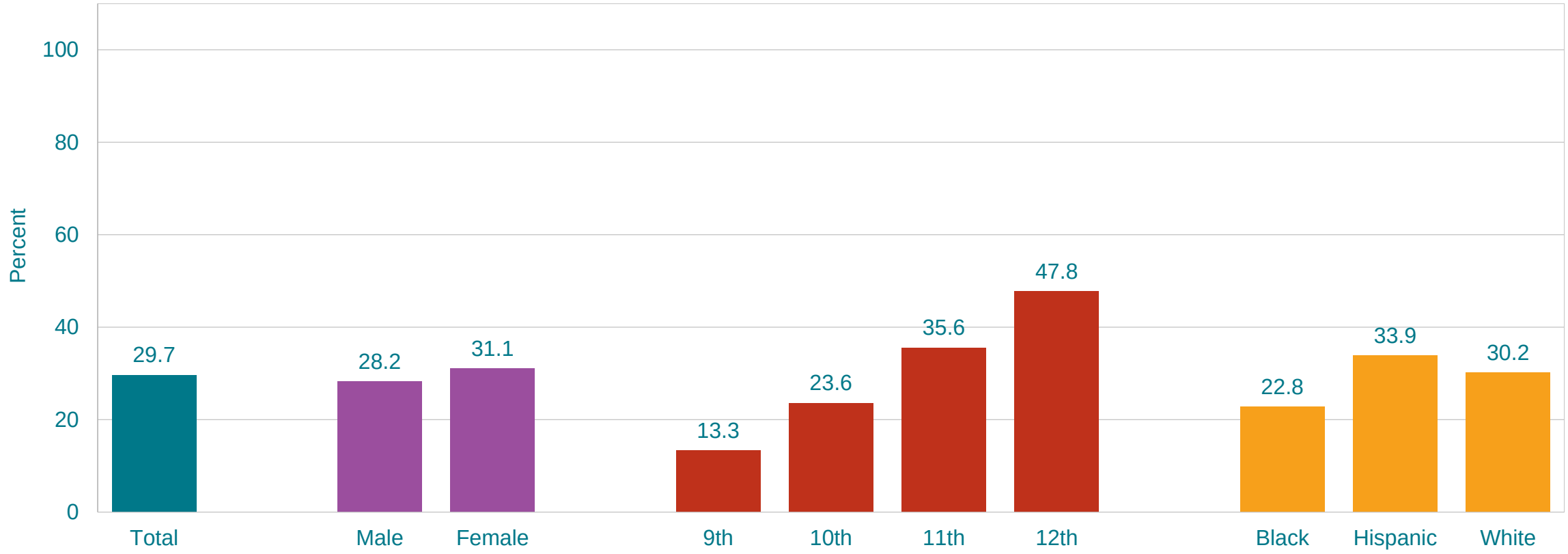
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, 2017-2019*



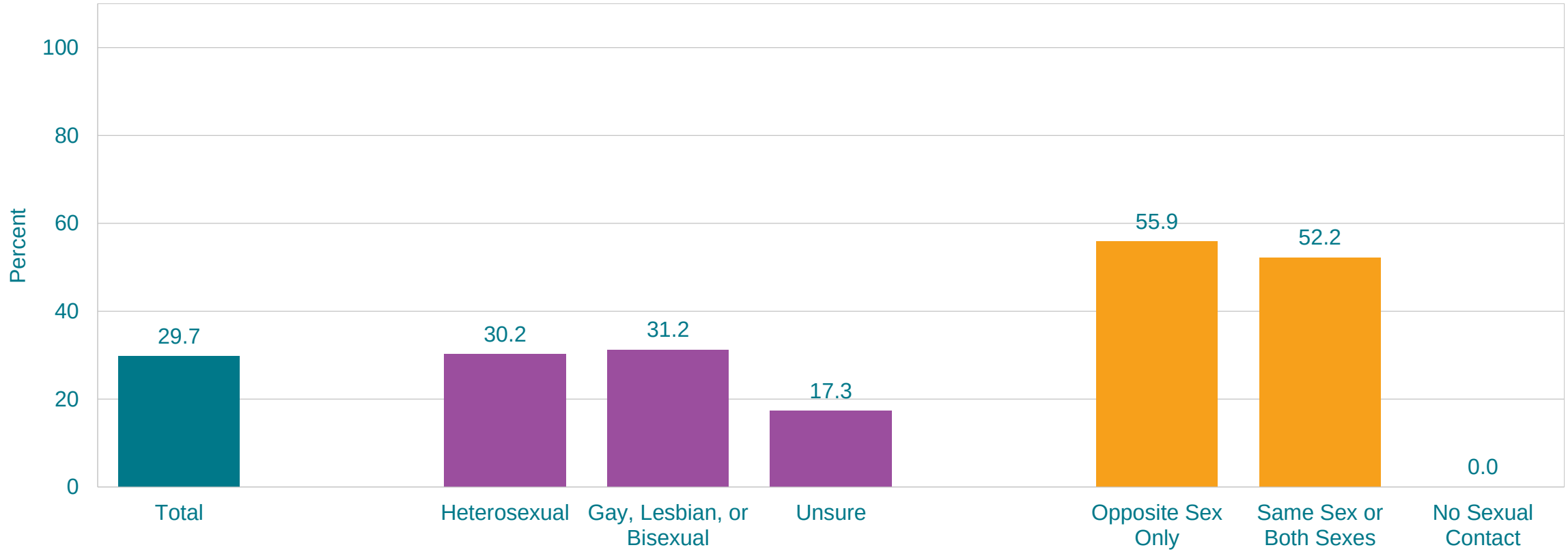
*Decreased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



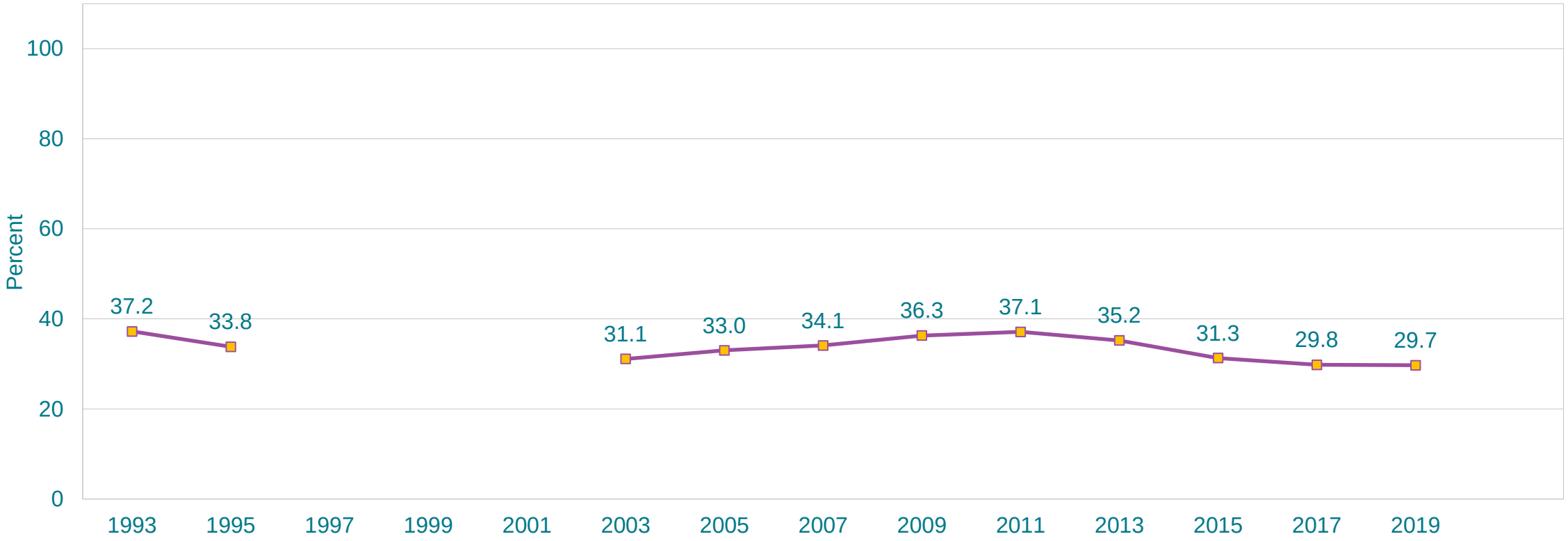
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



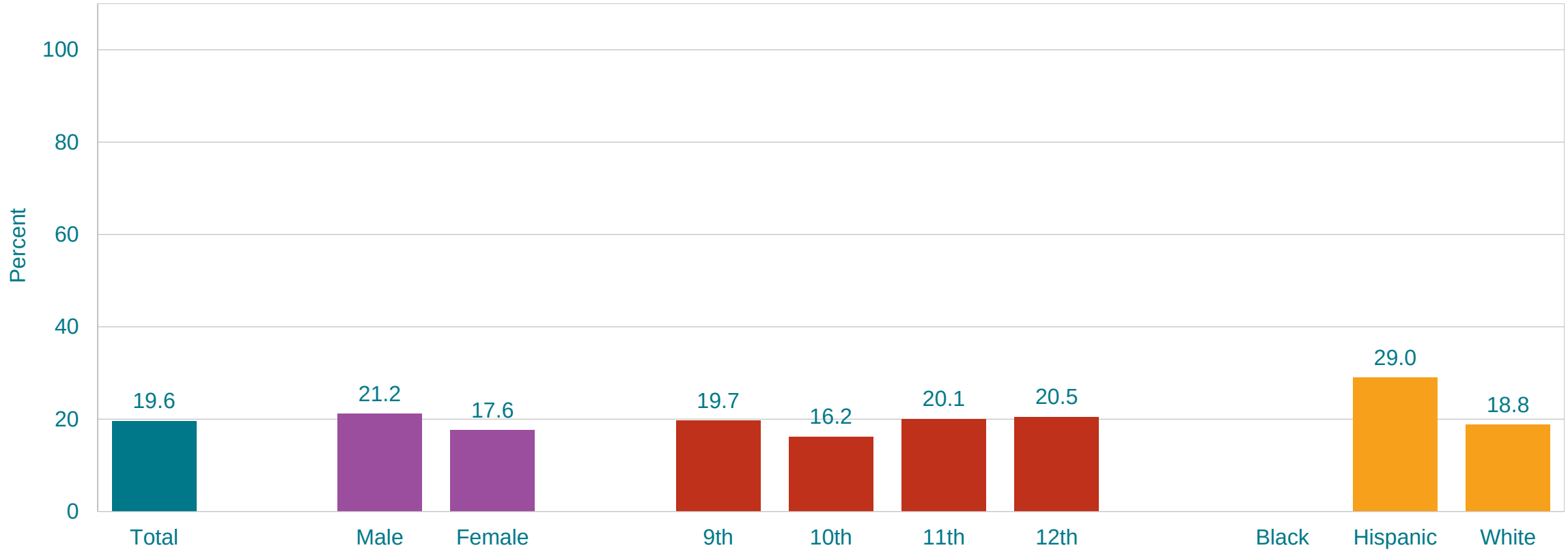
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 1993-2019†



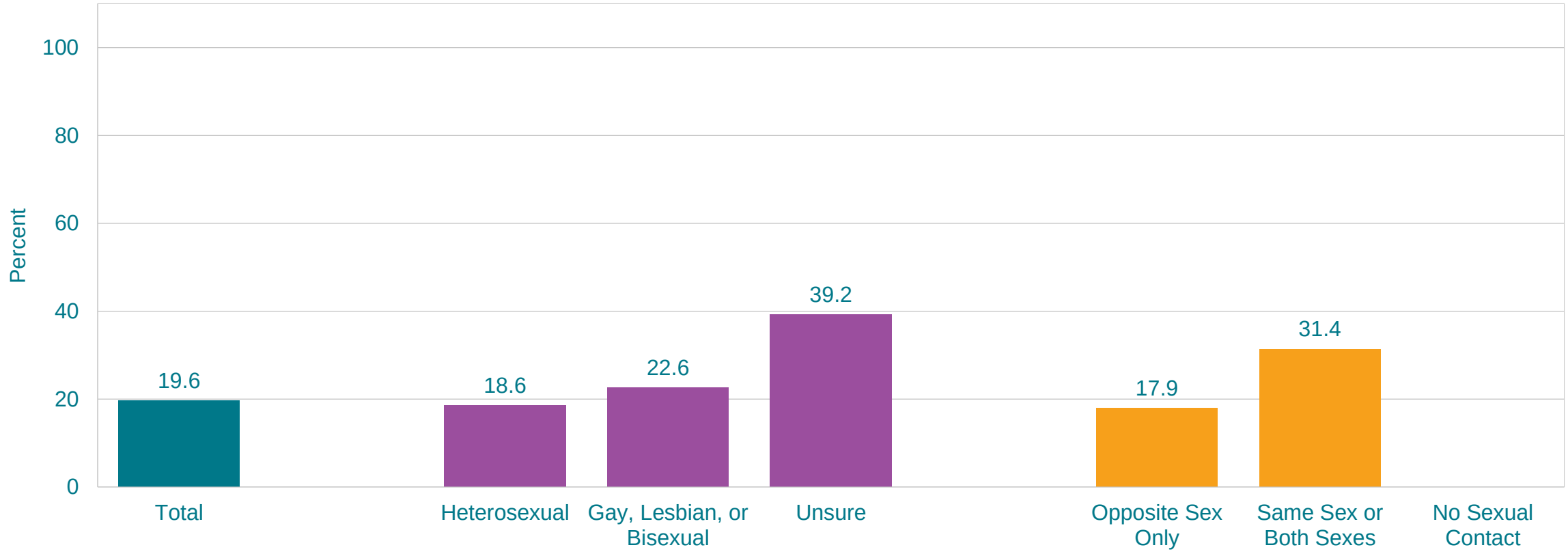
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



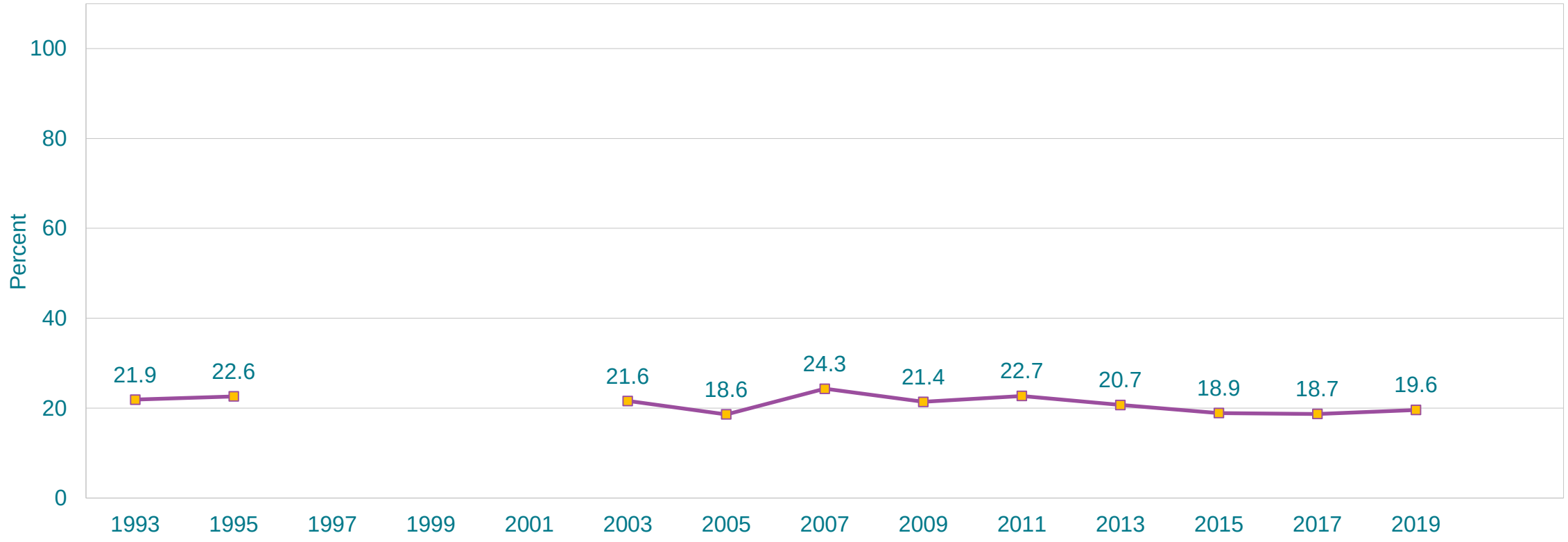
*Among students who were currently sexually active
†M > F; 12th > 10th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Among students who were currently sexually active
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1993-2019†



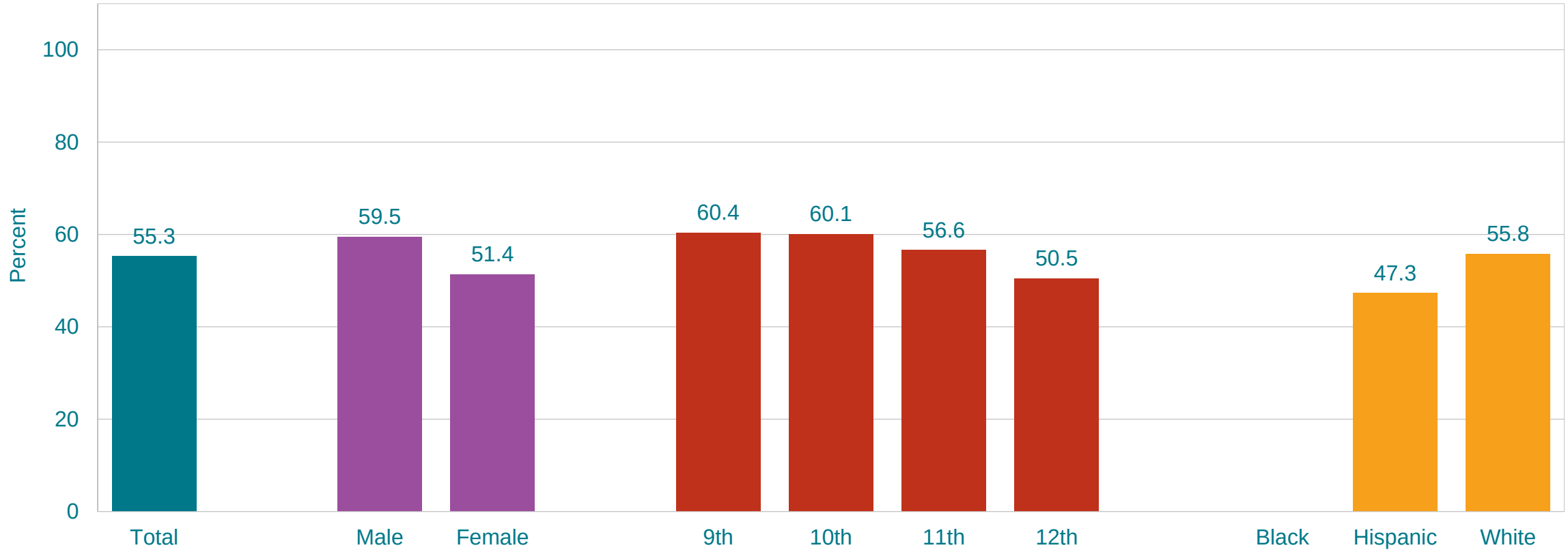
*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.

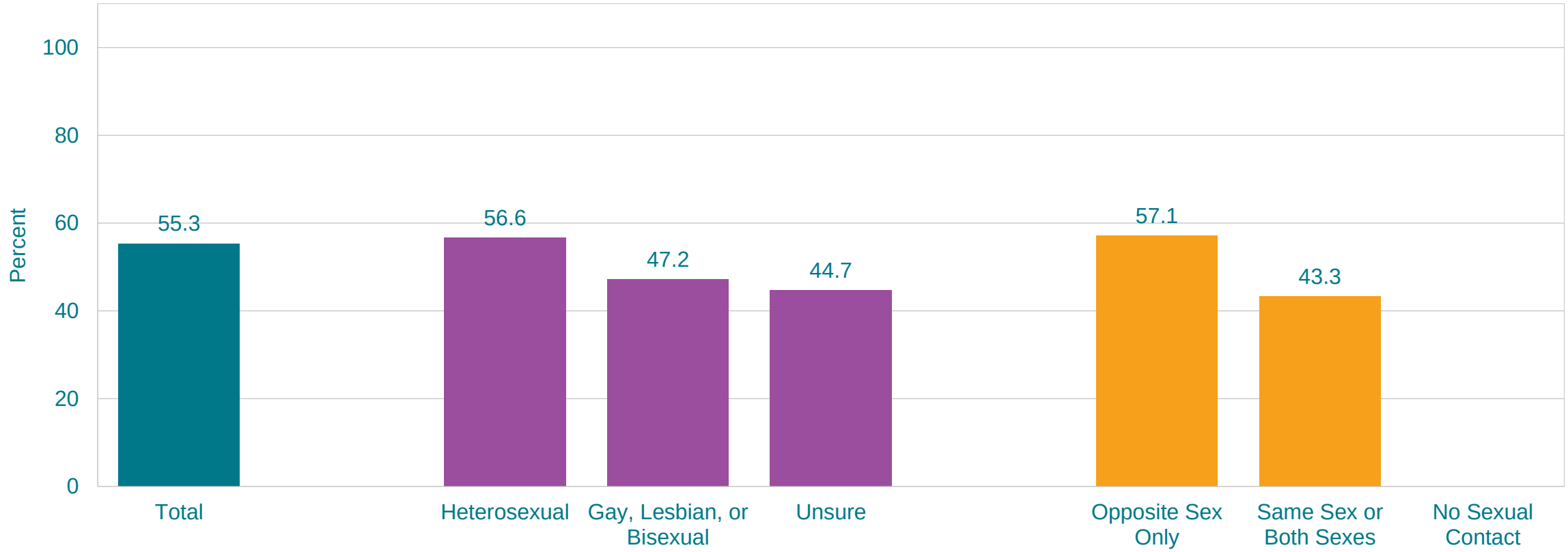
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



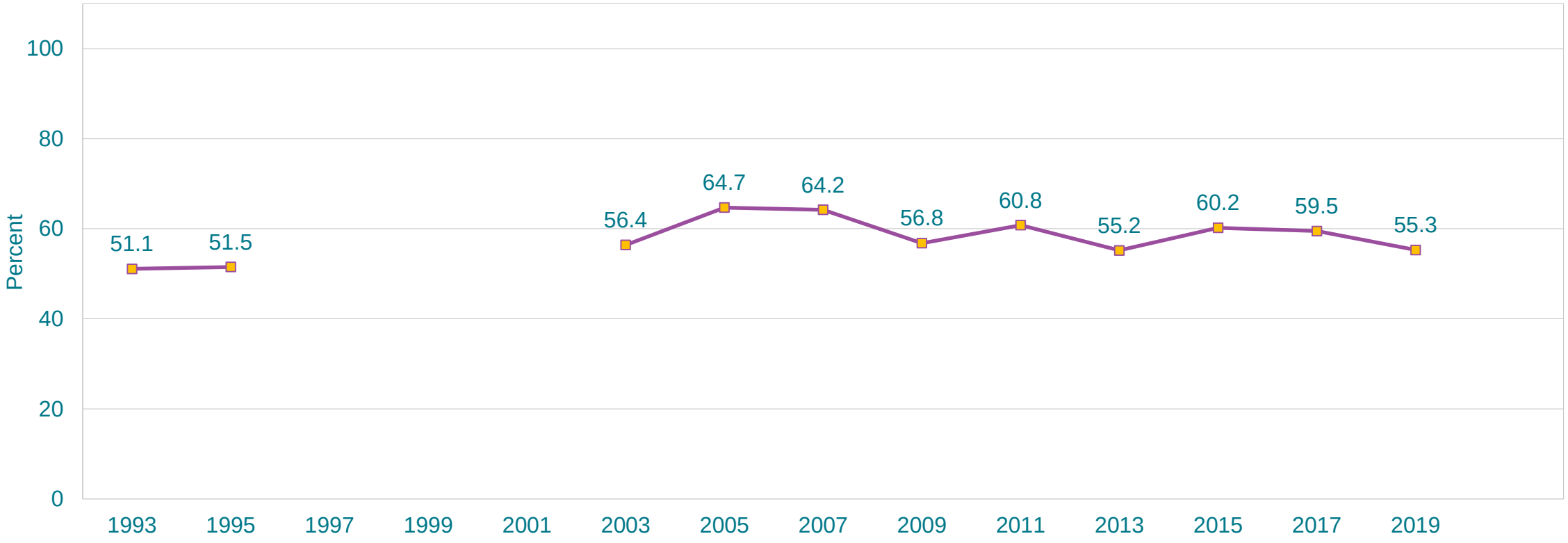
*Among students who were currently sexually active
†M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.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

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Among students who were currently sexually active
Female students who had sexual contact with only females are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1993-2019†

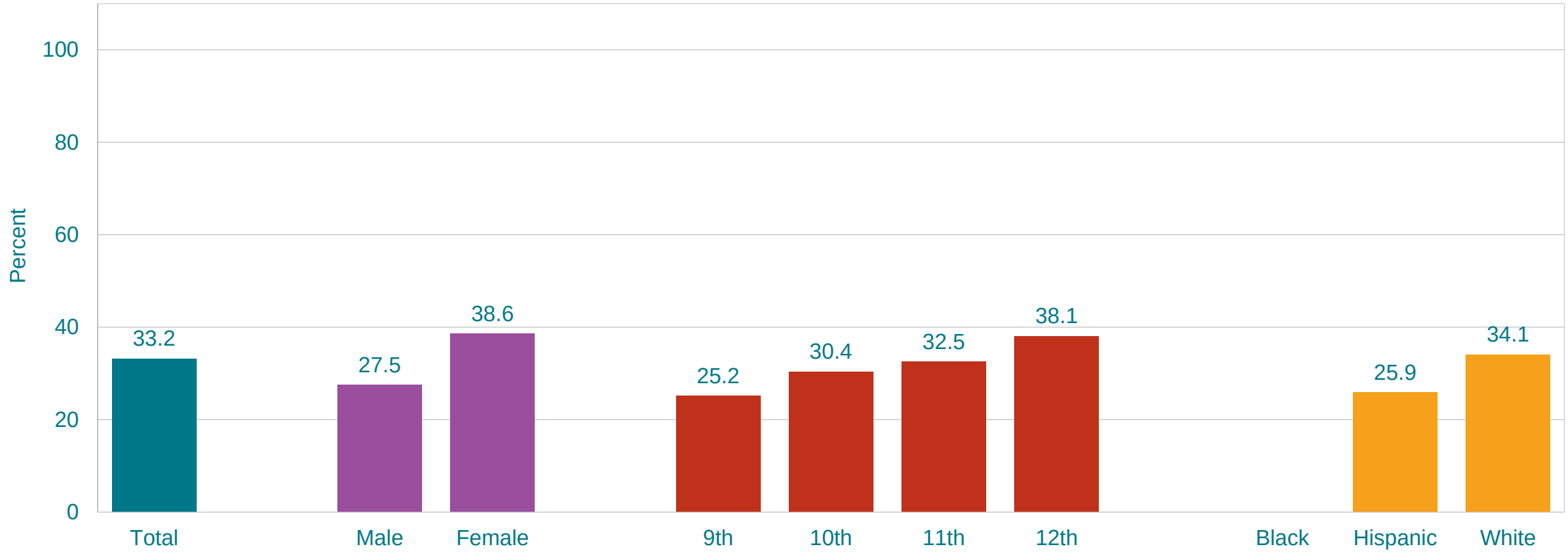


*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Increased 1993-2019, increased 1993-2005, decreased 2005-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

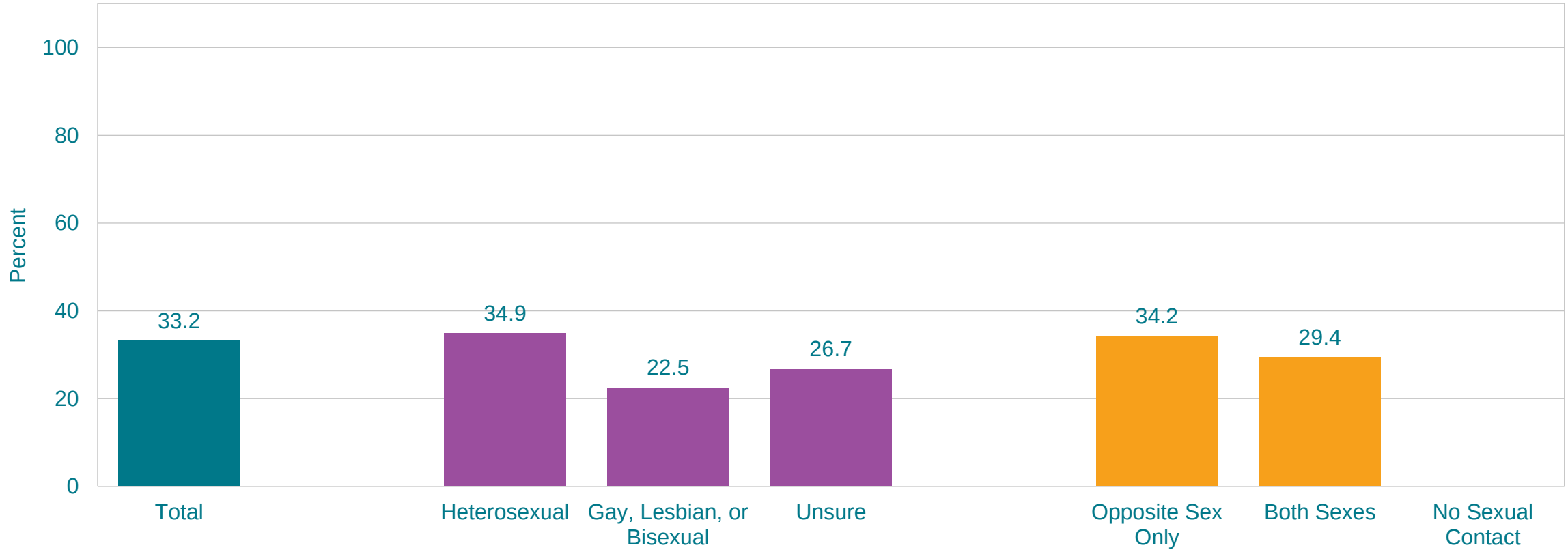
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



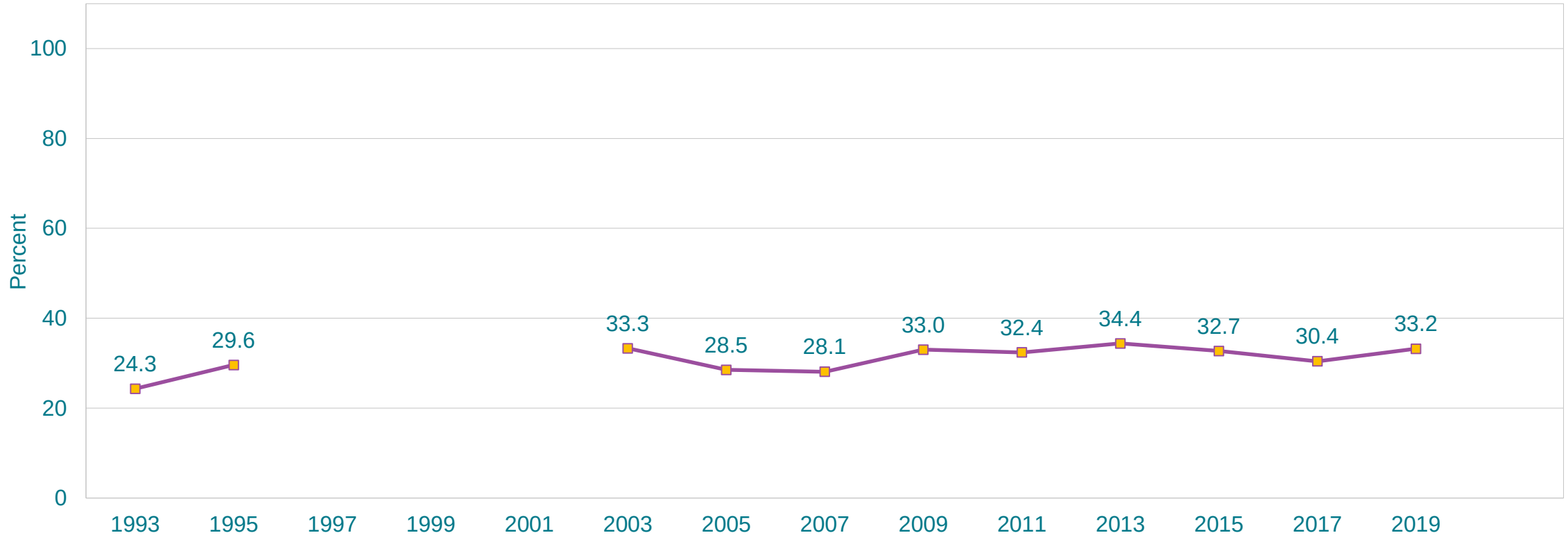
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than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

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1993-2019†



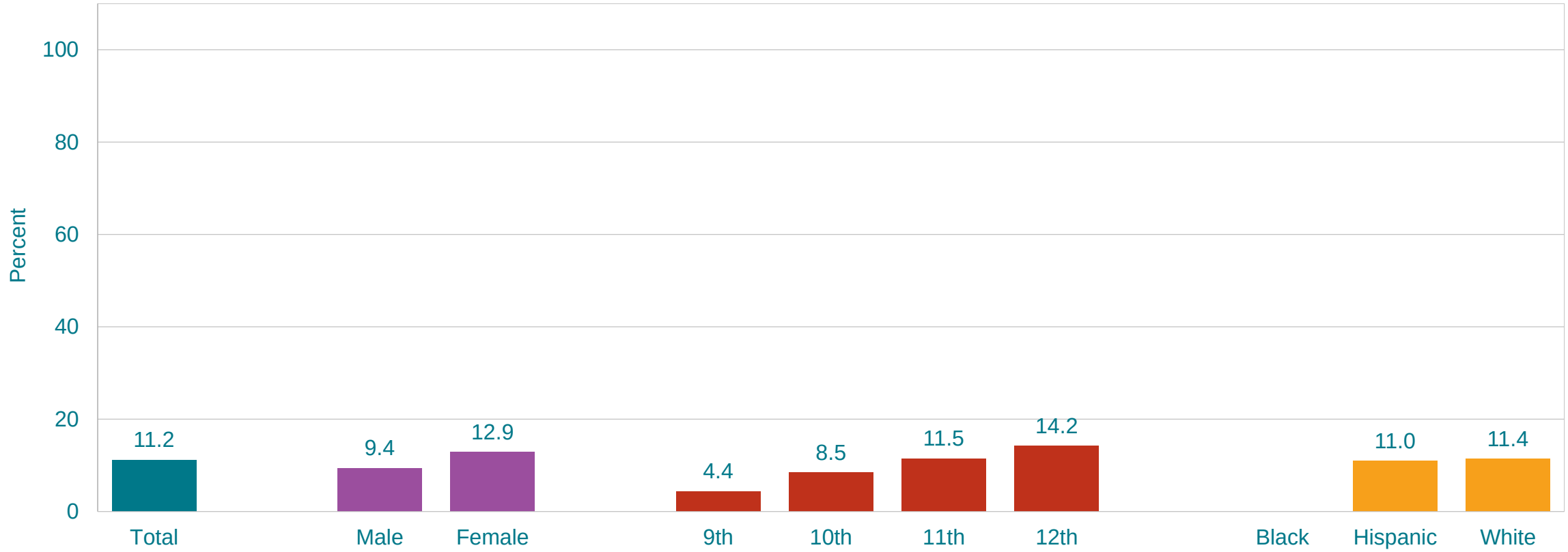
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

†Increased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.

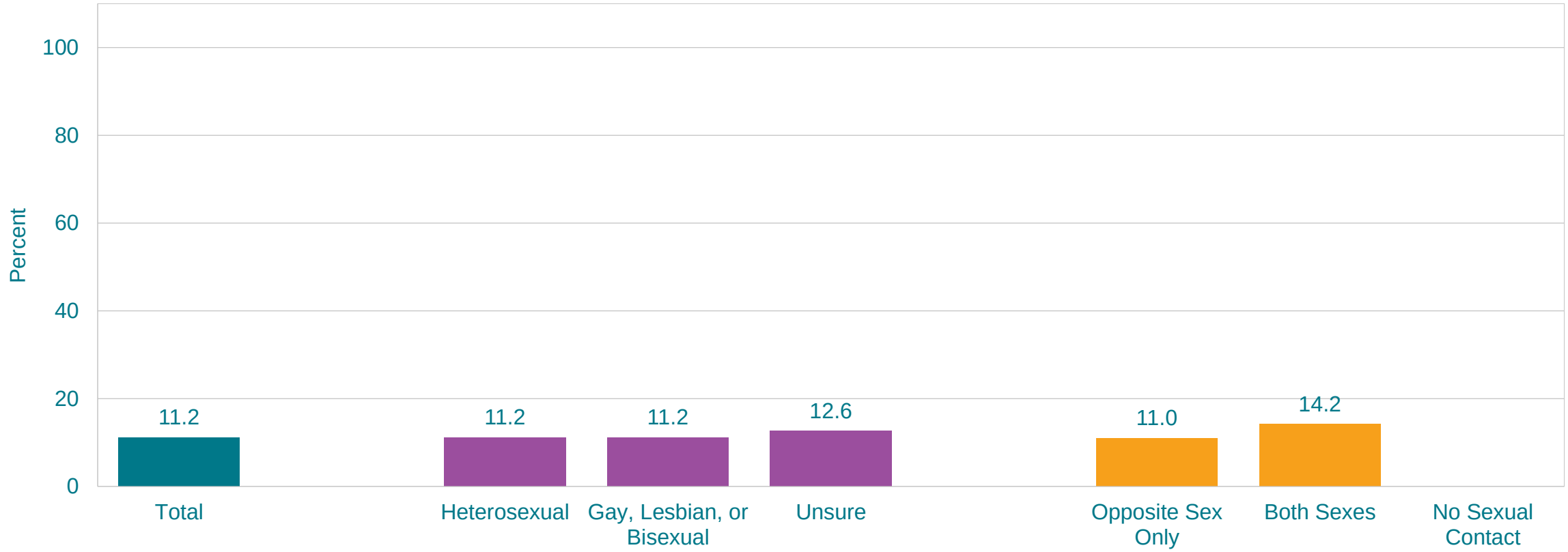
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



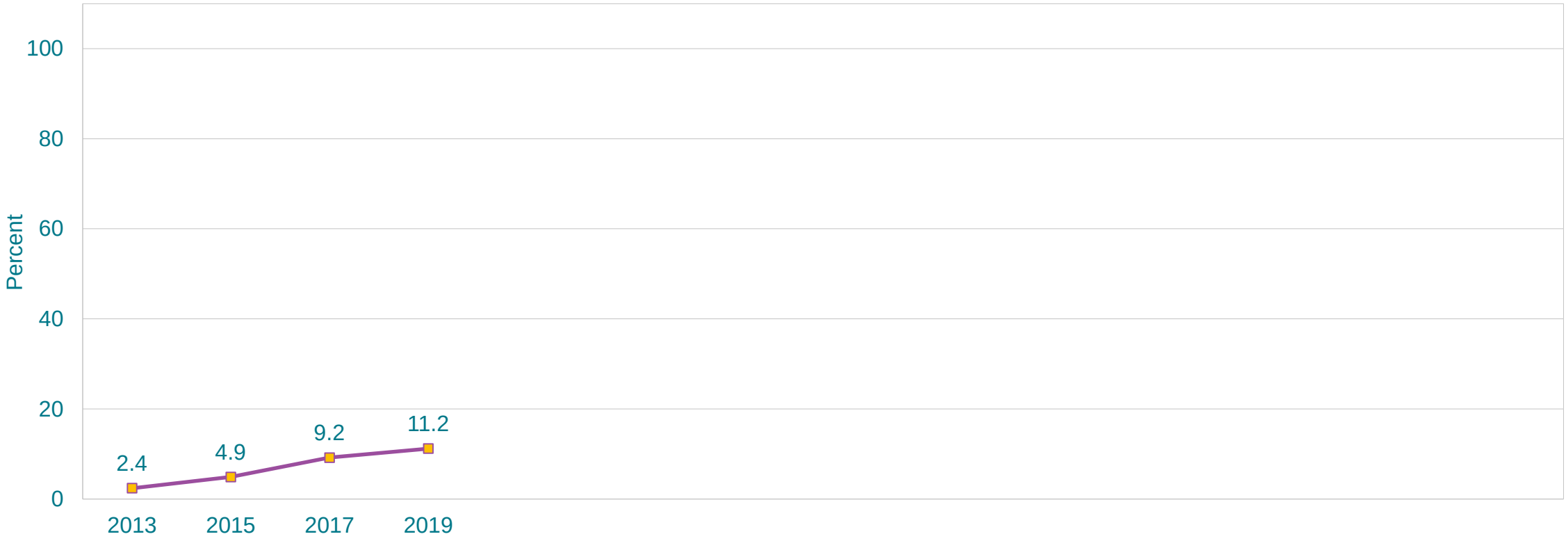
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing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

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



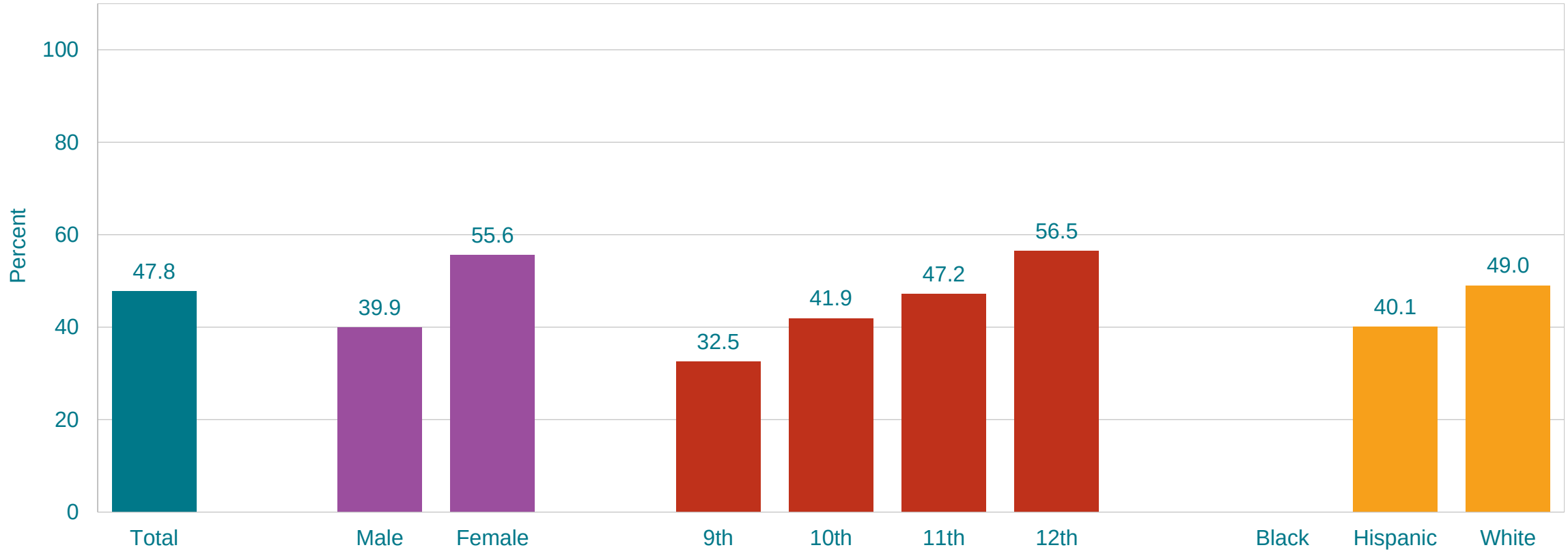
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* 2013-2019†



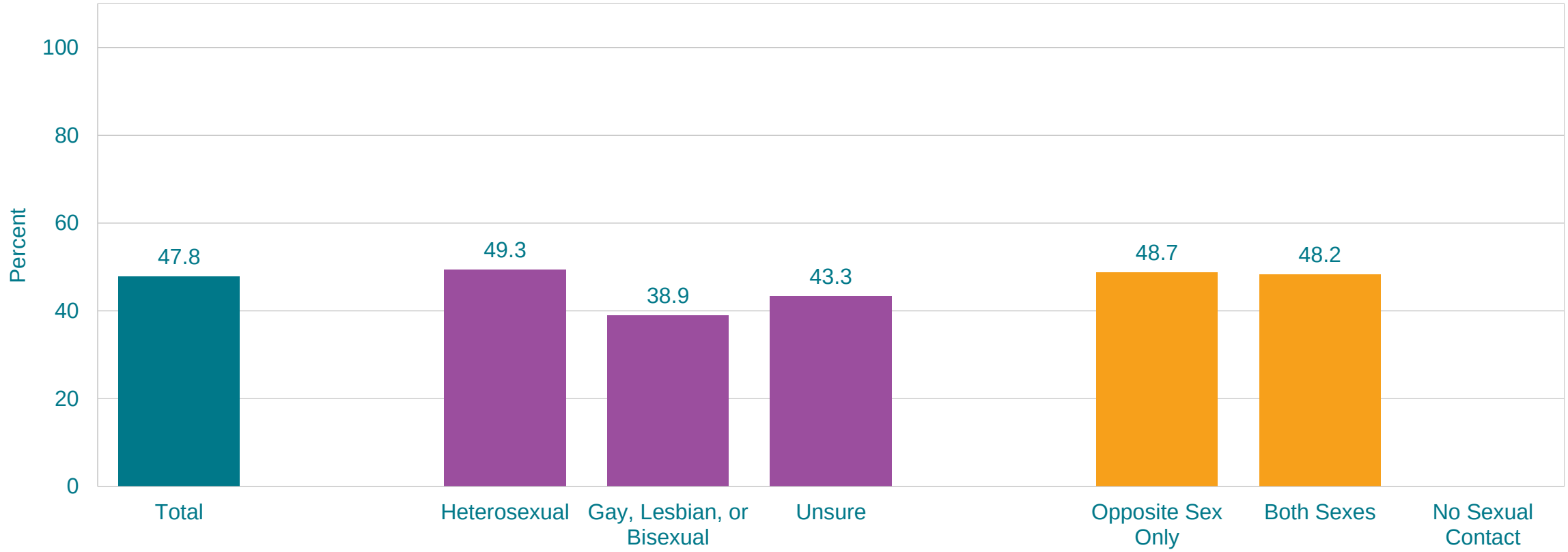
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



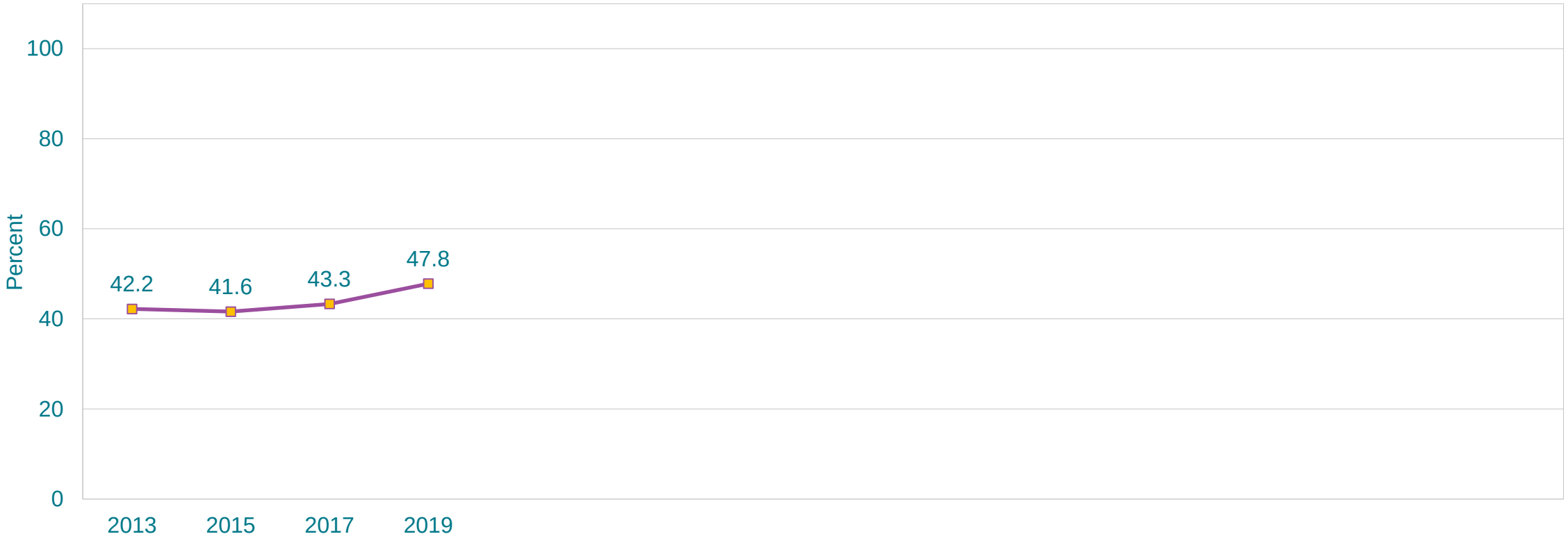
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other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

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



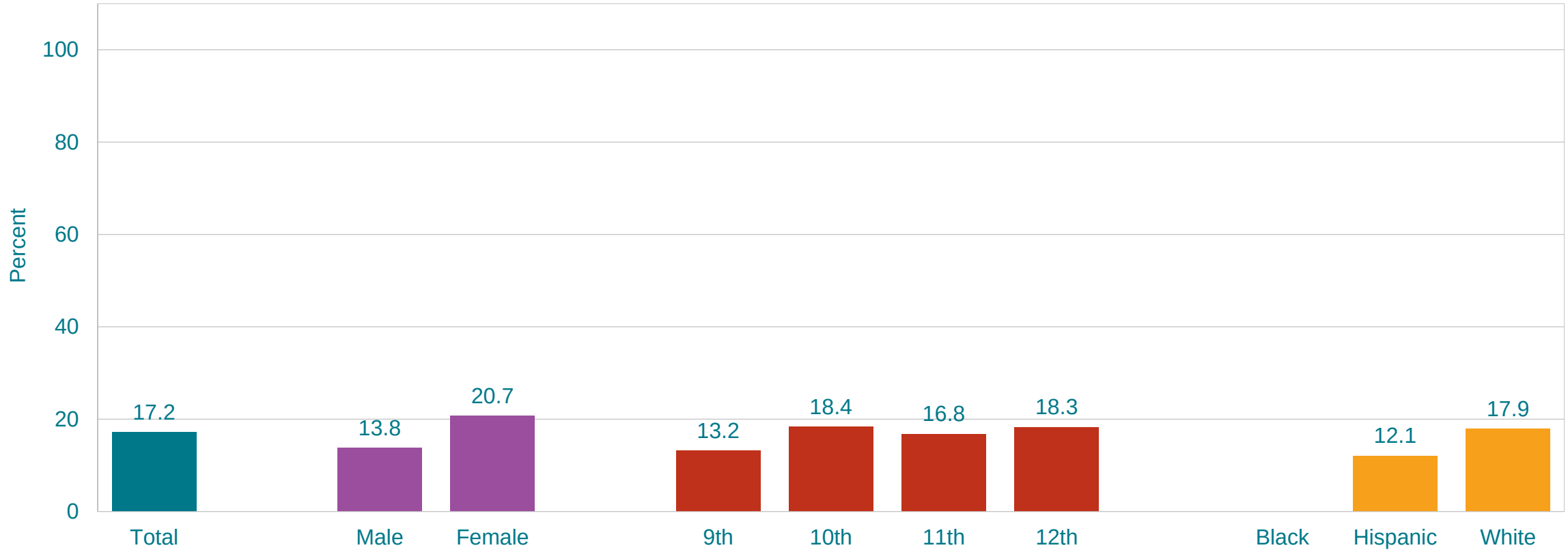
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* 2013-2019†



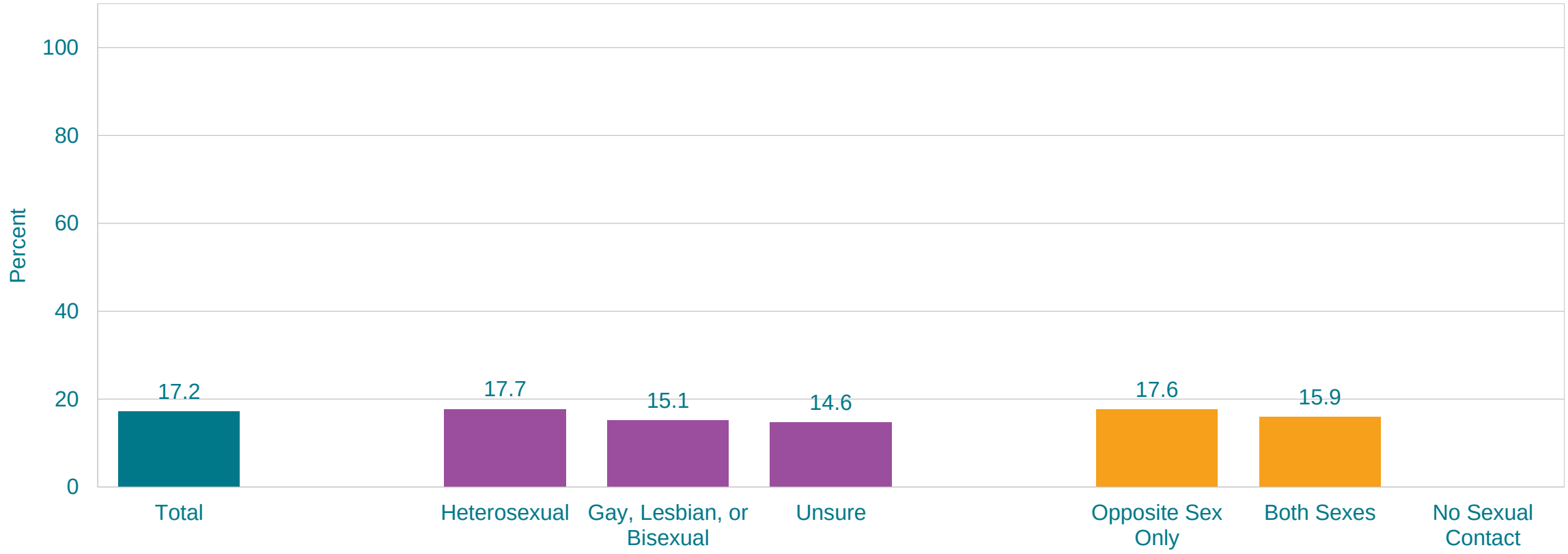
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



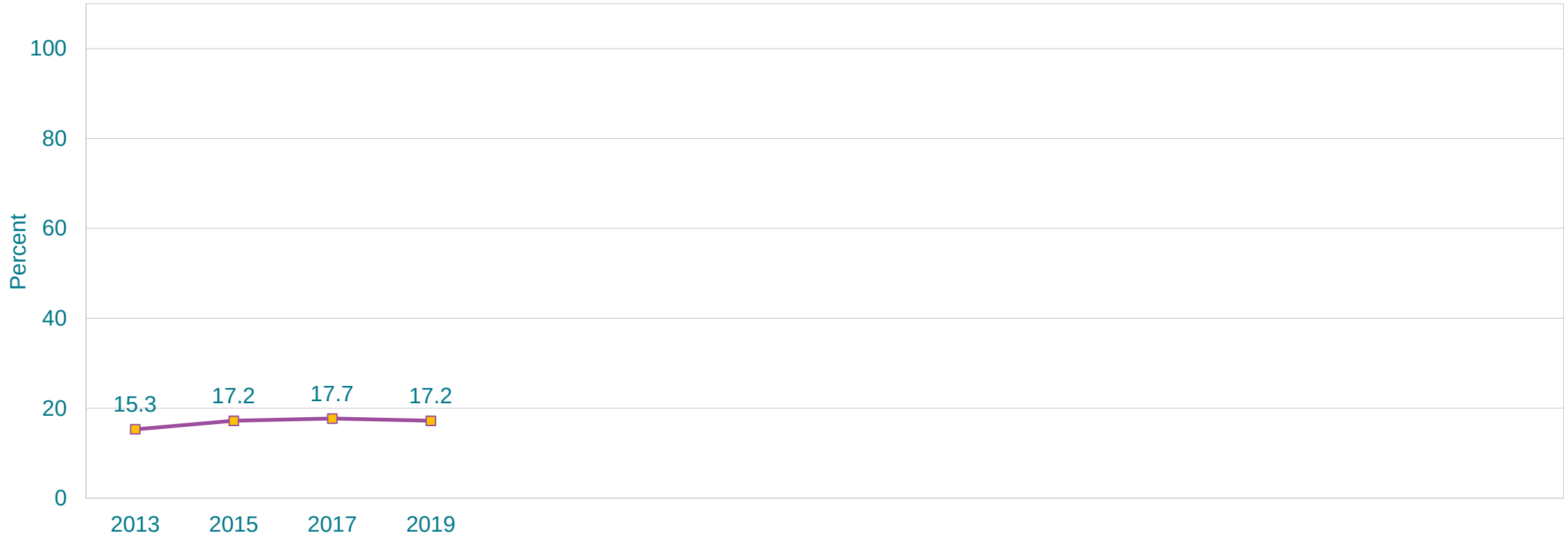
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 12th > 9th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.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

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



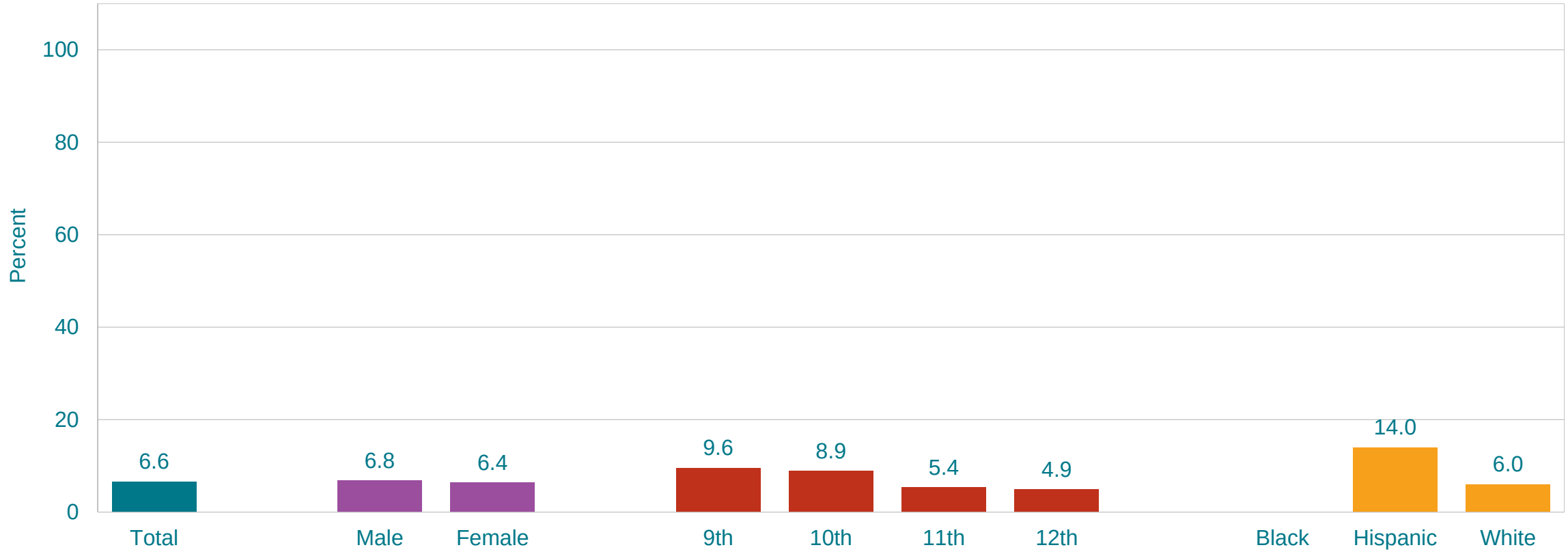
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2013-2019†



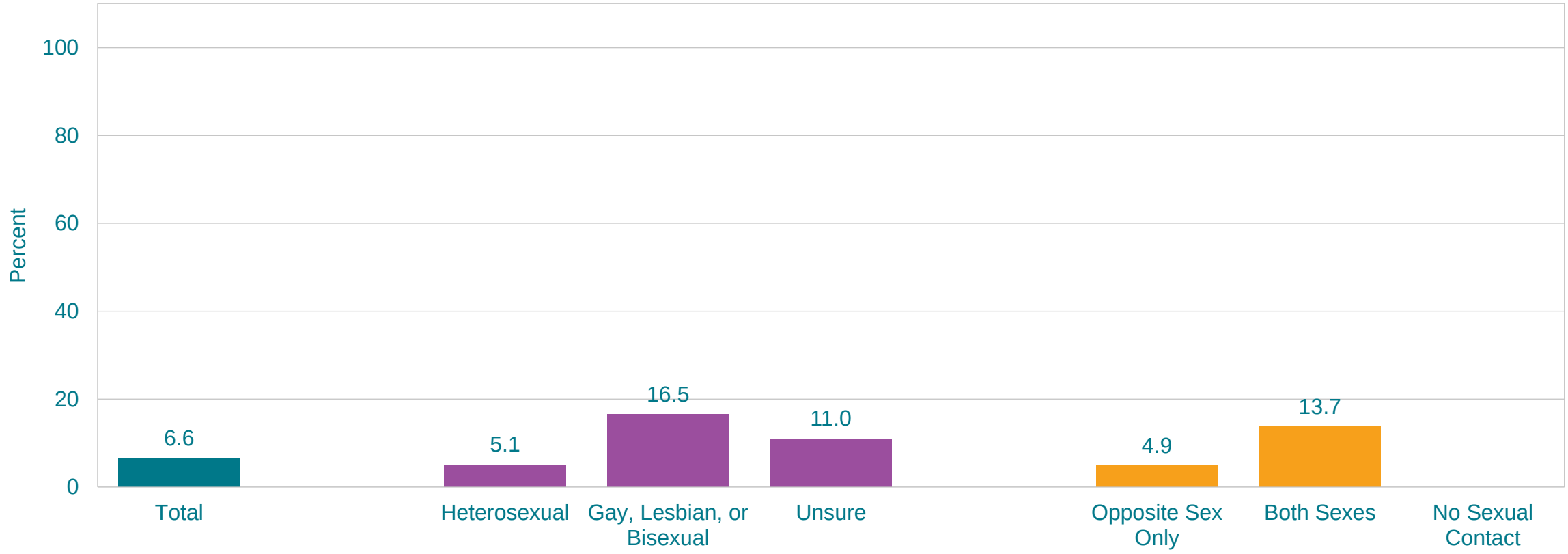
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



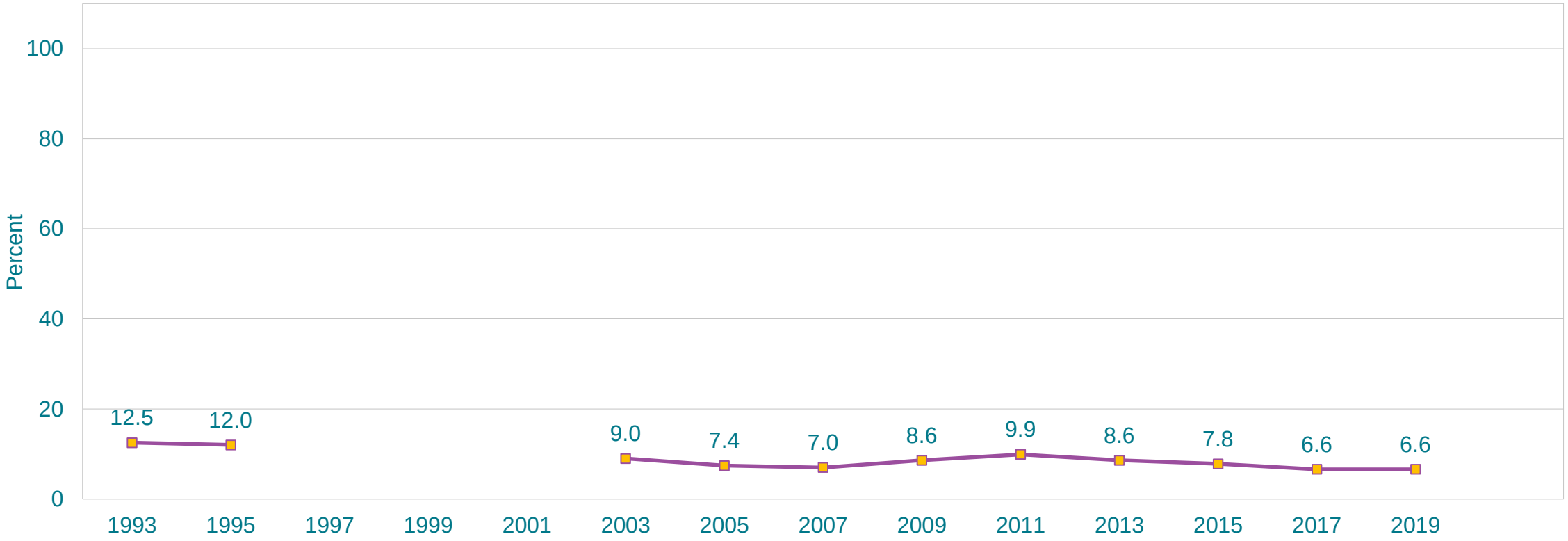
*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.
†9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



