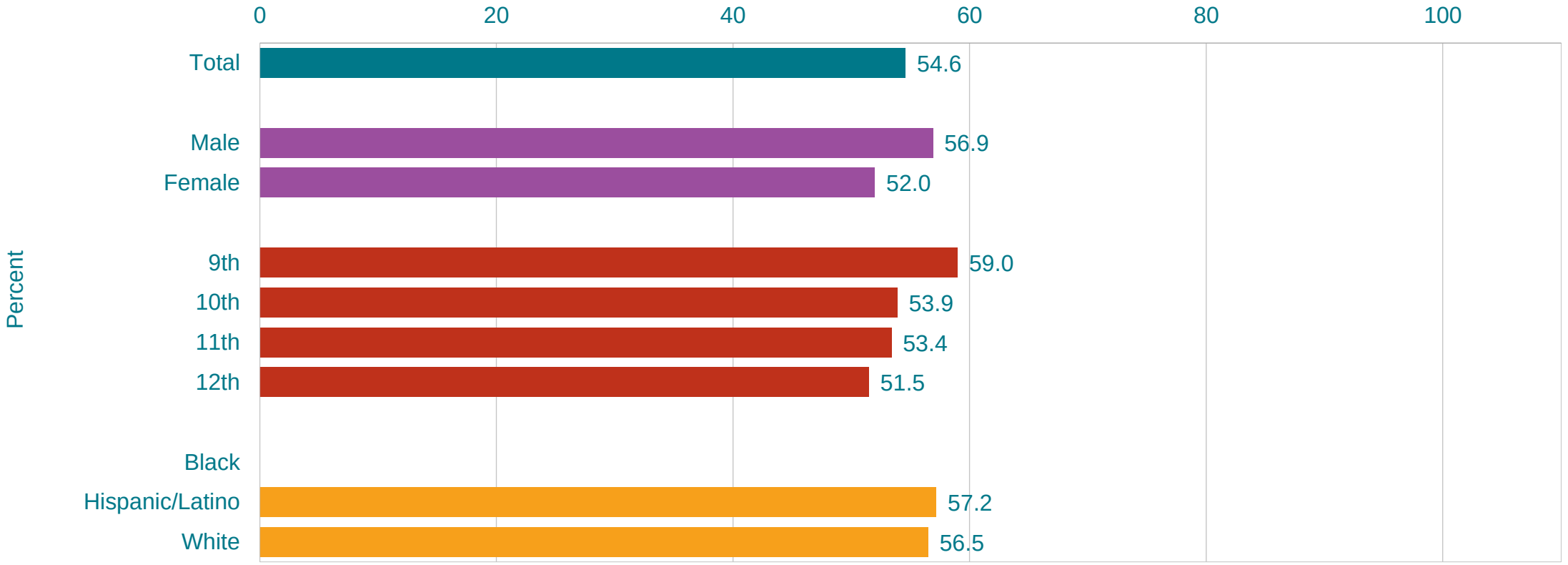
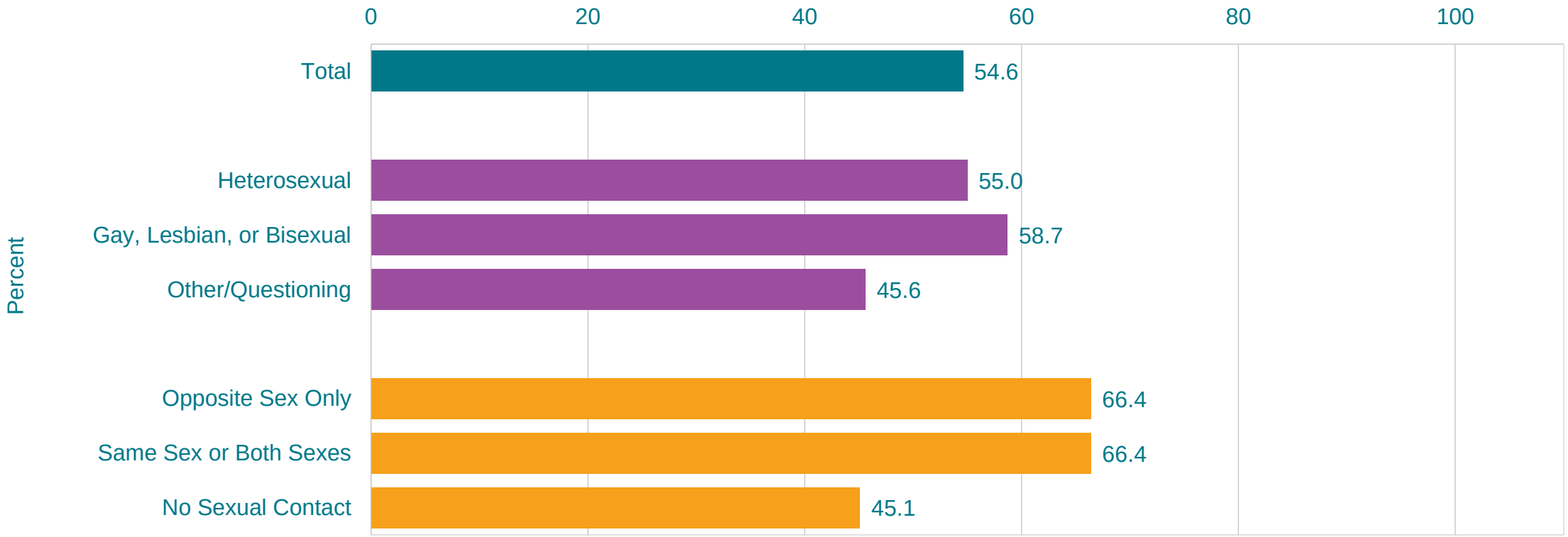
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Always Wear a Seat Belt,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*When riding in a car driven by someone else
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Always Wear a Seat Belt,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

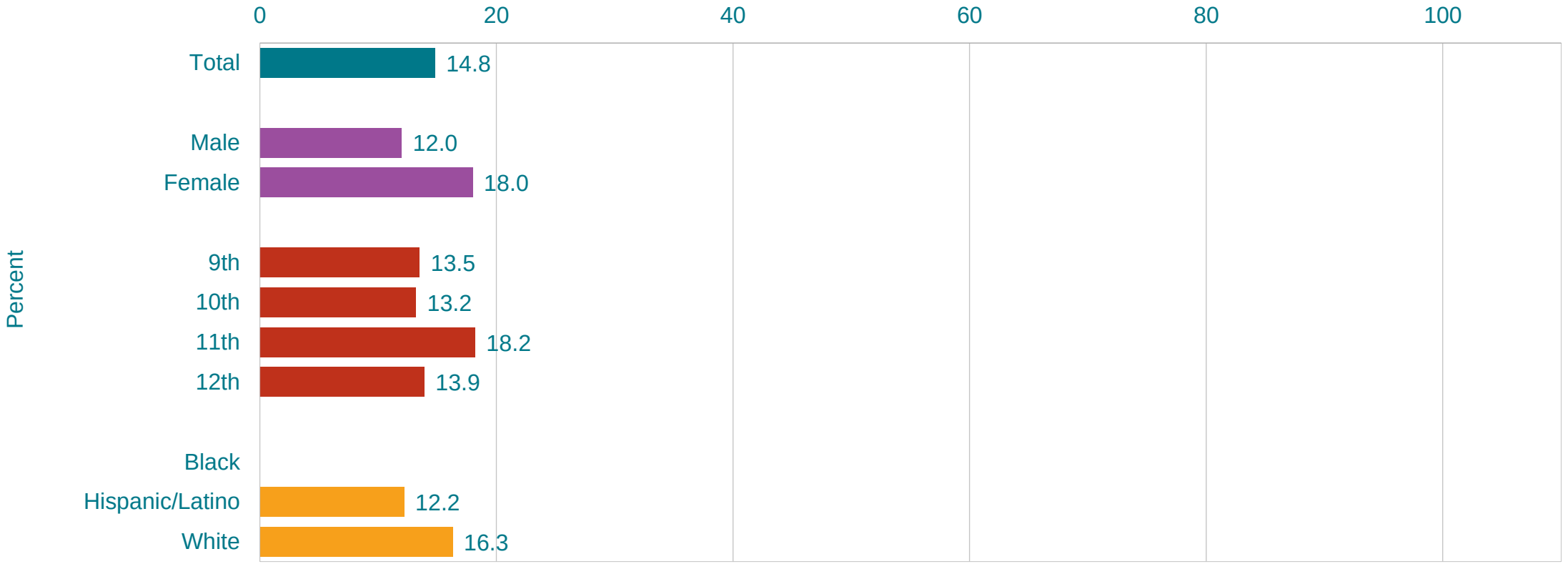


*When riding in a car driven by someone else
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Always Wear a Seat Belt,* 1991-2021†

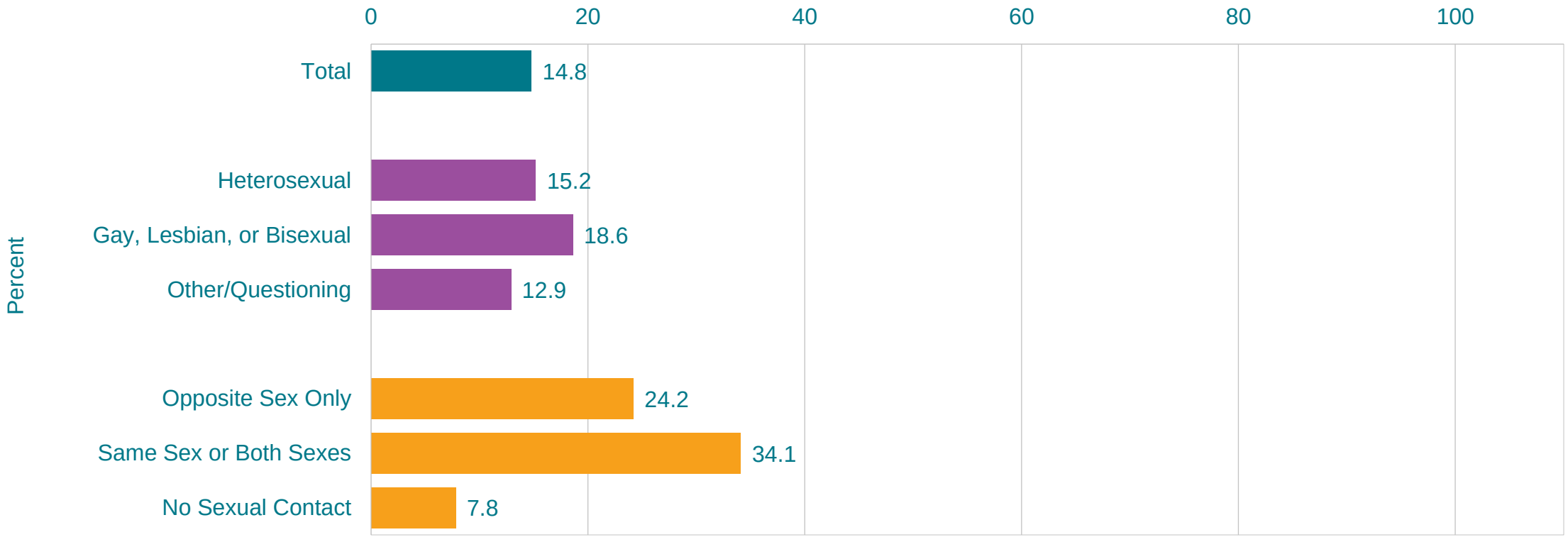
*When riding in a car driven by someone else
†Decreased 1991-2021, decreased 1991-2016, increased 2016-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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, 2021



*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
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, 2021

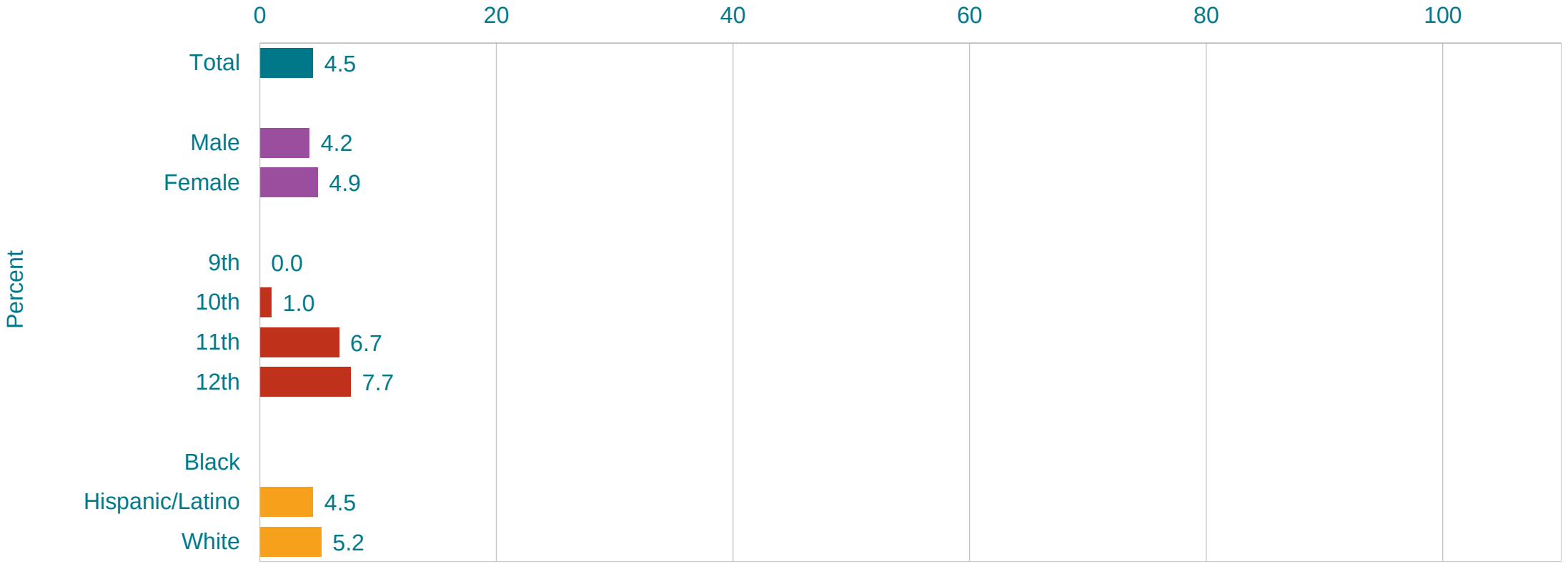


*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1991-2021†

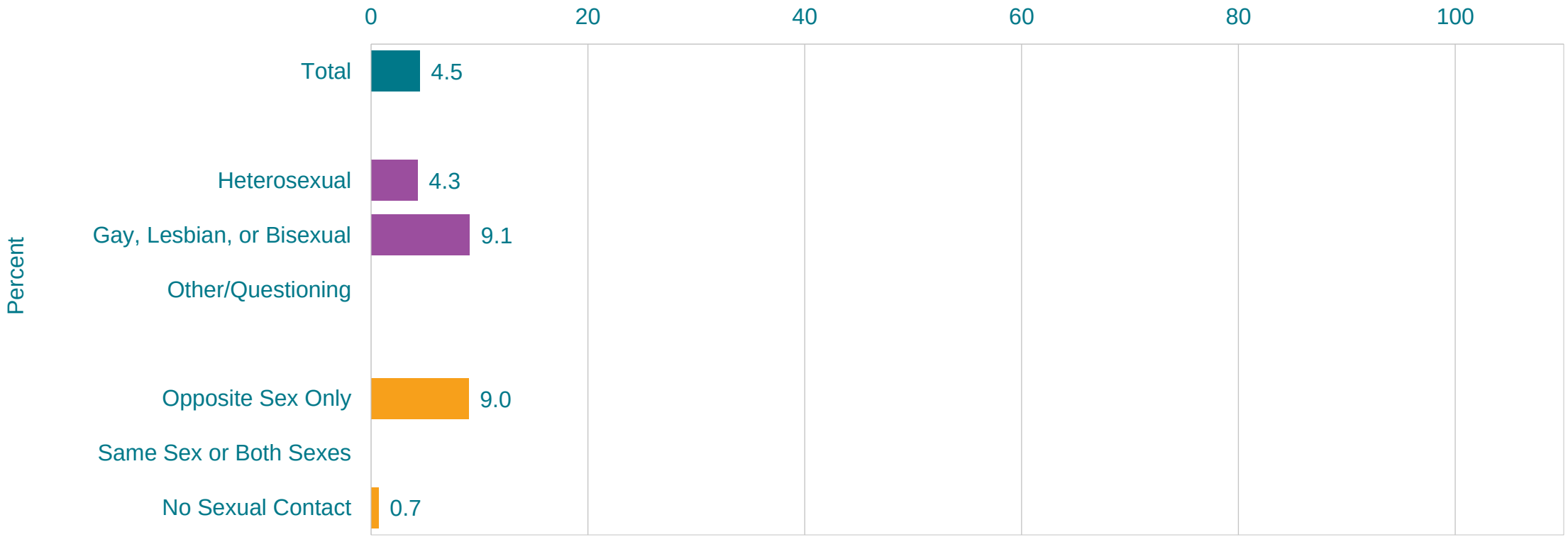
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2021, decreased 1991-2003, decreased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear 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 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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, 2021



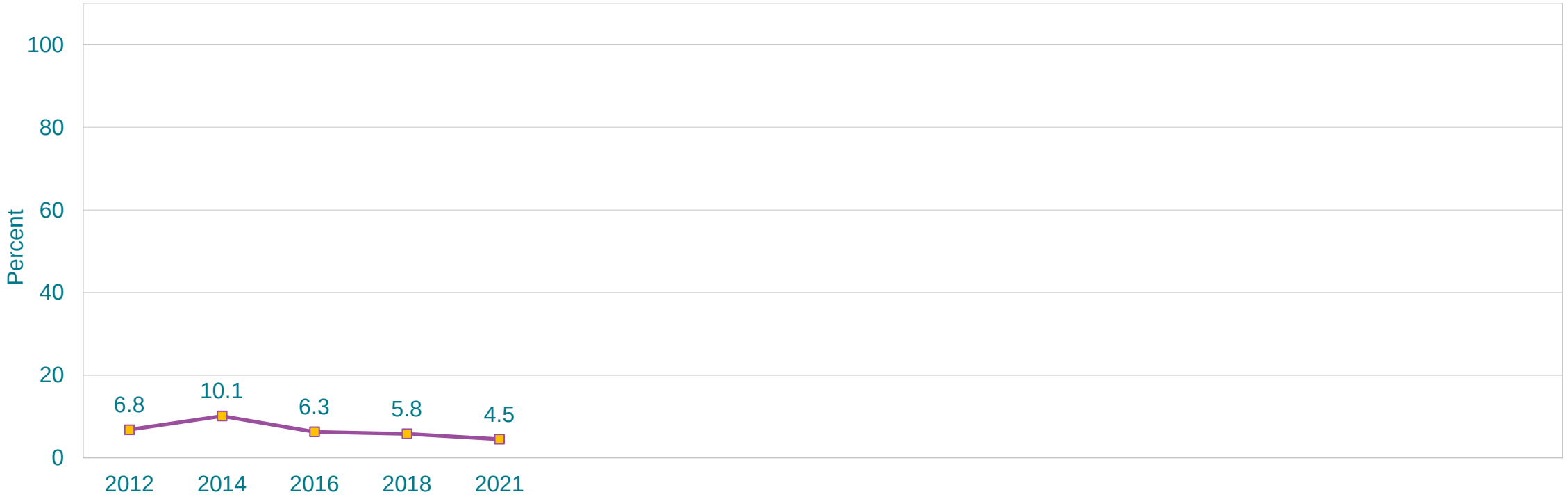
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
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, 2021



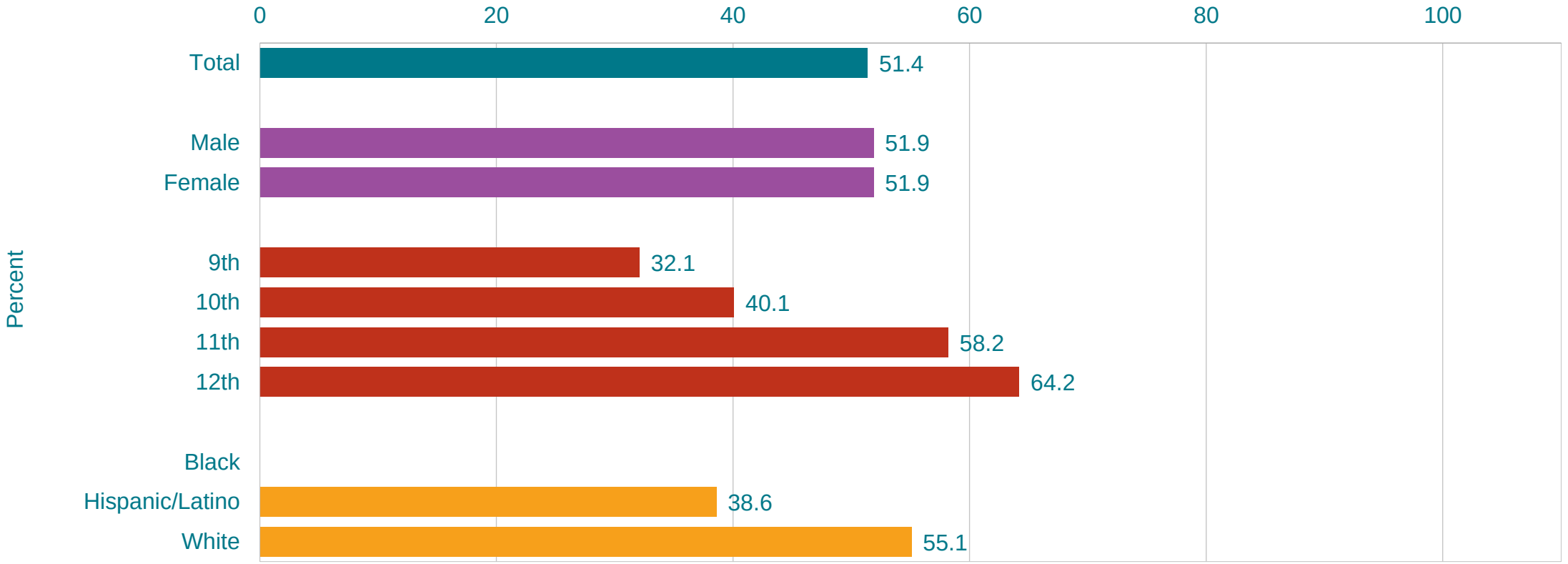
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2012-2021†



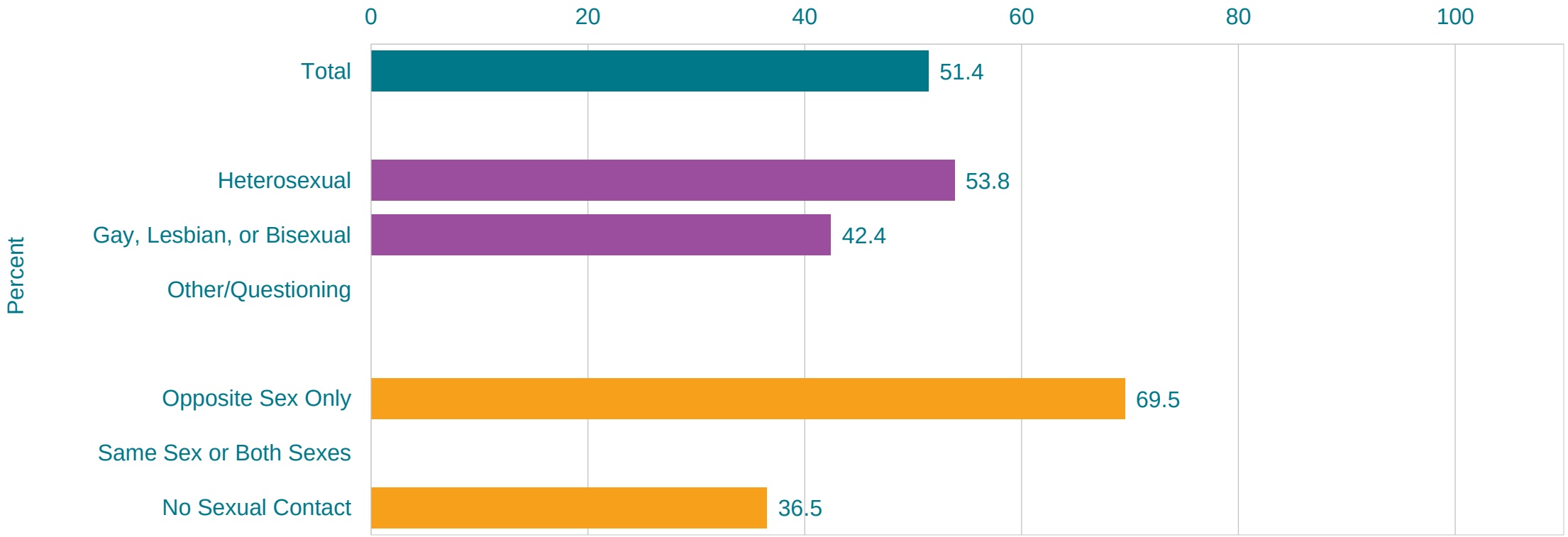
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2012-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph 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, 2021



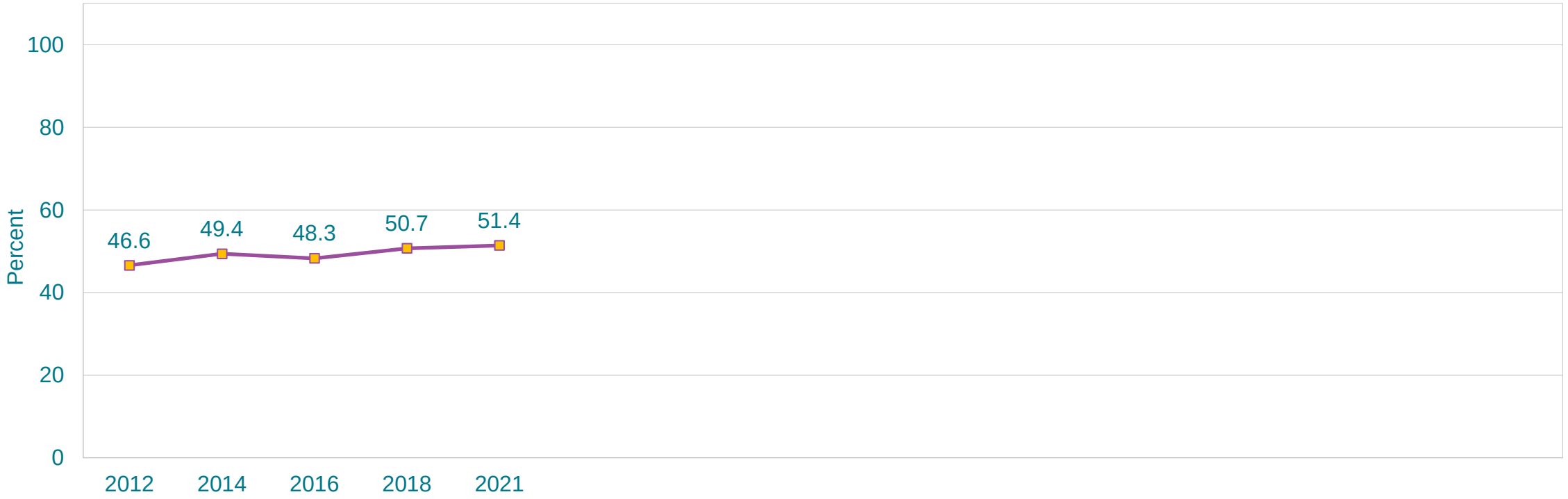
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
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, 2021



*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.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* 2012-2021†

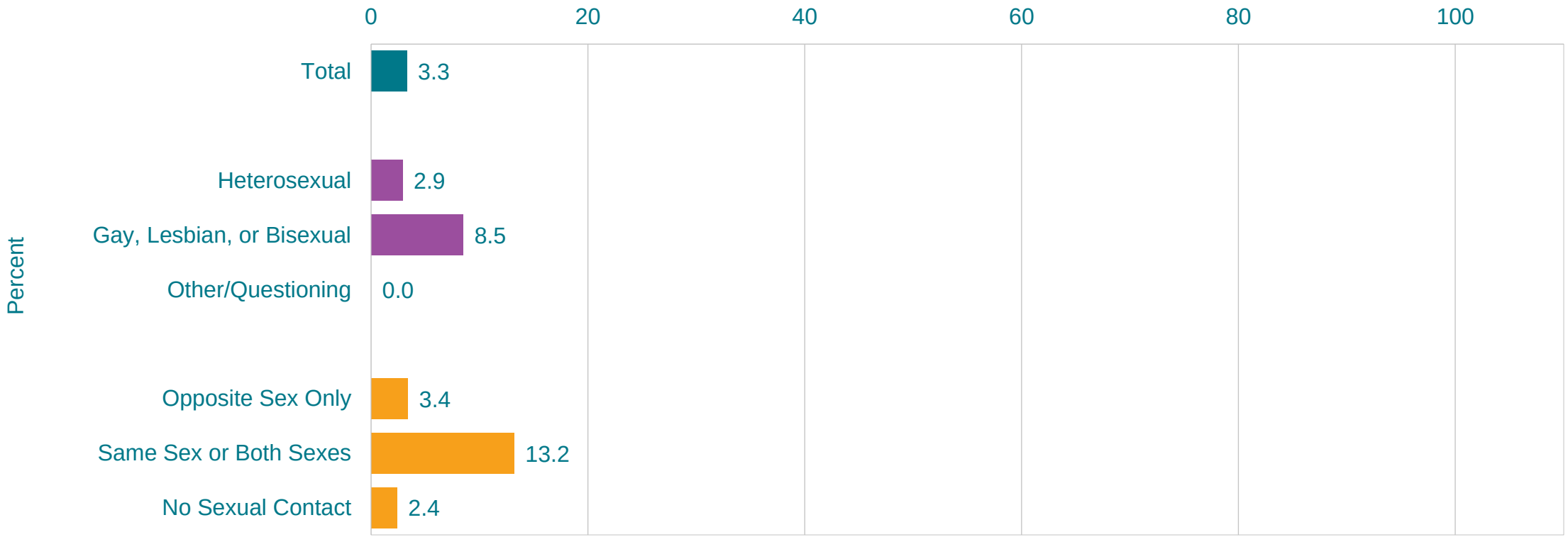


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2012-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

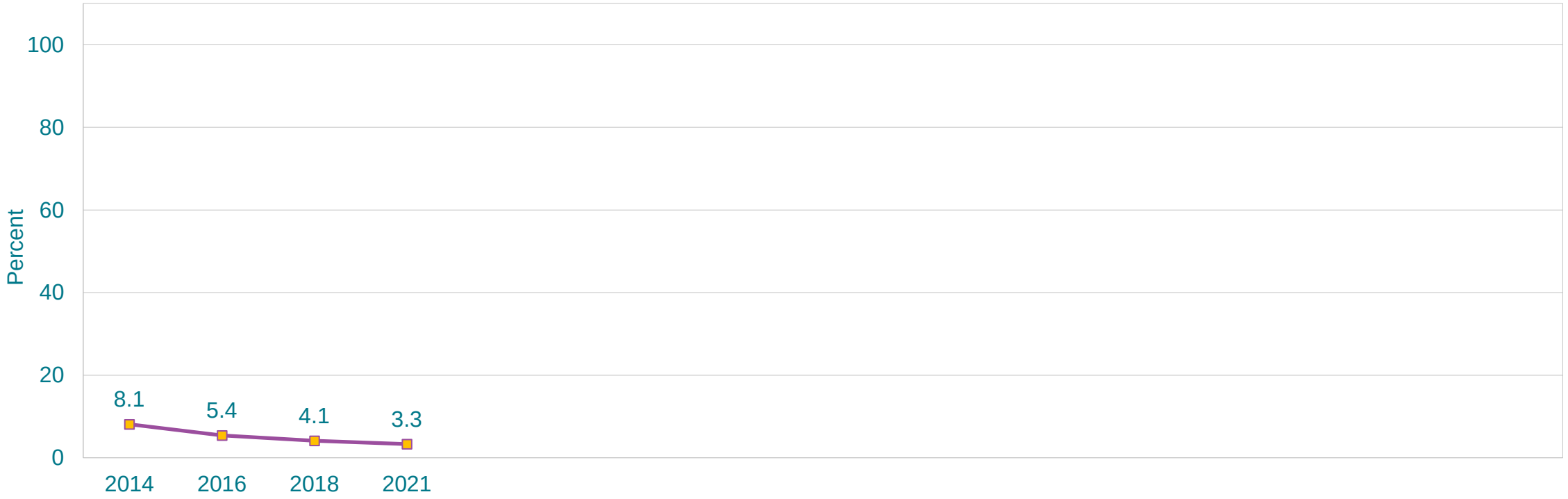
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



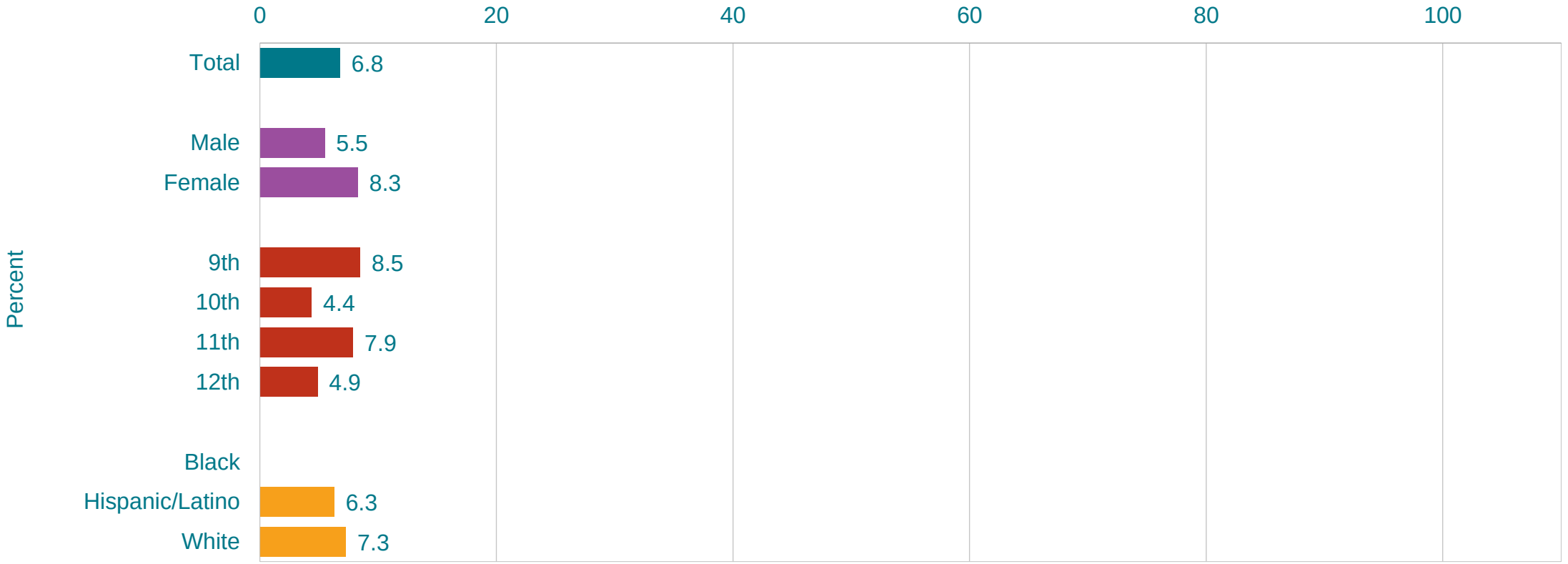
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 2014-2021†



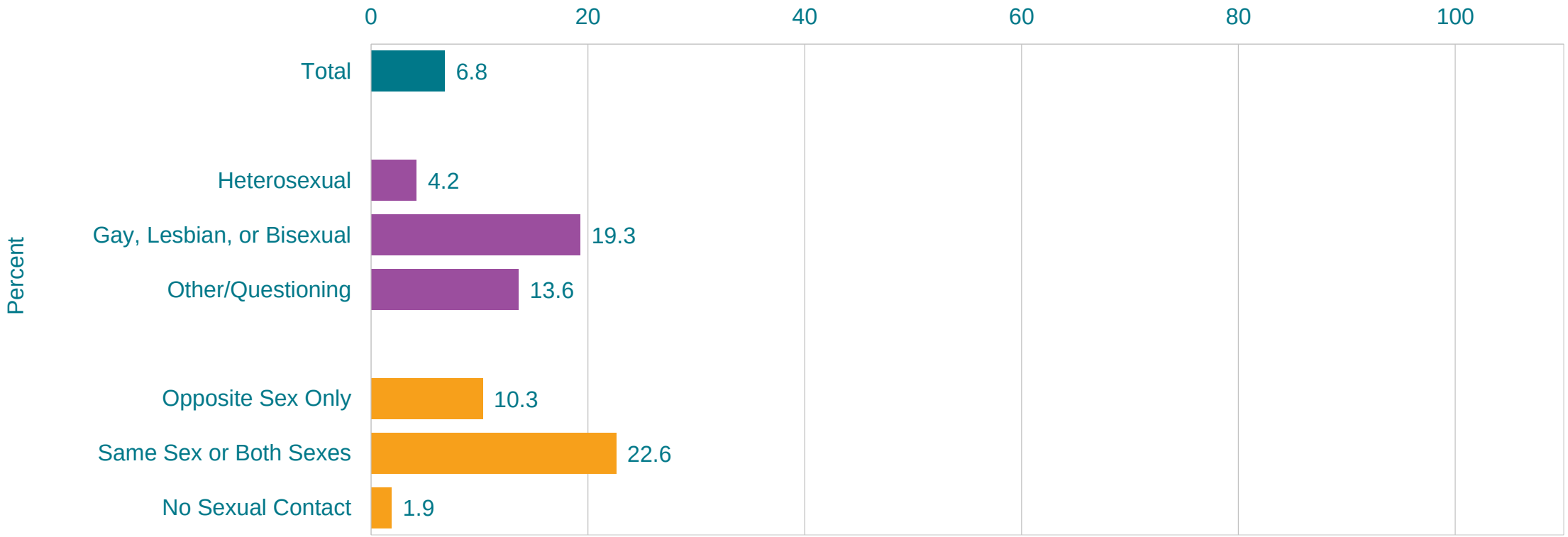
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2014-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

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, 2021



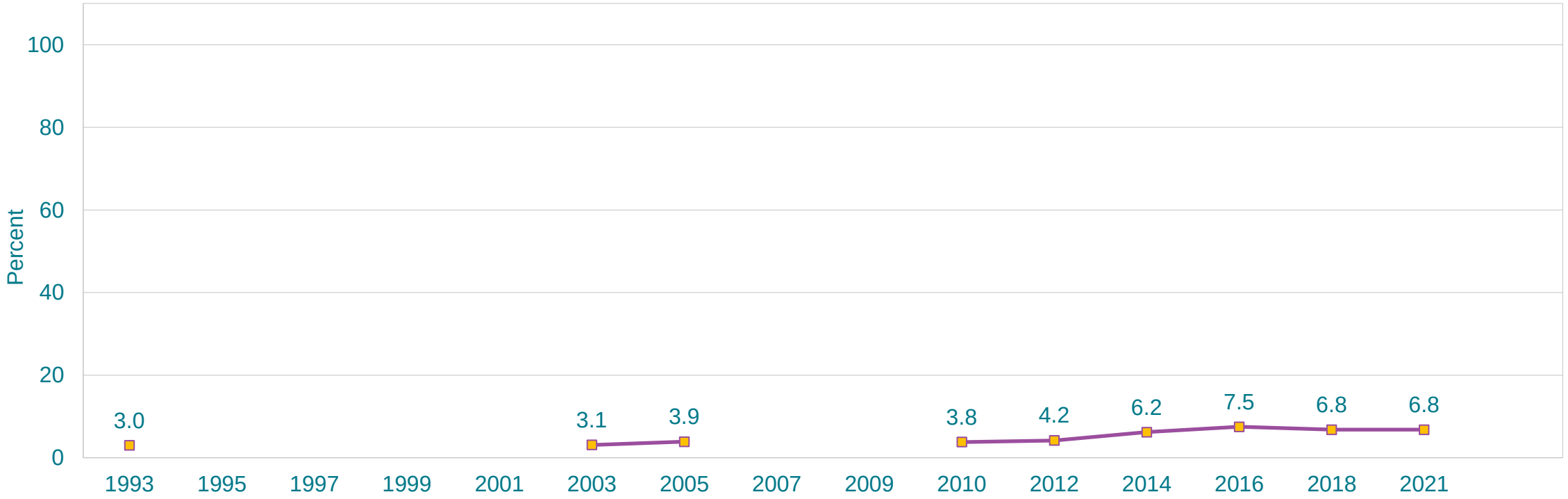
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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, 2021



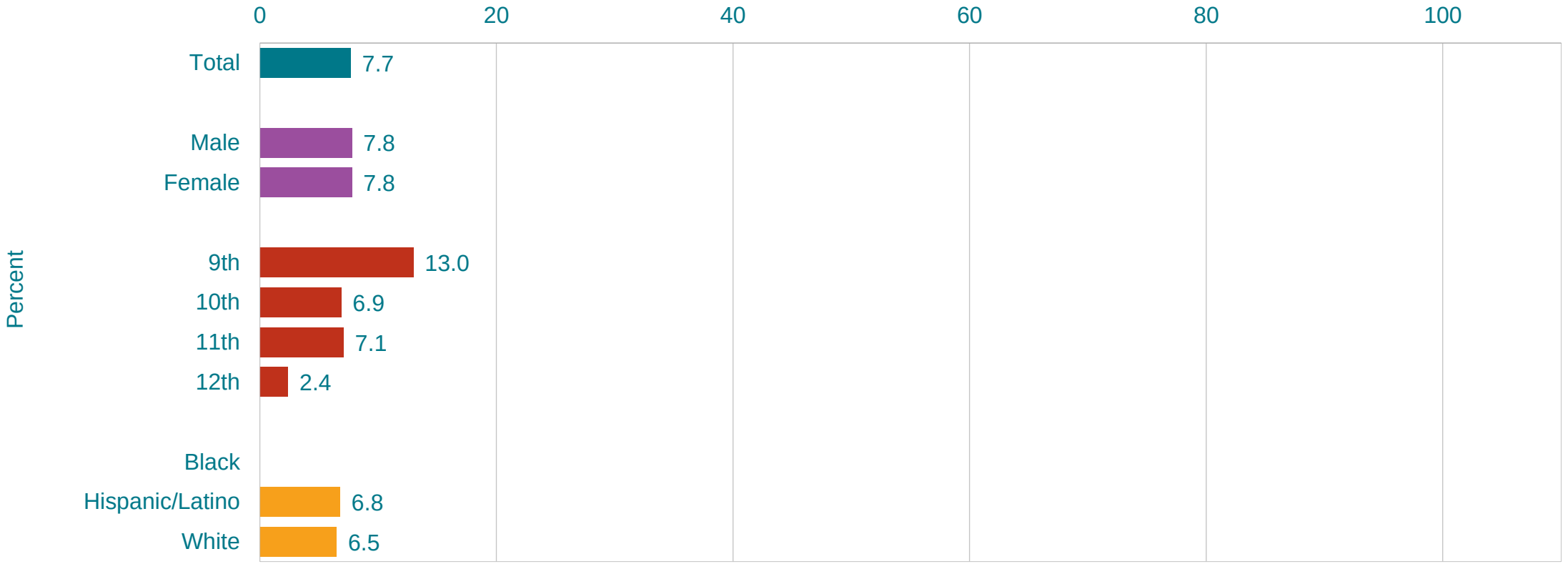
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 1993-2021†



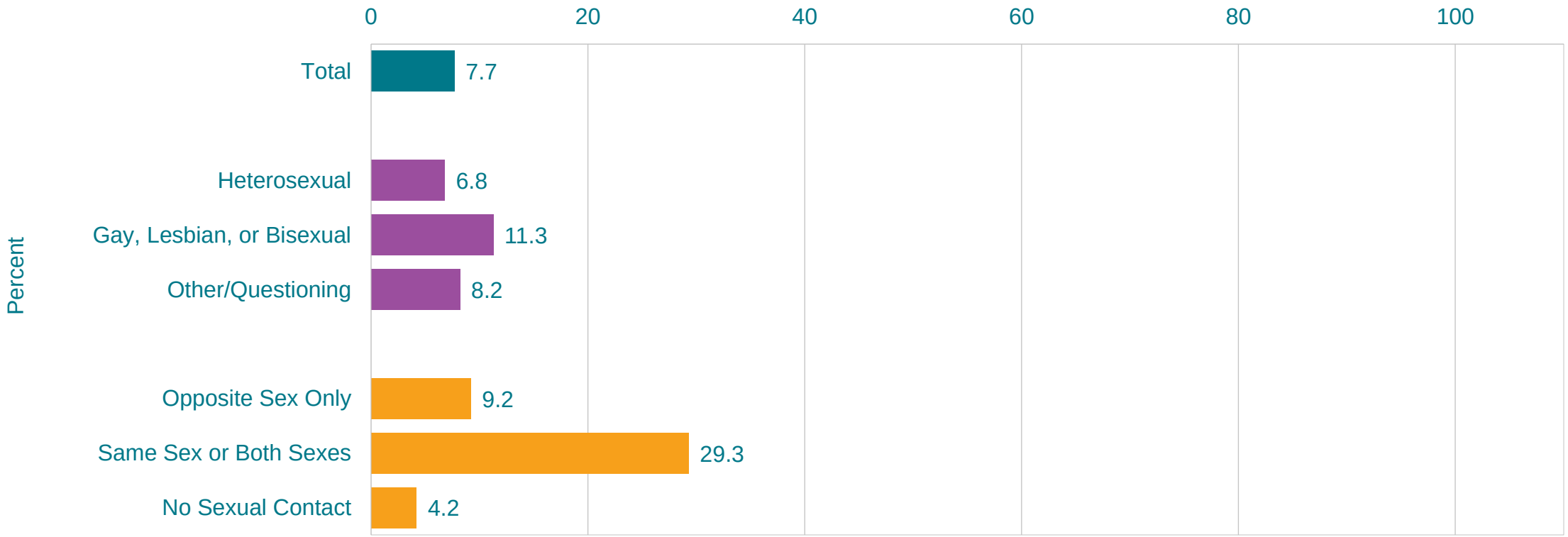
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 1993-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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, 2021



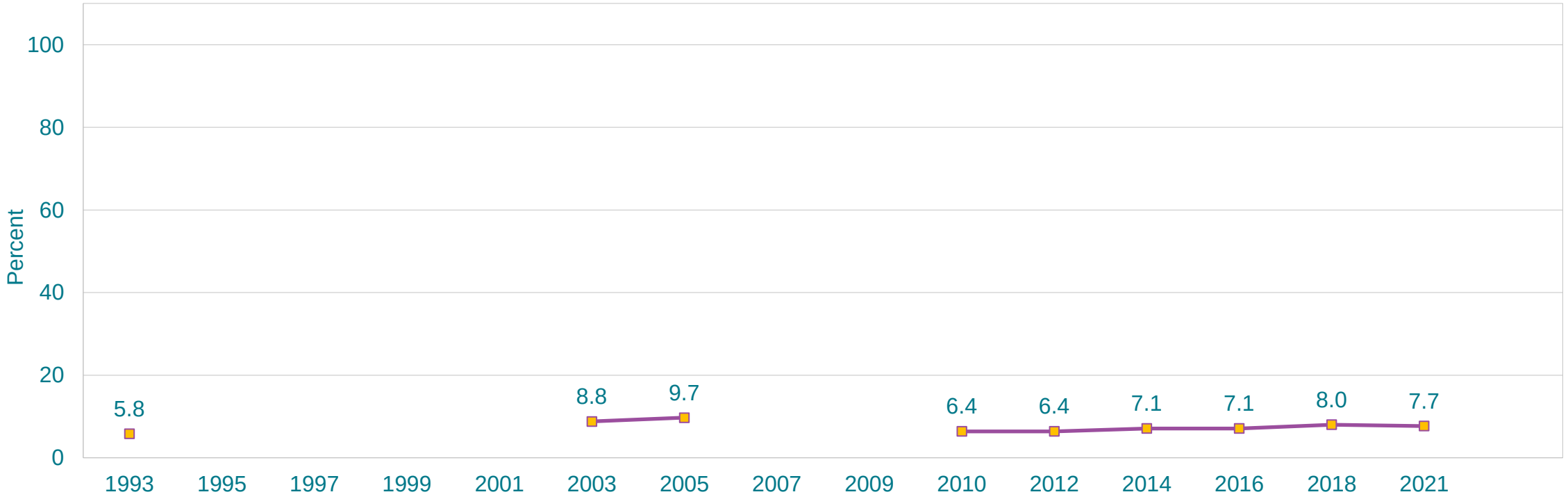
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
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, 2021