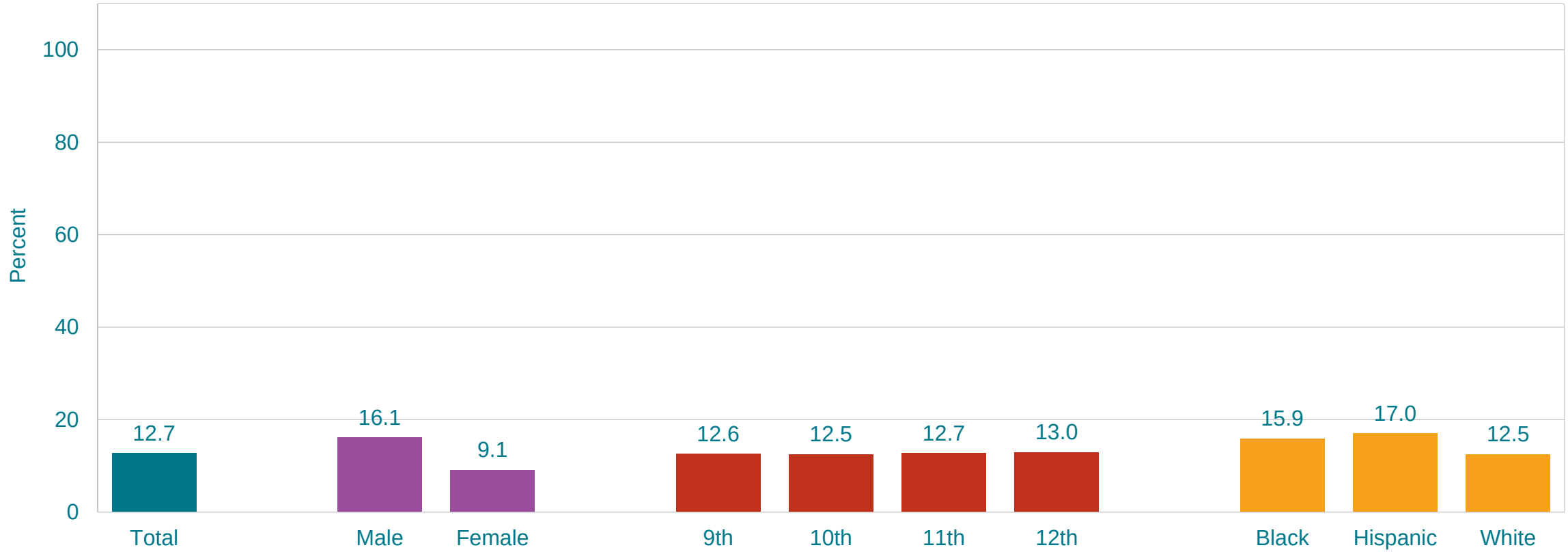
*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.
Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* 1993-2019†



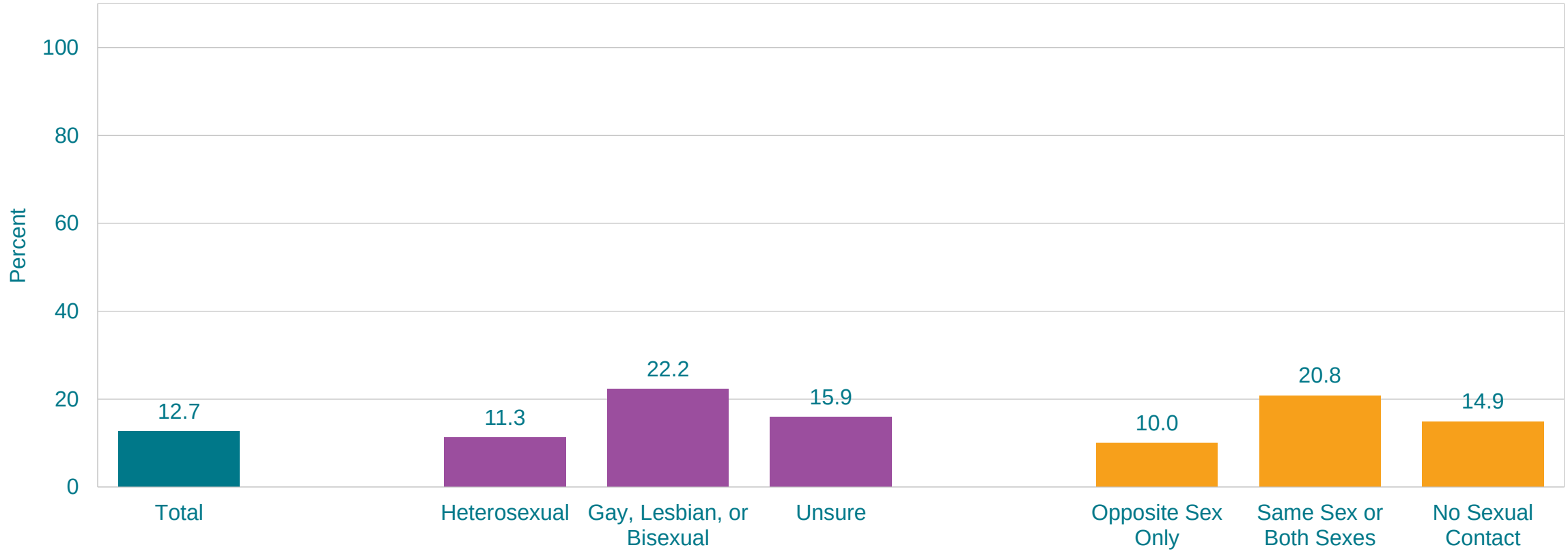
*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.
†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1997, 1999, 2001.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



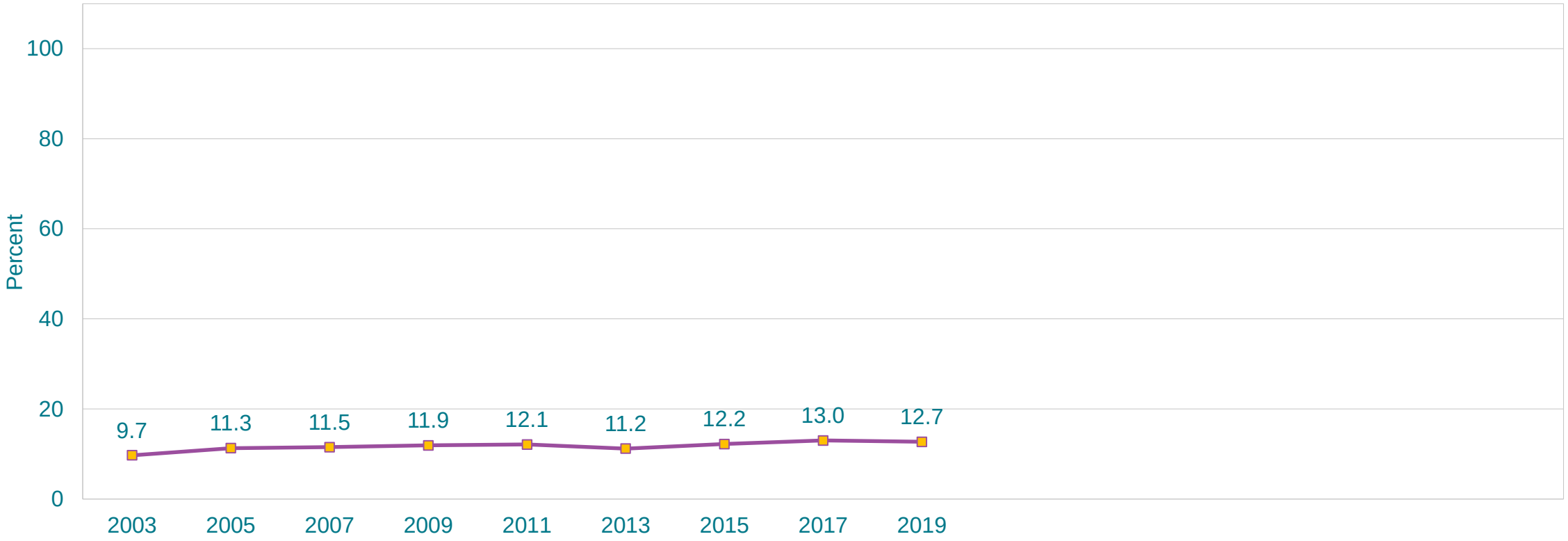
* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†M > F; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
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 Had Obesity,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



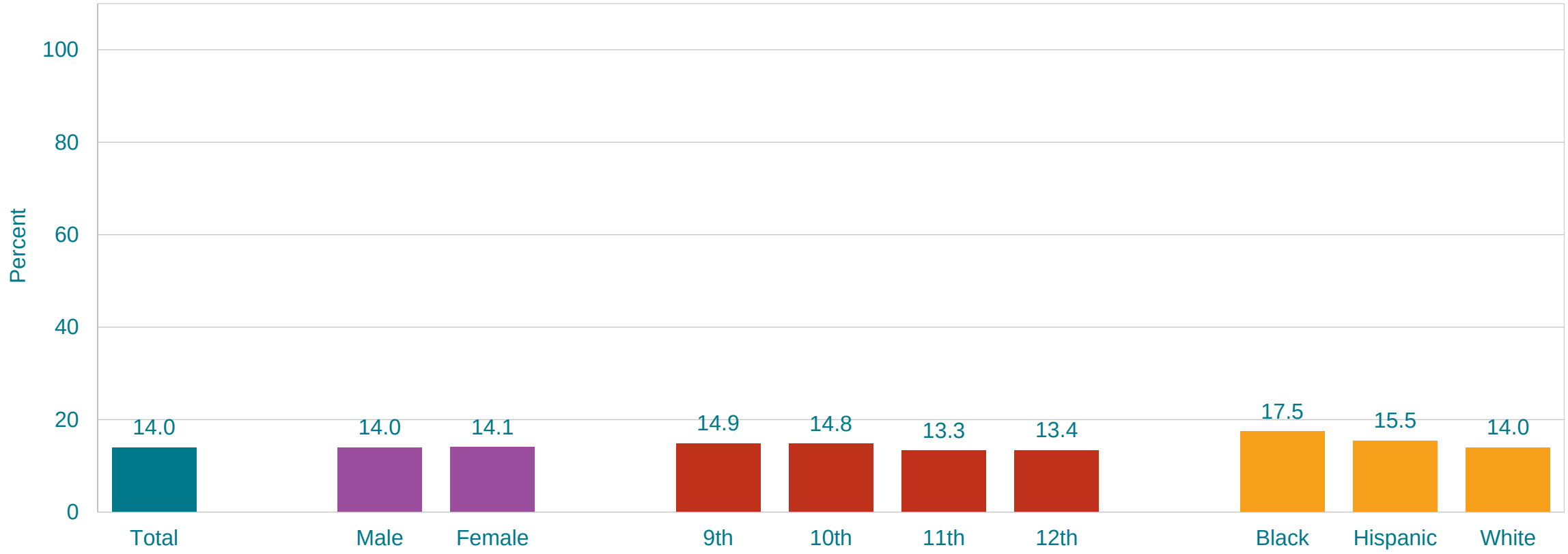
* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 2003-2019†



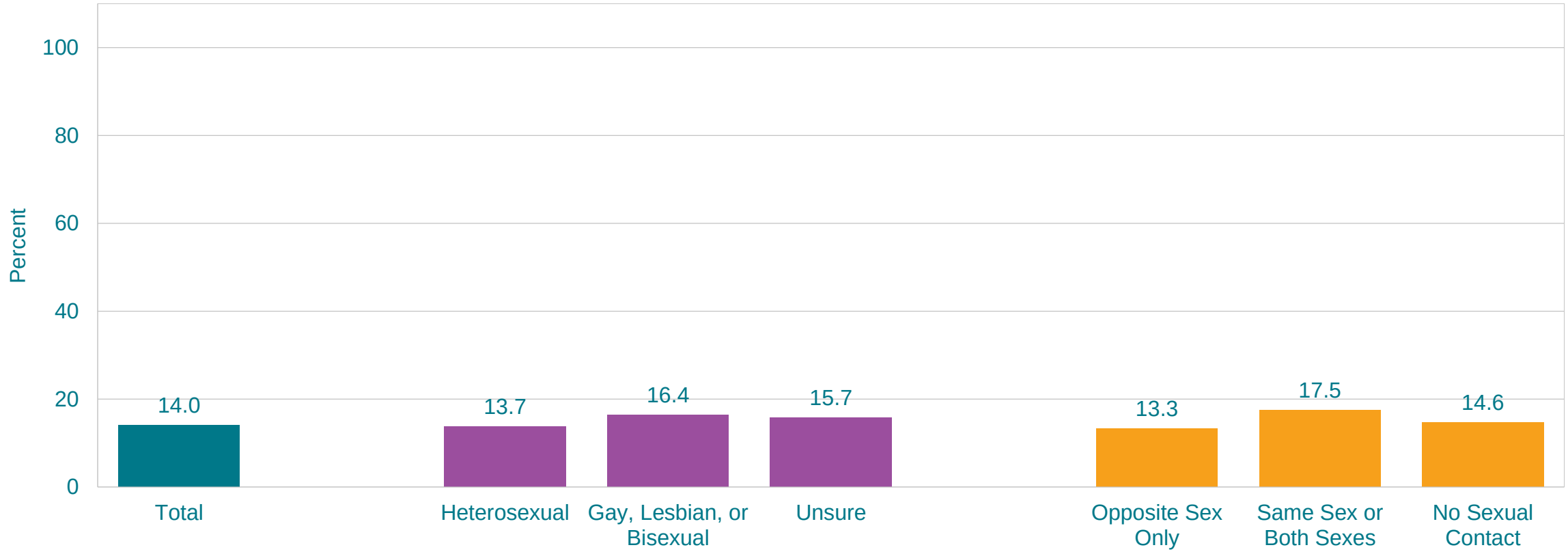
* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†Increased 2003-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic 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, 2019



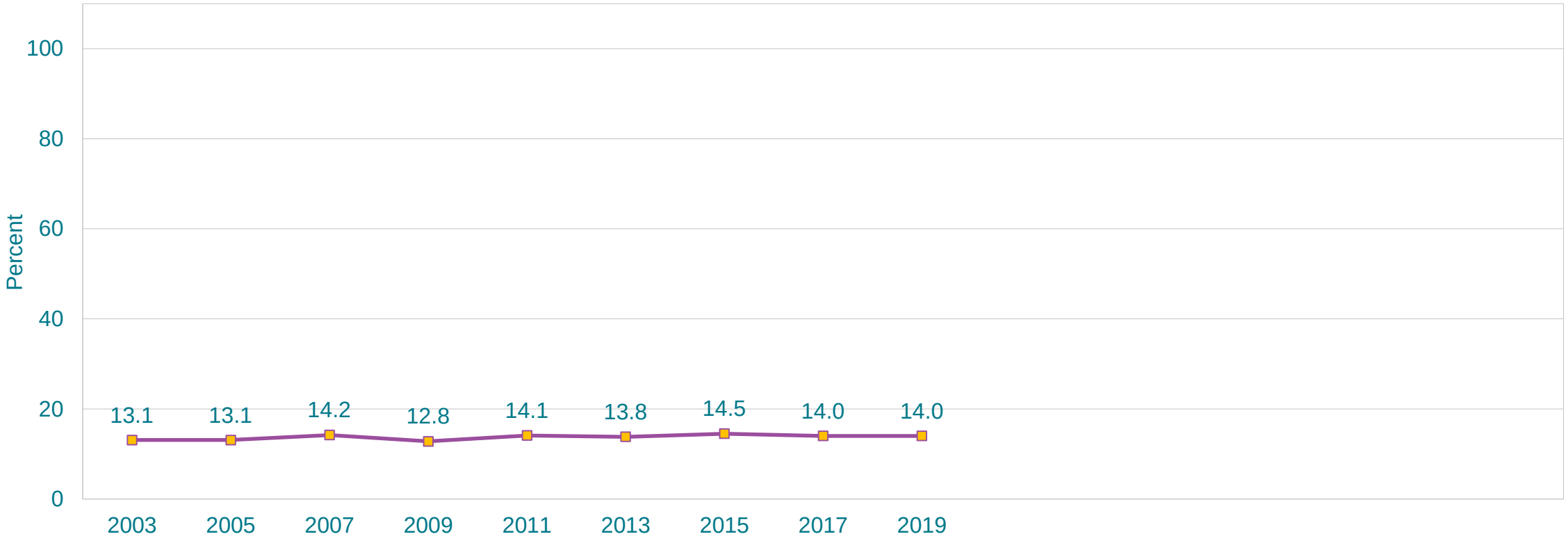
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



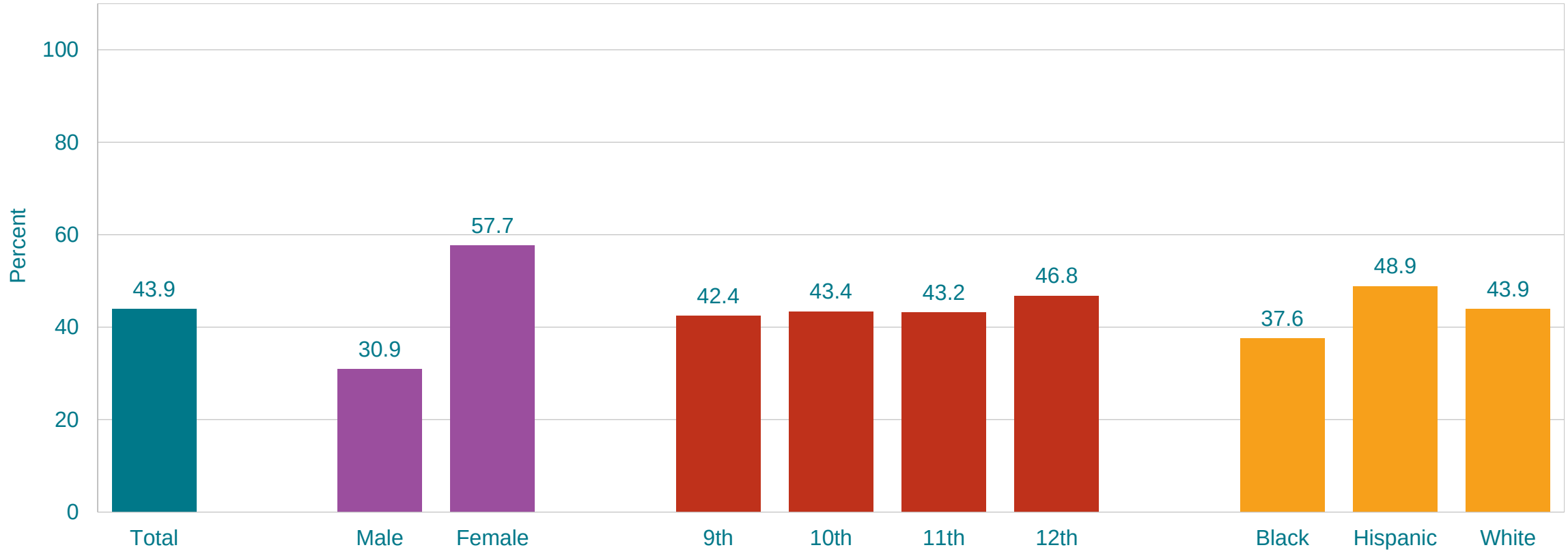
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 2003-2019†



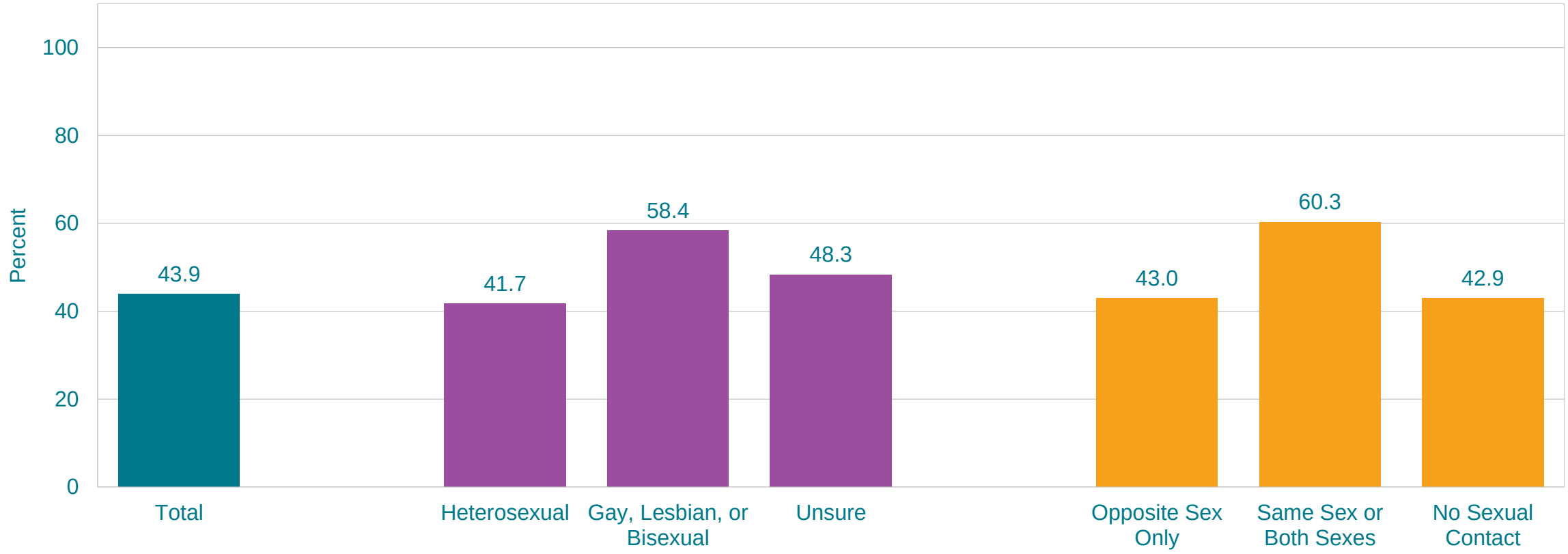
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†No change 2003-2019 [Based on 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,* 2019



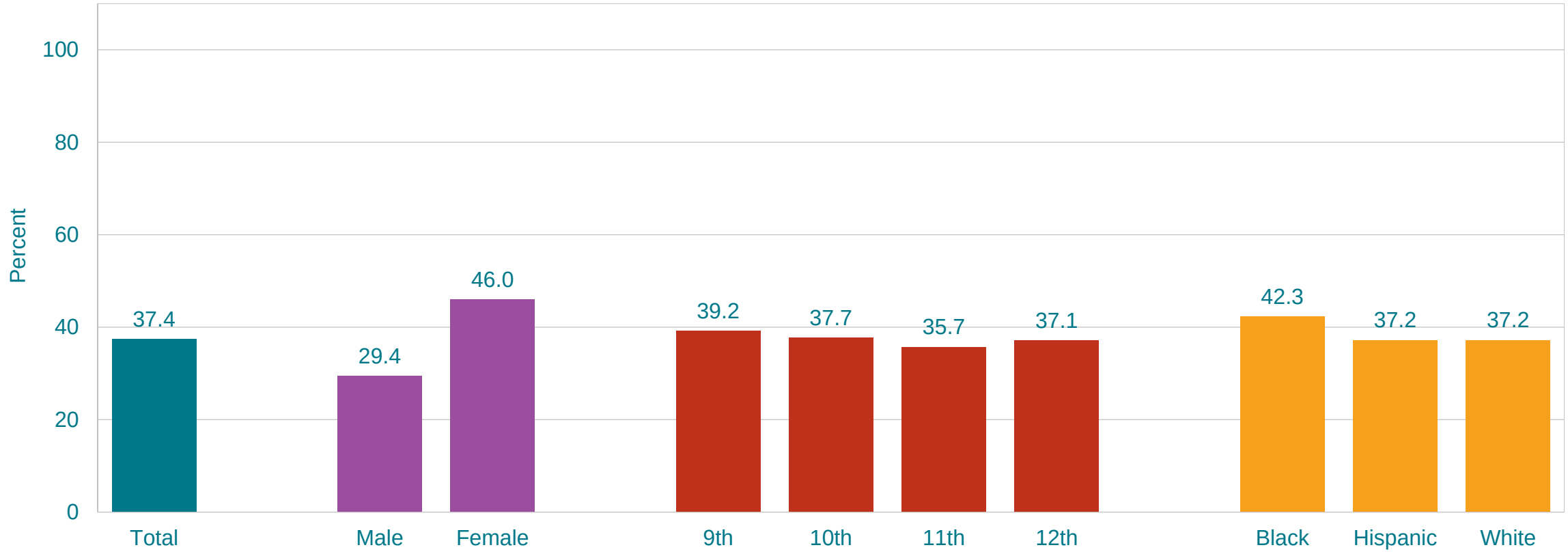
*F > M; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



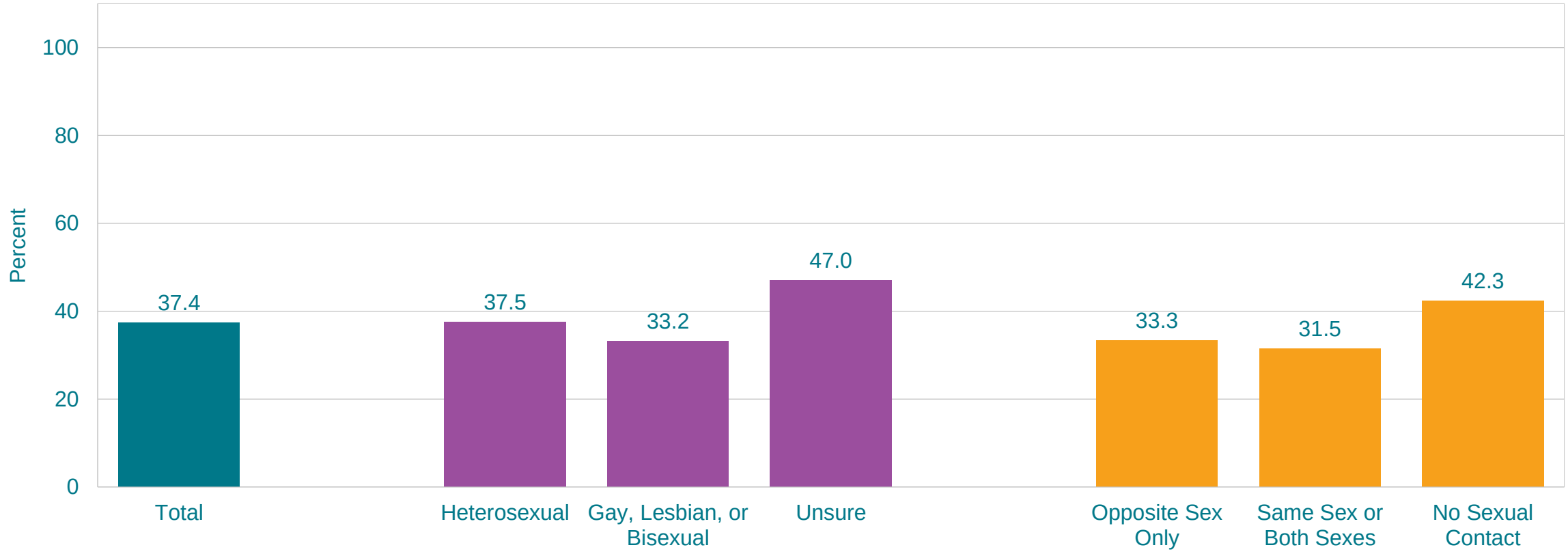
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



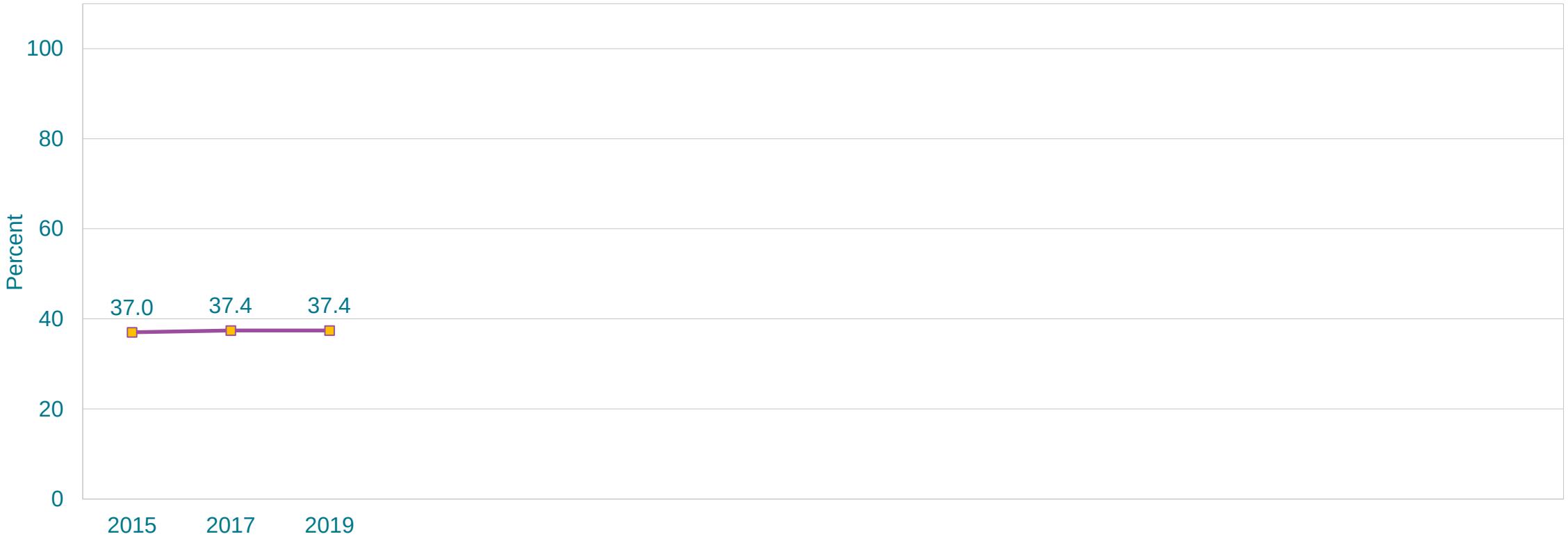
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



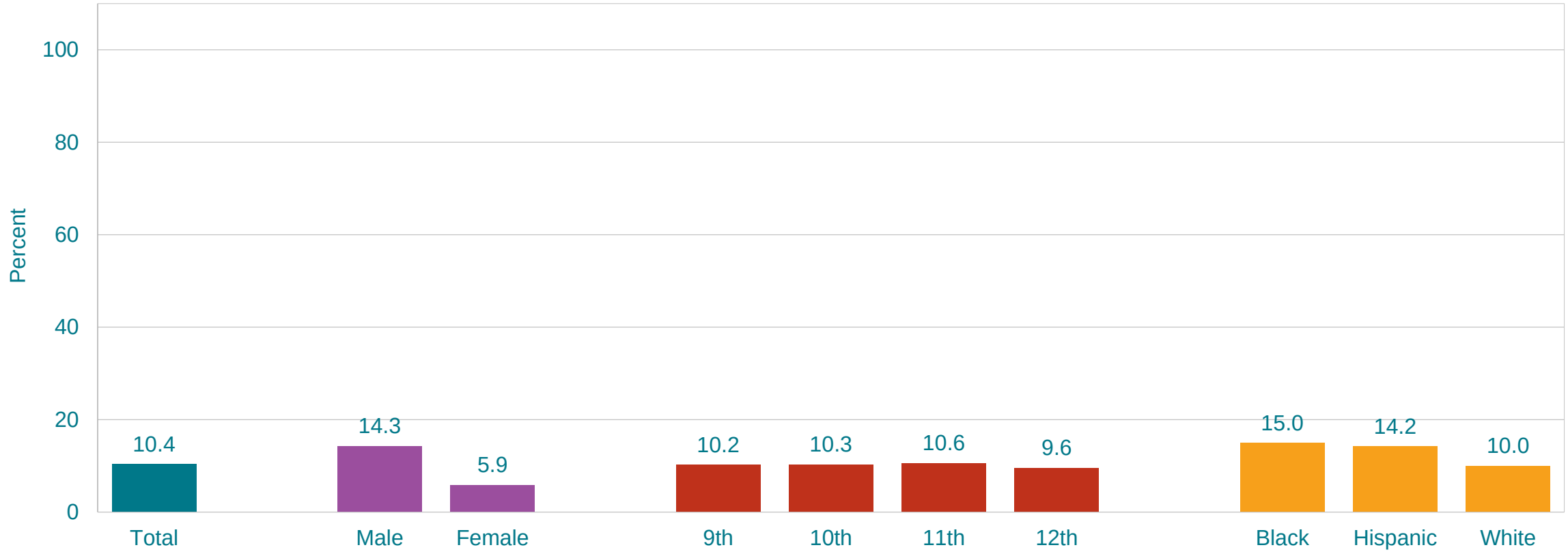
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* 2015-2019†



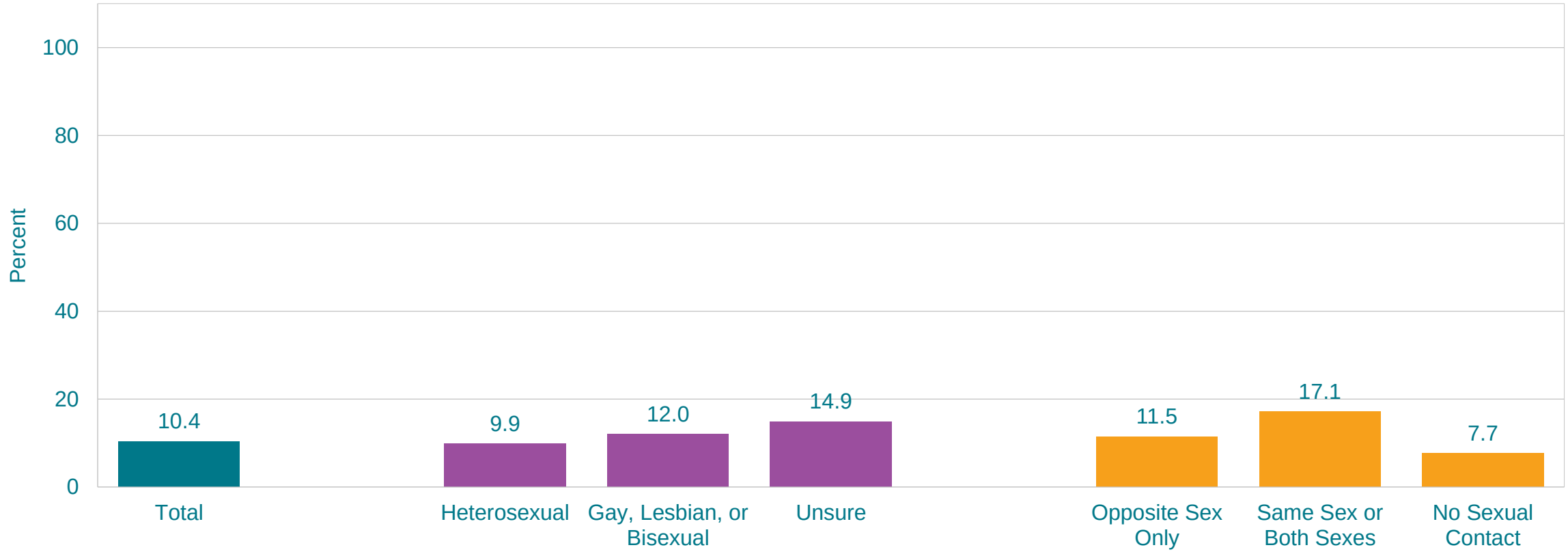
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 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.

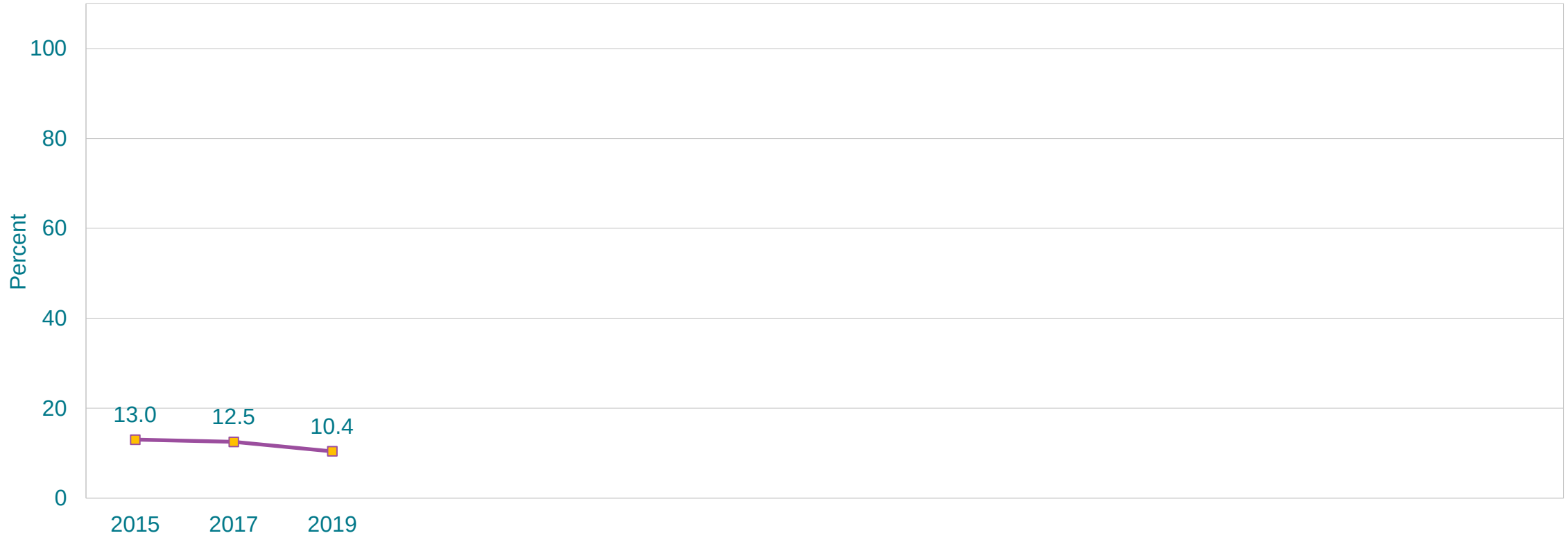
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QNSODA1

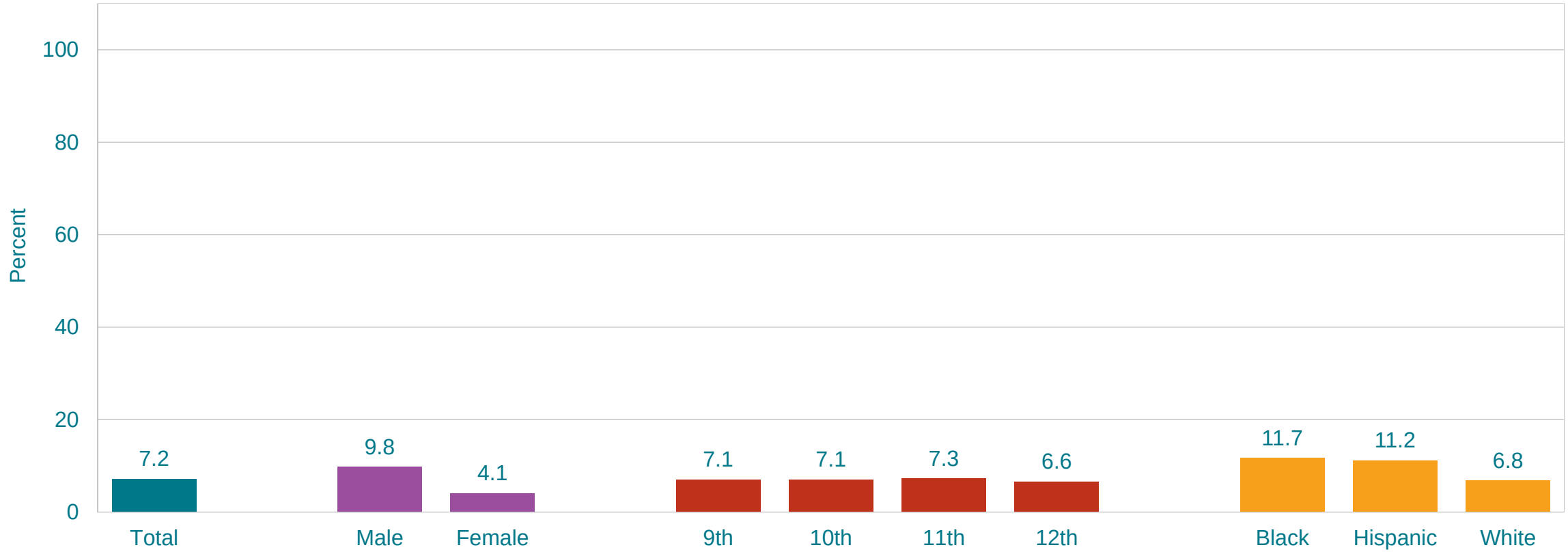
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* 2015-2019†



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

New Hampshire - YRBS, 2015-2019 - QNSODA1

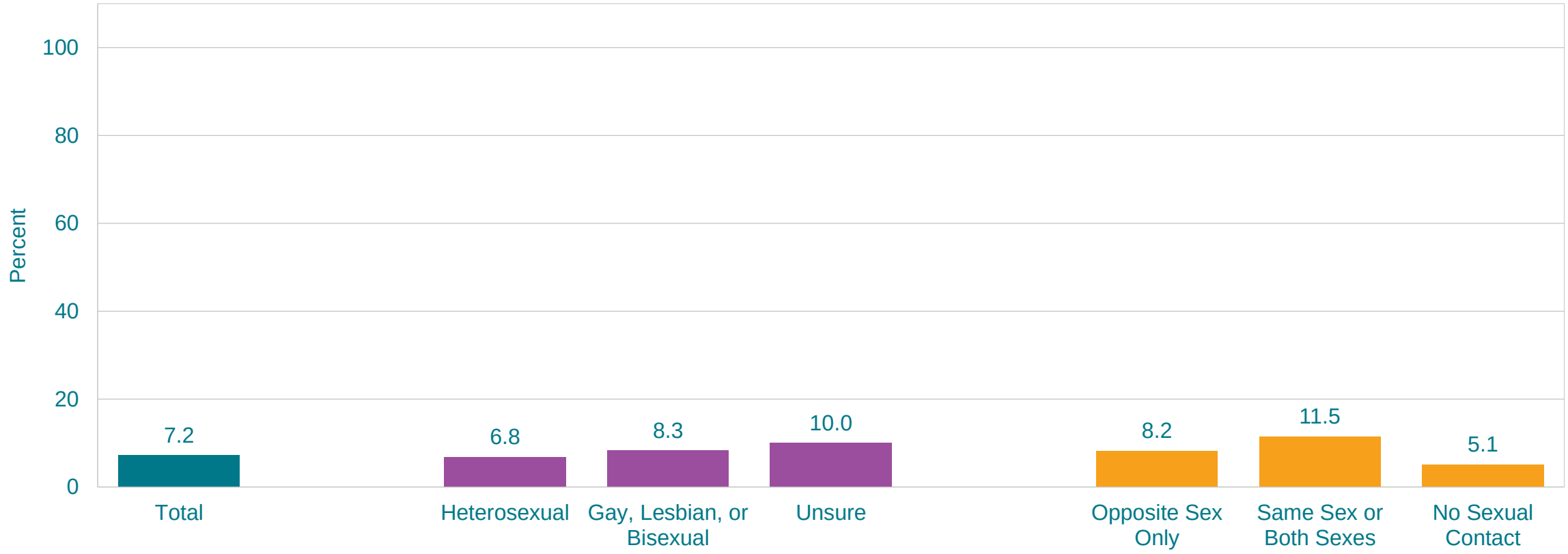
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QNSODA2

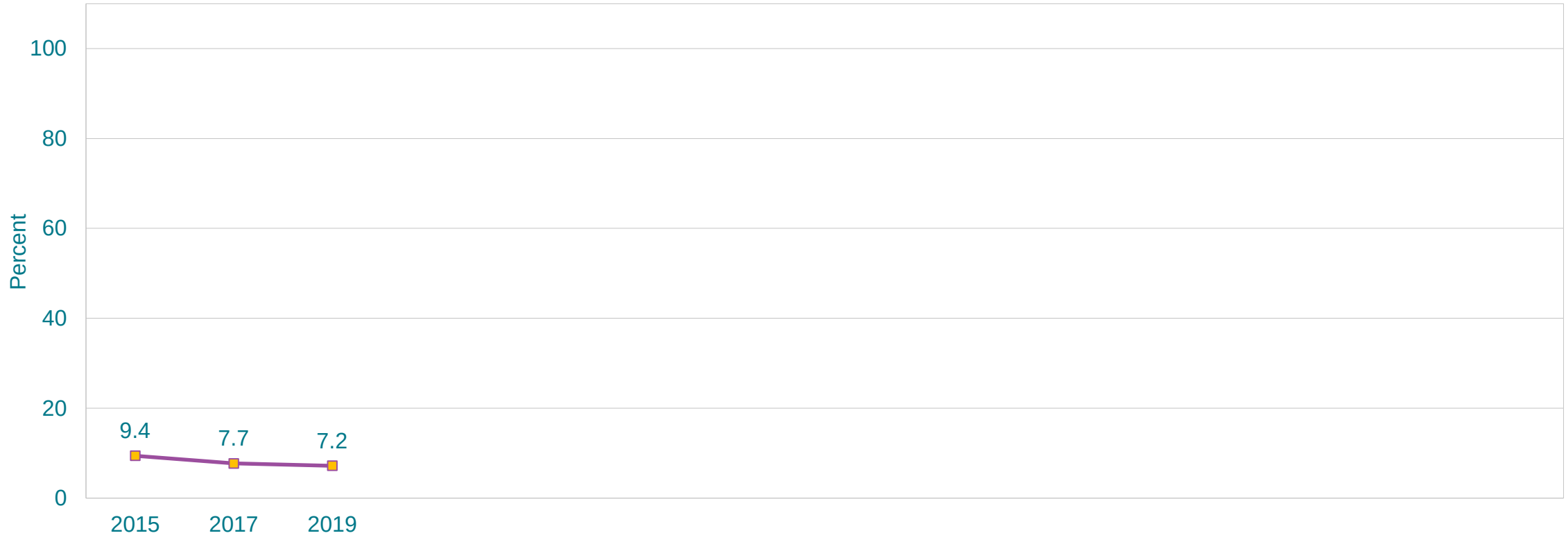
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

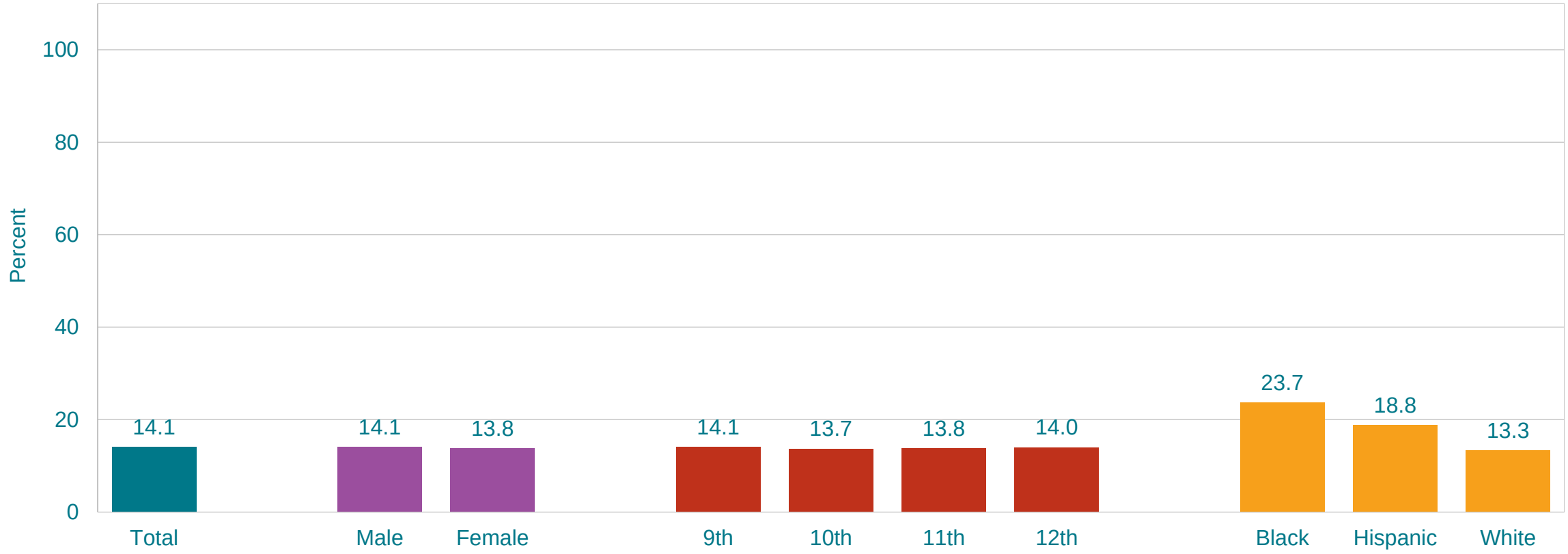
New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QNSODA2

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* 2015-2019†



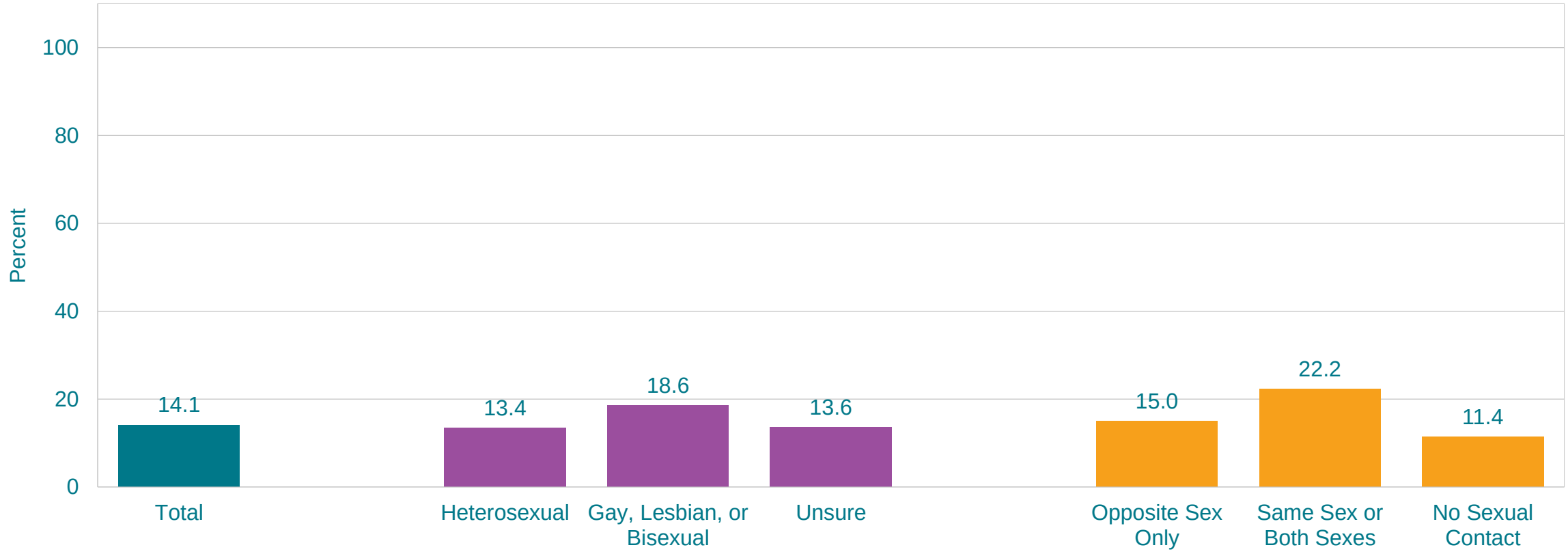
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



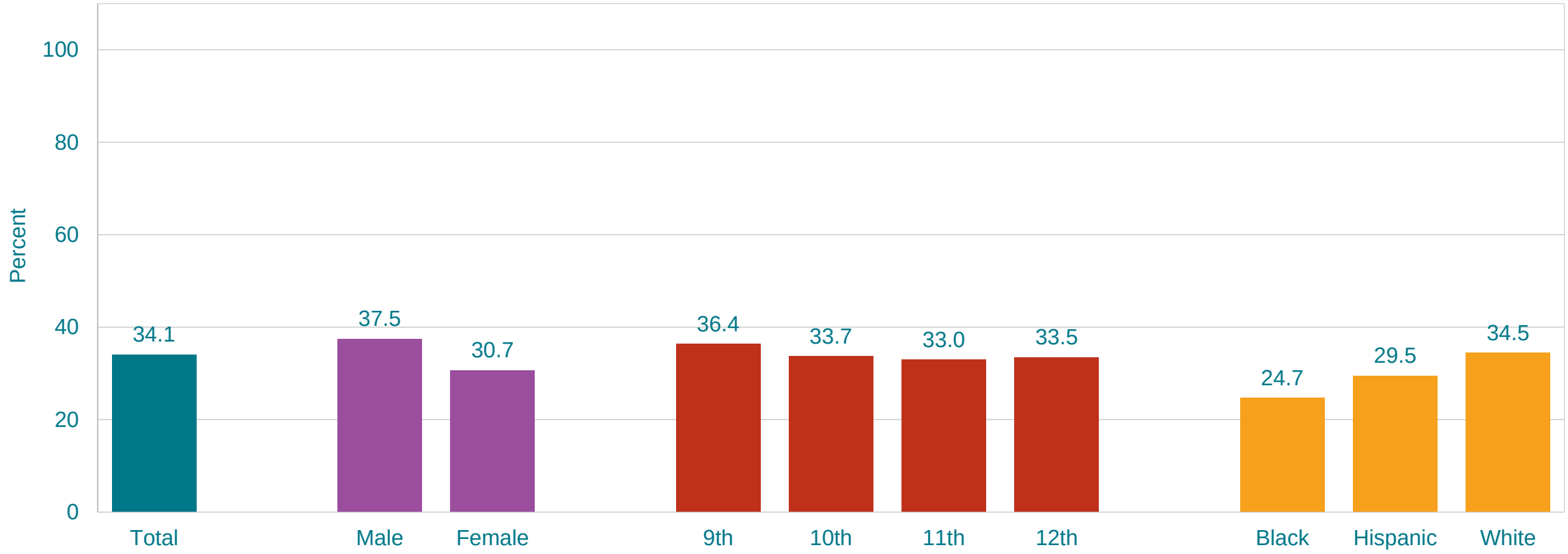
*During the 7 days before the survey
†B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



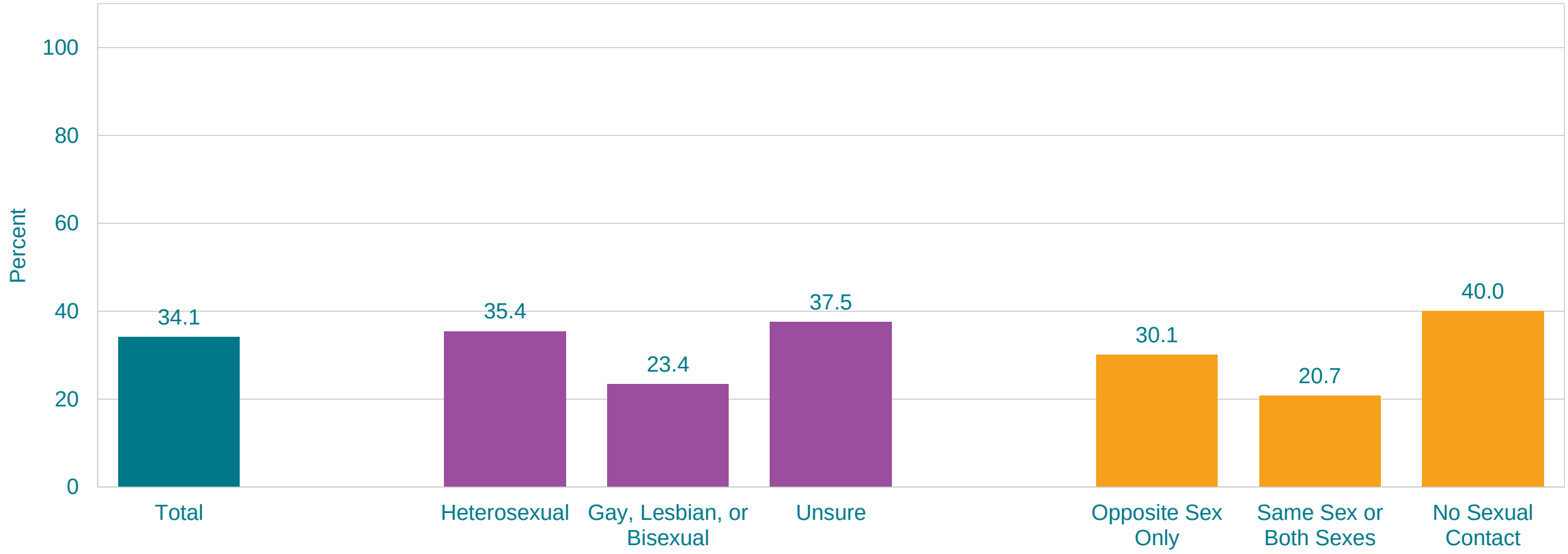
*During the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



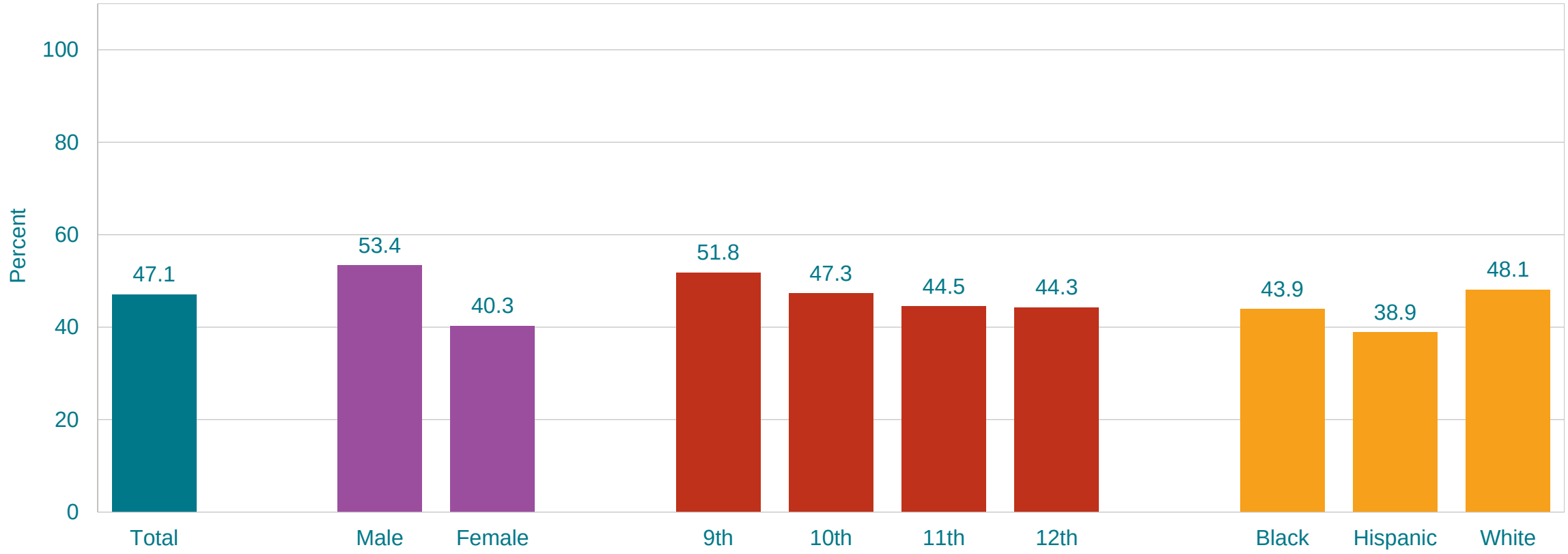
*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



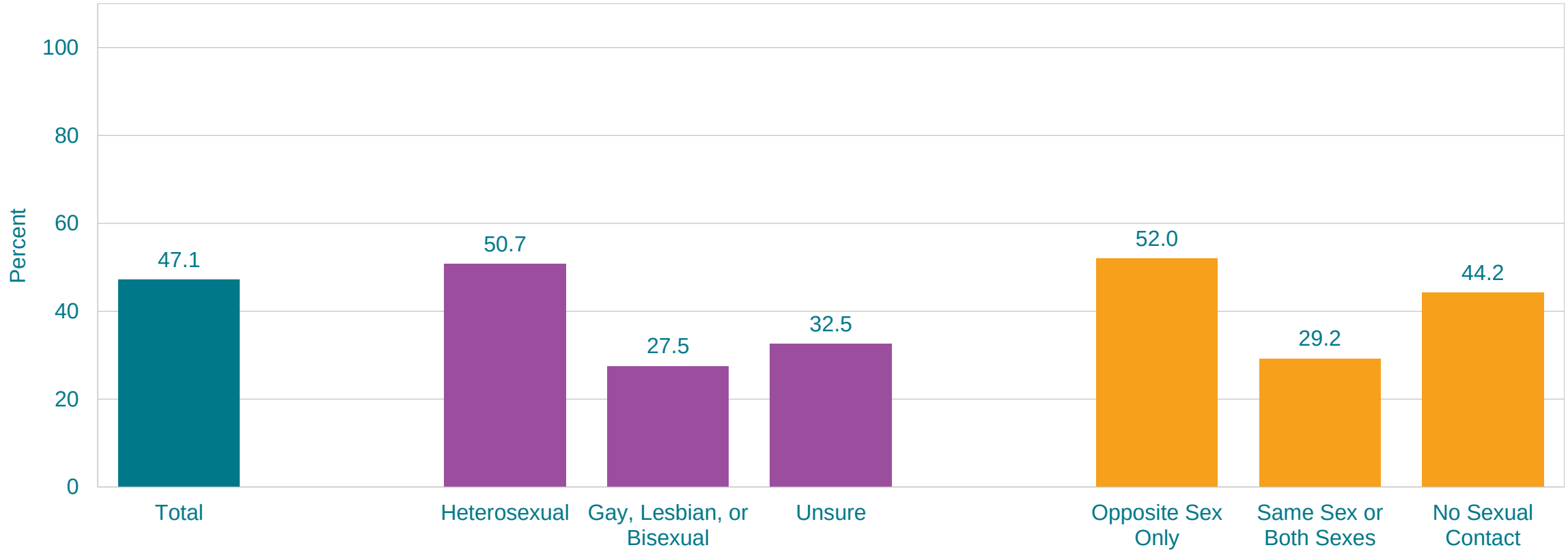
*During the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

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,† 2019



*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; W > 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.