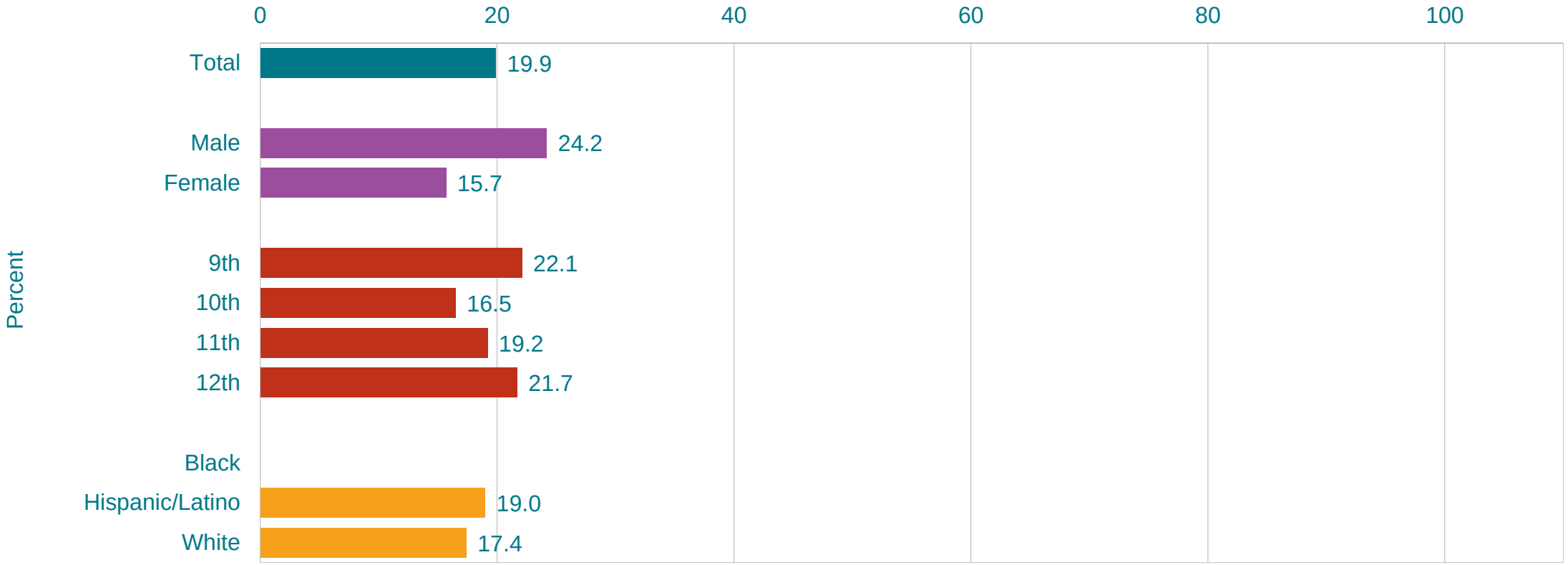
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 1993-2021†



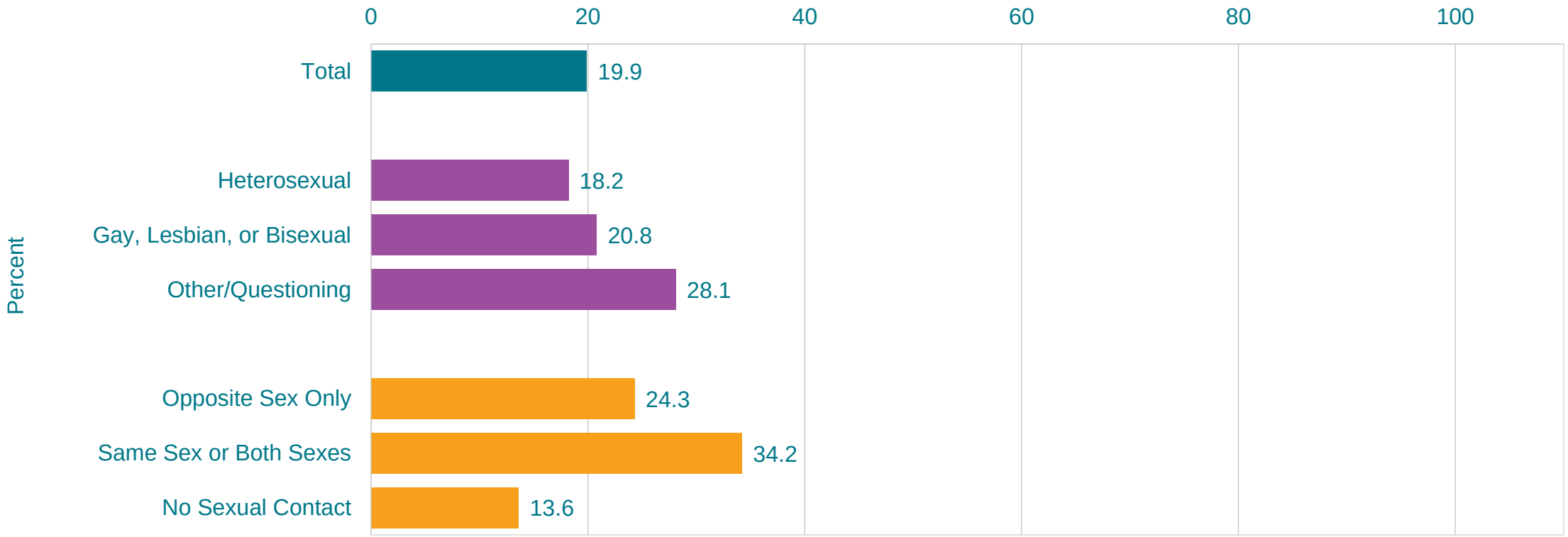
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 1993-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



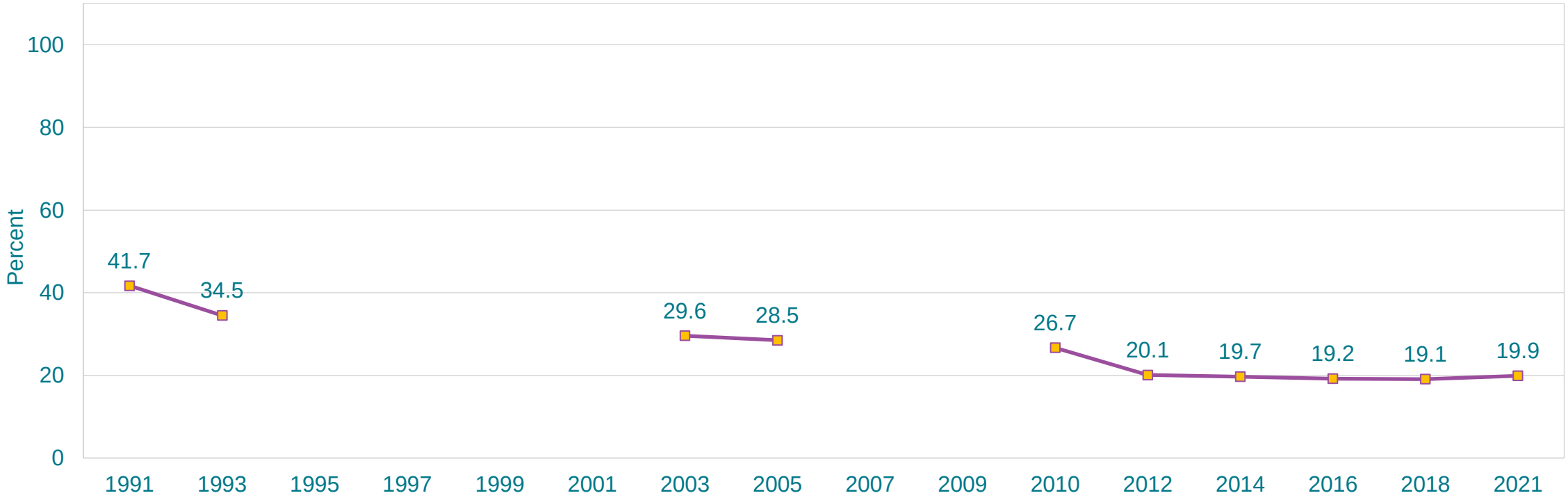
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 1991-2021†

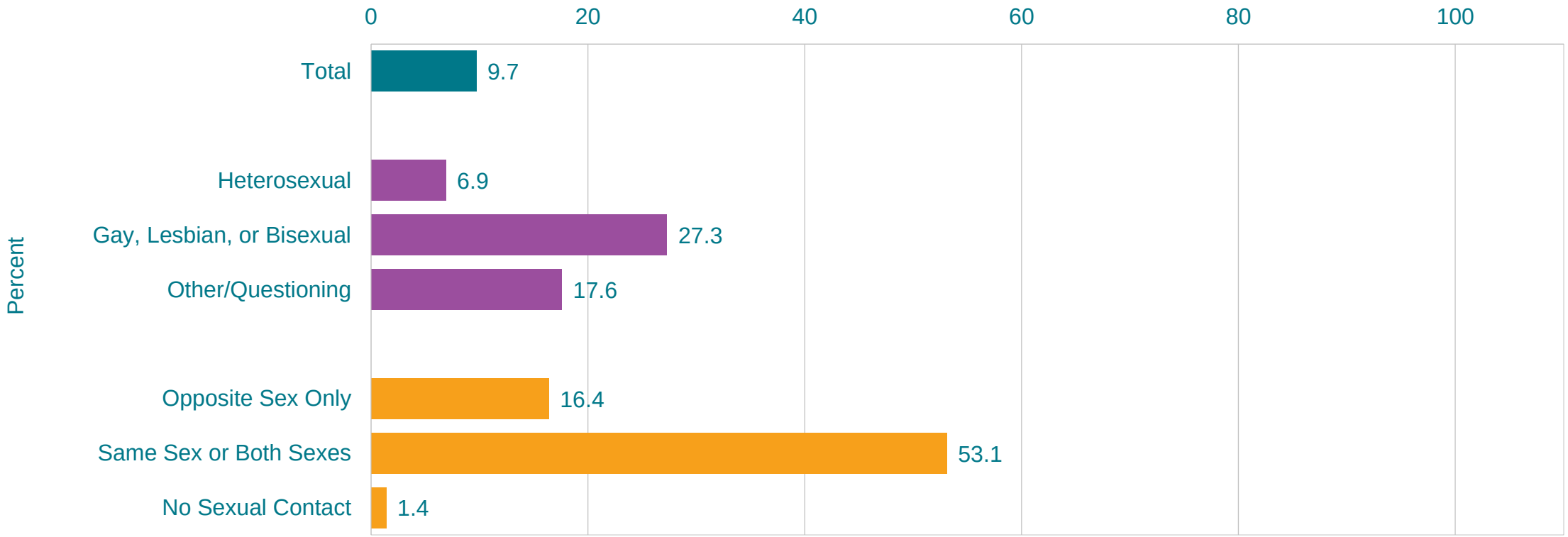


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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, 2021

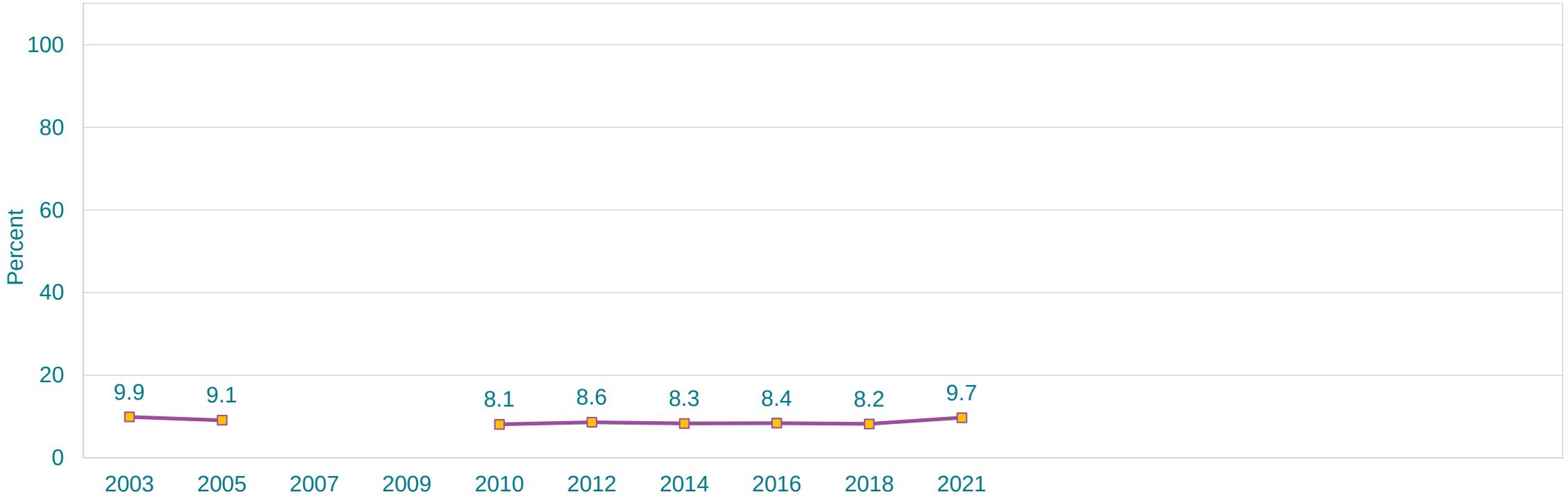
*When they did not want to
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



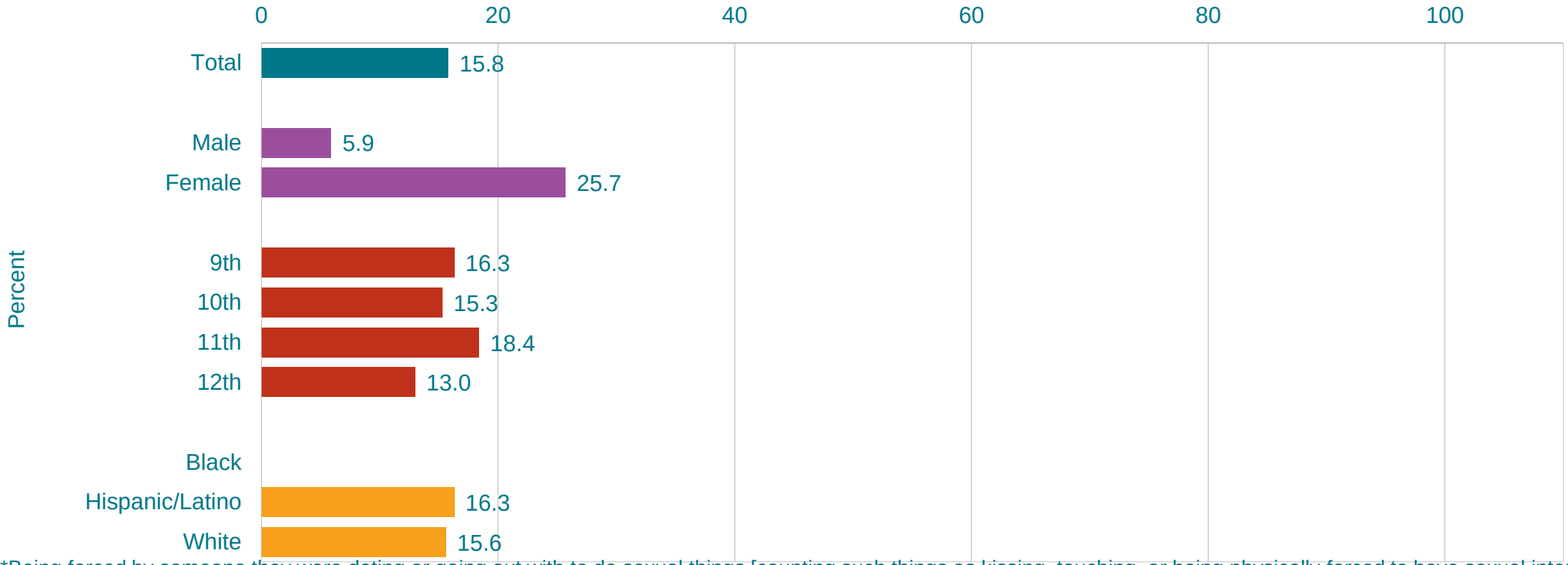
*When they did not want to
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2003-2021†



*When they did not want to
†No change 2003-2021 [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 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*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

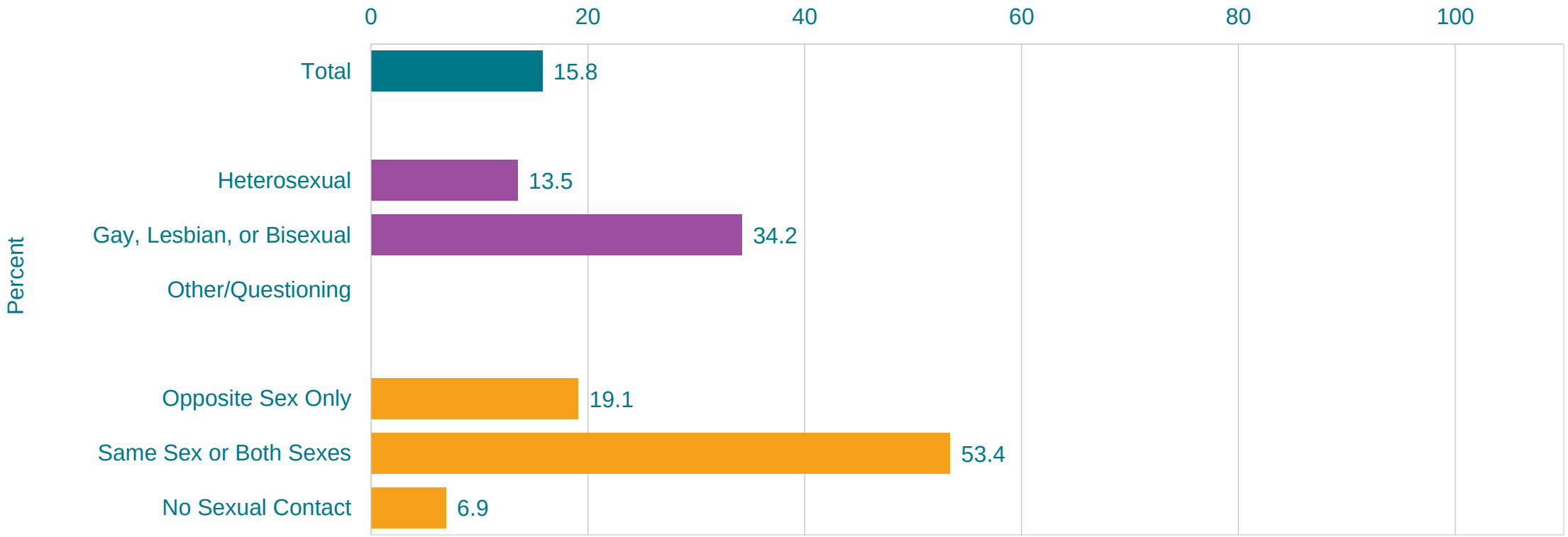
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

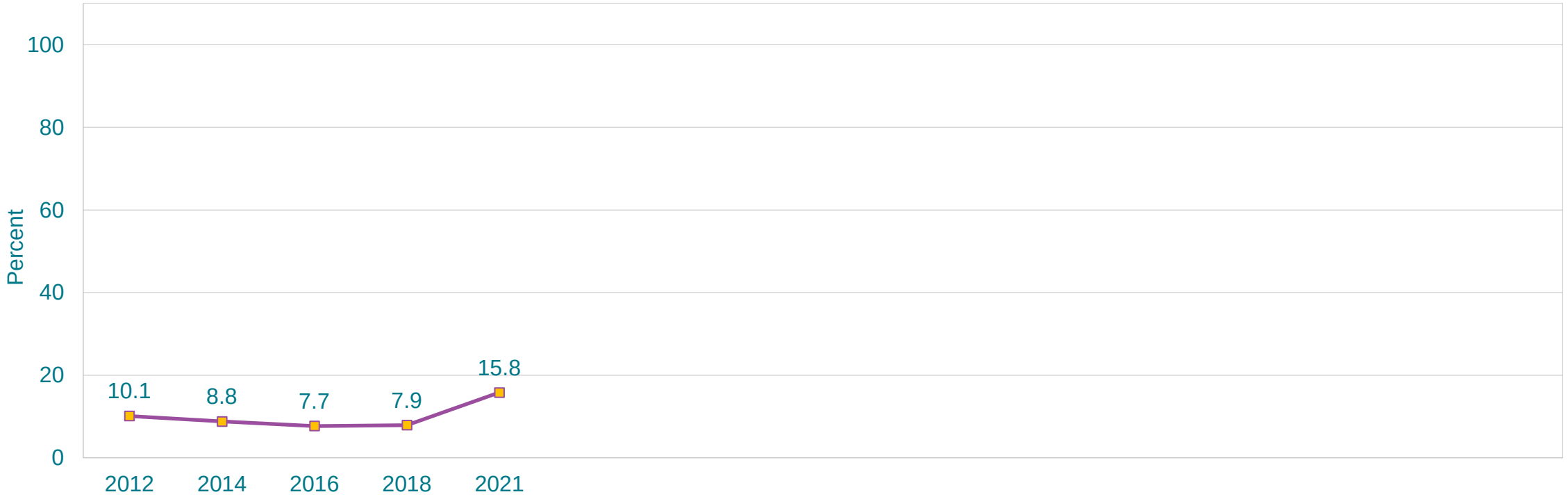


*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out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

This graph contains weighted results.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* 2012-2021†



*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

†Increased 2012-2021 [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, 2021

*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

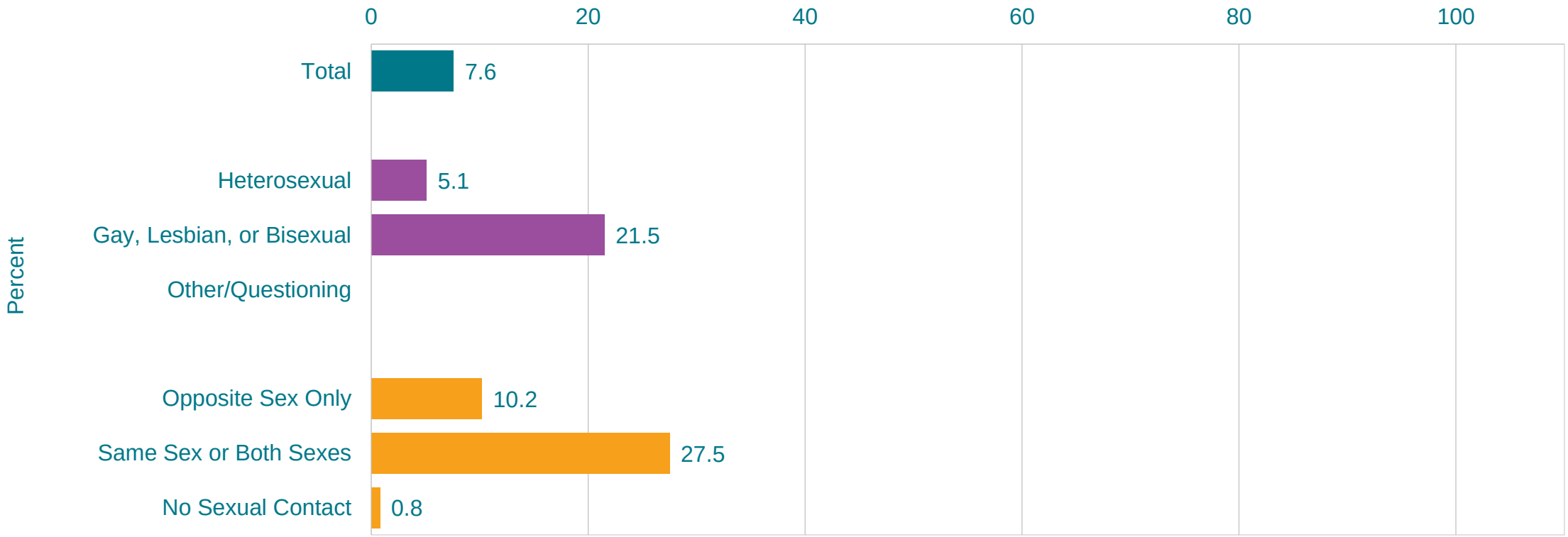
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

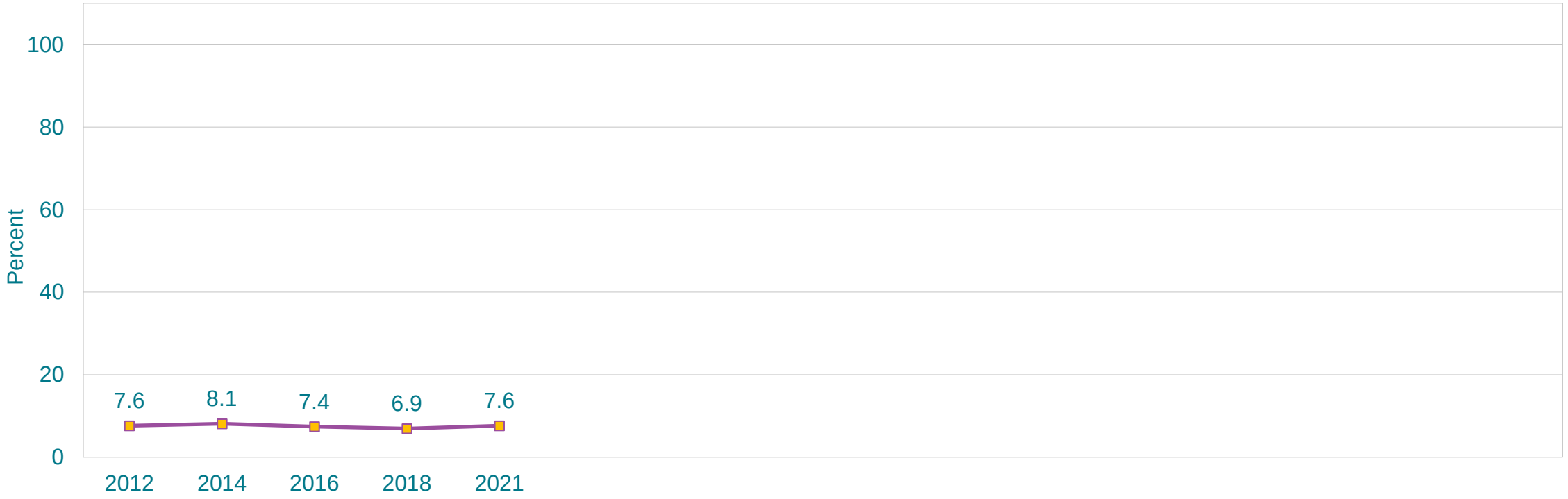
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



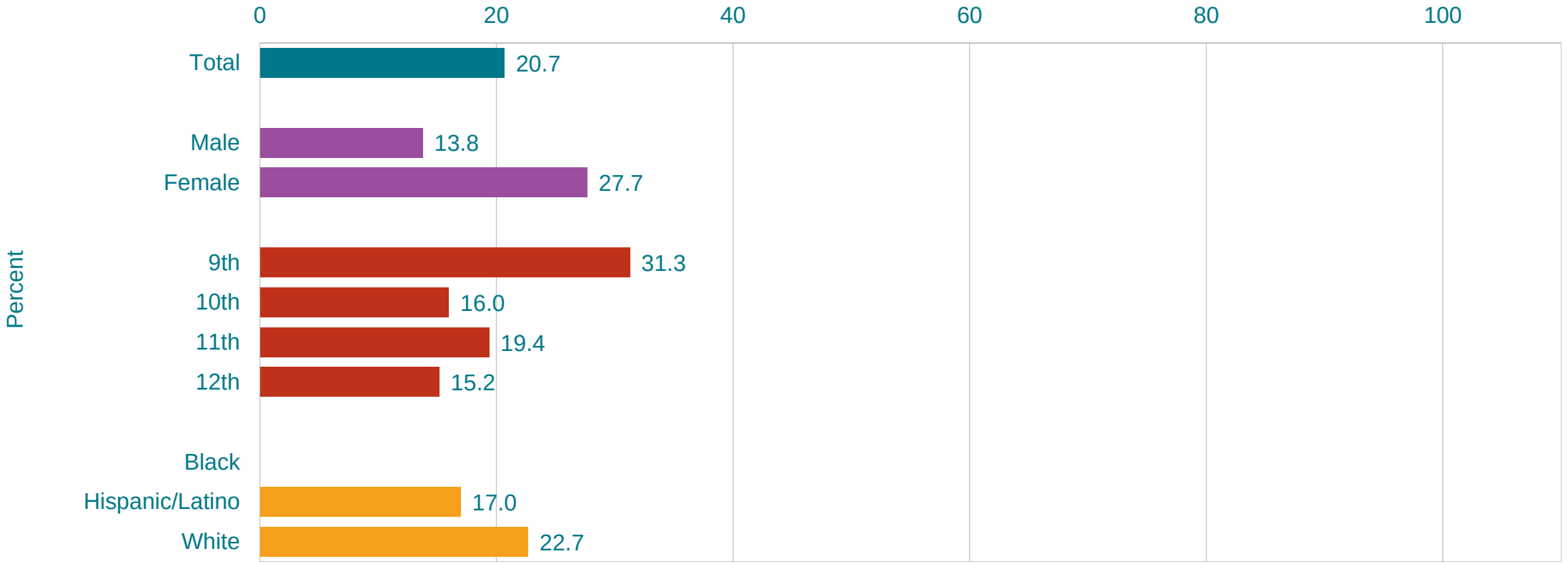
*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* 2012-2021†



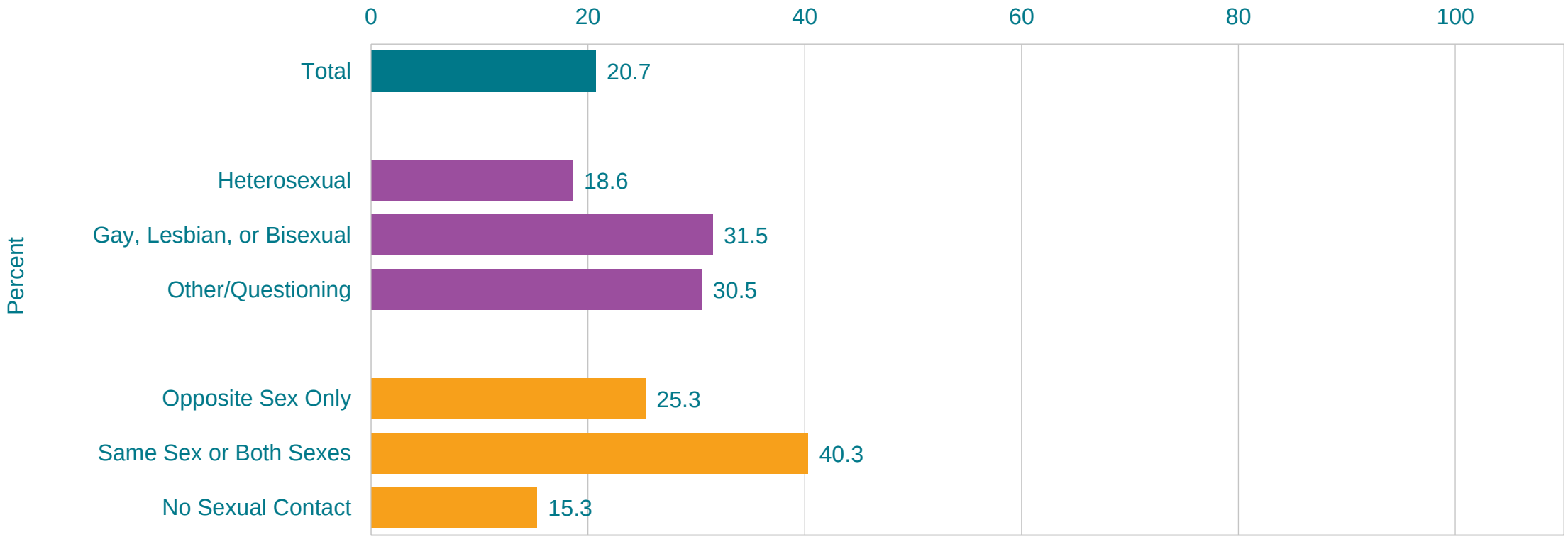
*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2012-2021 [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, 2021



*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

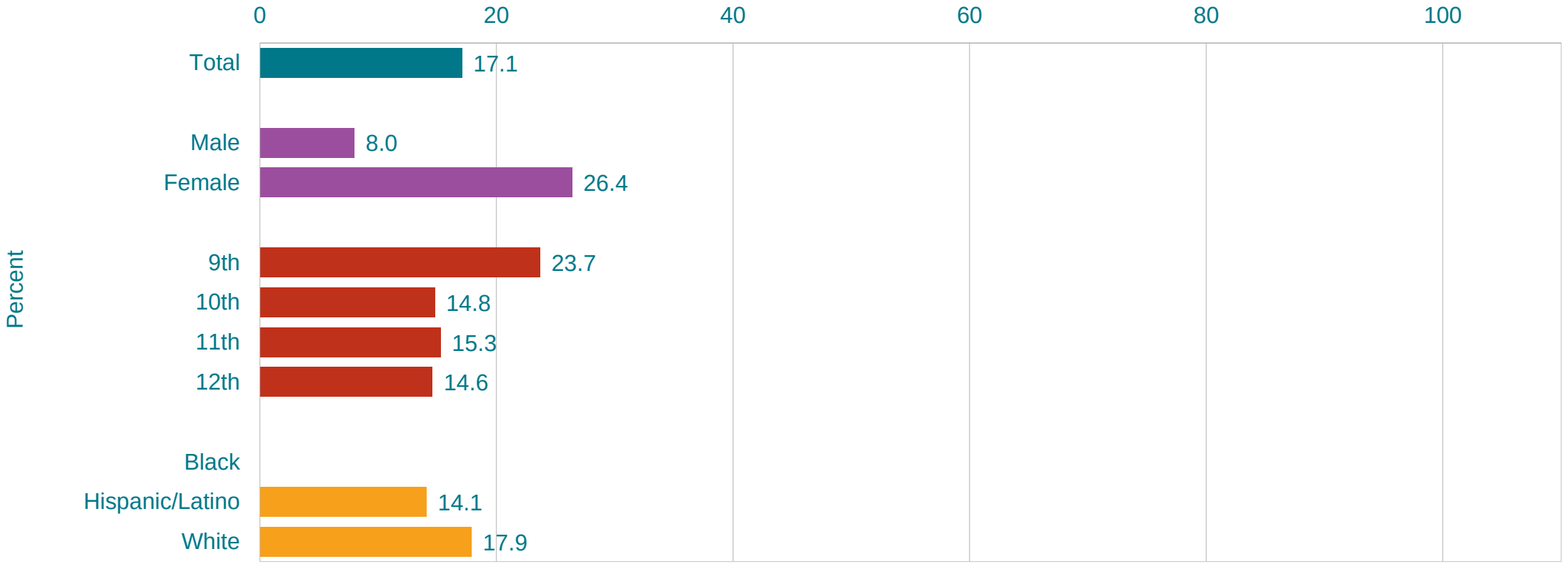


*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2010-2021†

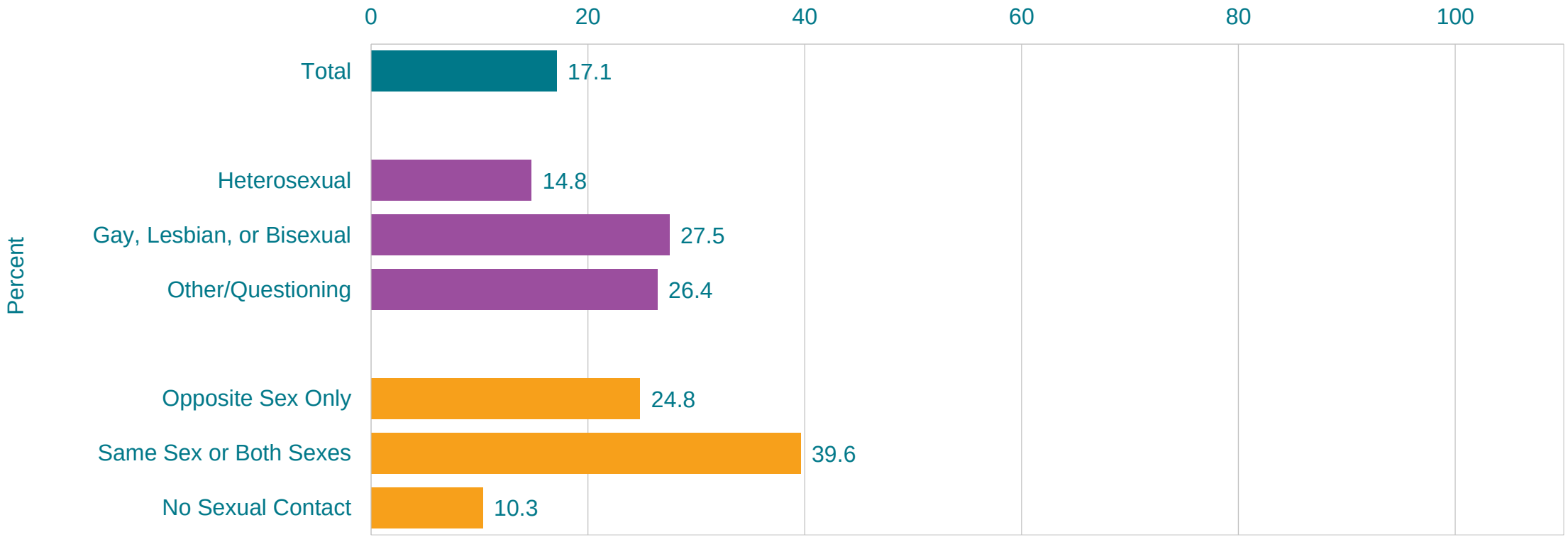
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2010-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed 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, 2021



*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 10th, 9th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

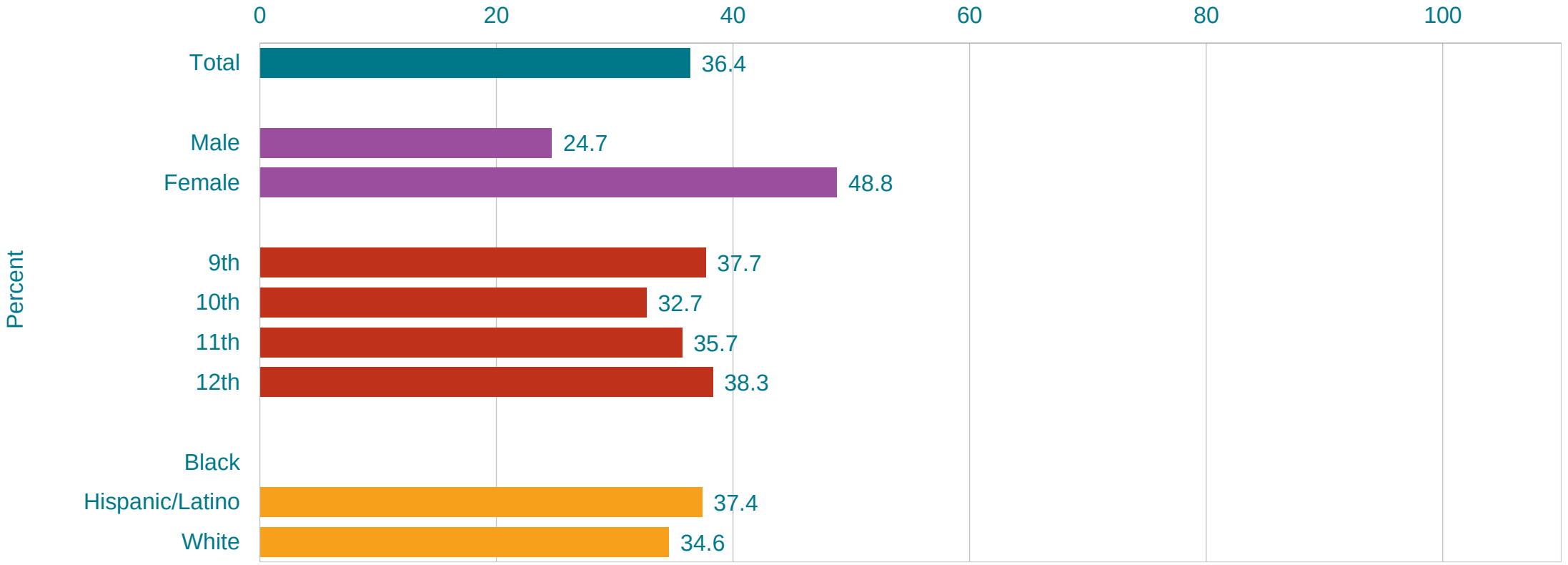


*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* 2010-2021†

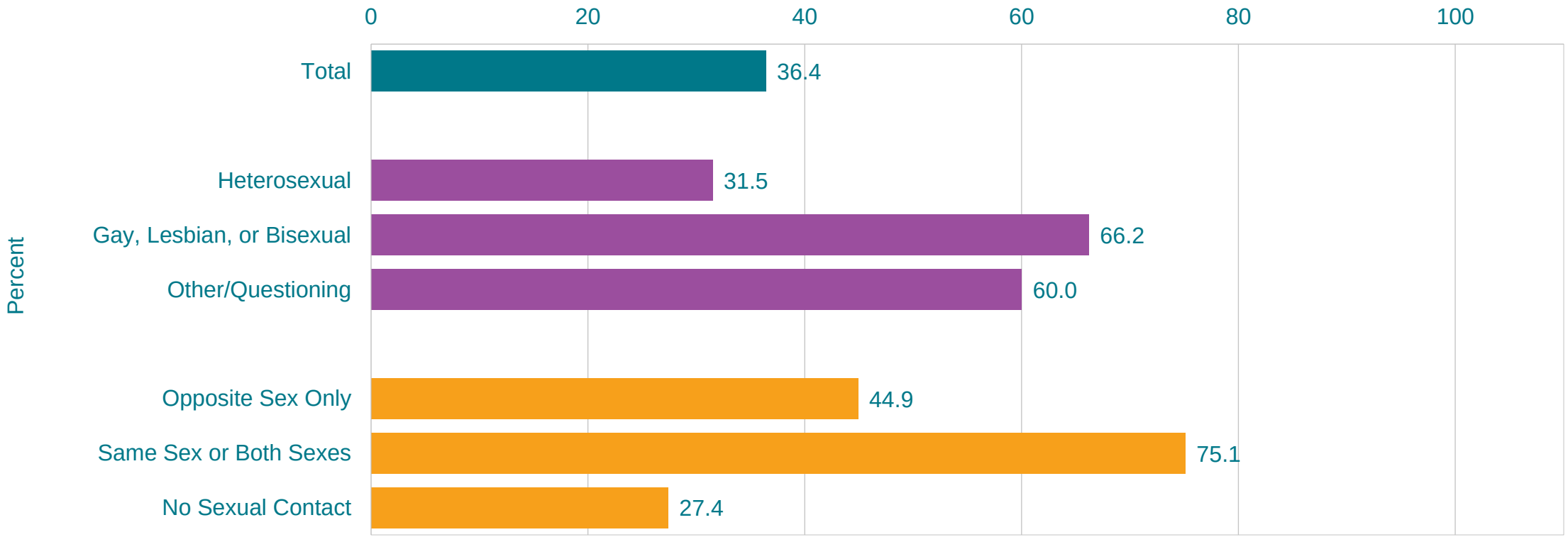
*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2010-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



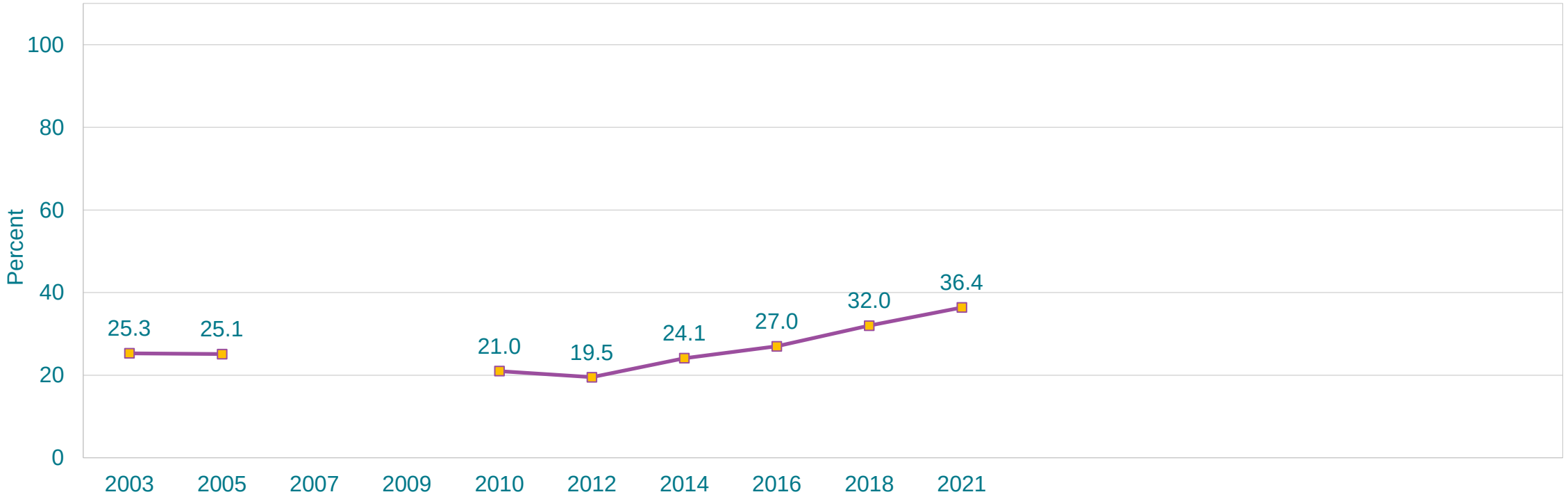
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



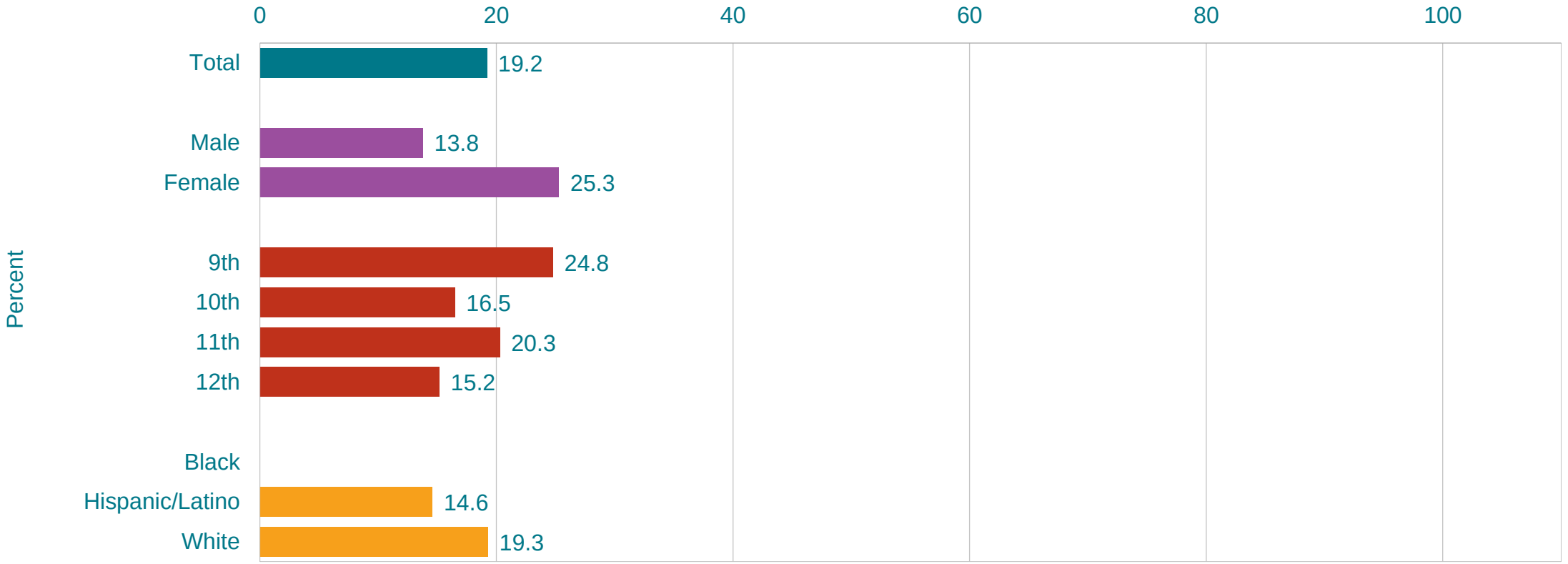
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 2003-2021†



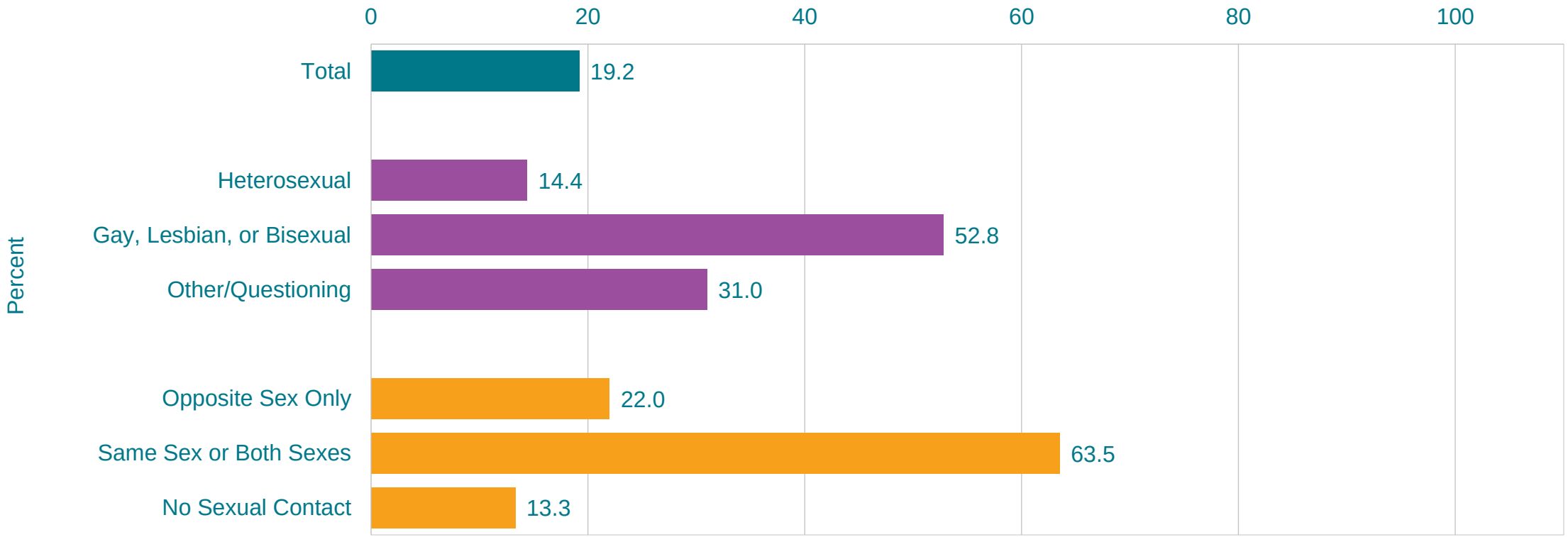
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2003-2021, decreased 2003-2012, increased 2012-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, 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 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



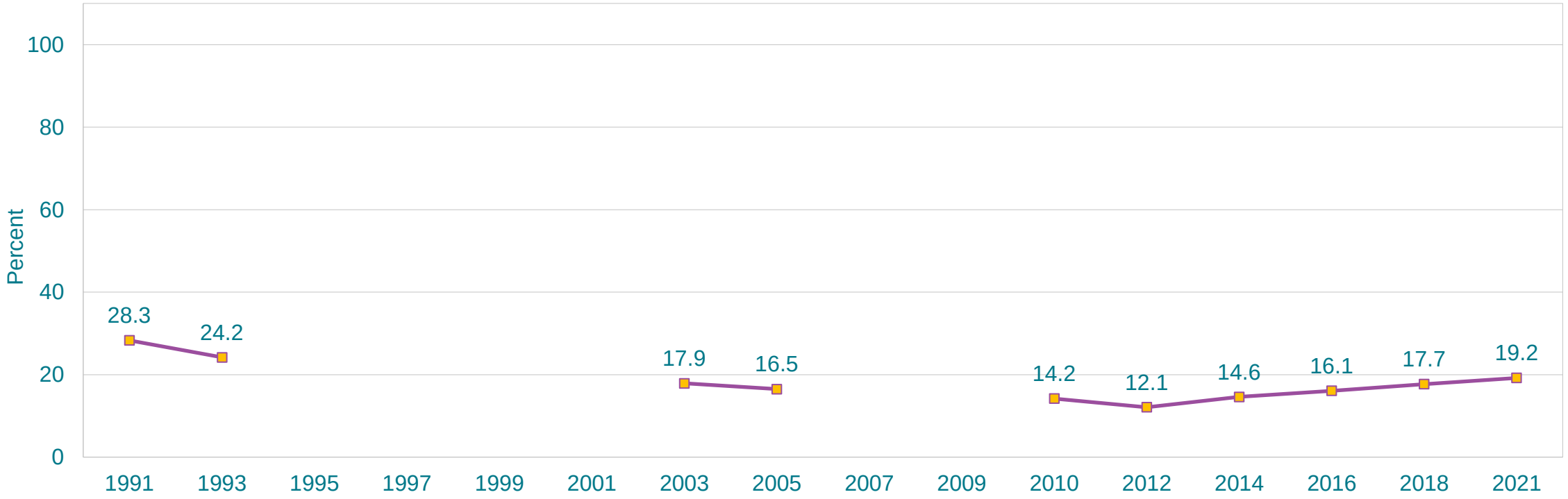
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



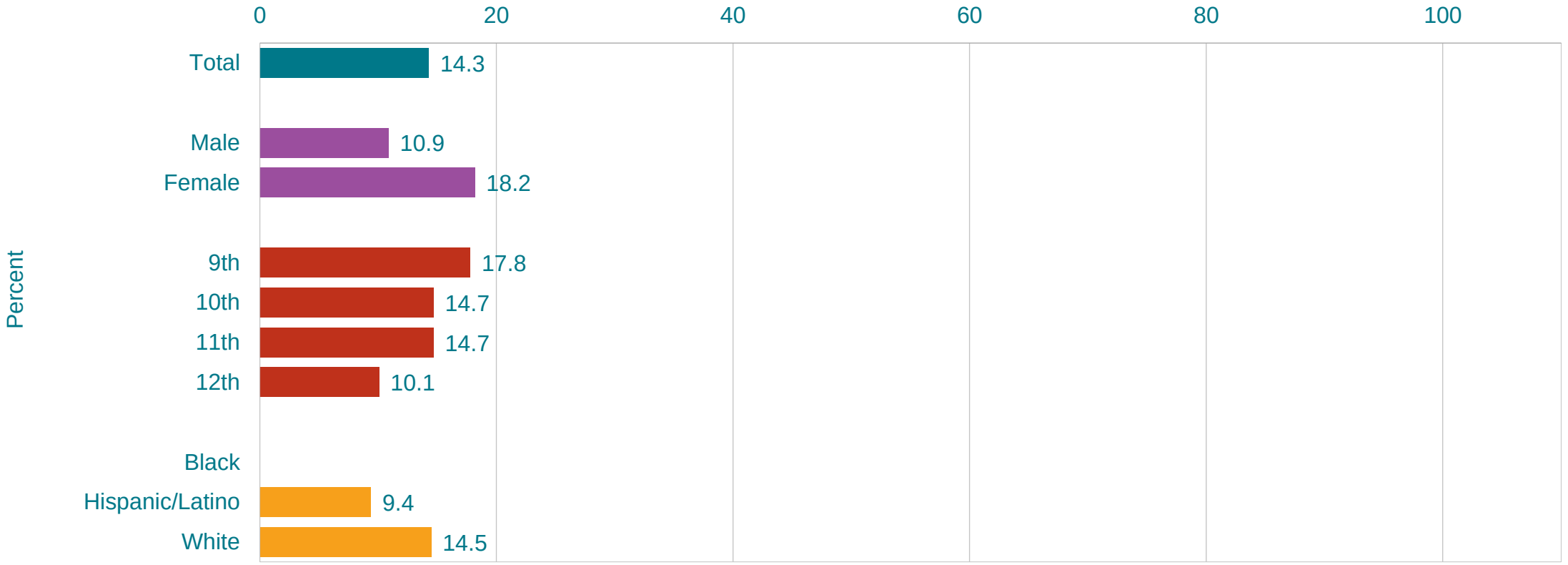
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 1991-2021†



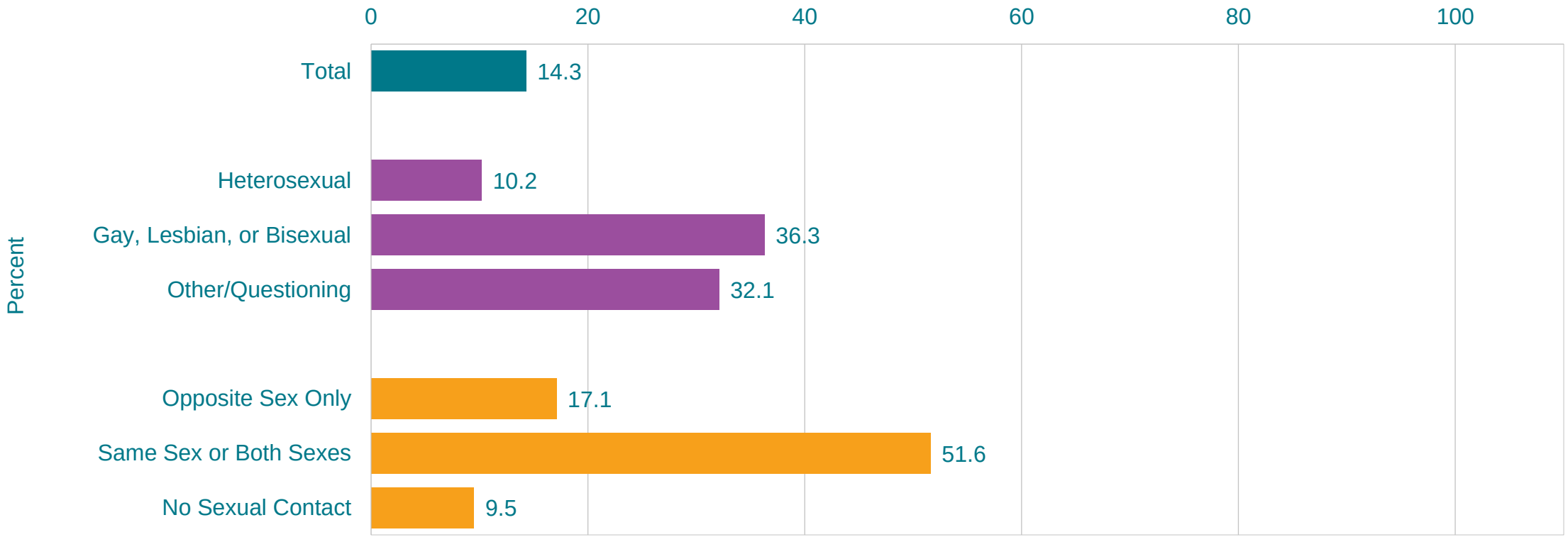
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2021, decreased 1991-2012, increased 2012-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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, 2021



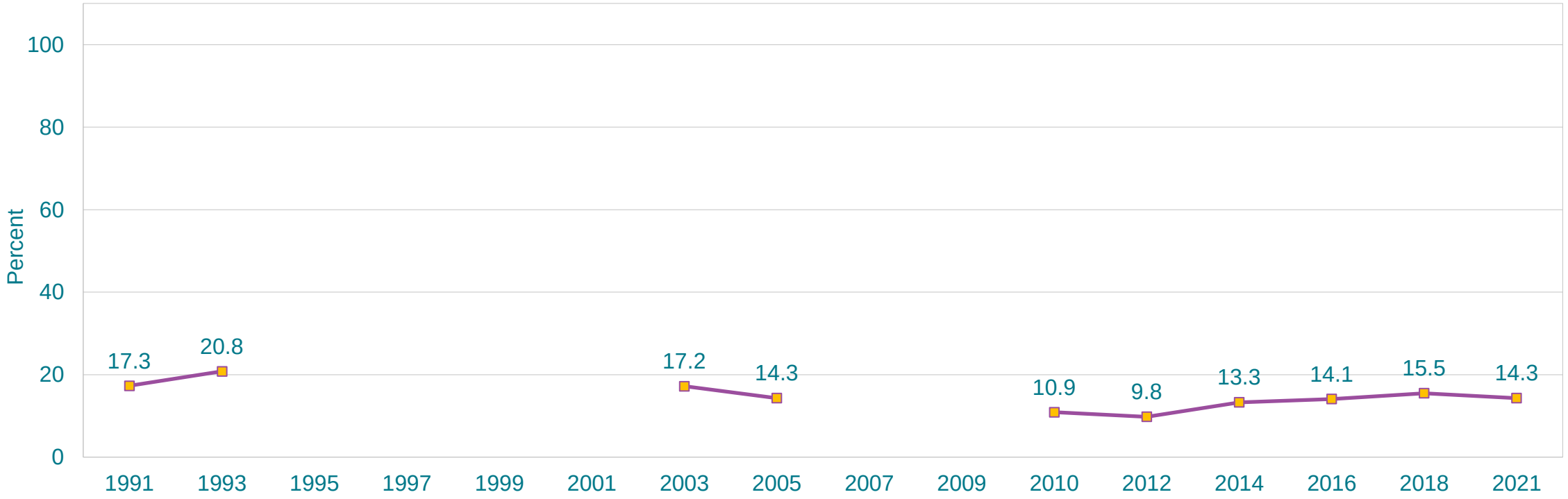
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* 1991-2021†

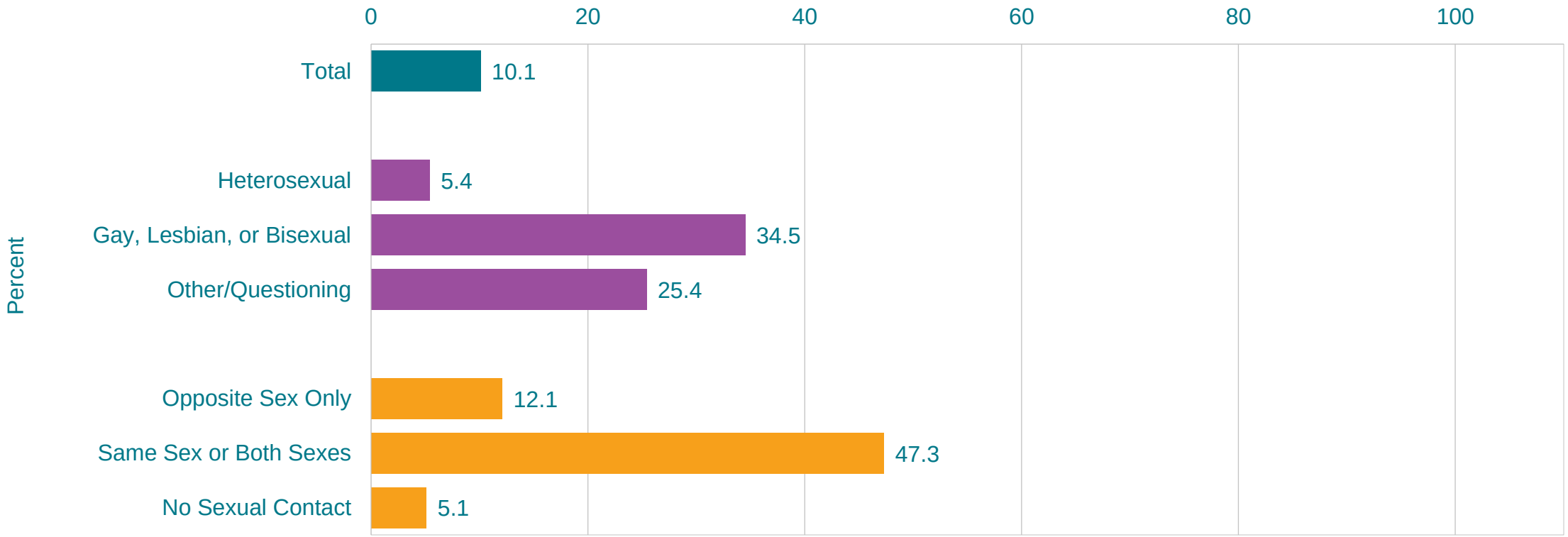


*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2021, decreased 1991-2012, increased 2012-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

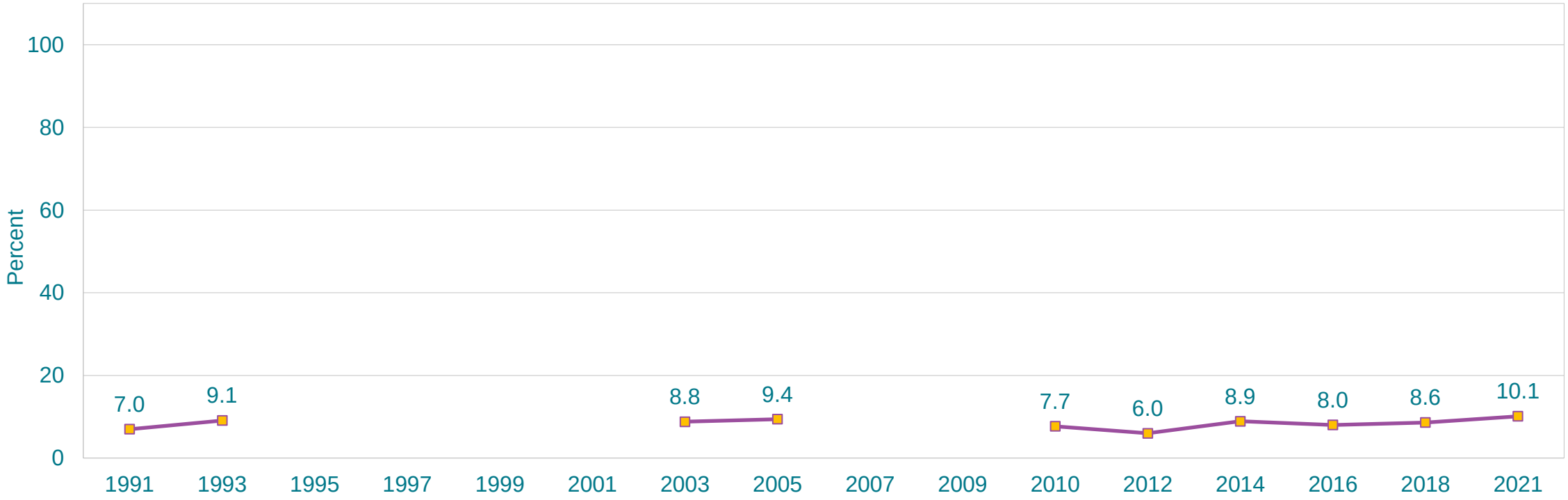
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 10th, 9th > 12th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph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

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



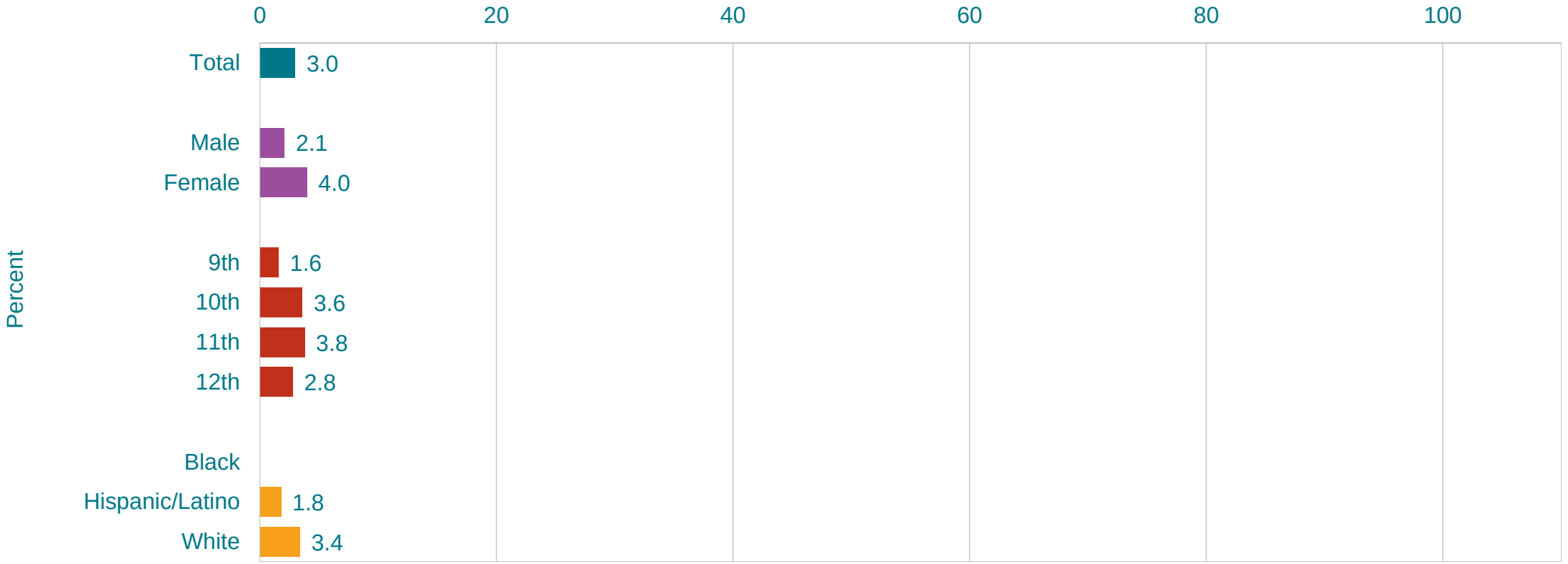
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 1991-2021†



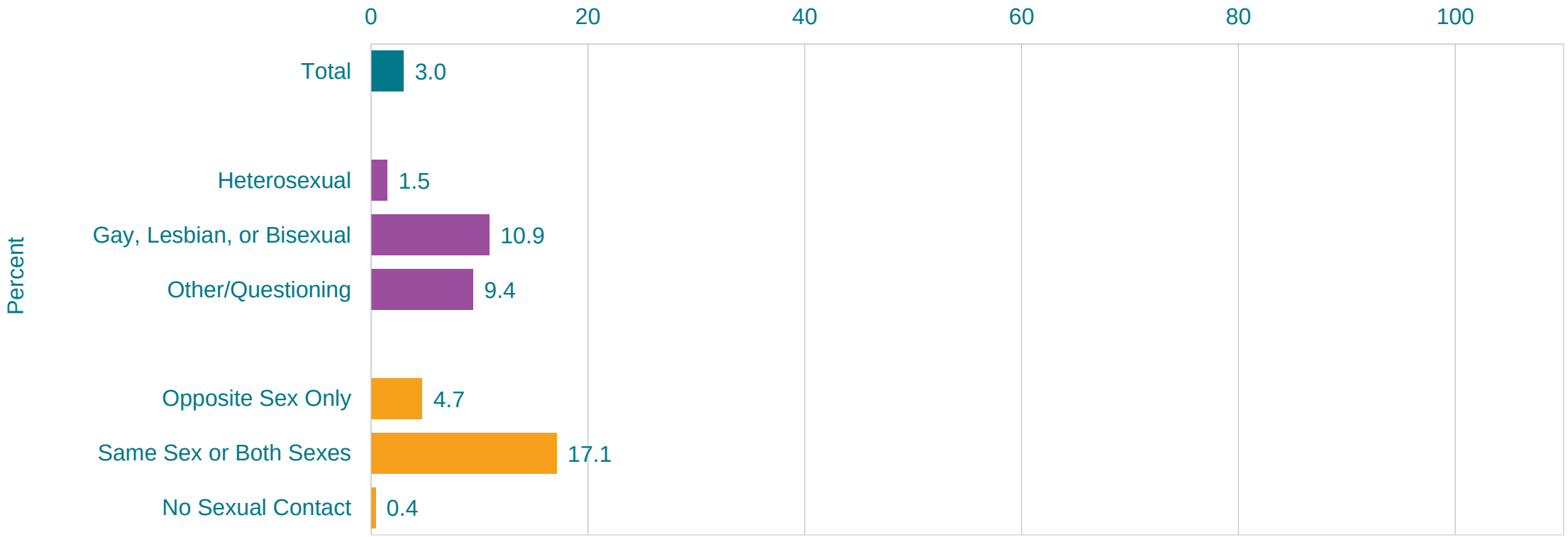
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 1991-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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, 2021



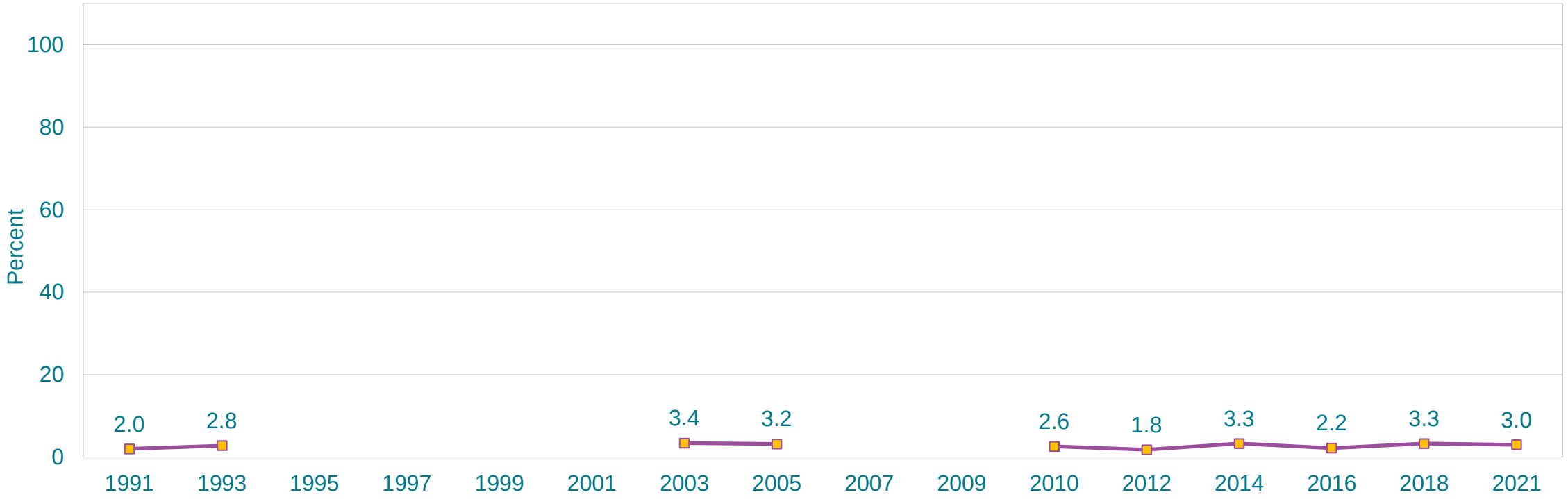
*During the 12 months before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who 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, 2021



*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,* 1991-2021†



*During the 12 months before the survey

†No change 1991-2021 [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).]

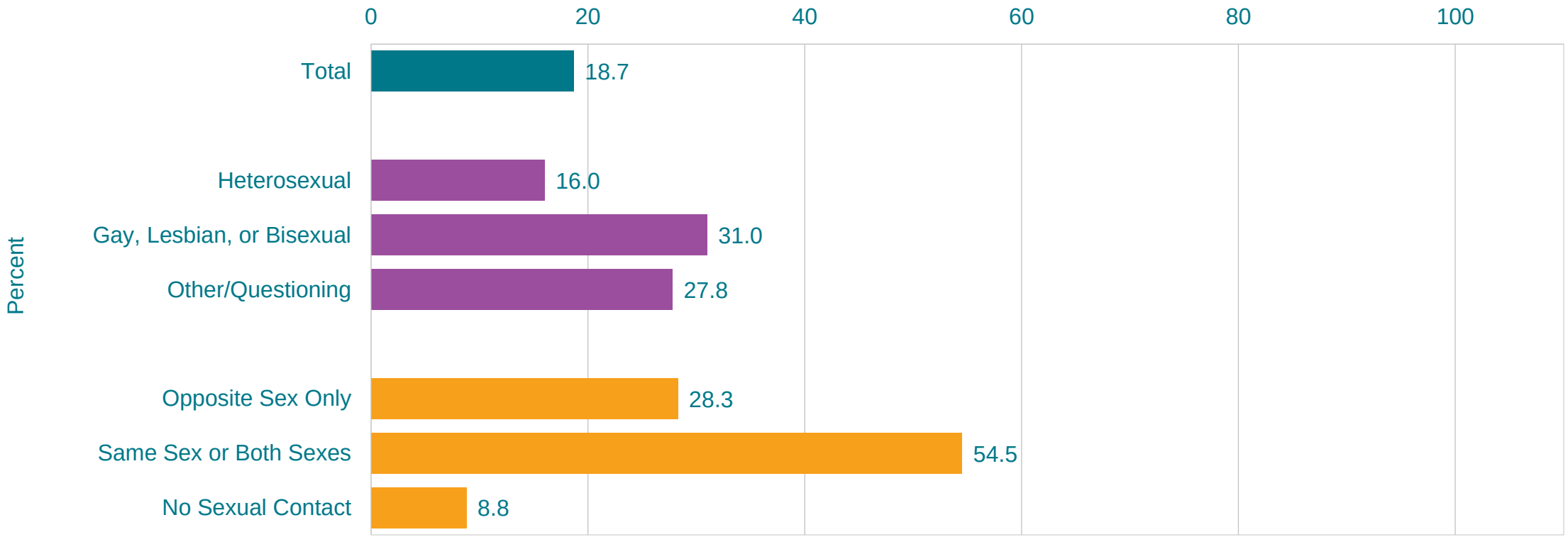
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

*Even one or two puffs
†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 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

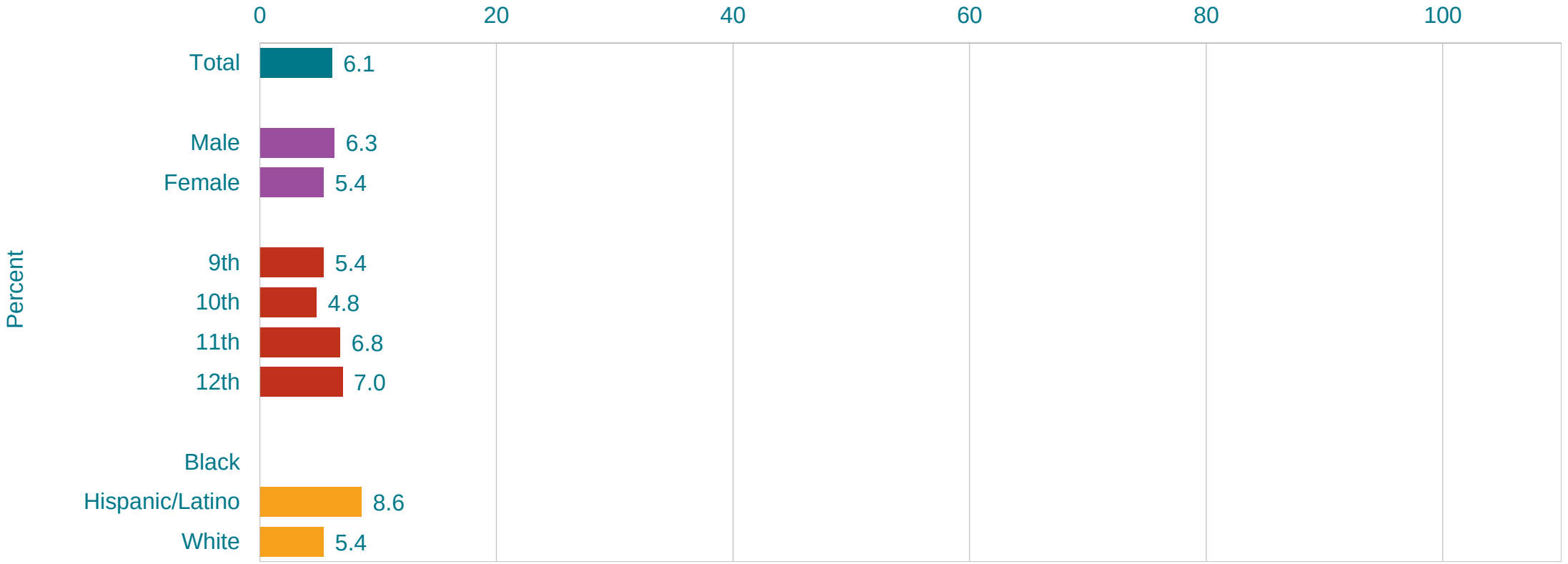


*Even one or two puffs
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* 1991-2021†

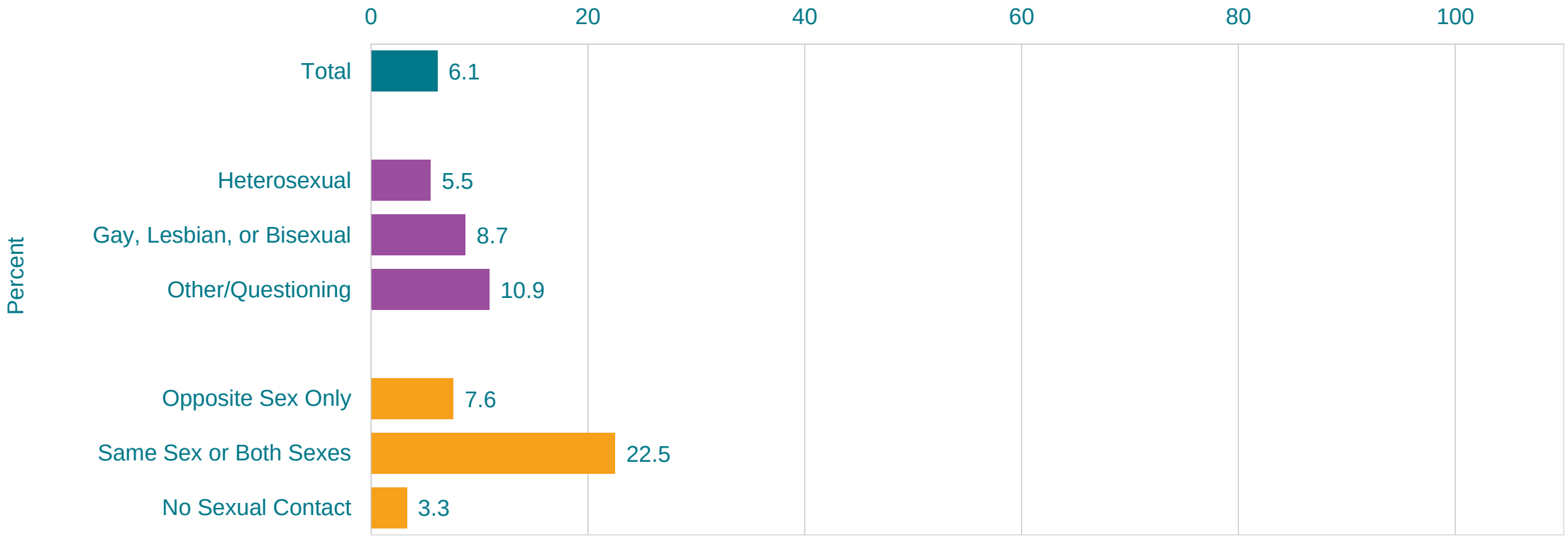
*Even one or two puffs
†Decreased 1991-2021, decreased 1991-2003, decreased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



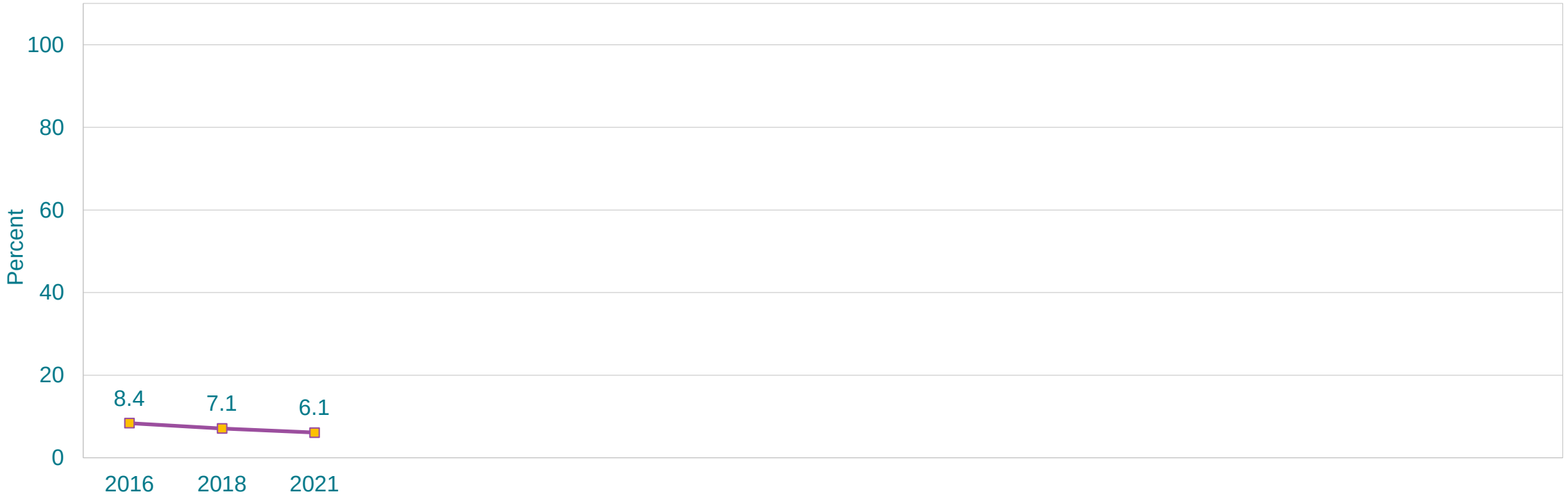
*Even one or two puffs
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,* 2016-2021†

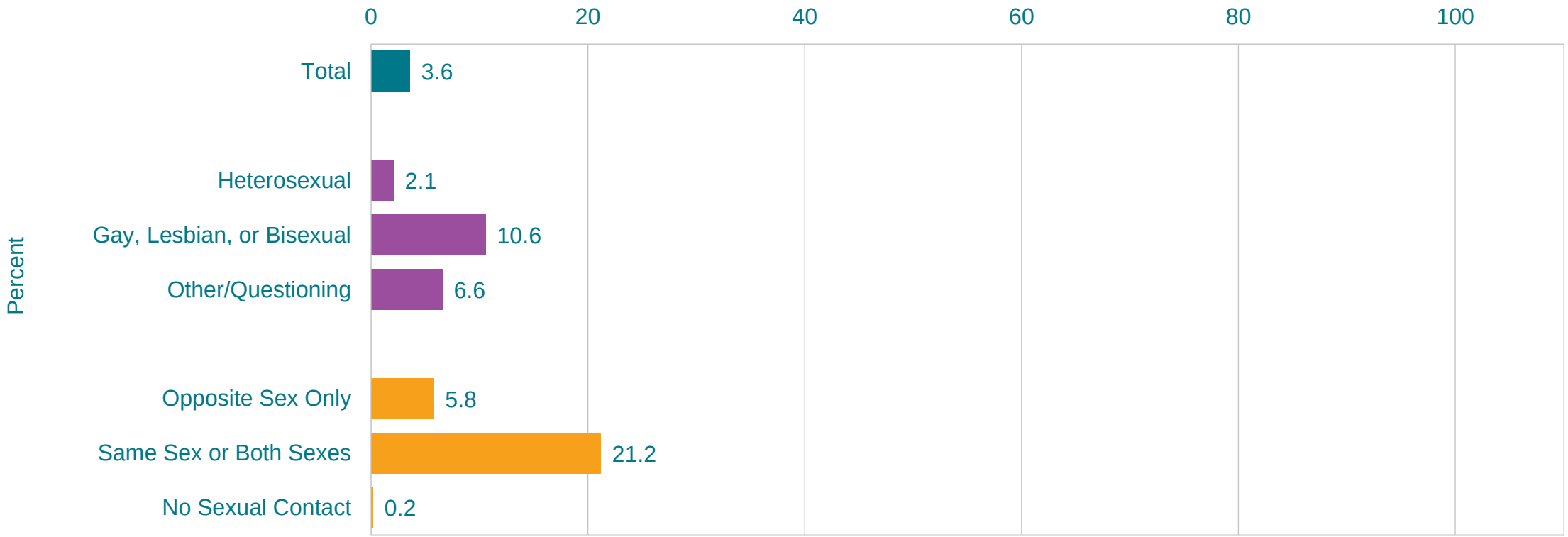


*Even one or two puffs
†No change 2016-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

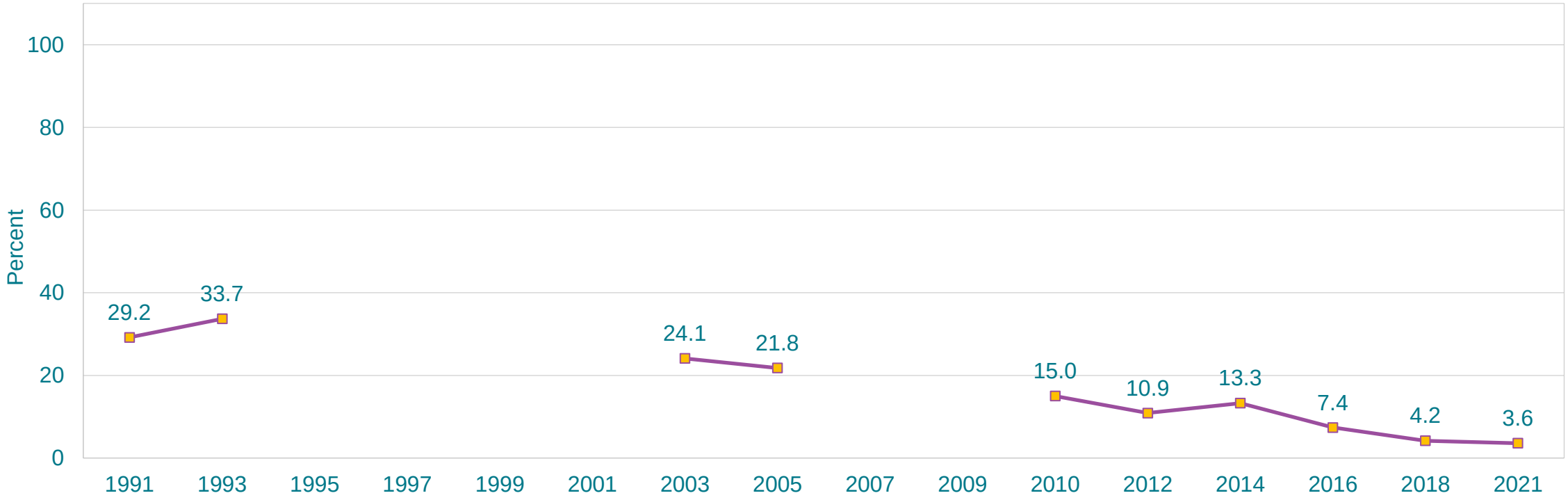
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*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,* 1991-2021†

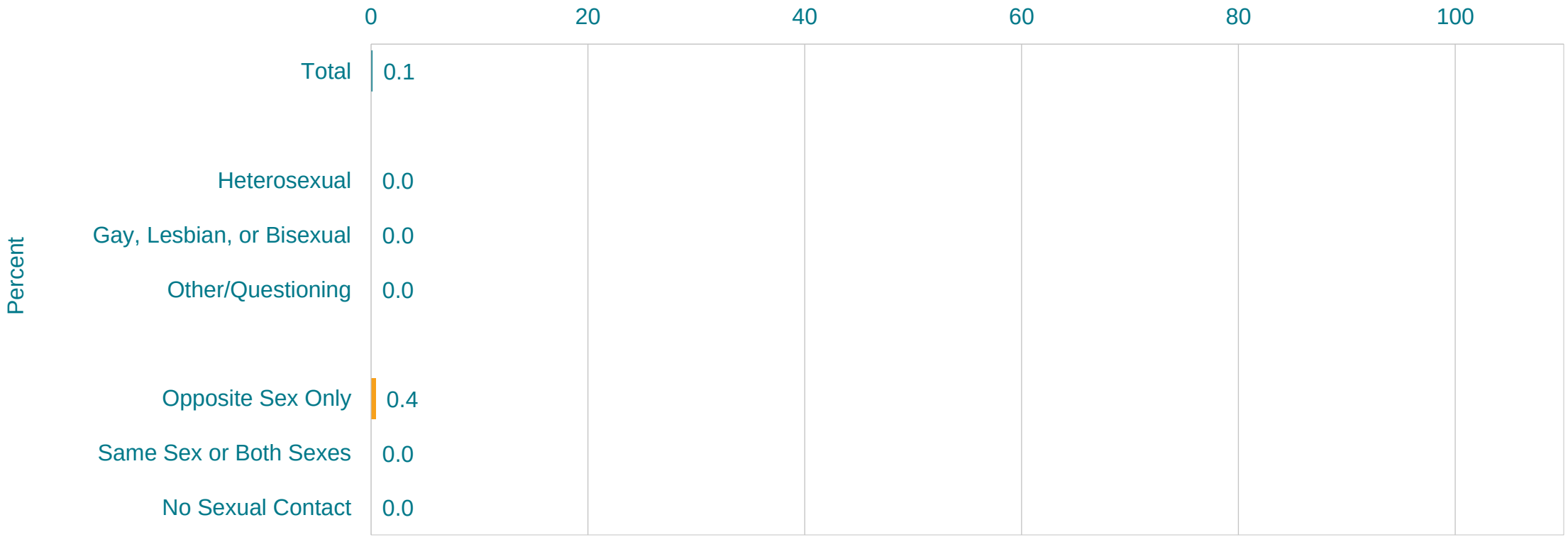


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2021, decreased 1991-2005, decreased 2005-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