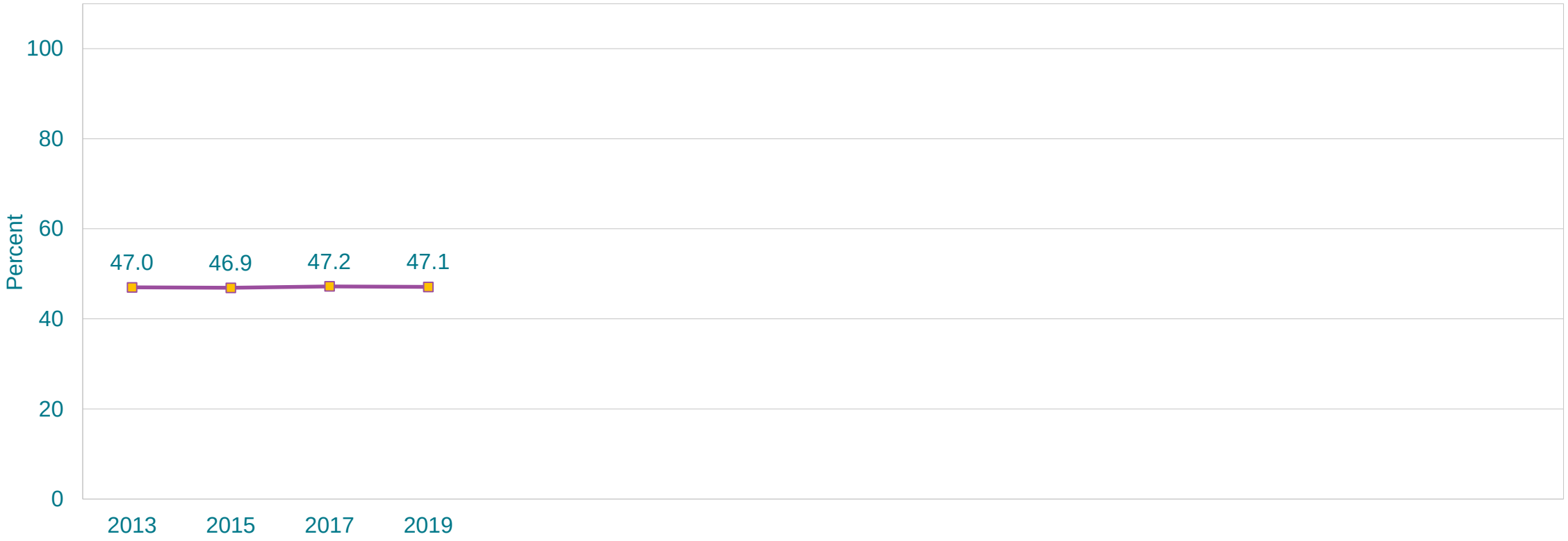
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*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
This graph contains weighted results.

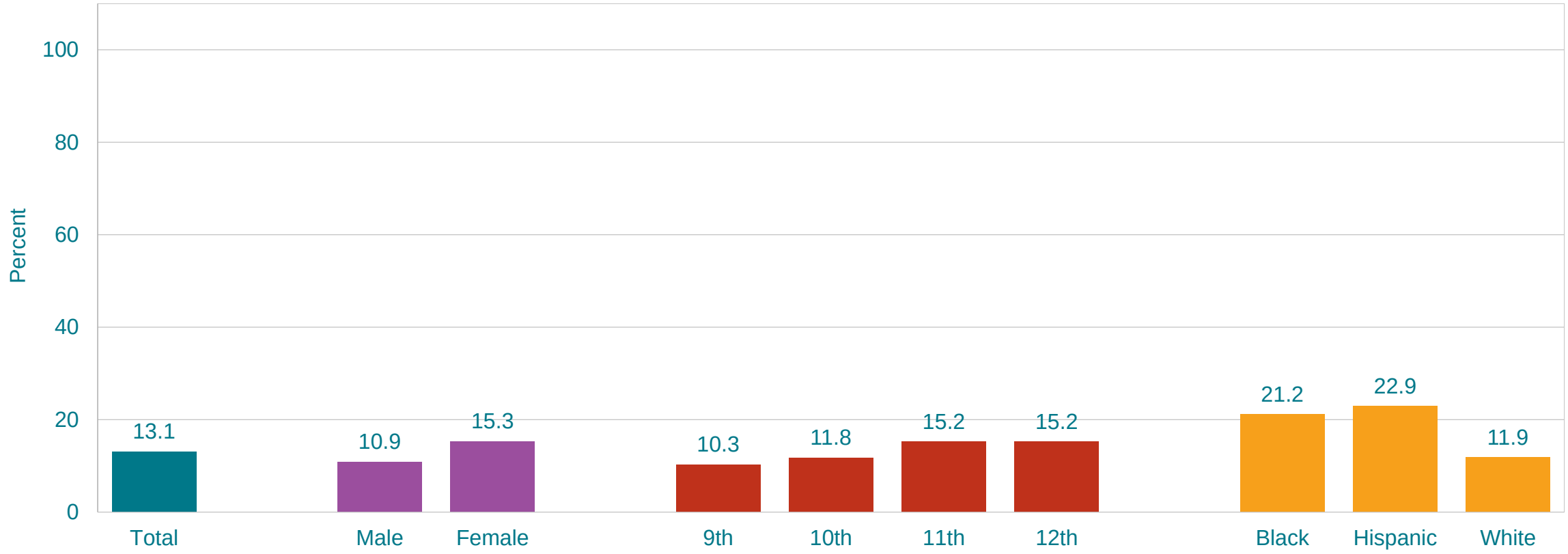
New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QN78

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* 2013-2019†



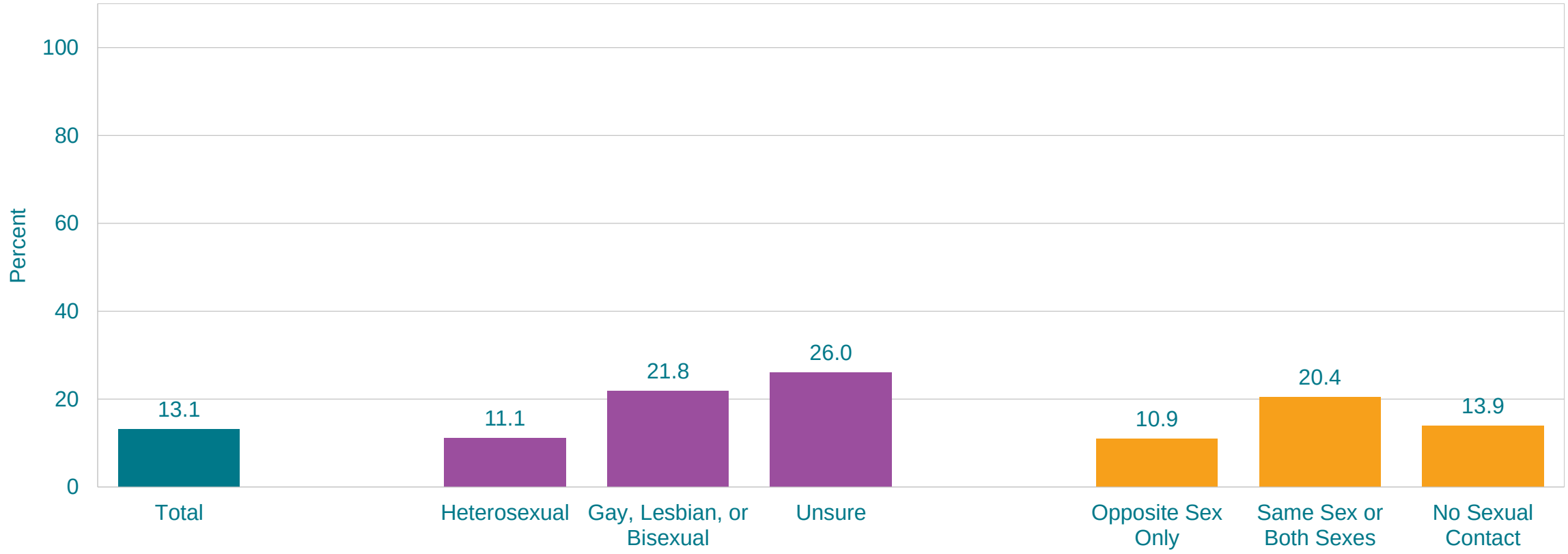
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



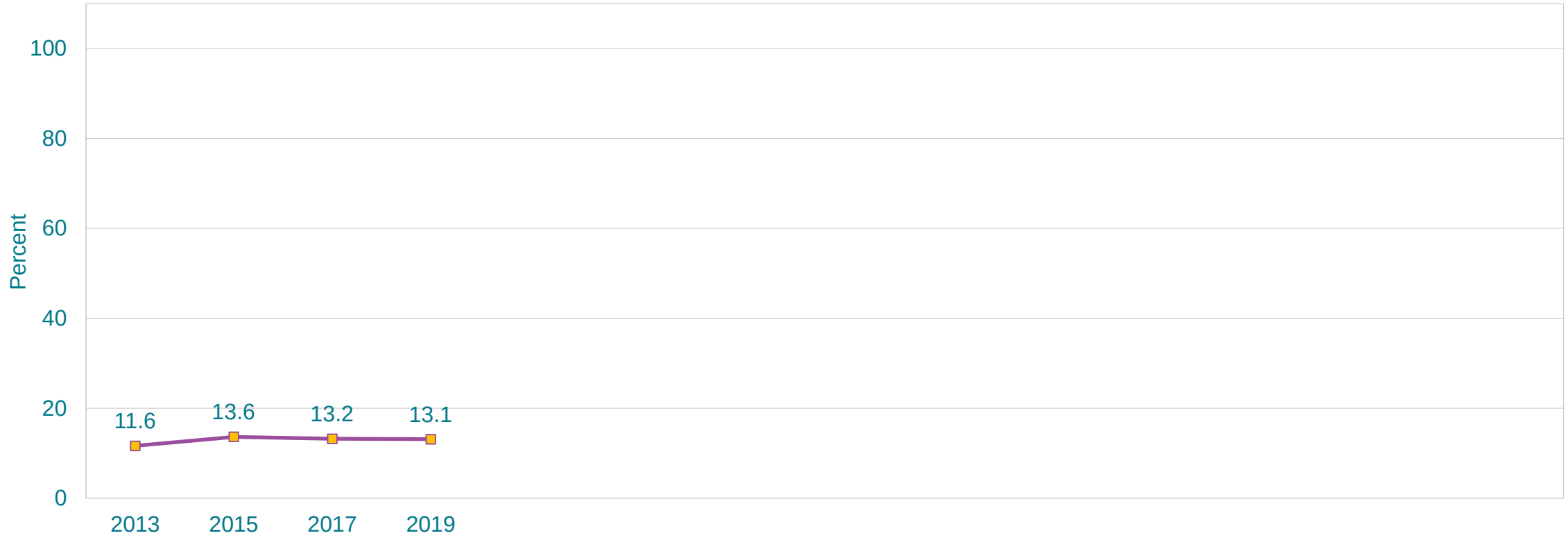
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
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 Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*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
This graph contains weighted results.

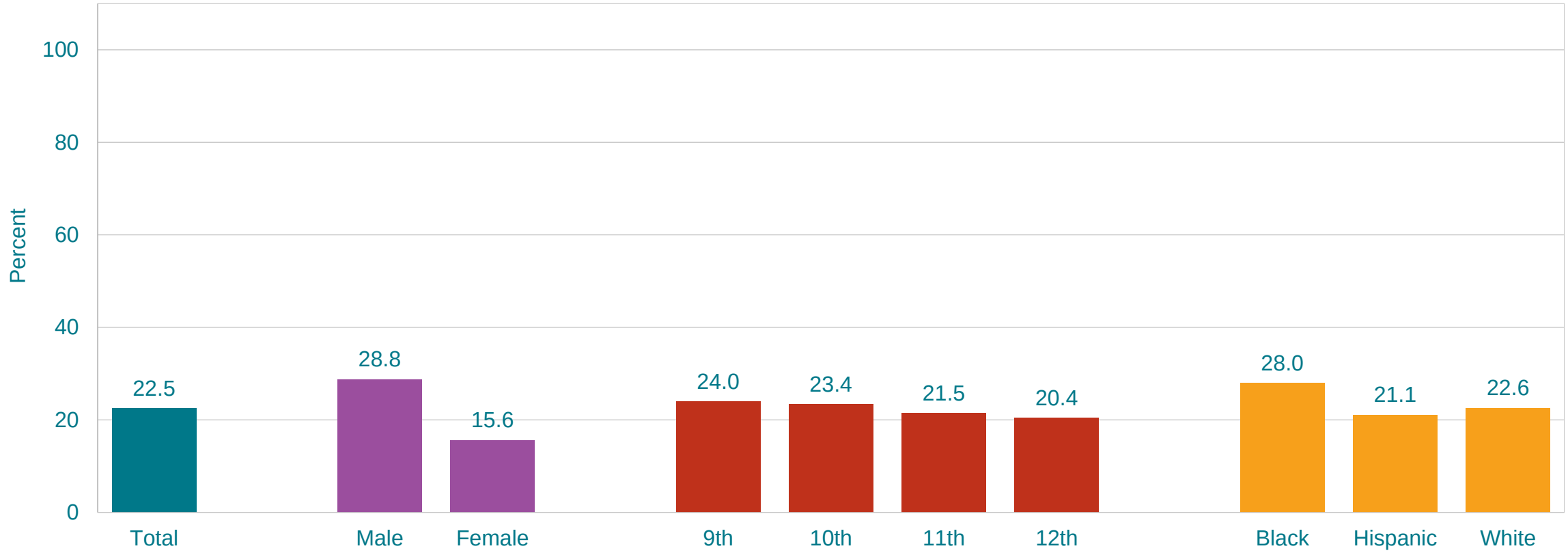
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* 2013-2019†



*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

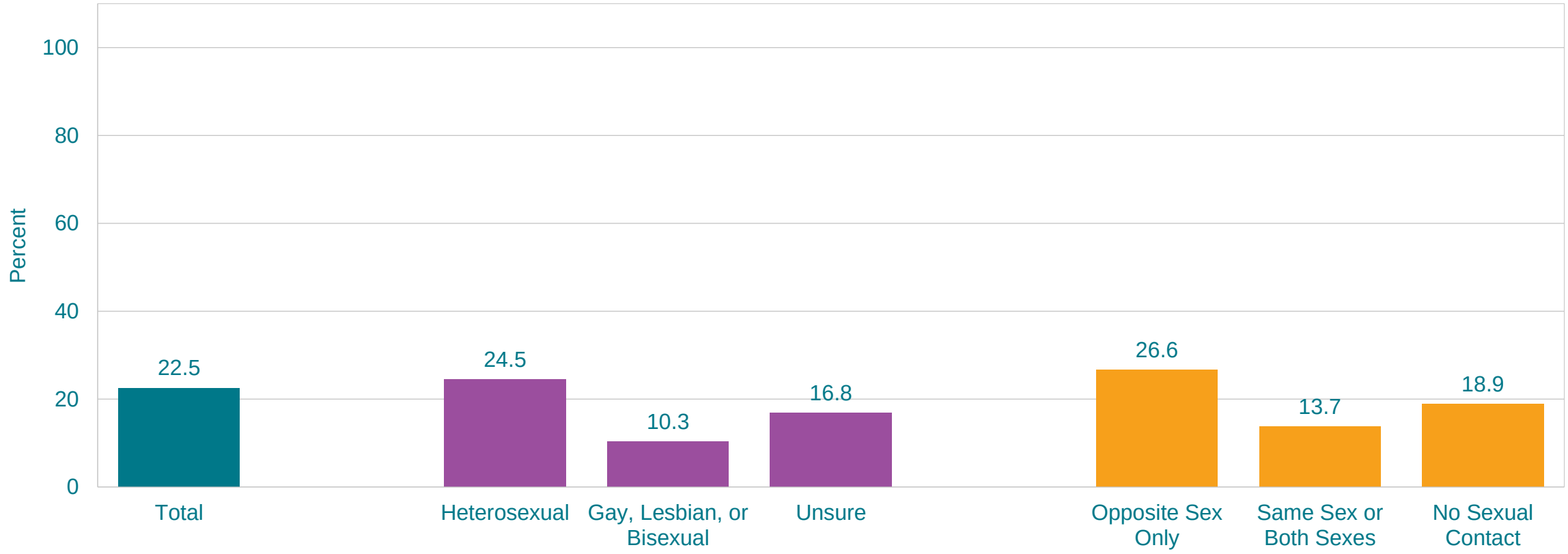
New Hampshire - YRBS, 2013-2019 - QNPA0DAY

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,† 2019



*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, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; 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.

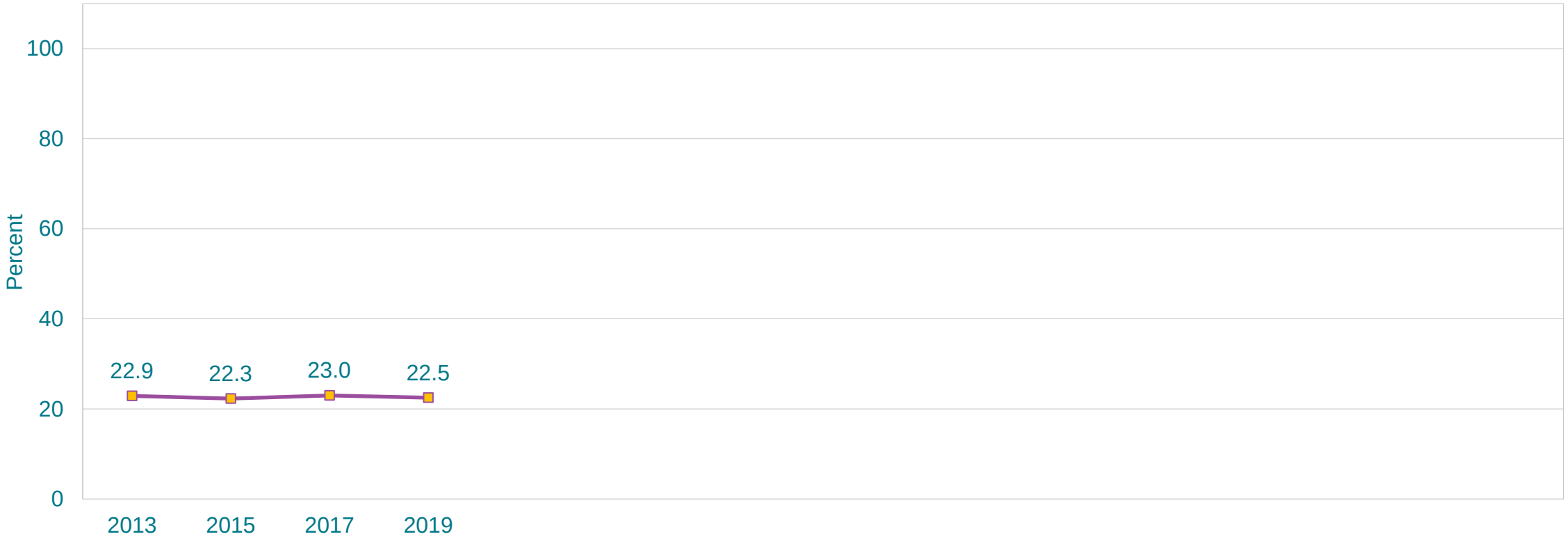
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*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
This graph contains weighted results.

New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QNPA7DAY

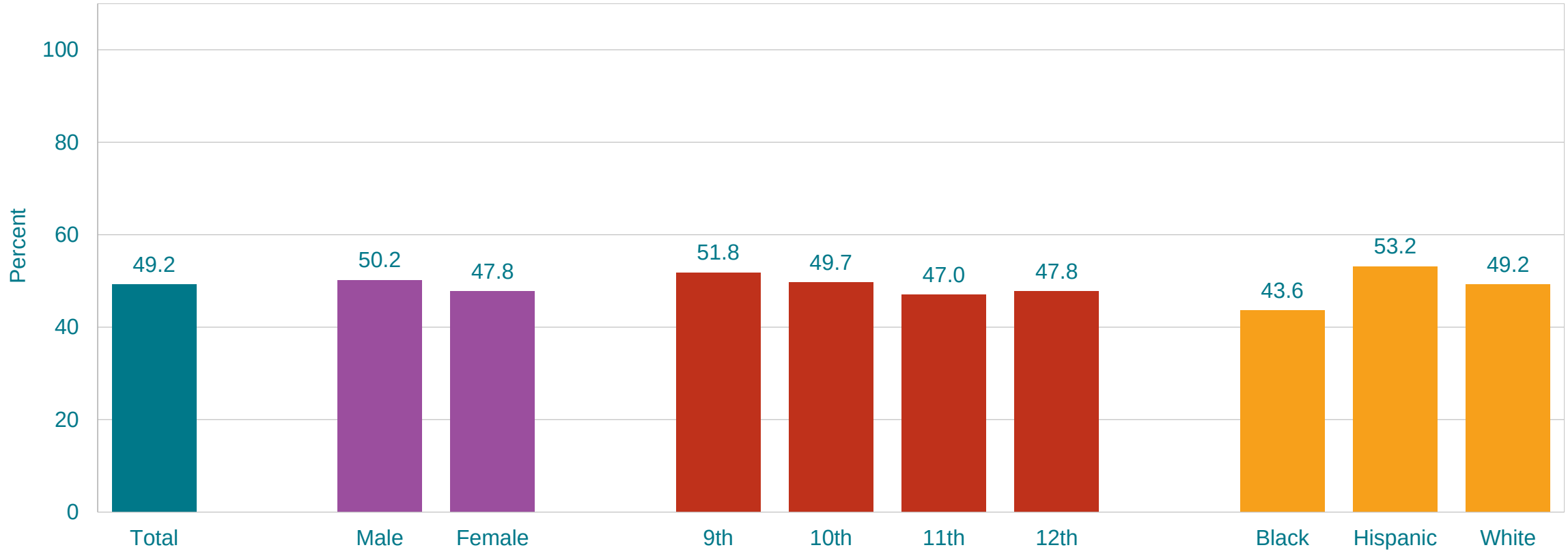
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* 2013-2019†



*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

New Hampshire - YRBS, 2013-2019 - QNPA7DAY

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



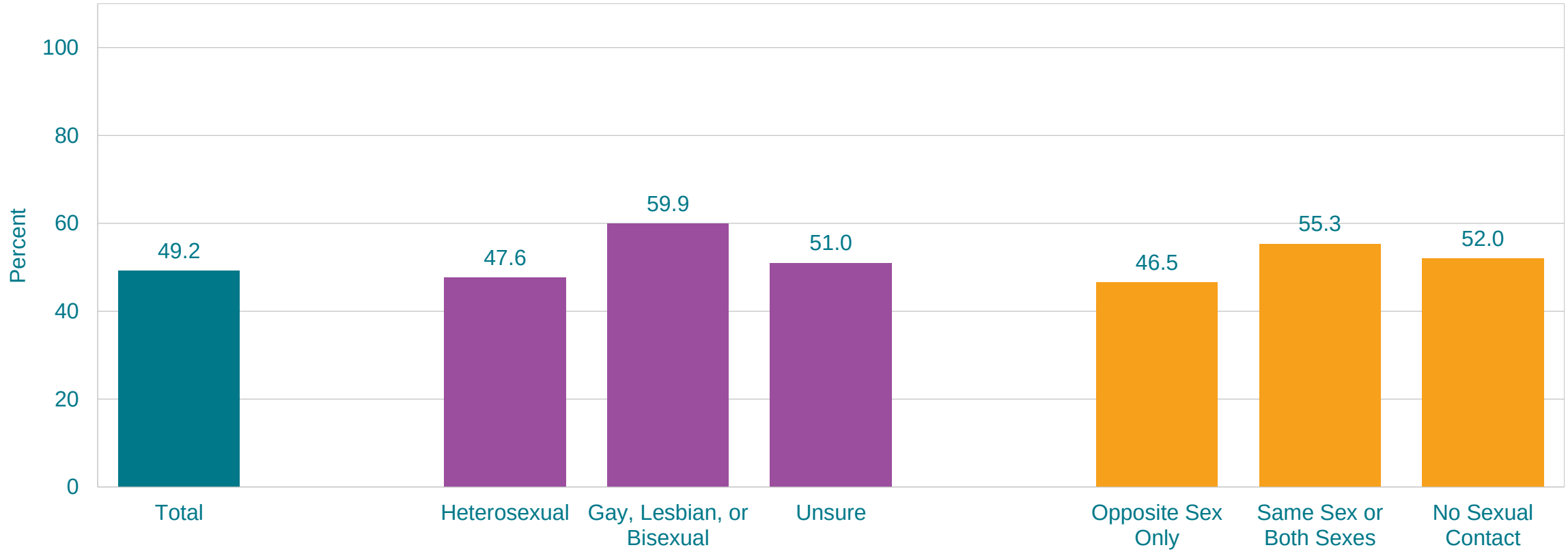
*Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day

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

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

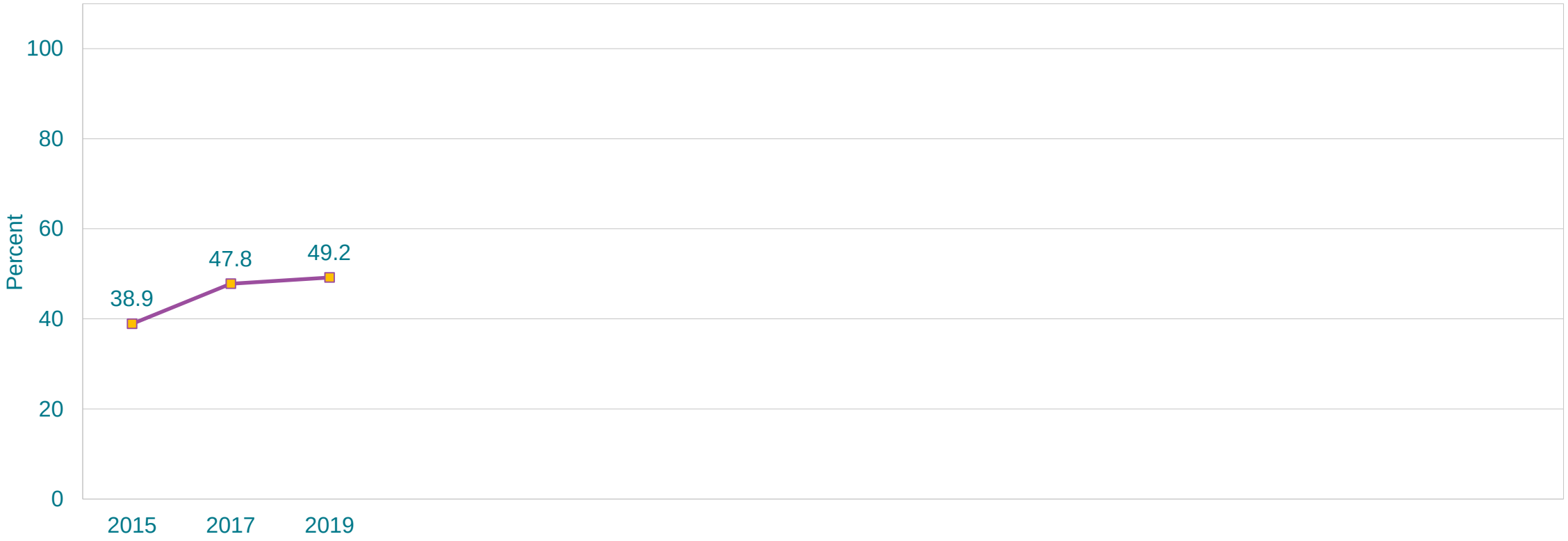
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 2015-2019†

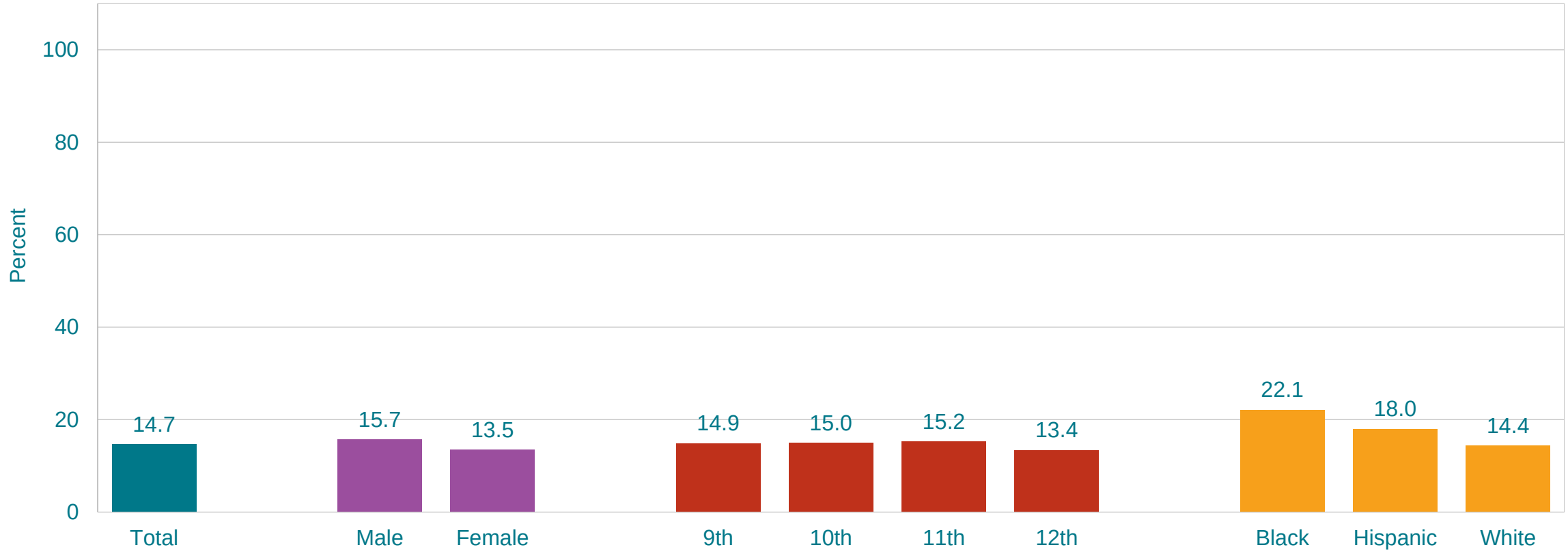


*Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

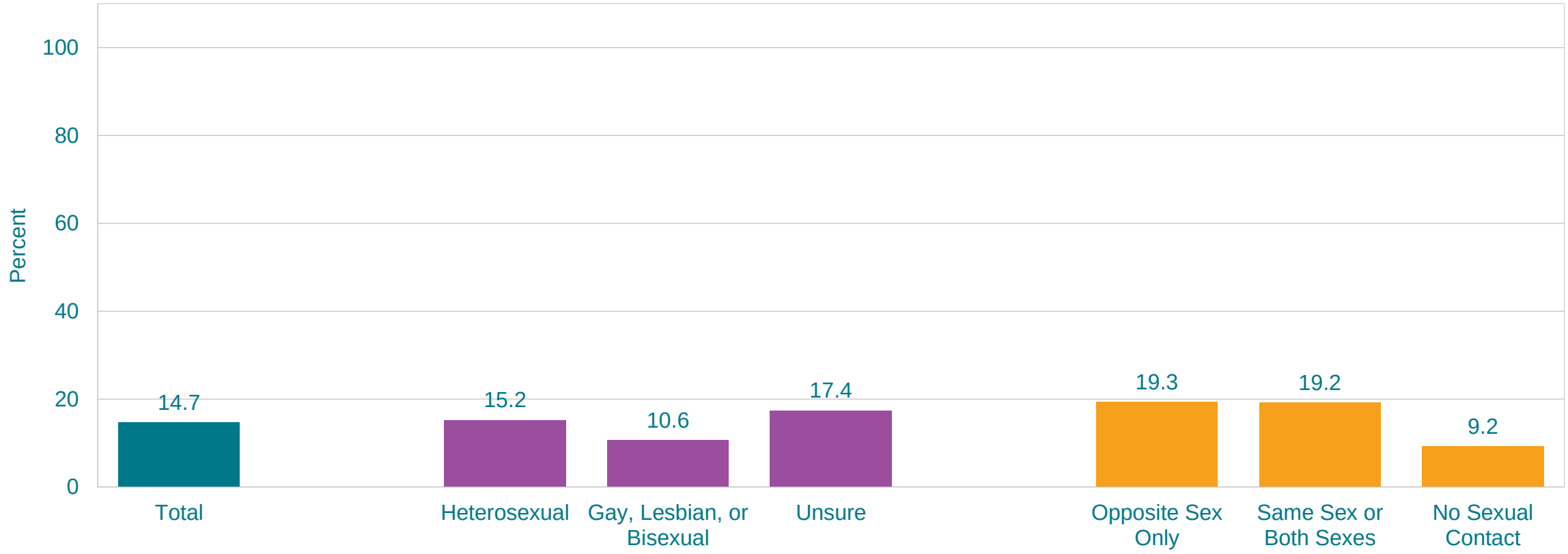
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



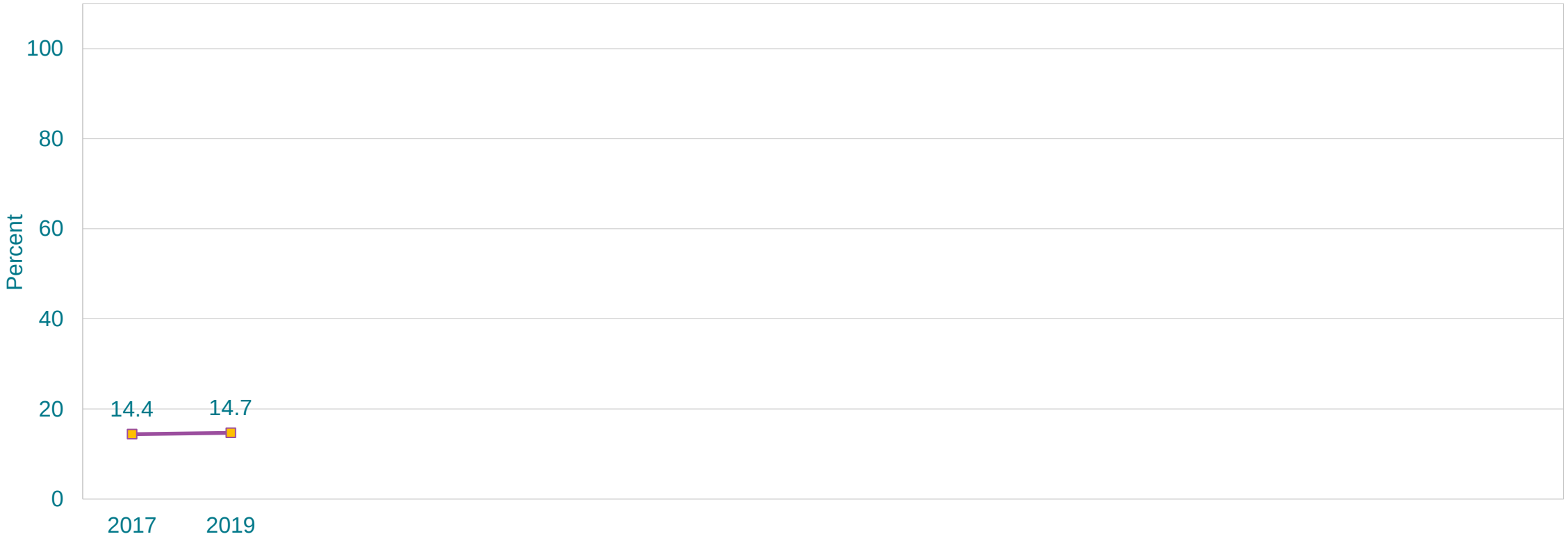
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



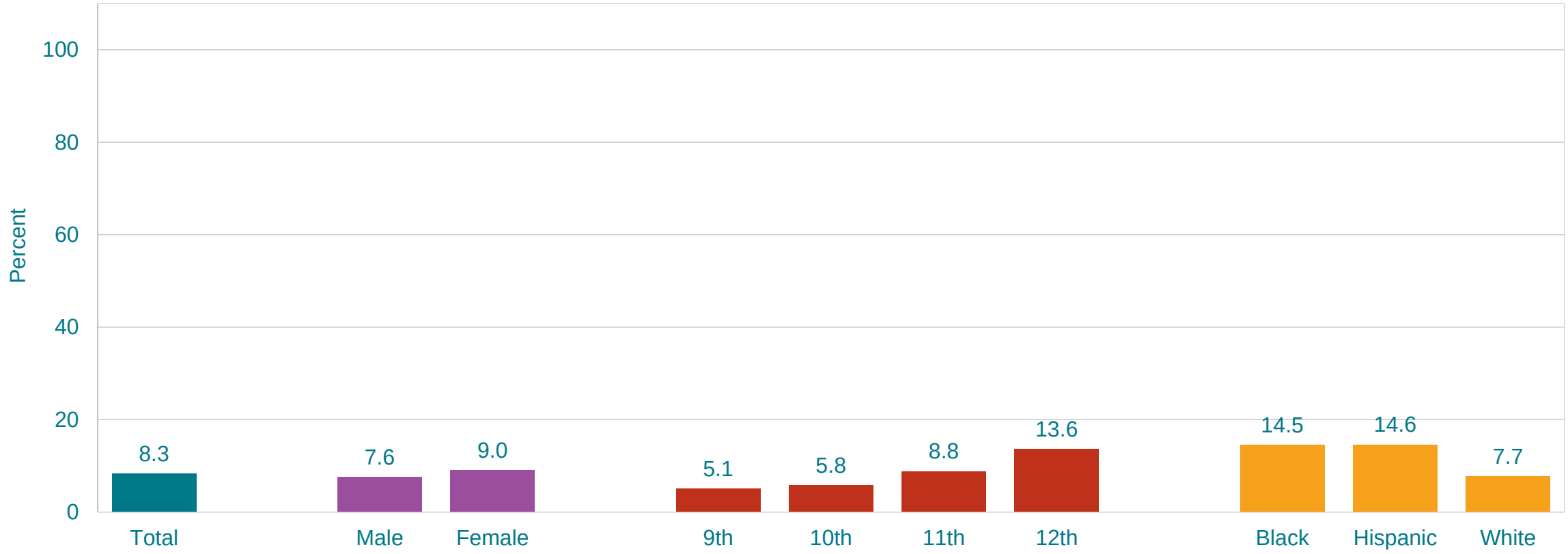
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* 2017-2019†



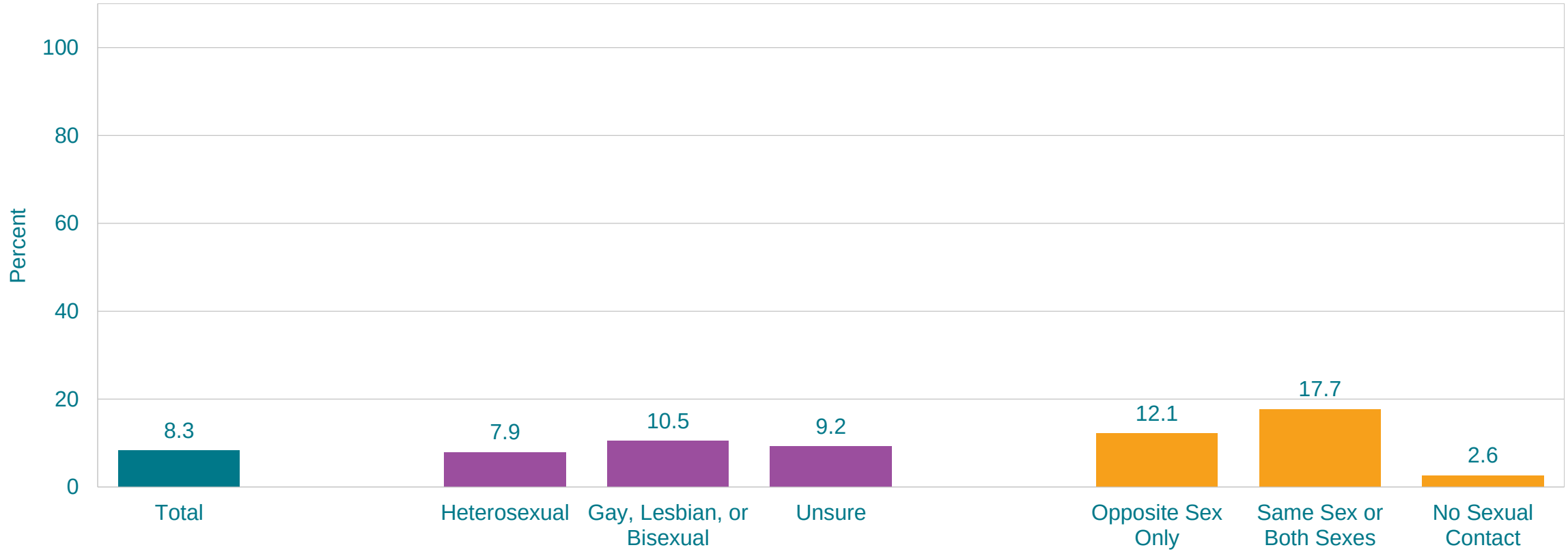
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



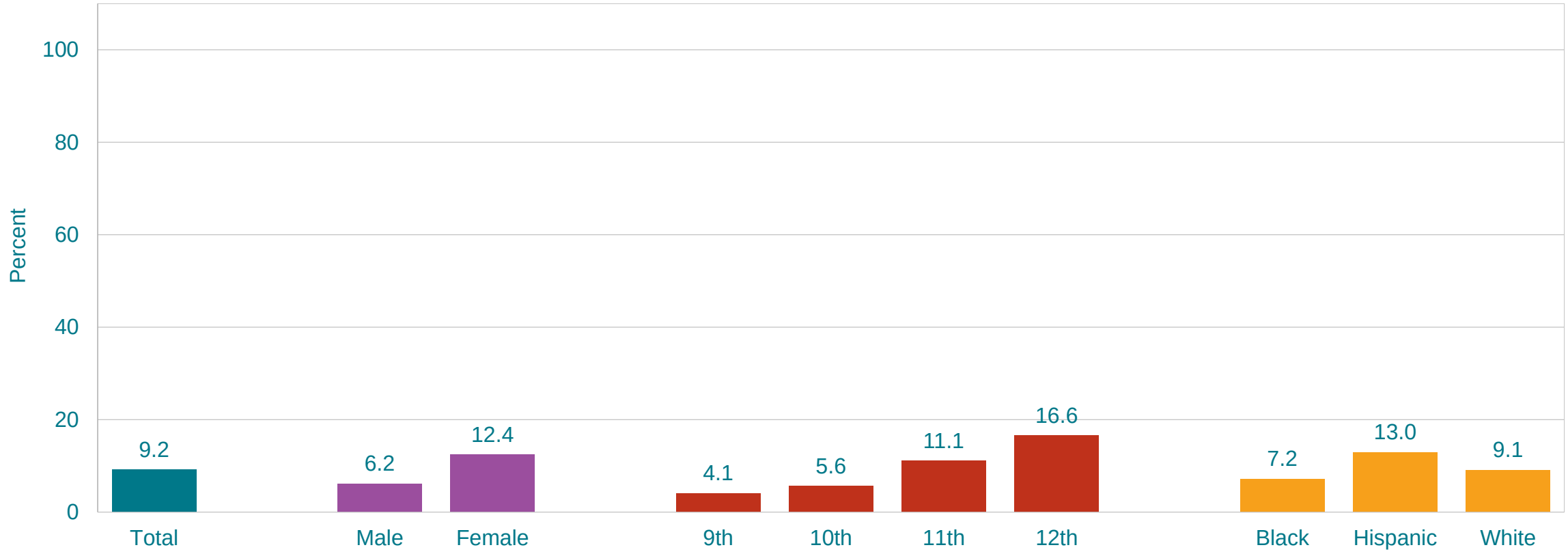
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



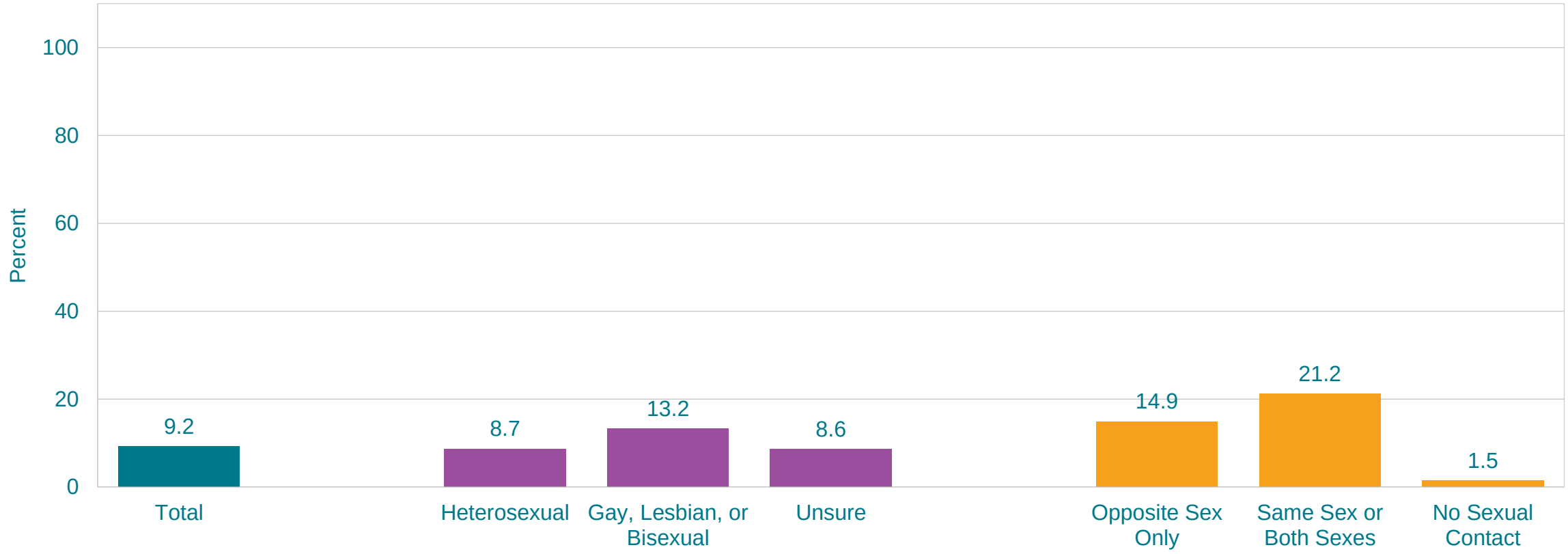
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



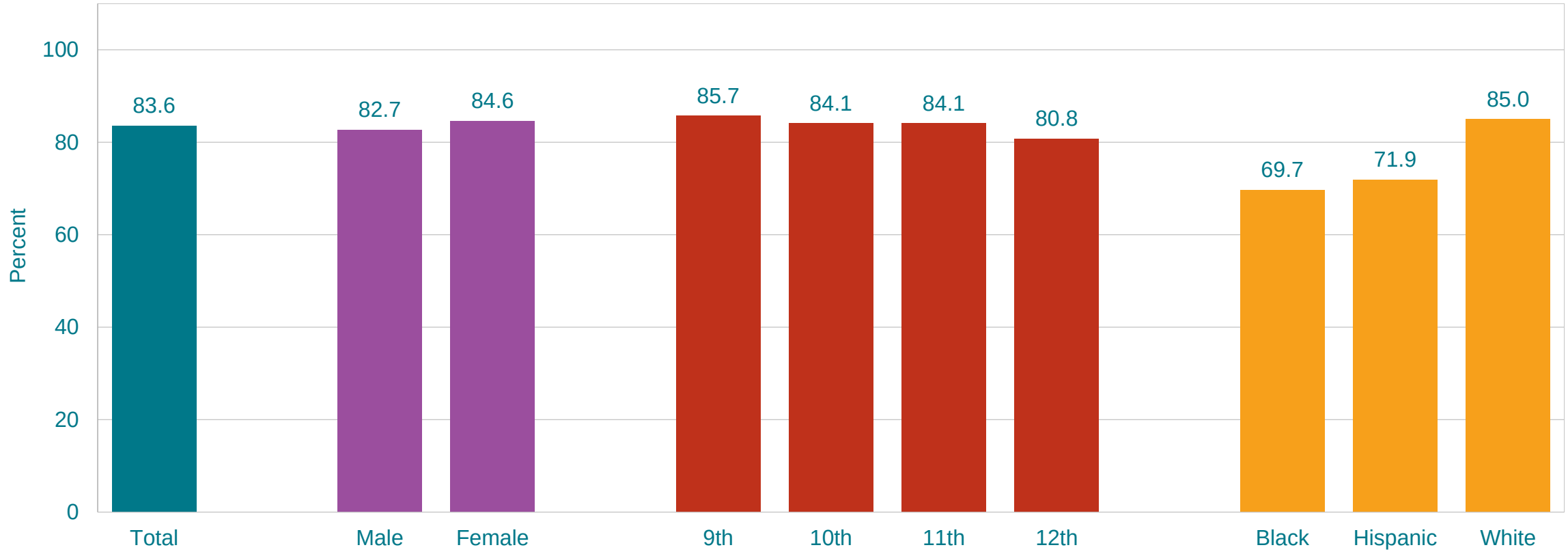
*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



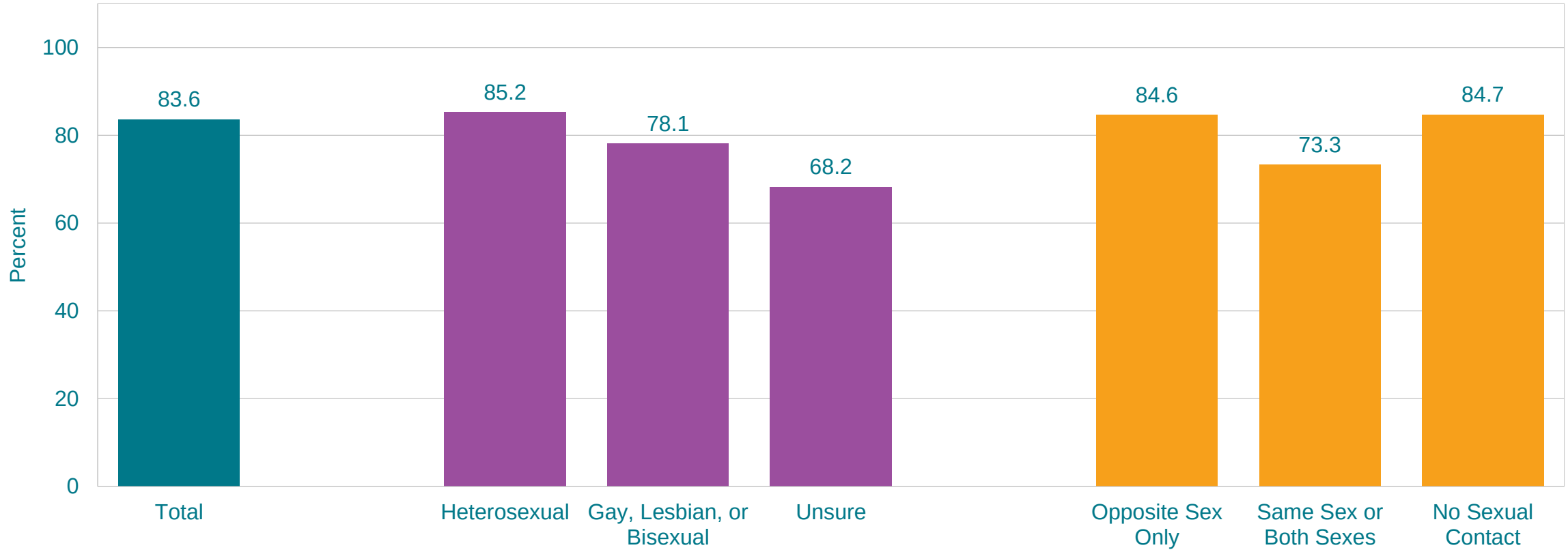
*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



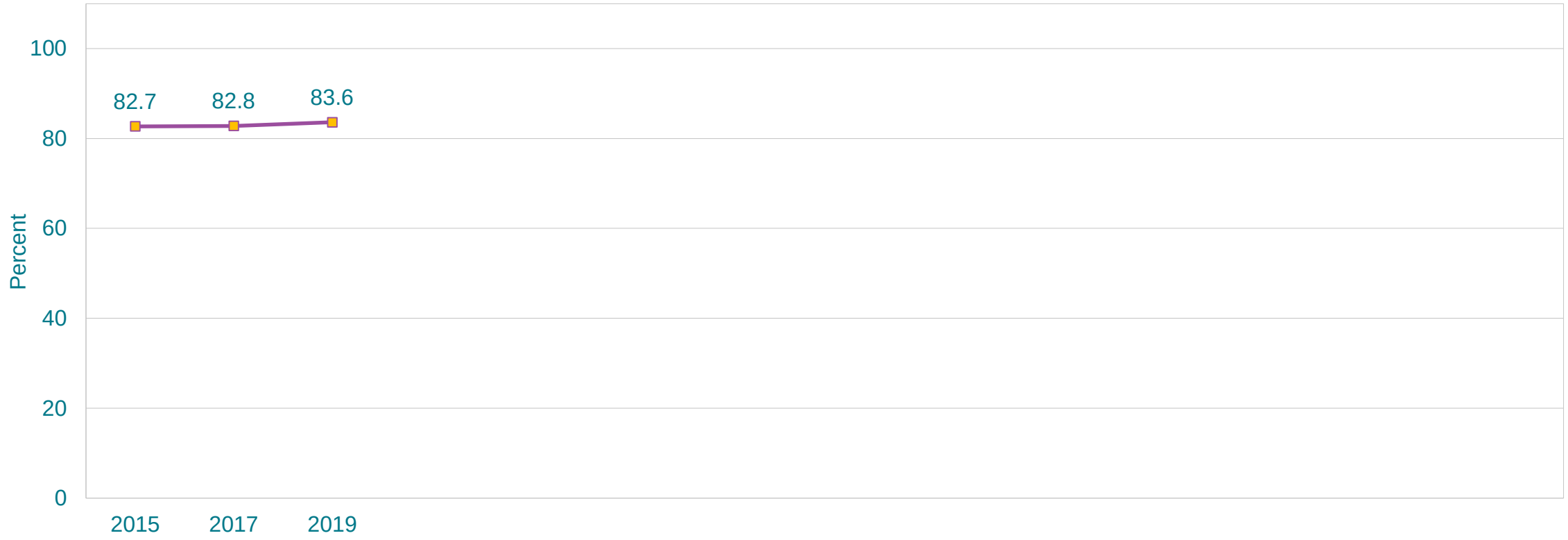
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



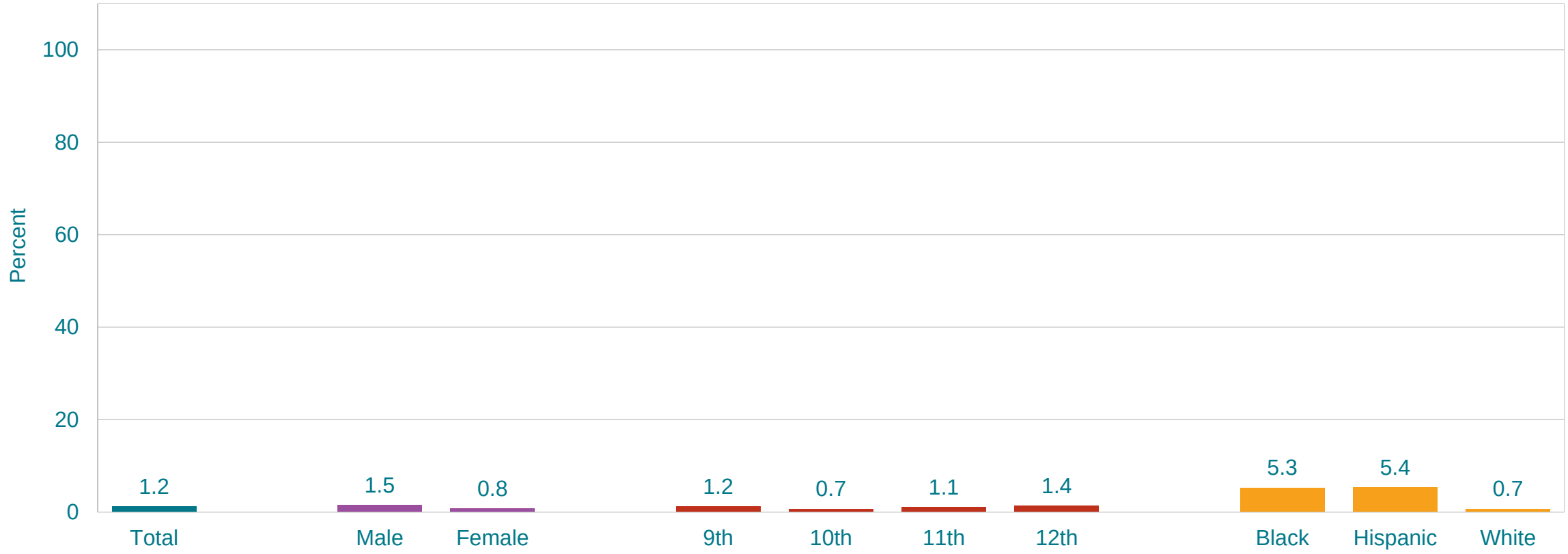
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* 2015-2019†



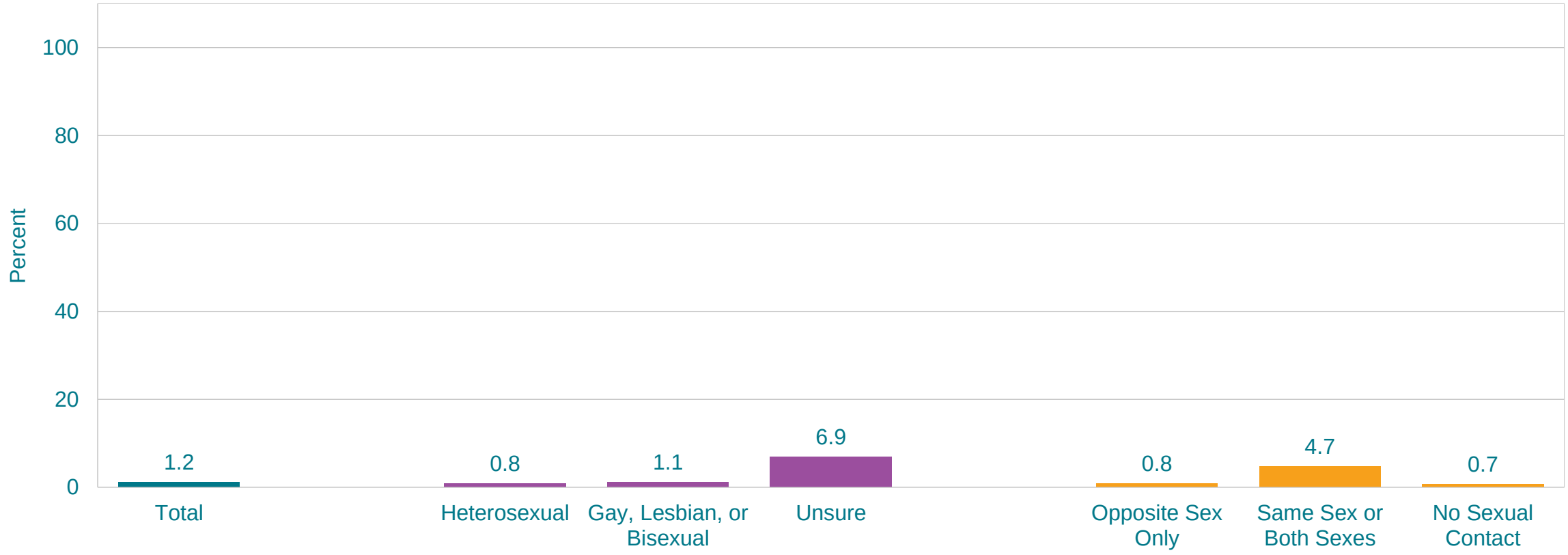
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



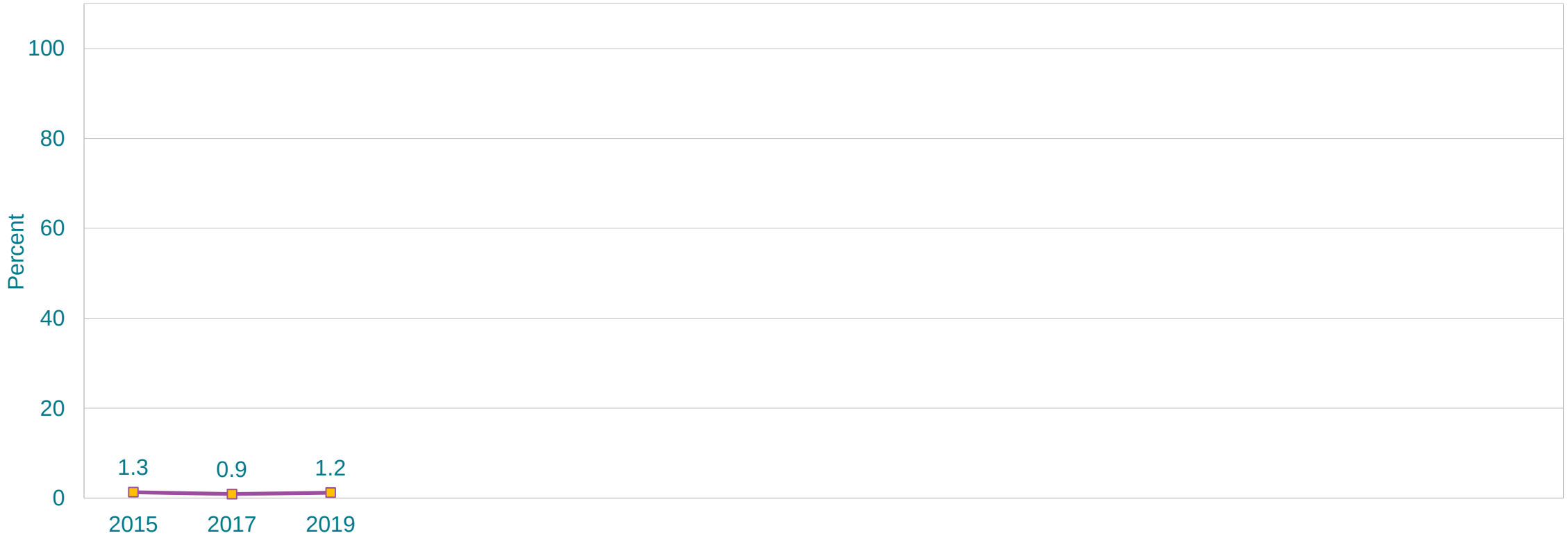
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work
†M > F; 12th > 10th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



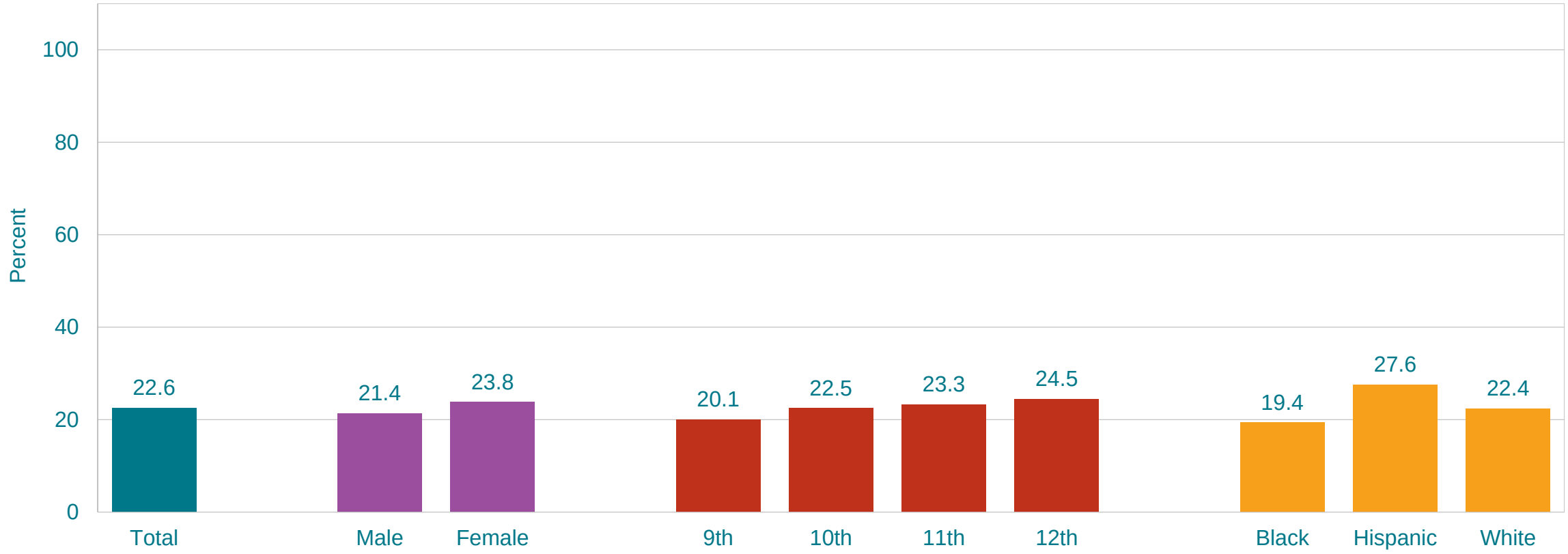
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* 2015-2019†



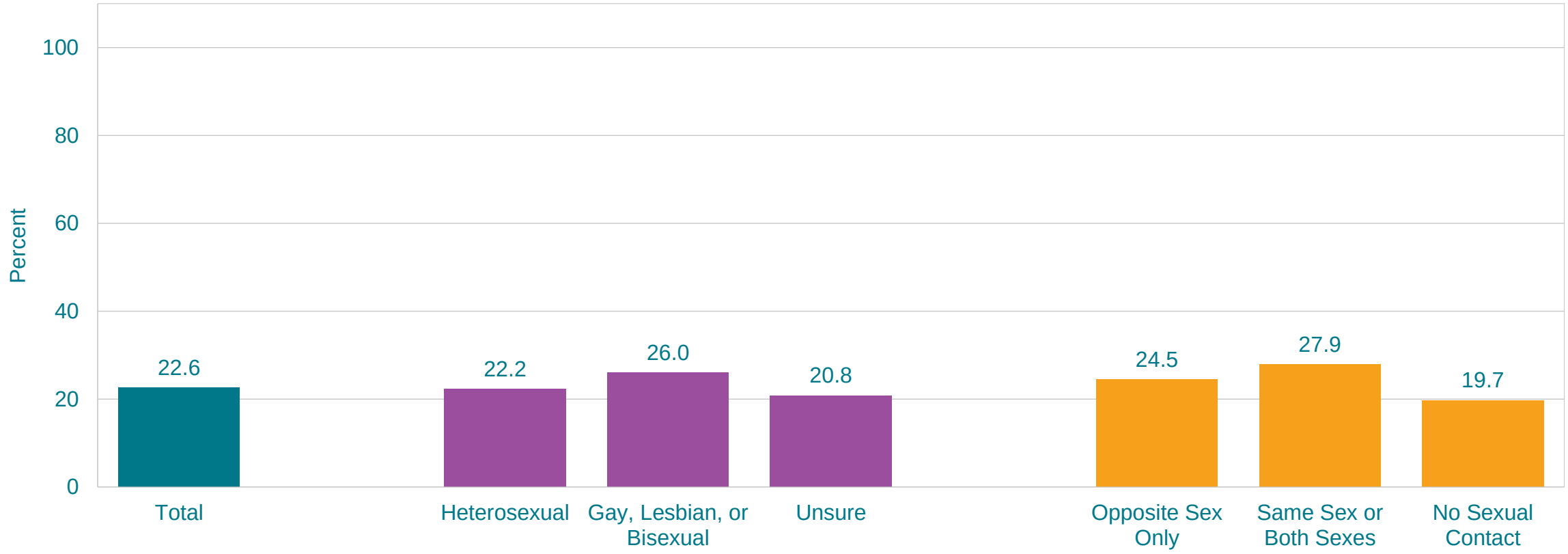
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



*F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; 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.