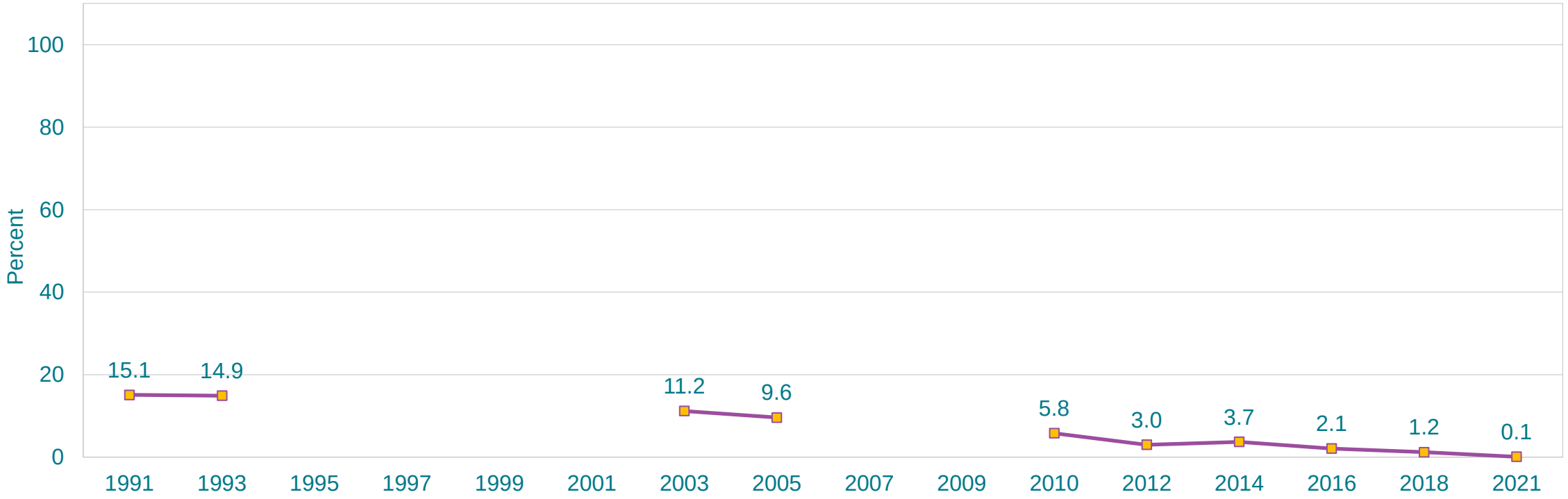
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*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,* 1991-2021†

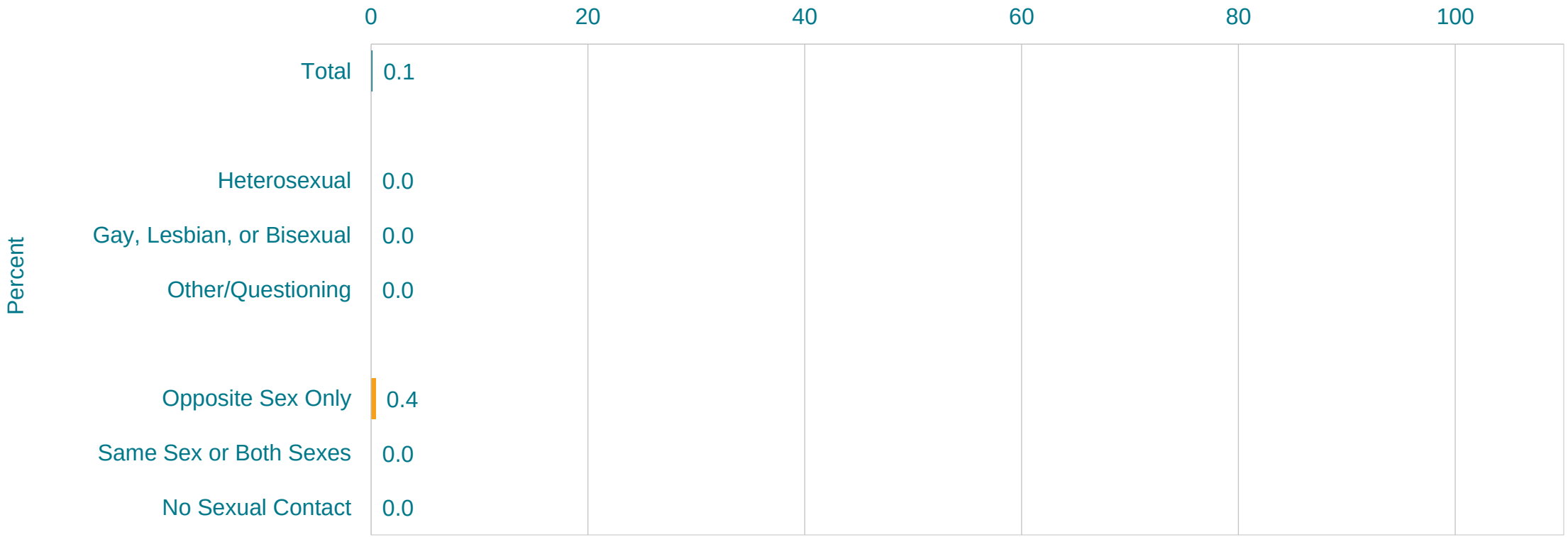


*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2021, decreased 1991-2005, decreased 2005-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

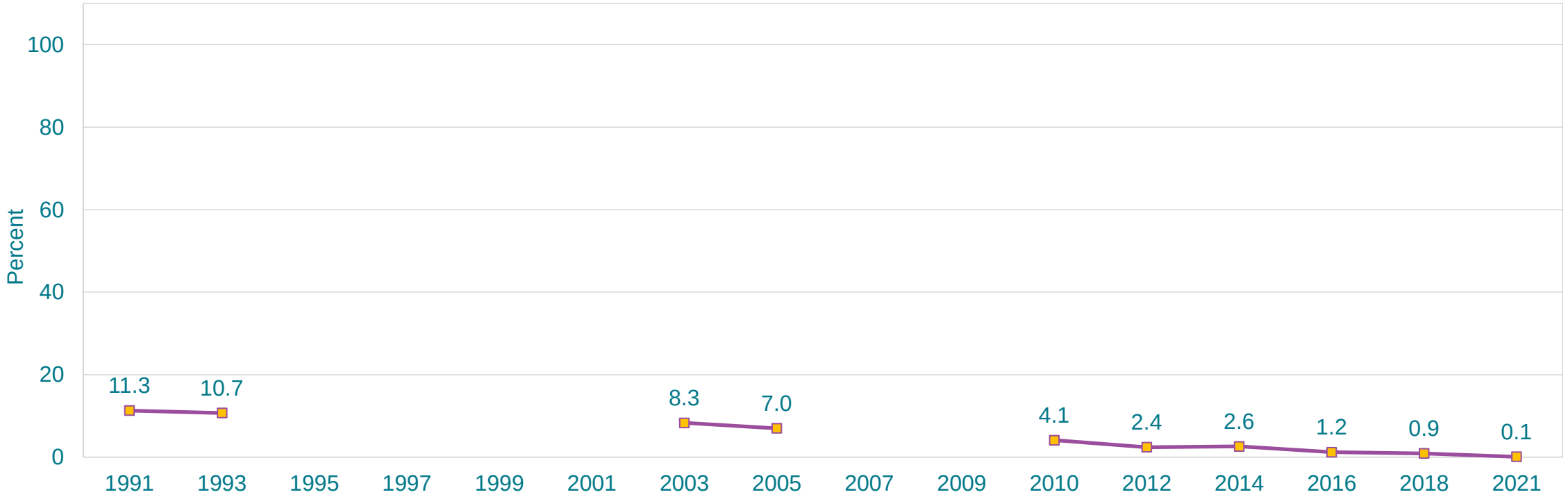
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*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,* 1991-2021†

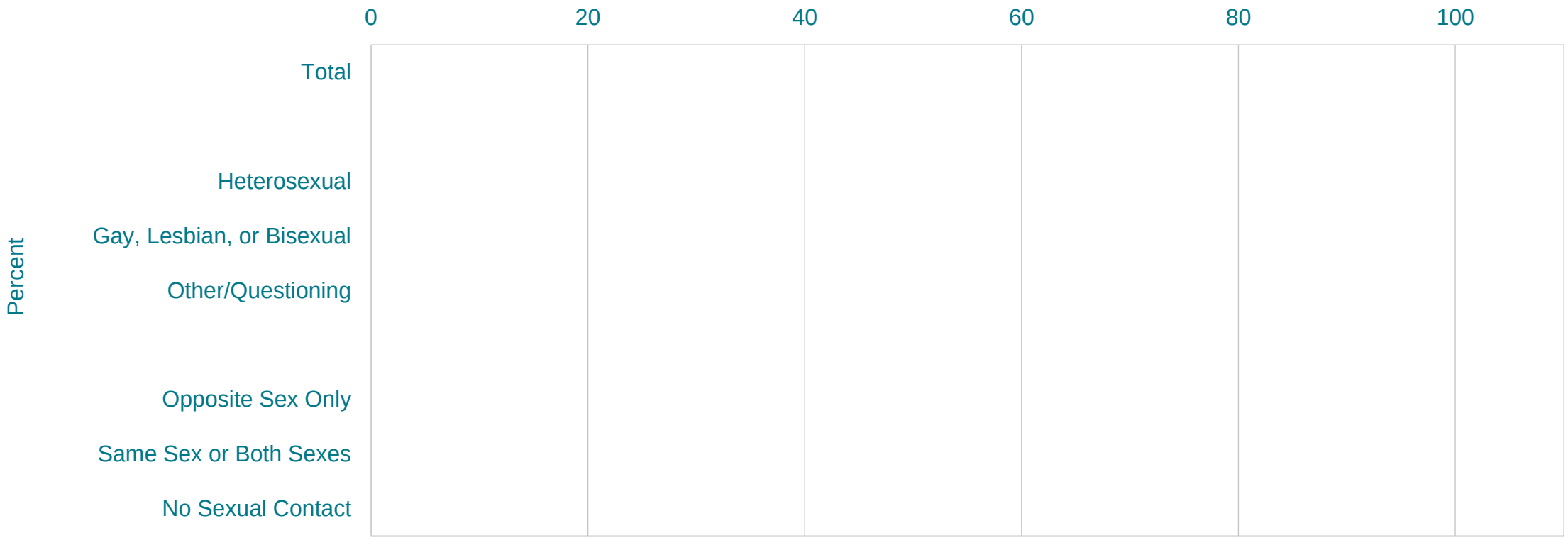


*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2021, decreased 1991-2005, decreased 2005-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

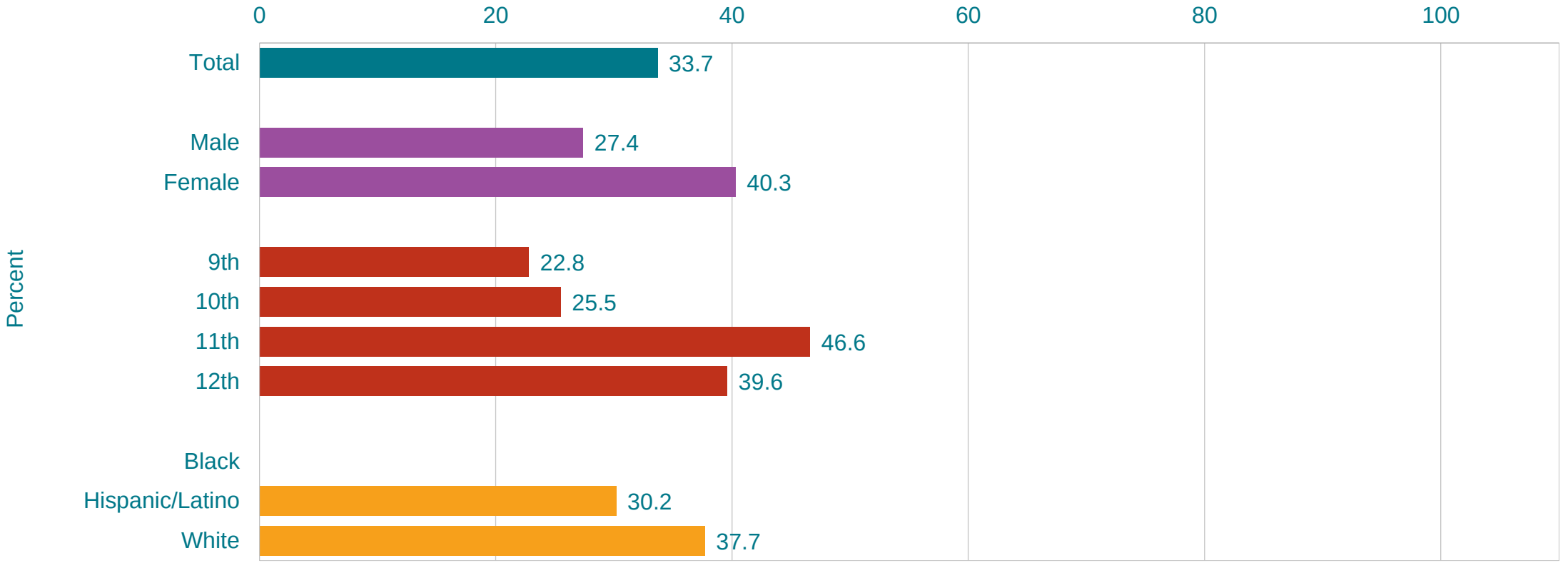
*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



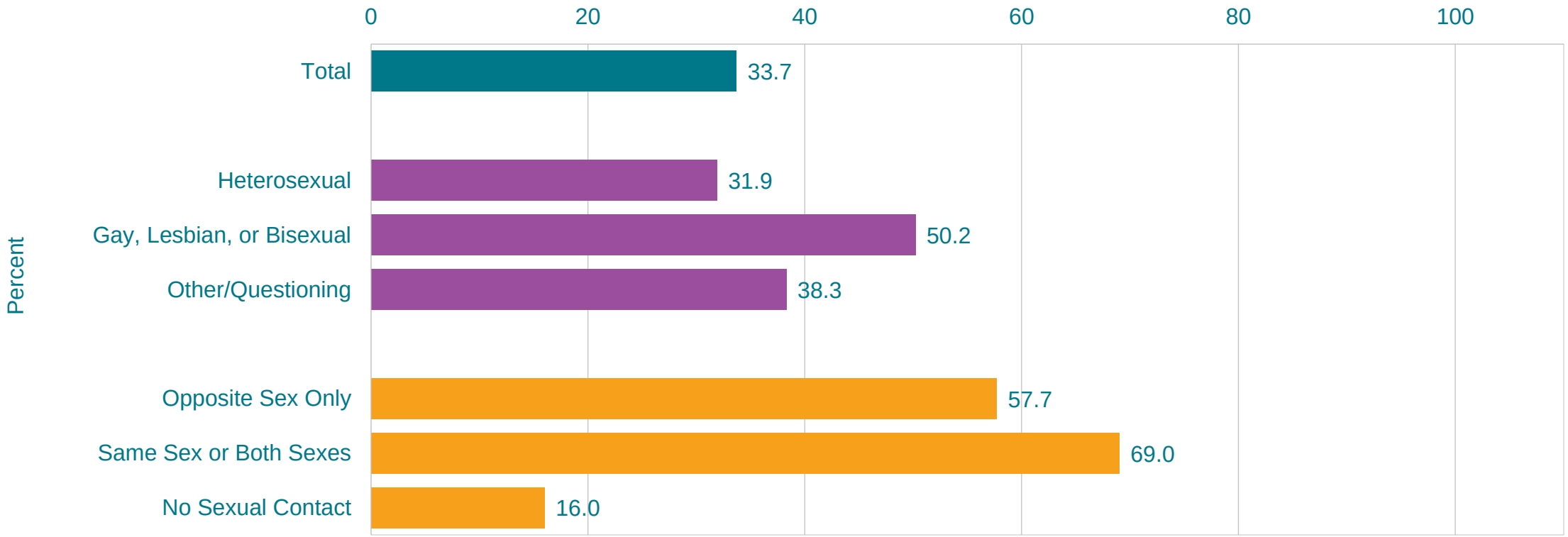
*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



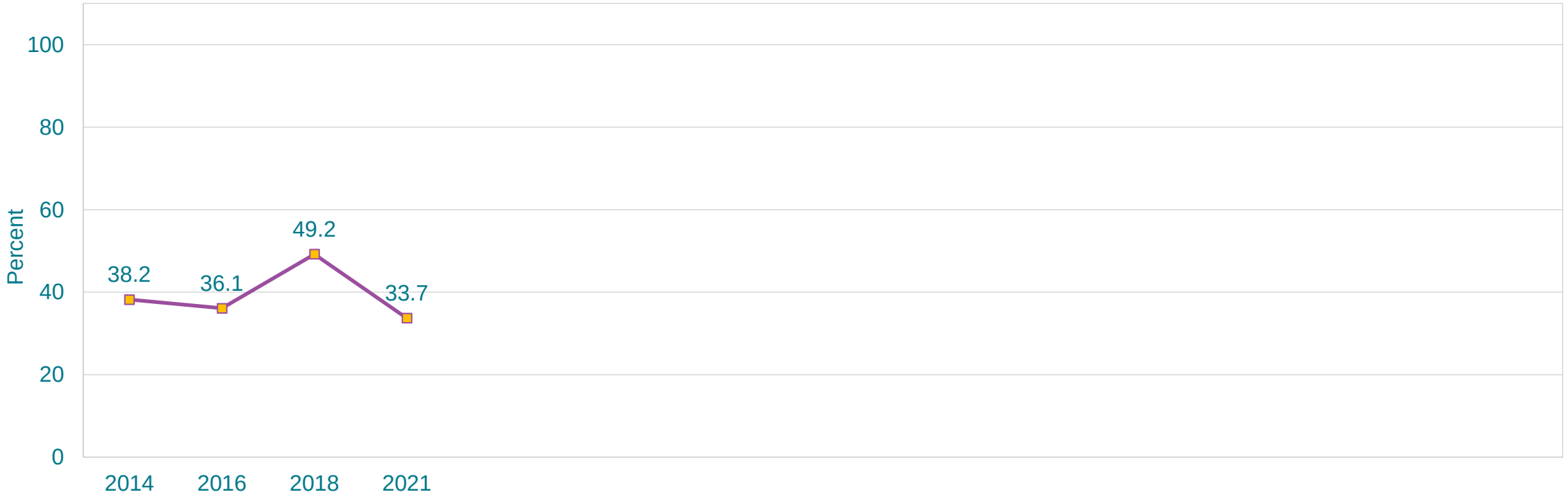
*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu]
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
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, 2021



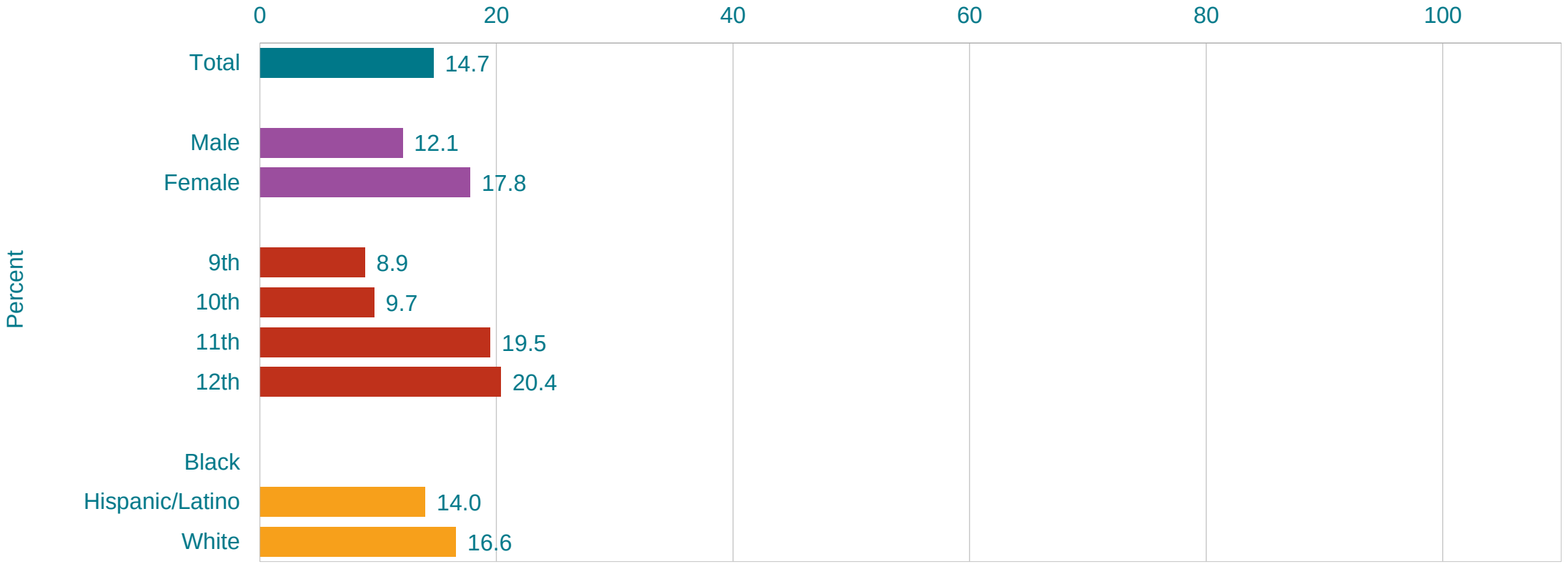
*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2014-2021†



*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu]
†No change 2014-2021 [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, 2021



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

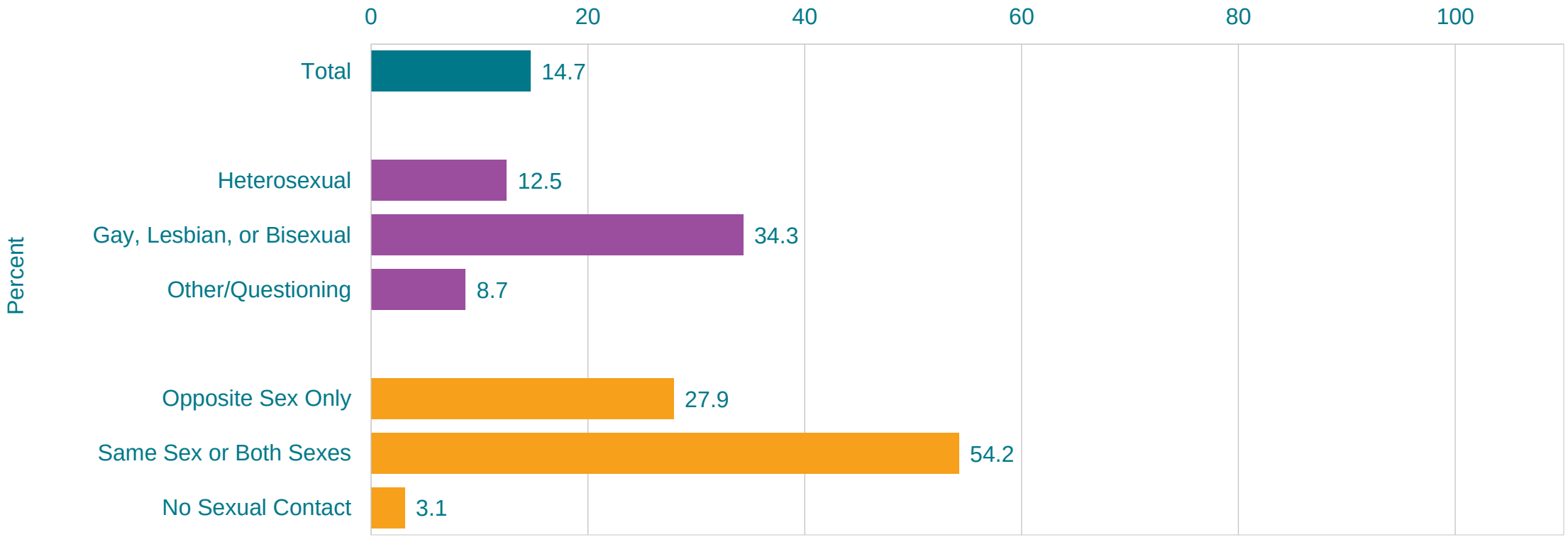
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

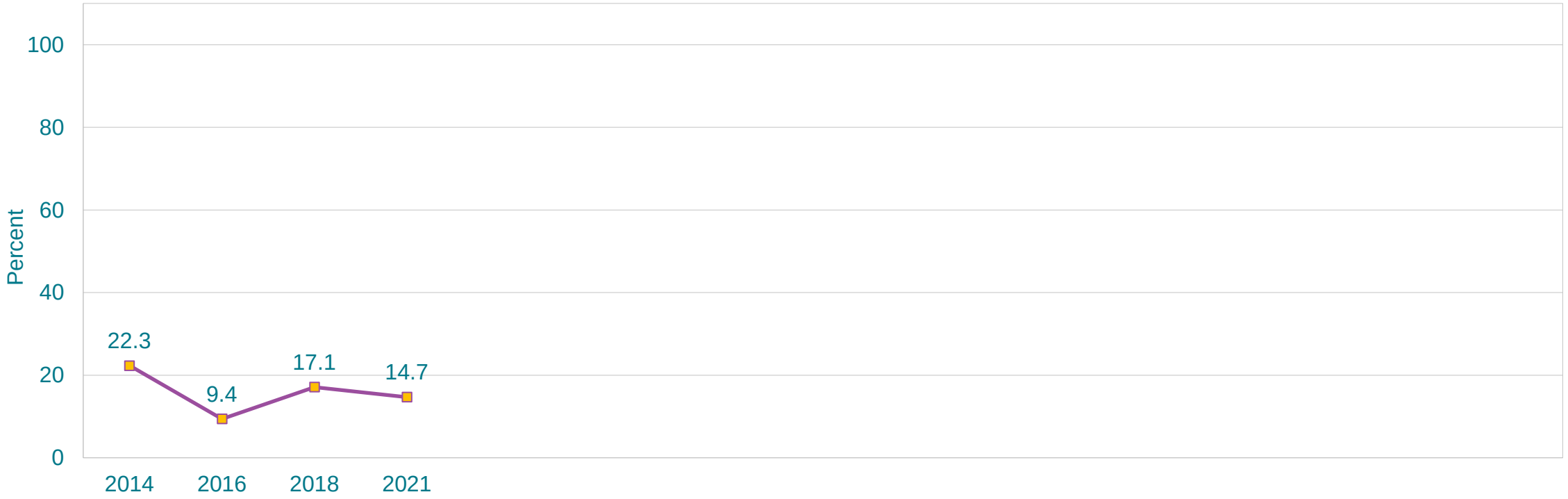
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2014-2021†

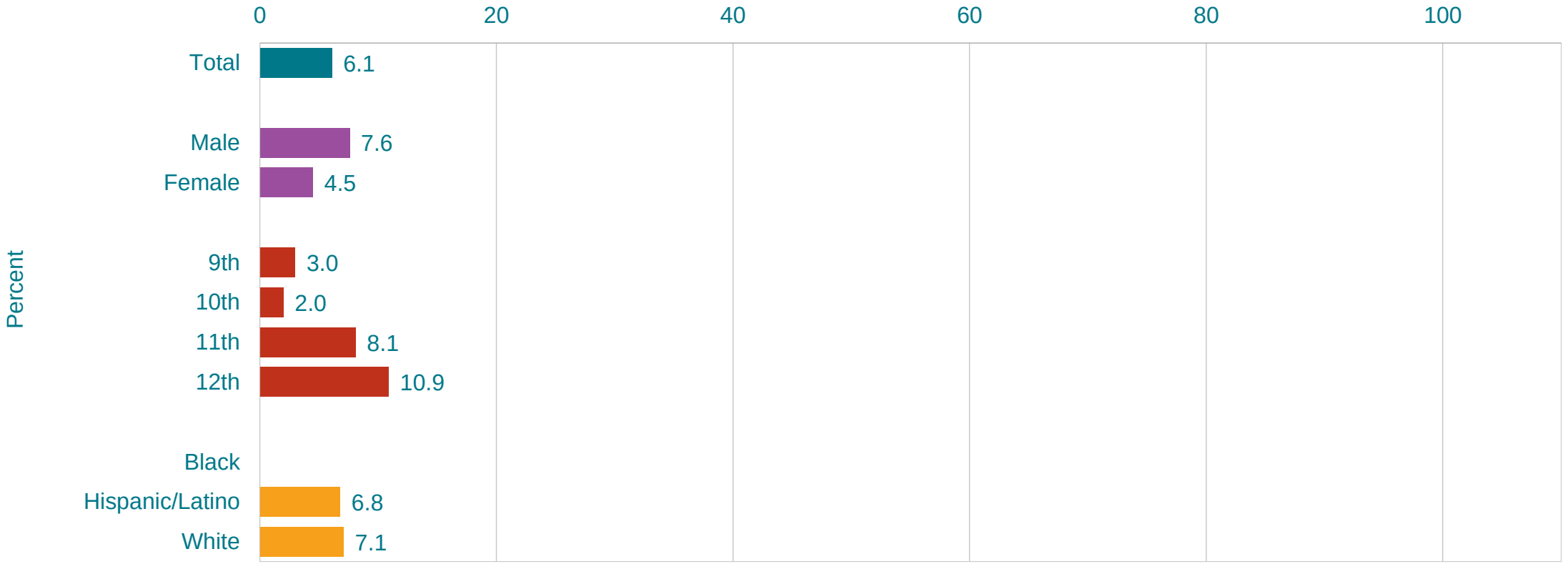


*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2014-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

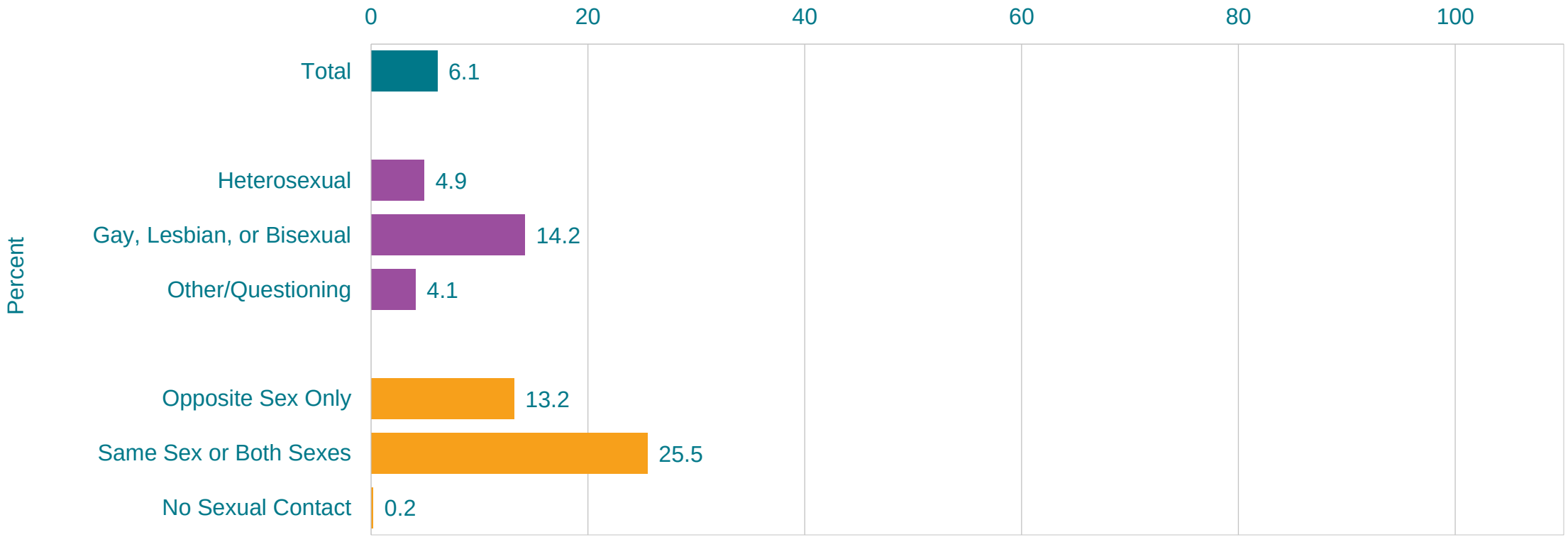
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



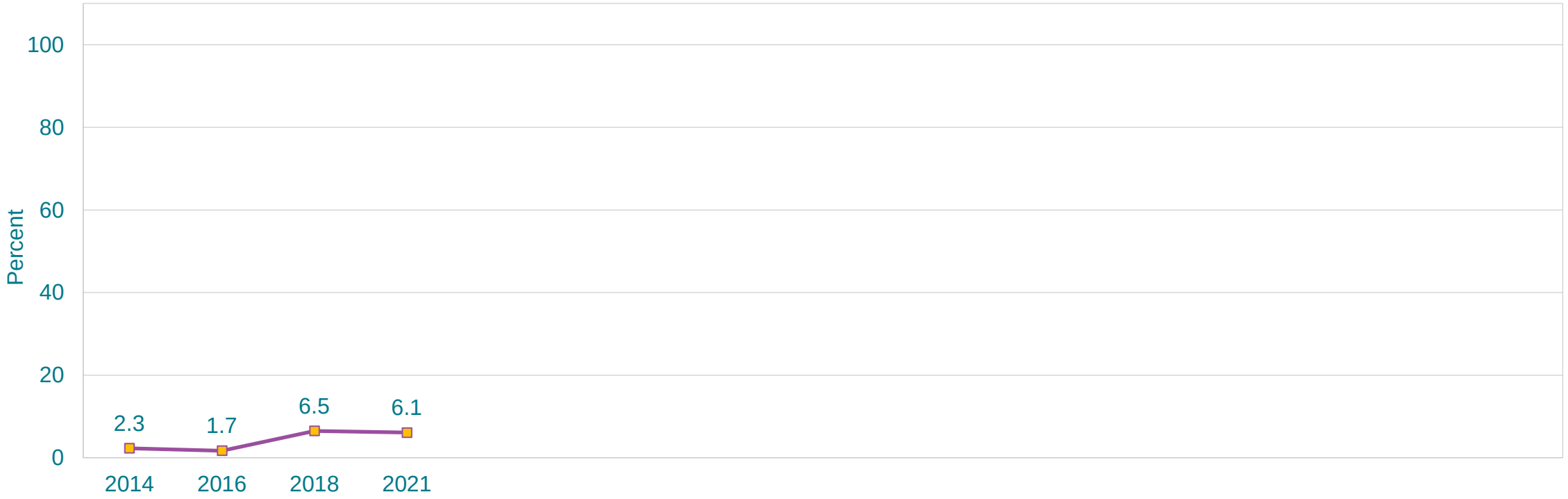
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
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, 2021



*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,* 2014-2021†

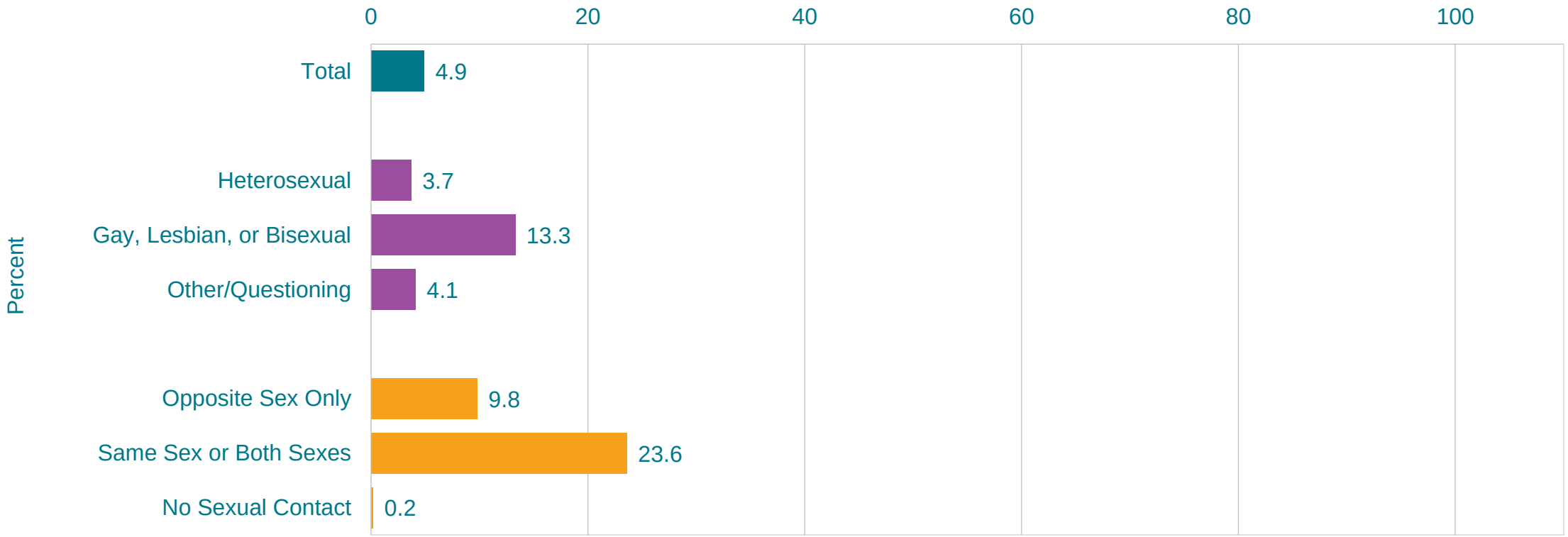


*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2014-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

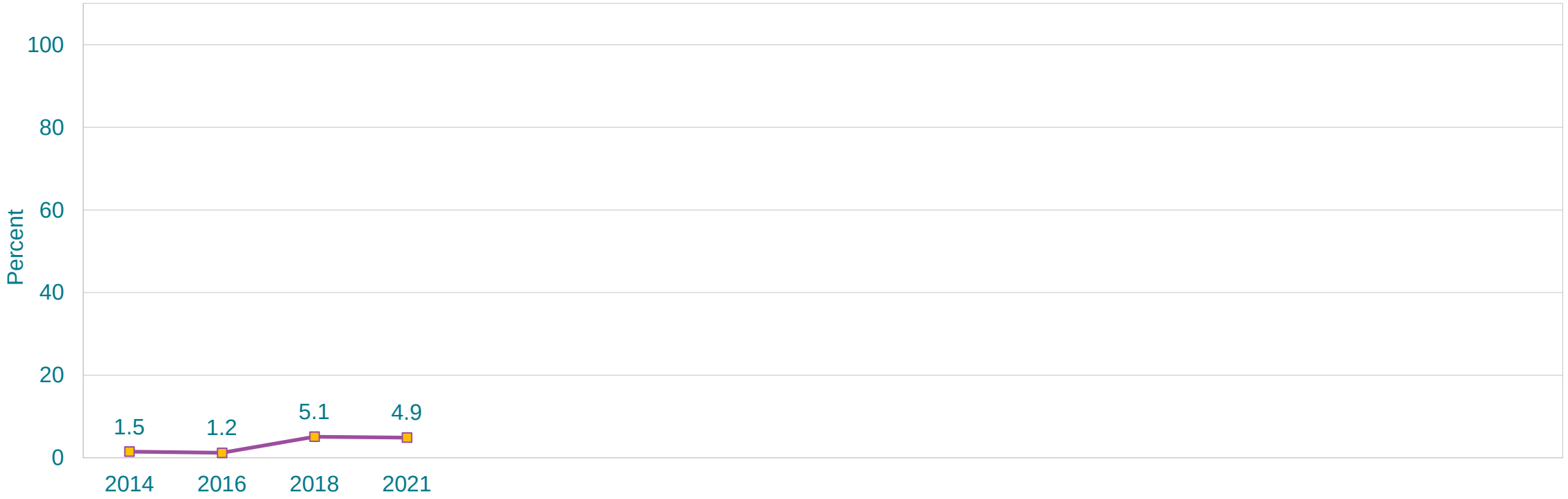
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 10th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*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,* 2014-2021†

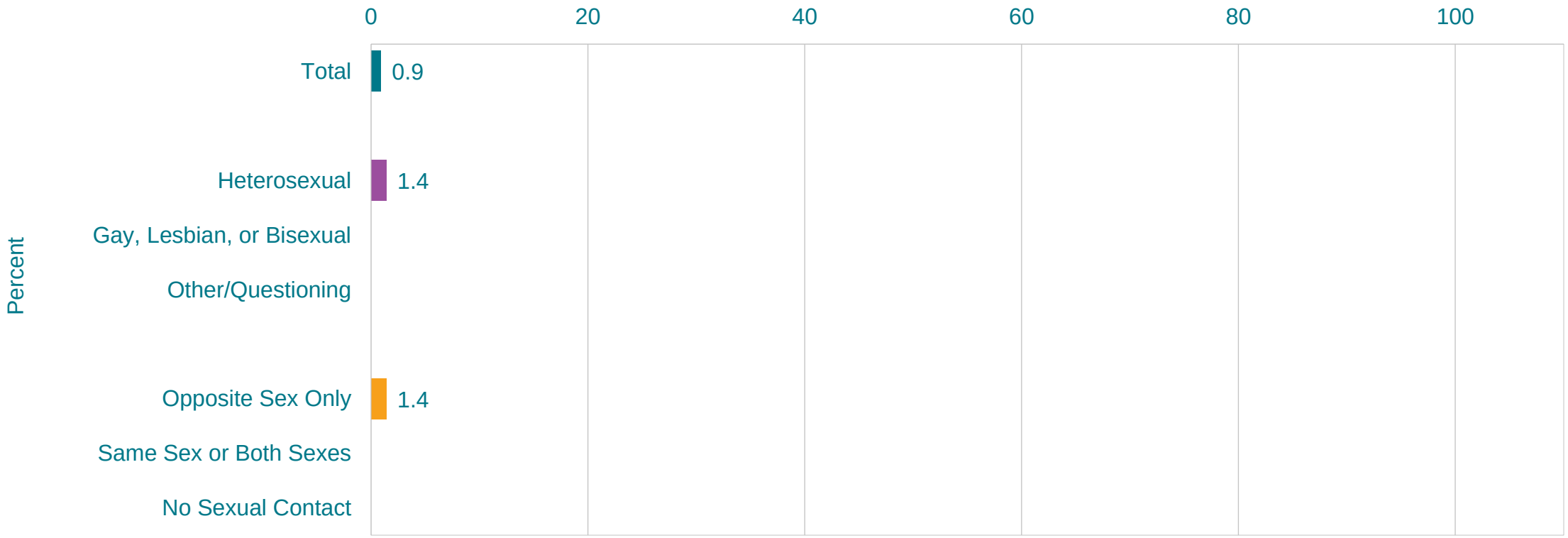


*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2014-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them Themselves in a Convenience Store, Supermarket, Discount Store, or Gas Station,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them Themselves in a Convenience Store, Supermarket, Discount Store, or Gas Station,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

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

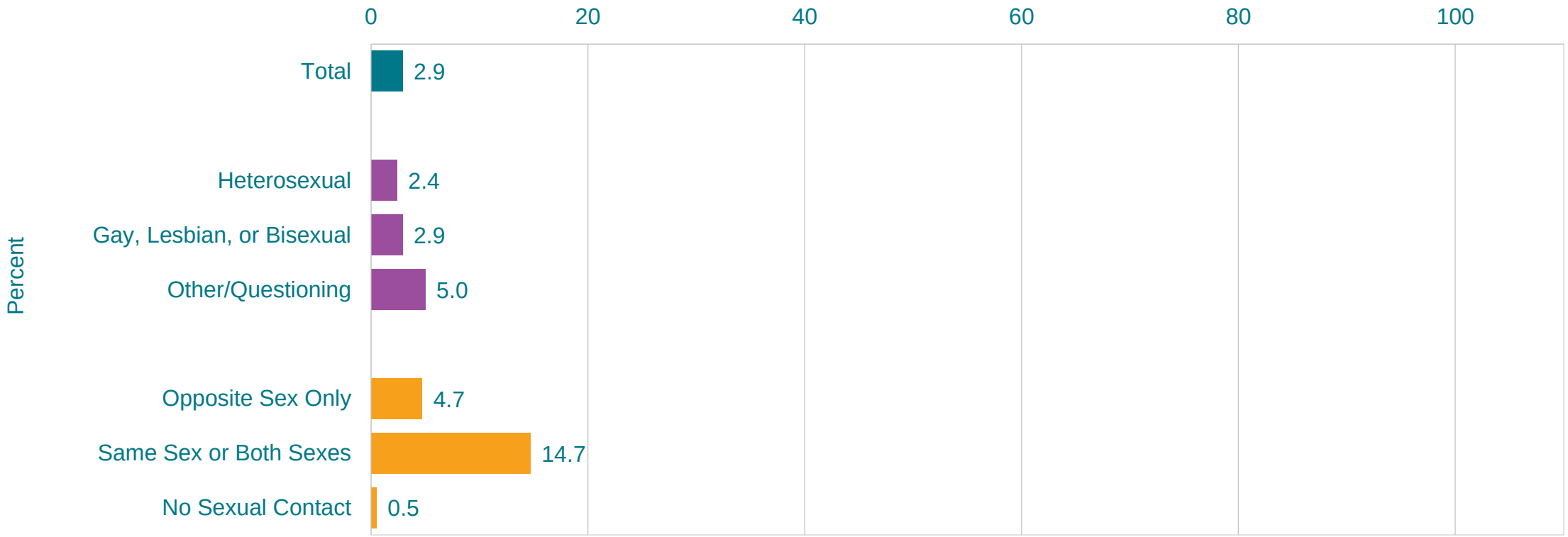
†W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

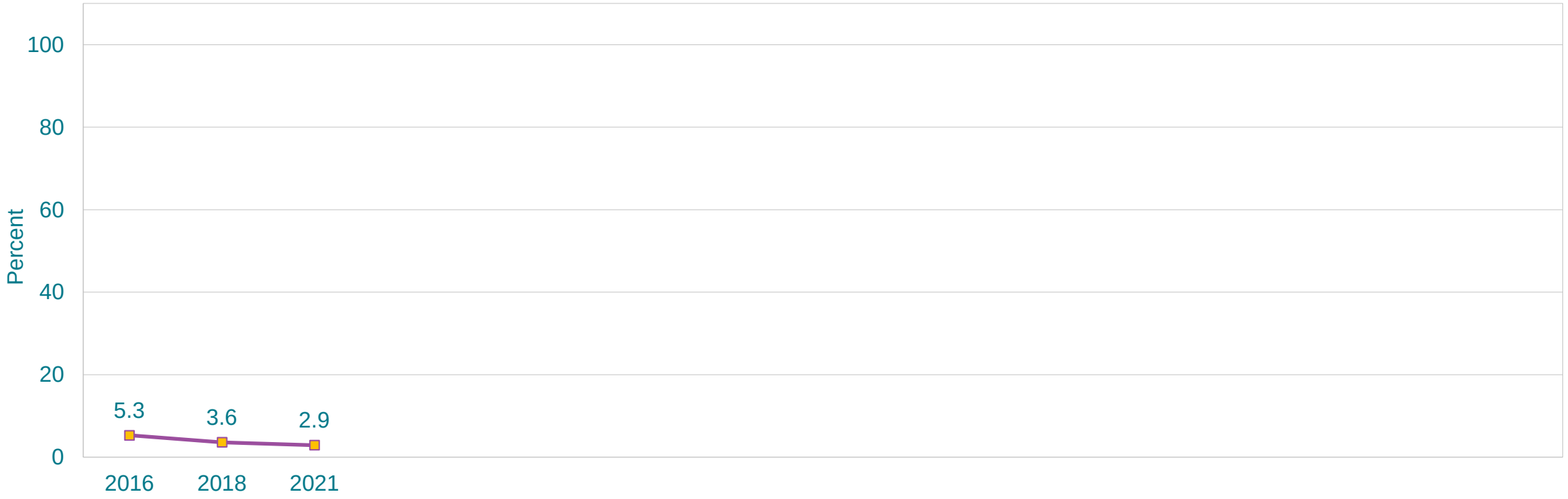
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, 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 Smokeless Tobacco,* 2016-2021†



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

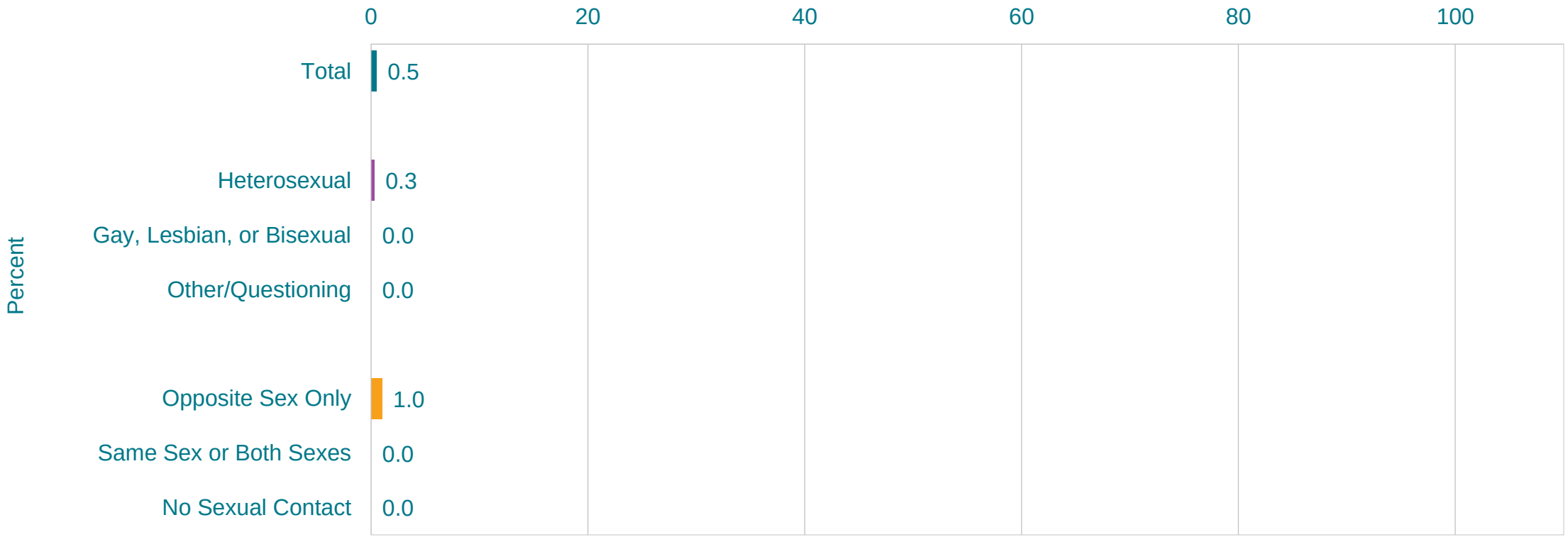
†No change 2016-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Frequently,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

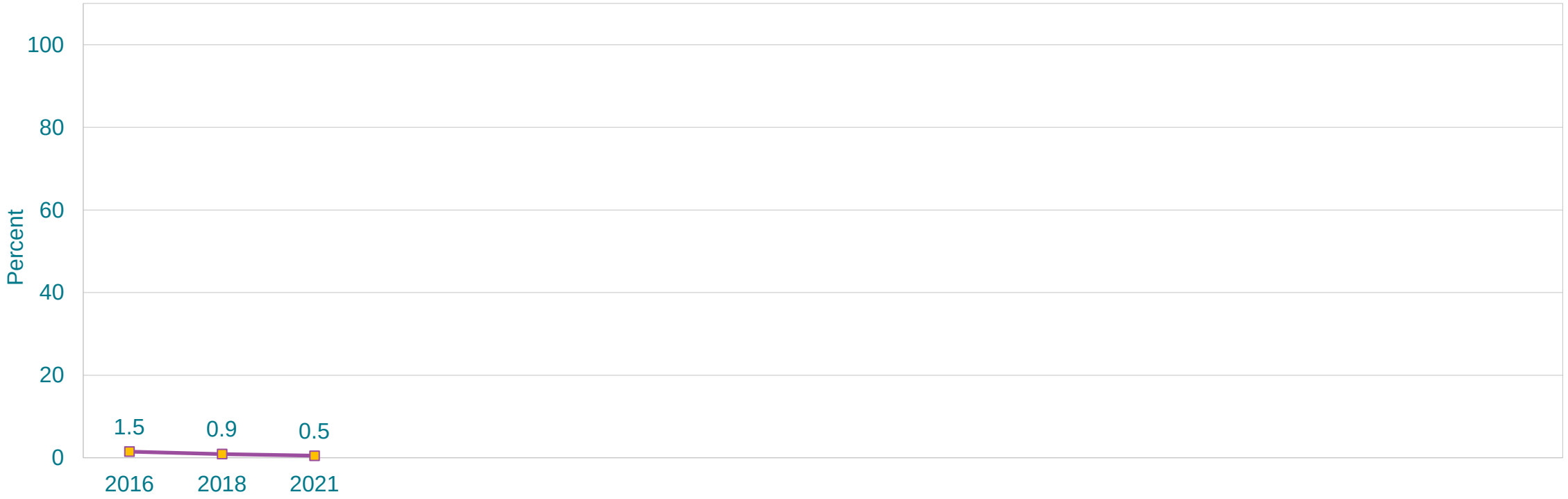
*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Frequently,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Frequently,* 2016-2021†



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

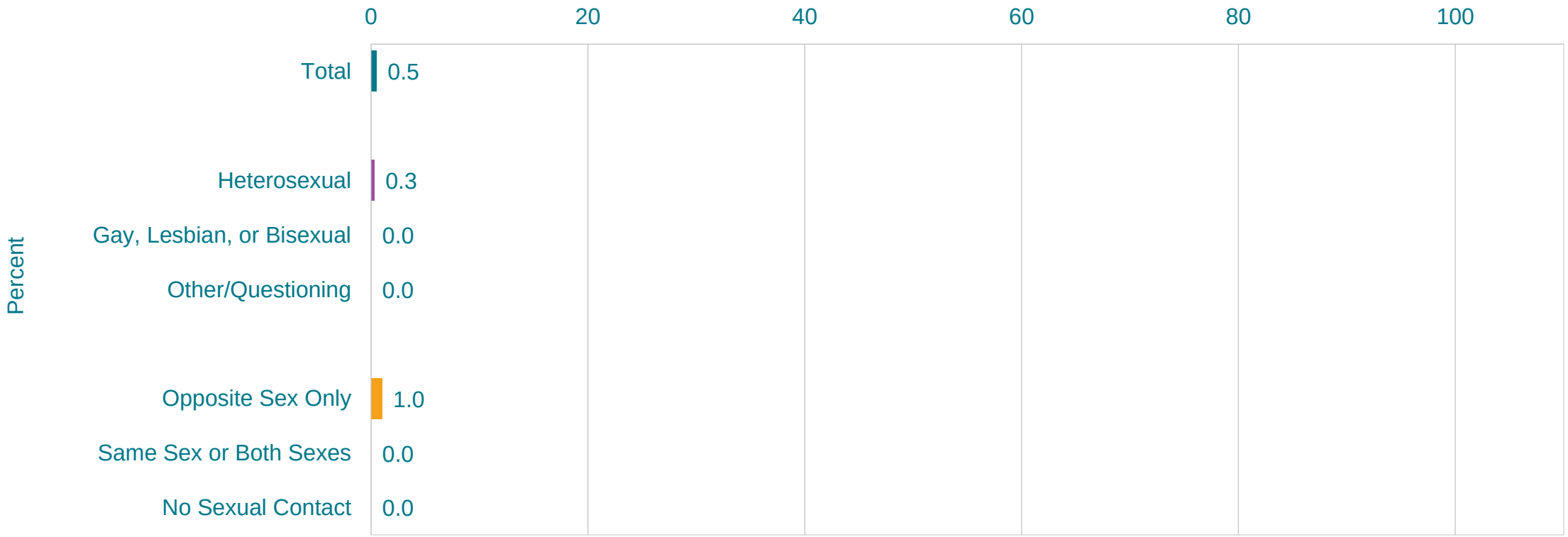
†No change 2016-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

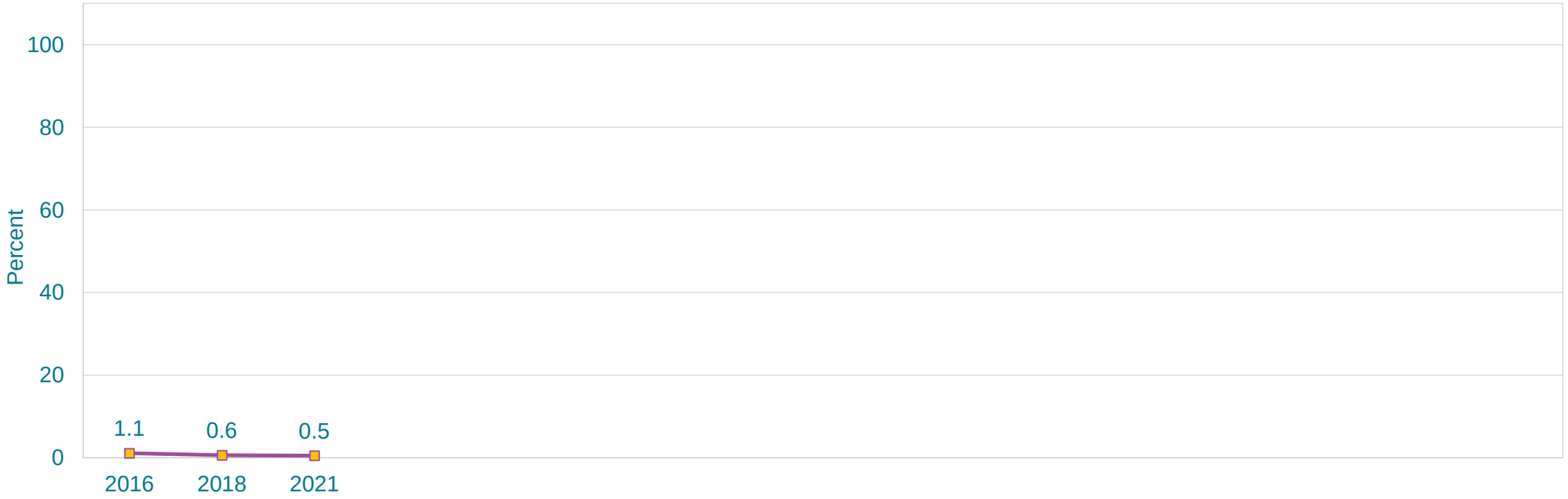
*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily,* 2016-2021†

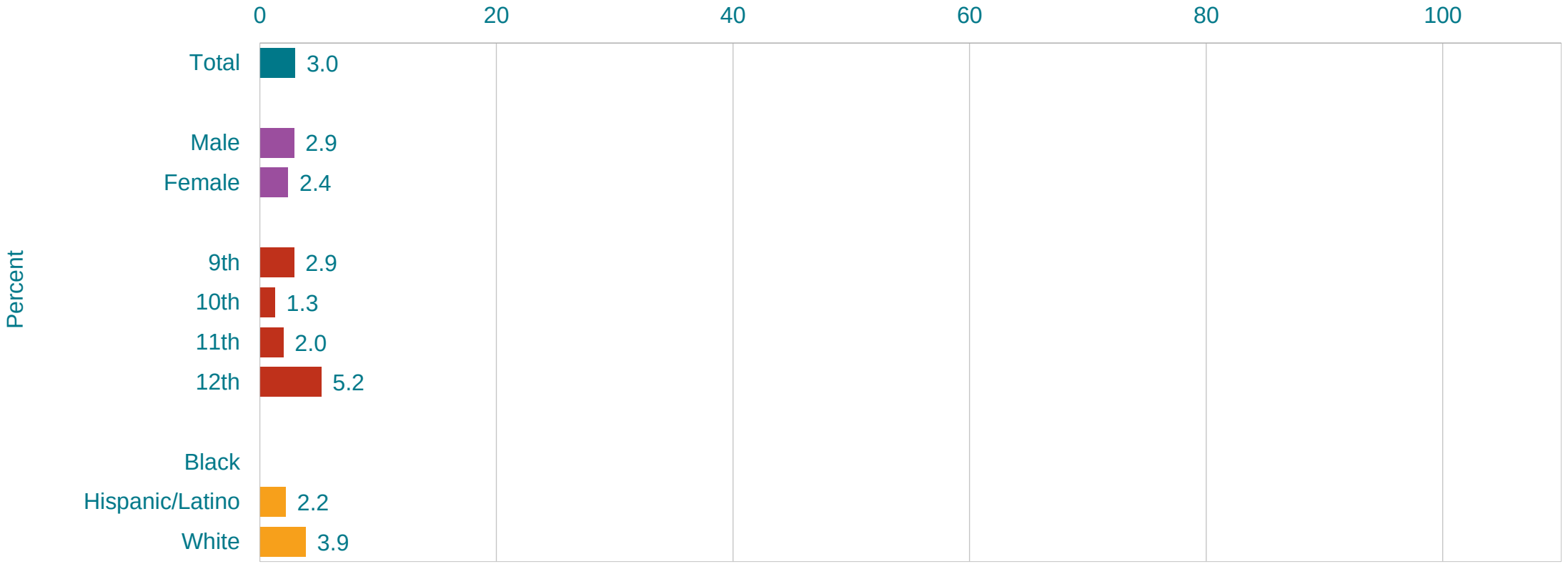


*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2016-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

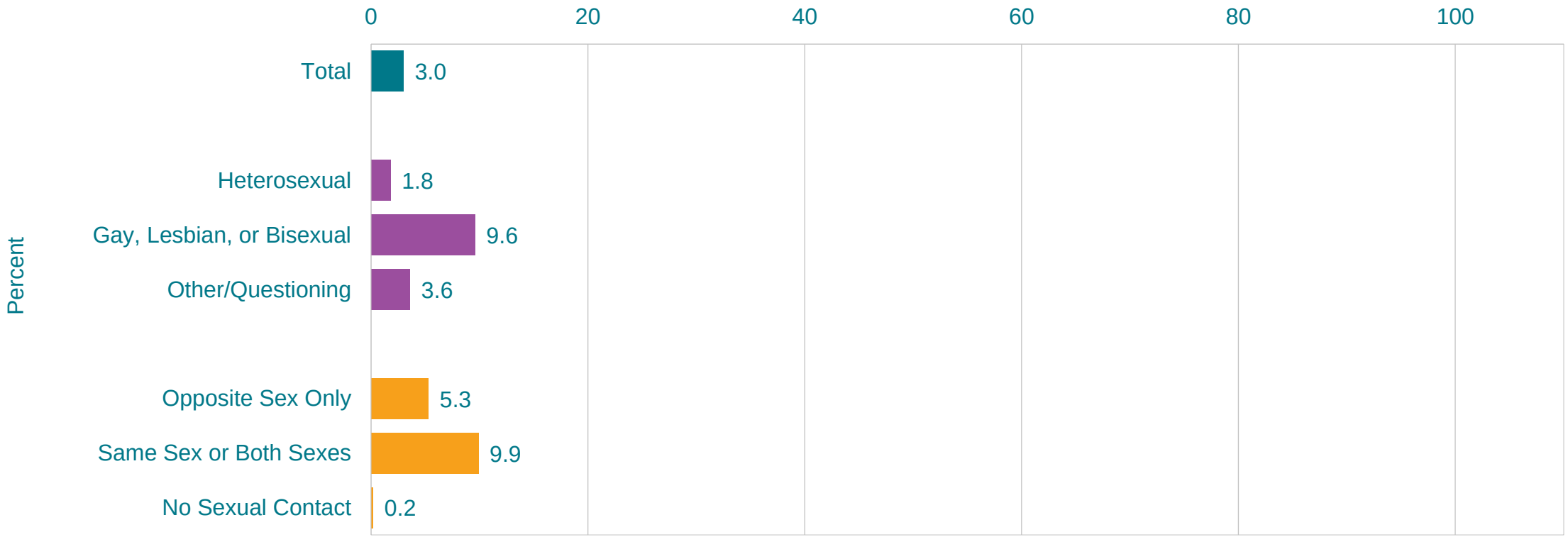
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



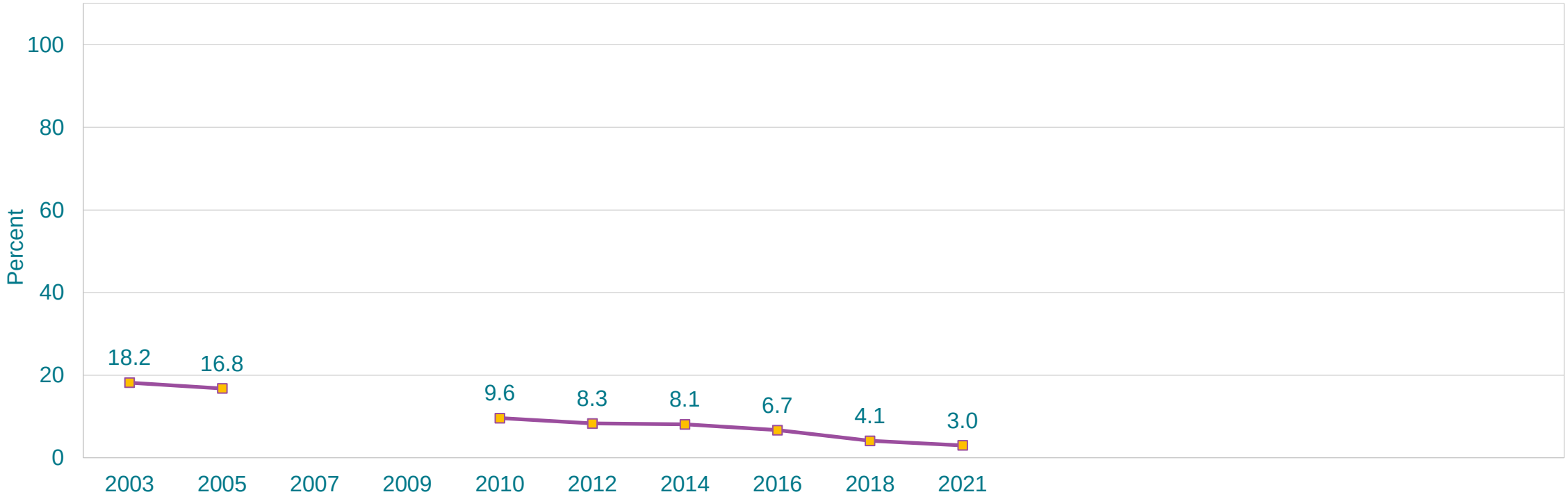
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, 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 Cigars,* 2003-2021†

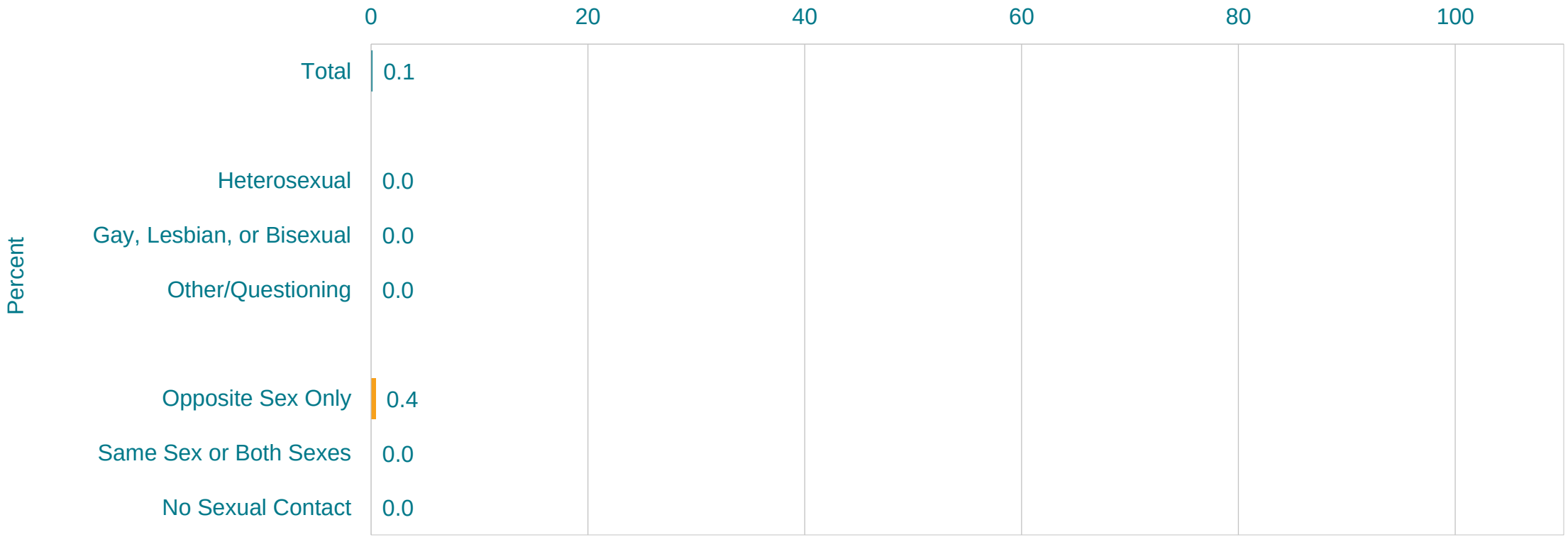


*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Frequently,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

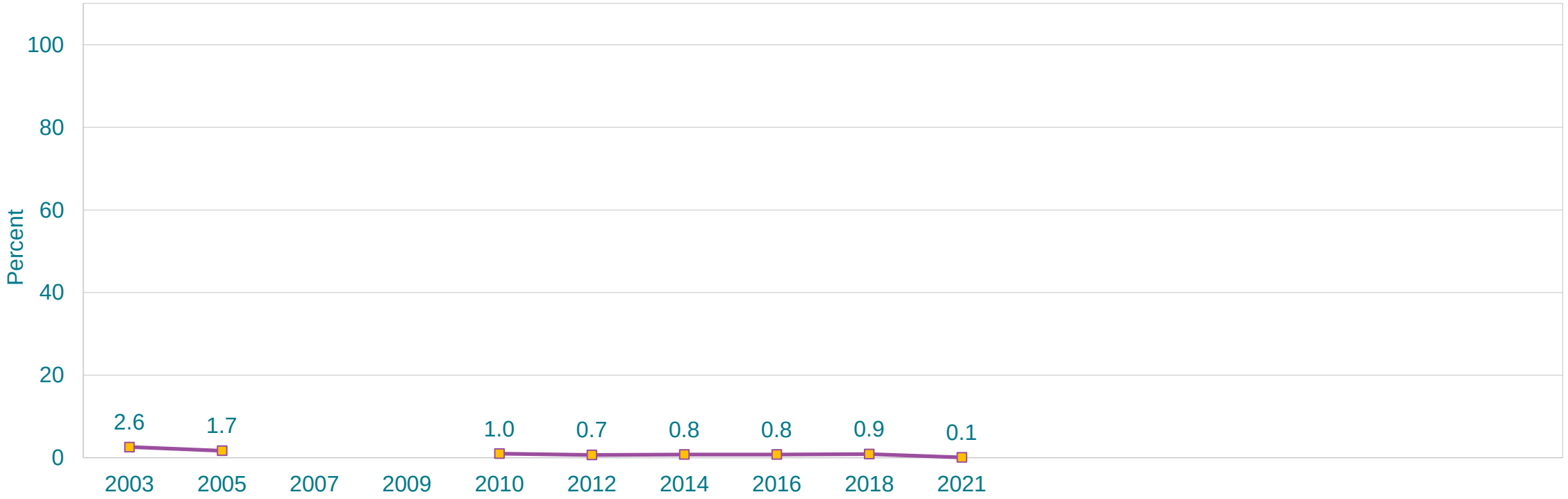
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Frequently,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



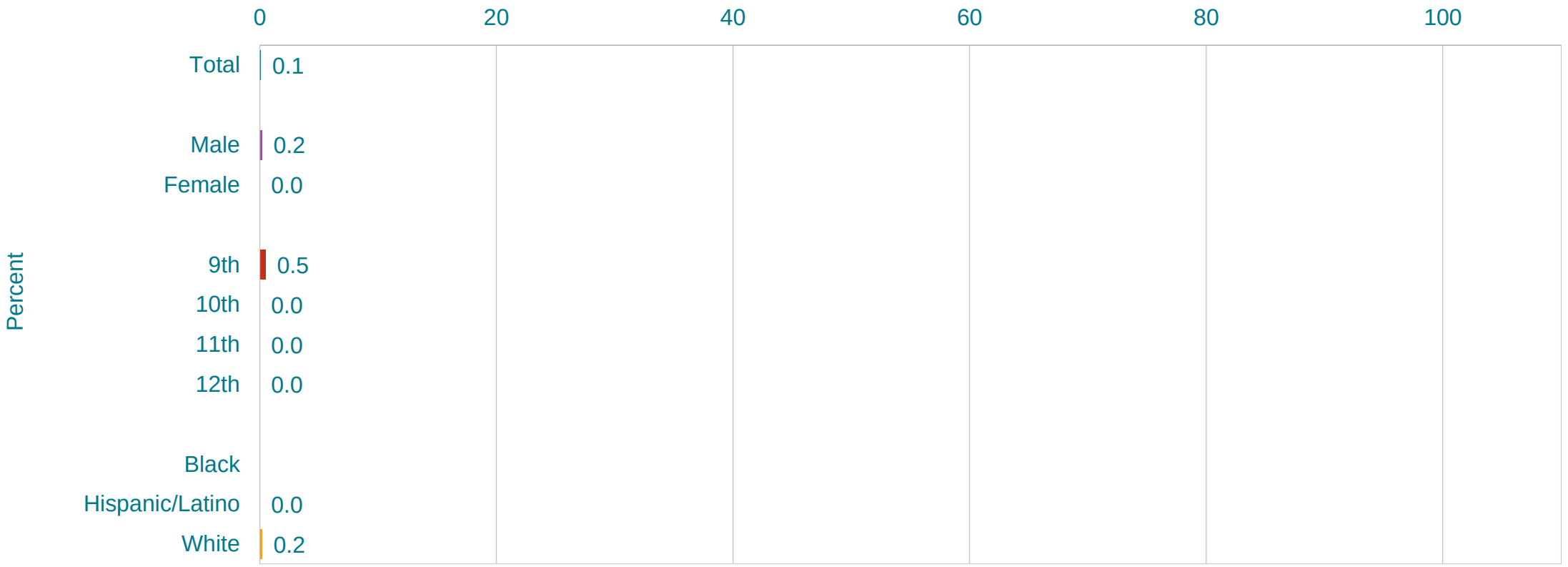
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Frequently,* 2003-2021†



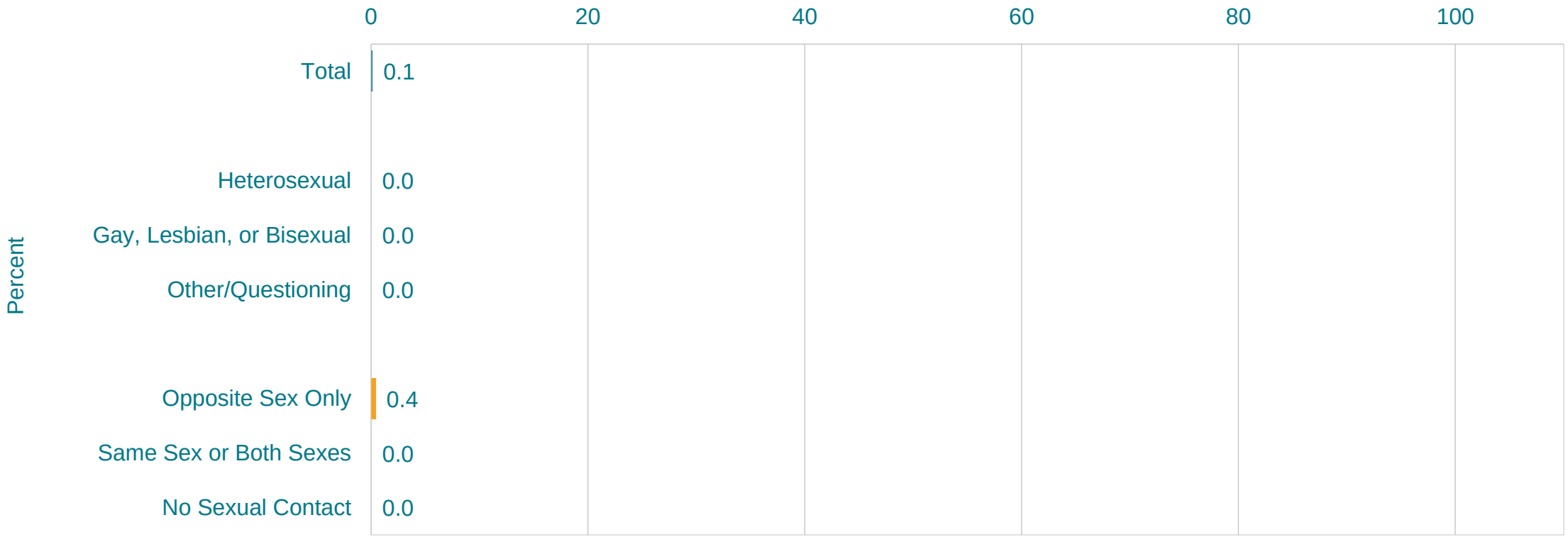
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Daily,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



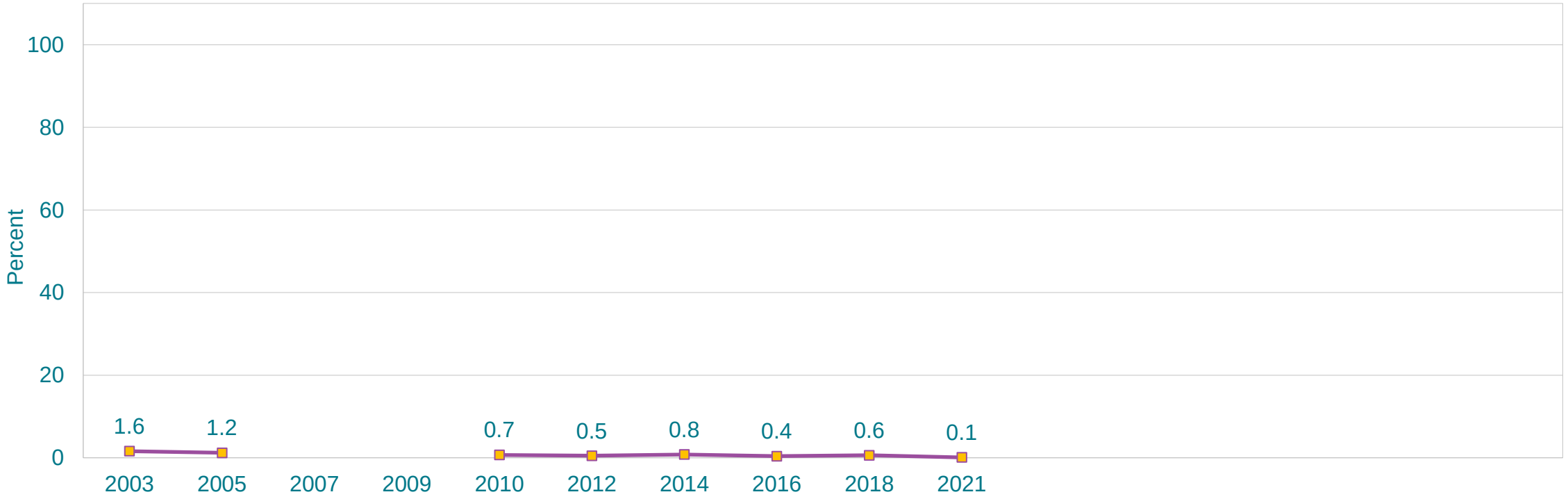
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Daily,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



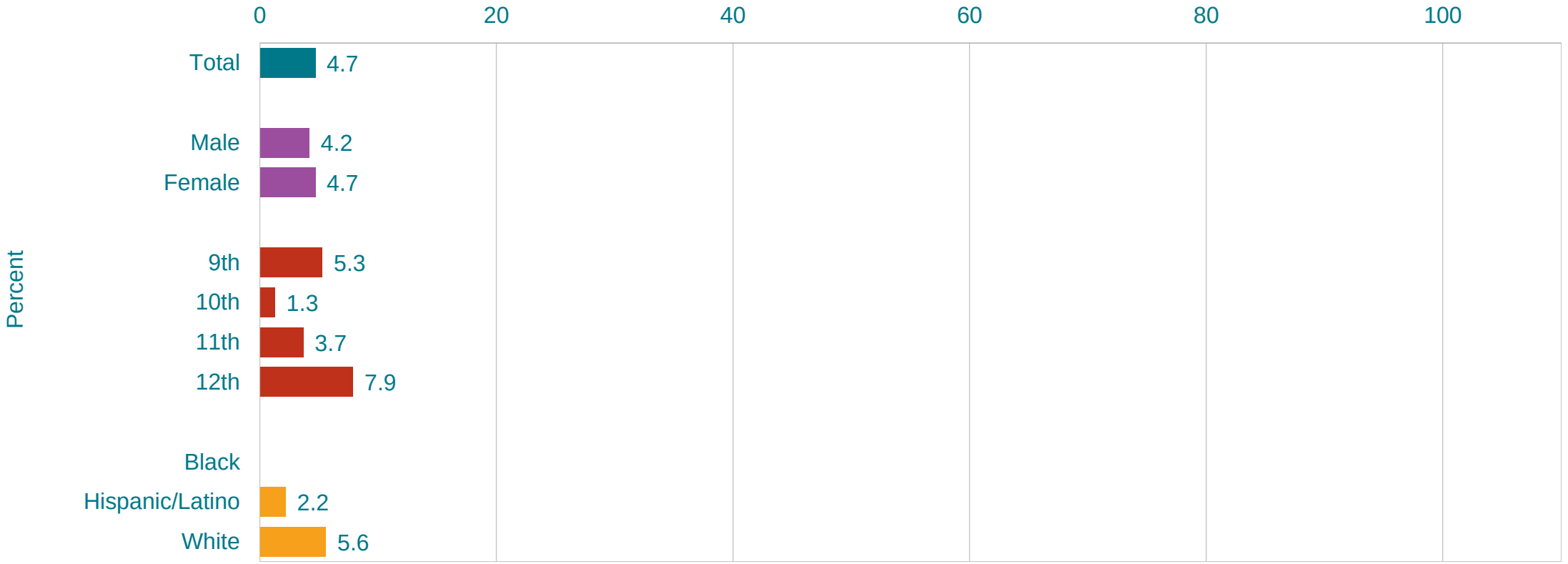
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Daily,* 2003-2021†



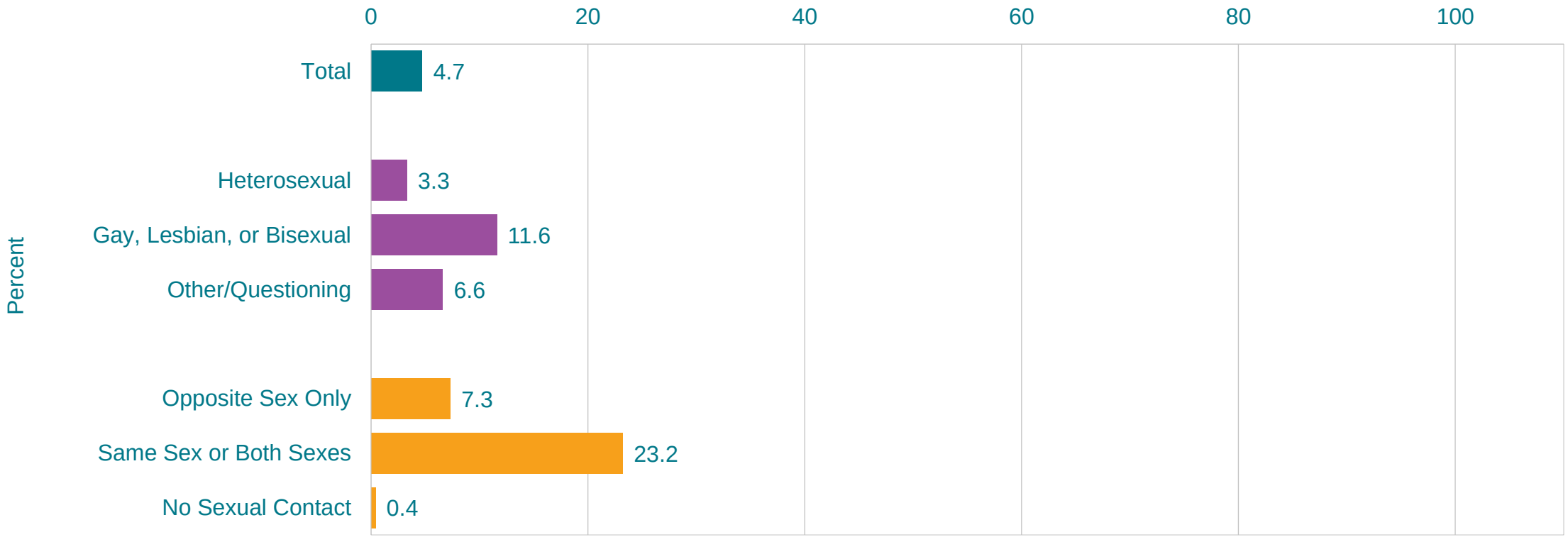
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



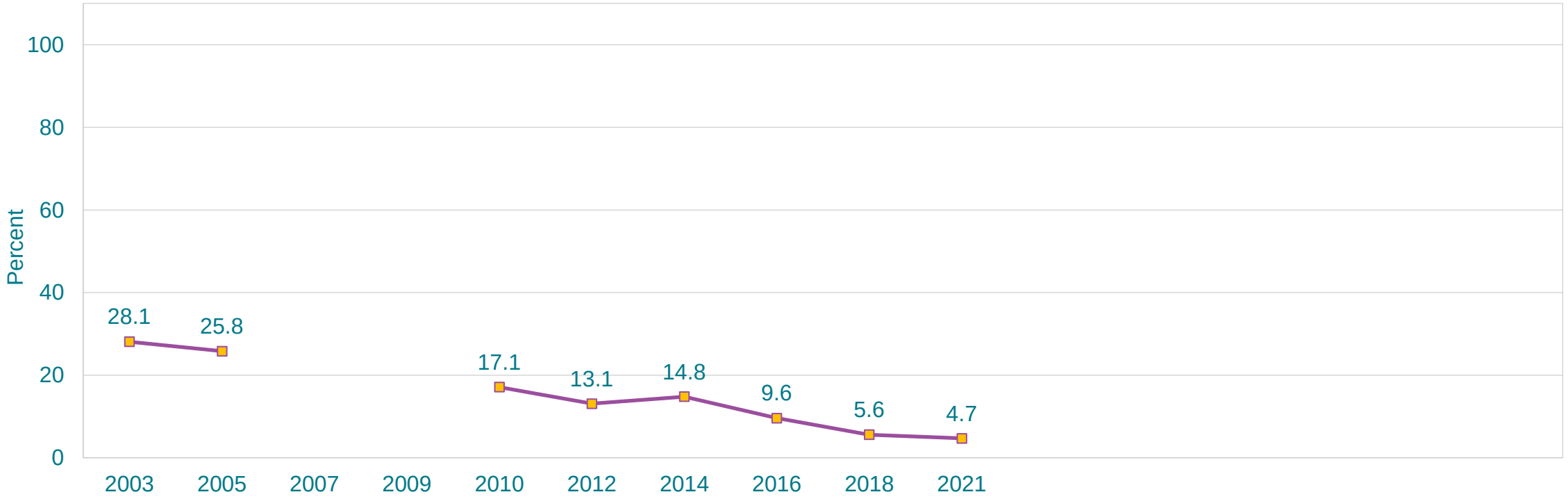
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*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 Cigars,* 2003-2021†

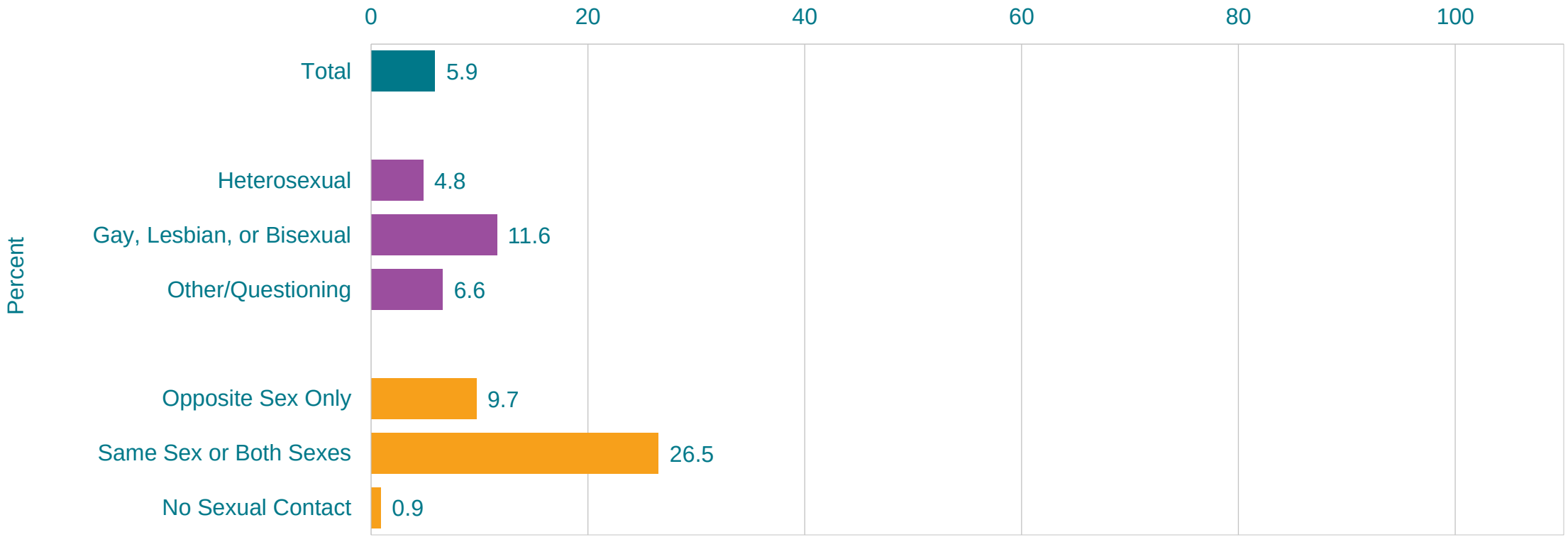


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2003-2021, decreased 2003-2014, decreased 2014-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

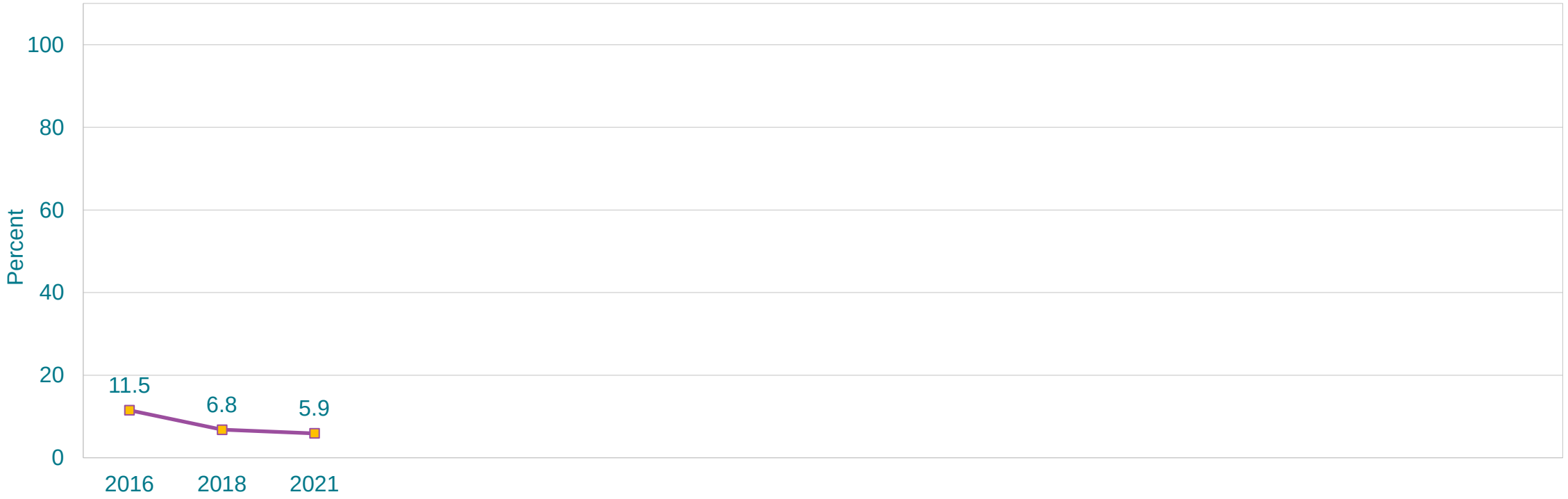
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†9th > 10th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



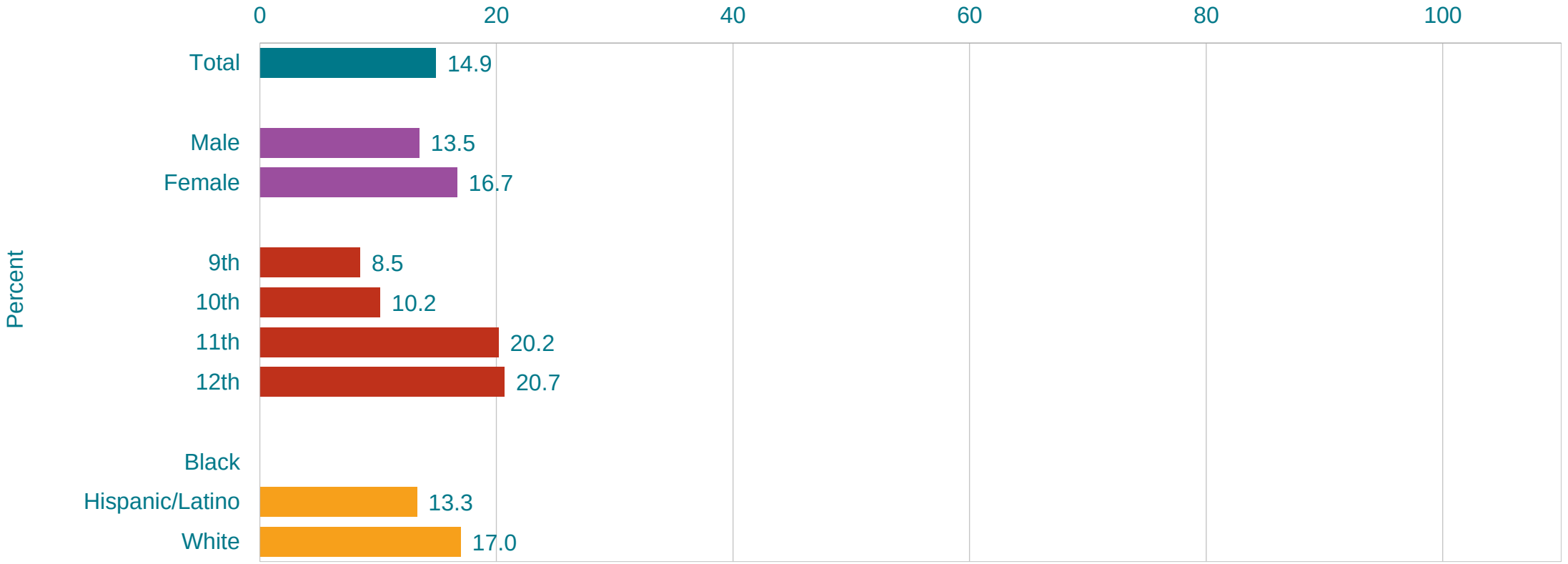
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,* 2016-2021†



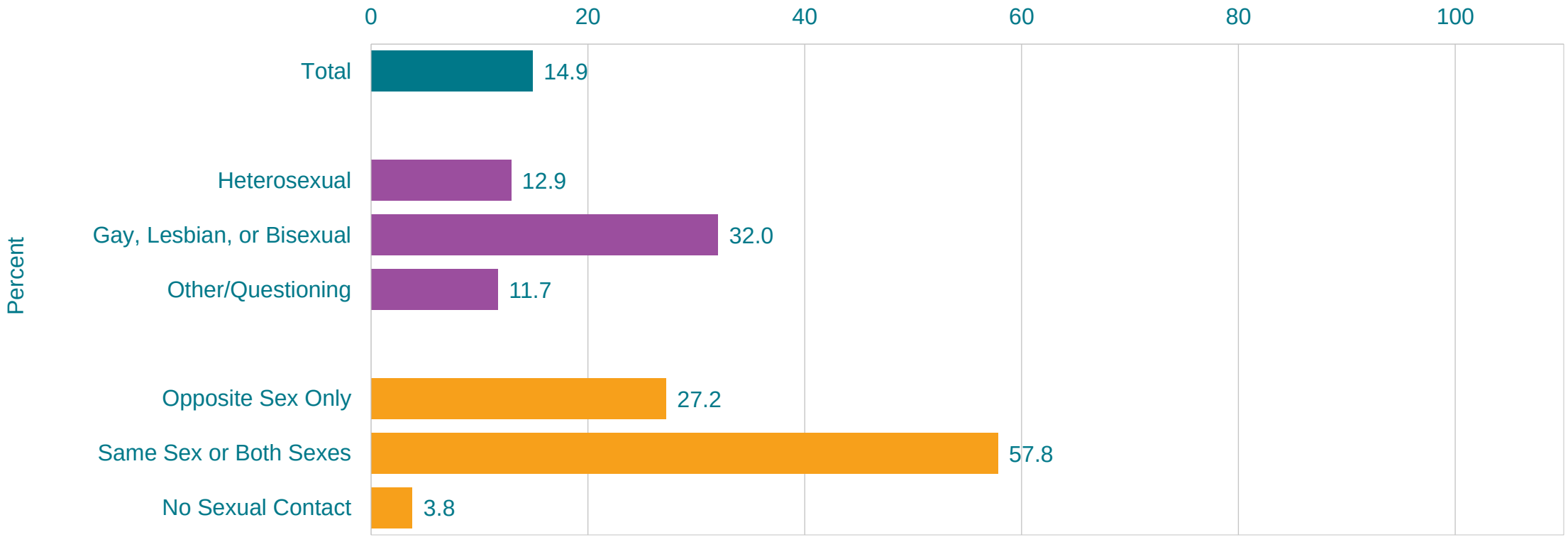
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2016-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