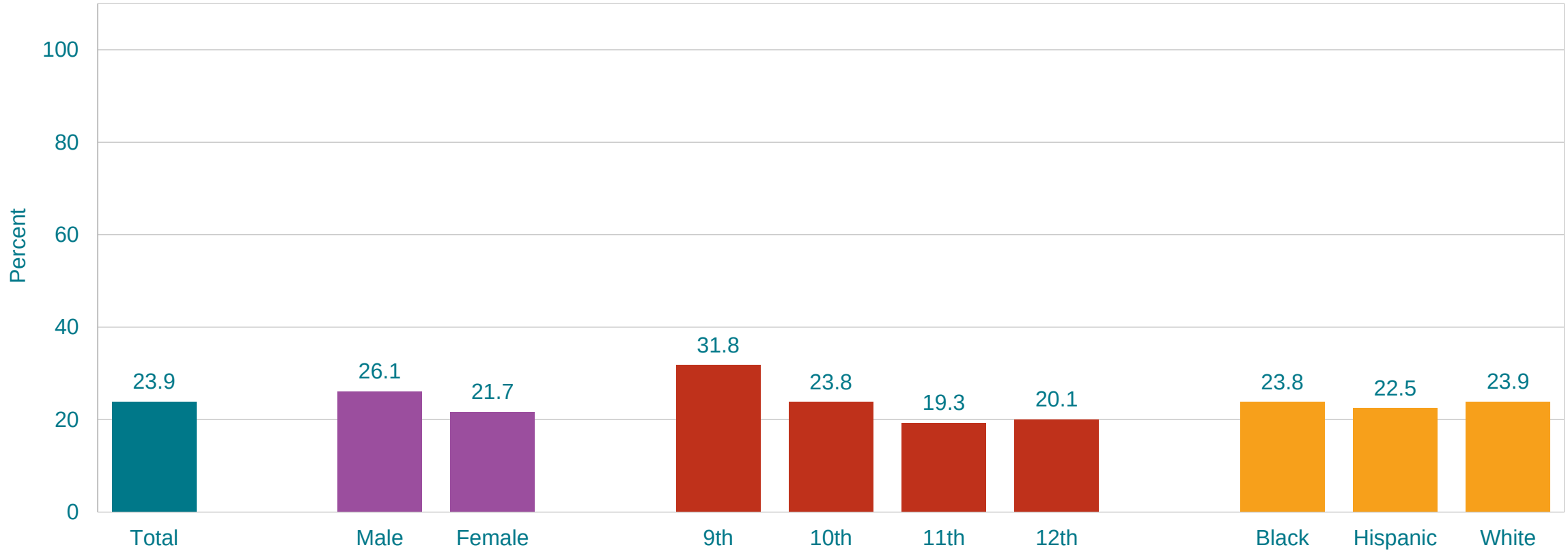
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



This graph contains weighted results.

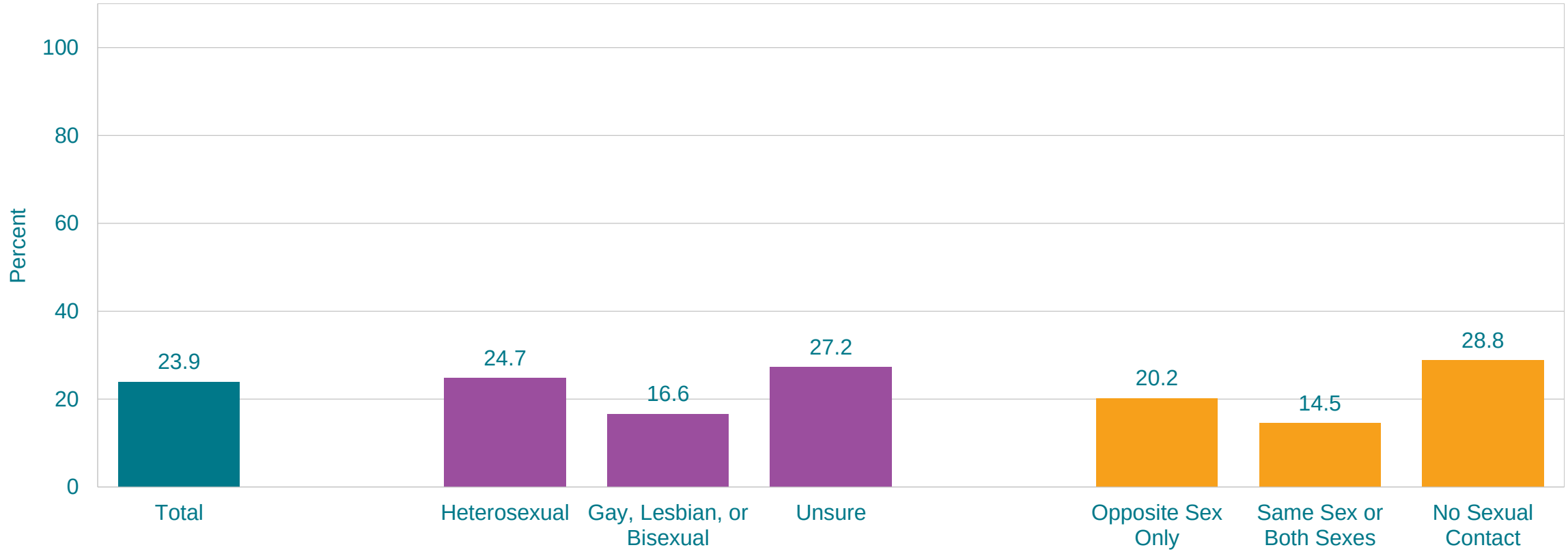
New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QN87

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



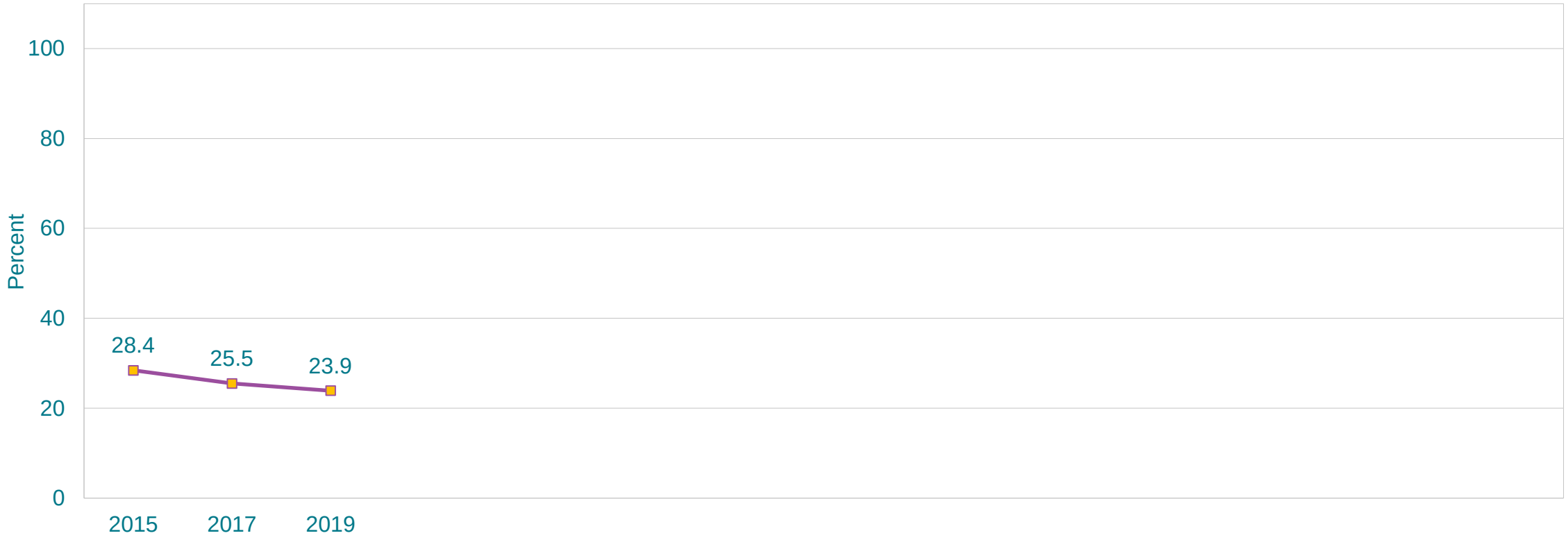
*On an average school night
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



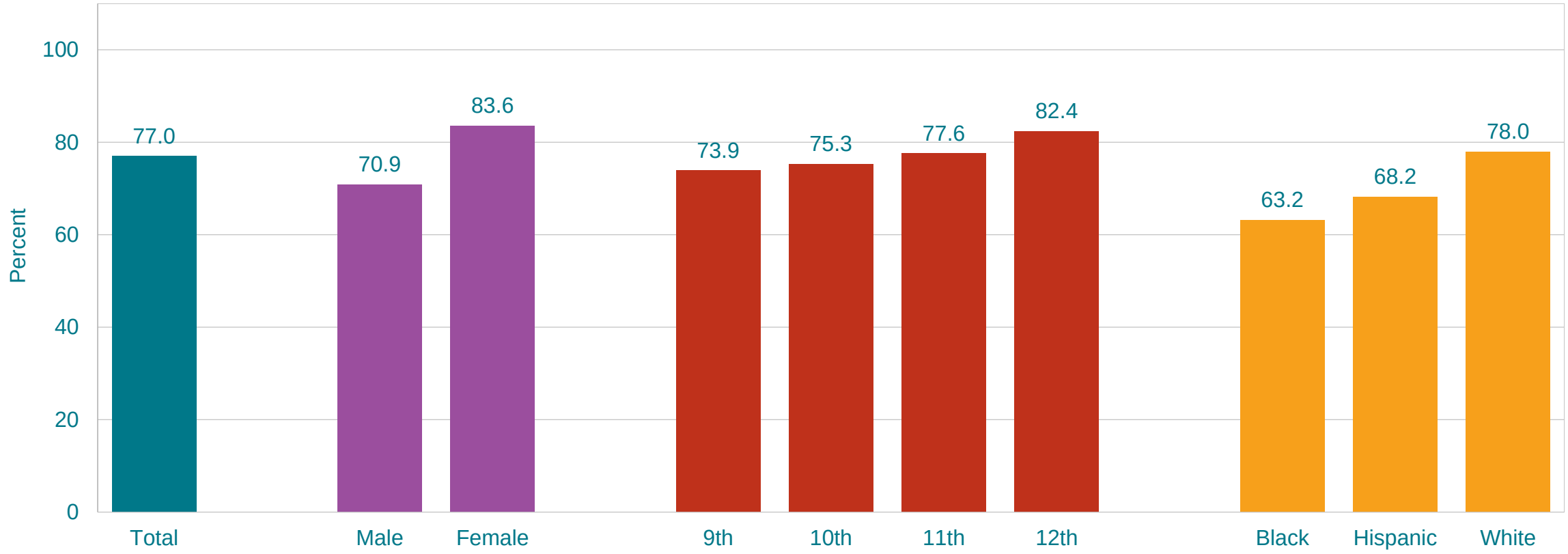
*On an average school night
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* 2015-2019†



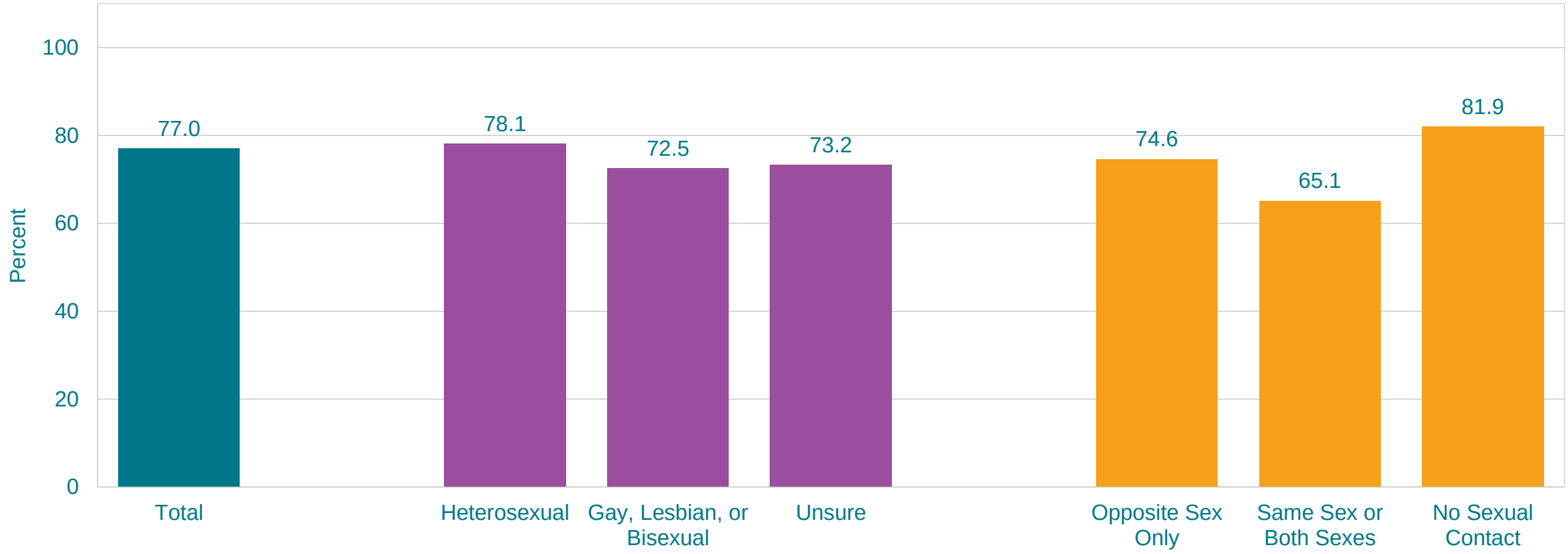
*On an average school night
†Decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



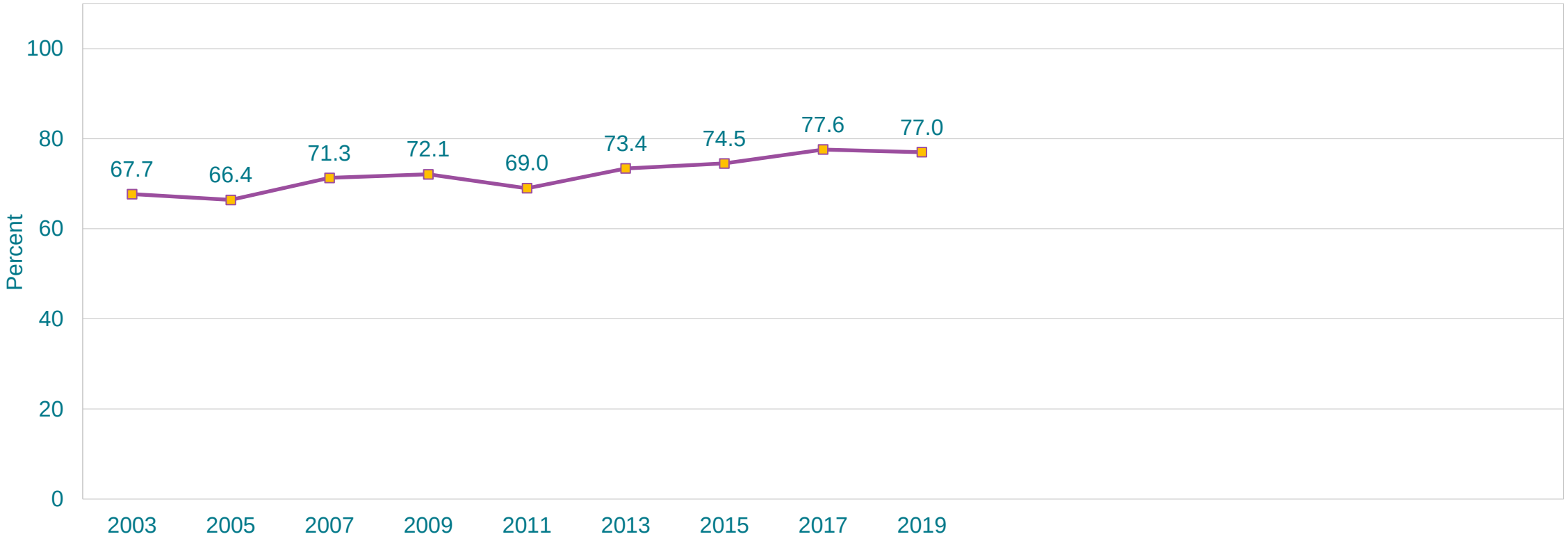
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



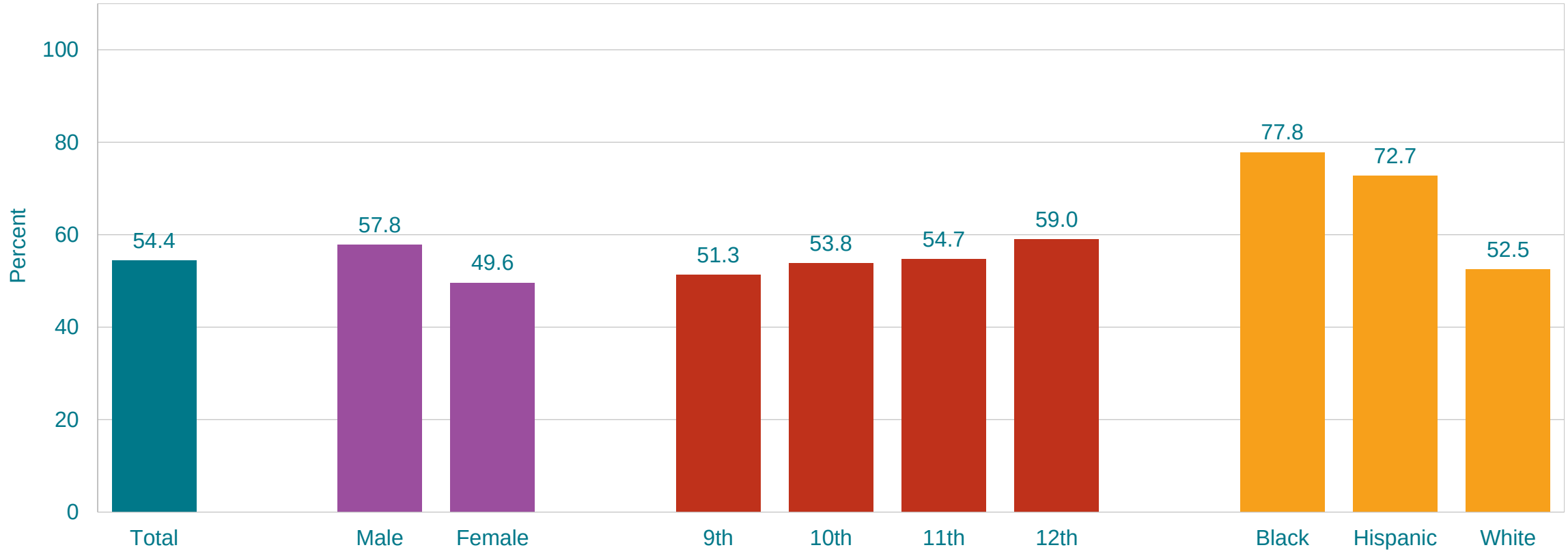
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* 2003-2019†



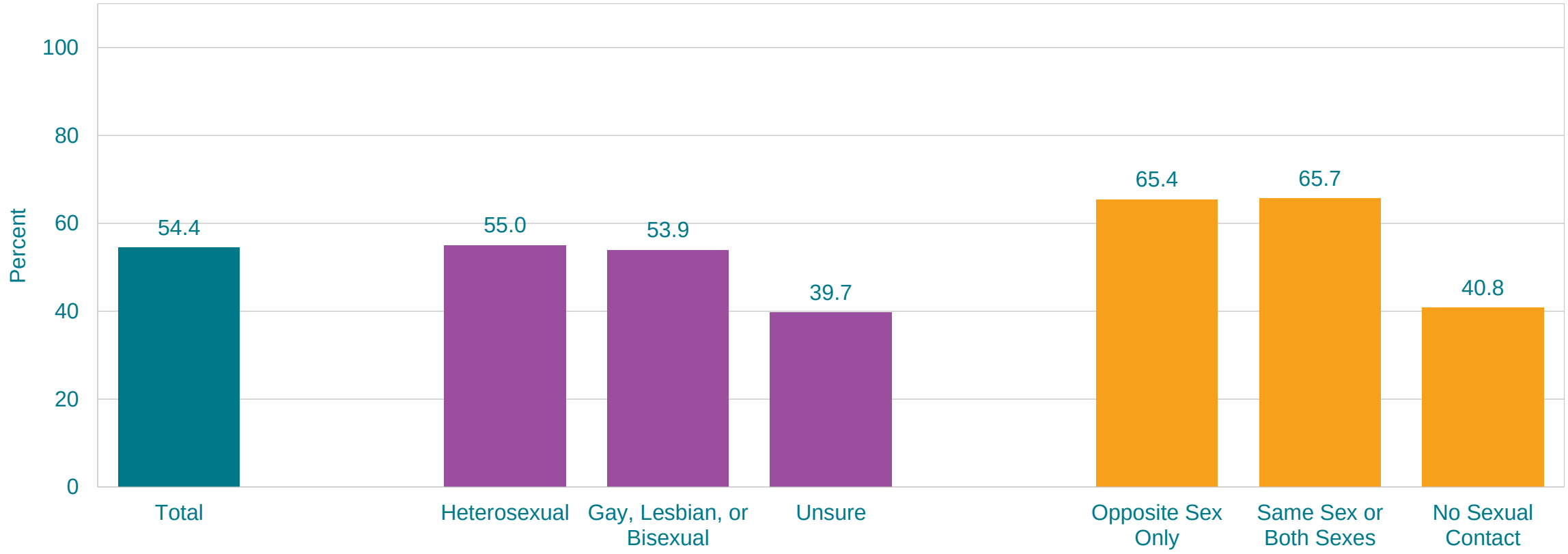
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2003-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



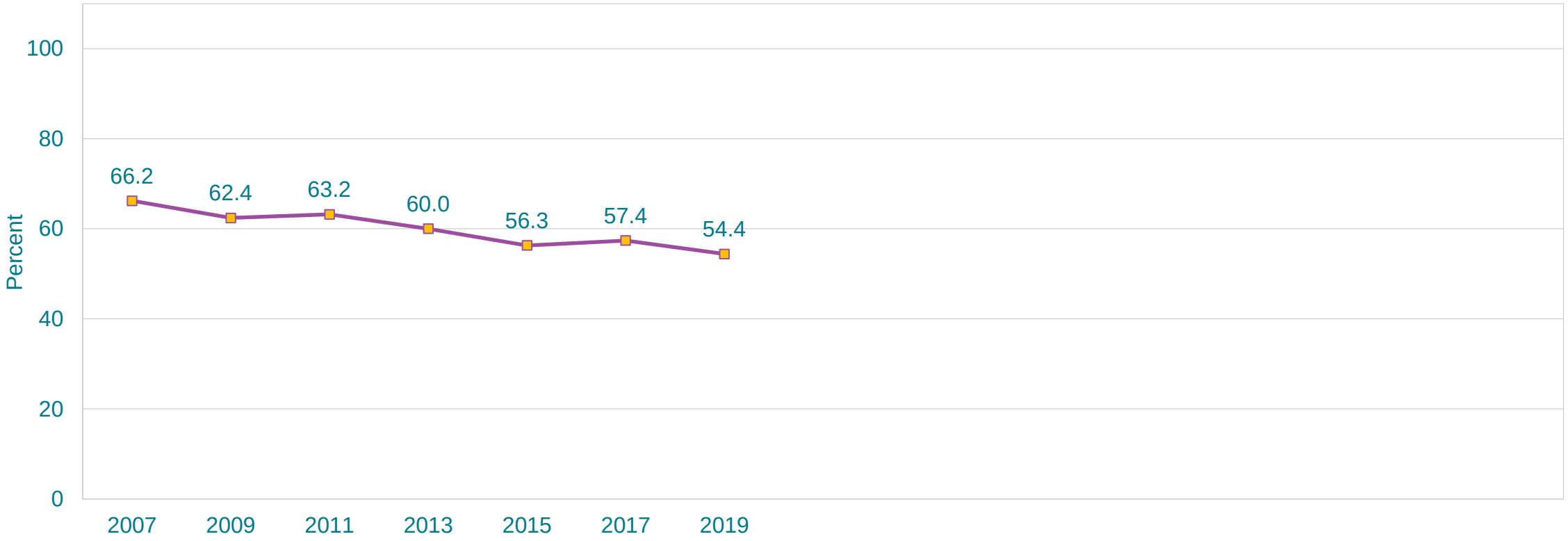
*During the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle
†M > F; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



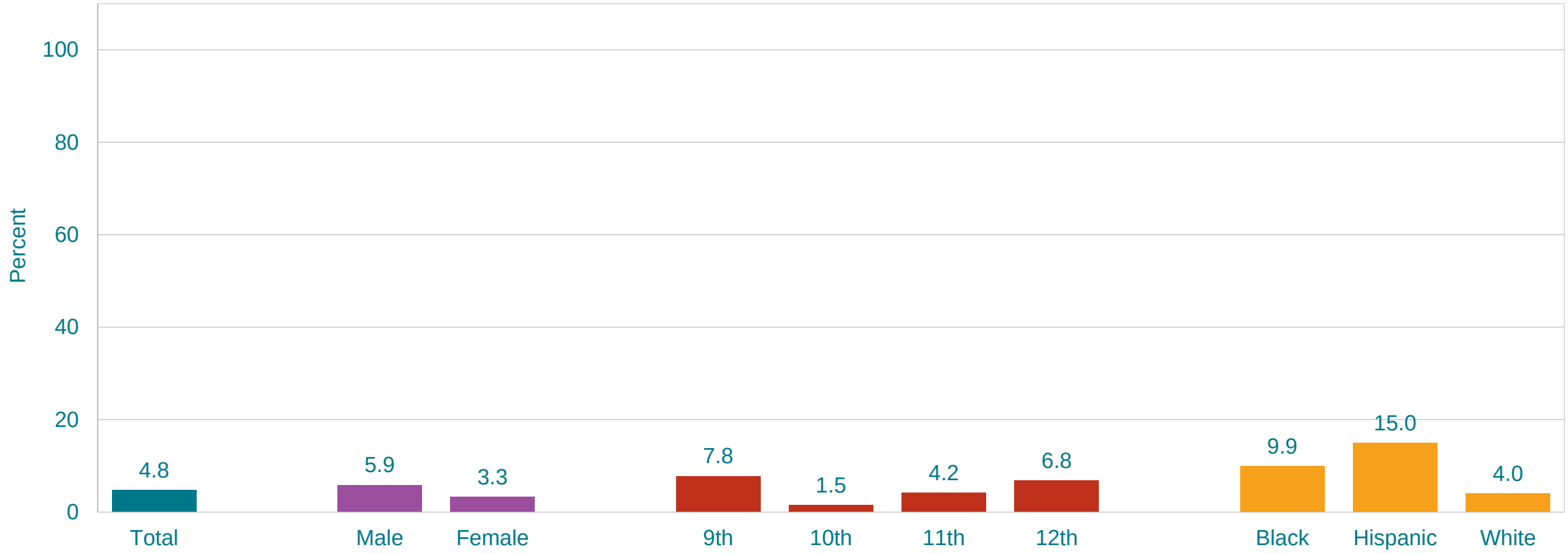
*During the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* 2007-2019†



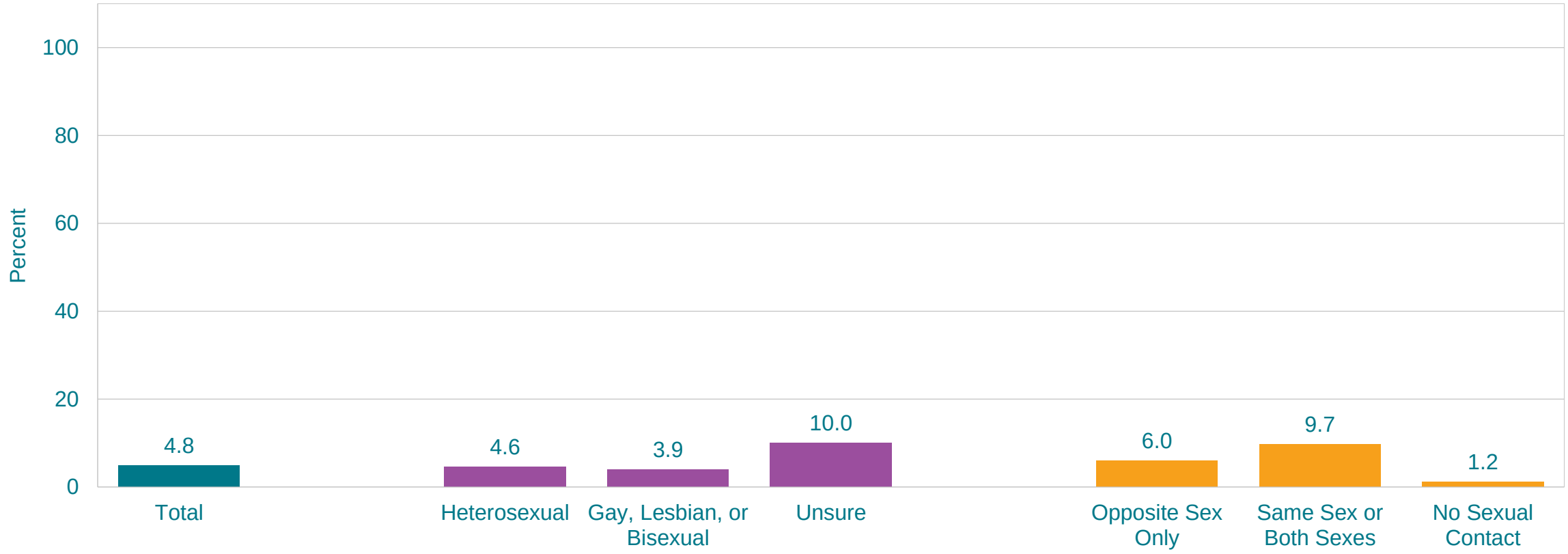
*During the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle
†Decreased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available 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 Rarely or Never Wear a Seat Belt When Driving,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



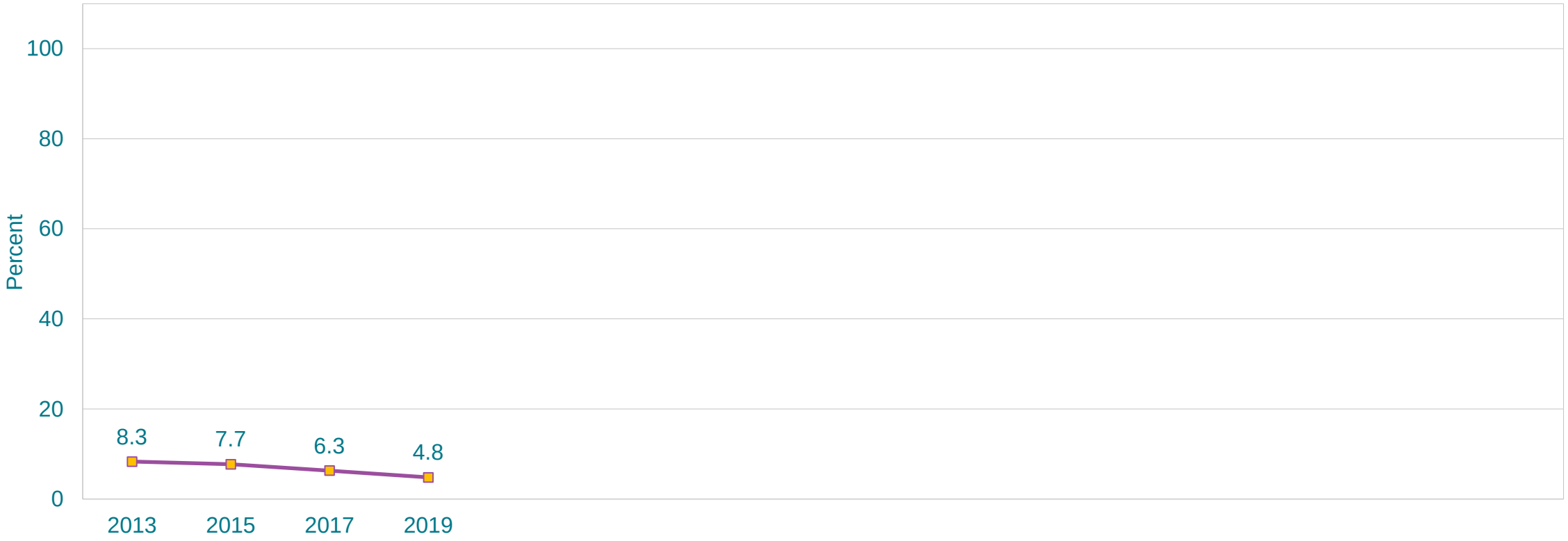
*Among students who drive a car
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wear a Seat Belt When Driving,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



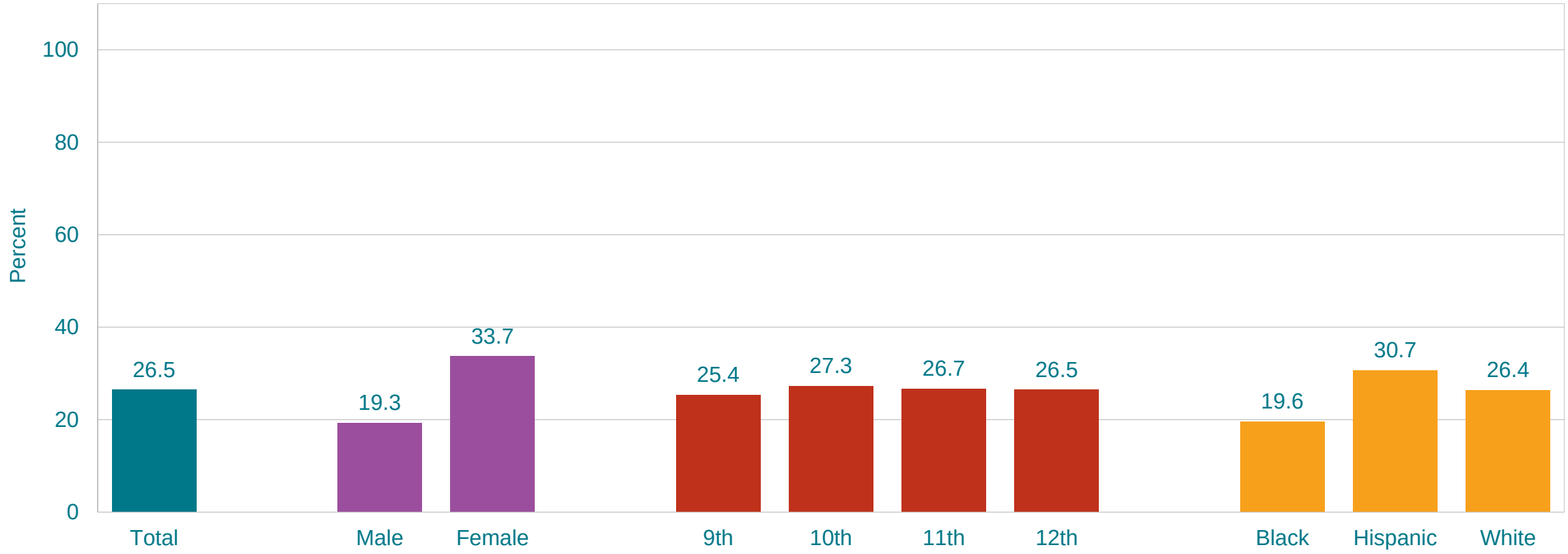
*Among students who drive a car
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wear a Seat Belt When Driving,* 2013-2019†



*Among students who drive a car
†Decreased 2013-2019 [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 Someone They Were Dating or Going out with Purposely Tried to Control Them or Emotionally Hurt Them One or More Times,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

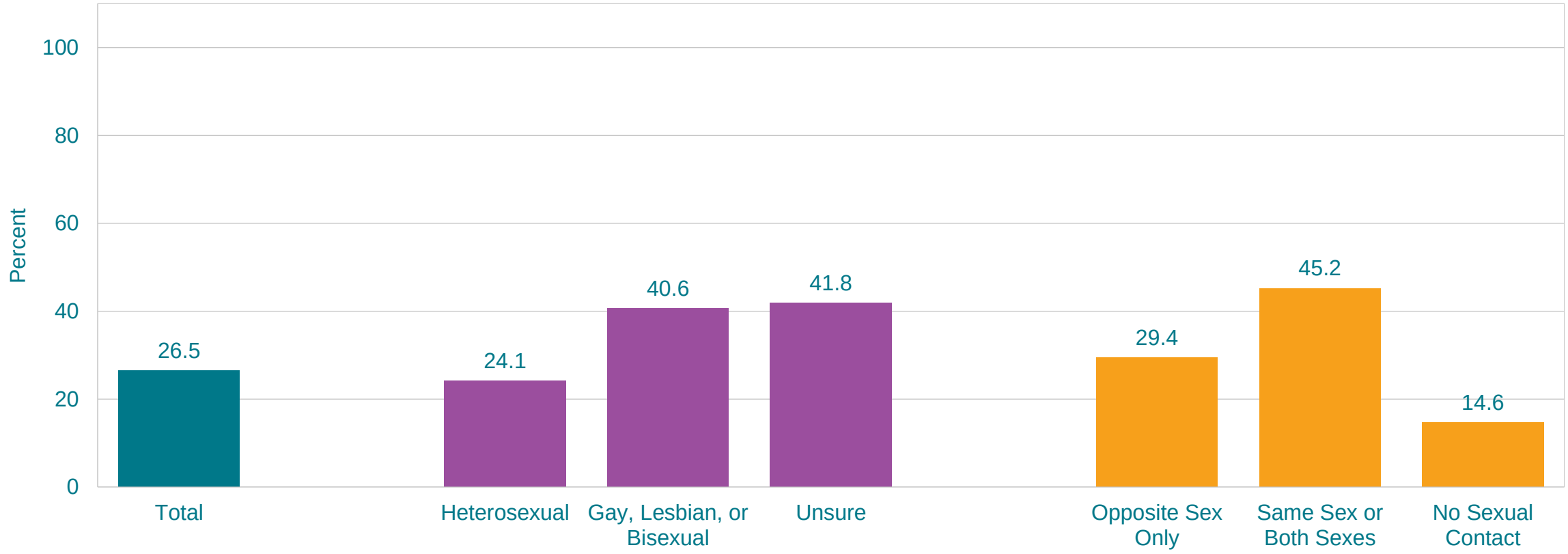
†F > M; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

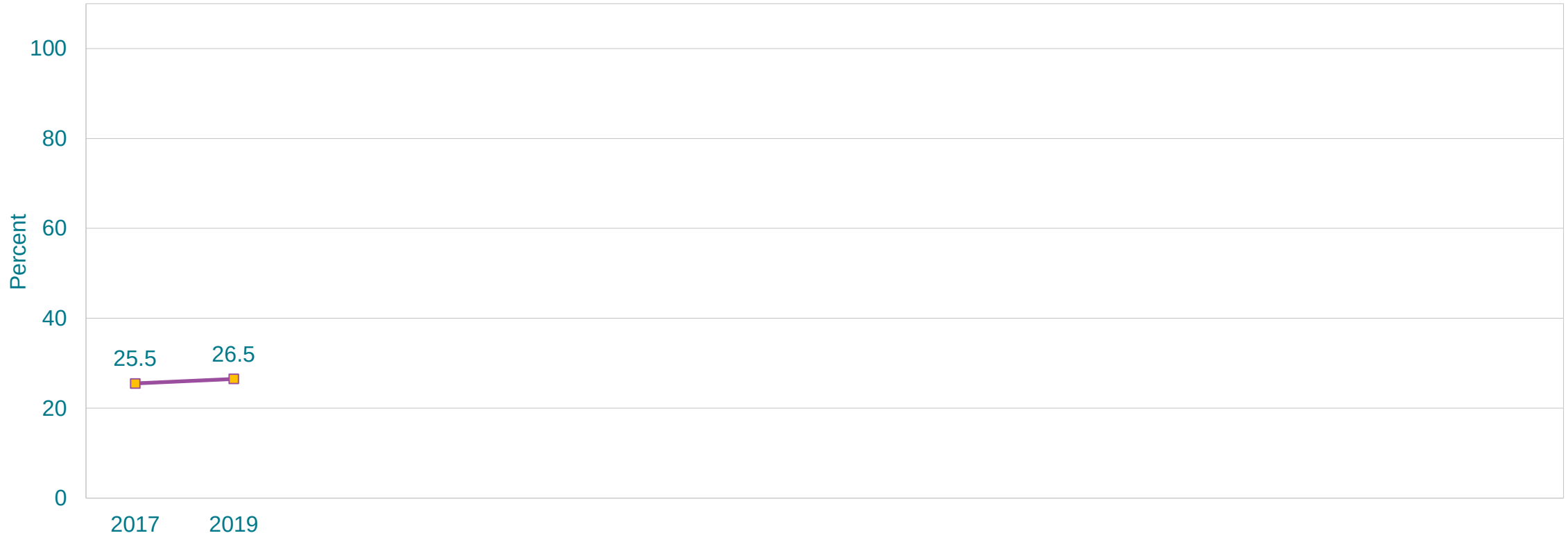
New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QN92

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Someone They Were Dating or Going out with Purposely Tried to Control Them or Emotionally Hurt Them One or More Times,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Someone They Were Dating or Going out with Purposely Tried to Control Them or Emotionally Hurt Them One or More Times,* 2017-2019†



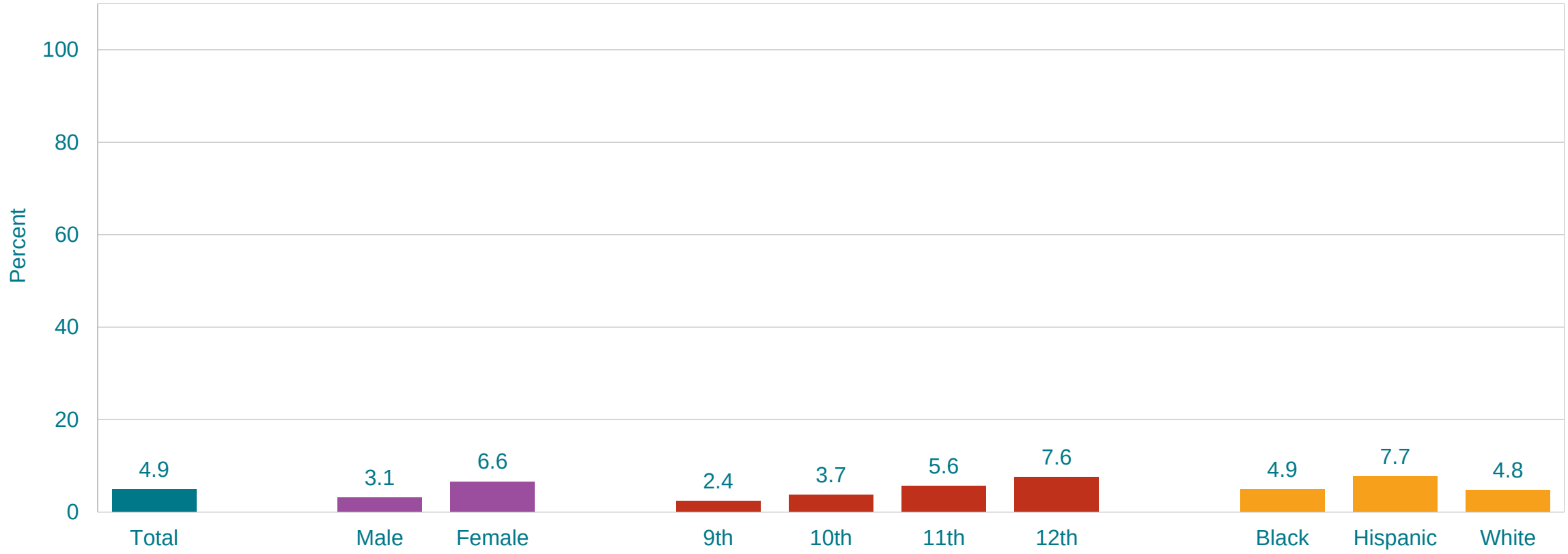
*Such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

New Hampshire - YRBS, 2017-2019 - QN92

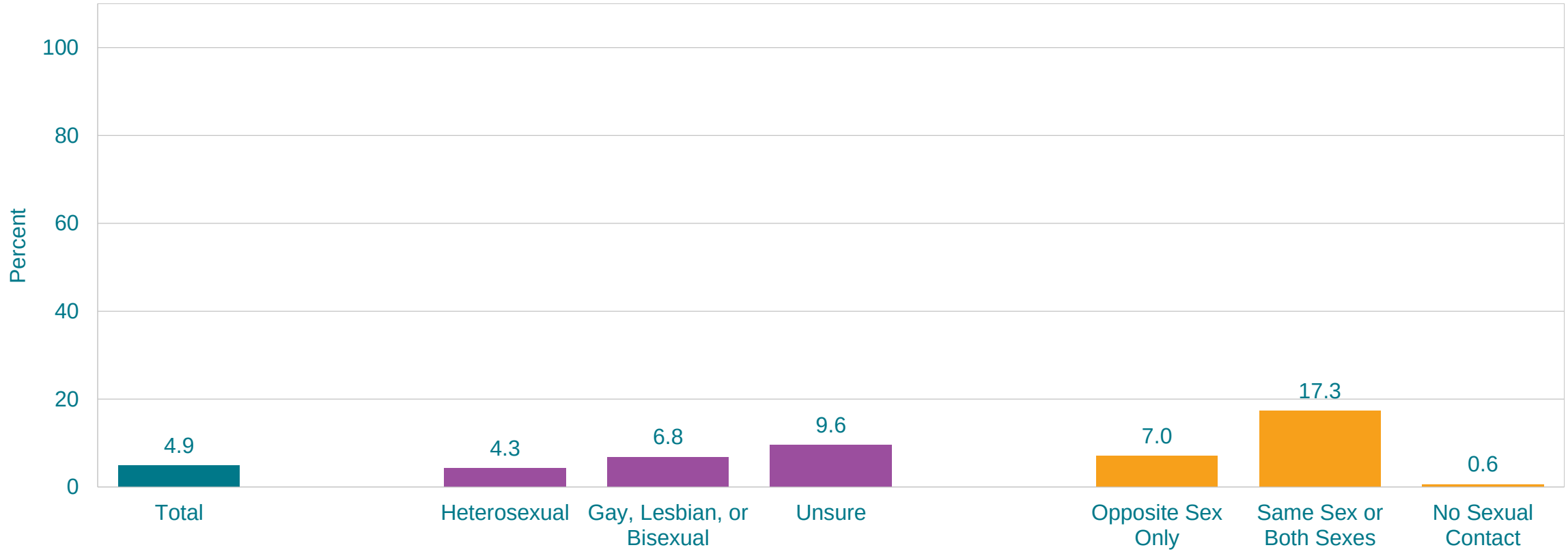
Percentage of High School Students Who Have Experienced an Unwanted Sexual Advance Because of Another Student's Drinking,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; 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.

New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QN93

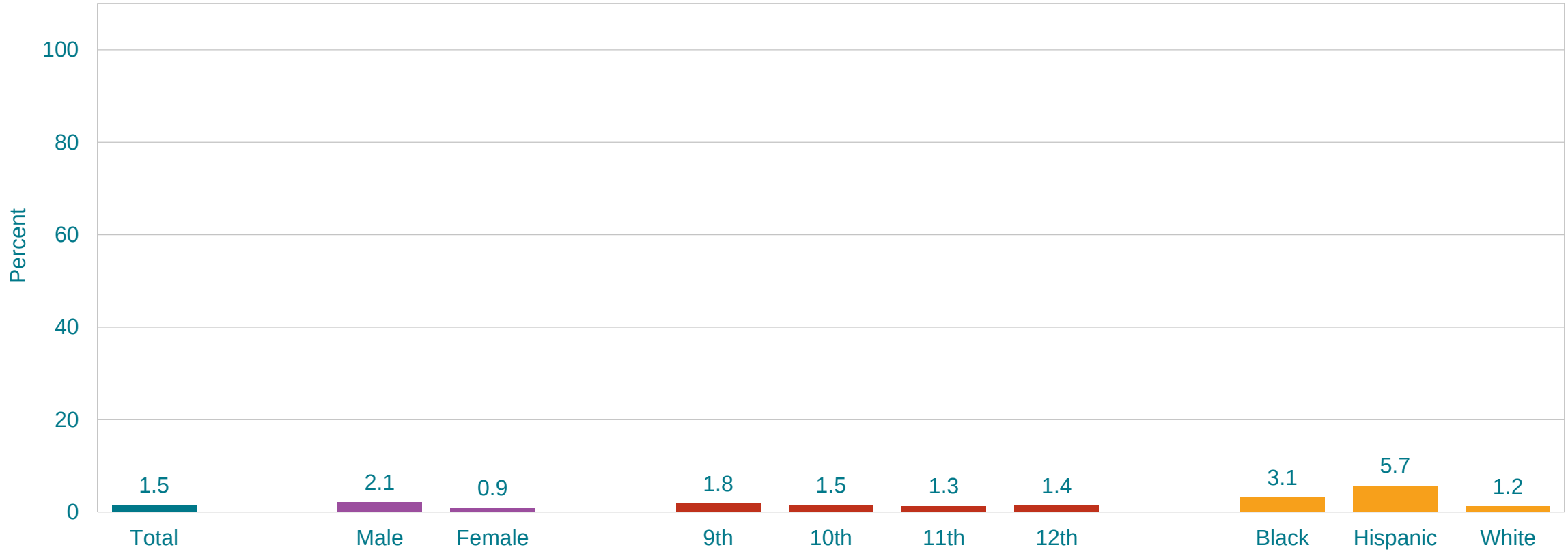
Percentage of High School Students Who Have Experienced an Unwanted Sexual Advance Because of Another Student's Drinking,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



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

New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QN93

Percentage of High School Students Who Forced Someone They Were Dating or Going out with to Do Sexual Things That They Did Not Want to Do,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



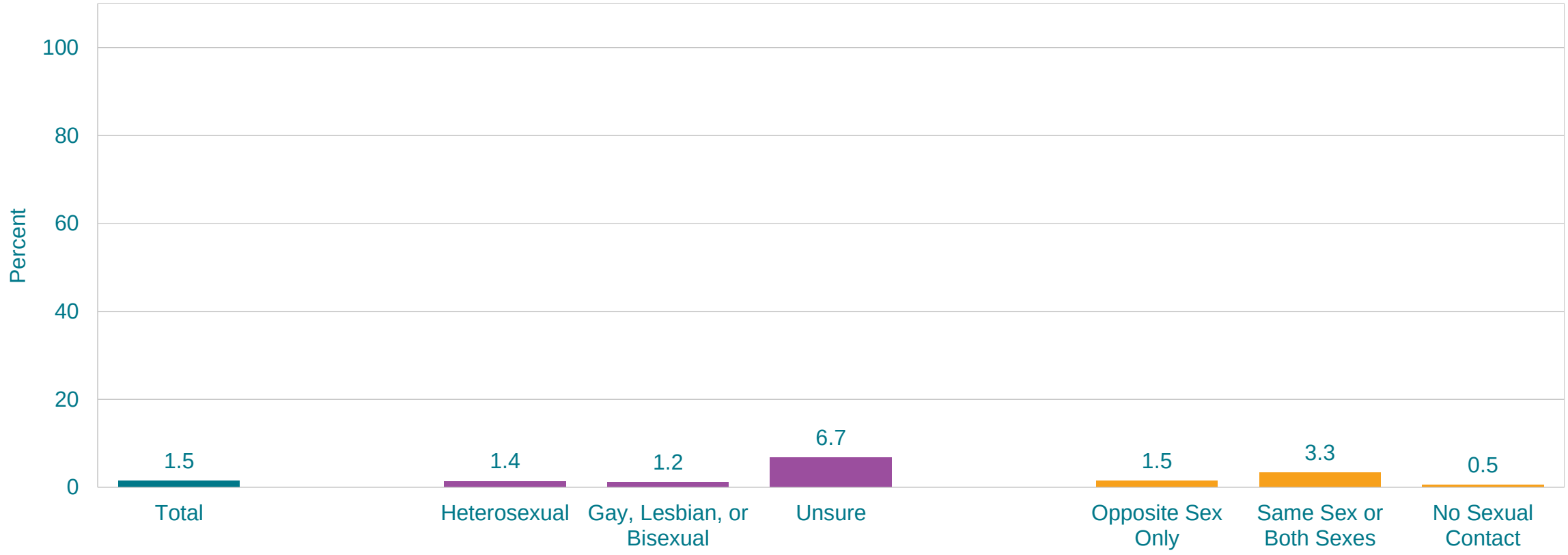
*Such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†M > F; 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.