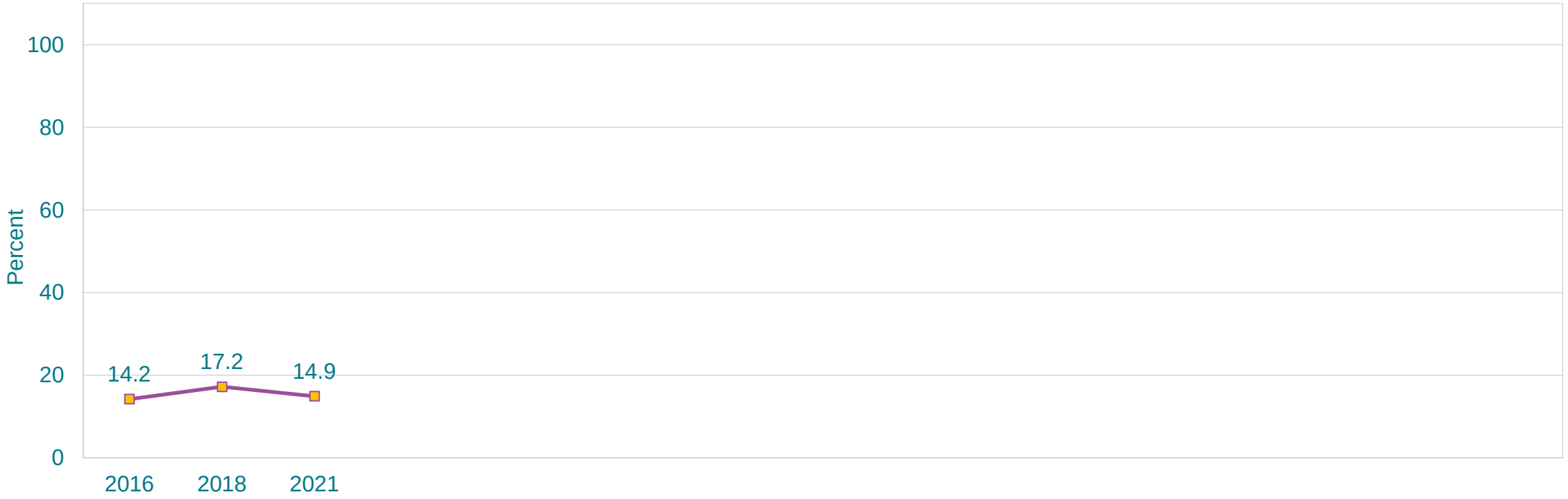
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



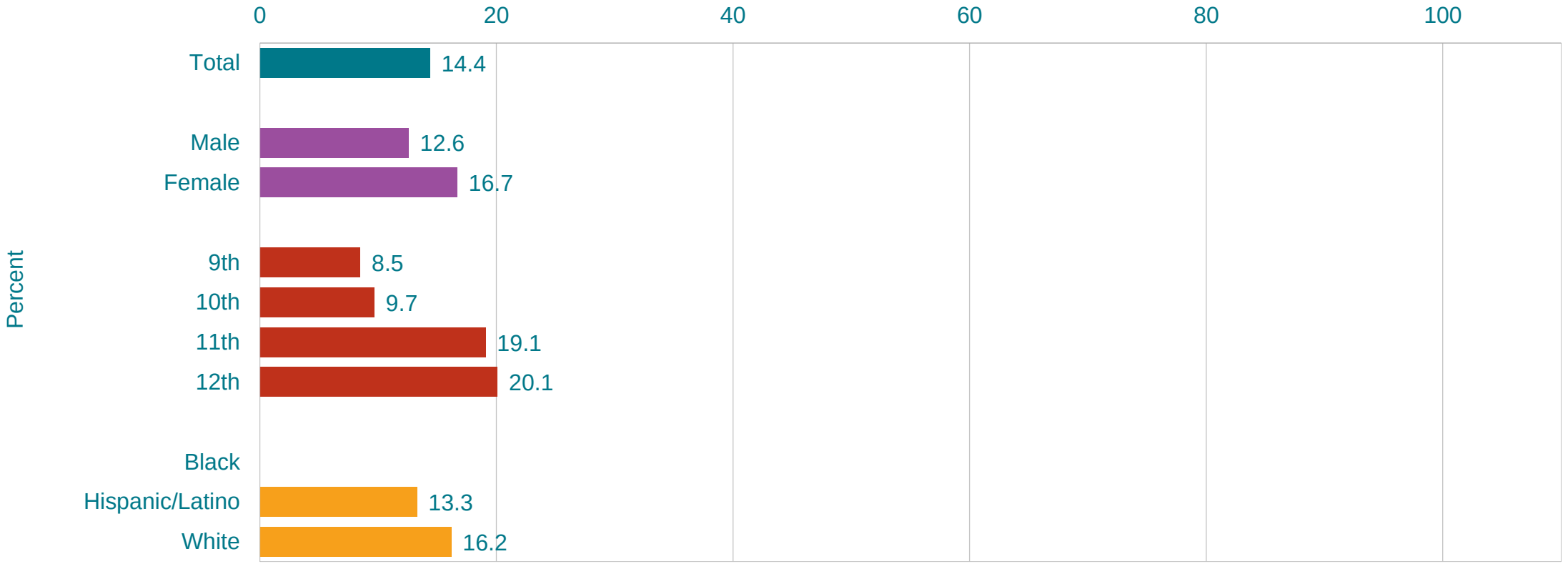
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,* 2016-2021†



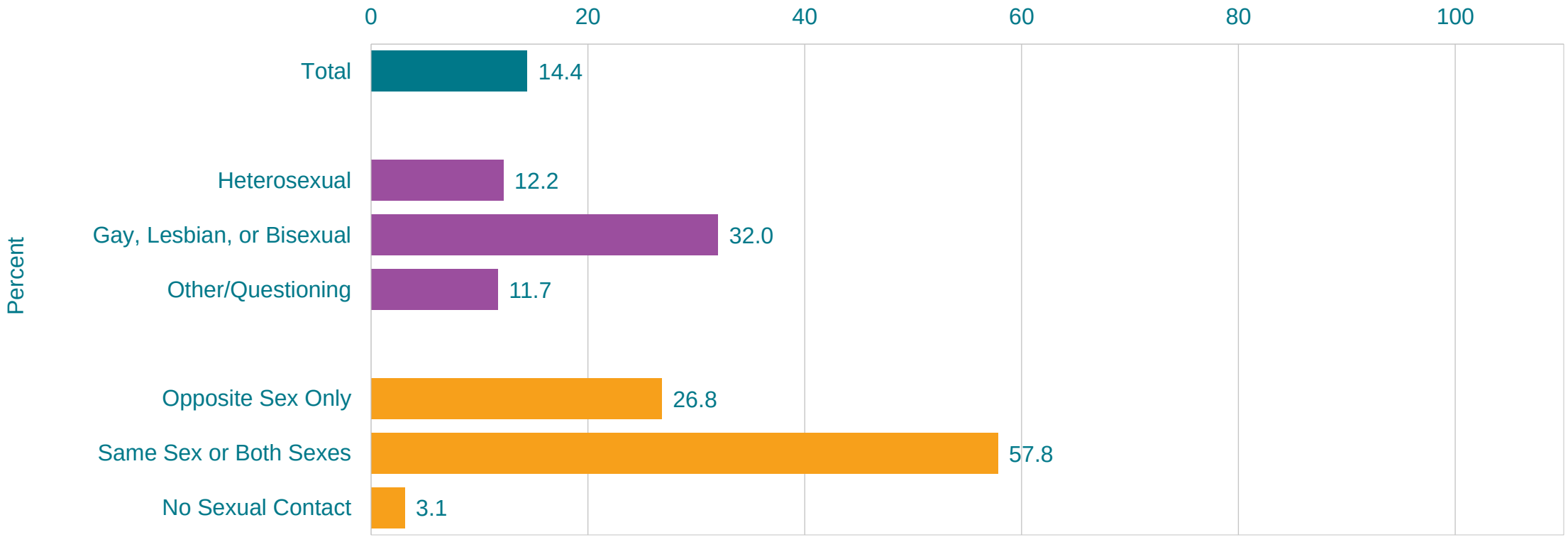
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2016-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



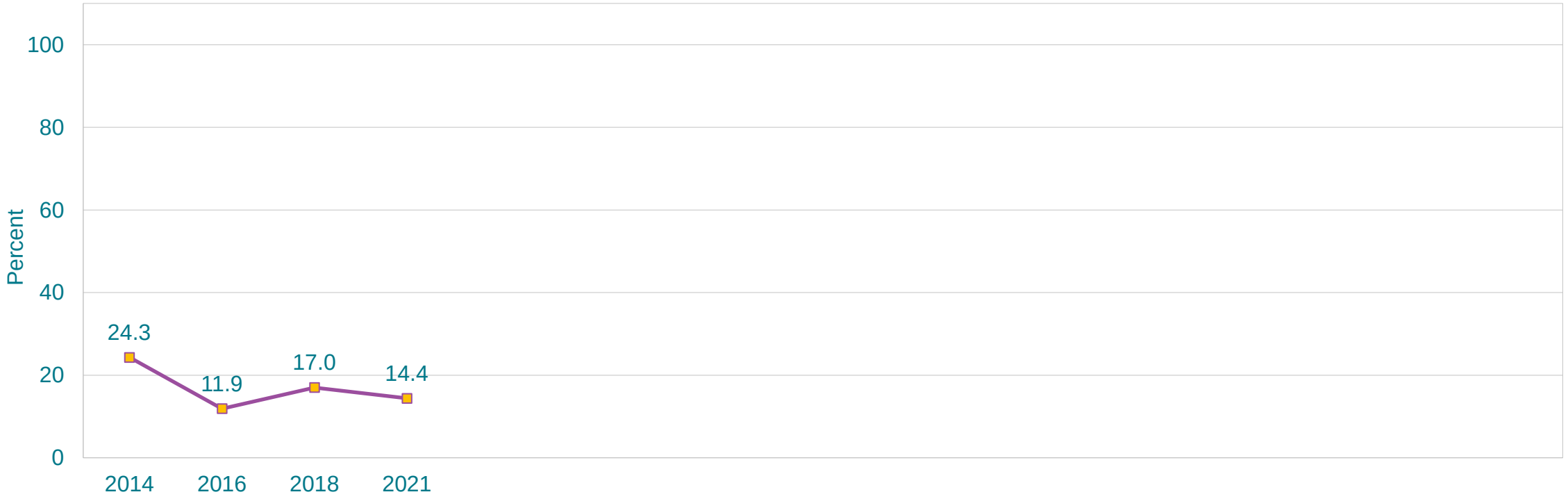
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
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, 2021



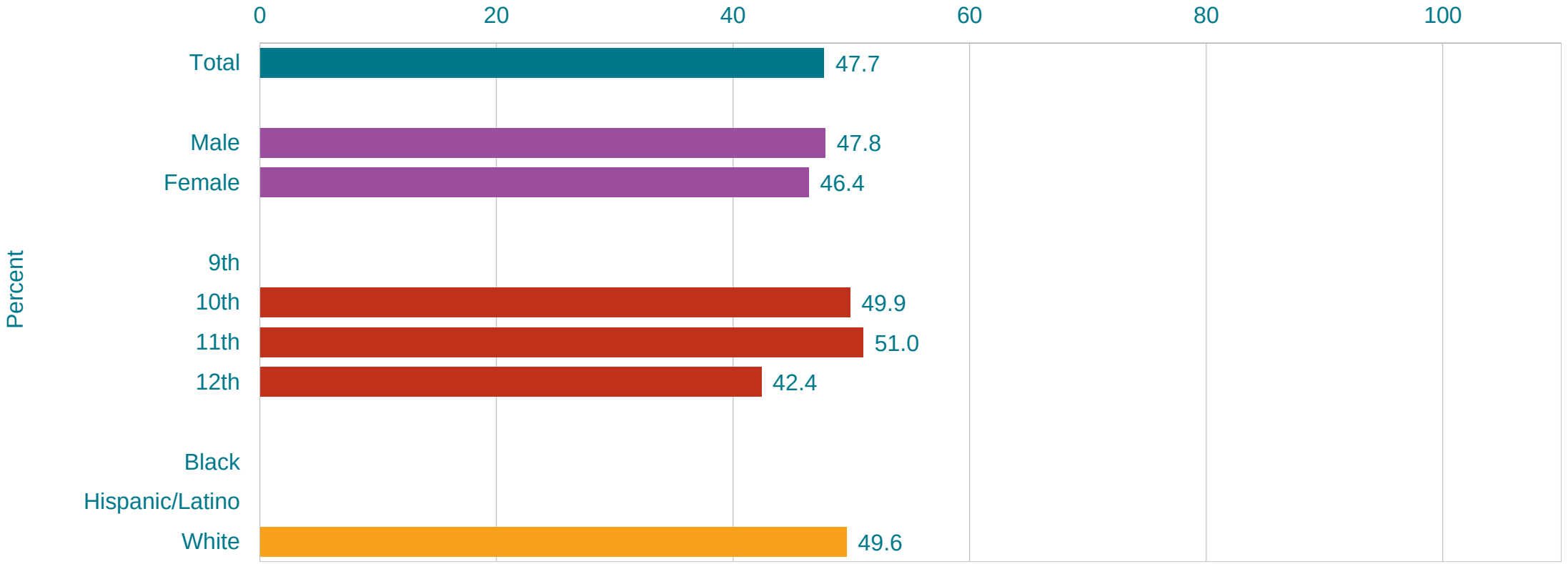
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* 2014-2021†



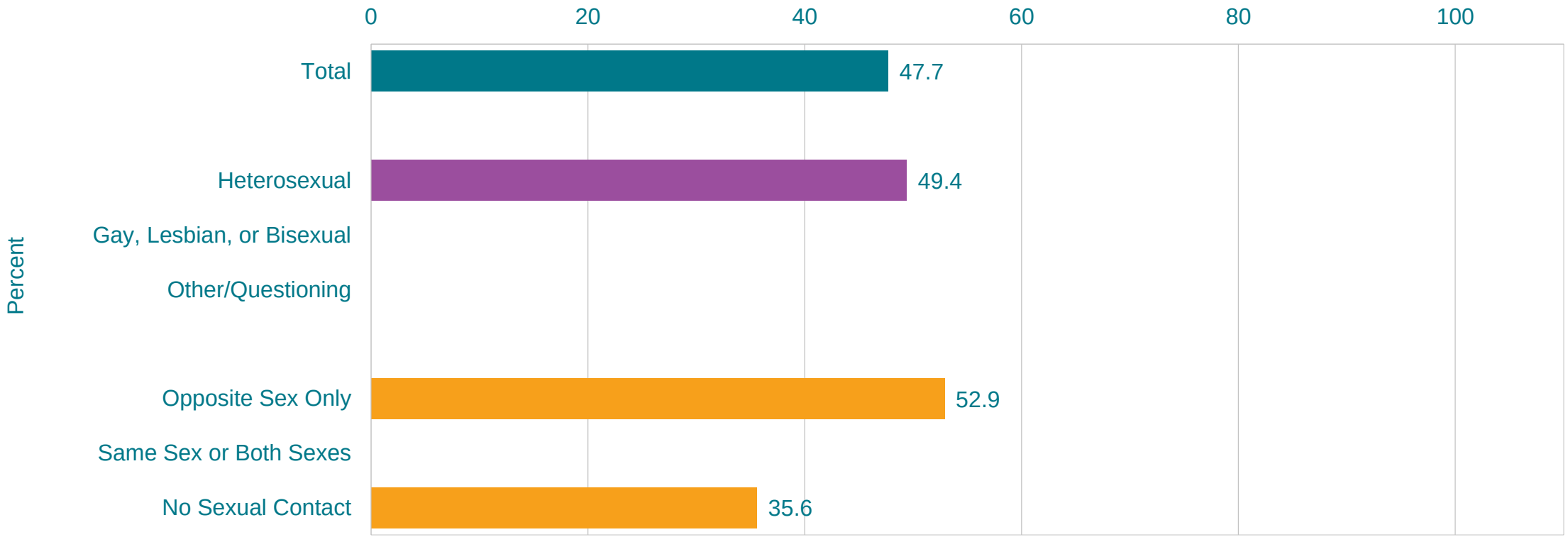
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2014-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



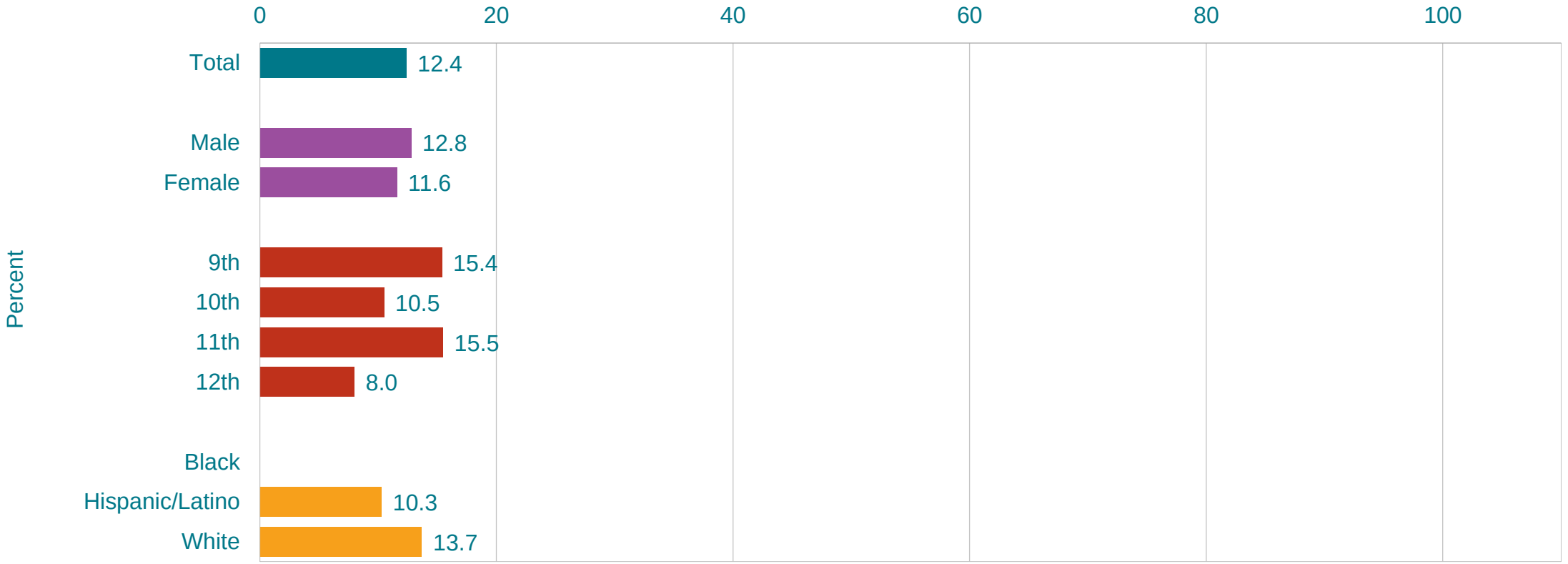
*Including cigarettes, electronic vapor products, smokeless tobacco, cigars, shisha or hookah tobacco, or pipe tobacco, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



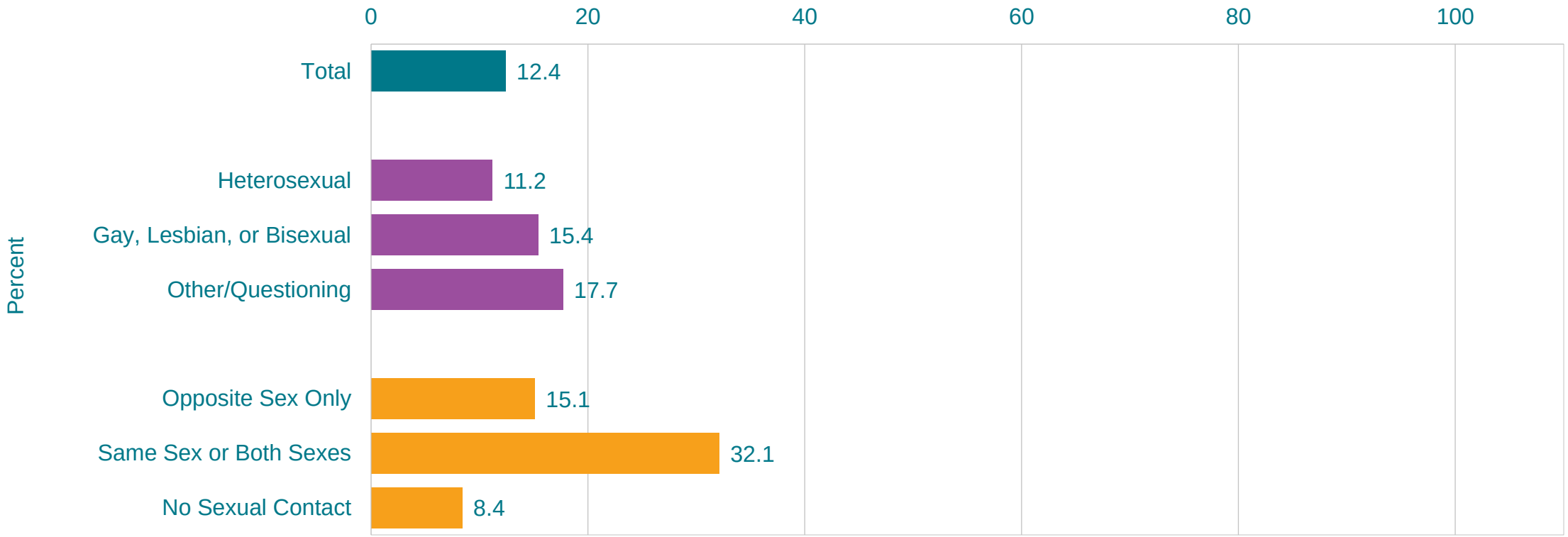
*Including cigarettes, electronic vapor products, smokeless tobacco, cigars, shisha or hookah tobacco, or pipe tobacco, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



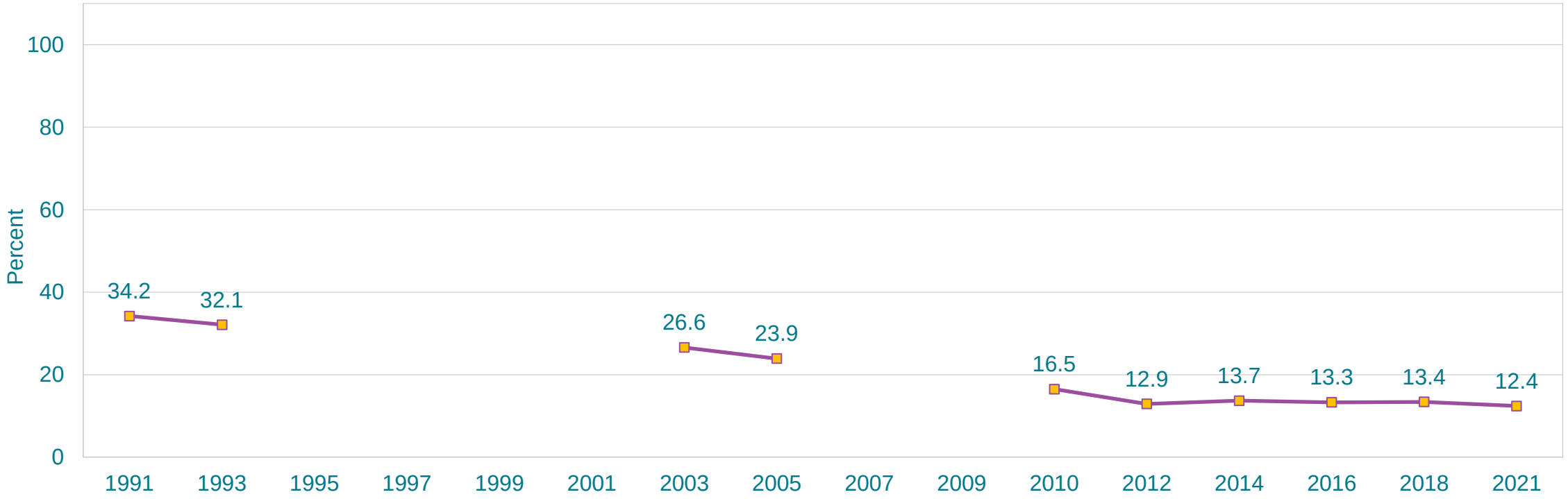
*Other than a few sips
†9th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*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,* 1991-2021†



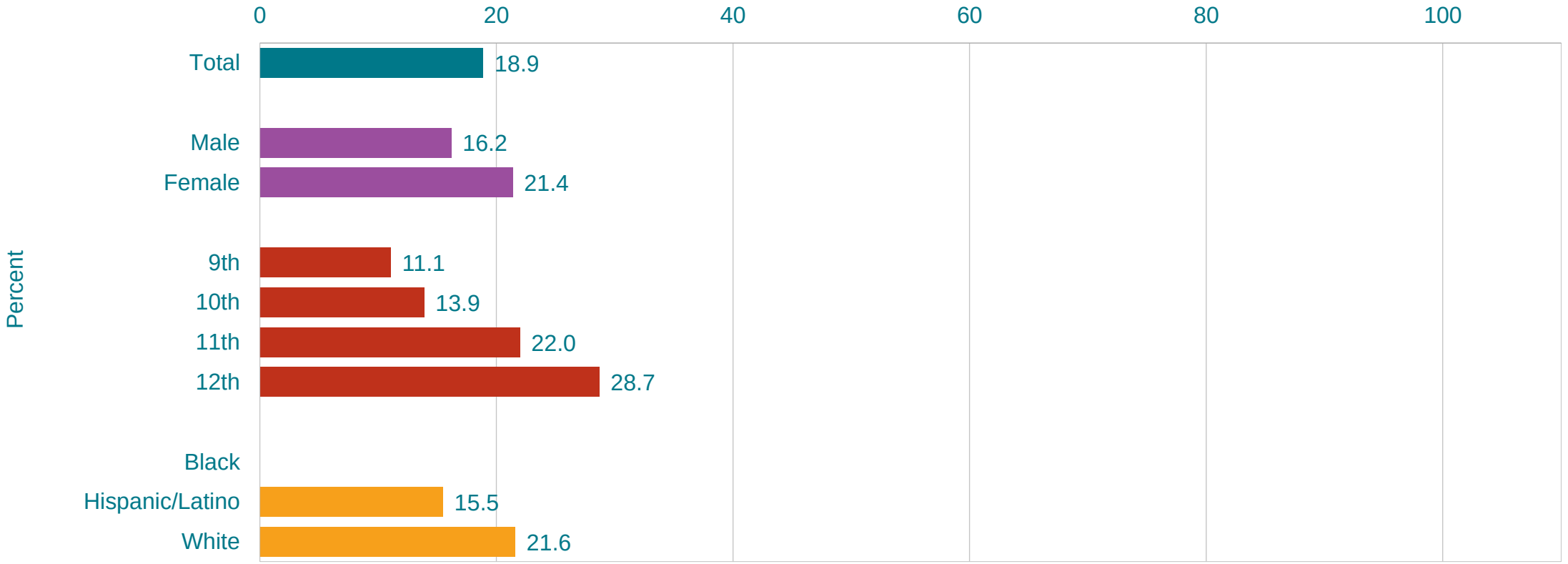
*Other than a few sips

†Decreased 1991-2021 [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 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.

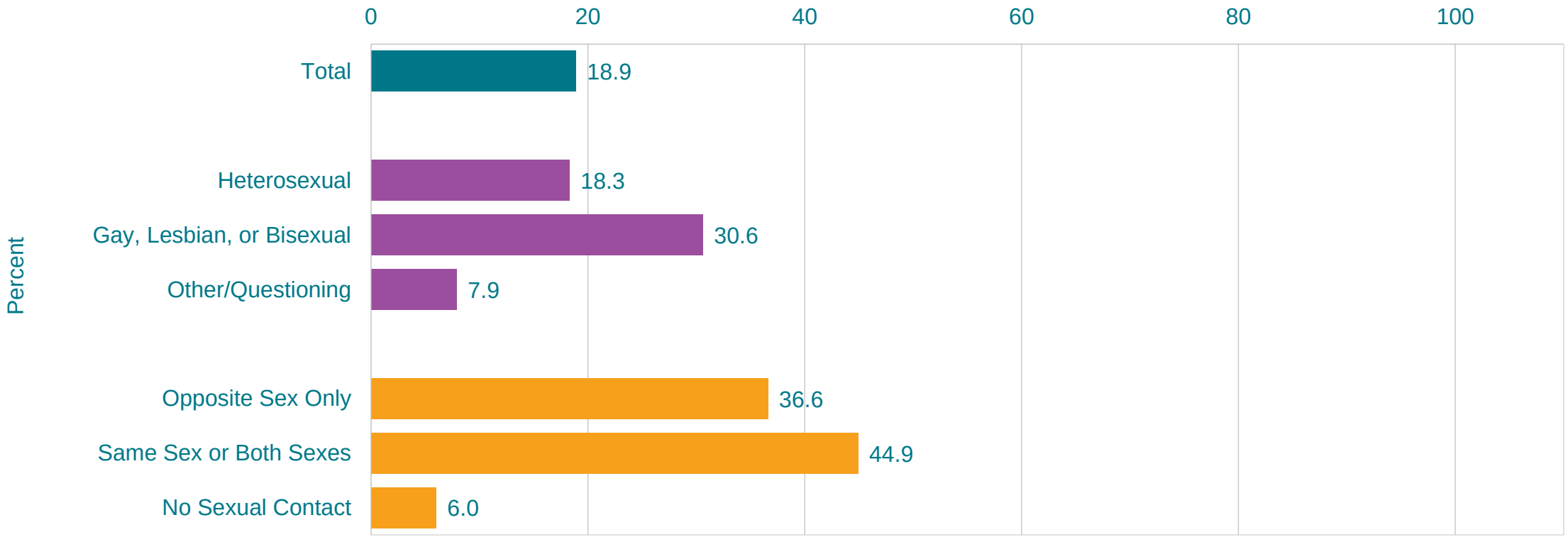
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*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,* 1991-2021†

*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2021, decreased 1991-2003, decreased 2003-2021 [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 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

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

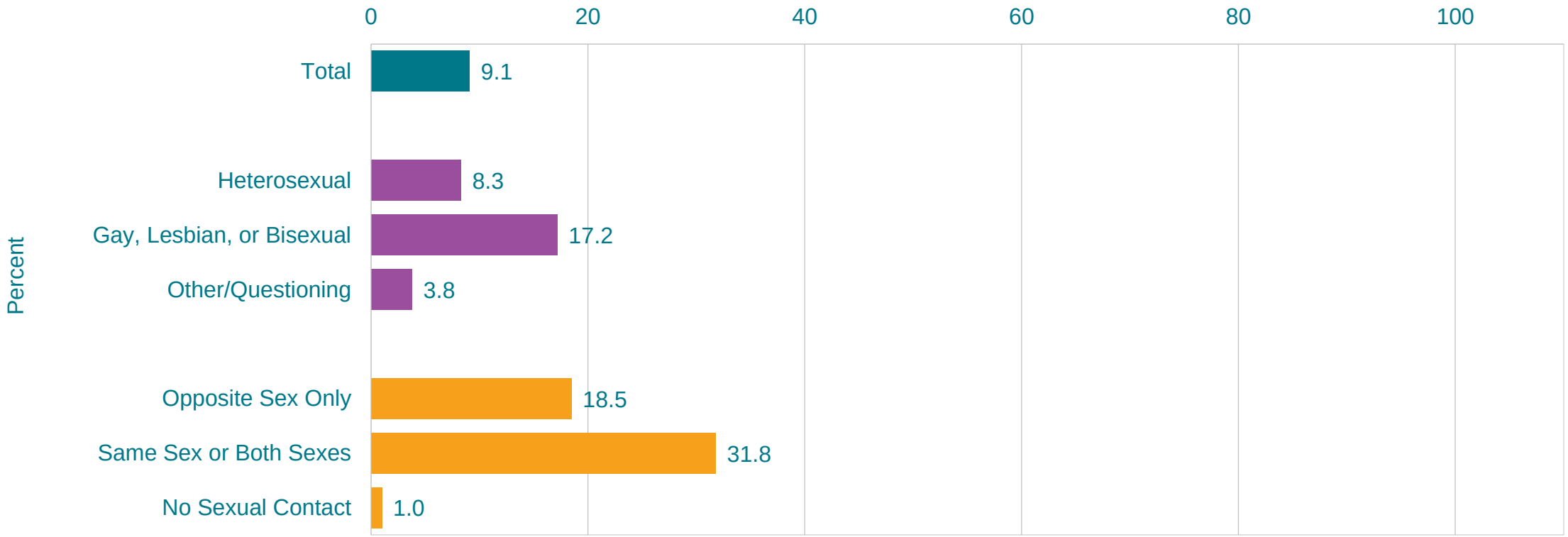
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

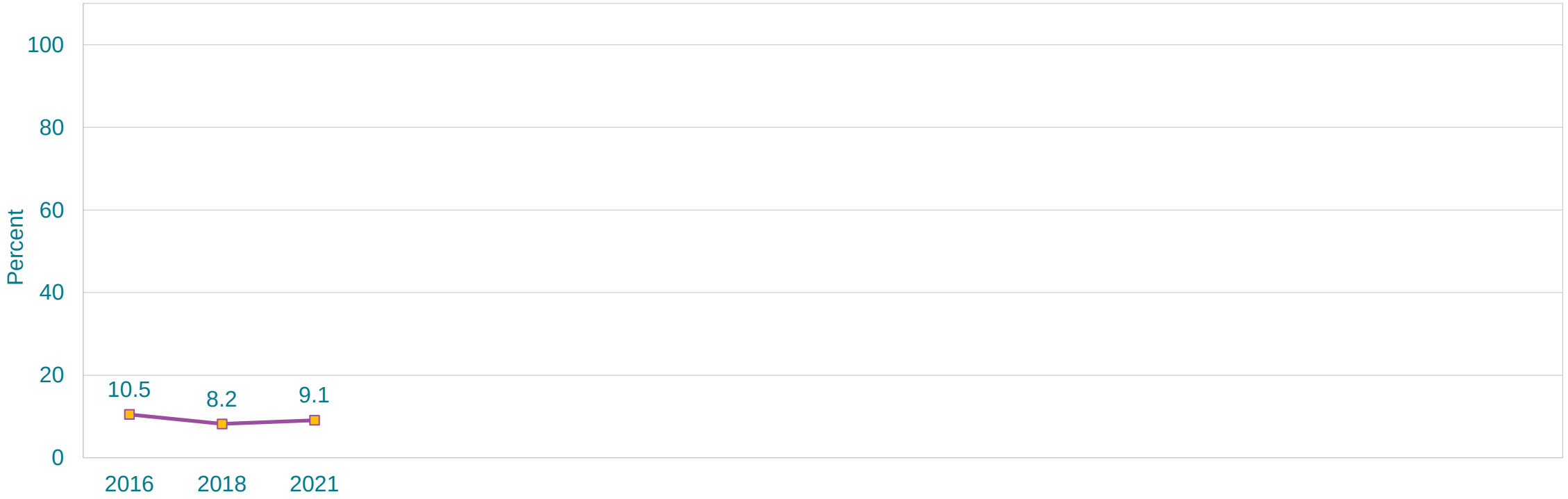
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* 2016-2021†



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

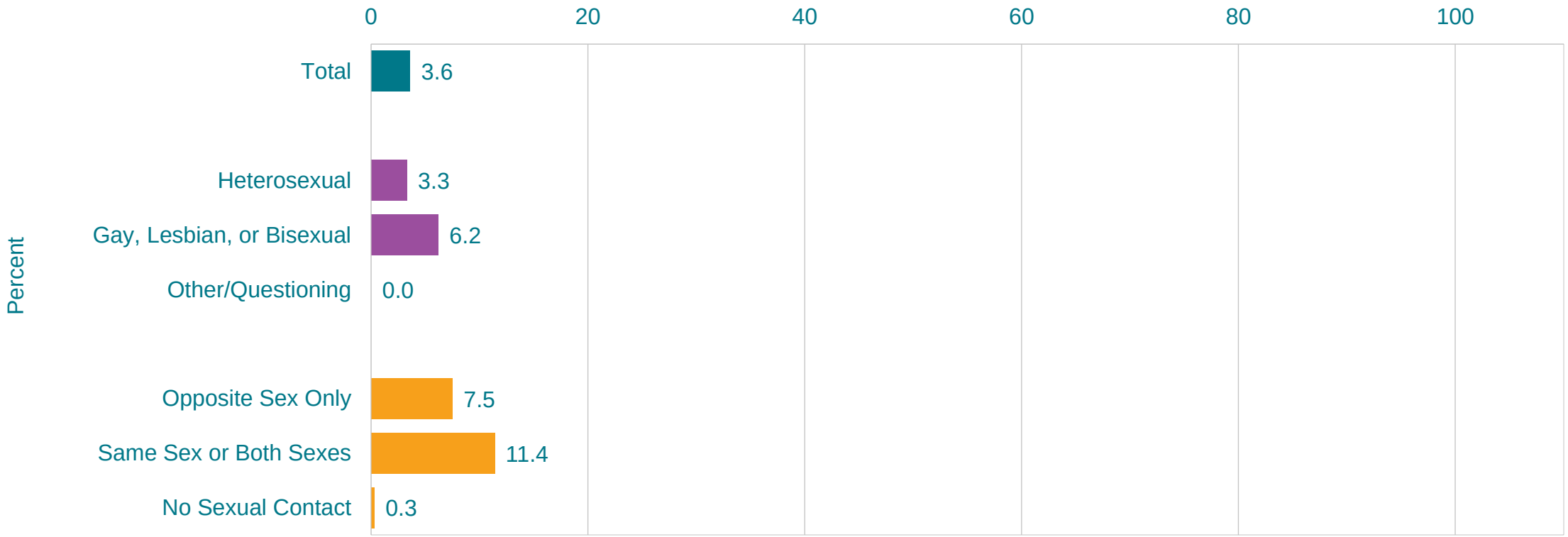
†No change 2016-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

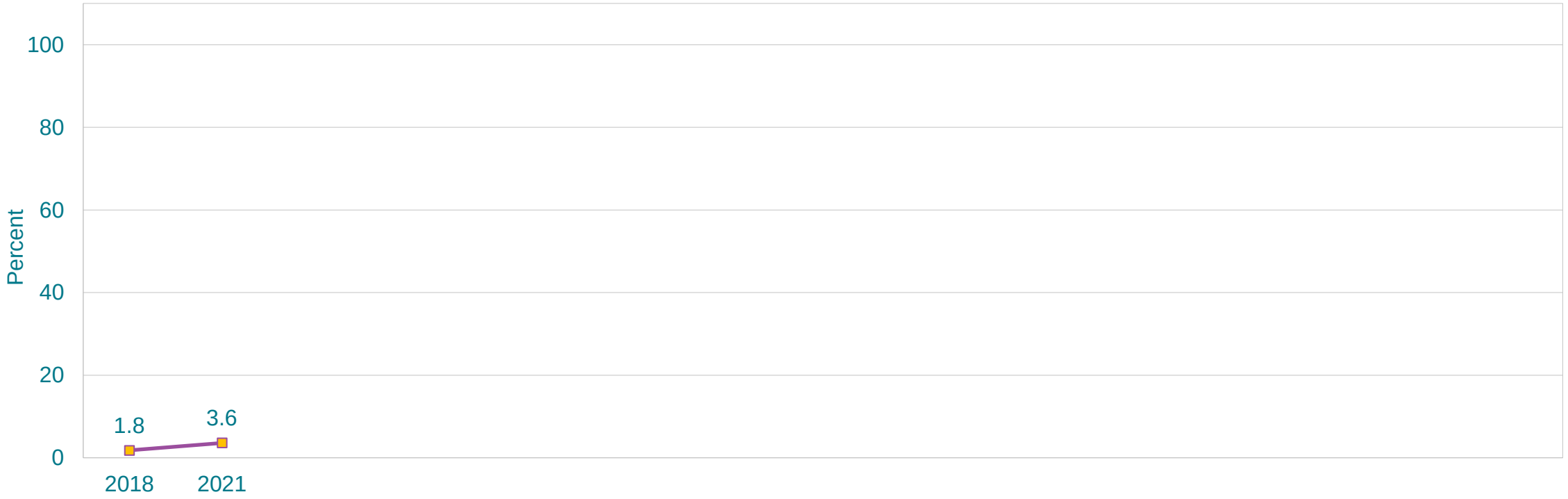
*Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey
†12th > 9th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



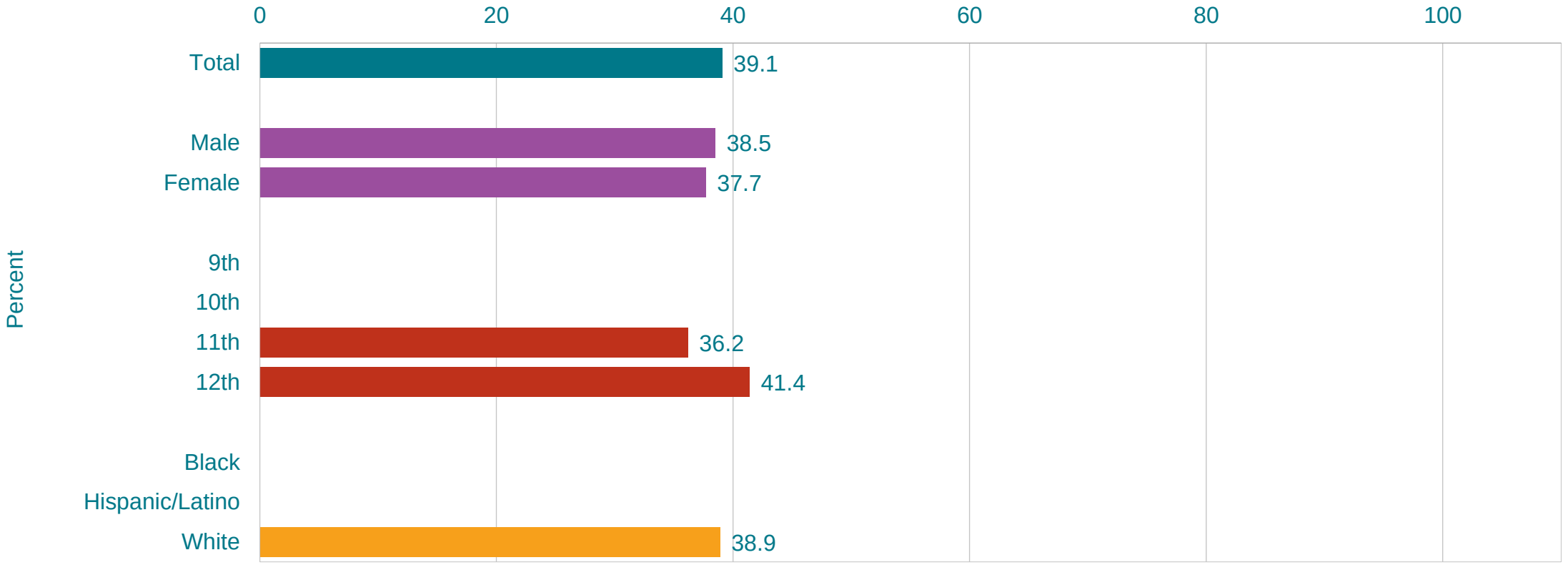
*Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* 2018-2021†



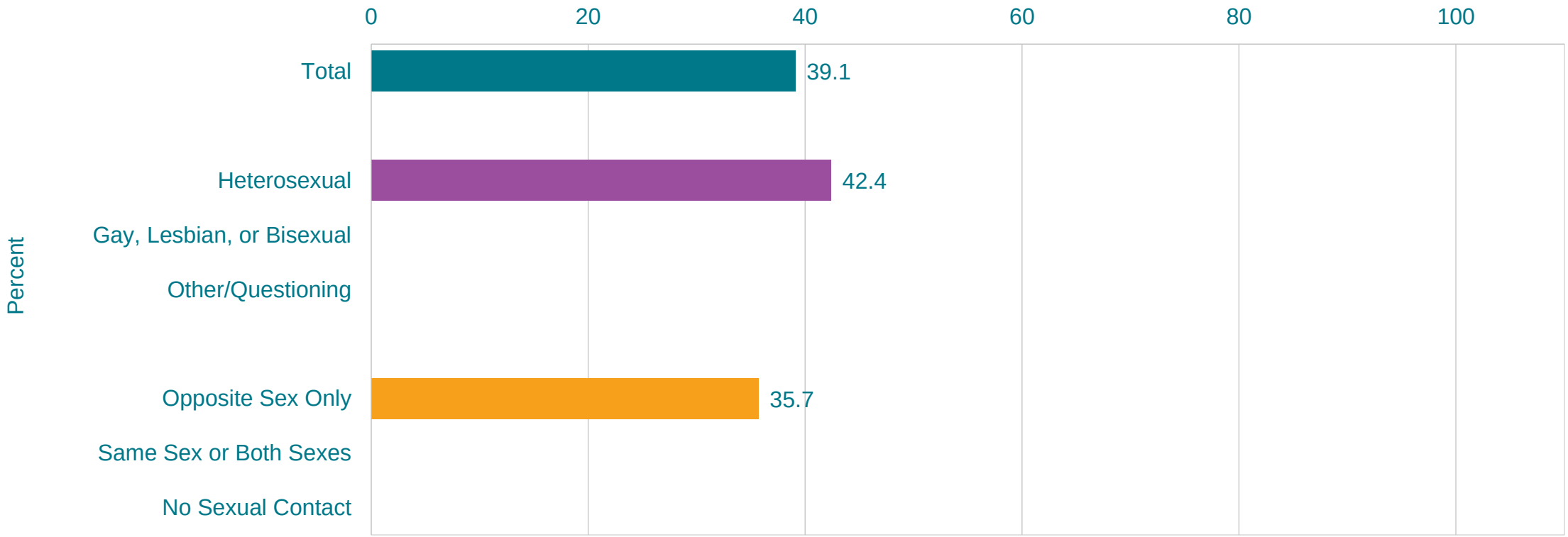
*Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2018-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

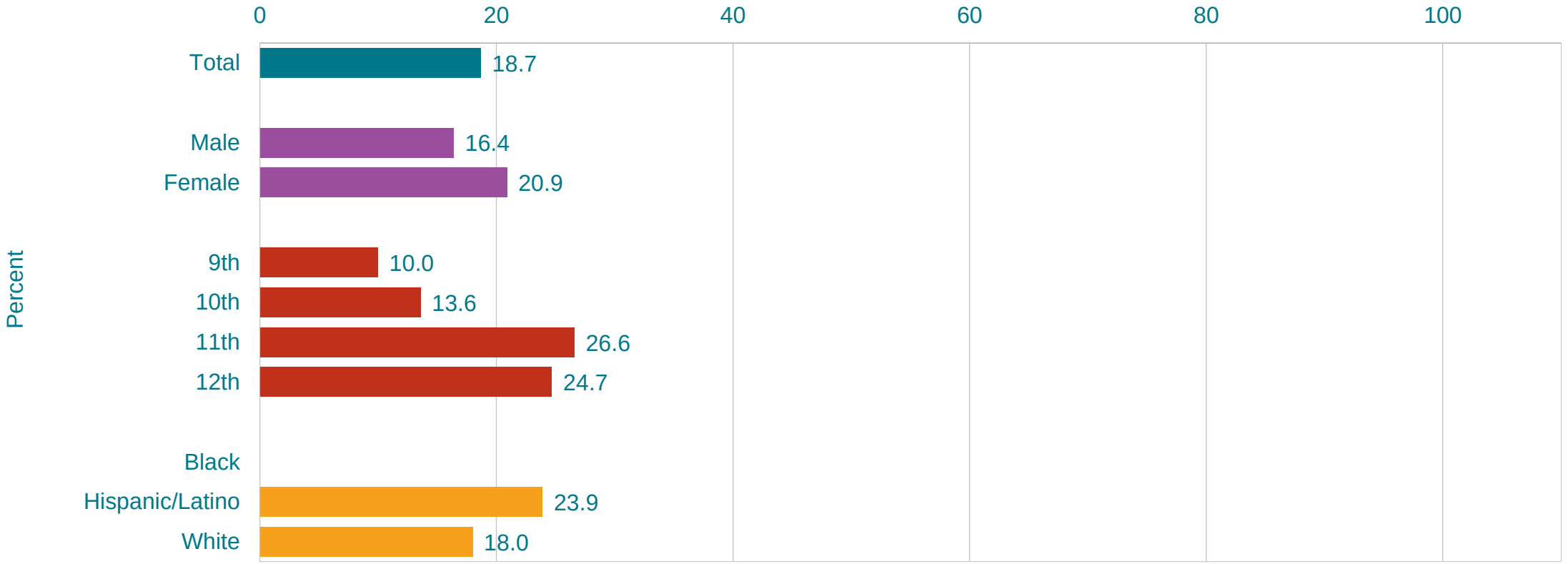


*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* 2010-2021†

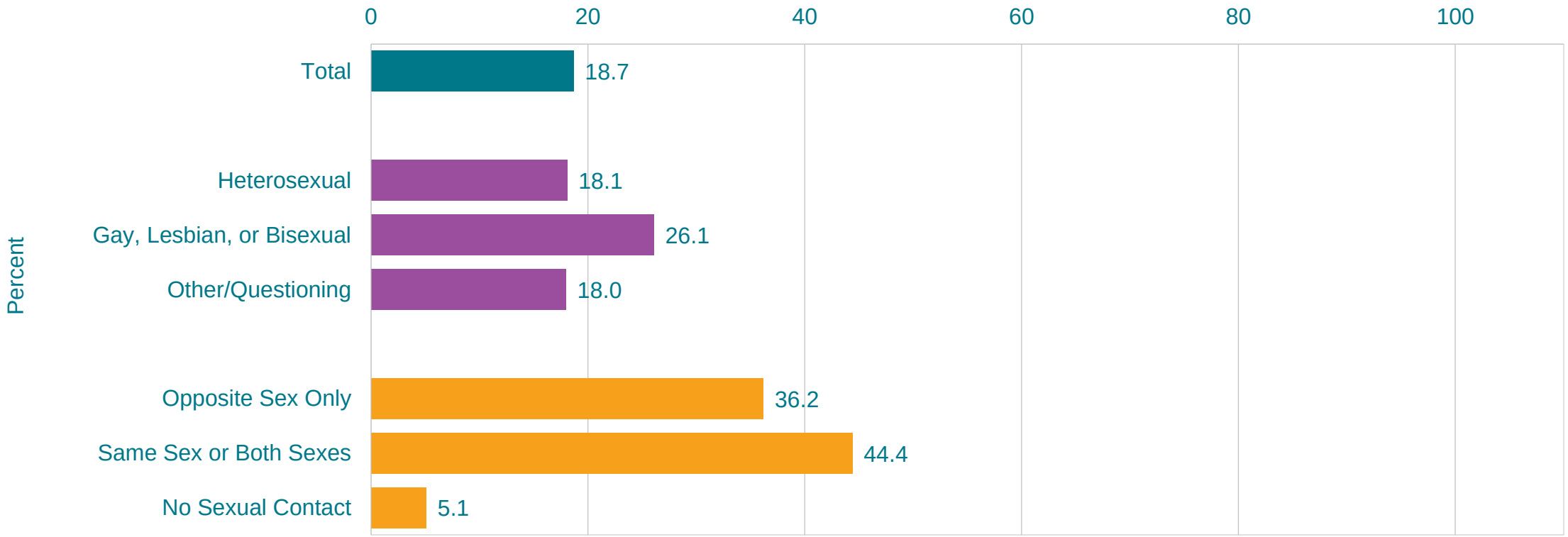
*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
†No change 2010-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available 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 Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



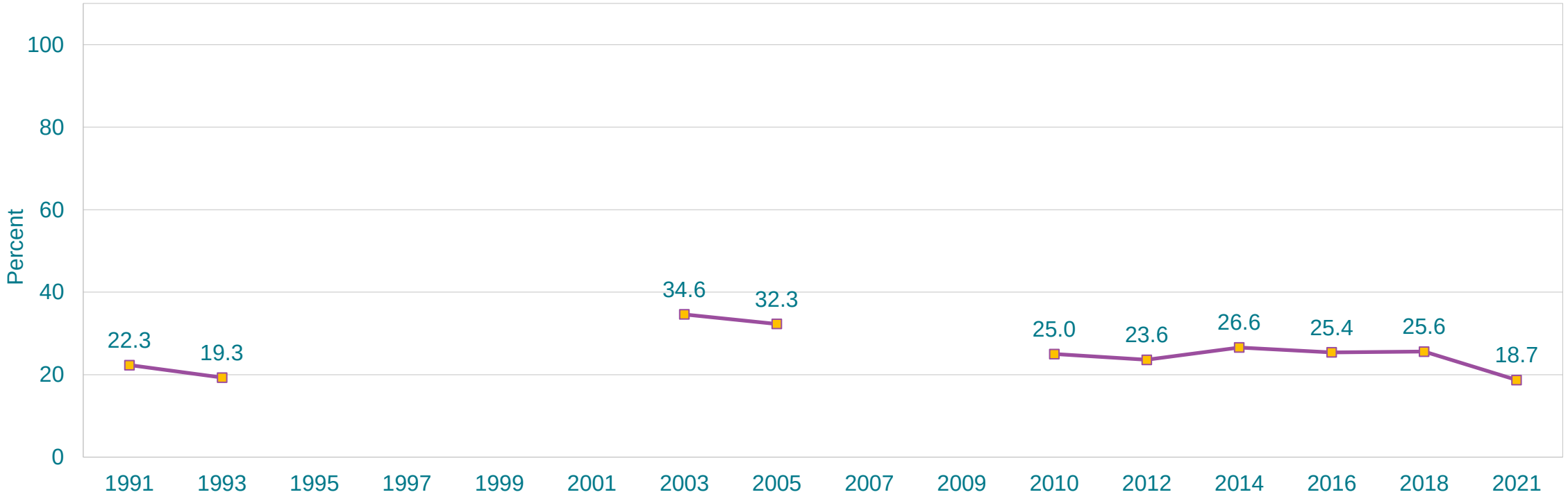
*One or more times during their life
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* 1991-2021†

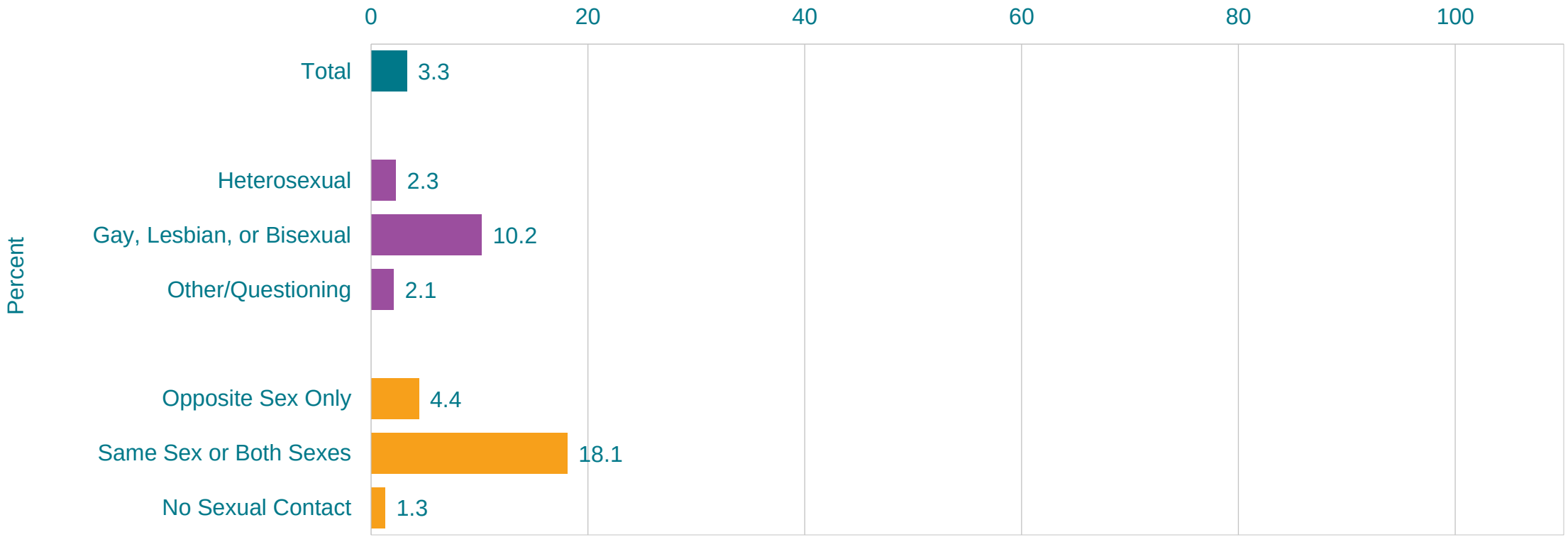


*One or more times during their life
†Decreased 1991-2021, increased 1991-2003, decreased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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, 2021

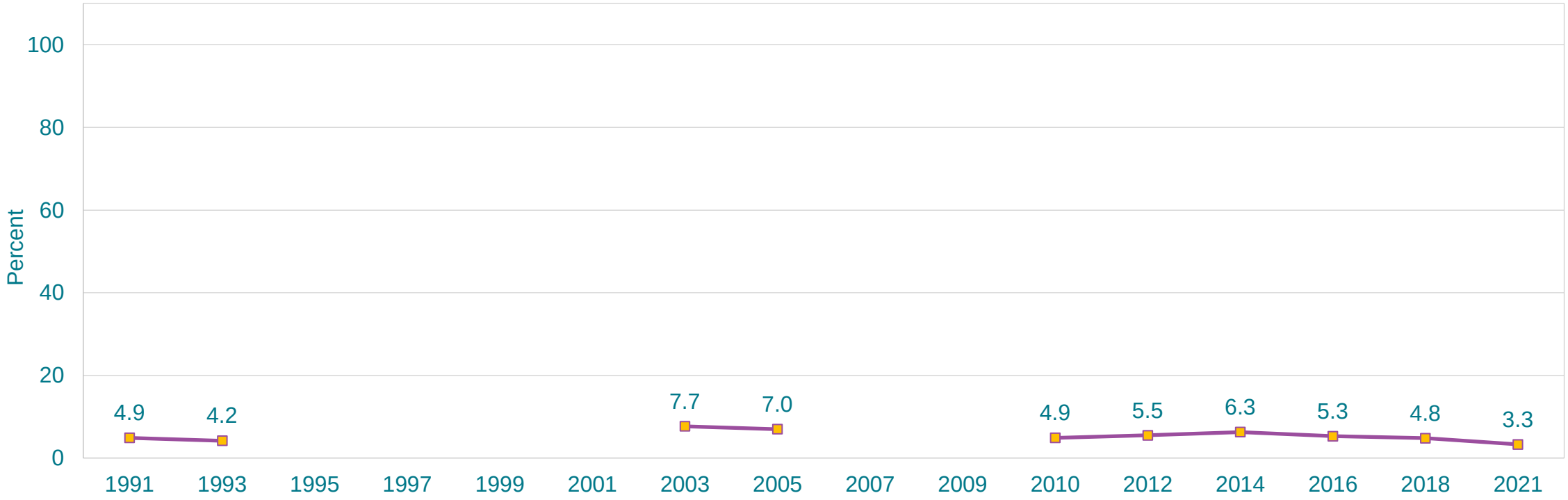
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1991-2021*

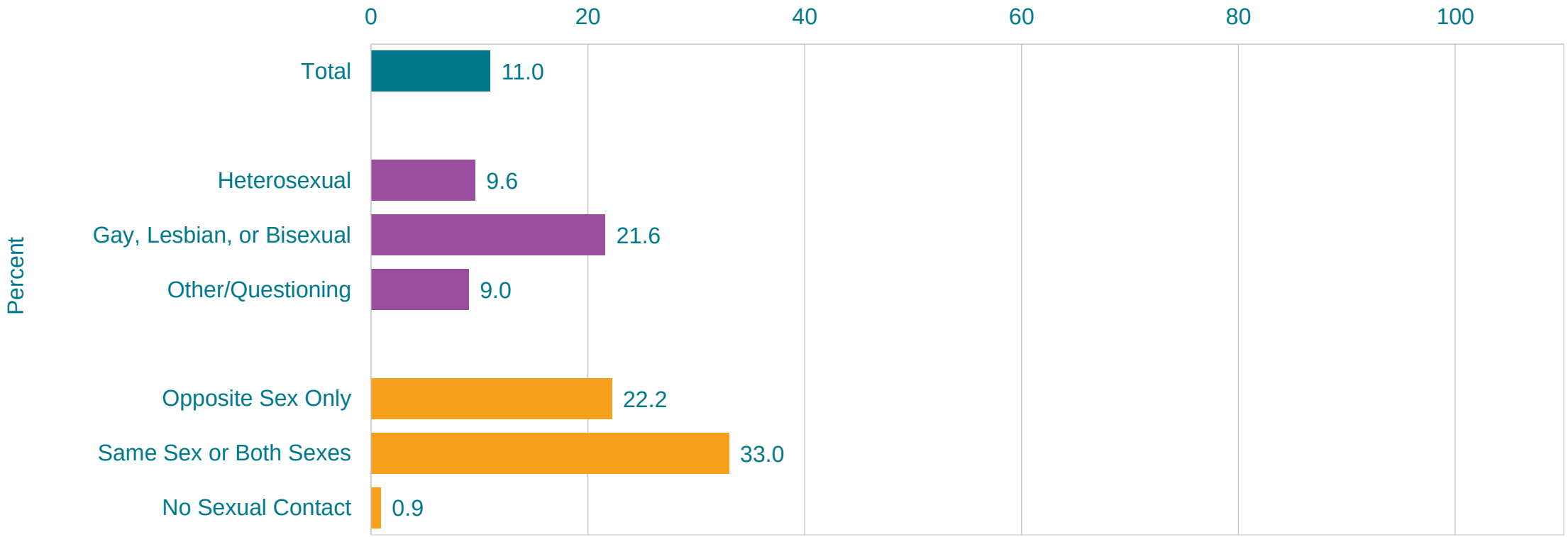


*Decreased 1991-2021, increased 1991-2003, decreased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

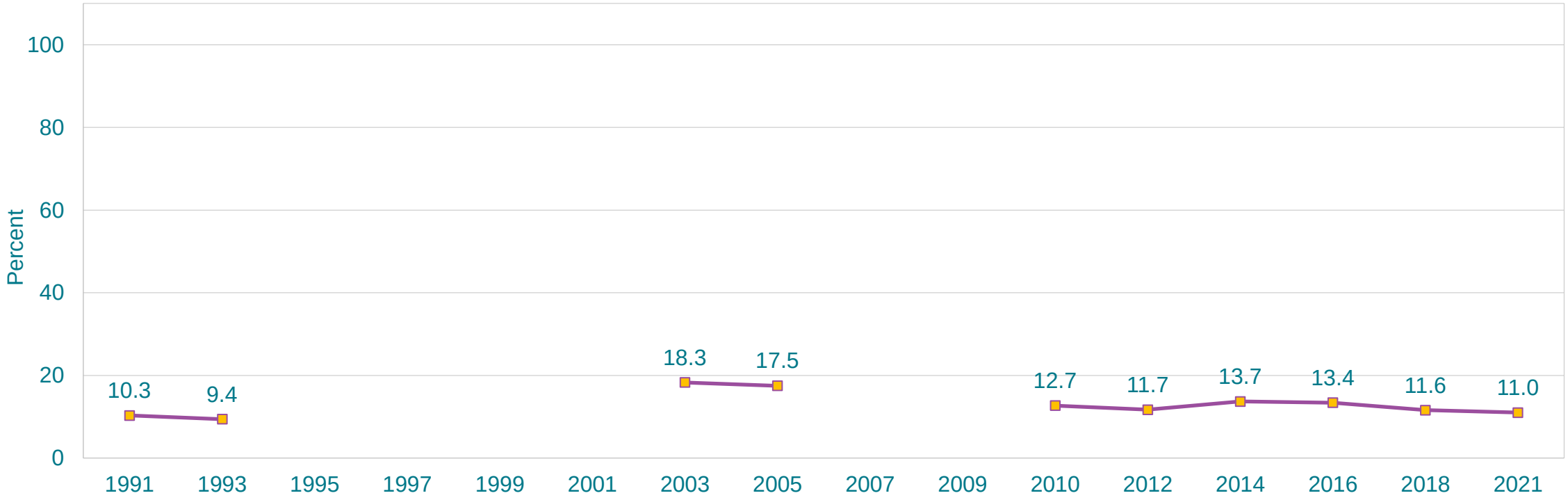
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



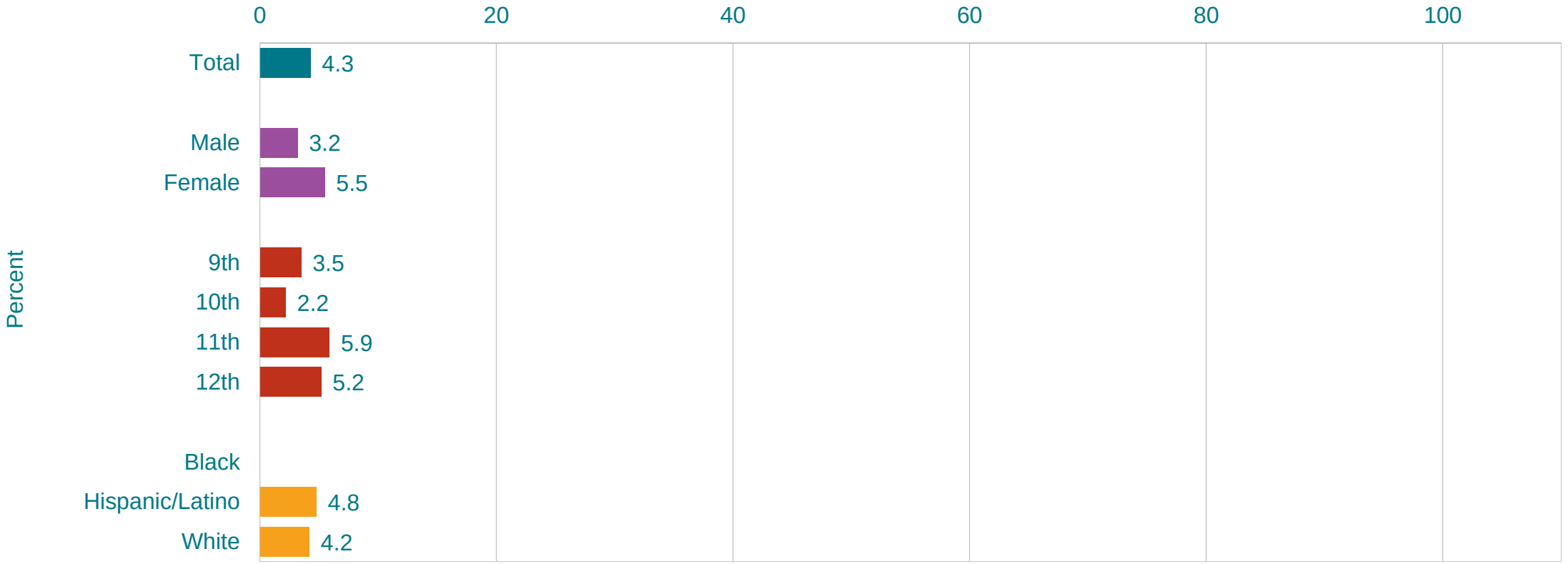
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* 1991-2021†



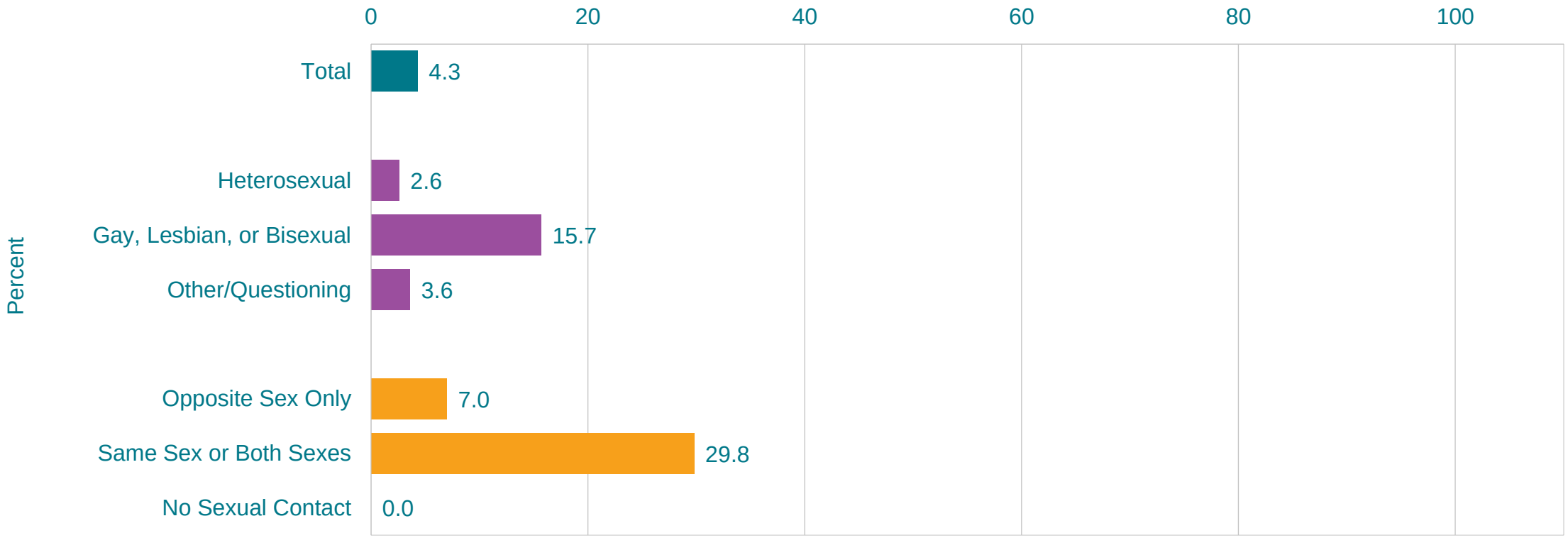
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased, 1991-2003, decreased, 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



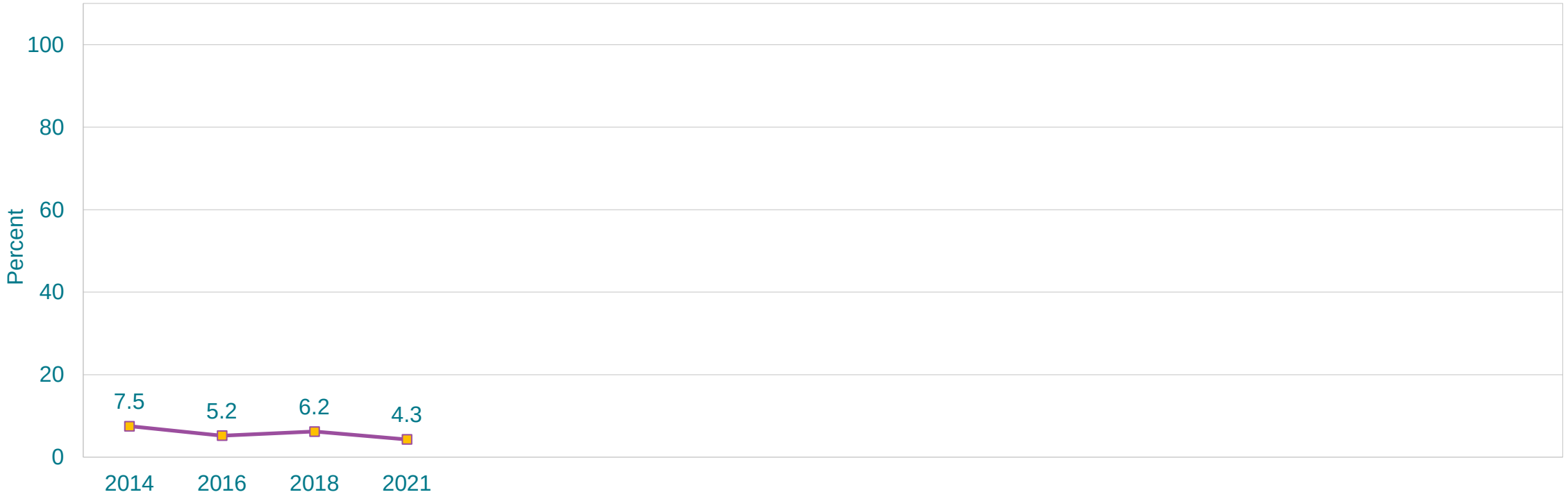
*One or more times during their life
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* 2014-2021†

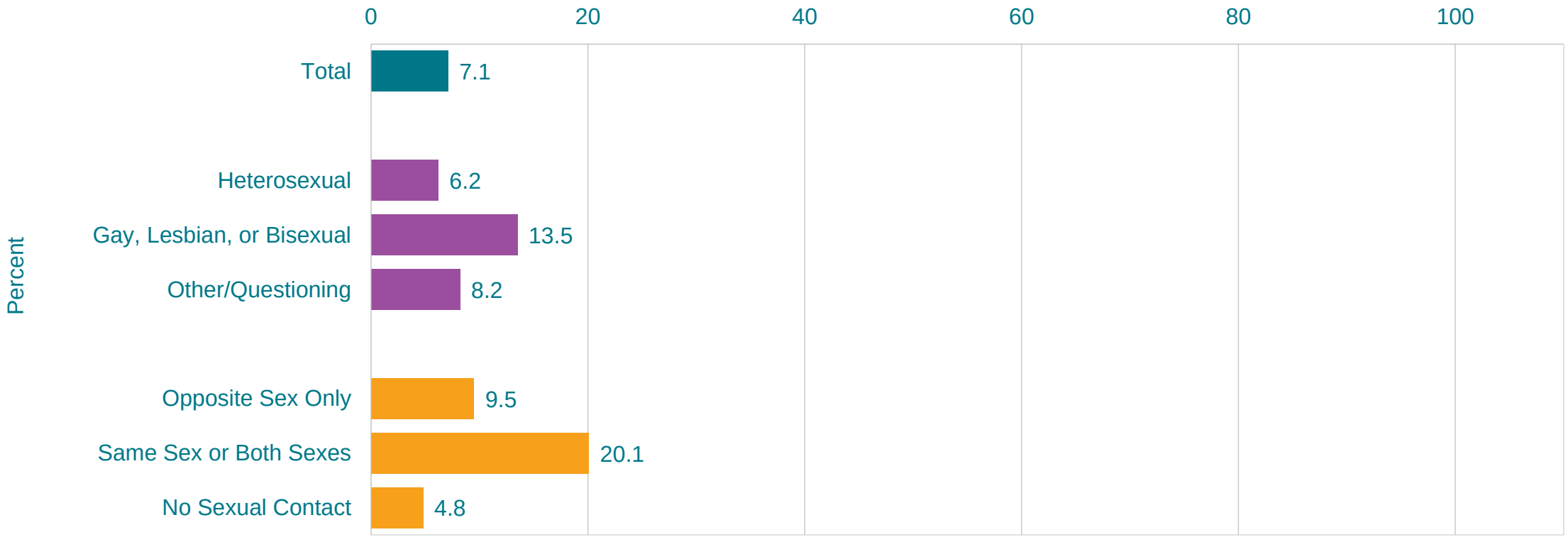


*One or more times during their life
†No change 2014-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

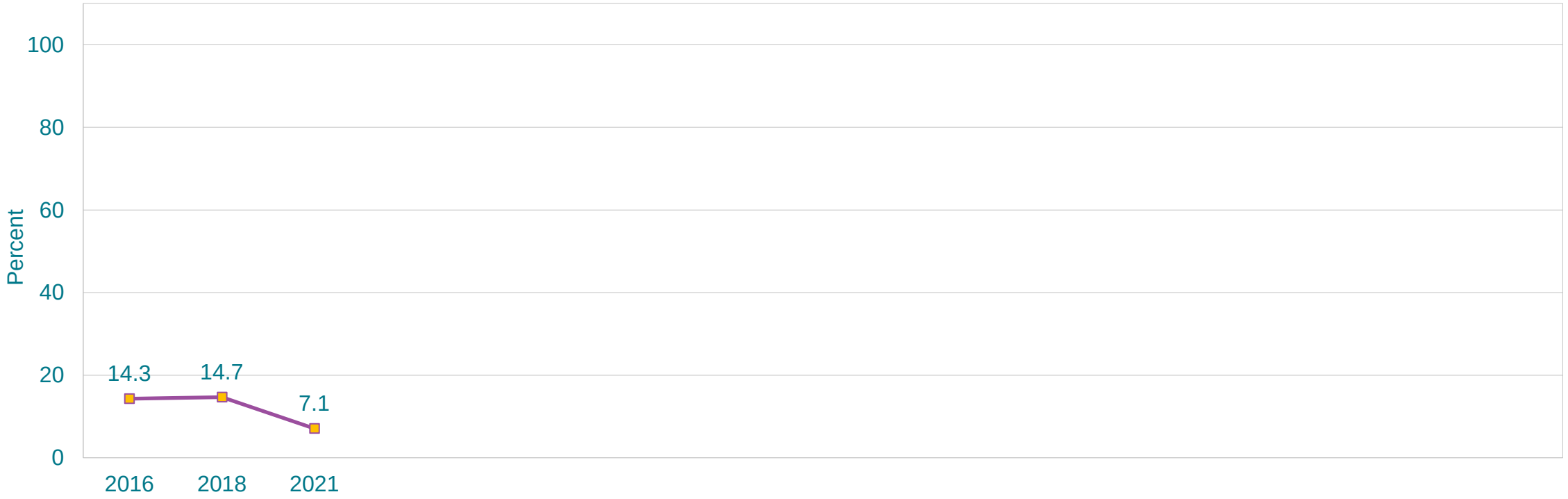
*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life
†9th > 11th, 10th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* 2016-2021†

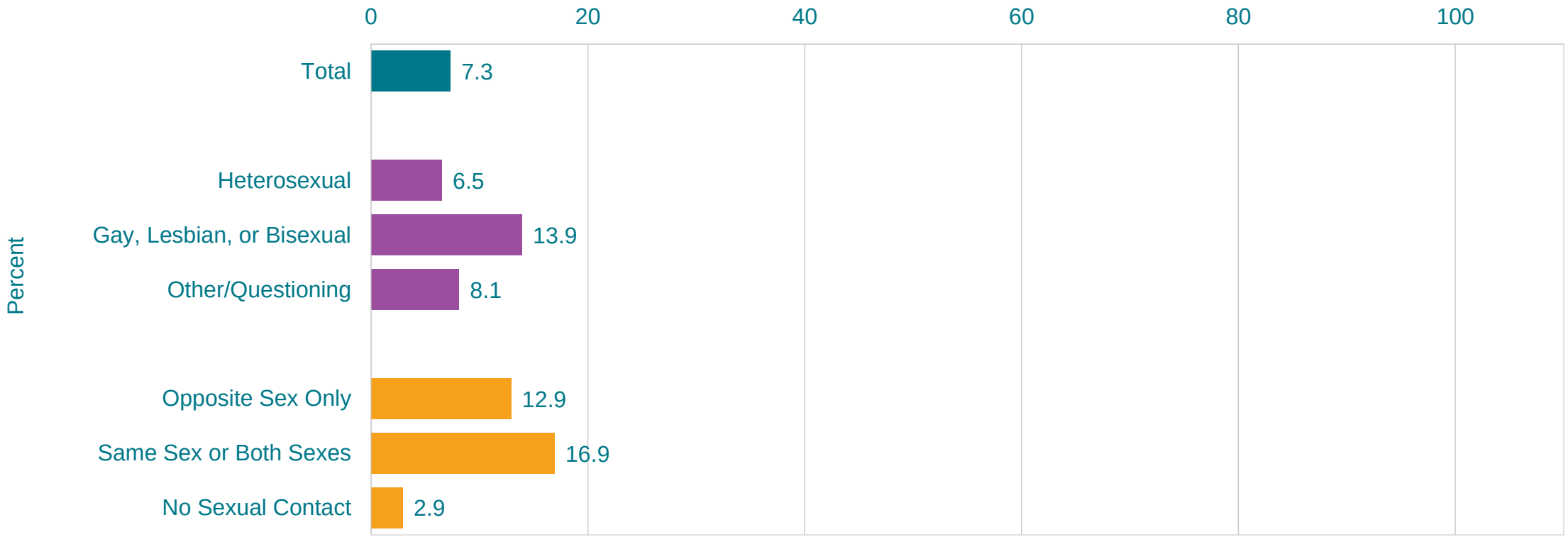


*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life
†Decreased 2016-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

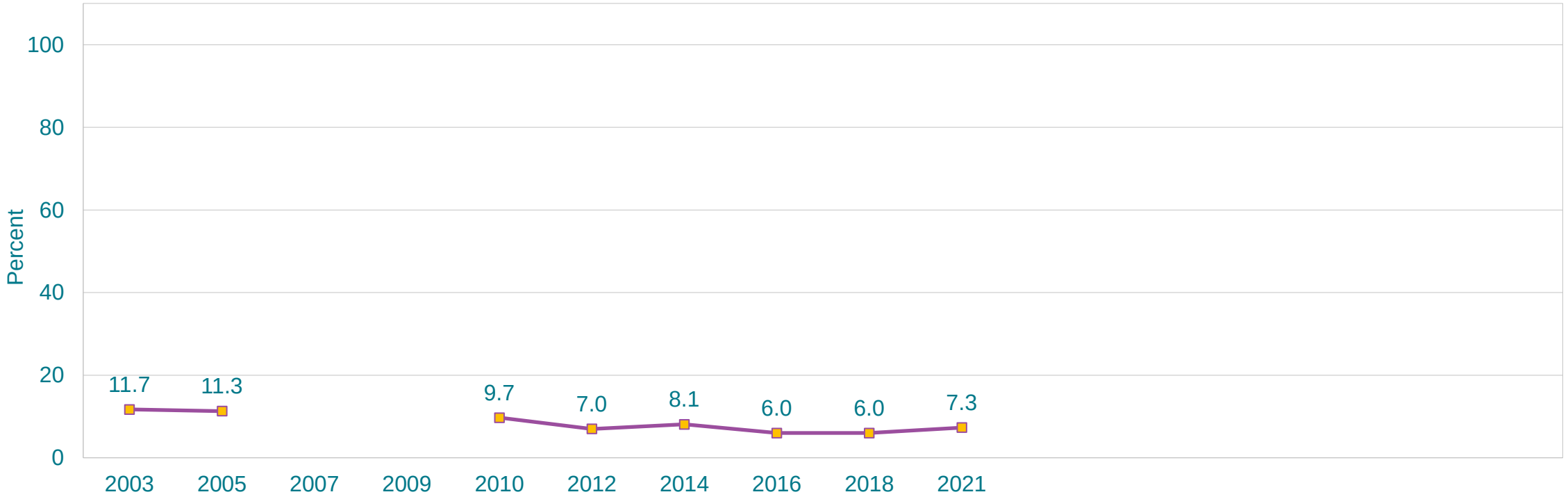
*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life
†9th > 10th, 11th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* 2003-2021†



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

†Decreased 2003-2021 [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).]

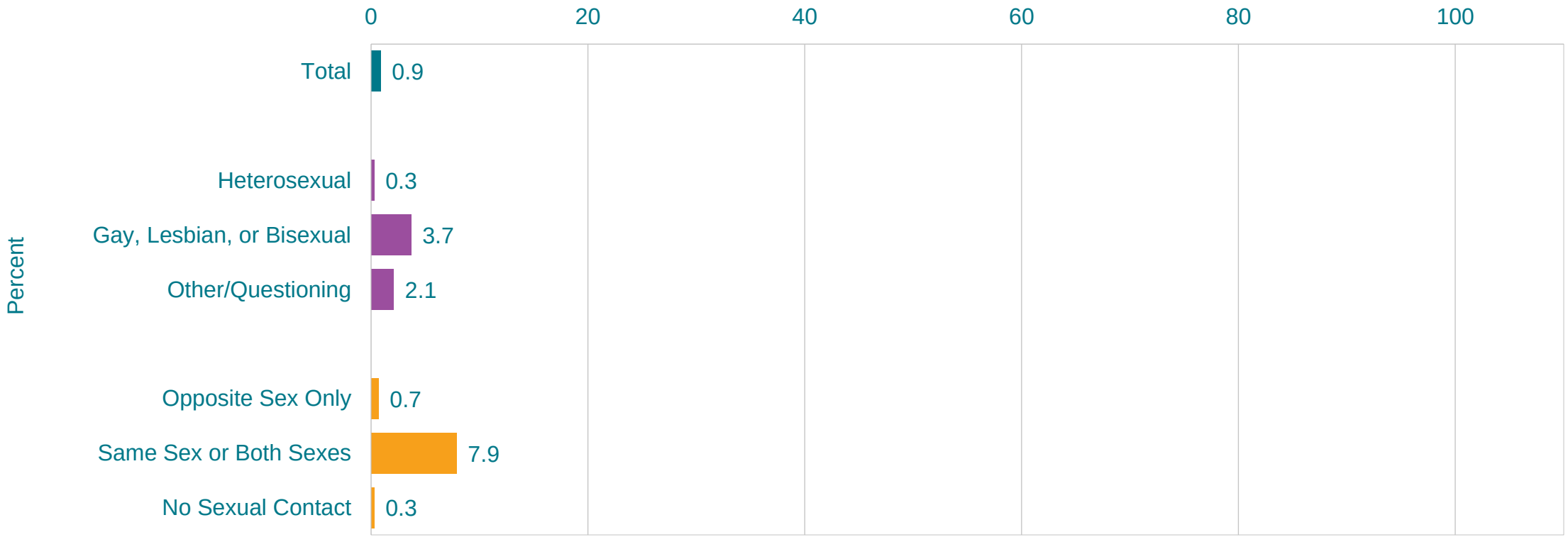
Data not available for 2007, 2009.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

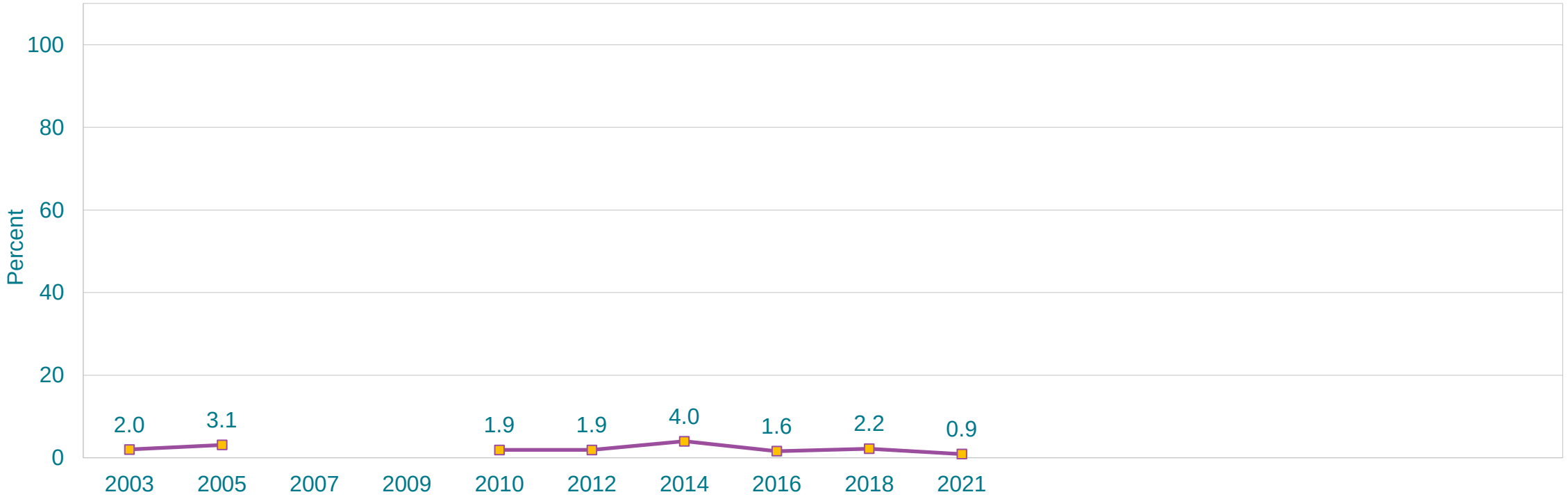
*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life
†W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



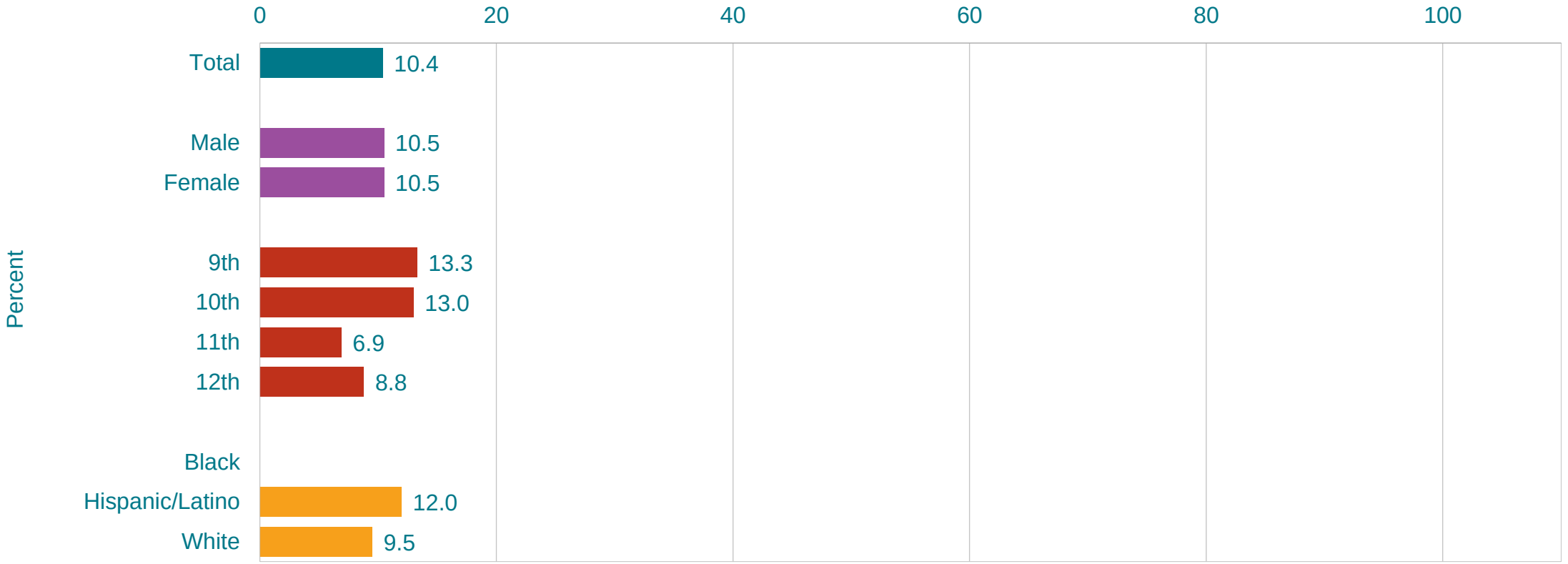
*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* 2003-2021†



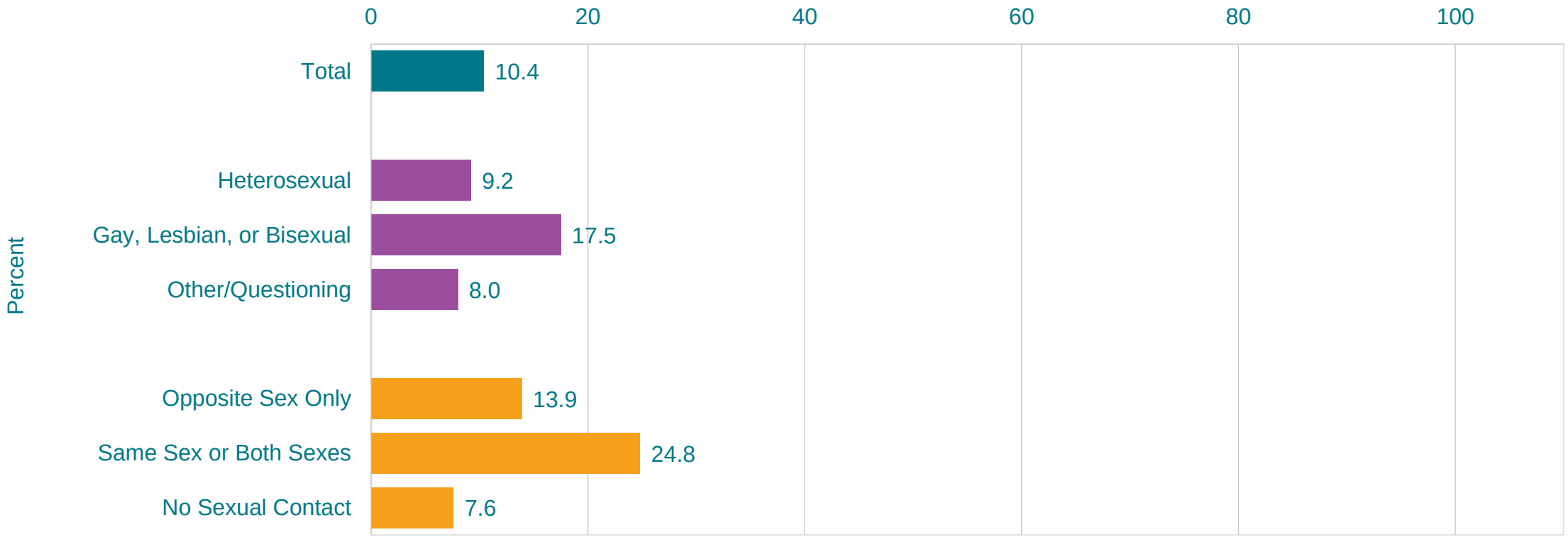
*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life
†Decreased 2003-2021, no change 2003-2014, decreased 2014-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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 2007, 2009.
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, 2021