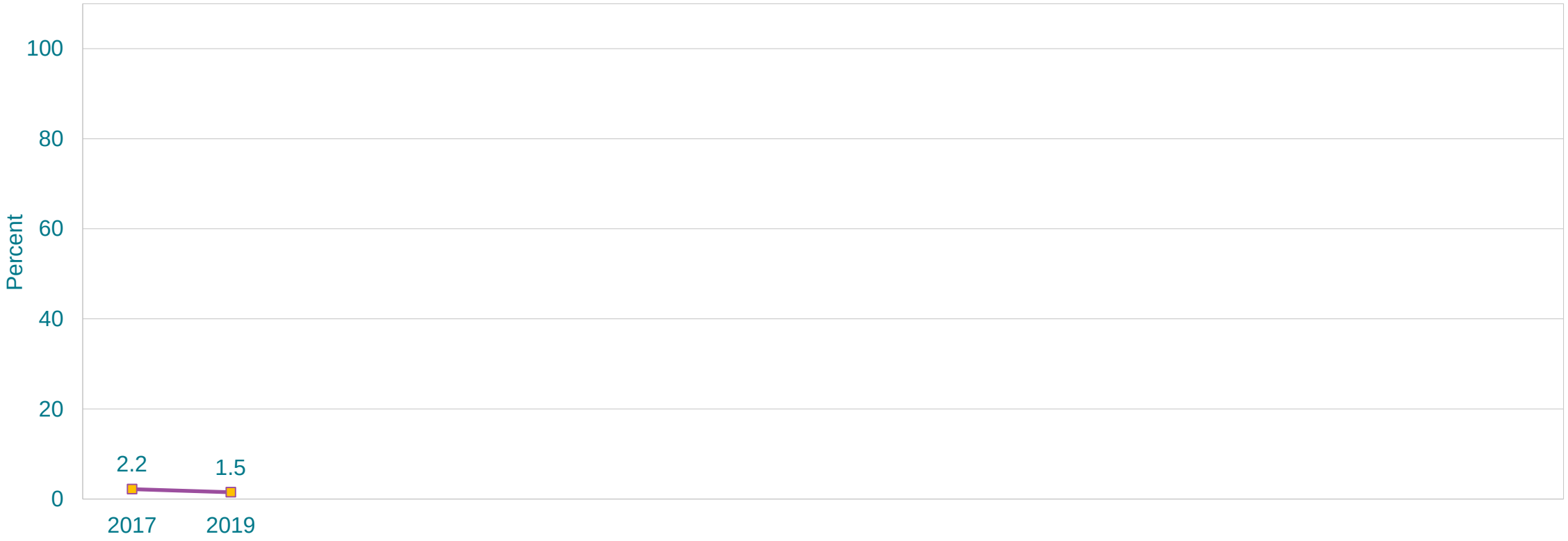
Percentage of High School Students Who Forced Someone They Were Dating or Going out with to Do Sexual Things That They Did Not Want to Do,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QN94

Percentage of High School Students Who Forced Someone They Were Dating or Going out with to Do Sexual Things That They Did Not Want to Do,* 2017-2019†

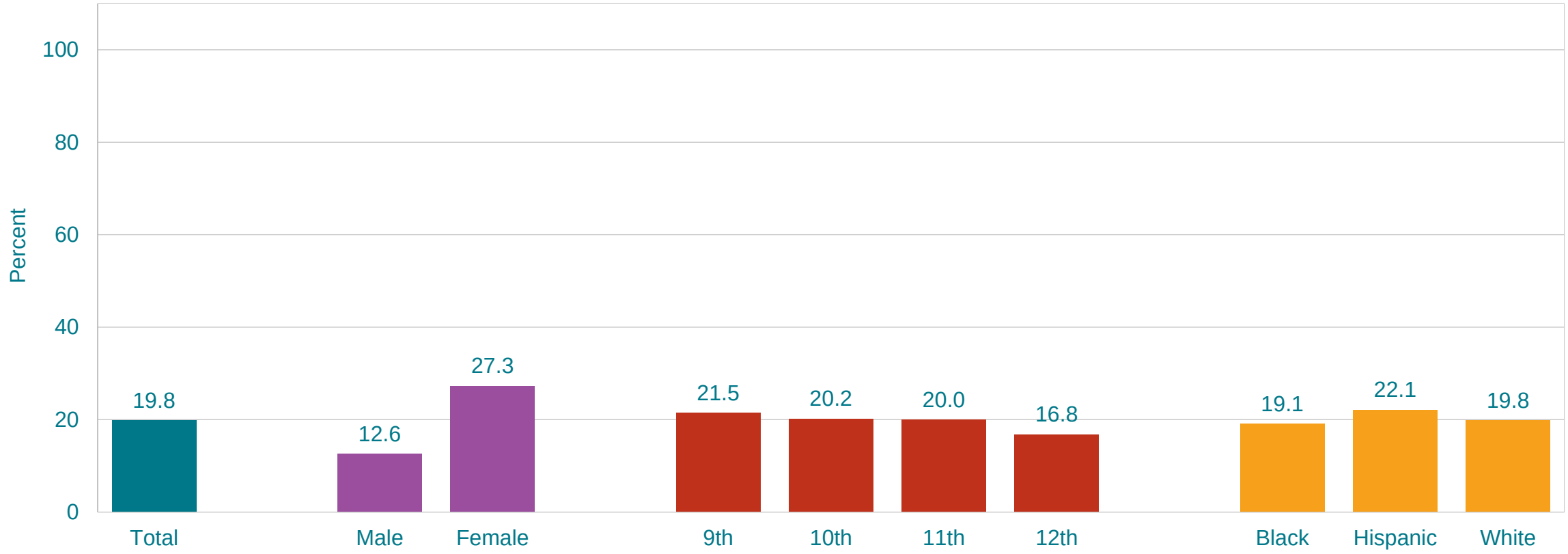


*Such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

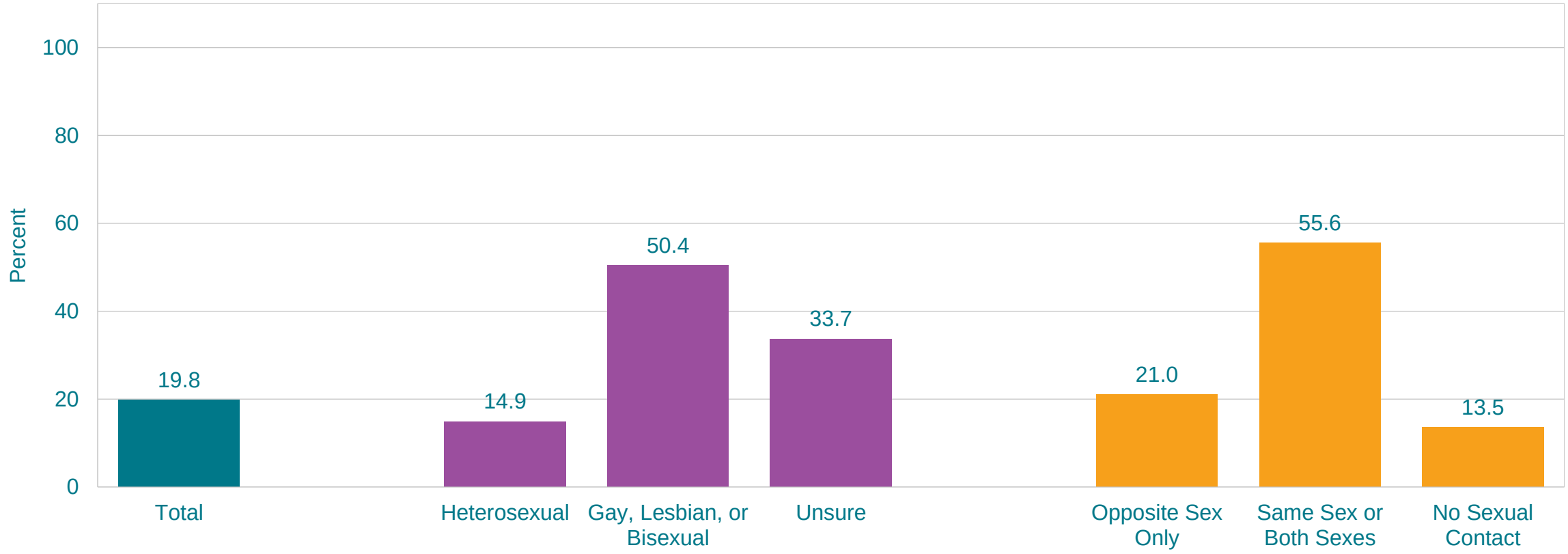
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Something to Purposely Hurt Themselves Without Wanting to Die,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



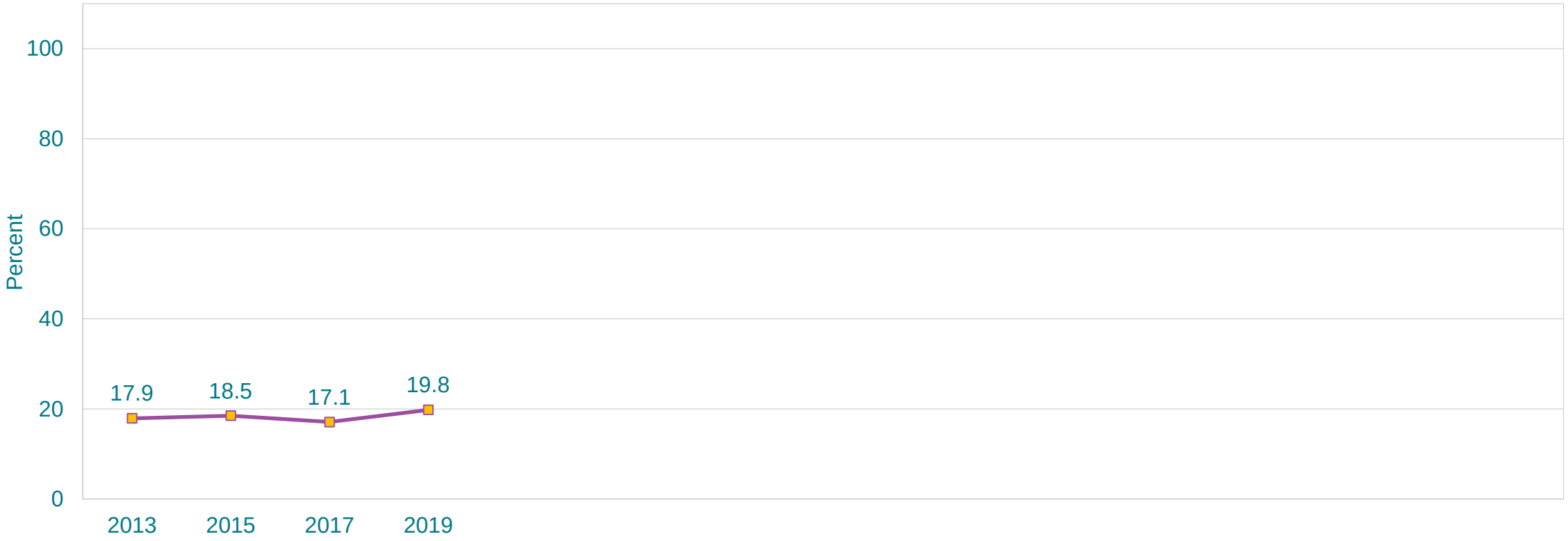
*Such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Something to Purposely Hurt Themselves Without Wanting to Die,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



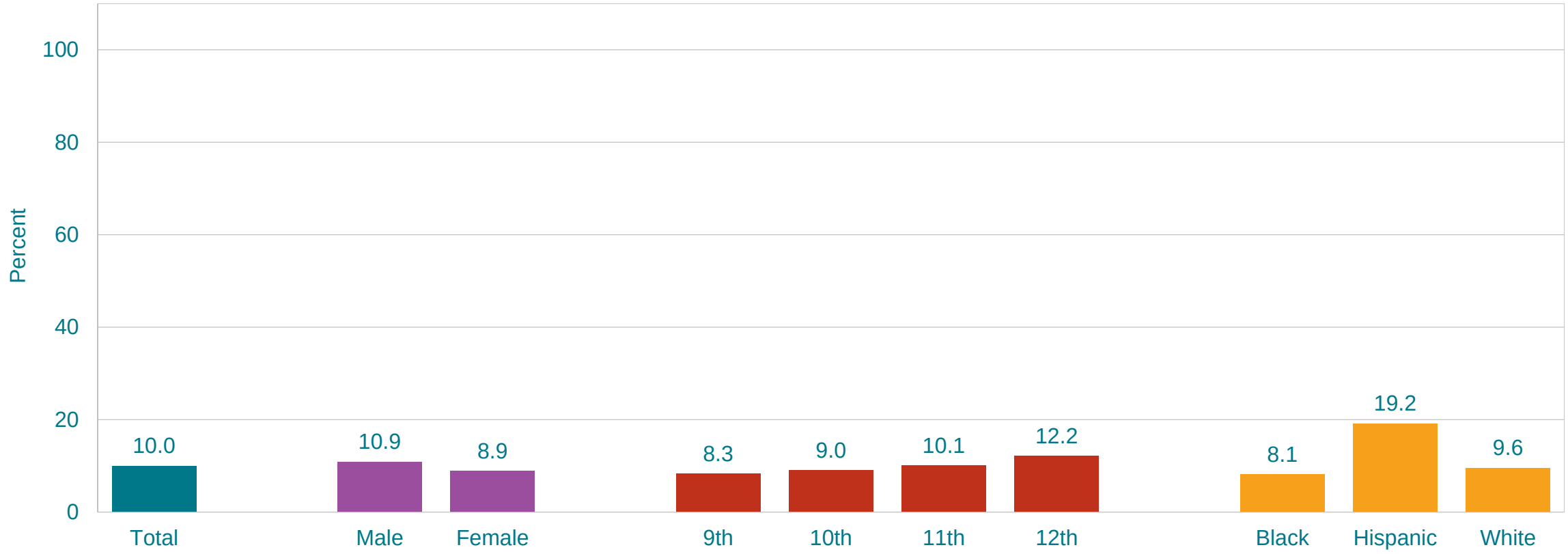
*Such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Something to Purposely Hurt Themselves Without Wanting to Die,* 2013-2019†



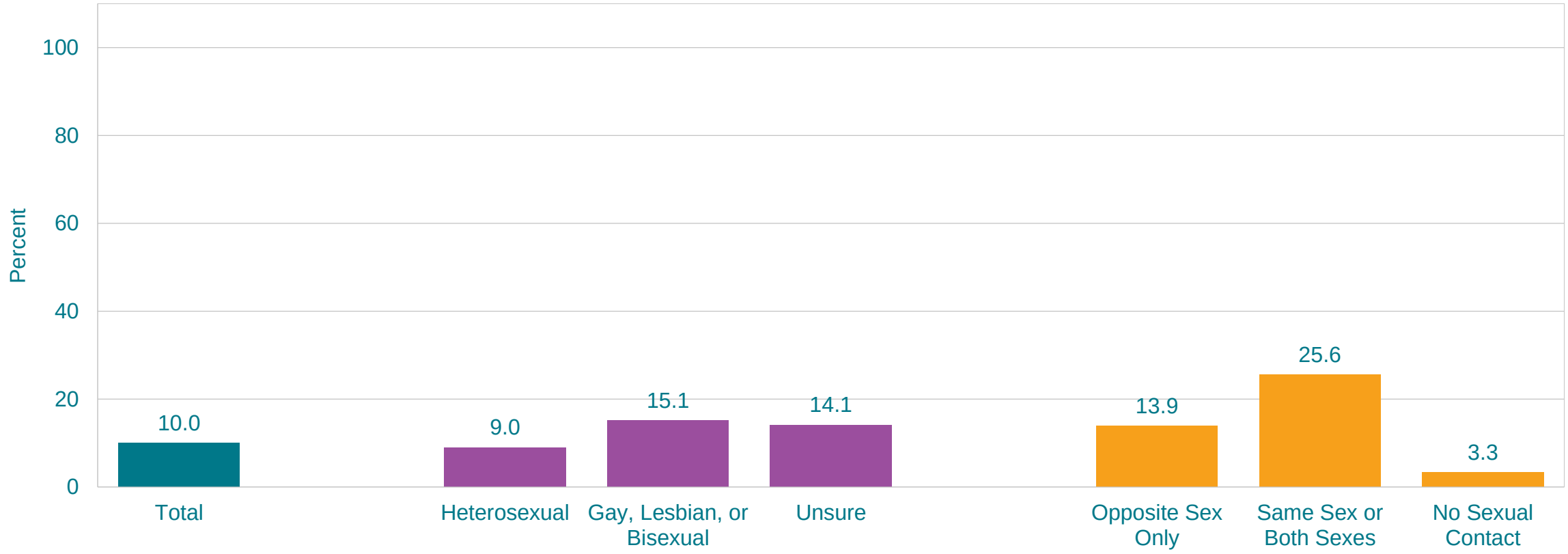
*Such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



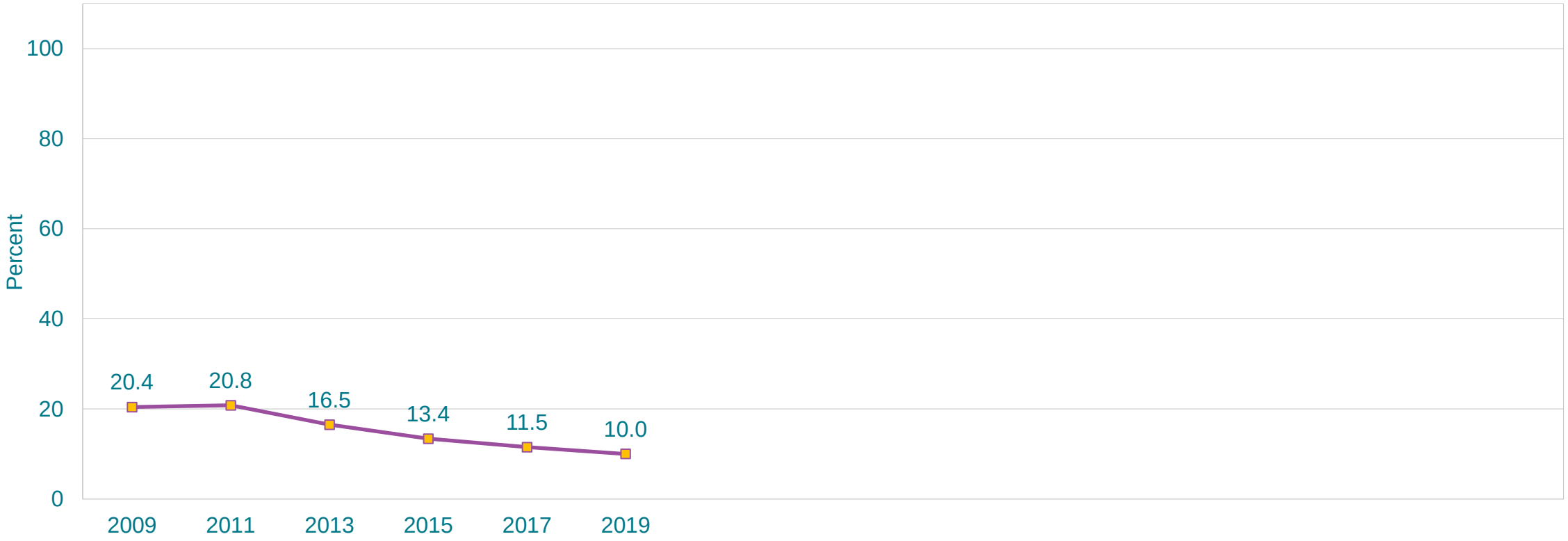
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



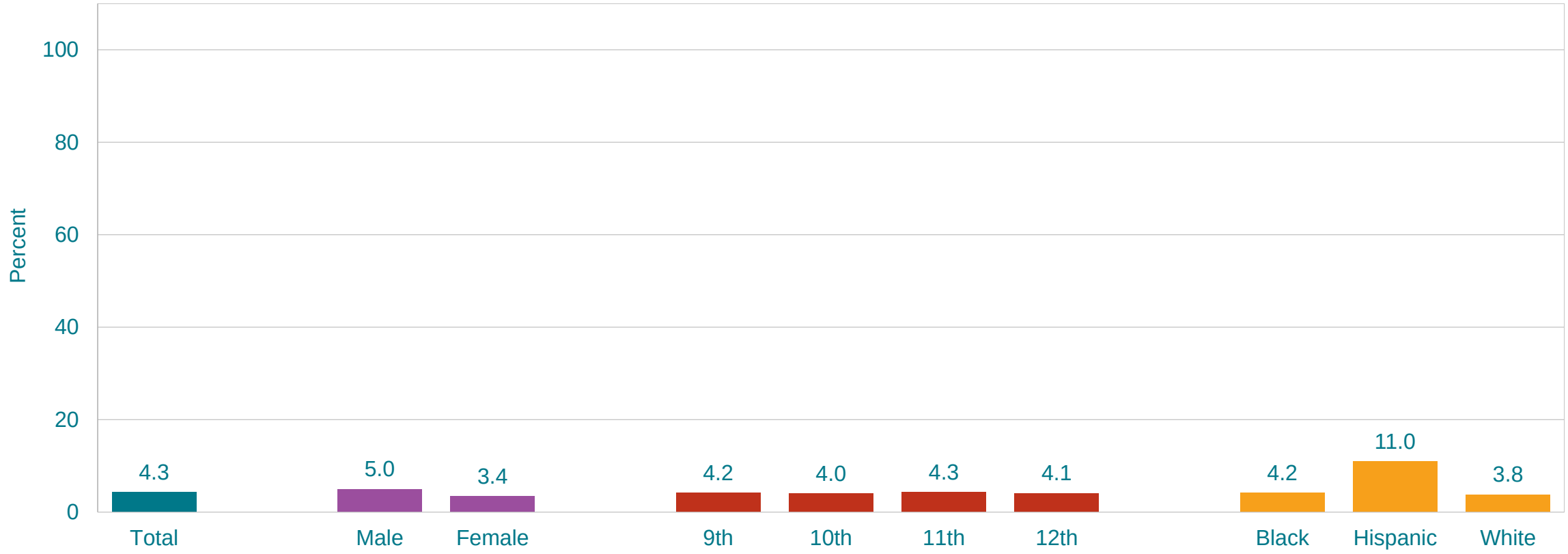
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 2009-2019†



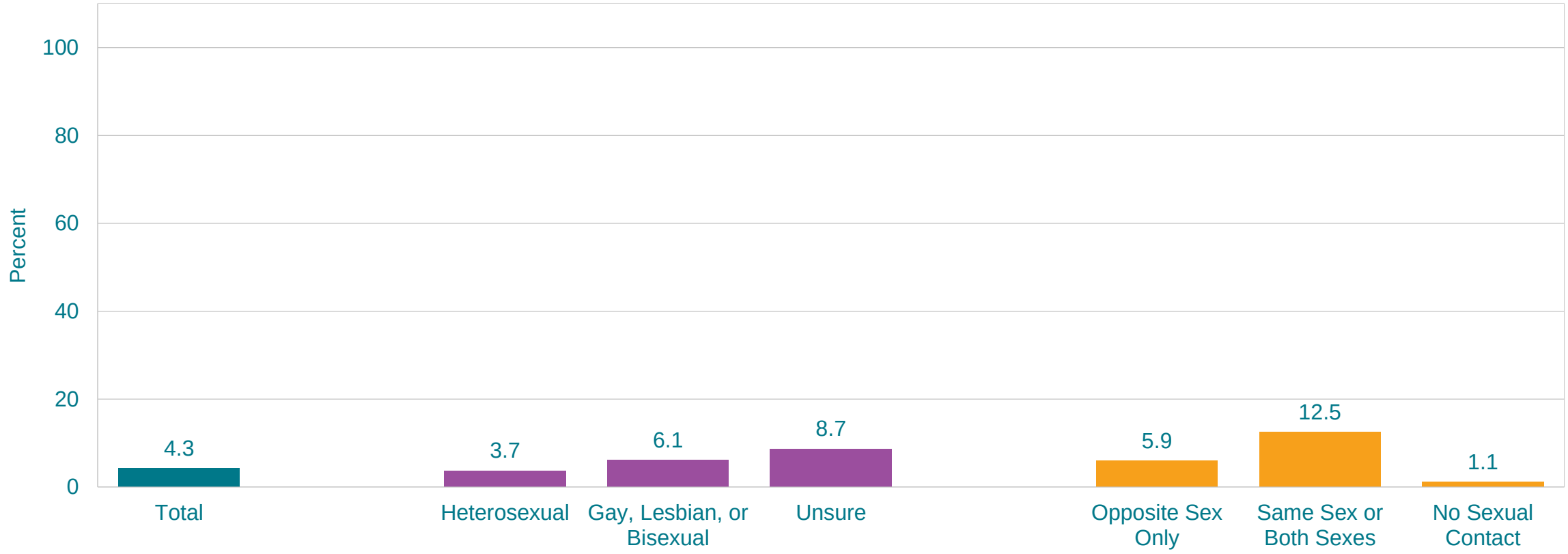
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life
†Decreased 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if 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 Took a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



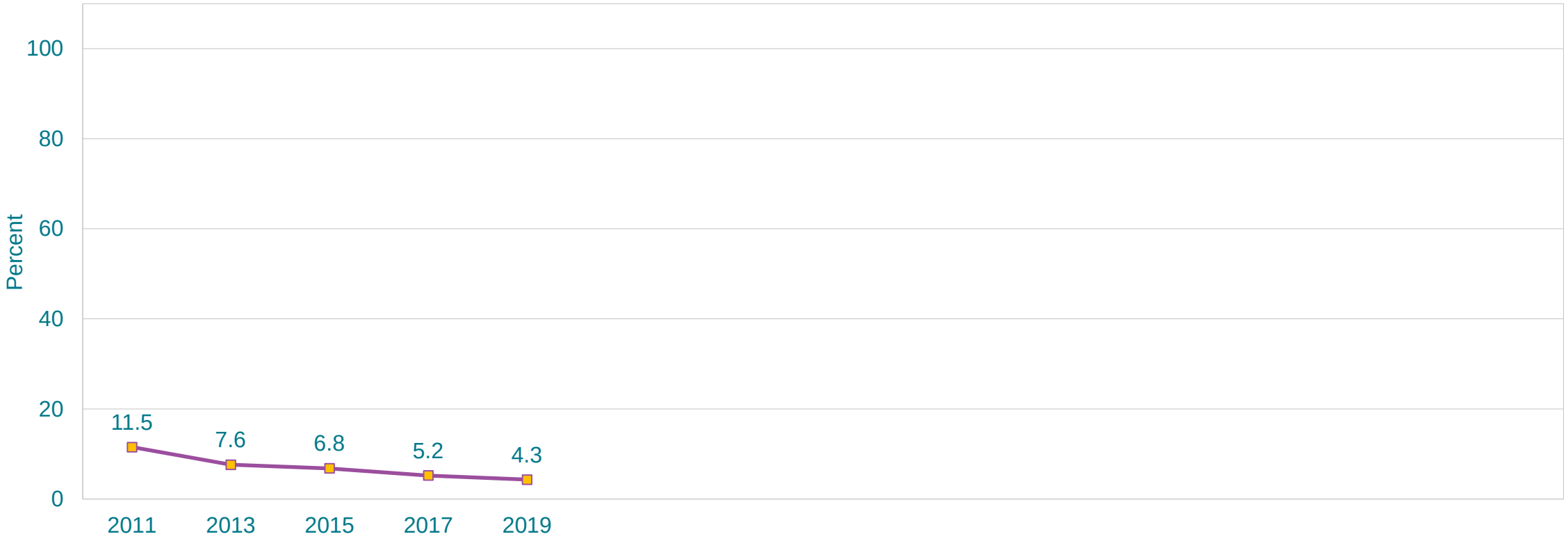
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

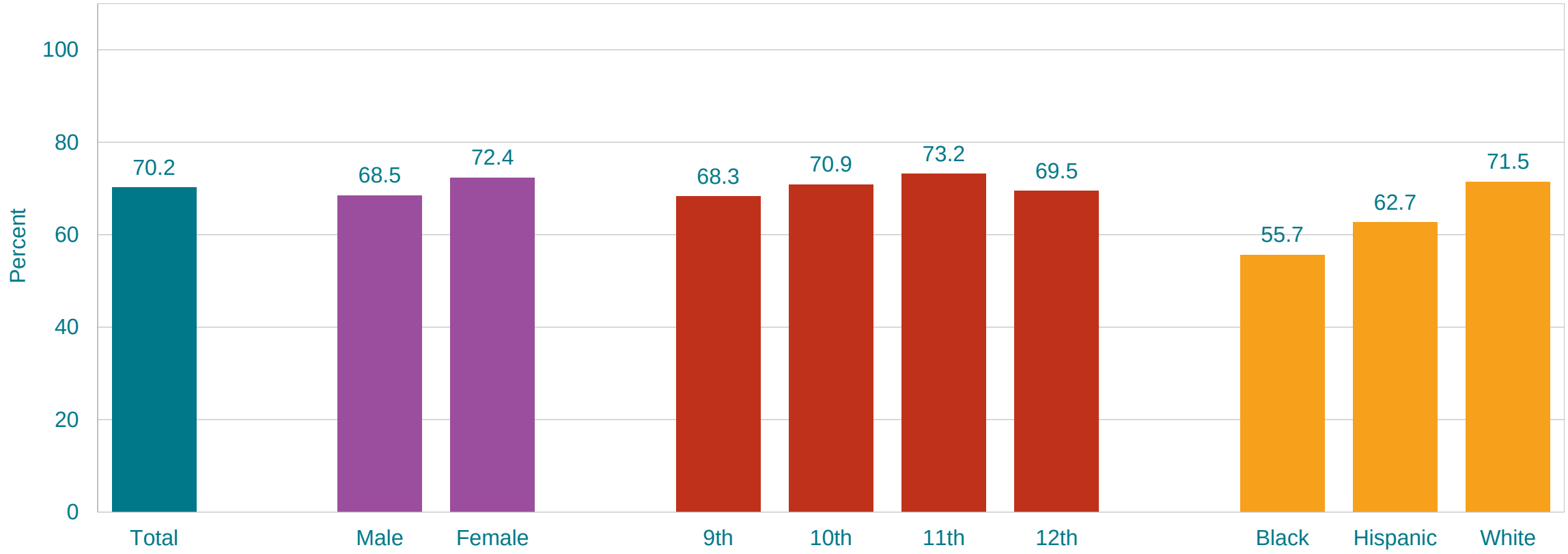
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 2011-2019†



*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

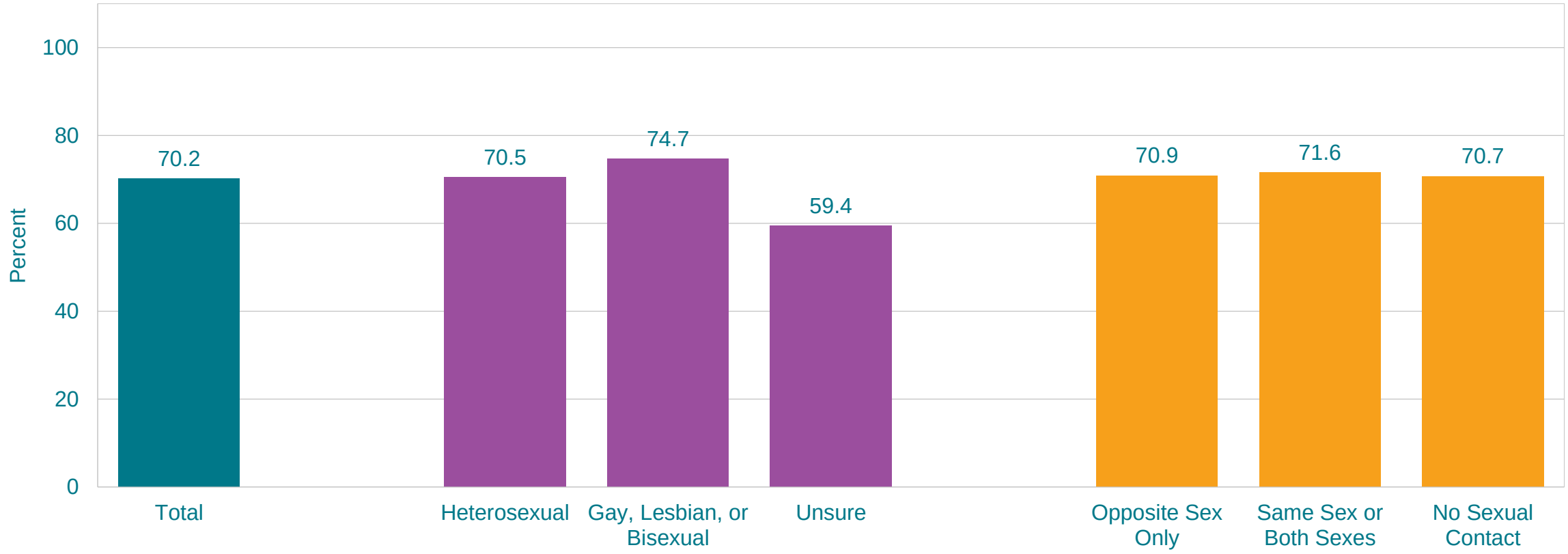
New Hampshire - YRBS, 2011-2019 - QN97

Percentage of High School Students Who Recall Hearing, Reading, or Seeing a Public Message About Avoiding Alcohol or Other Illegal Drugs,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



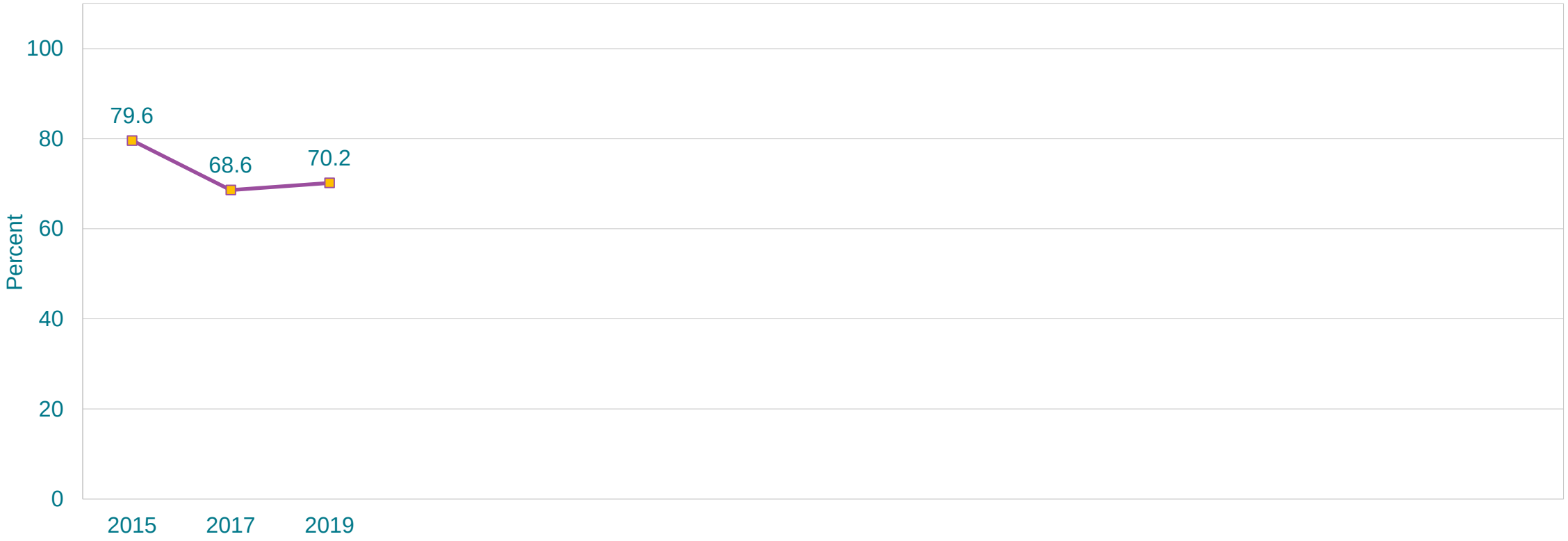
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Recall Hearing, Reading, or Seeing a Public Message About Avoiding Alcohol or Other Illegal Drugs,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



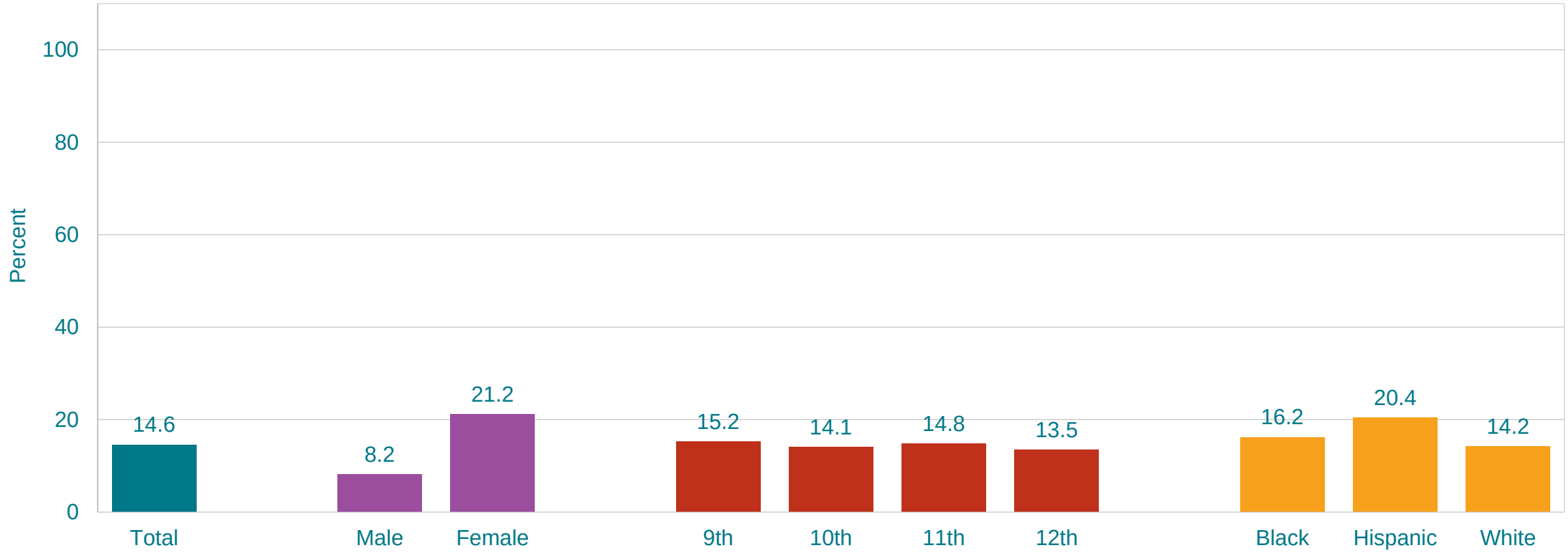
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Recall Hearing, Reading, or Seeing a Public Message About Avoiding Alcohol or Other Illegal Drugs,* 2015-2019†



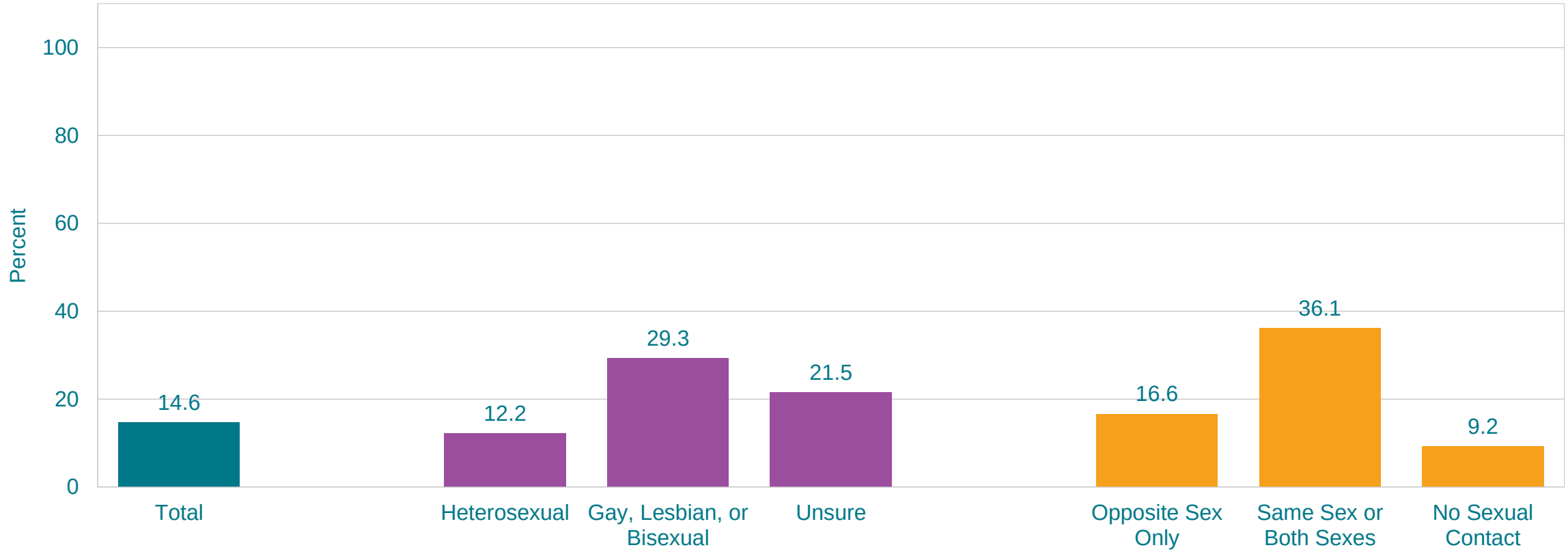
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Went Without Eating for 24 Hours or More to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



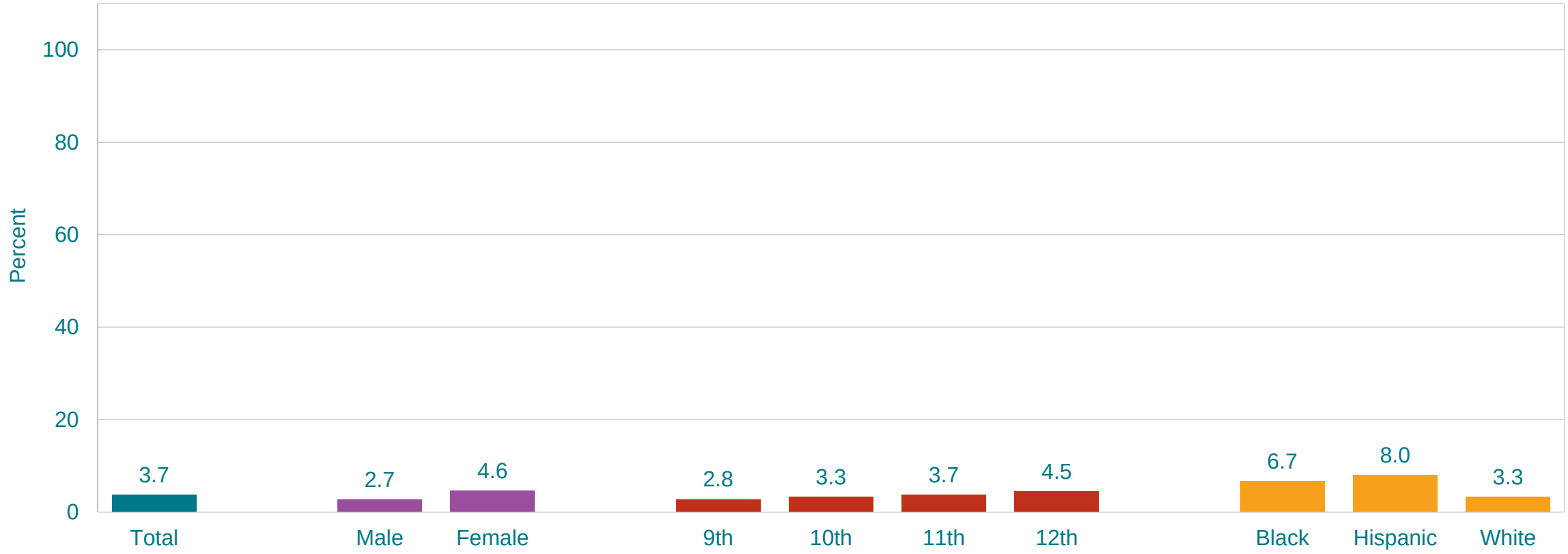
*Also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Went Without Eating for 24 Hours or More to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



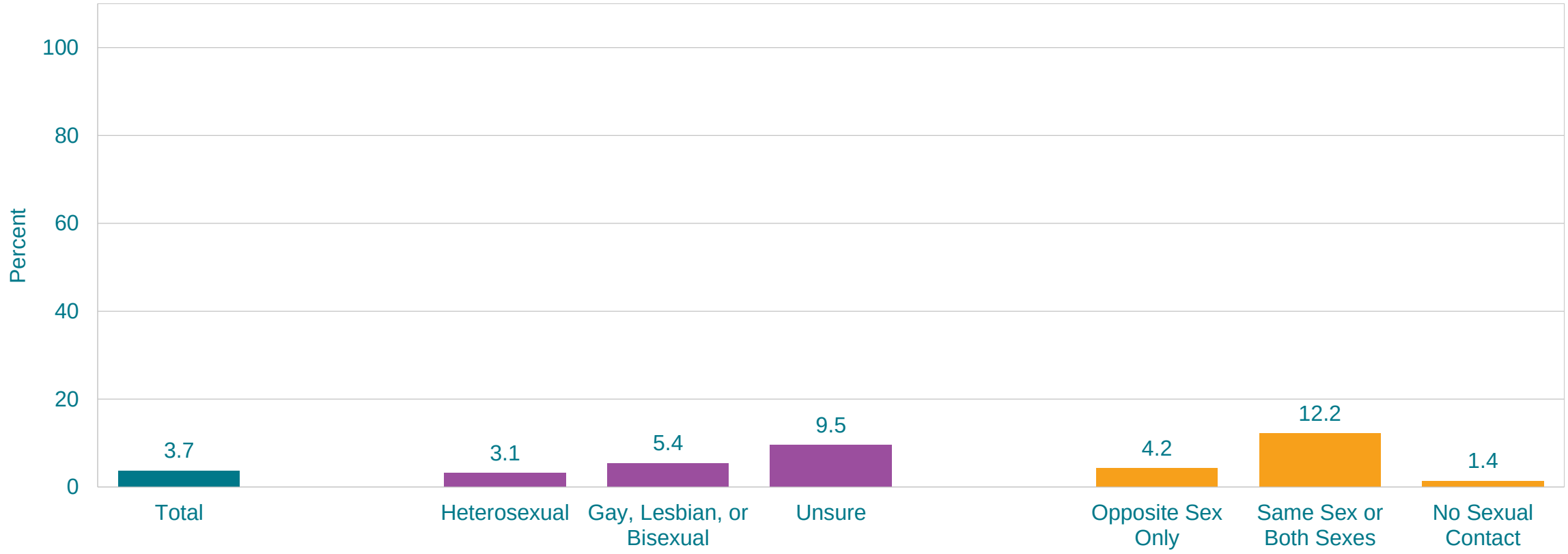
*Also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Took Some Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids Without a Doctor's Advice to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



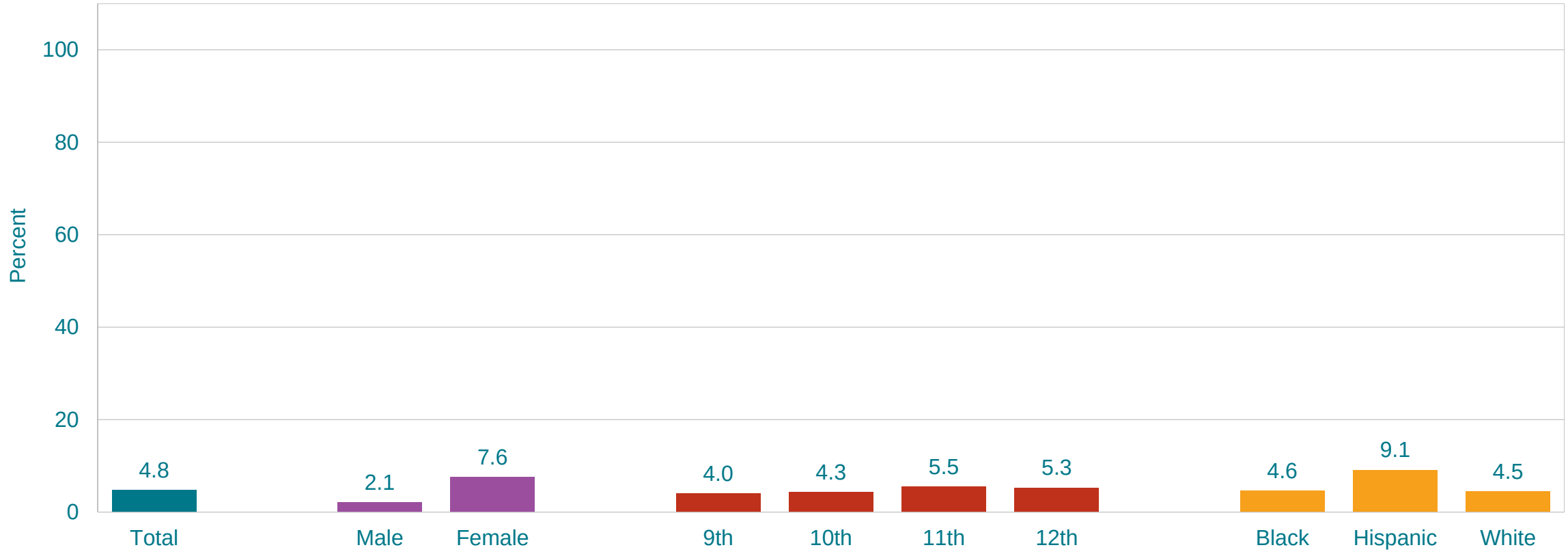
*During the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Took Some Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids Without a Doctor's Advice to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



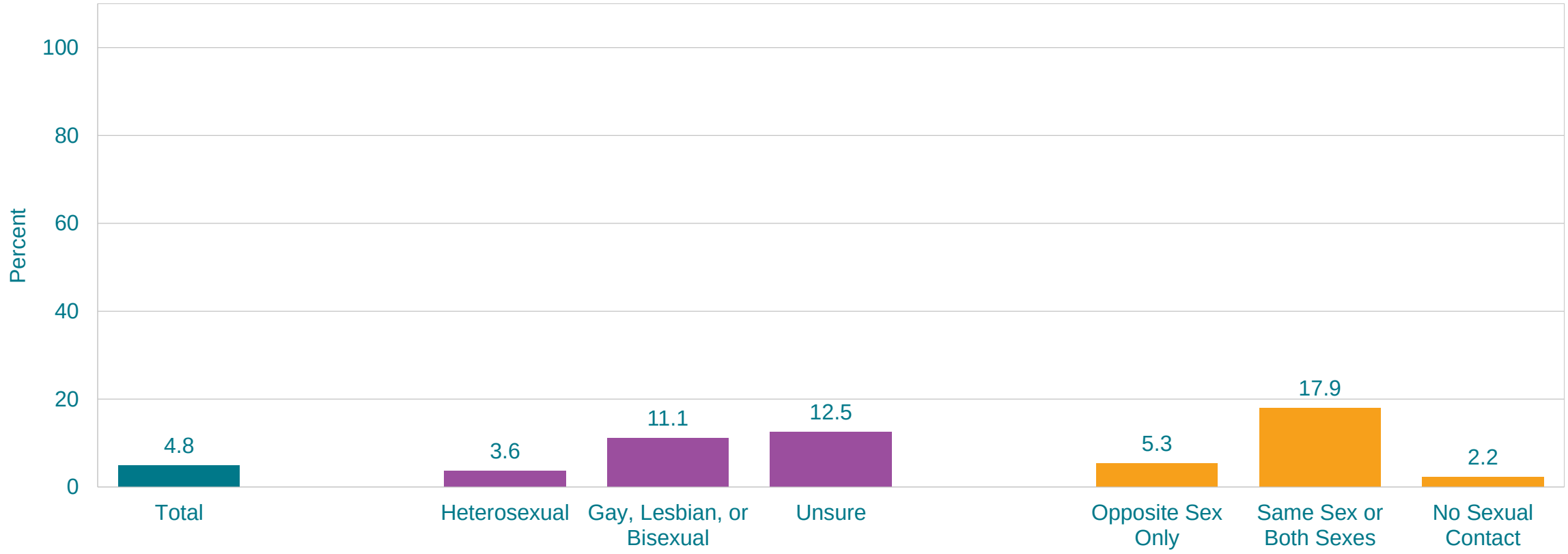
*During the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



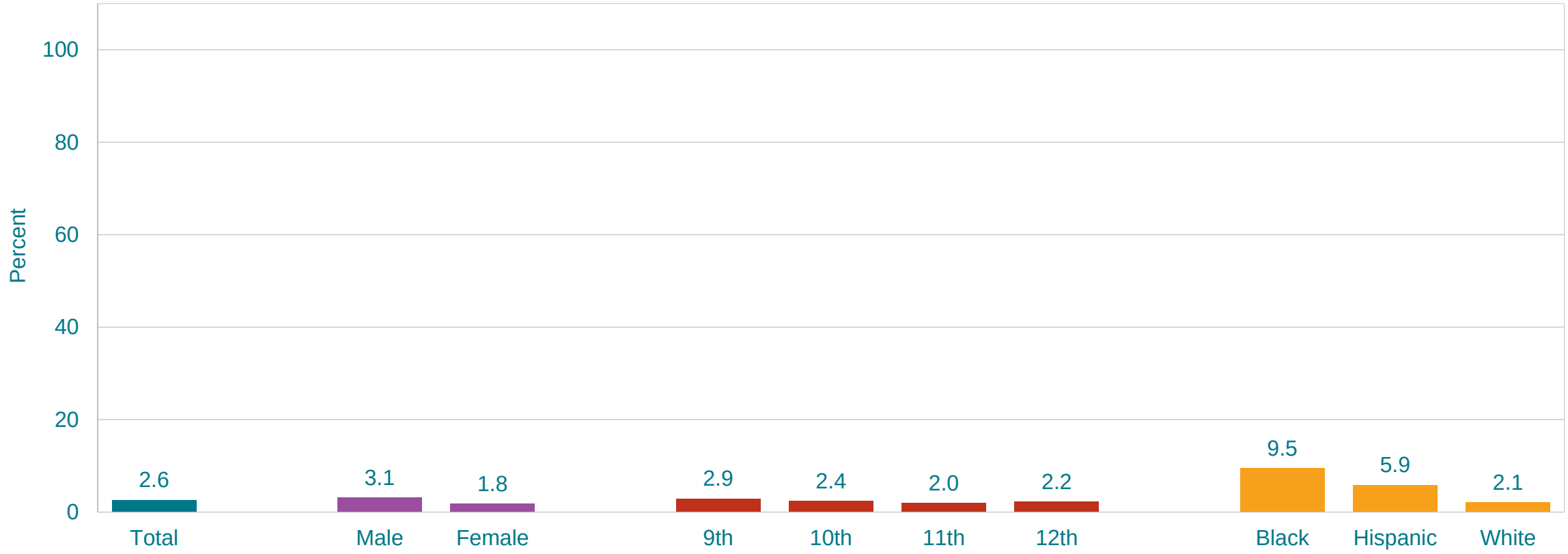
*During the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



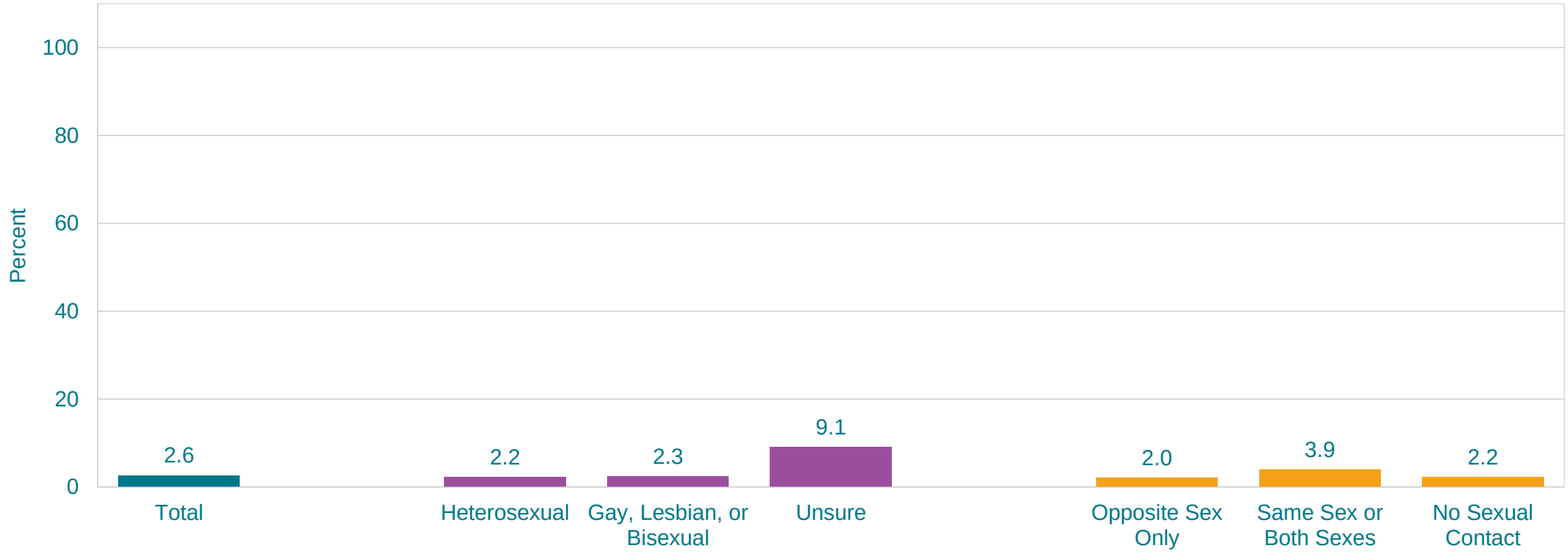
*During the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Bottle or Glass of Plain Water,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



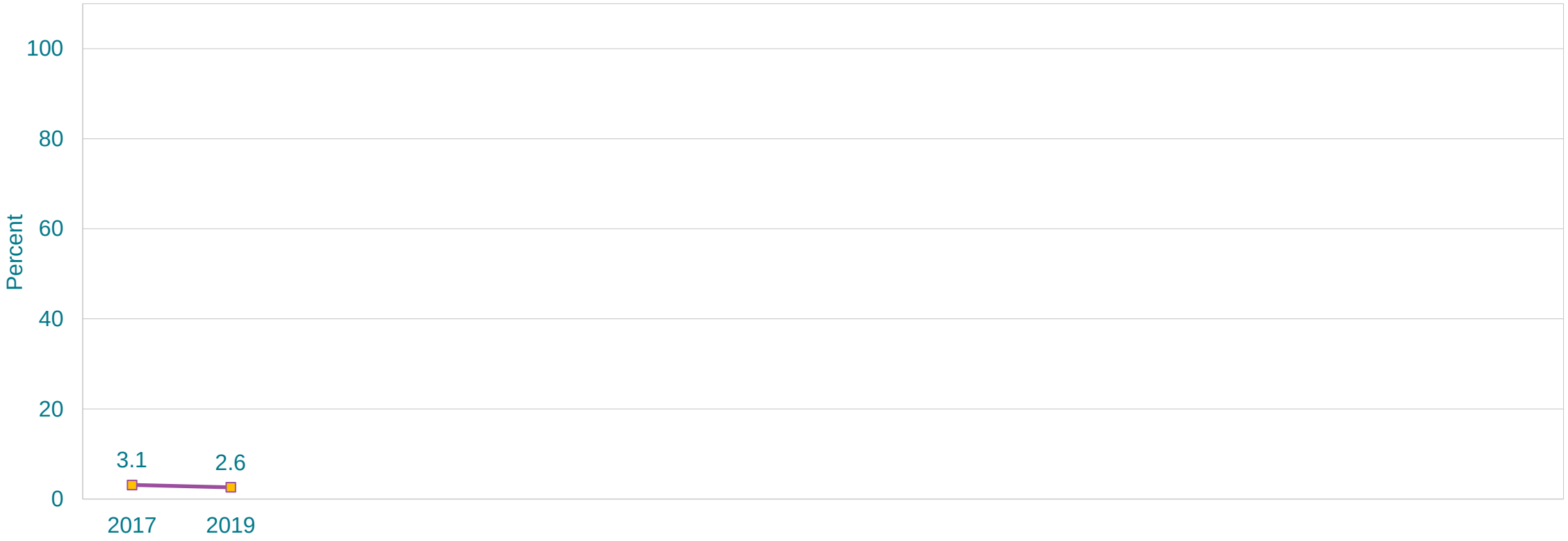
*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Bottle or Glass of Plain Water,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



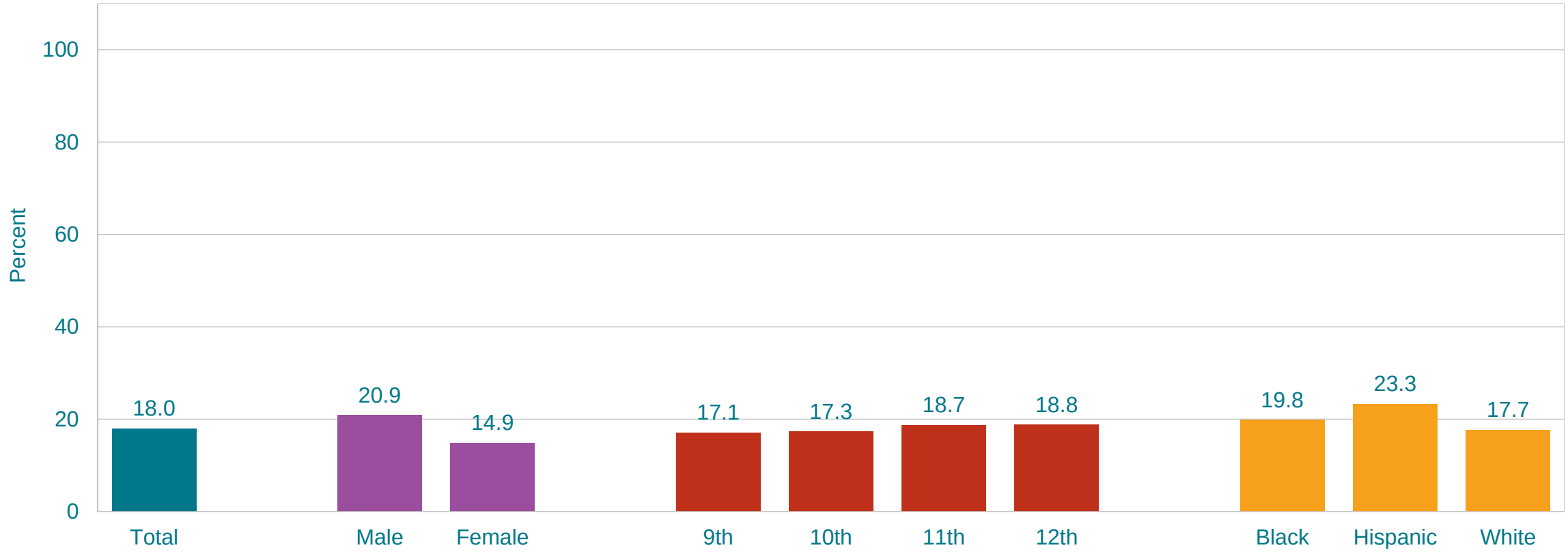
*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Bottle or Glass of Plain Water,* 2017-2019†



*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2017-2019 [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 Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



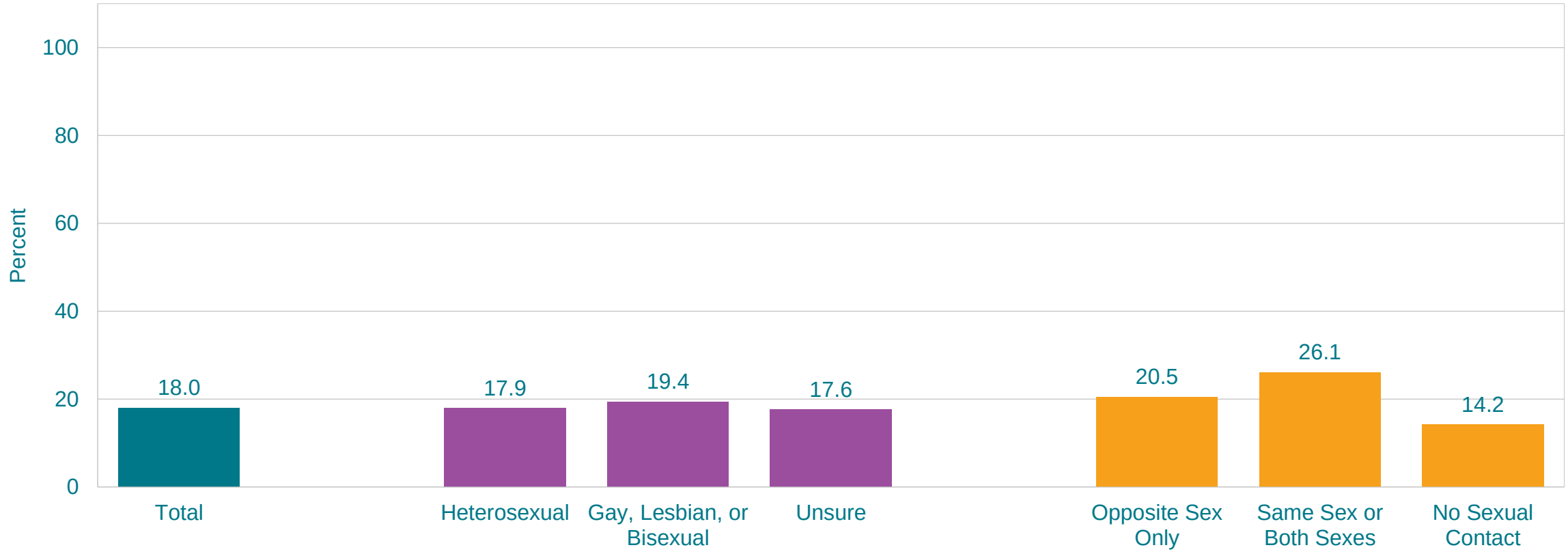
*Such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 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.

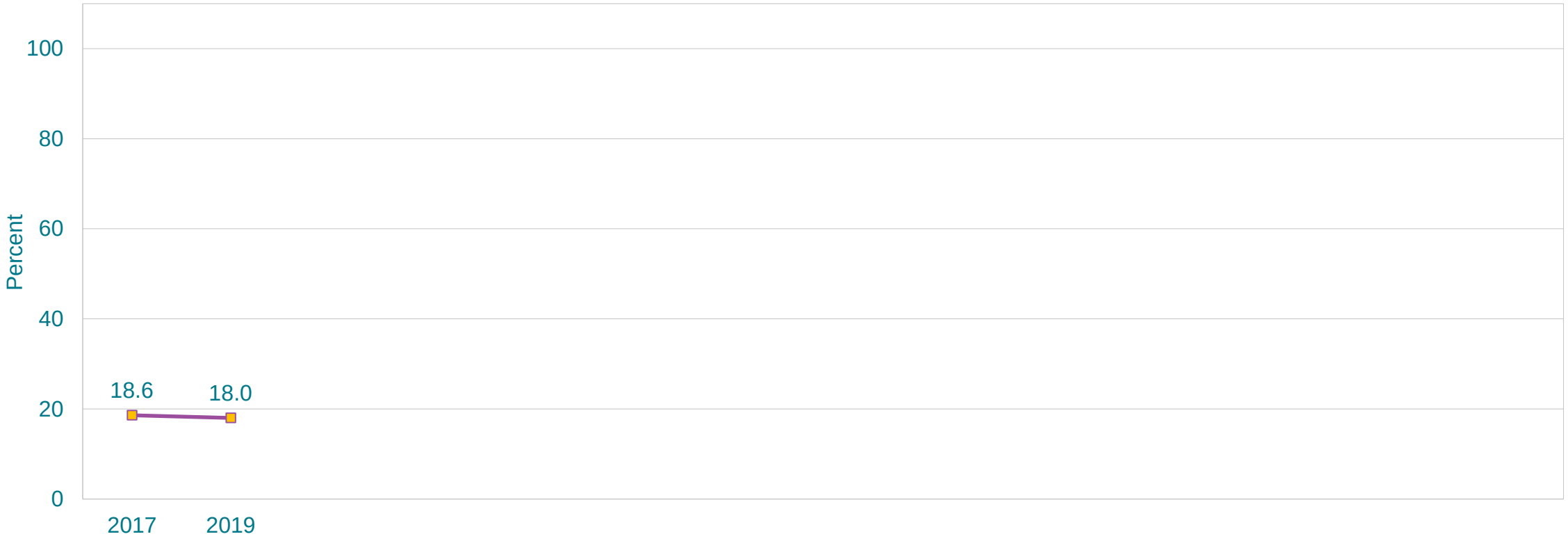
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage,* 2017-2019†

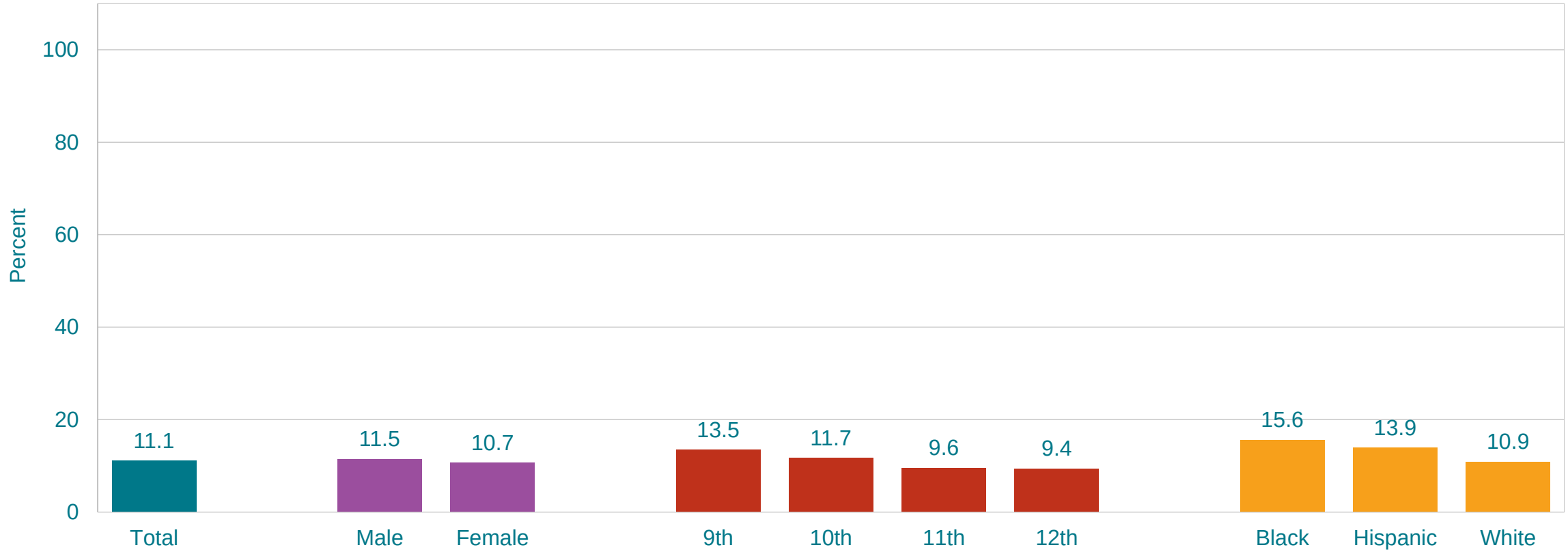


*Such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

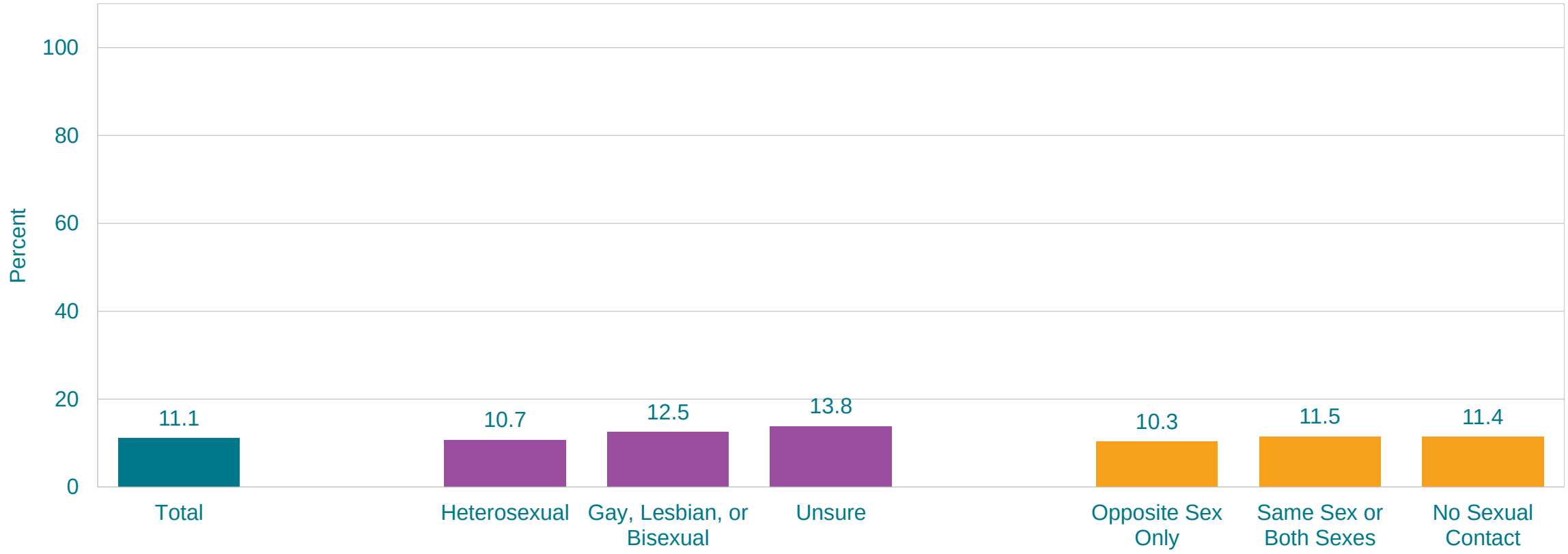
Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Some of Their Classroom Teachers Provide Short Physical Activity Breaks During Regular Class Time,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

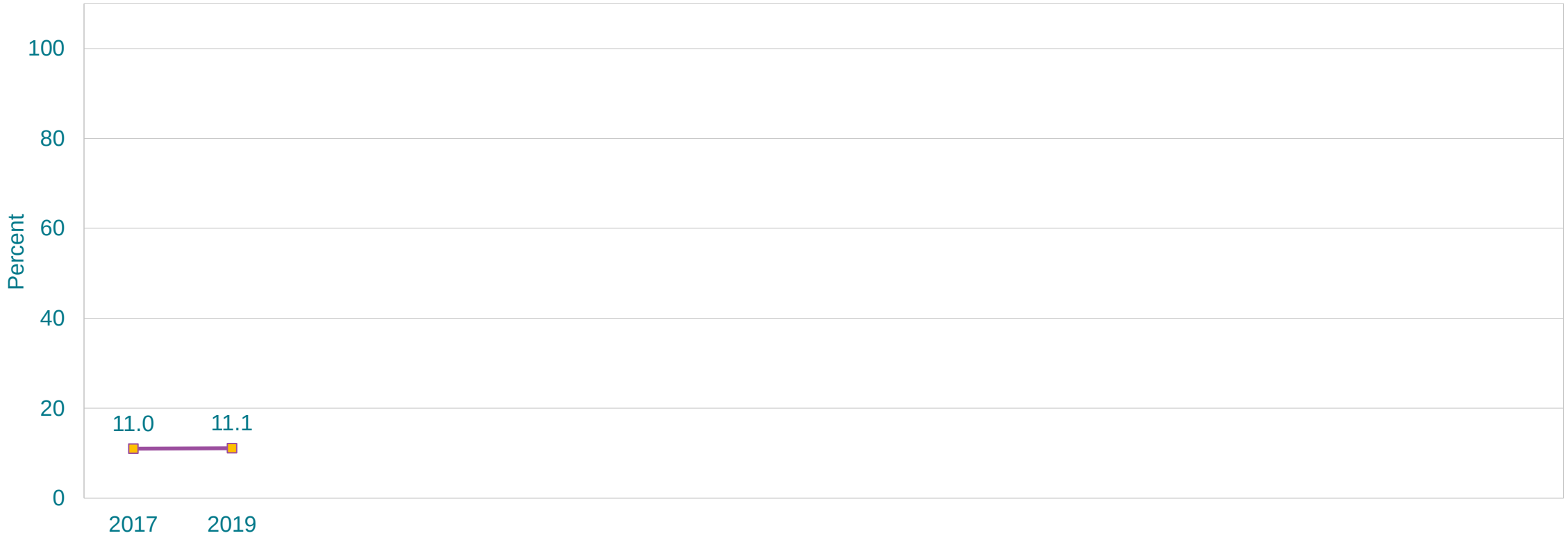
New Hampshire - YRBS, 2019 - QN104

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Some of Their Classroom Teachers Provide Short Physical Activity Breaks During Regular Class Time,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



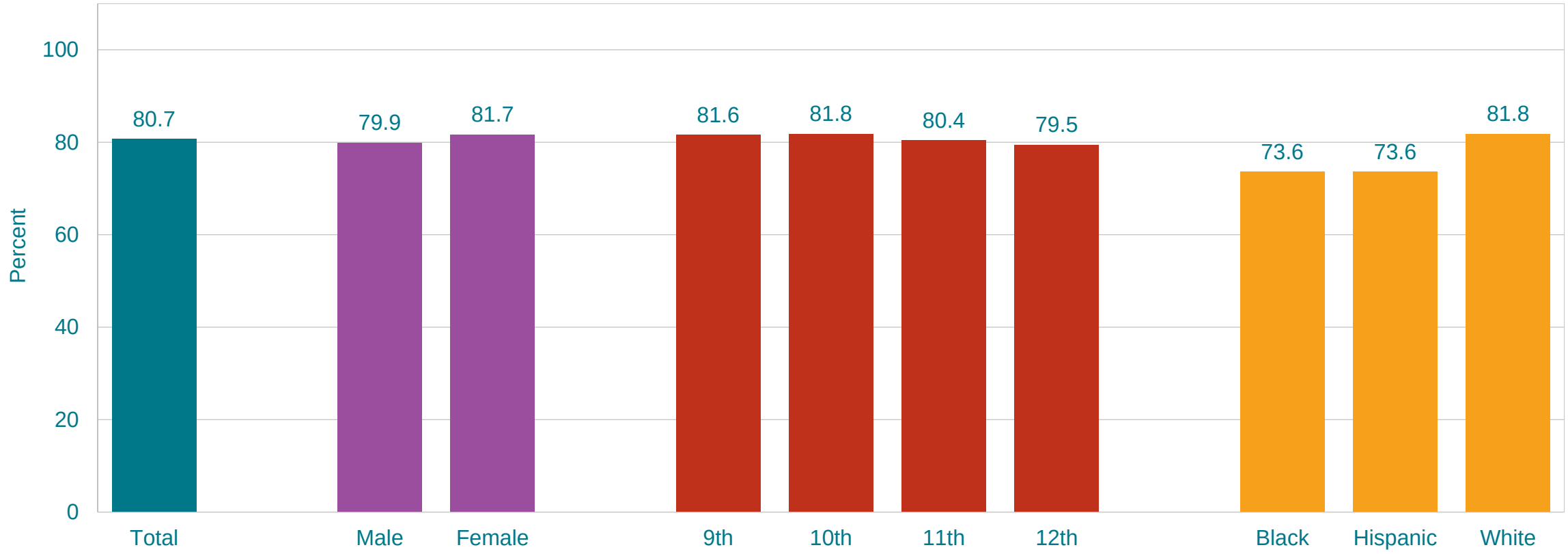
*Not counting their physical education teacher
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Some of Their Classroom Teachers Provide Short Physical Activity Breaks During Regular Class Time,* 2017-2019†



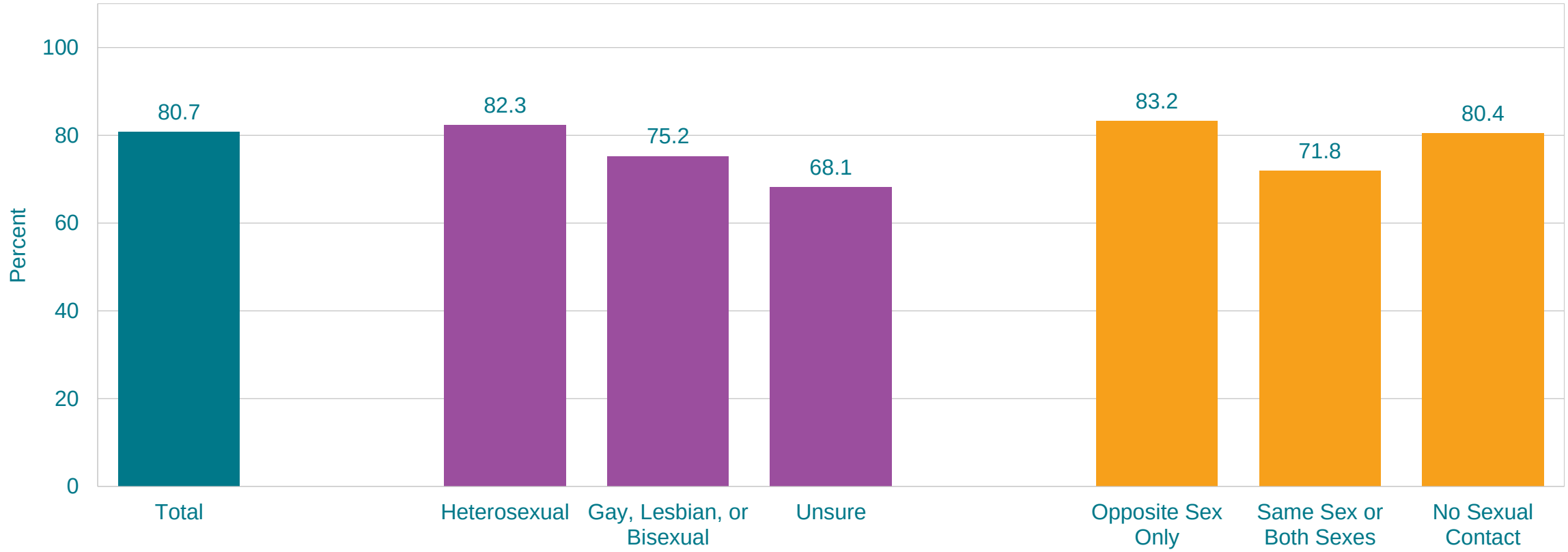
*Not counting their physical education teacher
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Doctor or Nurse,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



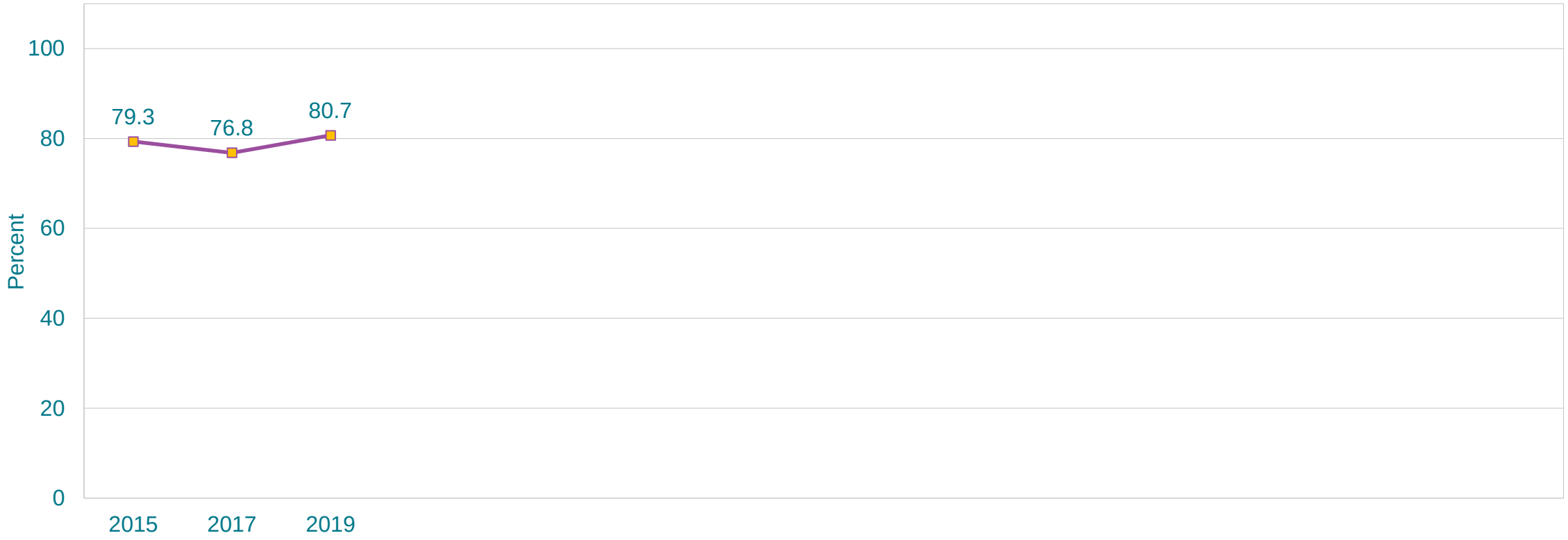
*For a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Doctor or Nurse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



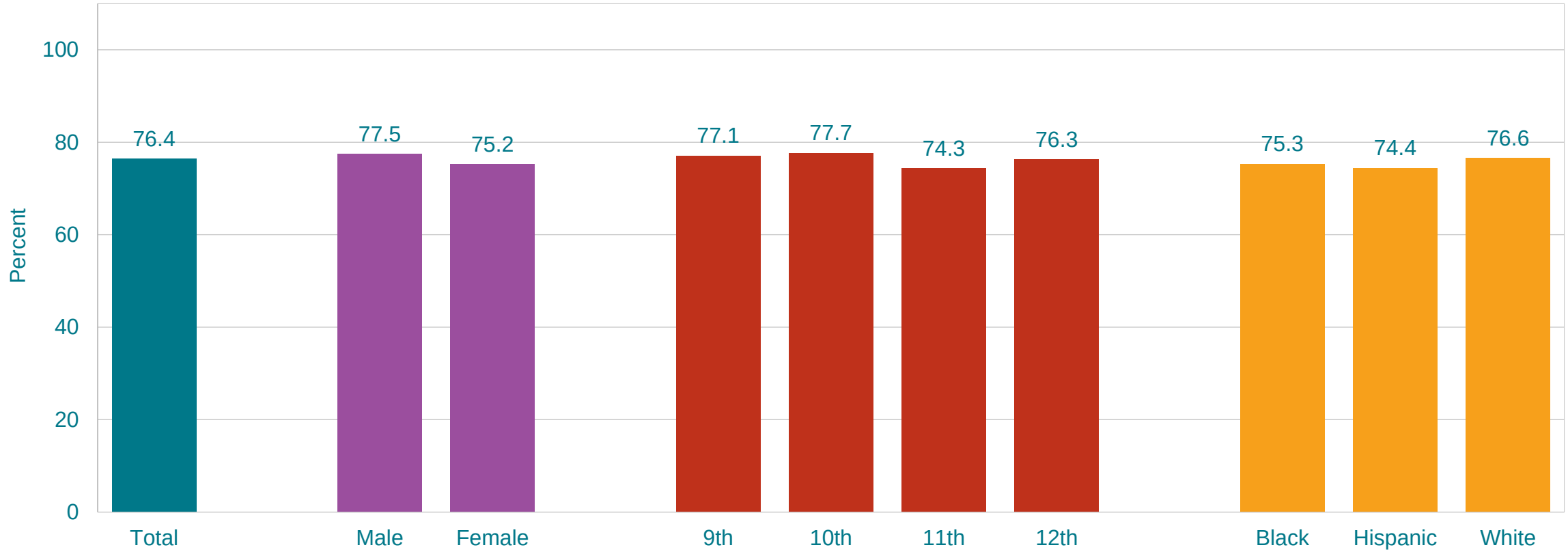
*For a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Doctor or Nurse,* 2015-2019†



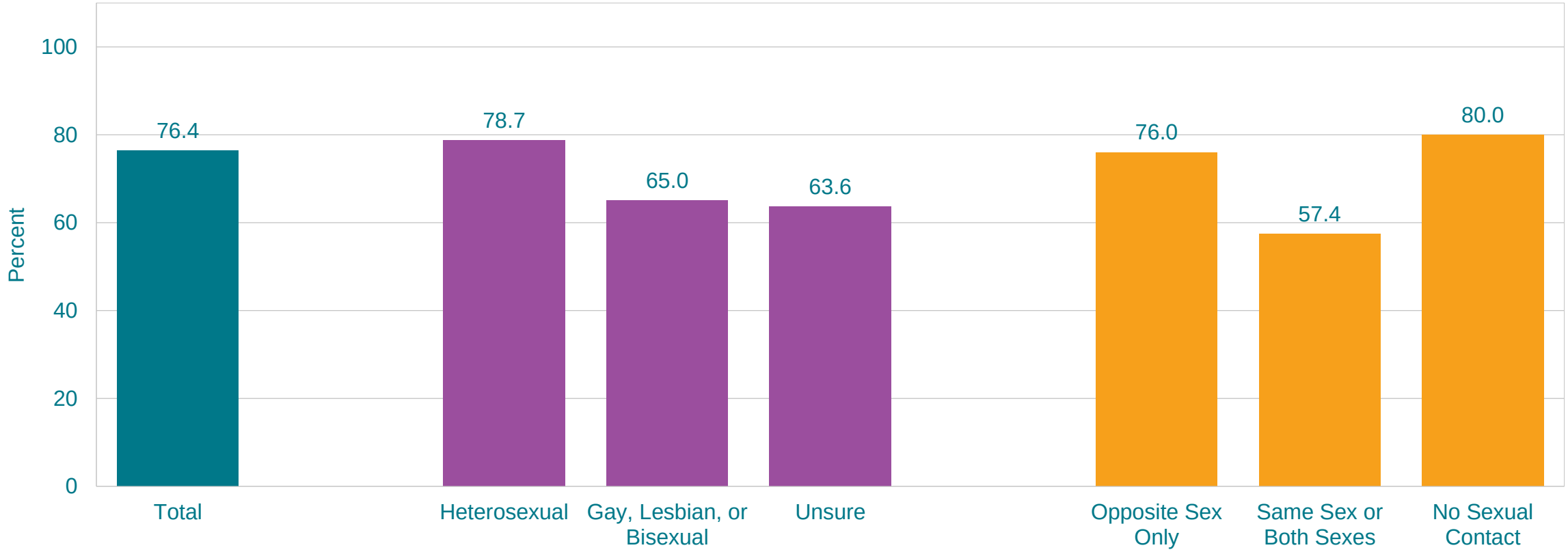
*For a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Have Clear Rules and Consequences for Their Behavior, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



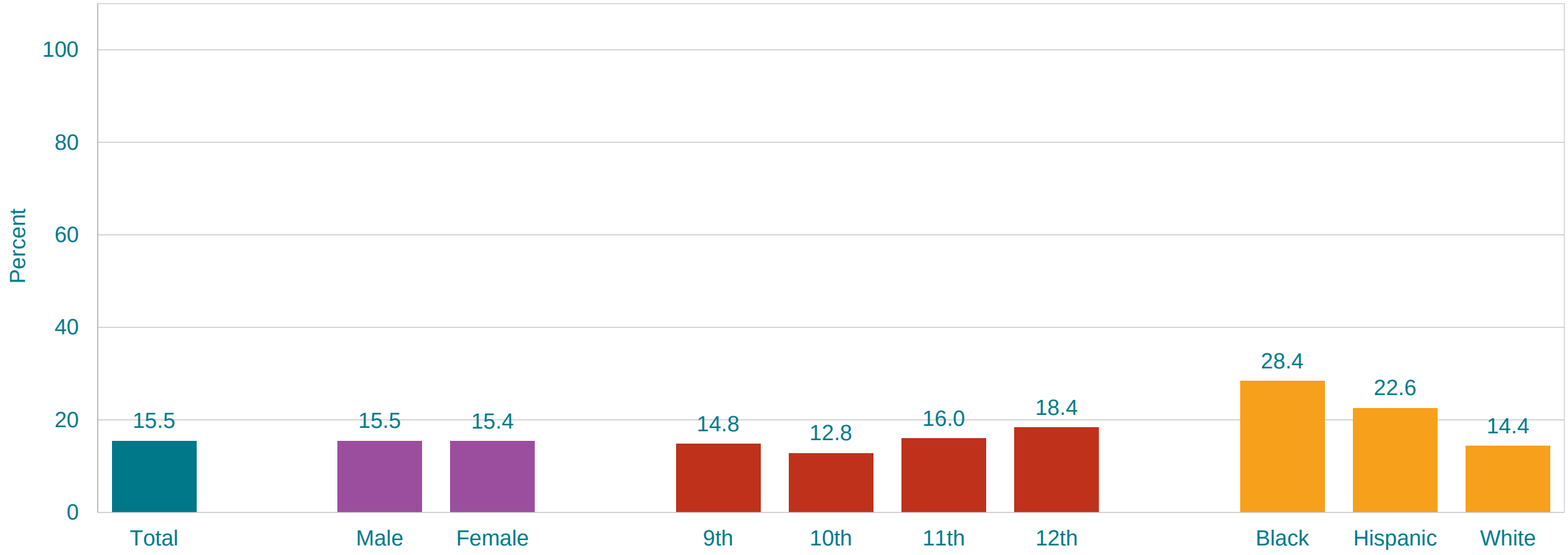
*M > F; 9th > 11th, 10th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Have Clear Rules and Consequences for Their Behavior, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



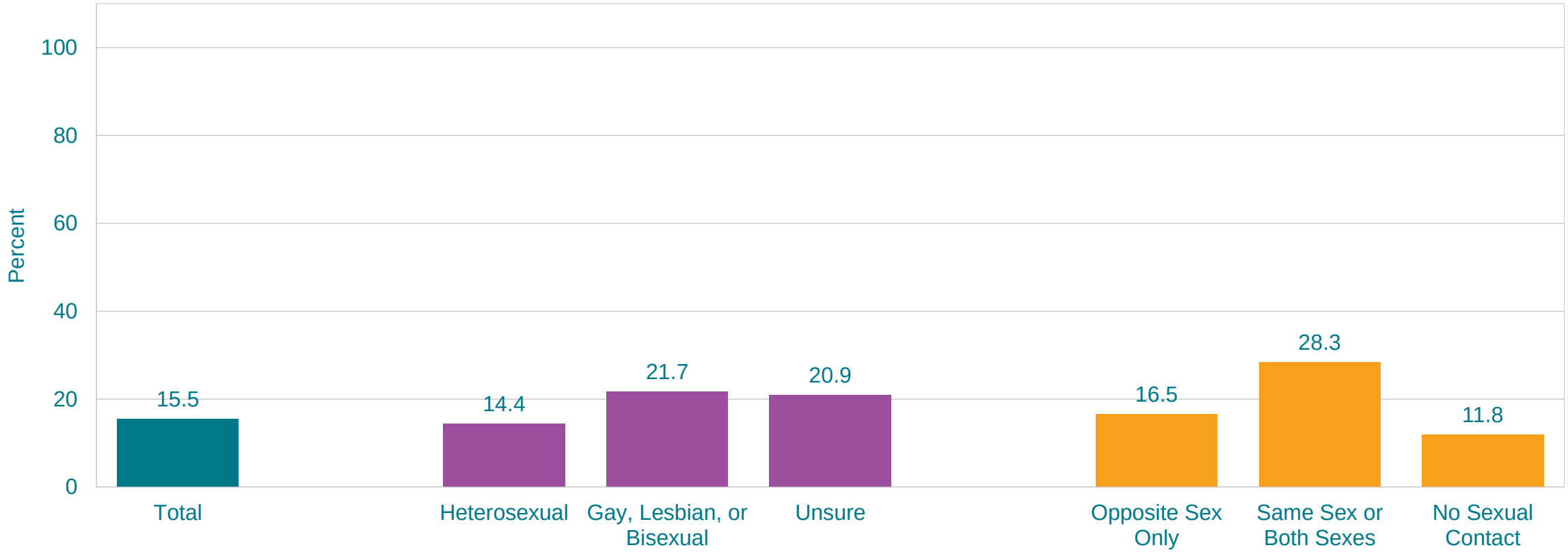
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Resported That Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Never or Rarely Talk with Them About What They Are Doing in School, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



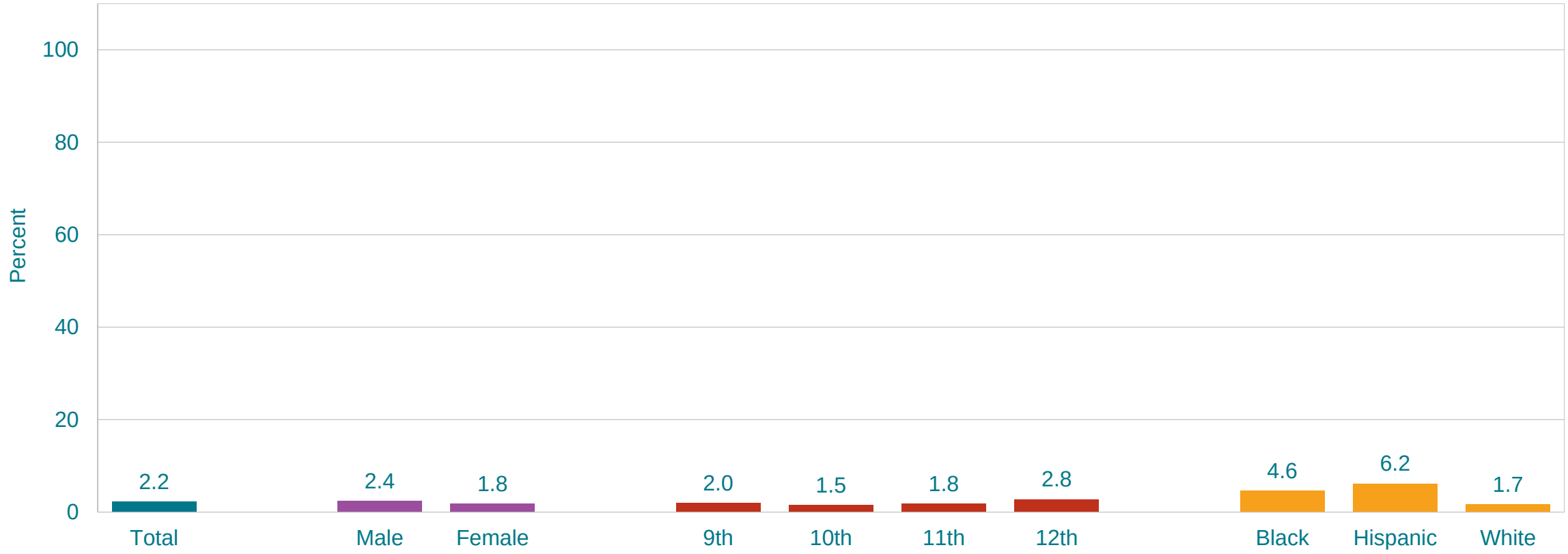
*9th > 10th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Resported That Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Never or Rarely Talk with Them About What They Are Doing in School, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



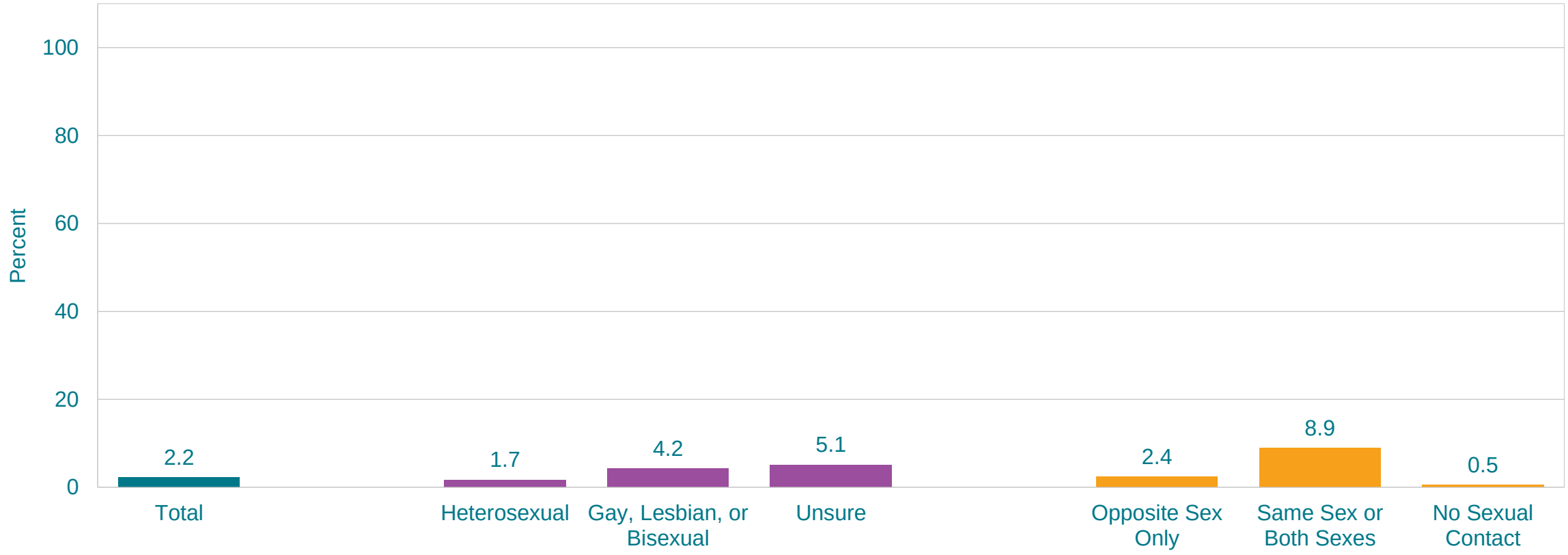
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Usually Sleep in Their Parent's or Guardian's Home,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



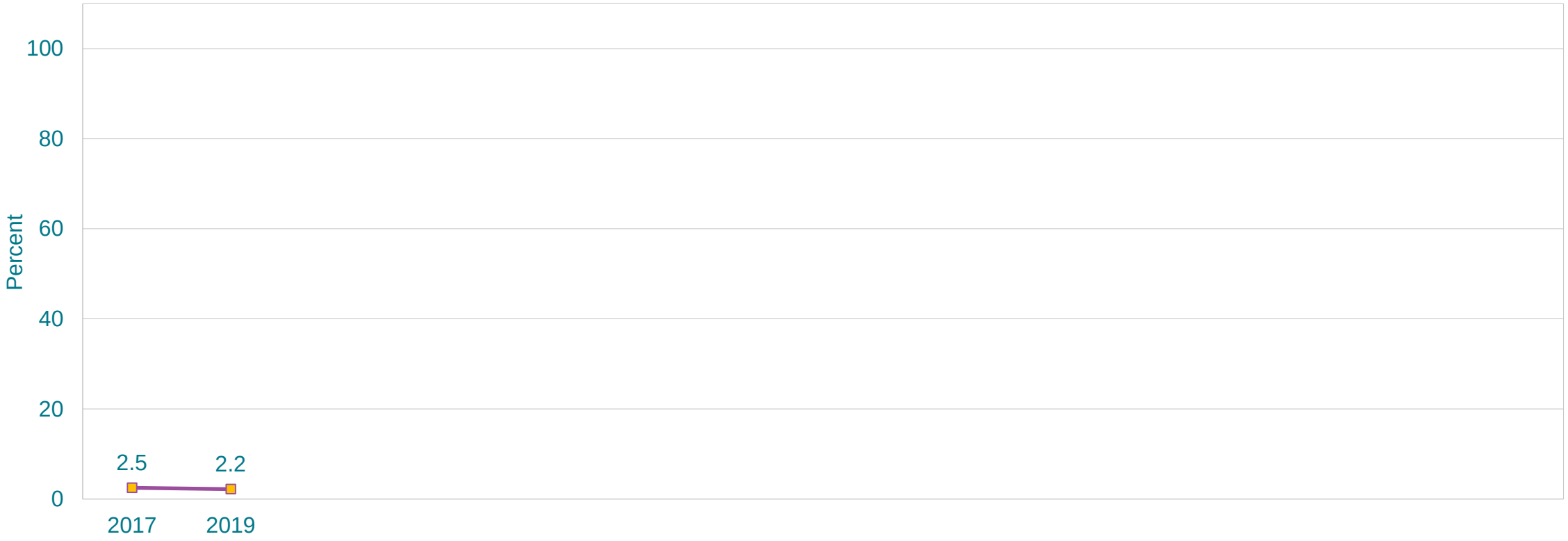
*During the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Usually Sleep in Their Parent's or Guardian's Home,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



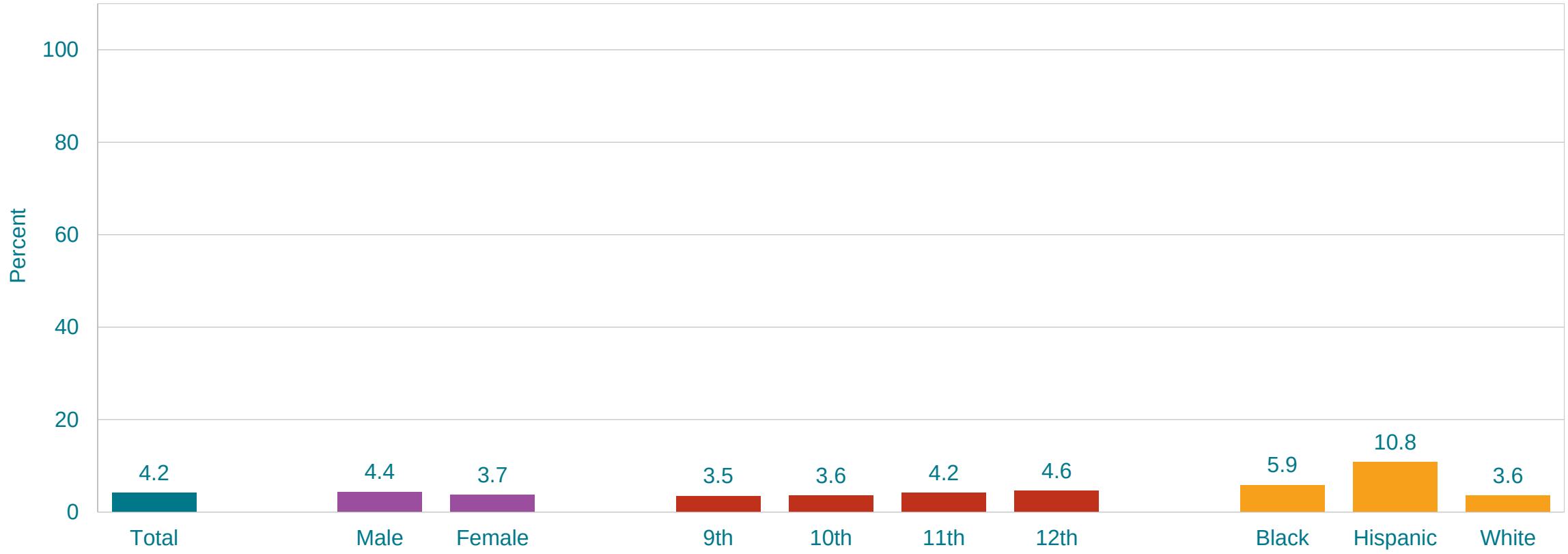
*During the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Usually Sleep in Their Parent's or Guardian's Home,* 2017-2019†



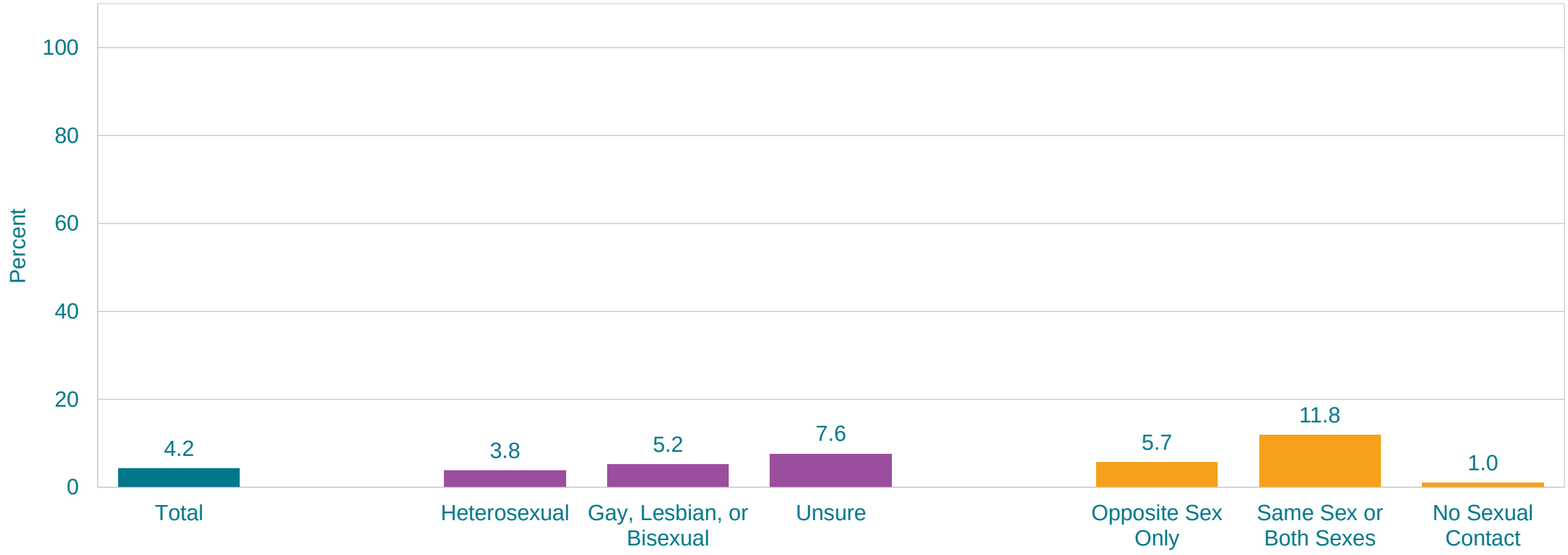
*During the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

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, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



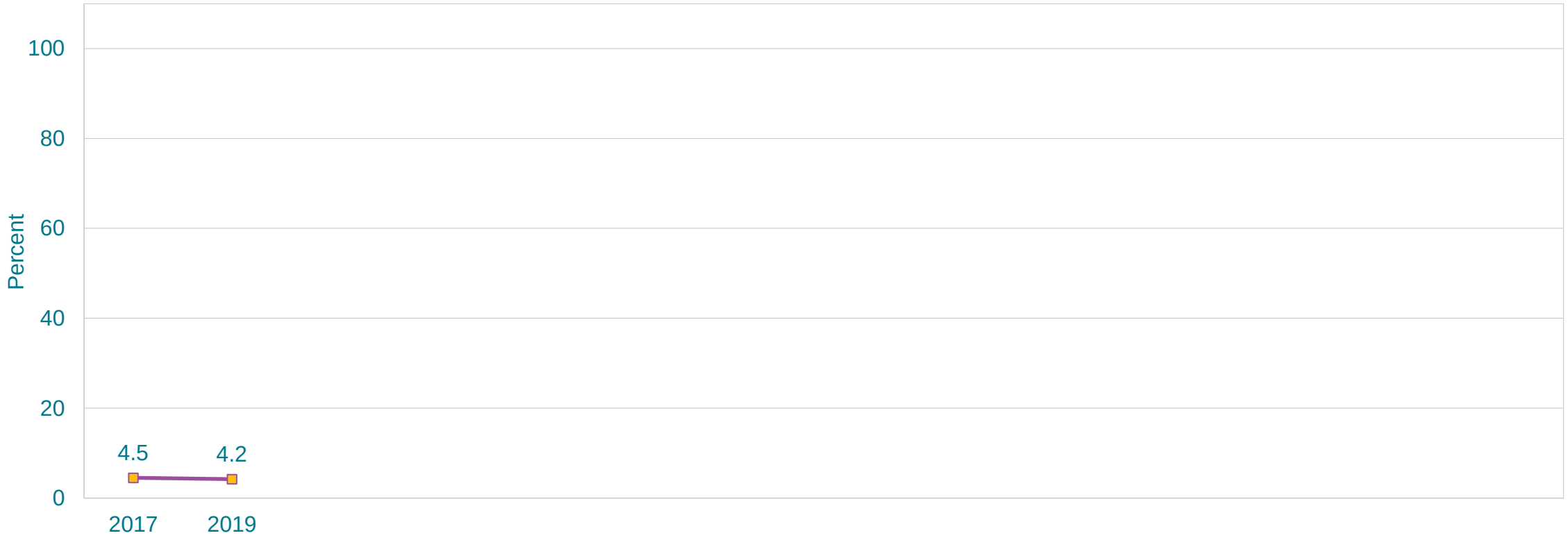
*During the 30 days before the survey
†H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Slept Away from Their Parents or Guardians Because They Were Kicked Out, Ran Away, or Were Abandoned,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



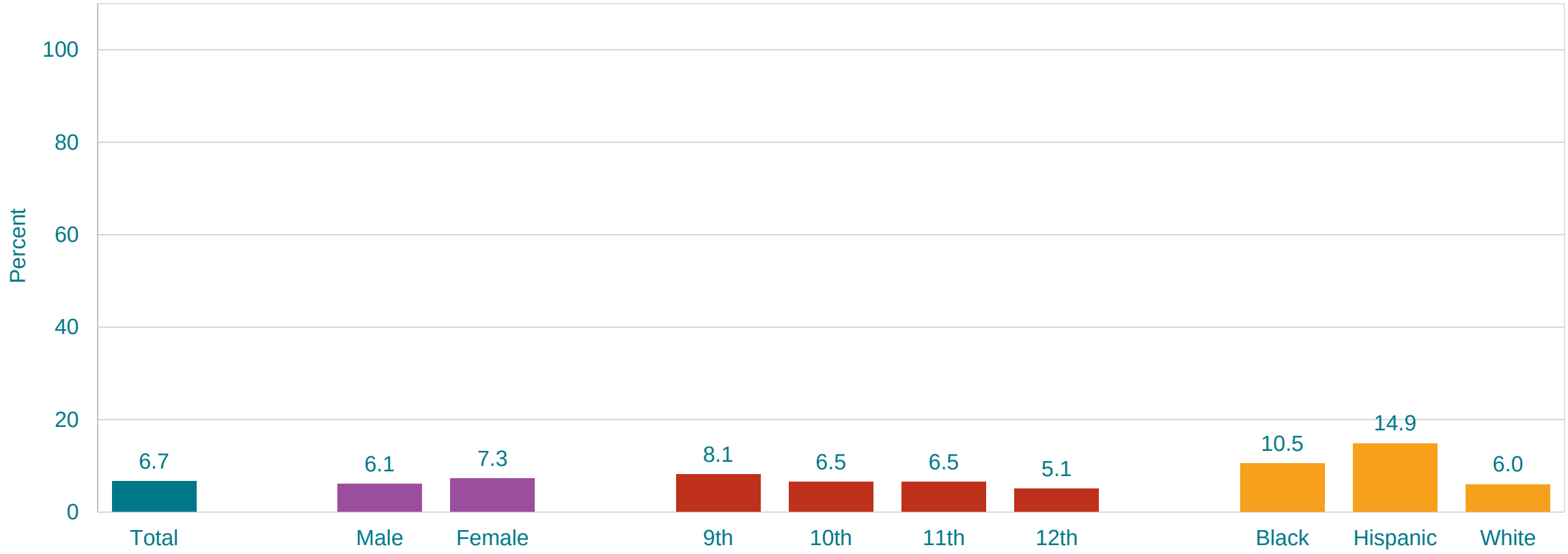
*During the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 2017-2019†



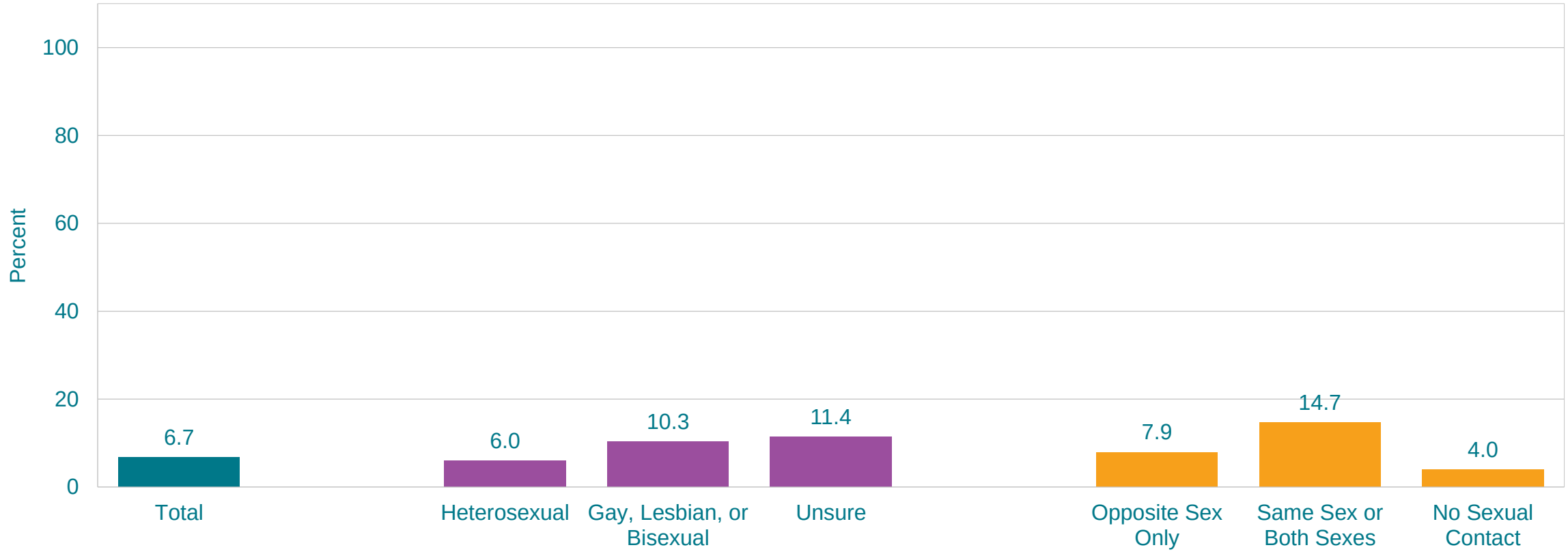
*During the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Either of Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Had Been in Jail or in Prison,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



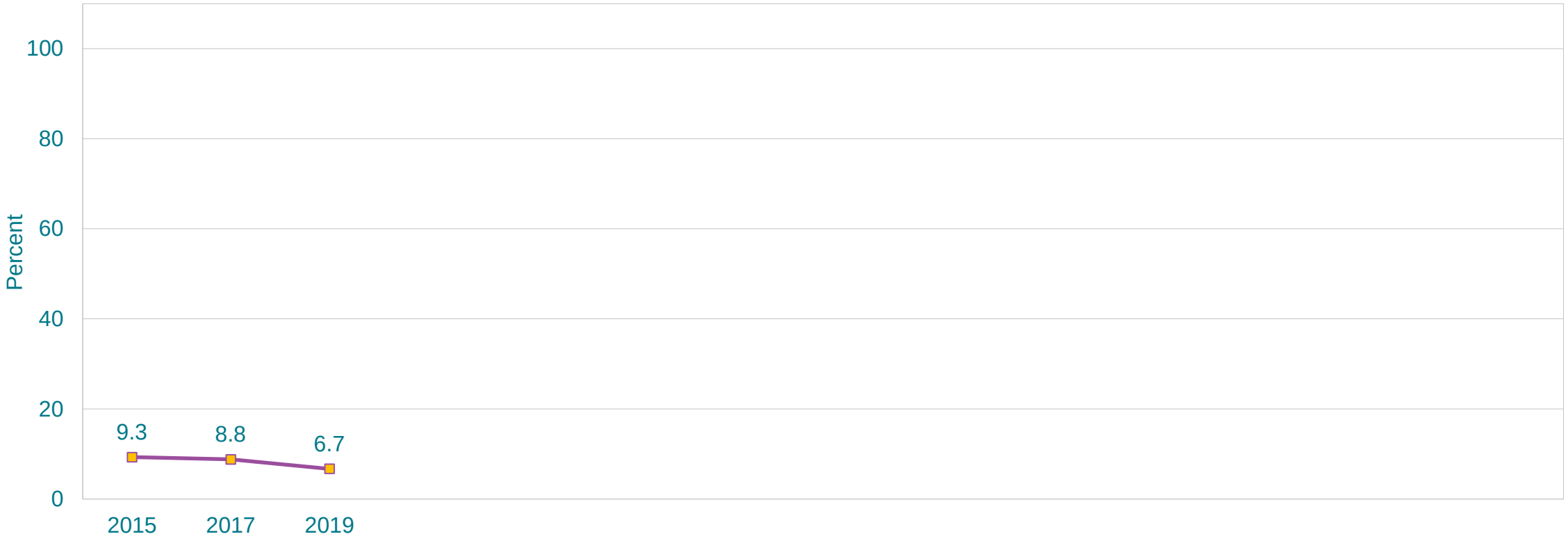
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Either of Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Had Been in Jail or in Prison,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



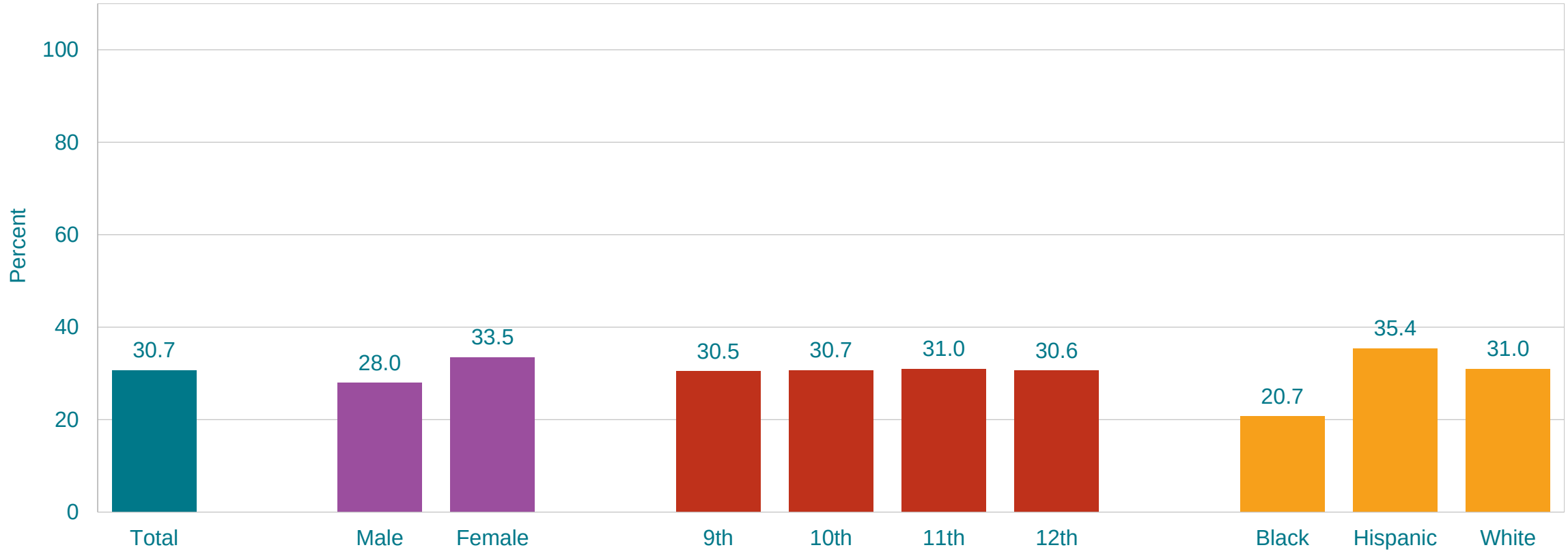
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Either of Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Had Been in Jail or in Prison,* 2015-2019†



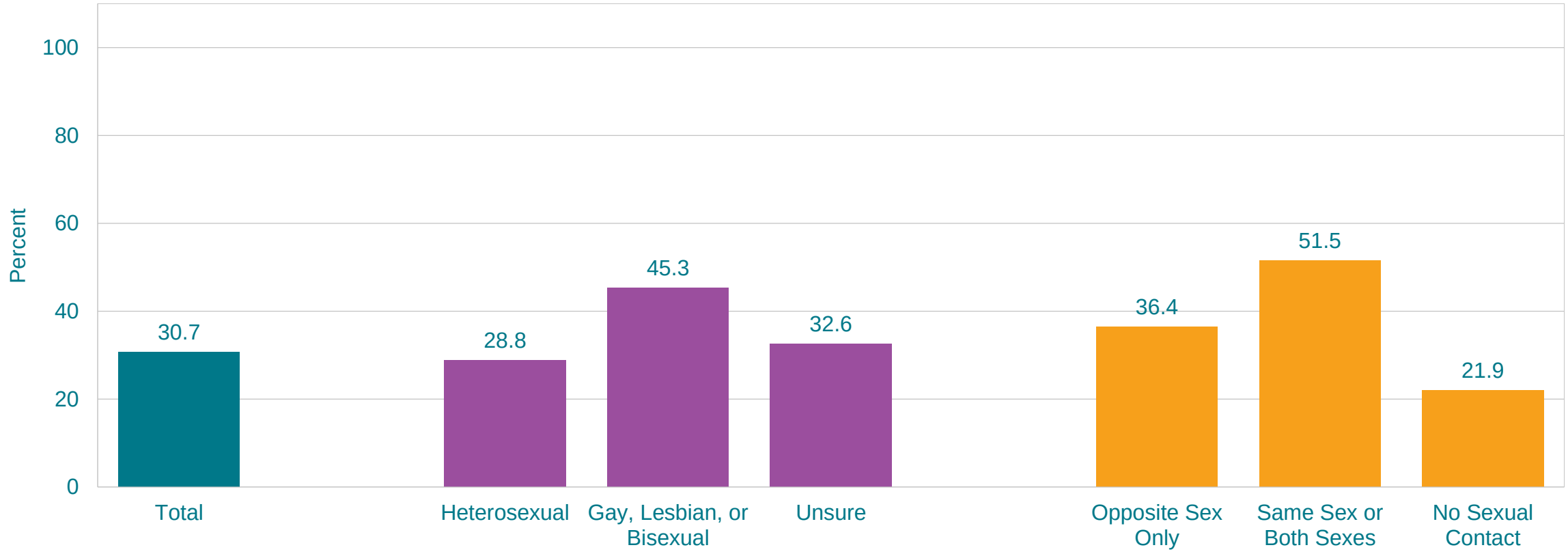
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Lived with Someone Who Had a Problem with Alcohol or Drugs, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



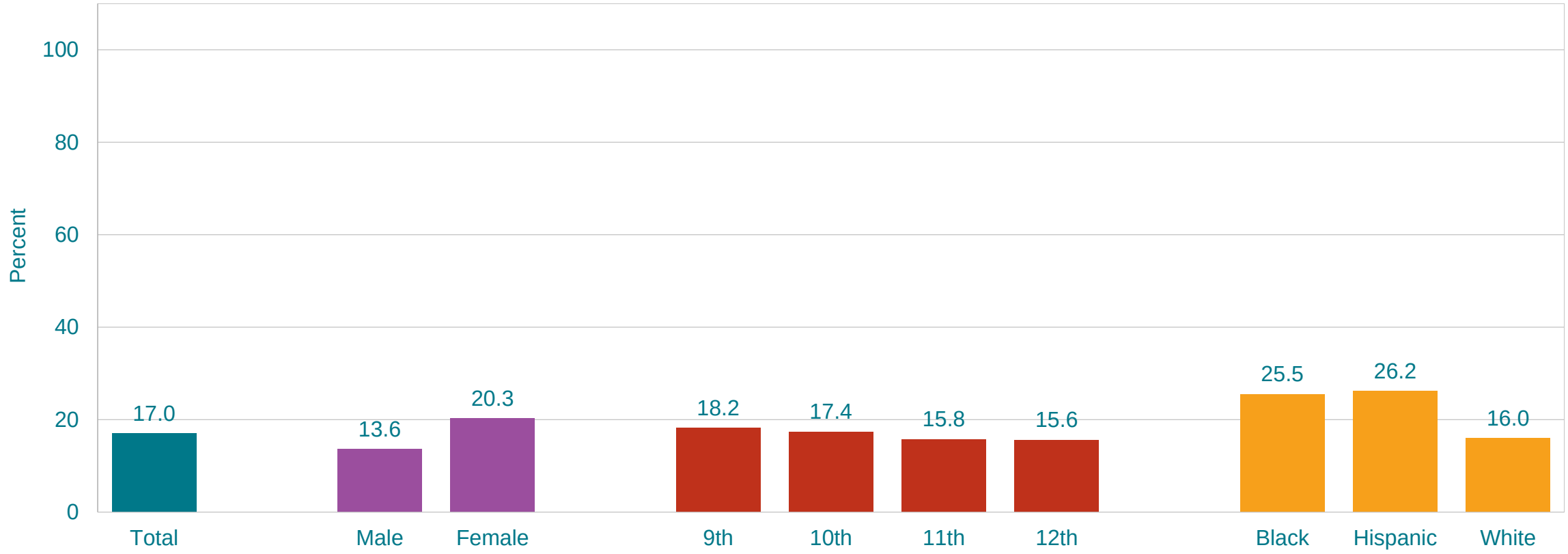
*F > M; H > B, H > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Lived with Someone Who Had a Problem with Alcohol or Drugs, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



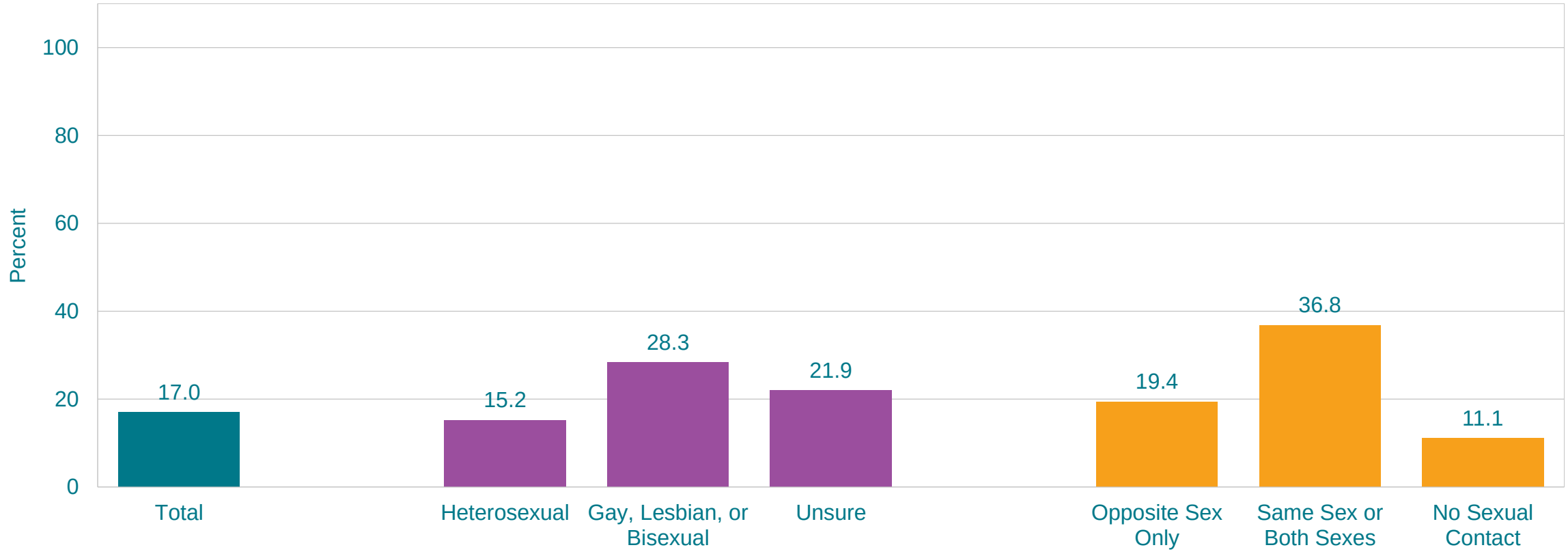
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Saw or Heard Adults in Their Home Slap, Hit, Kick, Punch, or Hurt Each Other, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



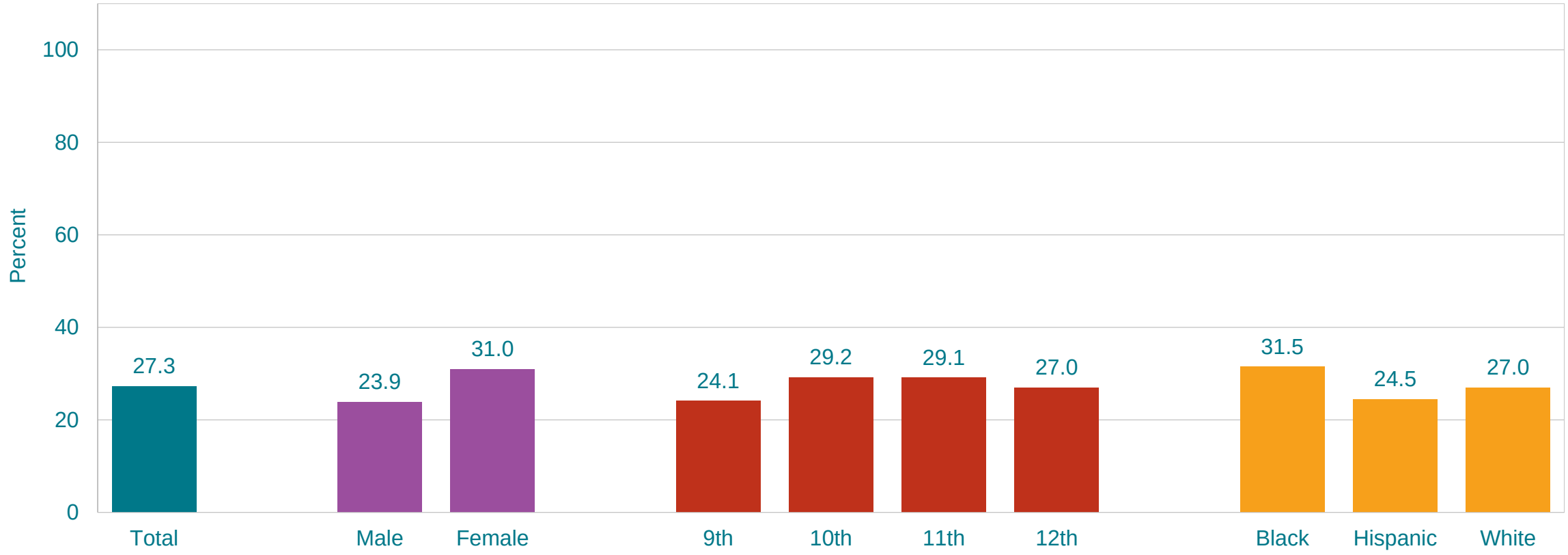
*F > M; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Saw or Heard Adults in Their Home Slap, Hit, Kick, Punch, or Hurt Each Other, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



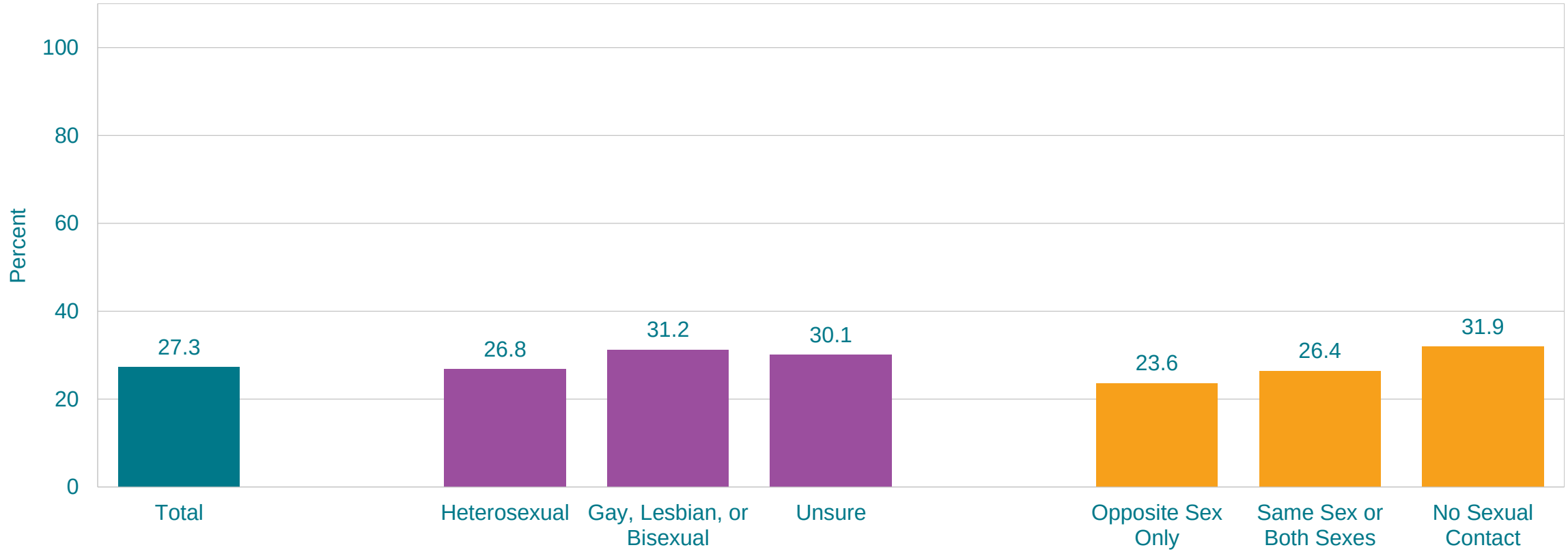
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Are at Great Risk of Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Have Five or More Drinks of Alcohol Once or Twice a Week,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



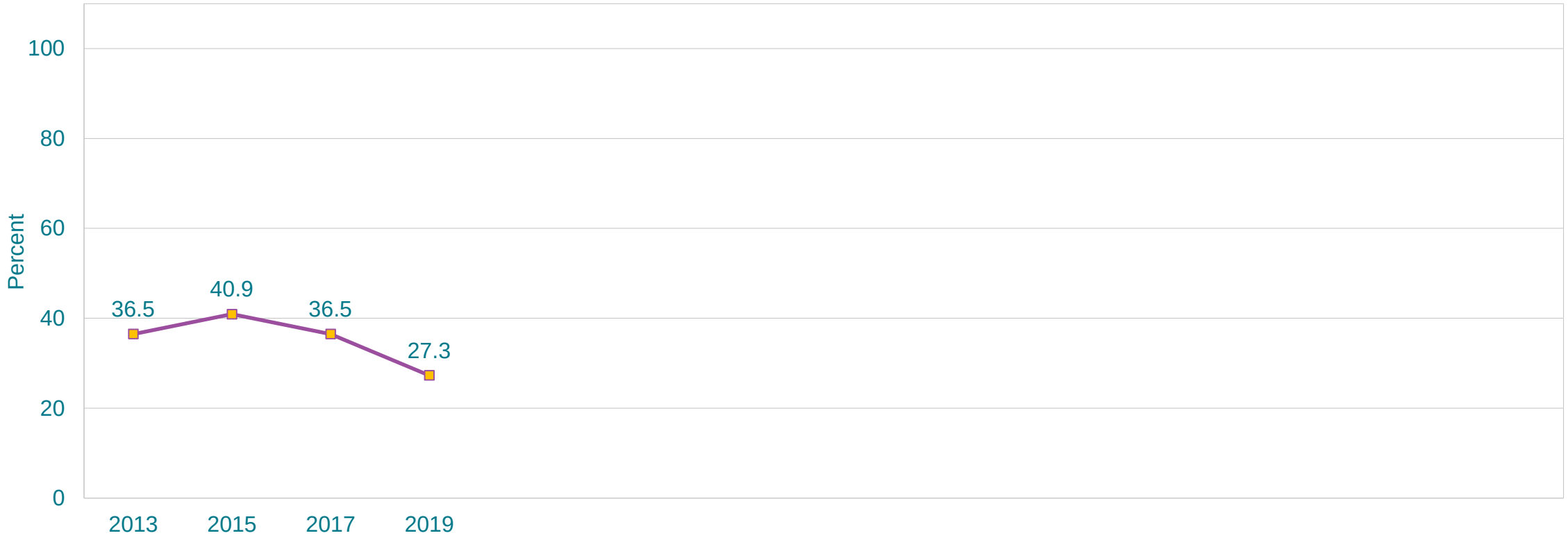
*Beer, wine, or liquor
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Are at Great Risk of Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Have Five or More Drinks of Alcohol Once or Twice a Week,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



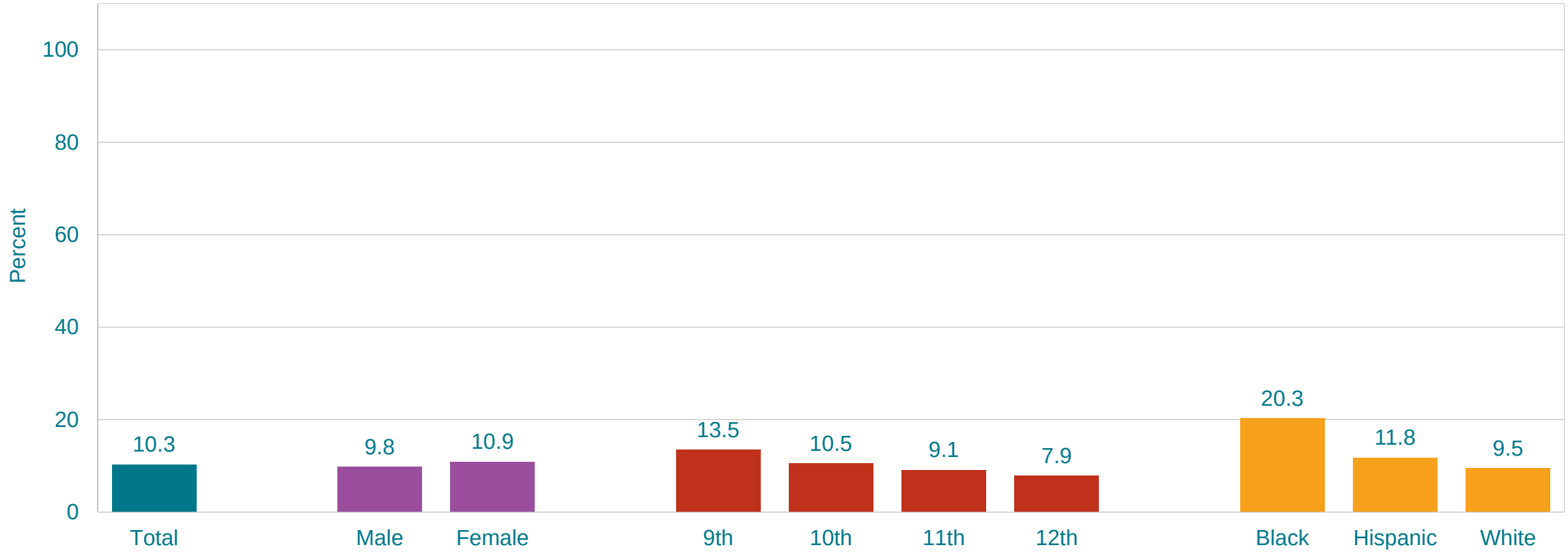
*Beer, wine, or liquor
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Are at Great Risk of Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Have Five or More Drinks of Alcohol Once or Twice a Week,* 2013-2019†



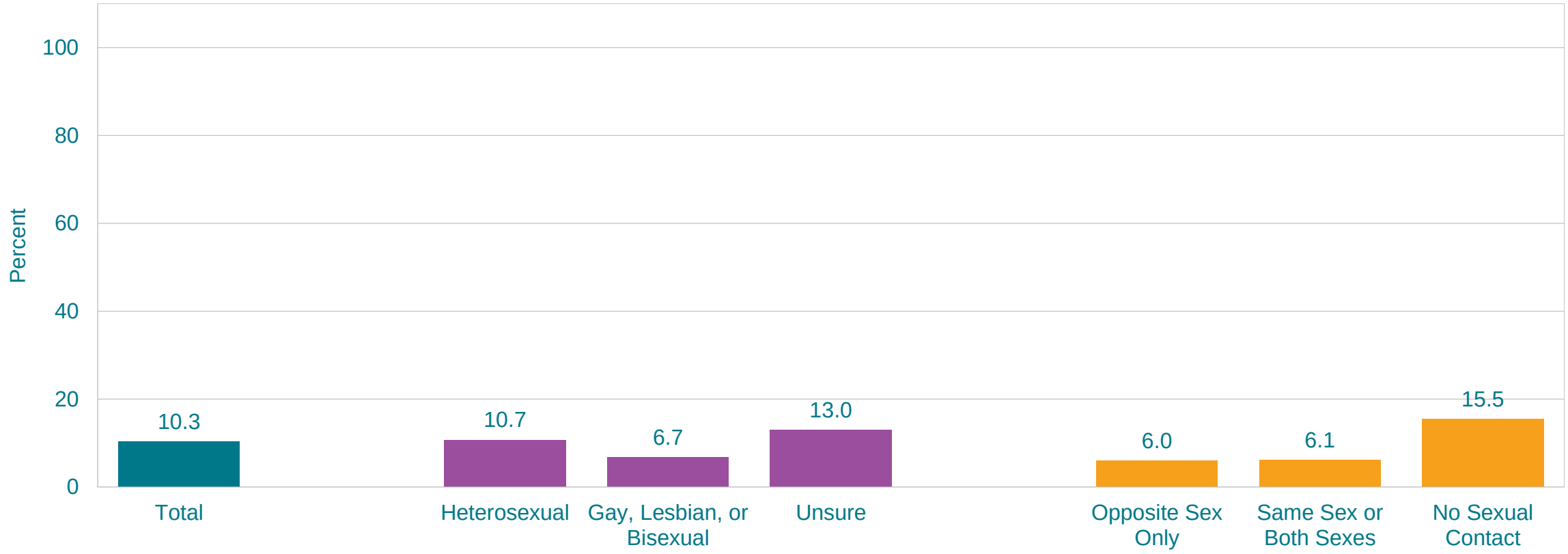
*Beer, wine, or liquor
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Are at Great Risk of Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Use Marijuana Once or Twice a Week, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



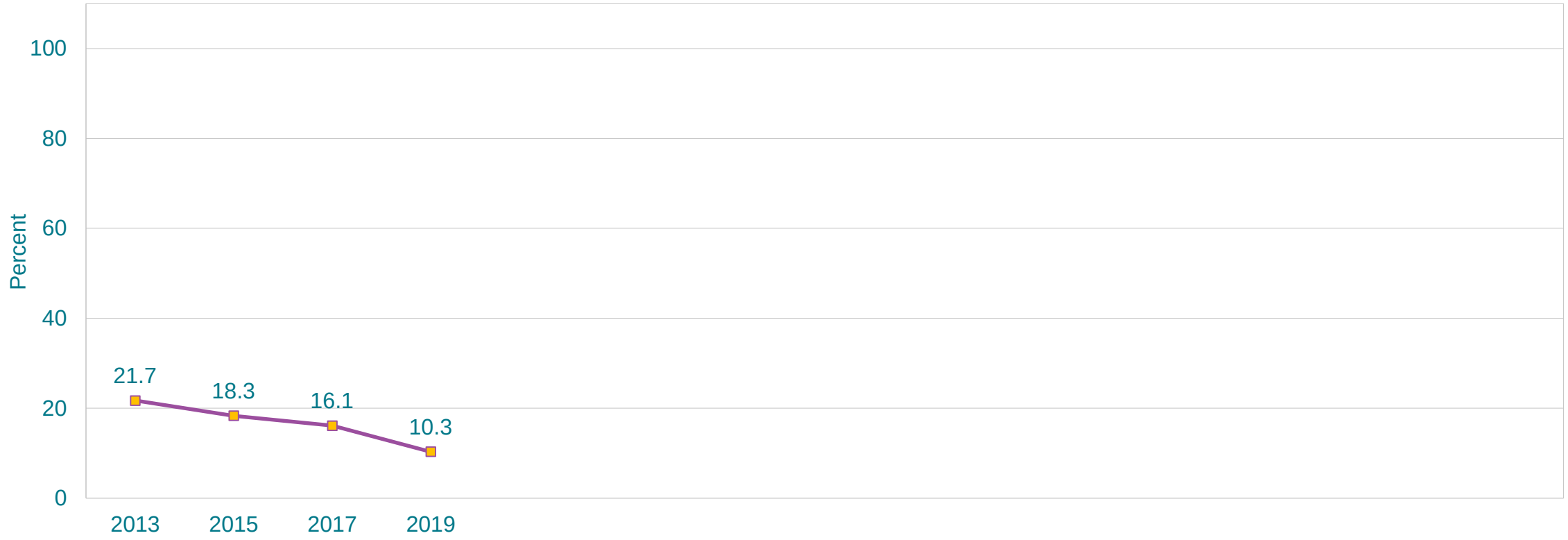
*9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Are at Great Risk of Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Use Marijuana Once or Twice a Week, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



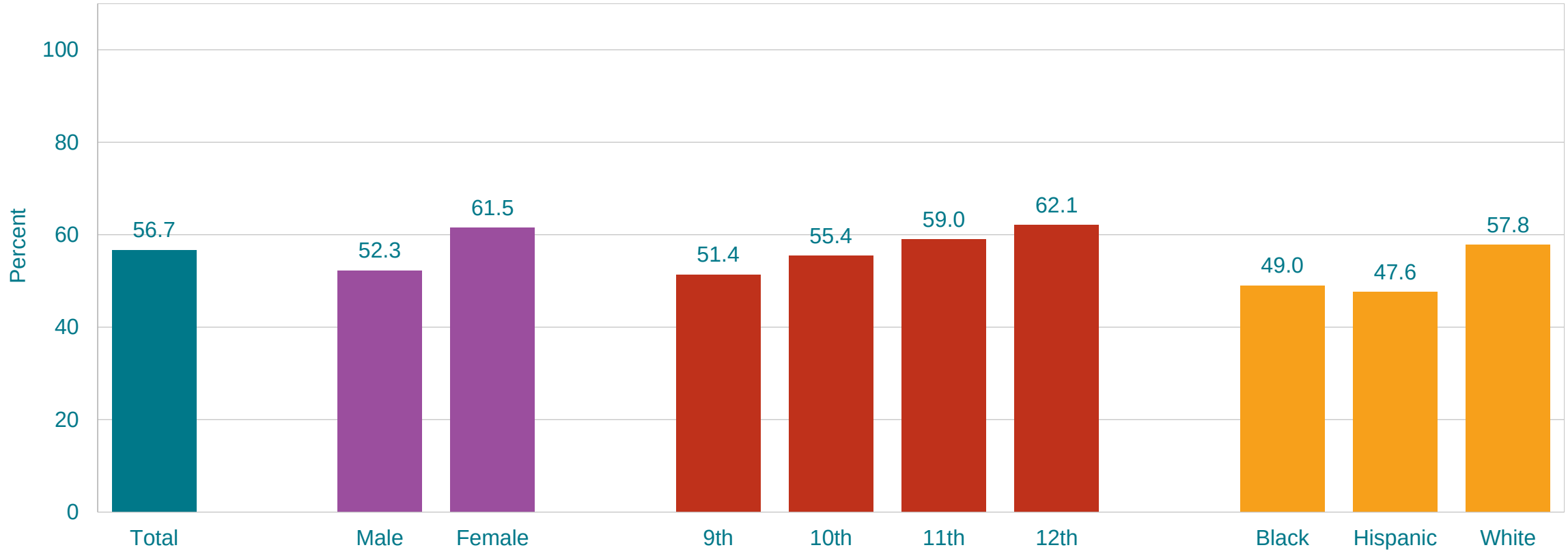
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Are at Great Risk of Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Use Marijuana Once or Twice a Week, 2013-2019*



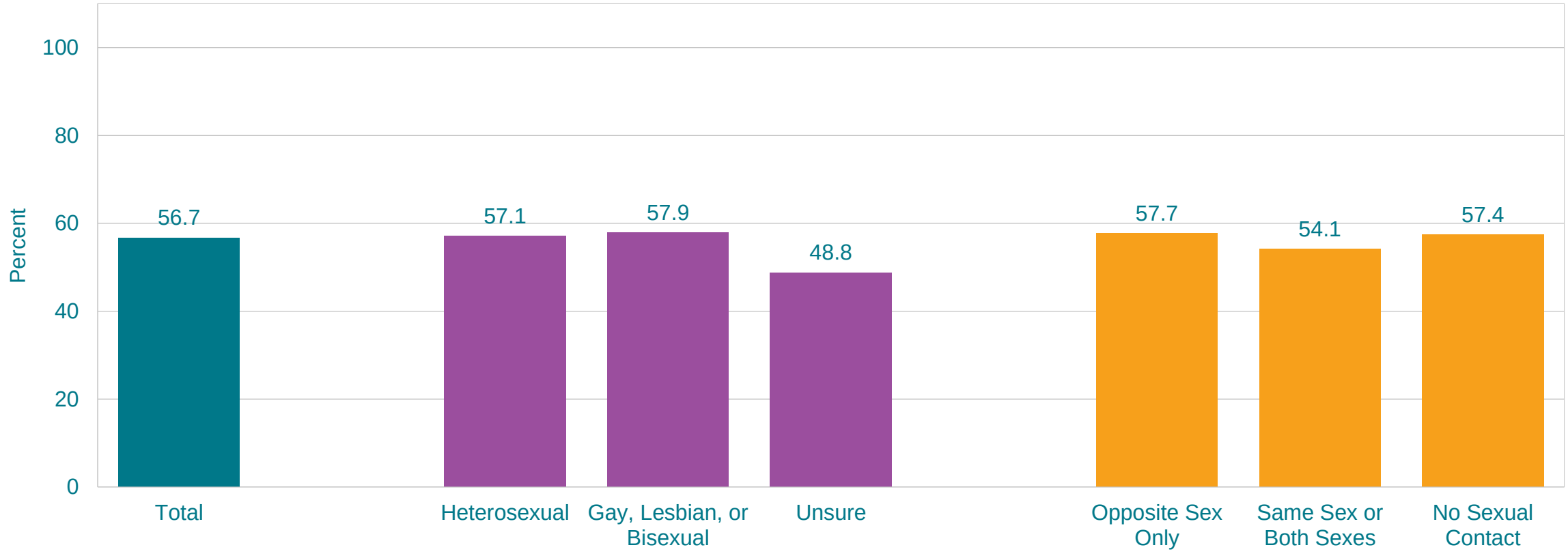
*Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Are at Great Risk of Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Take a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



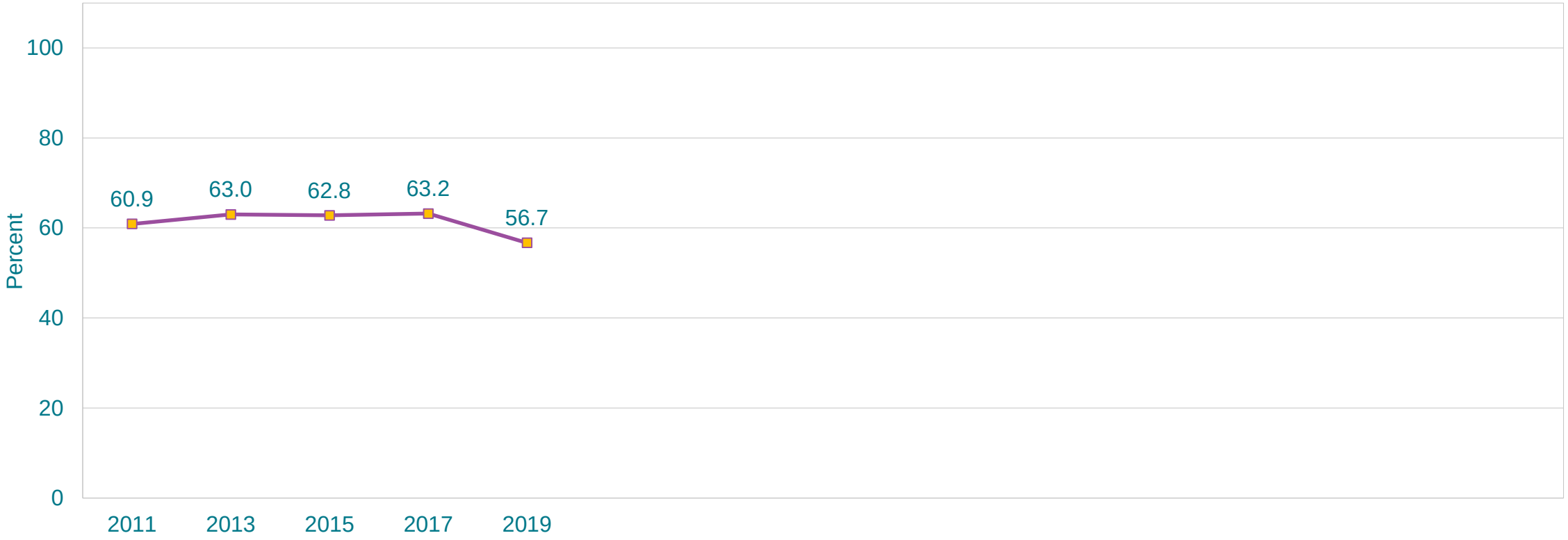
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Are at Great Risk of Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Take a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



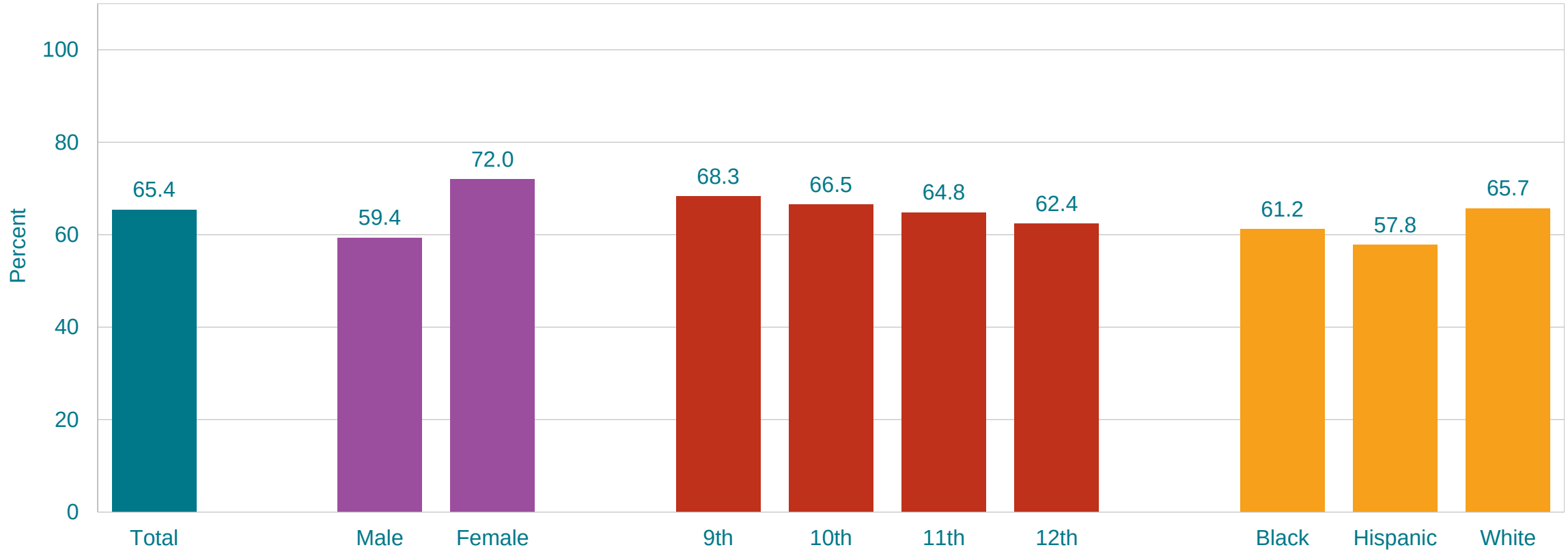
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Are at Great Risk of Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Take a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 2011-2019†



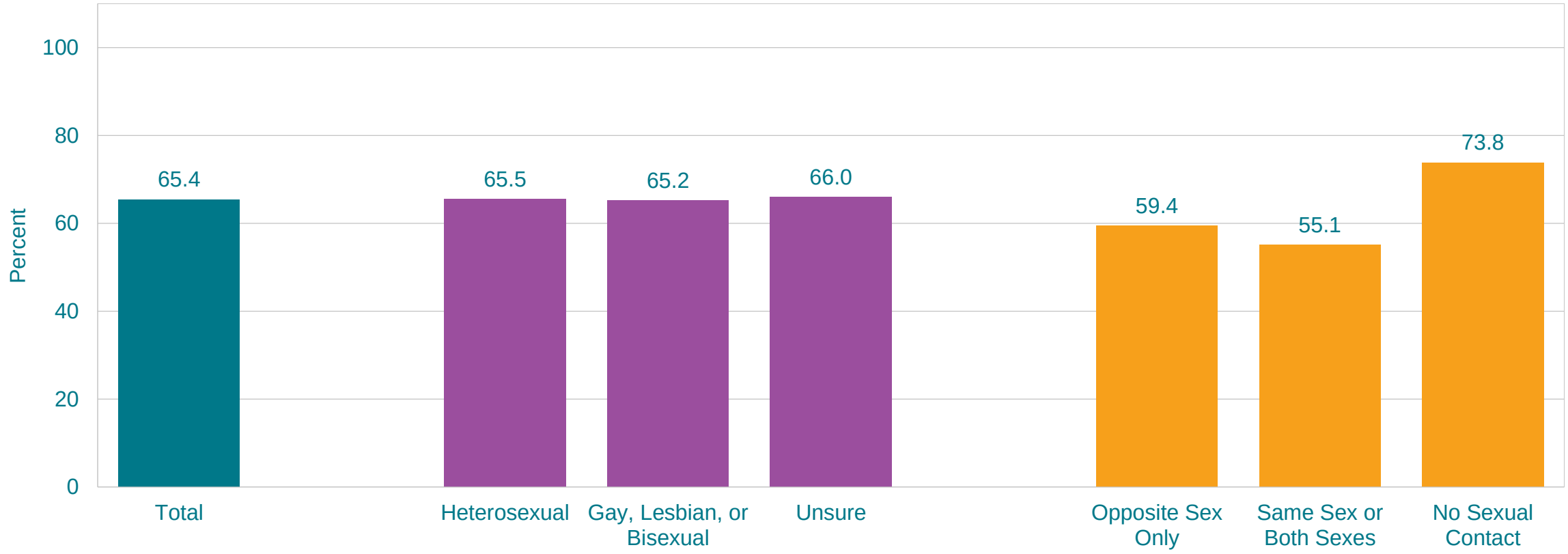
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
†Decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



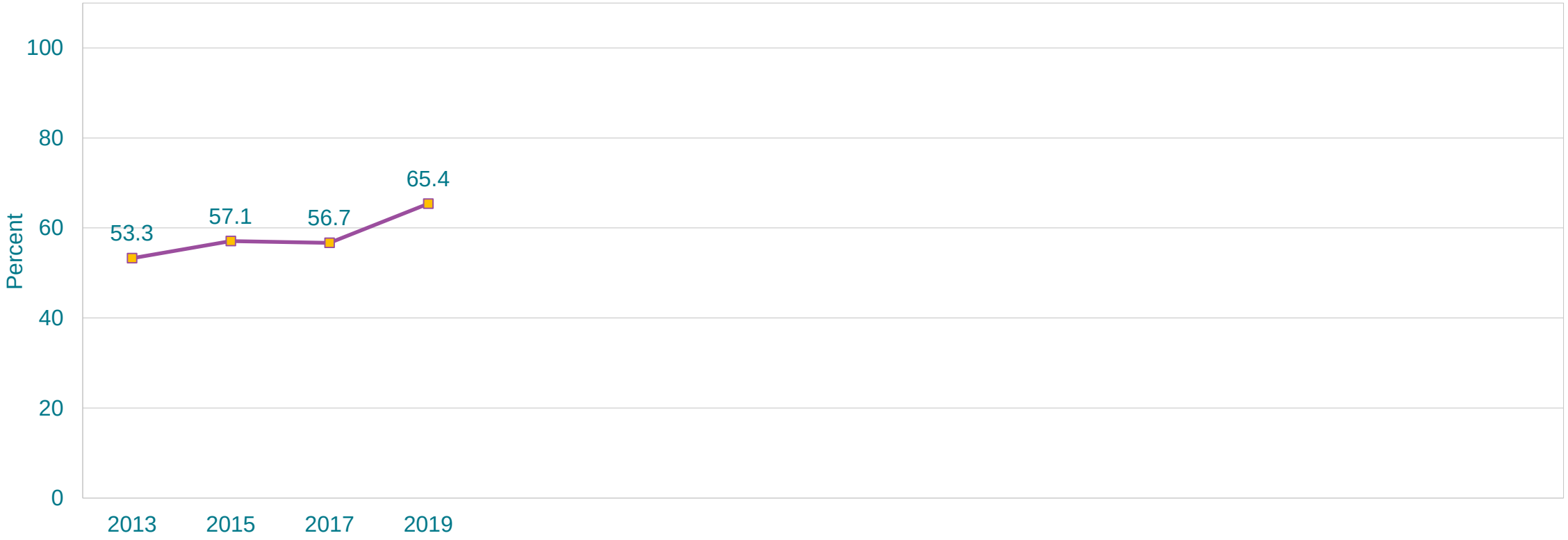
*Beer, wine, or liquor
†F > M; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



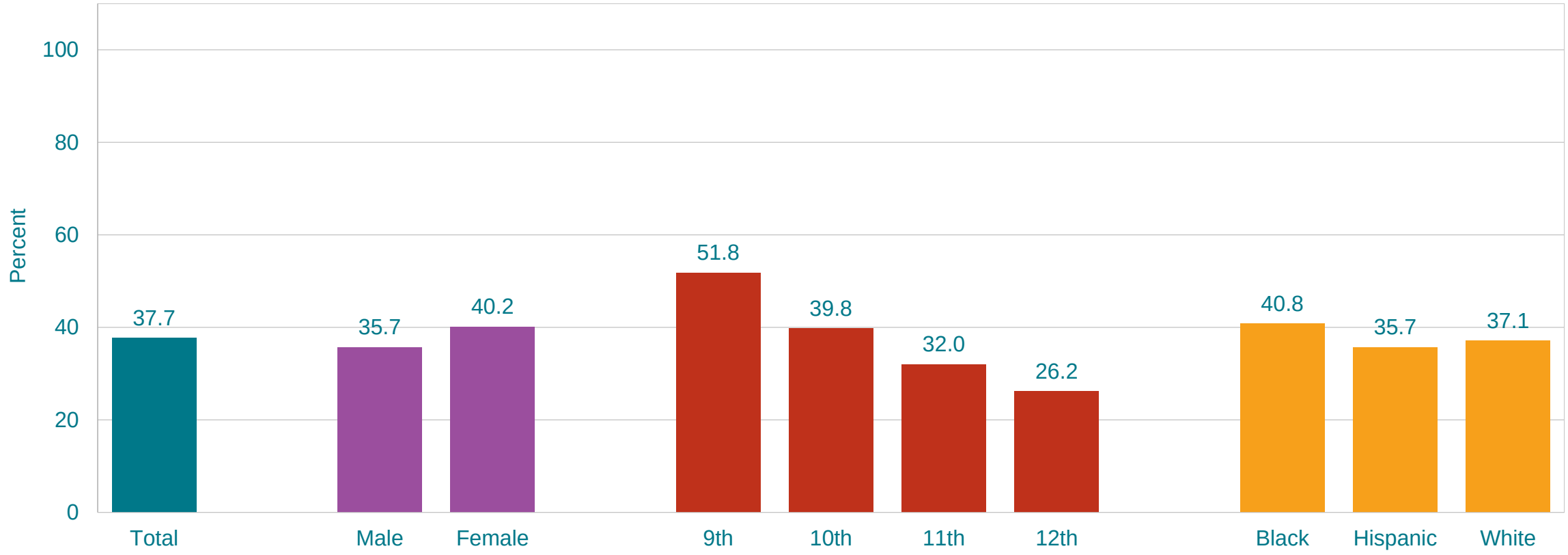
*Beer, wine, or liquor
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day,* 2013-2019†



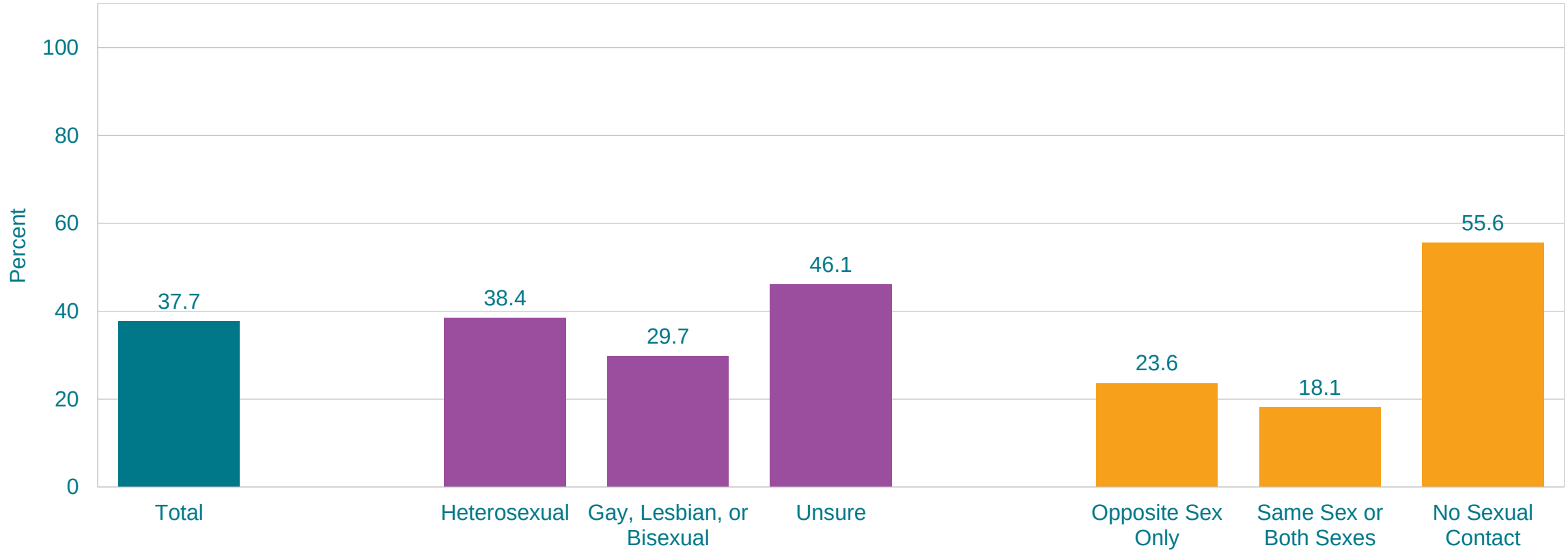
*Beer, wine, or liquor
†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



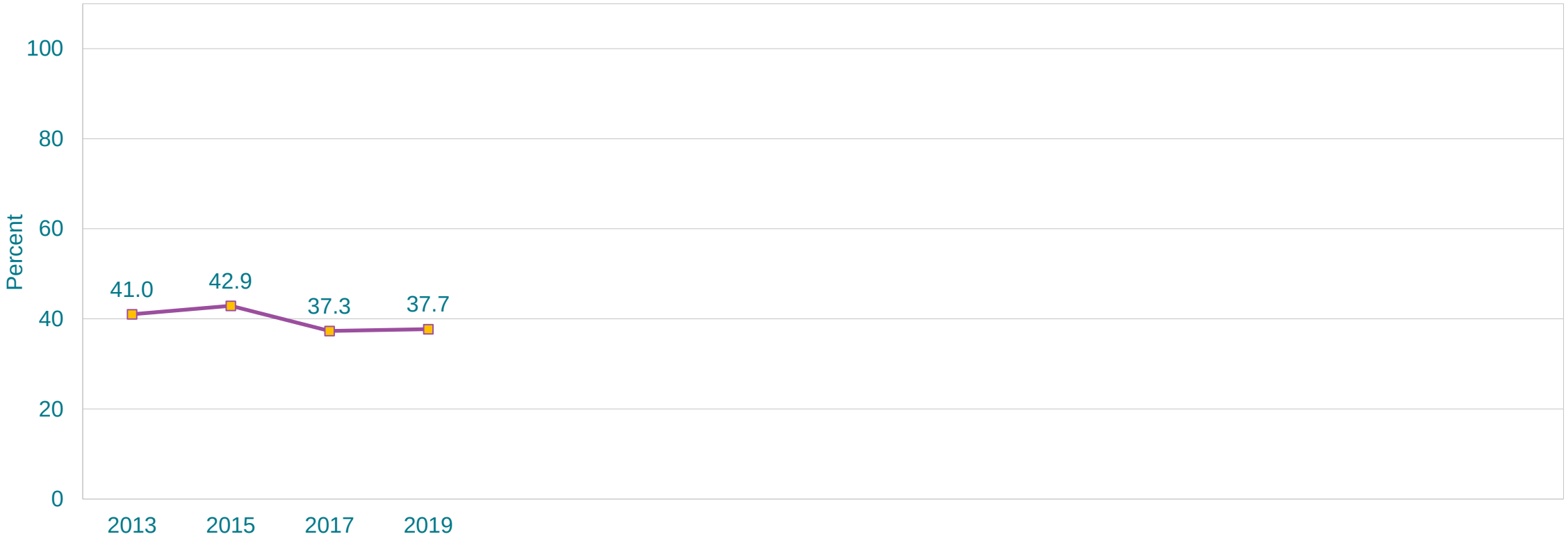
*F > M; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



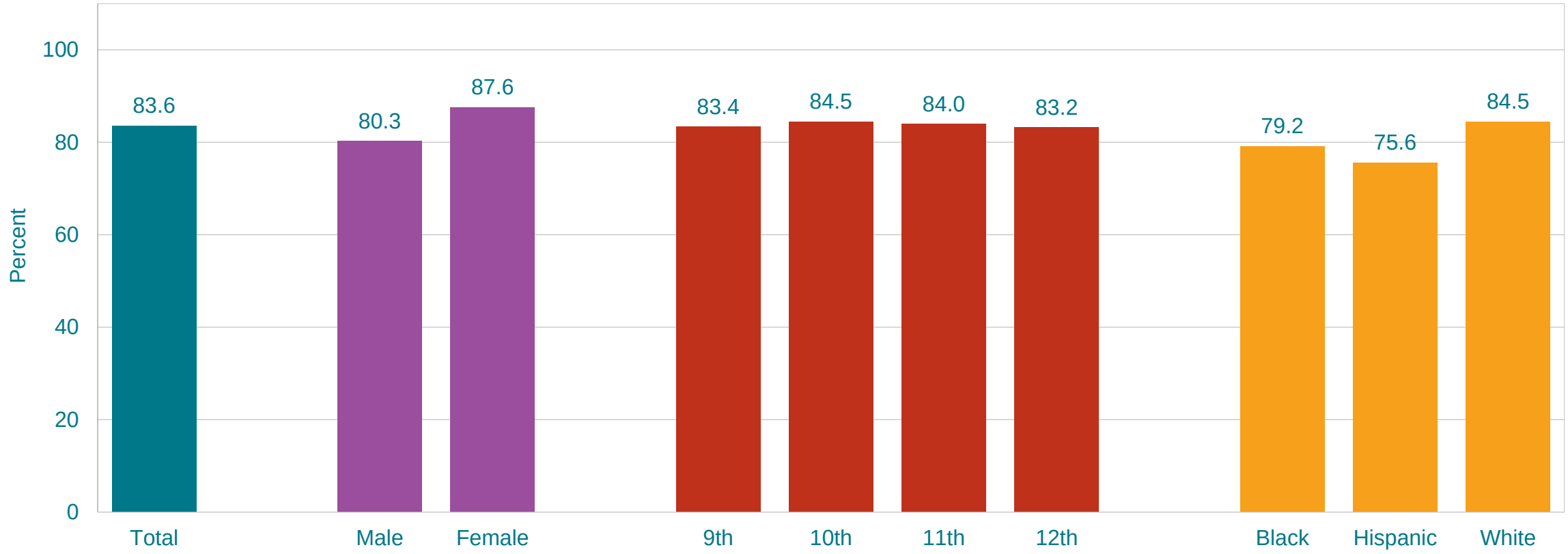
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, 2013-2019*



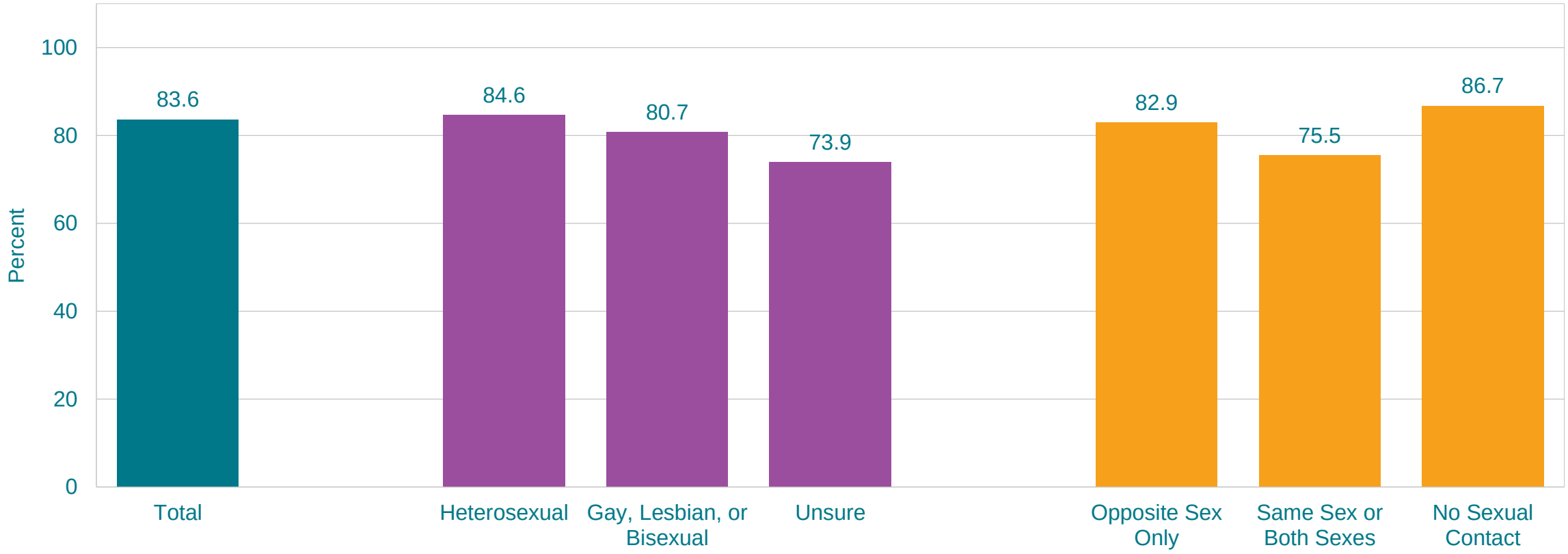
*Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Take a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



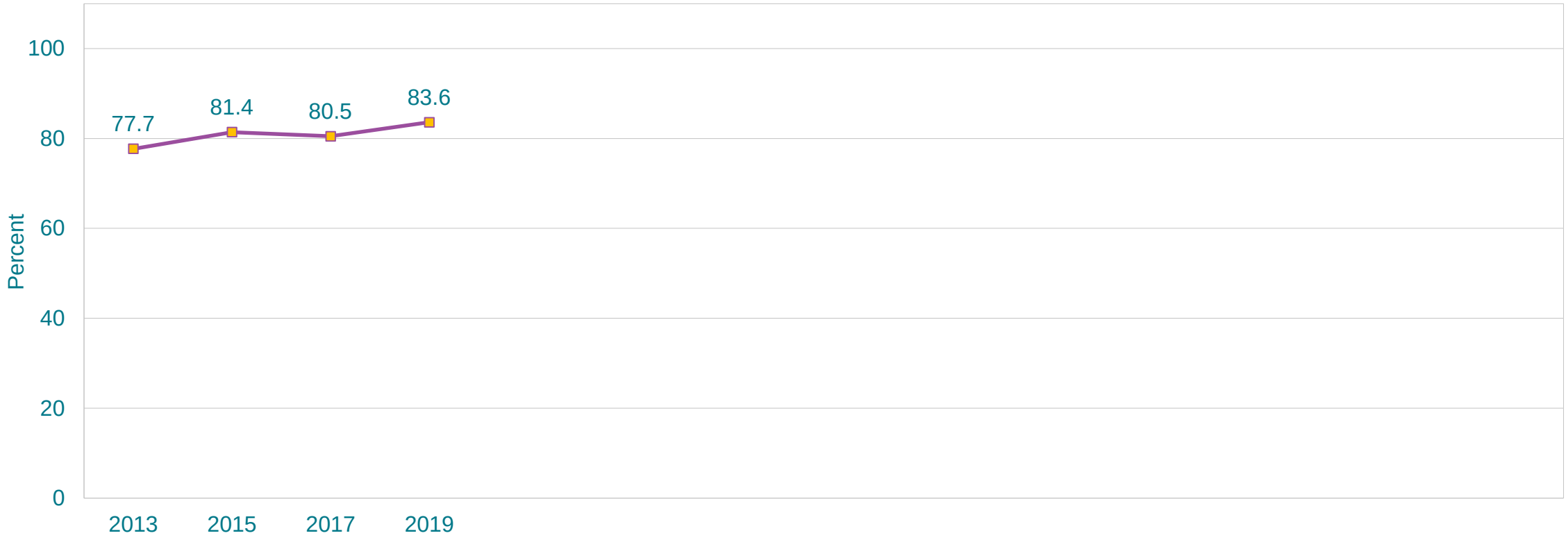
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
†F > M; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Take a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



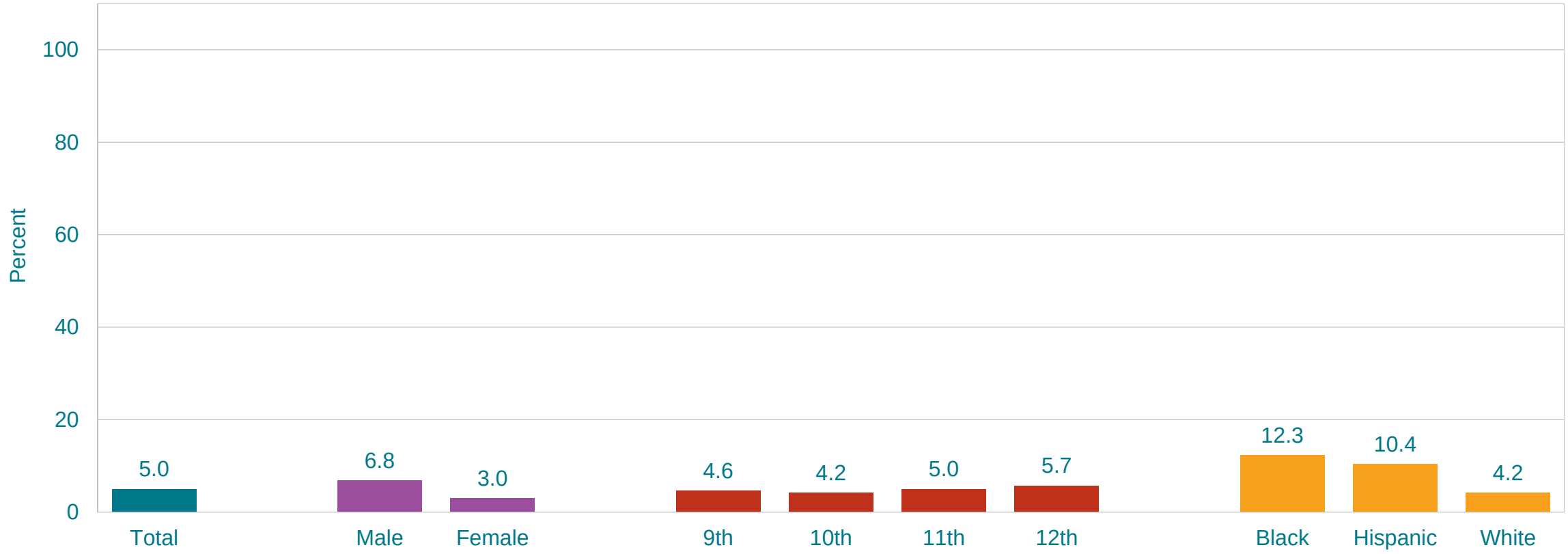
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Take a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 2013-2019†



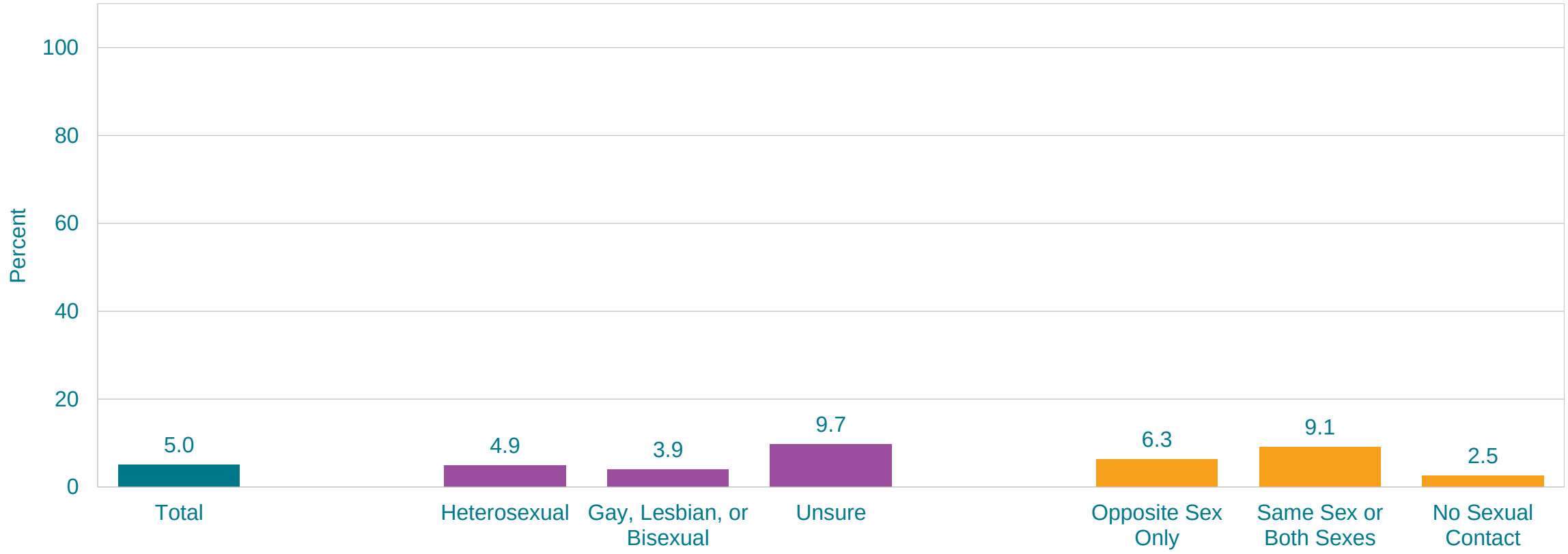
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Approve or Strongly Approve of Someone Their Age Having One or Two Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



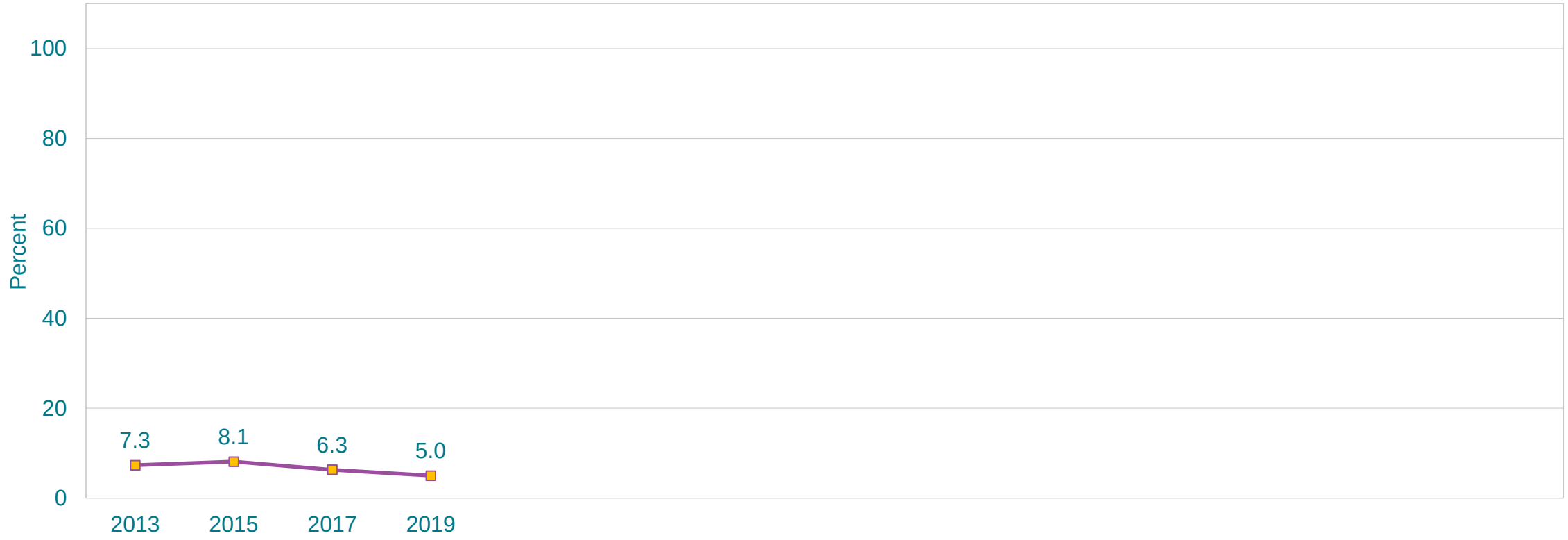
*Beer, wine, or liquor
†M > F; 12th > 10th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Approve or Strongly Approve of Someone Their Age Having One or Two Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



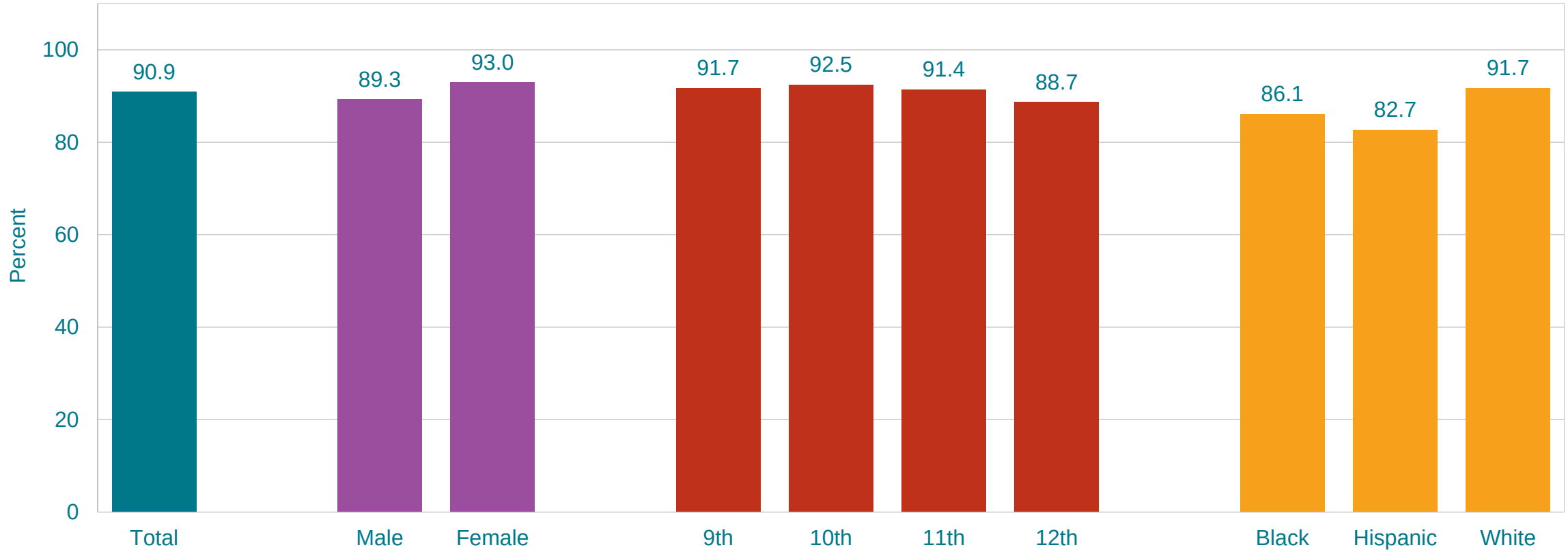
*Beer, wine, or liquor
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Approve or Strongly Approve of Someone Their Age Having One or Two Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day,* 2013-2019†



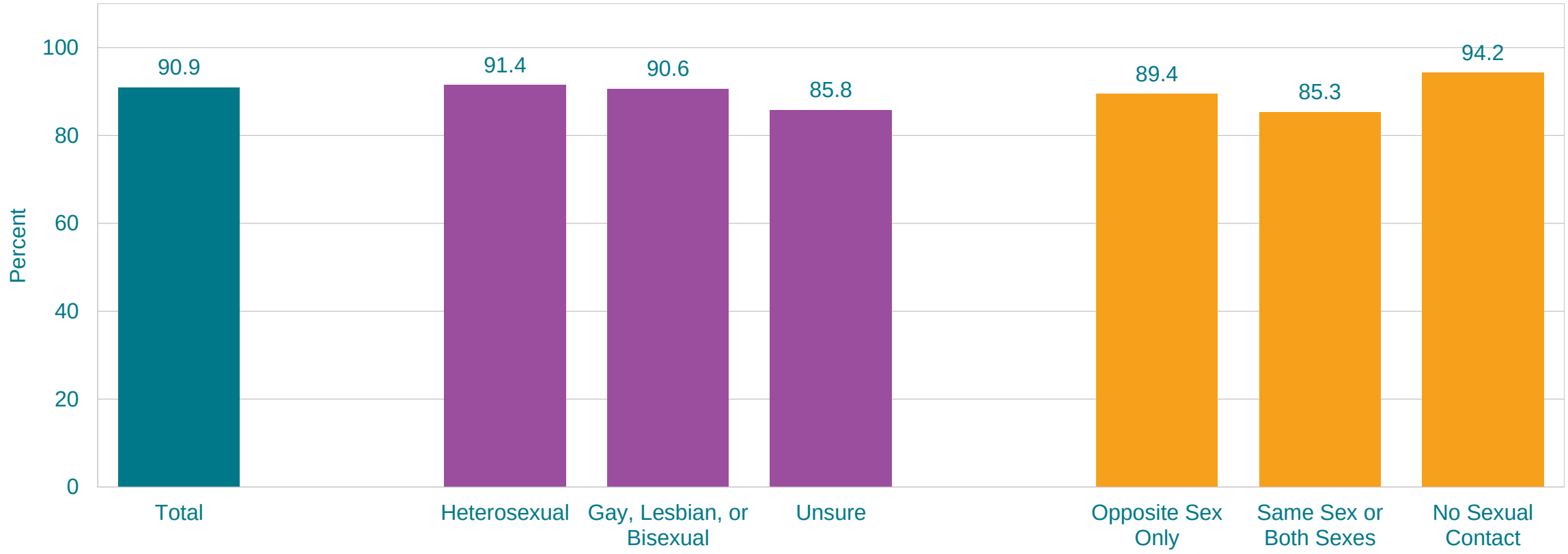
*Beer, wine, or liquor
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



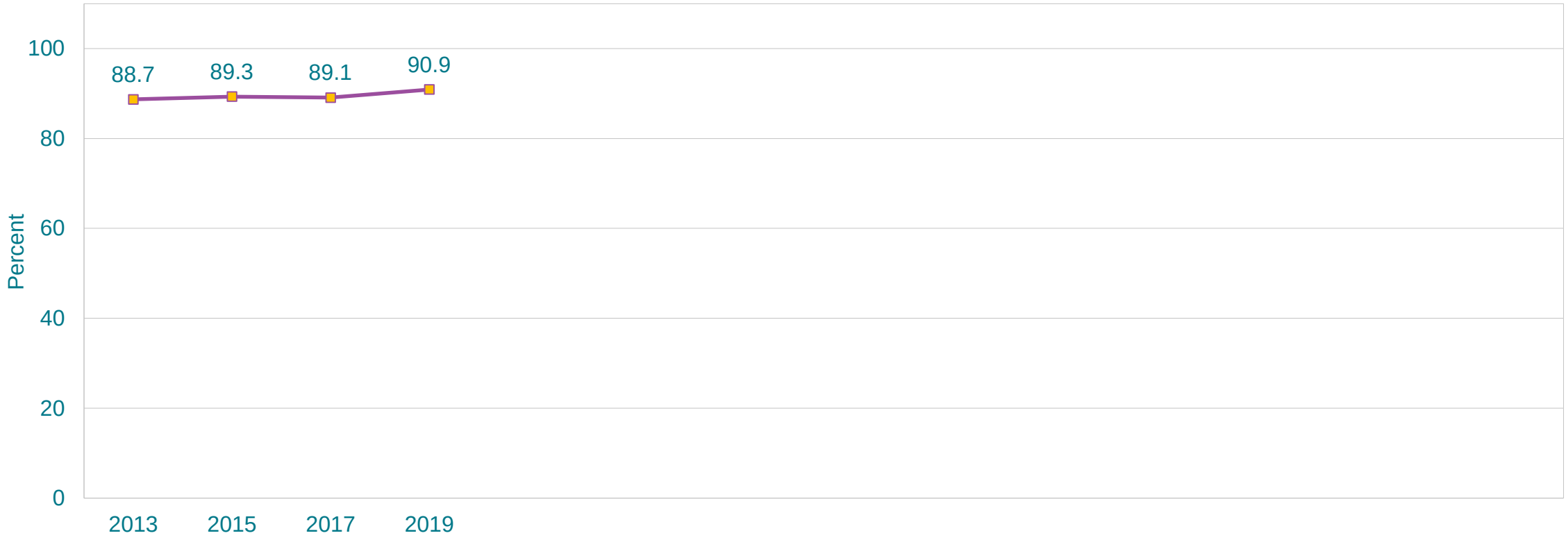
*Beer, wine or liquor
†F > M; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



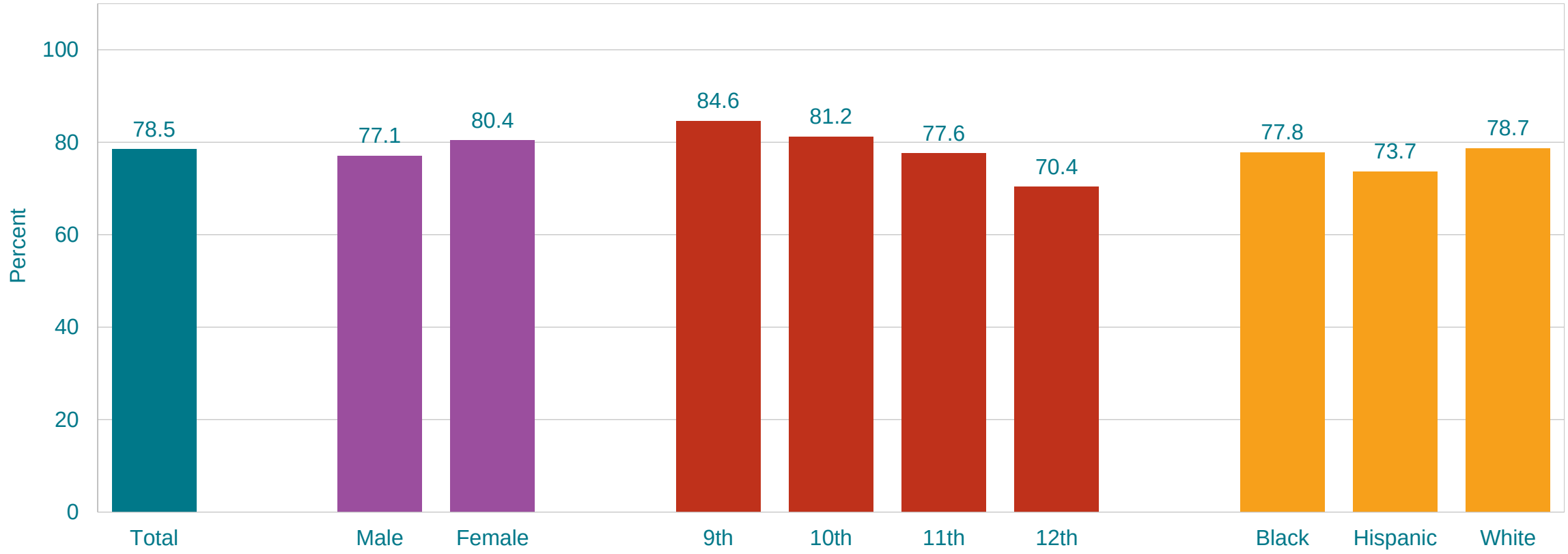
*Beer, wine or liquor
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day,* 2013-2019†



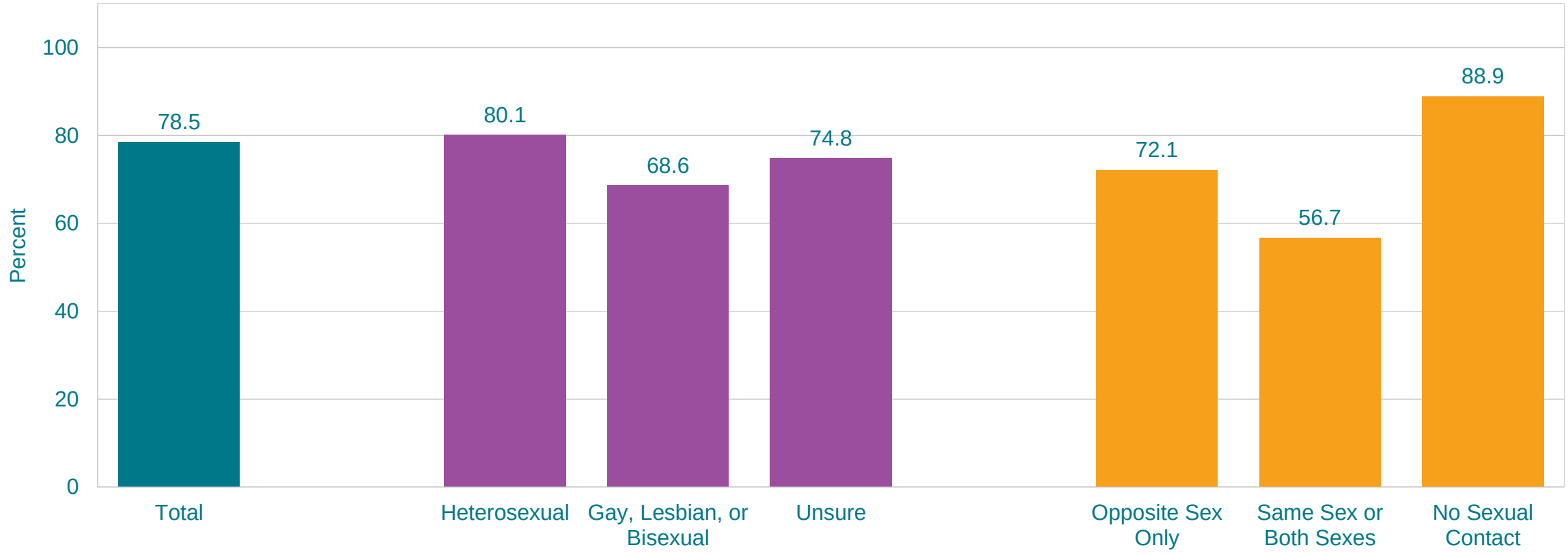
*Beer, wine or liquor
†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



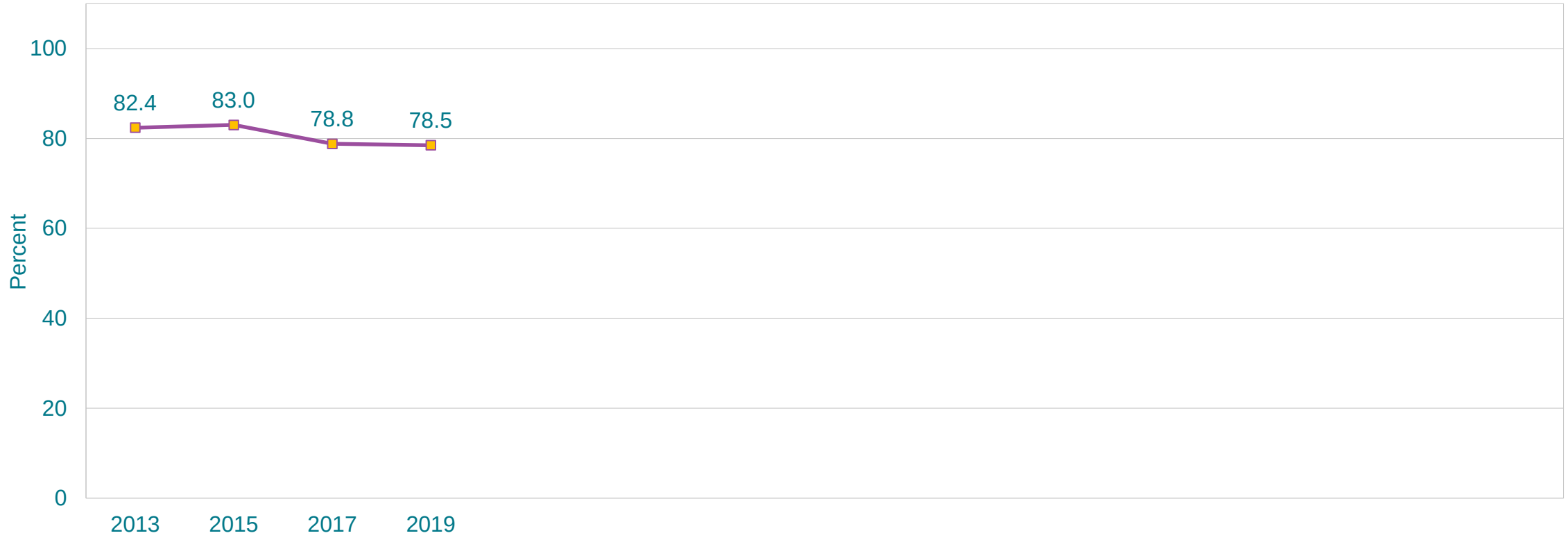
*F > M; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



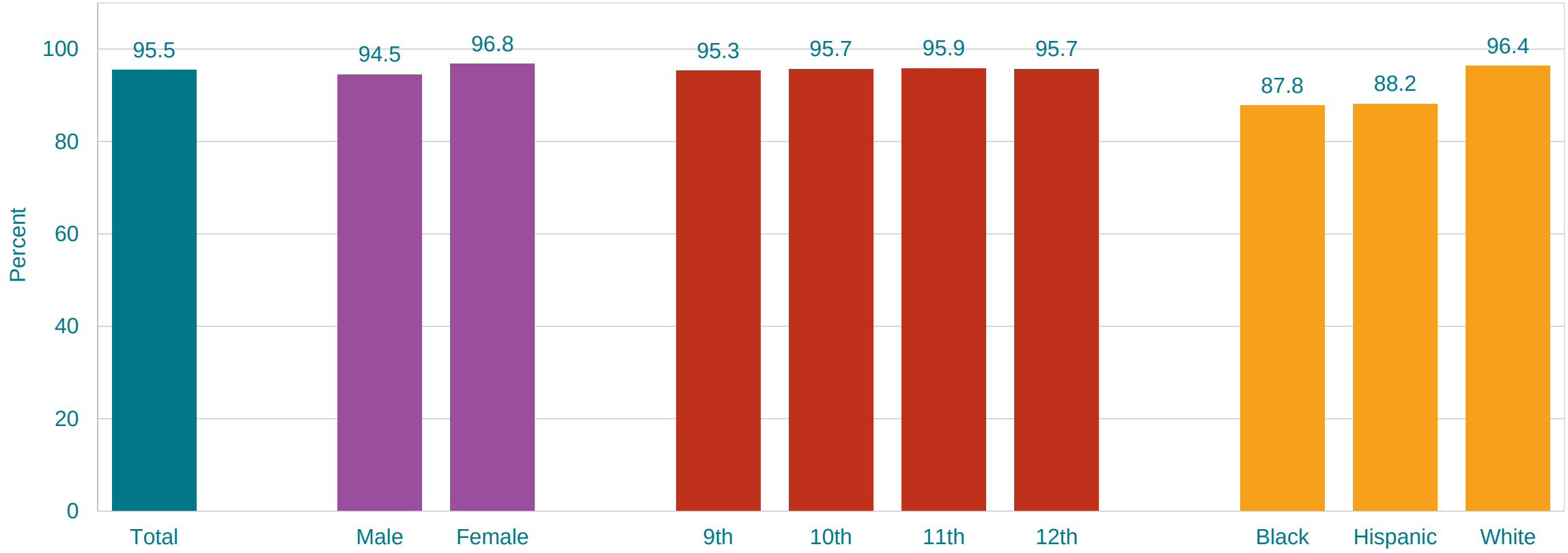
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, 2013-2019*



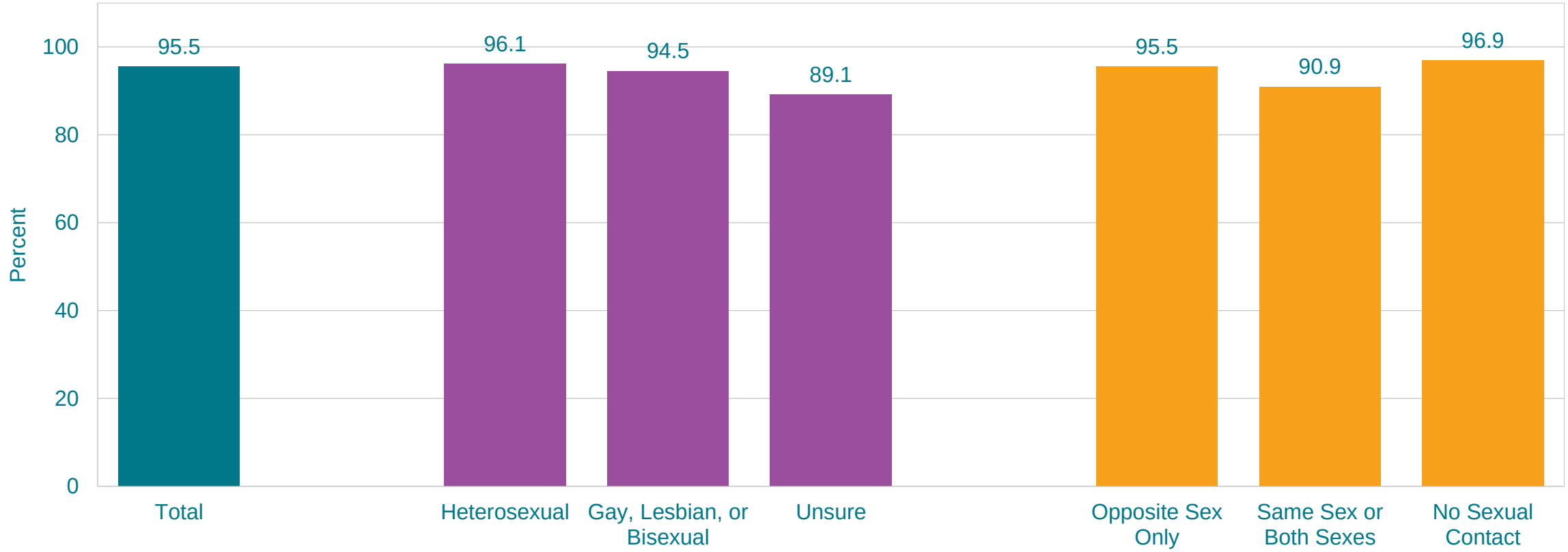
*Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Take a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



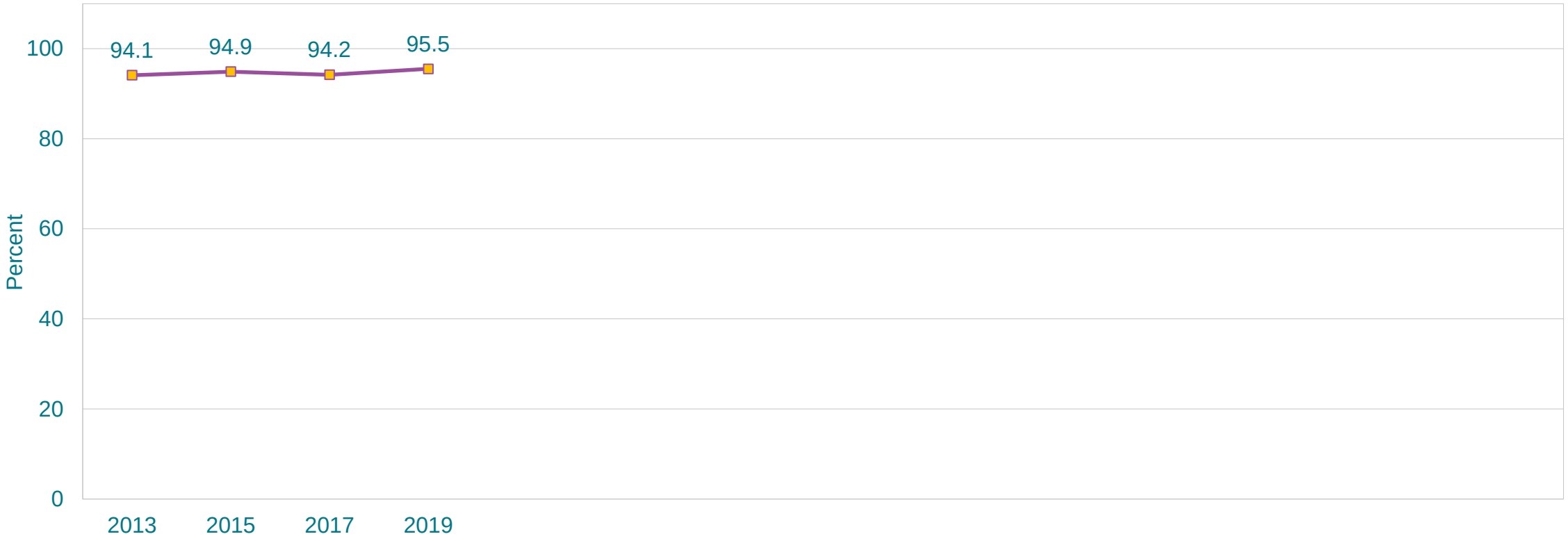
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
†F > M; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Take a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



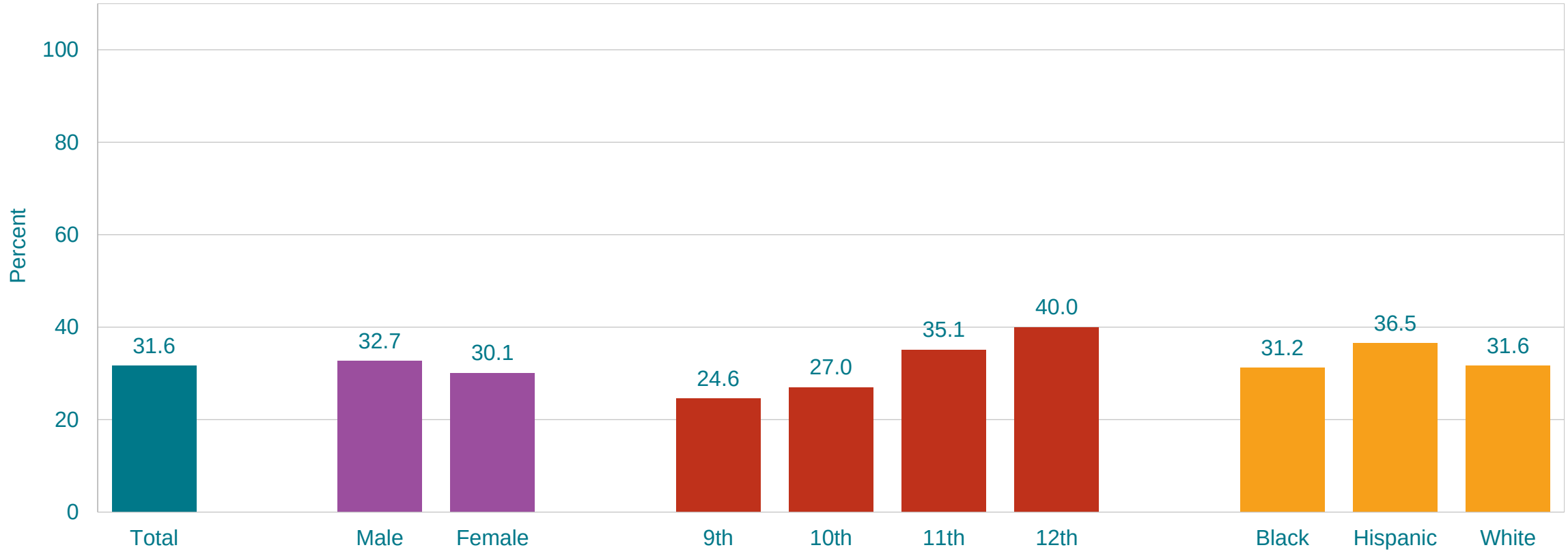
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Take a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 2013-2019†



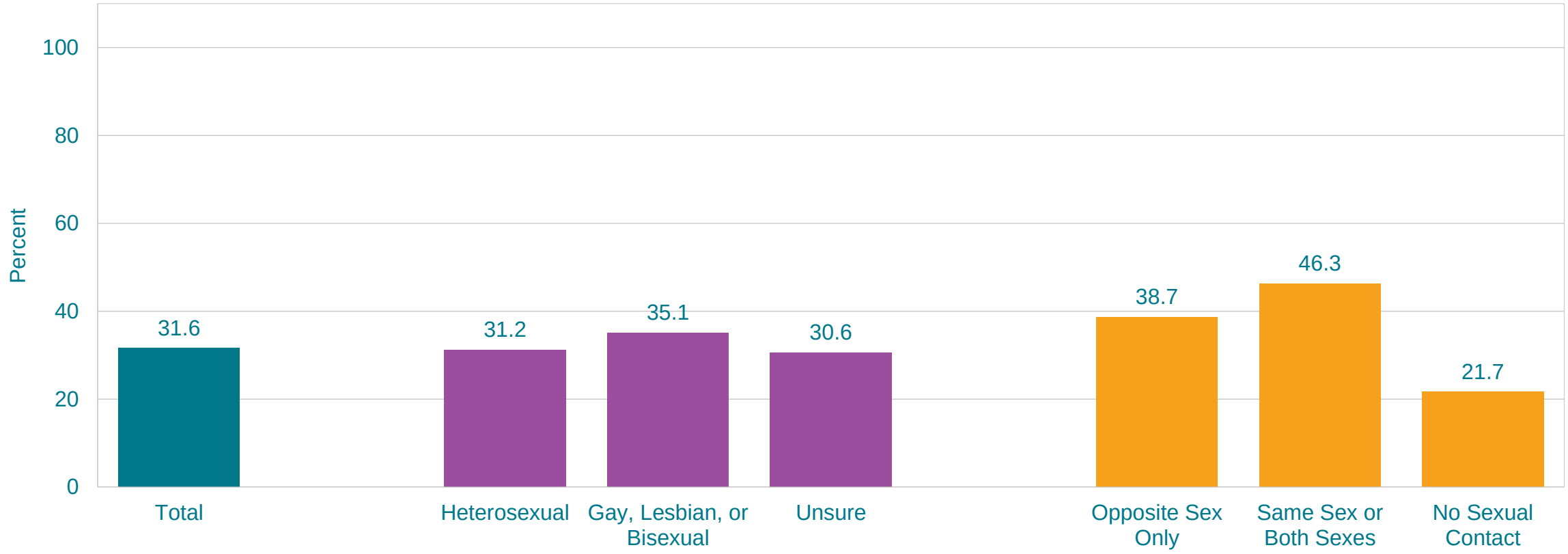
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think It Would Be Very Easy for Them to Get Some Alcohol If They Wanted To,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



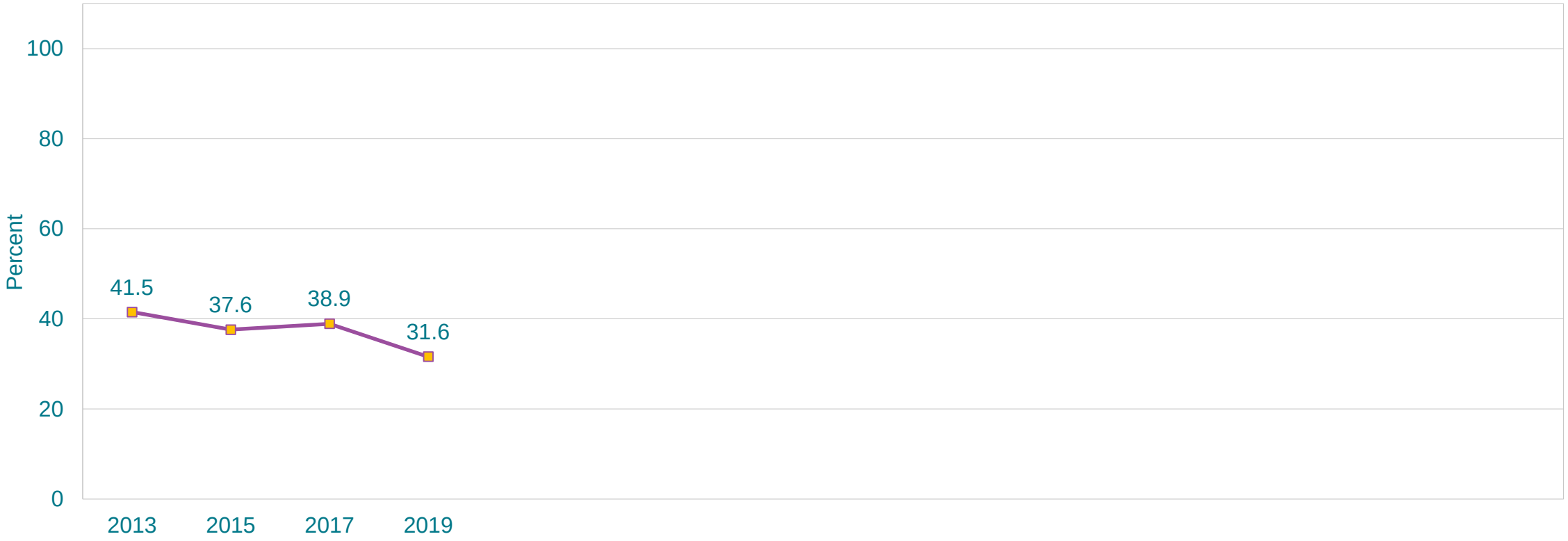
*Beer, wine, or liquor
†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think It Would Be Very Easy for Them to Get Some Alcohol If They Wanted To,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



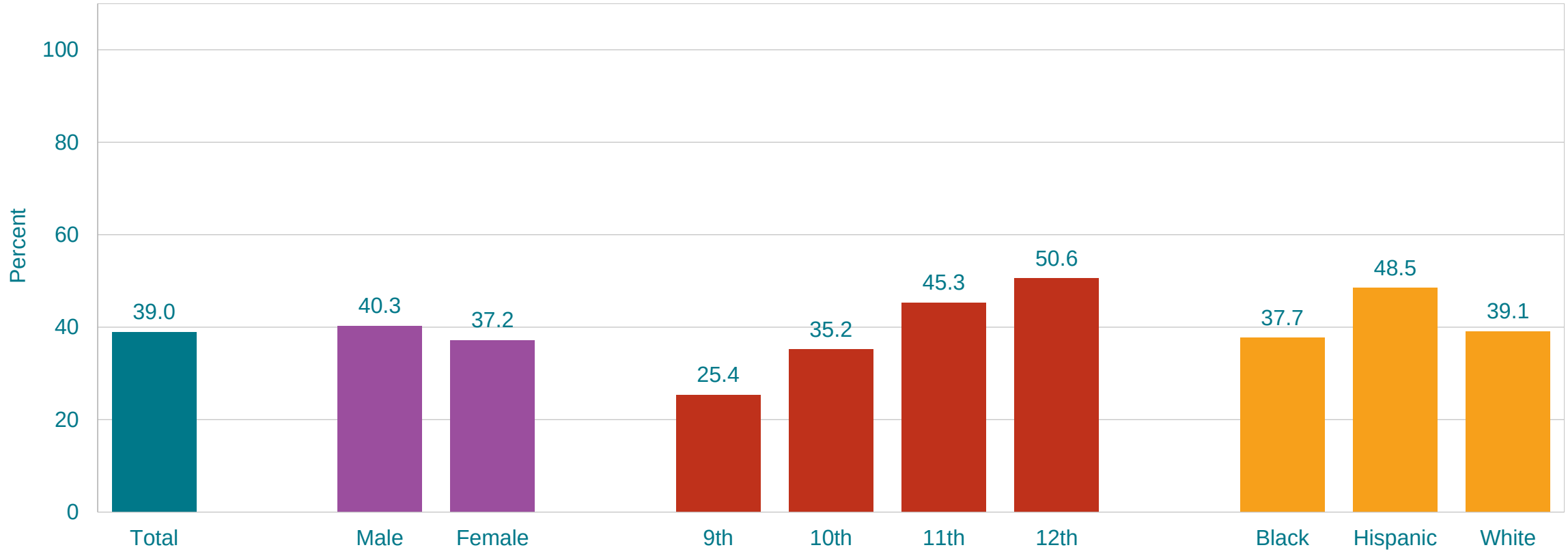
*Beer, wine, or liquor
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think It Would Be Very Easy for Them to Get Some Alcohol If They Wanted To,* 2013-2019†



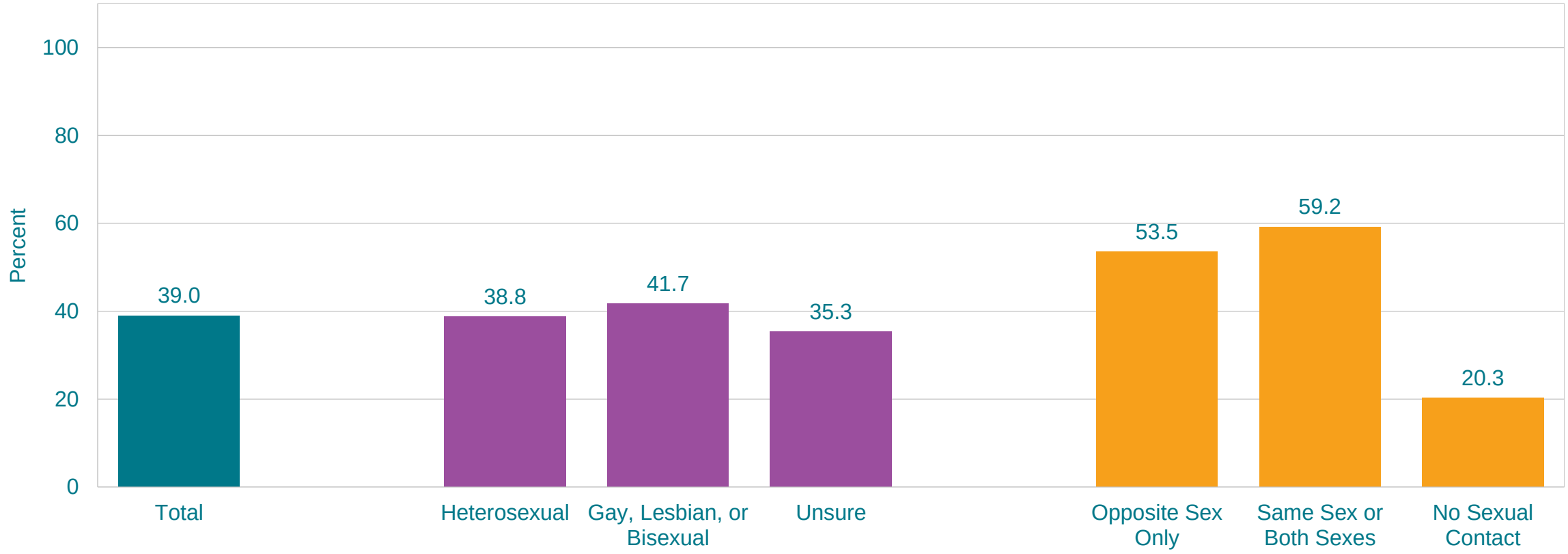
*Beer, wine, or liquor
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think It Would Be Very Easy for Them to Get Some Marijuana If They Wanted To, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



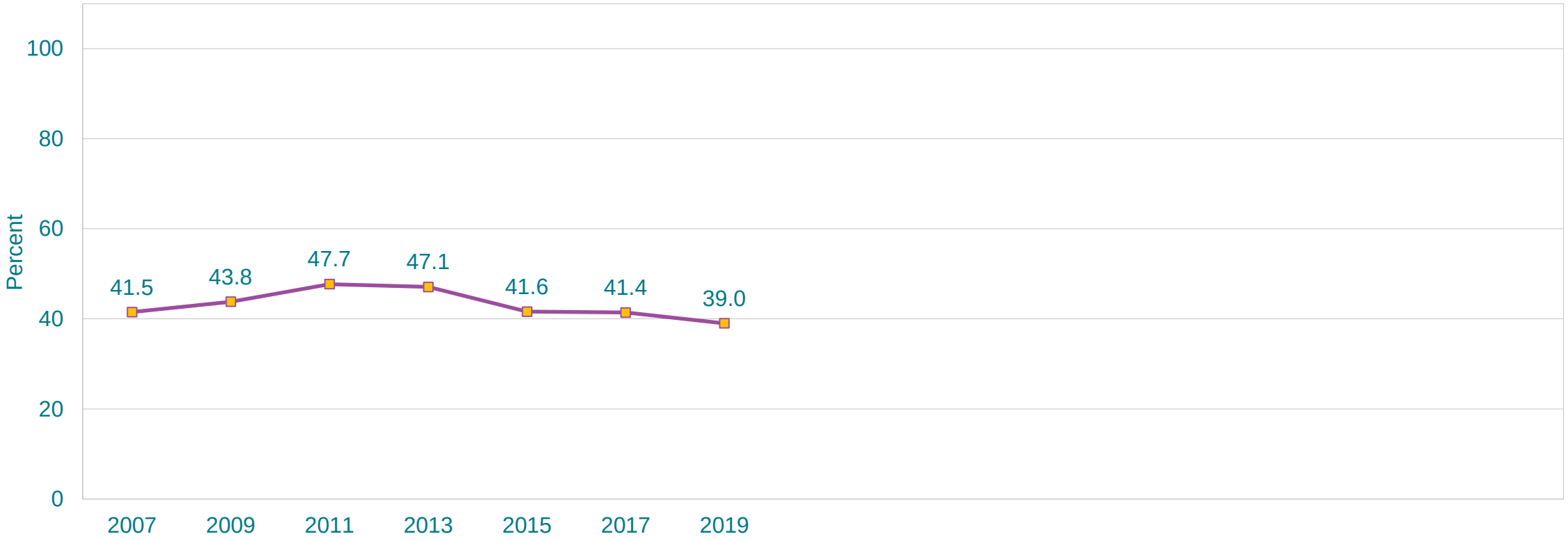
*M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think It Would Be Very Easy for Them to Get Some Marijuana If They Wanted To, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



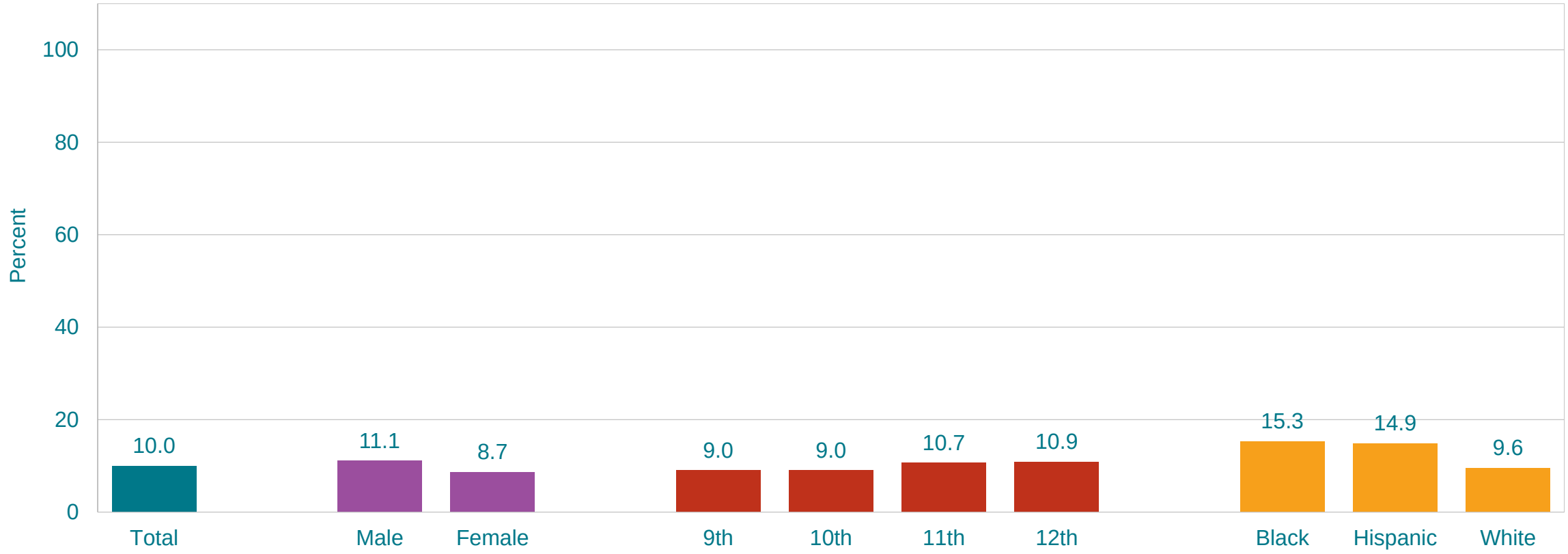
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think It Would Be Very Easy for Them to Get Some Marijuana If They Wanted To, 2007-2019*



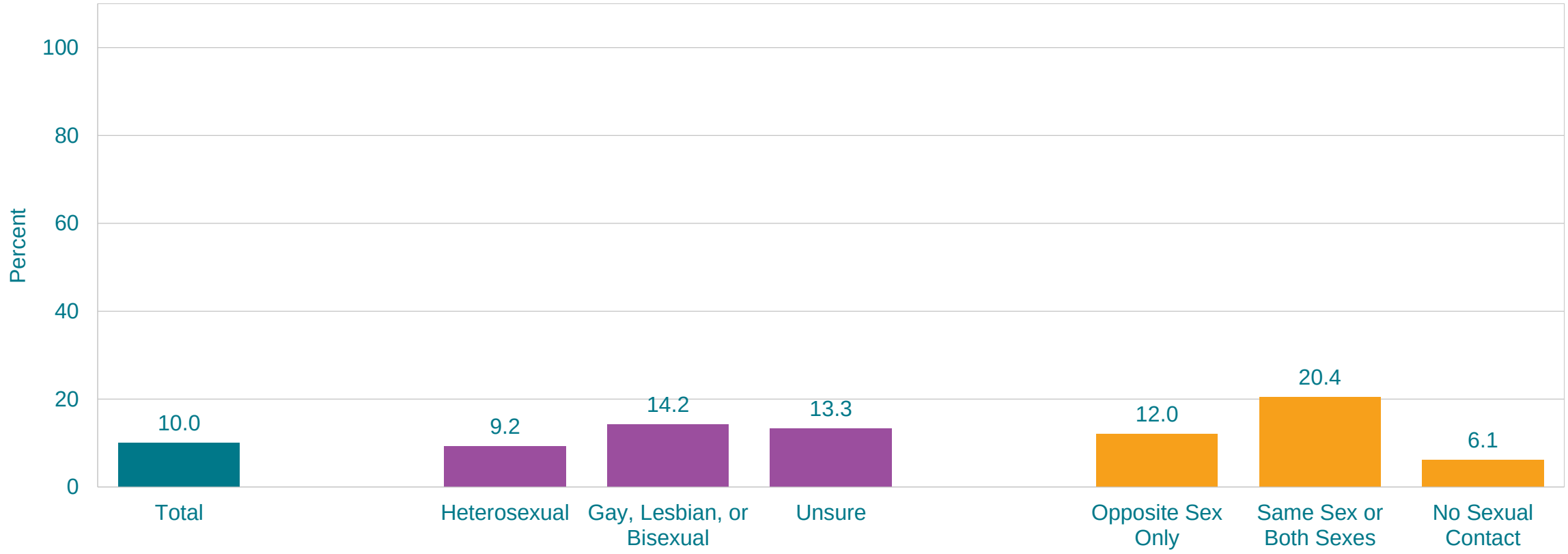
*Decreased 2007-2019, increased 2007-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think It Would Be Very Easy for Them to Get Some Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription If They Wanted To,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



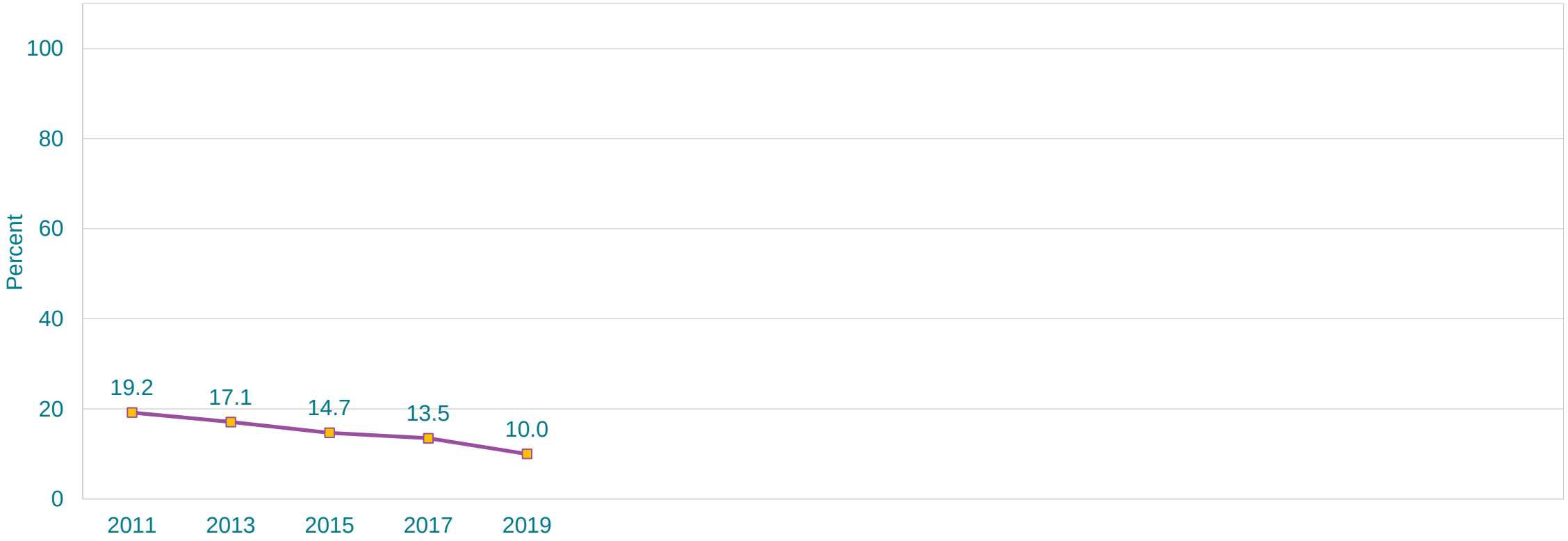
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think It Would Be Very Easy for Them to Get Some Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription If They Wanted To,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



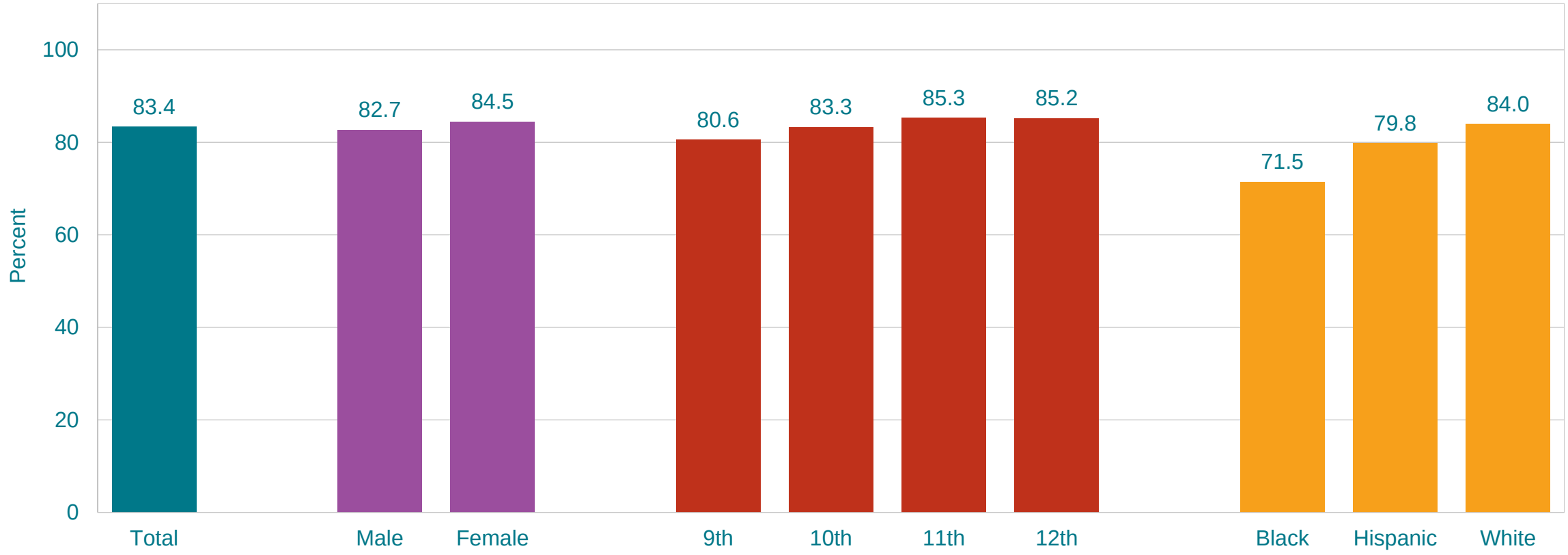
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think It Would Be Very Easy for Them to Get Some Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription If They Wanted To,* 2011-2019†



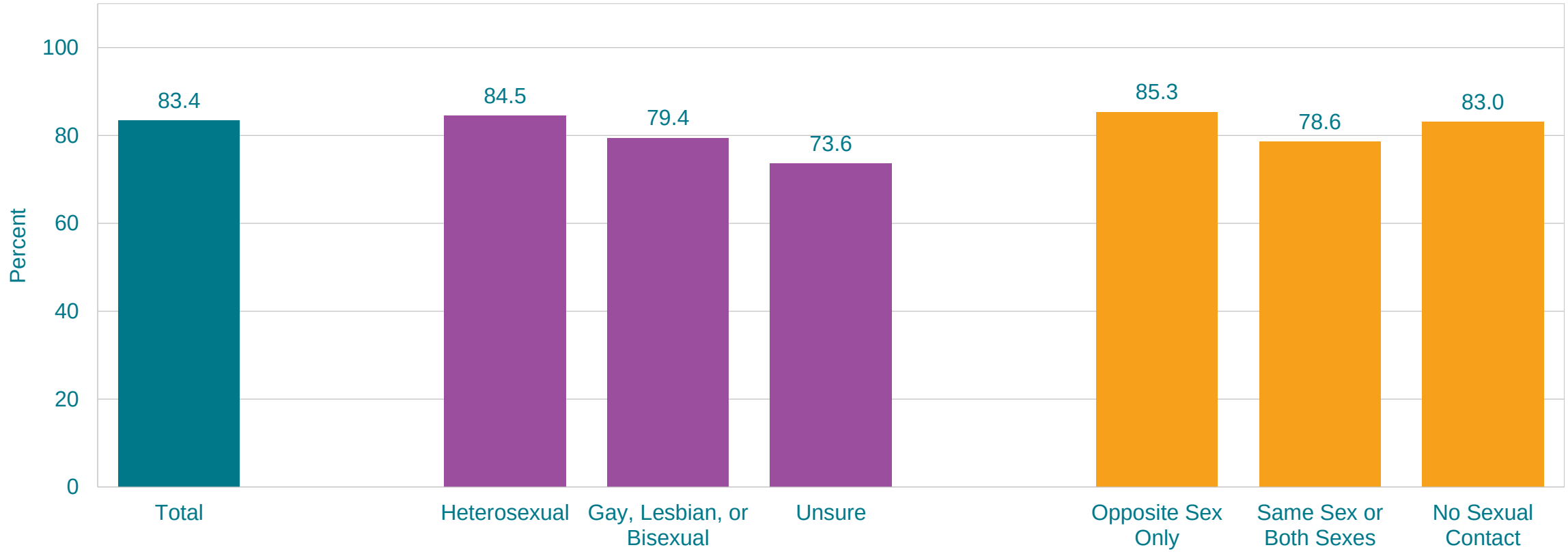
*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax
†Decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



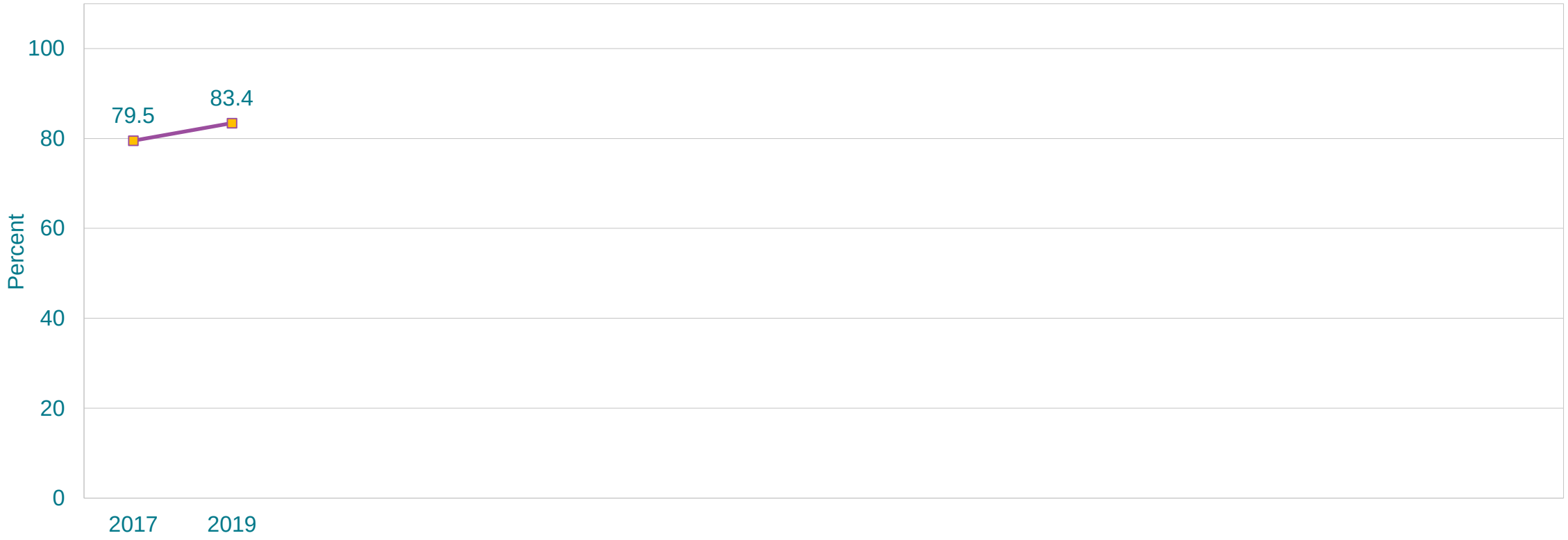
*During the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



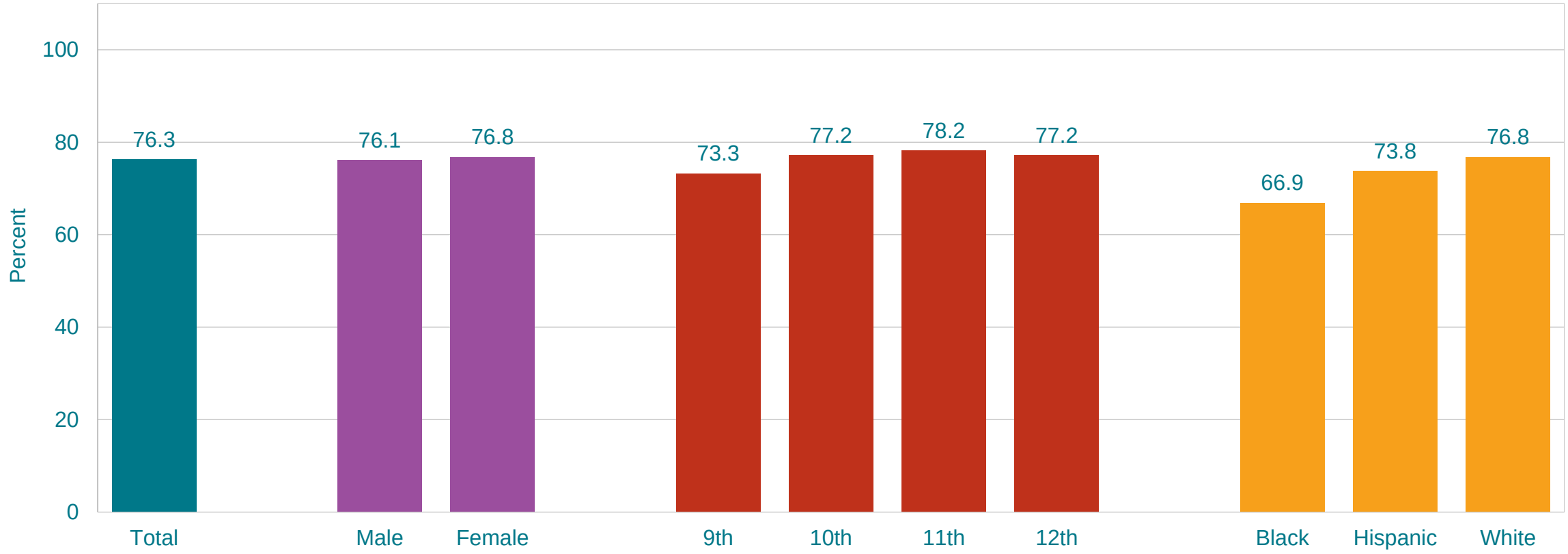
*During the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* 2017-2019†



*During the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2017-2019 [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 Drank Two or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*During the 7 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
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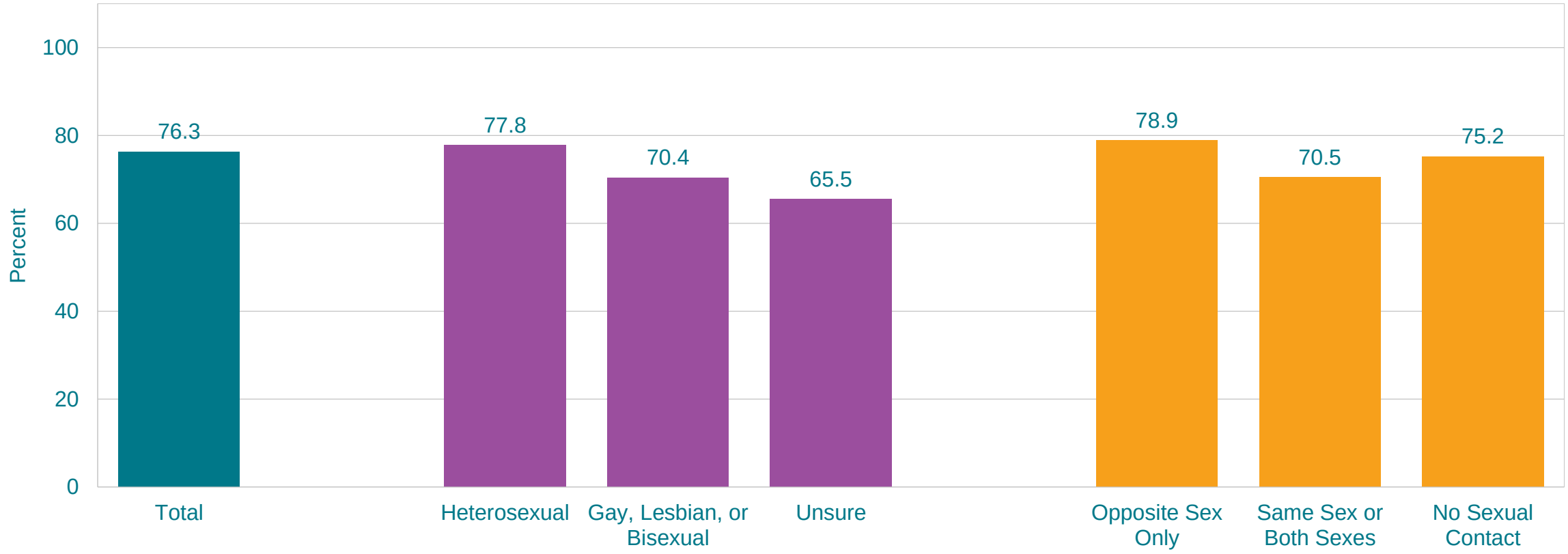

*During the 7 days before the survey
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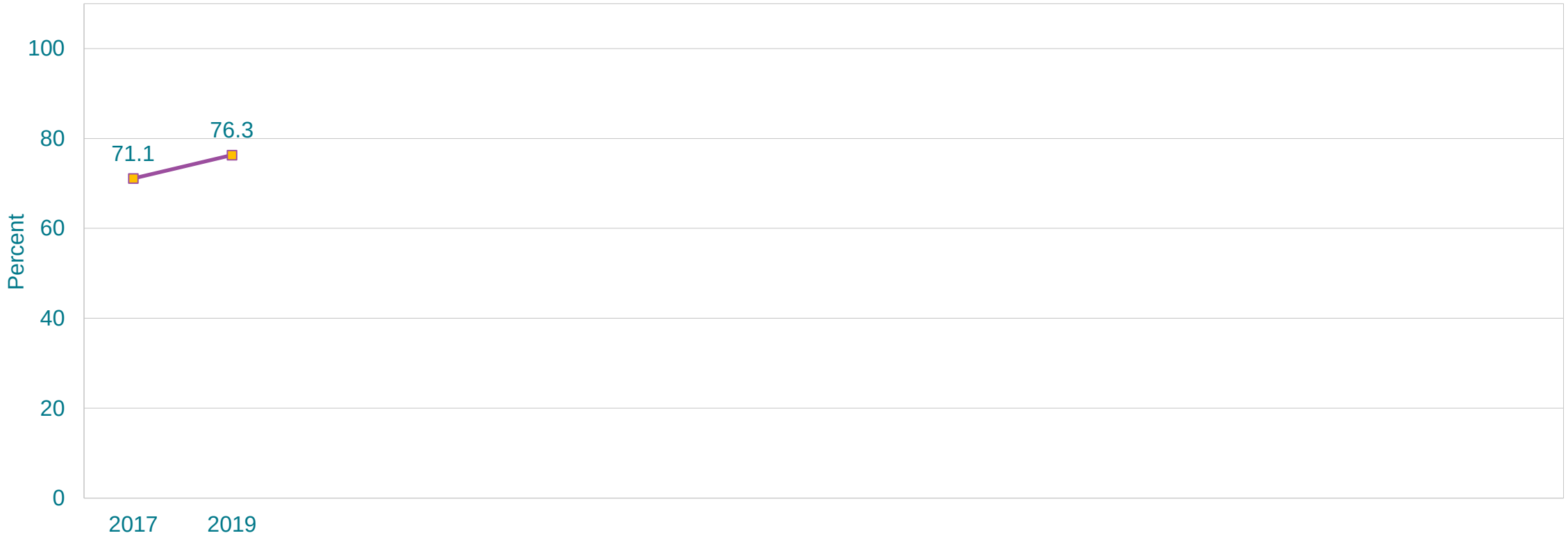
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Two or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* 2017-2019†



*During the 7 days before the survey
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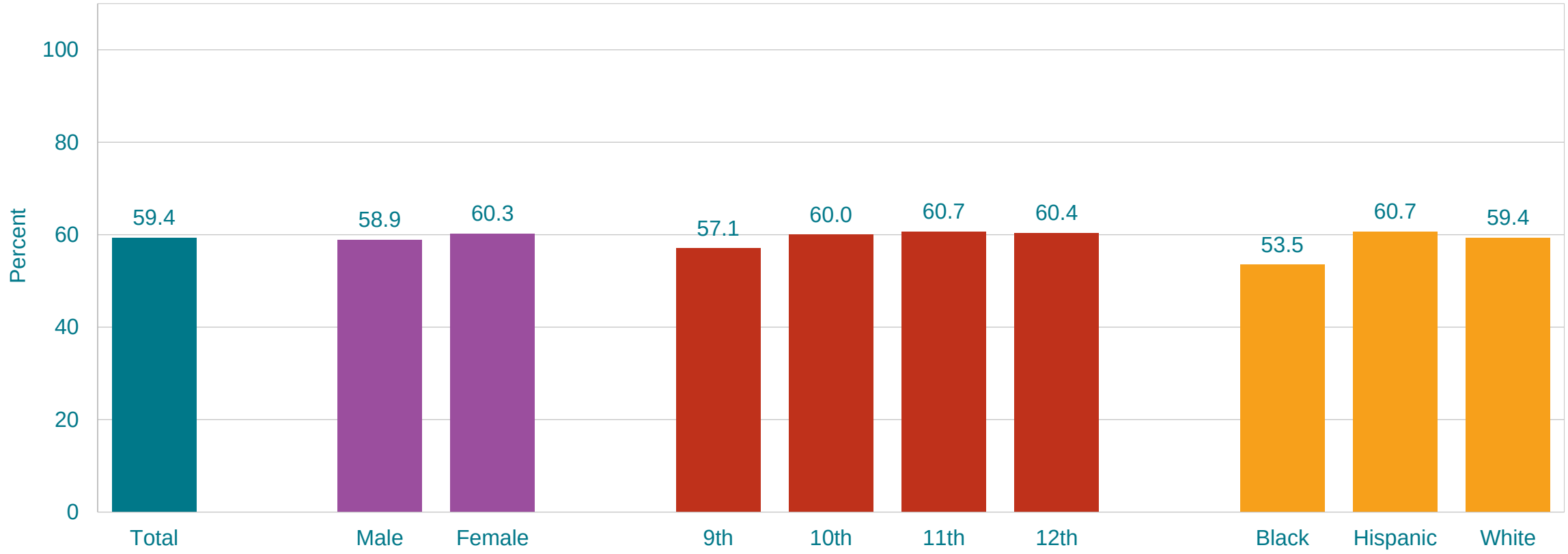
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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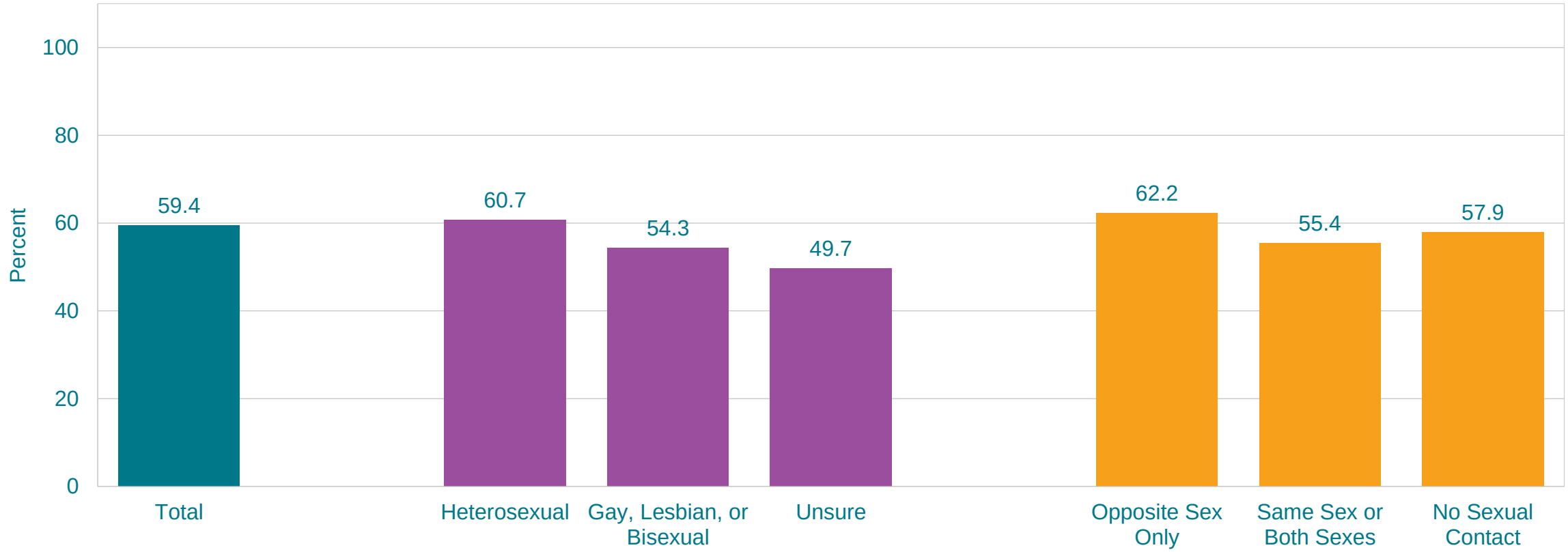

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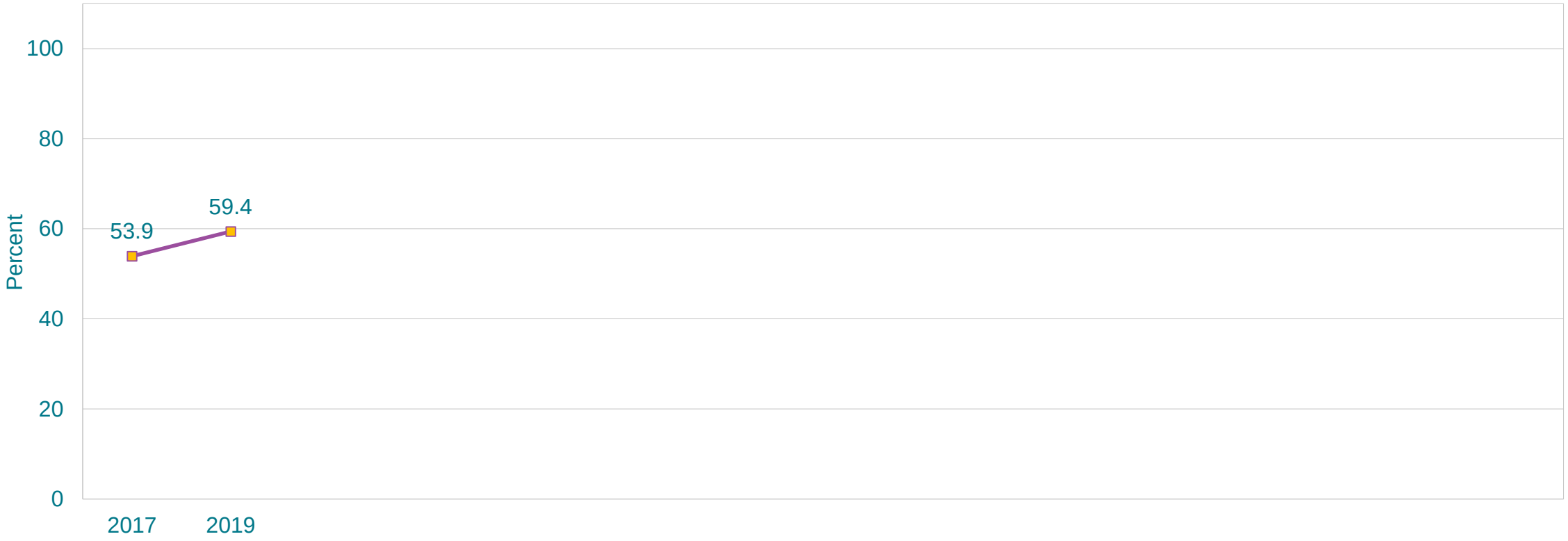

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