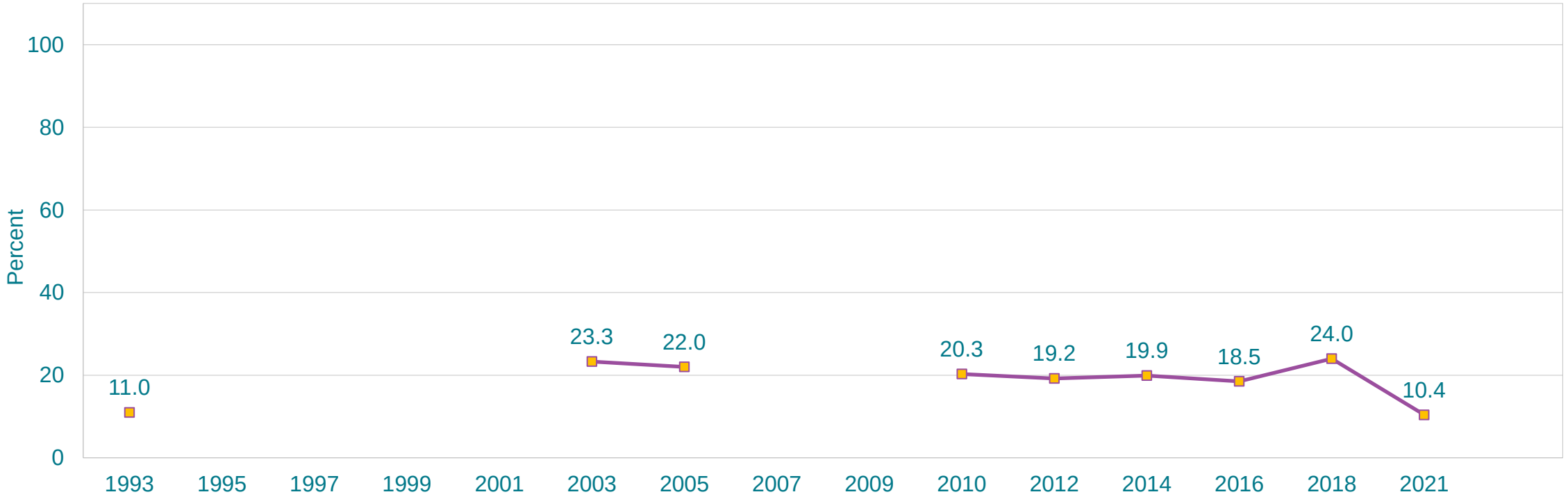
*During the 12 months before the survey
†10th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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, 2021



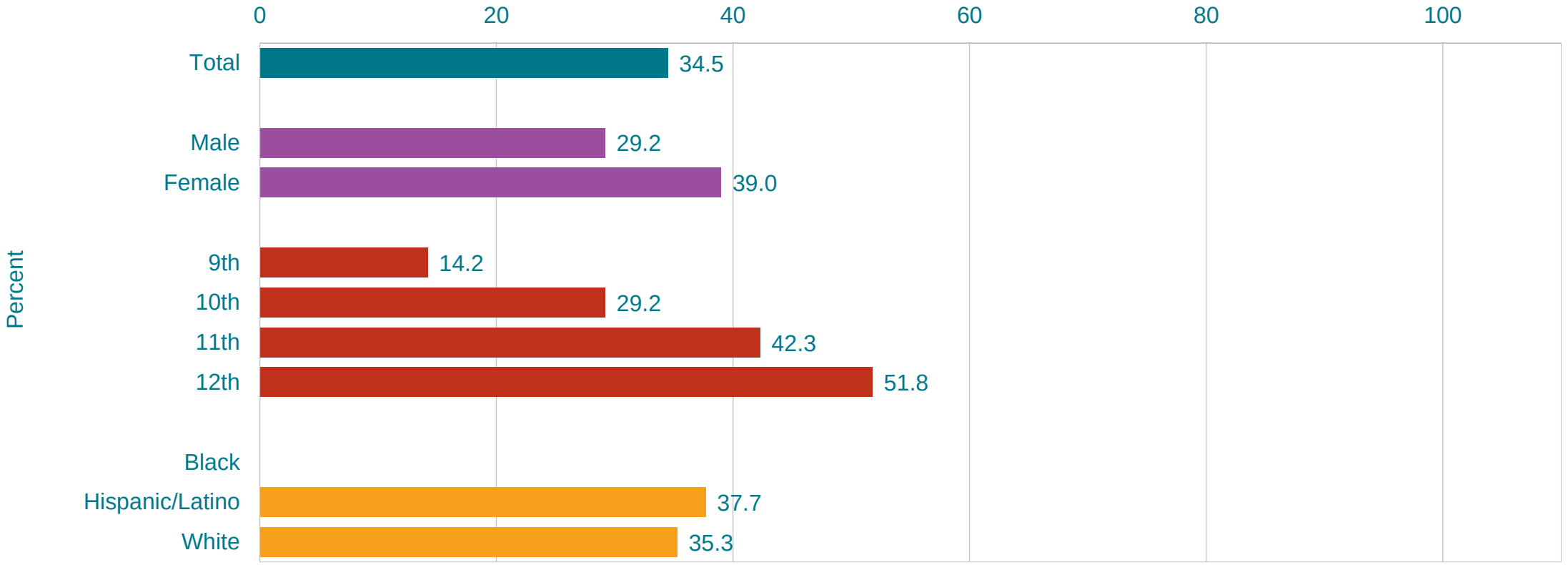
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* 1993-2021†



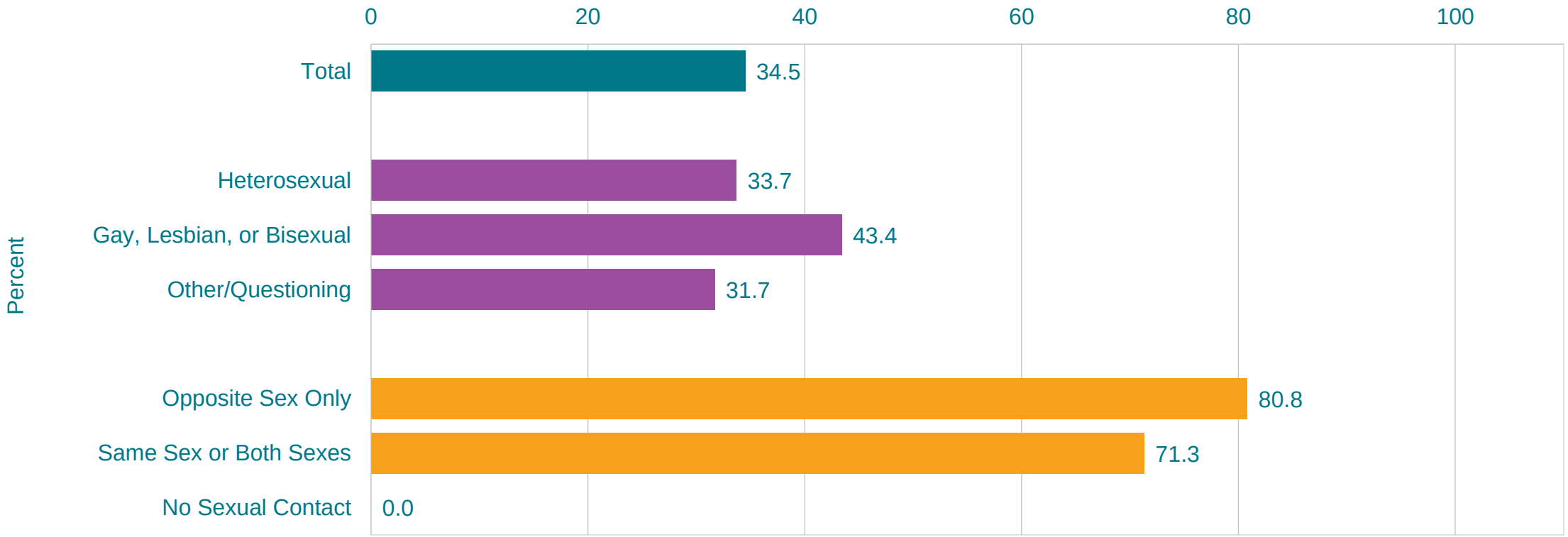
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Increased, 1993-2005, decreased, 2005-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



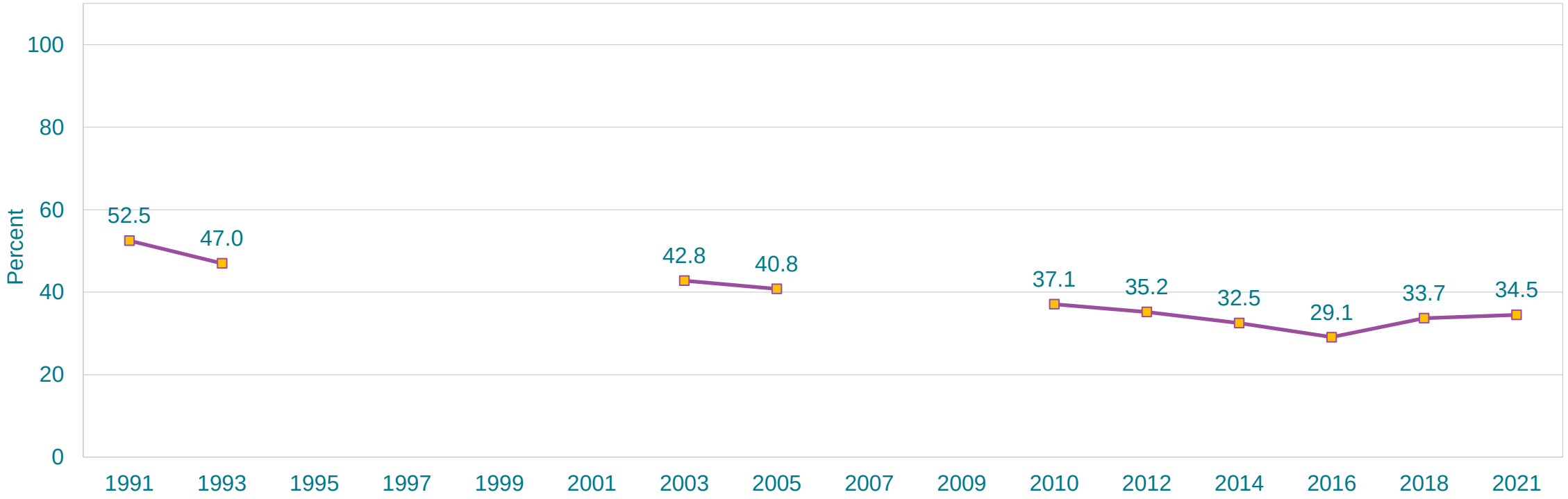
*F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



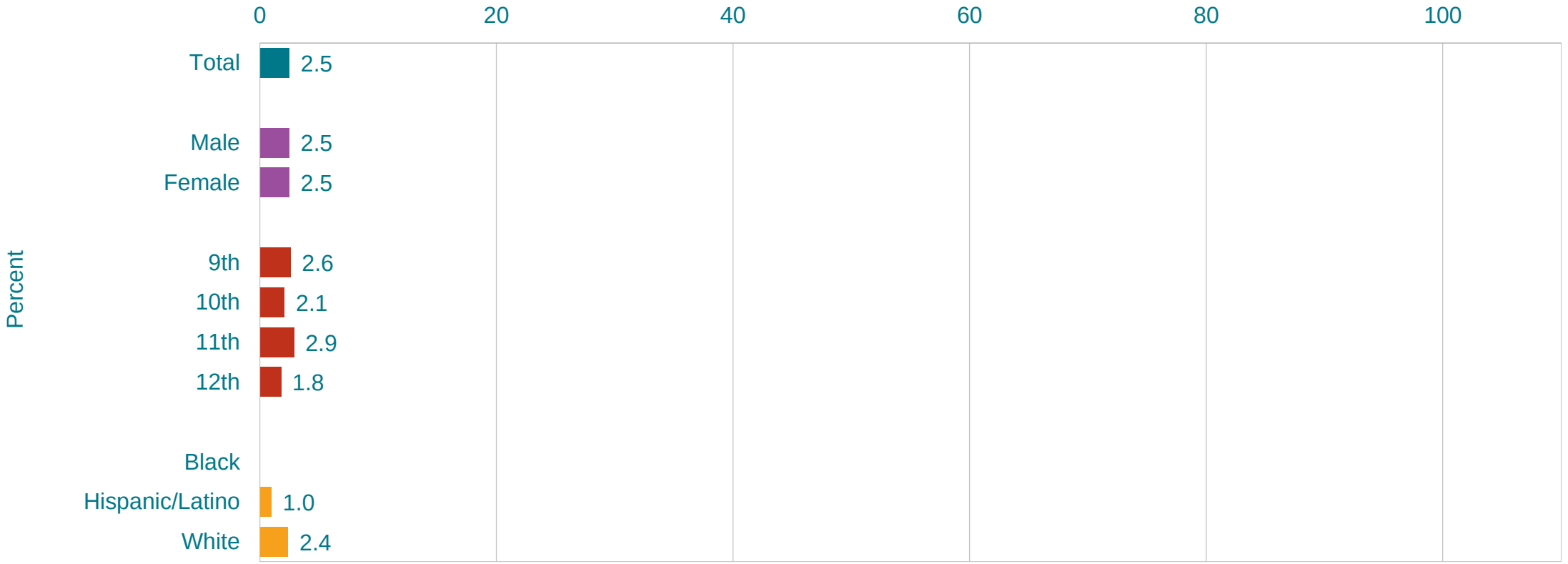
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 1991-2021*



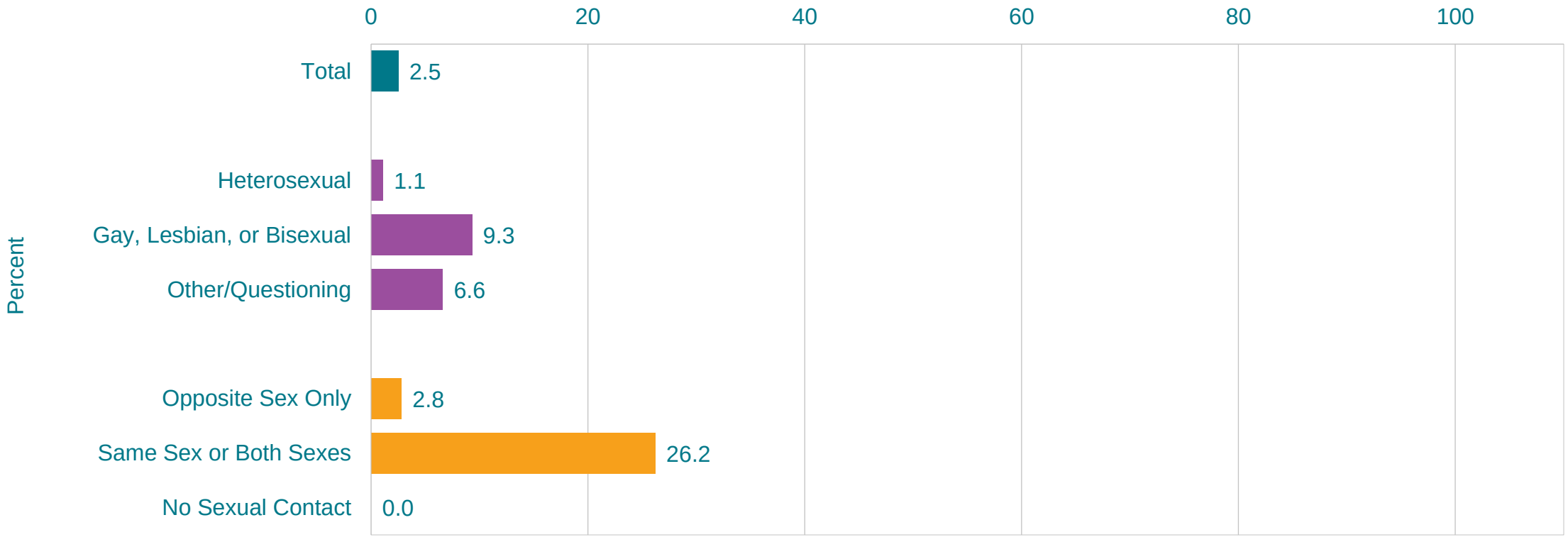
*Decreased 1991-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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, 2021



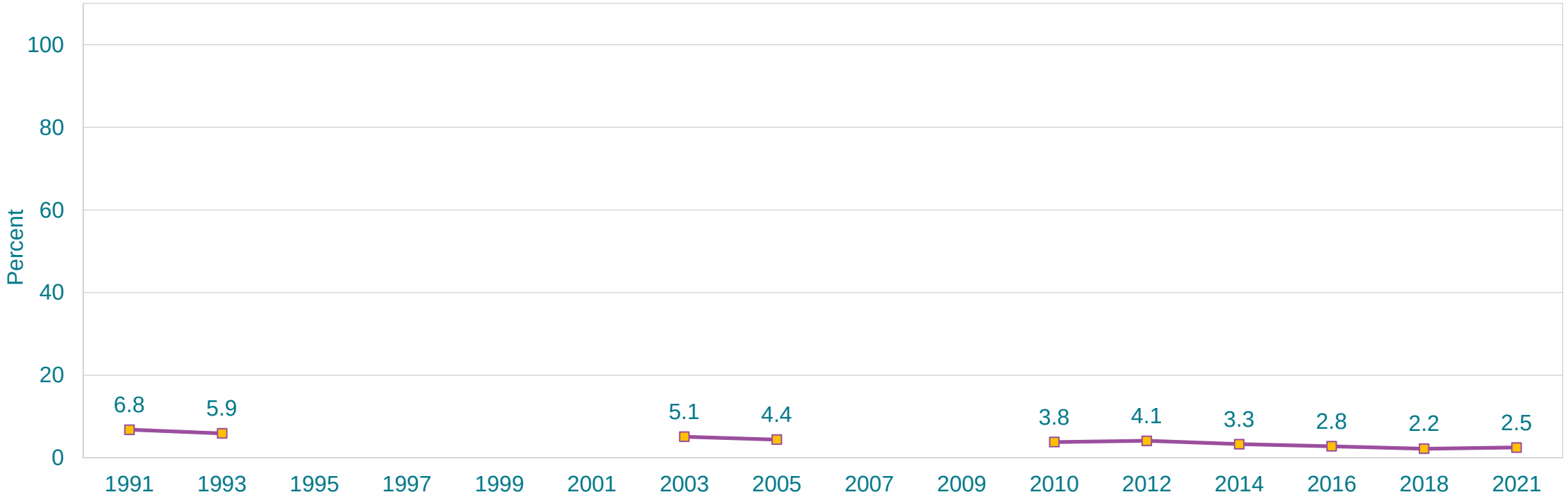
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1991-2021*

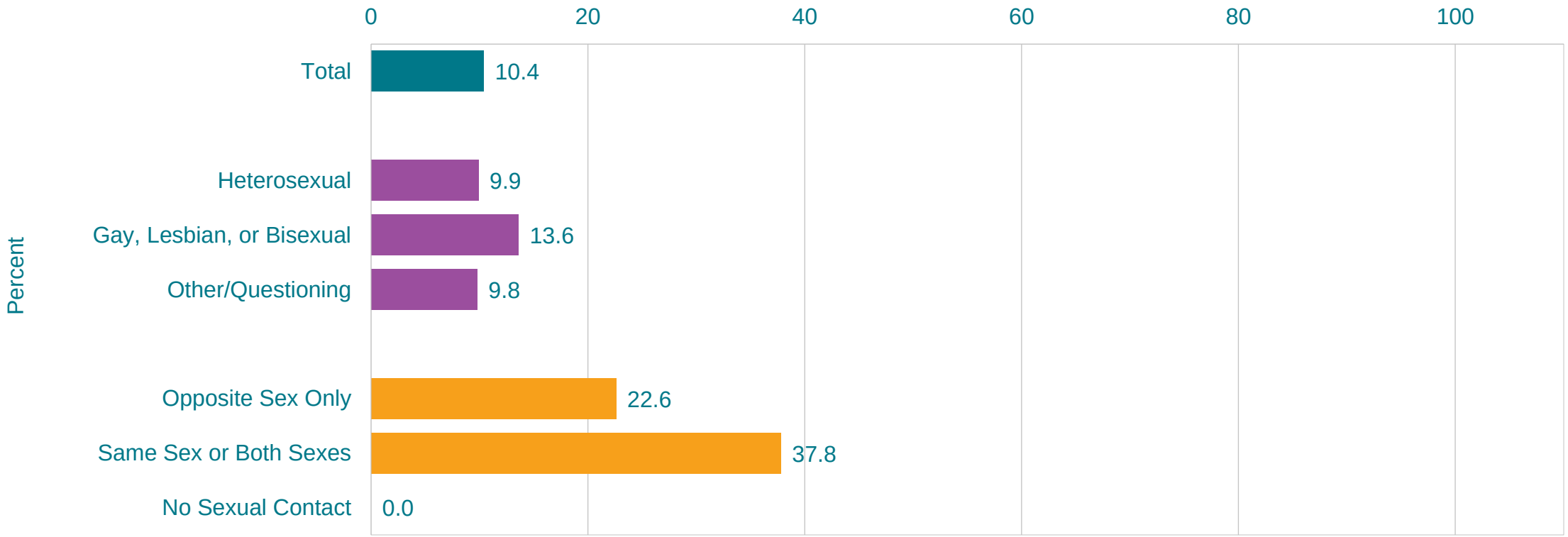


*Decreased 1991-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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,* 2021

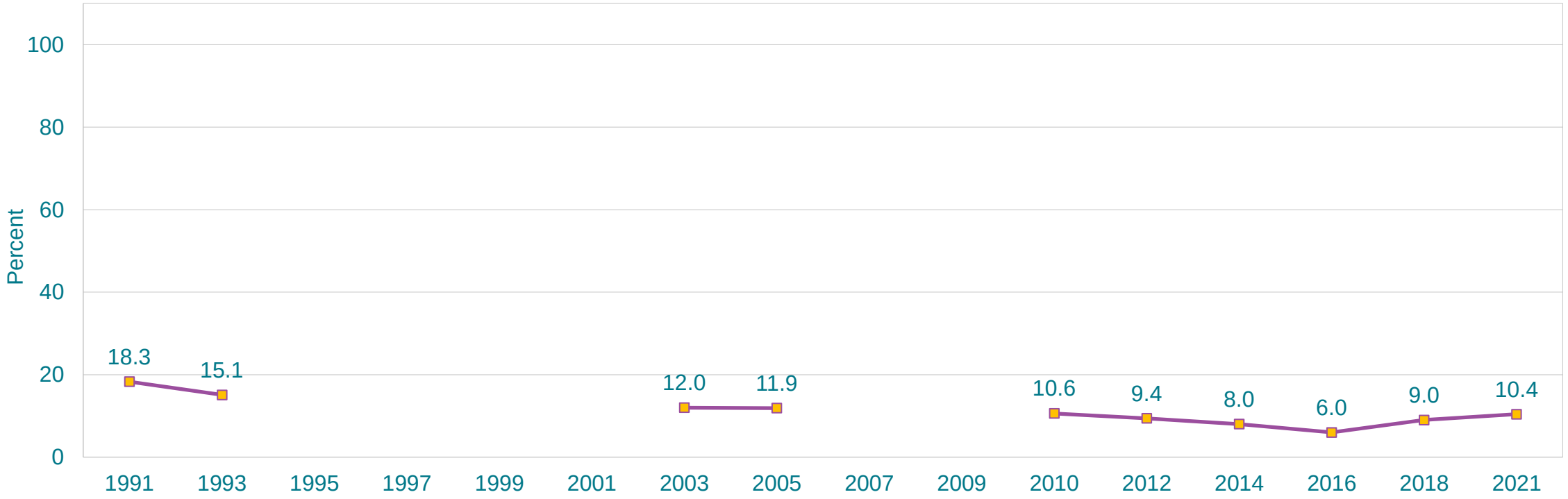
*11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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, 2021



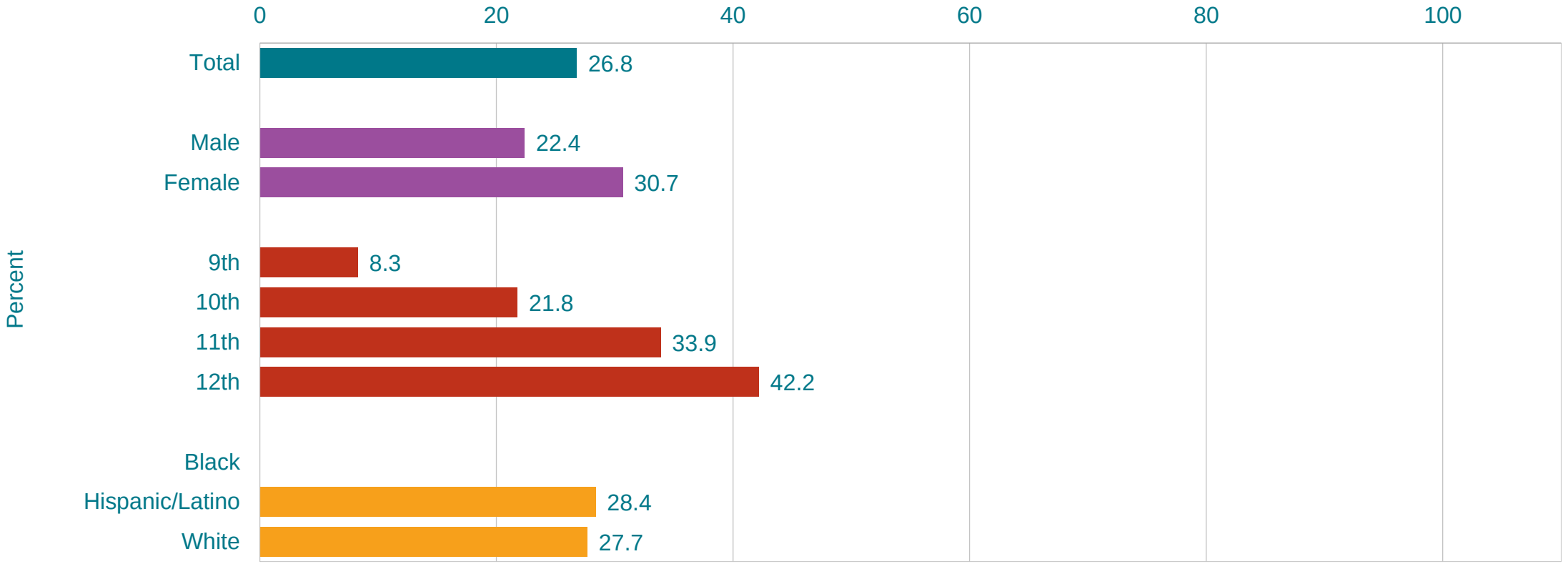
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, 1991-2021*



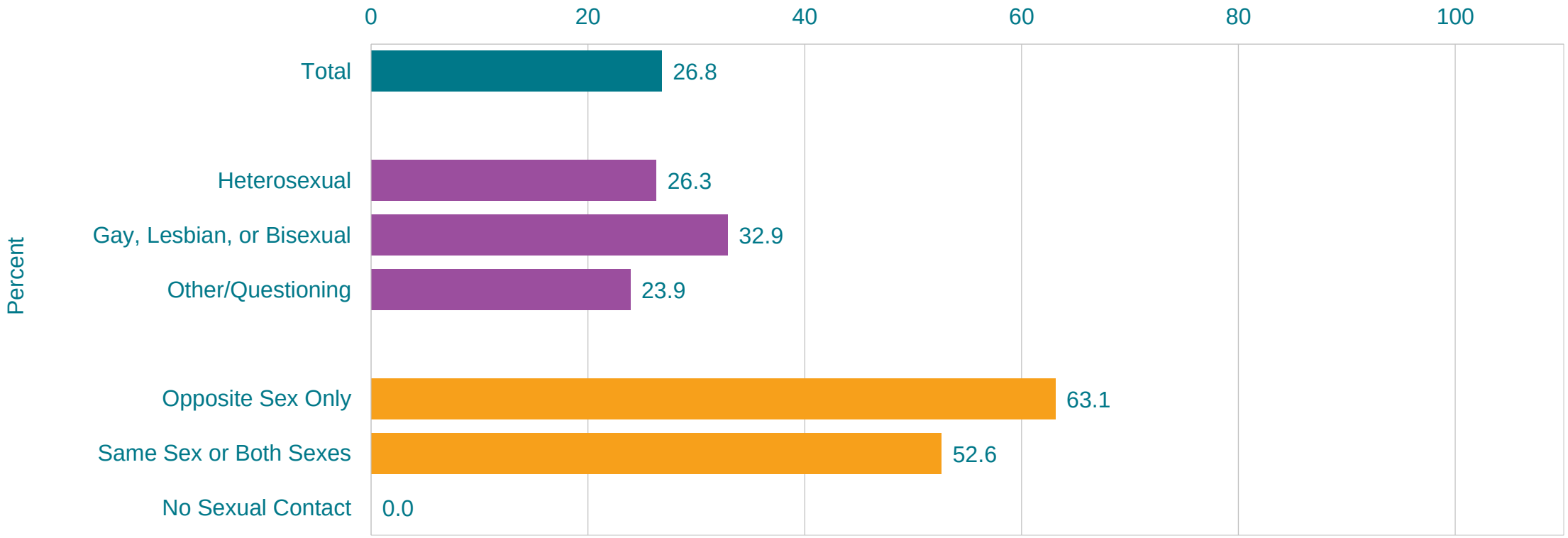
*Decreased 1991-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



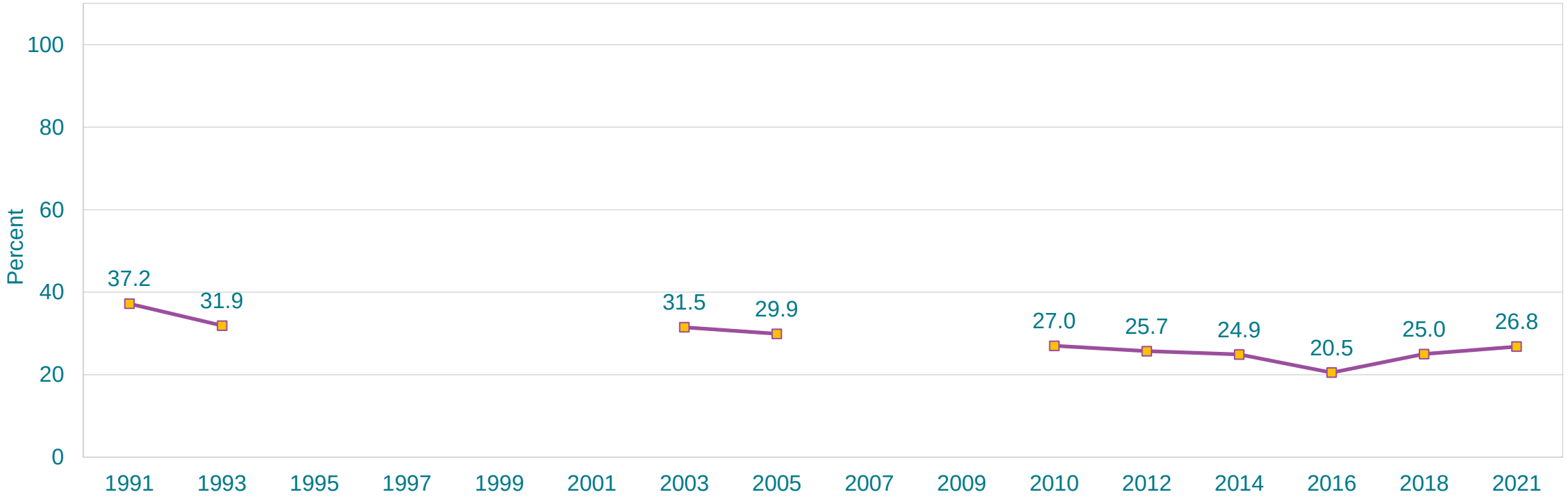
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



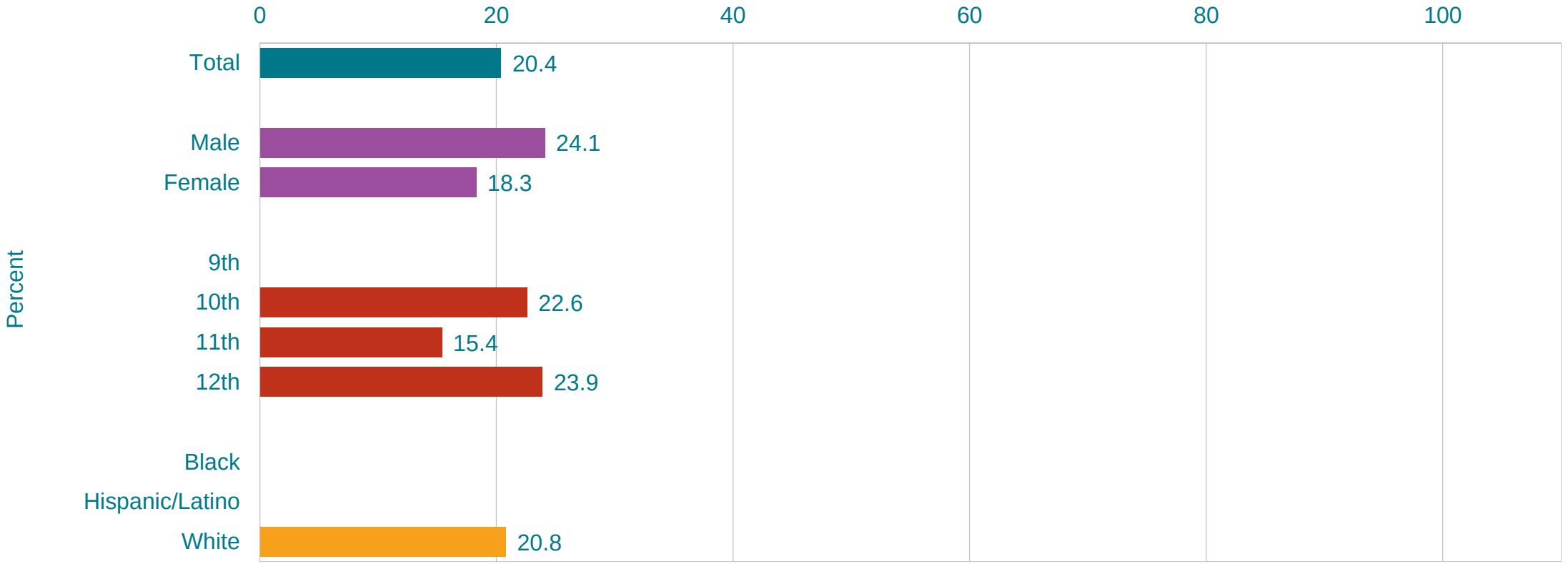
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 1991-2021†



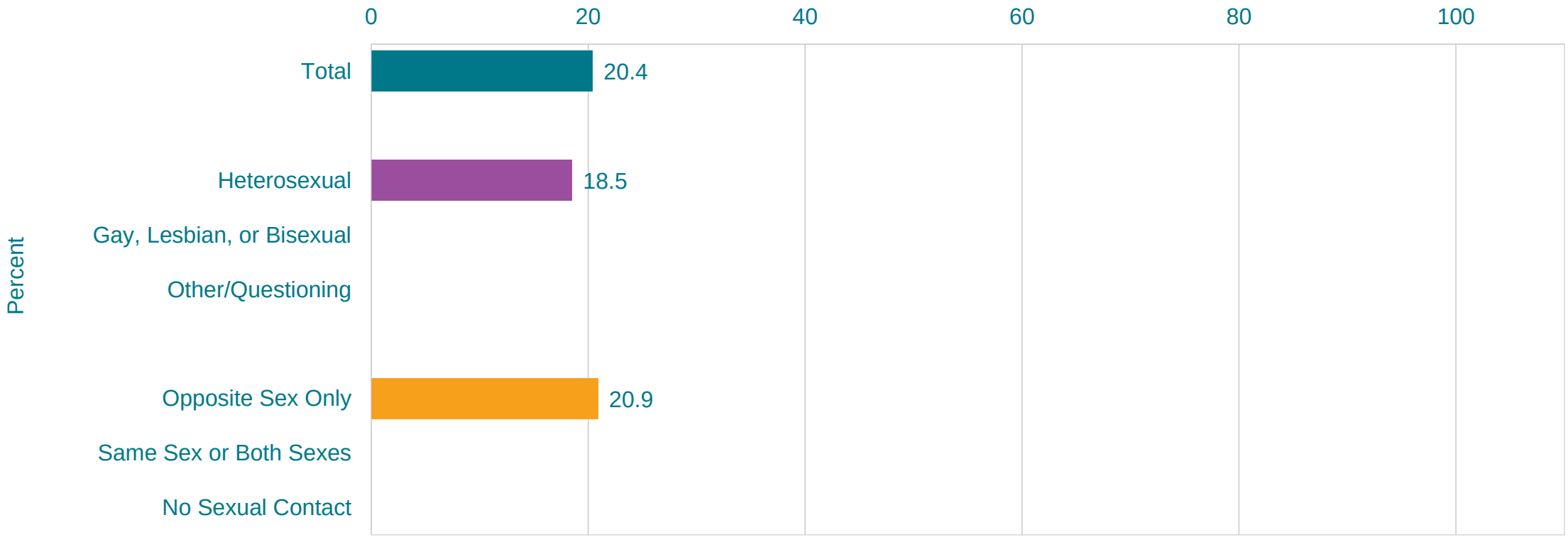
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
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, 2021



*Among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 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, 2021



*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,* 1991-2021†

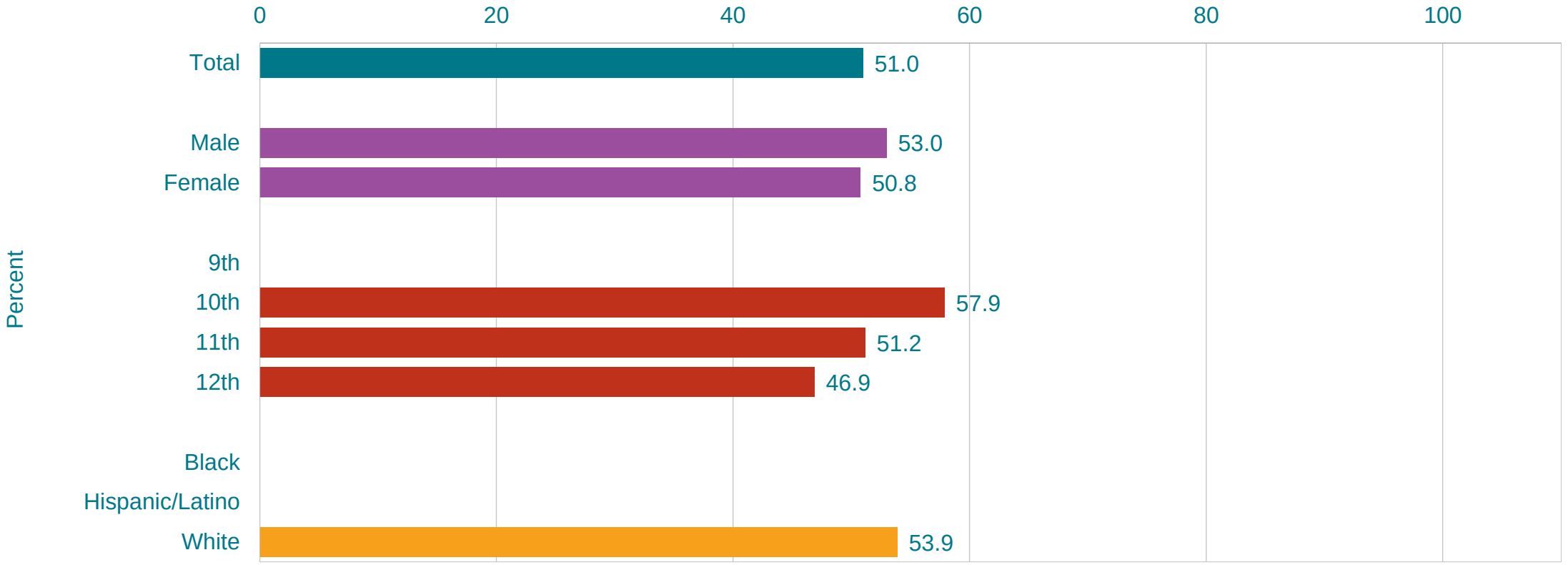
*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Decreased 1991-2021 [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 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.

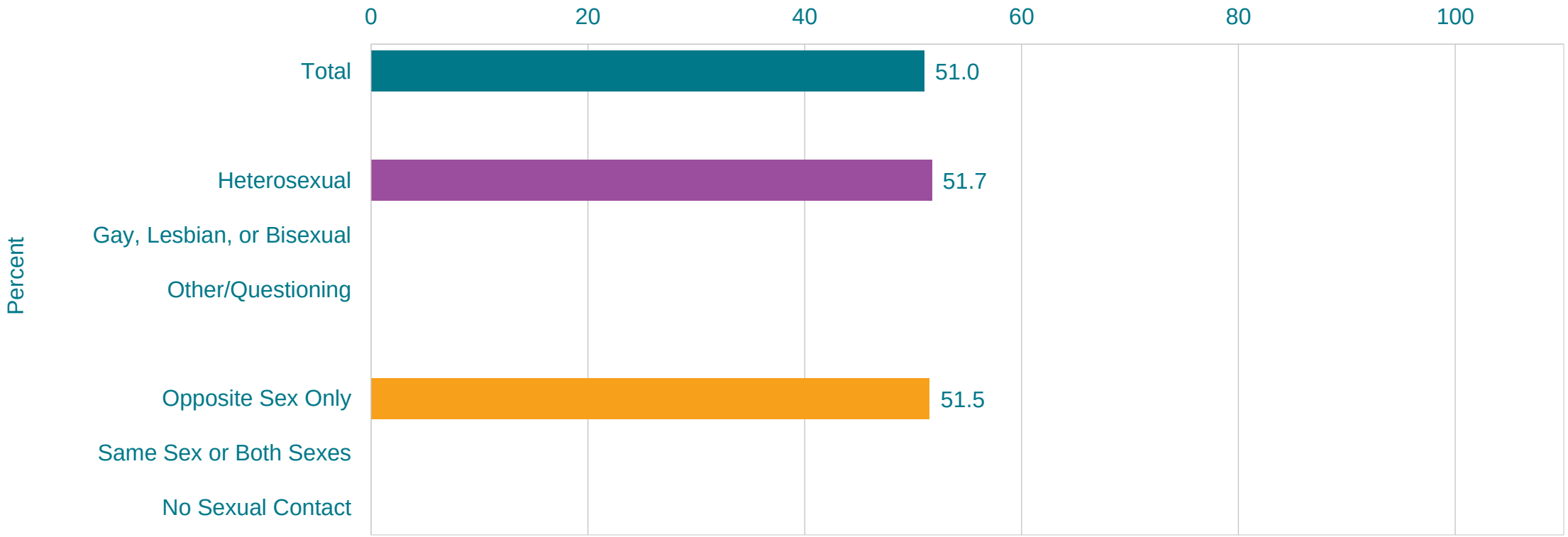
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*Among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 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, 2021

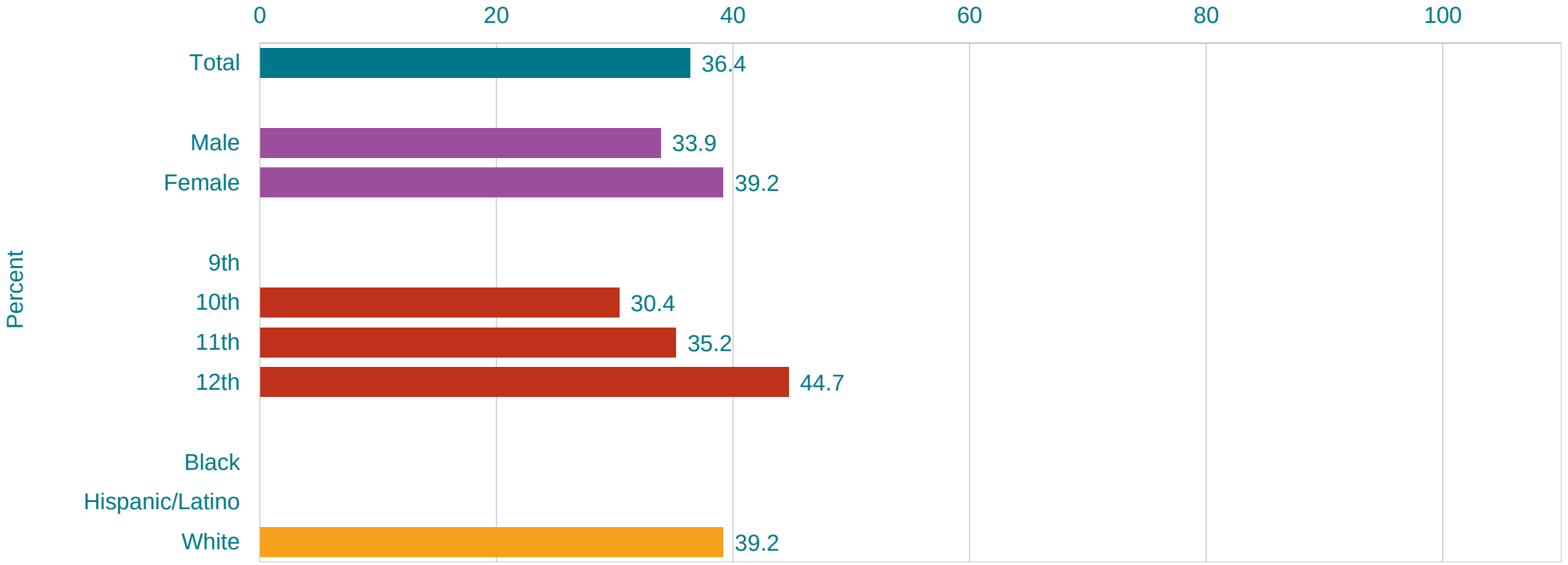


*Among students who were currently sexually active
Female students who had sexual contact with only females are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991-2021†

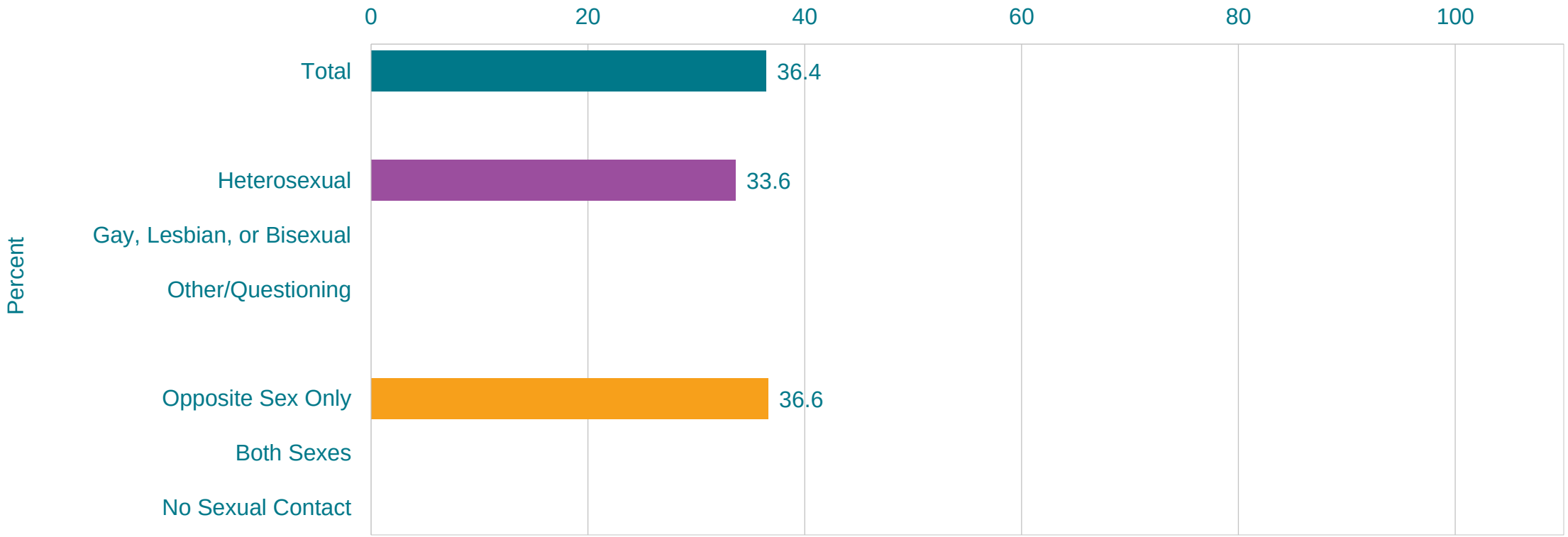
*Among students who were currently sexually active
†Increased, 1991-2012, decreased, 2012-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse with Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*To prevent pregnancy, not counting emergency contraception such as Plan B or the "morning after" pill, among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse with Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

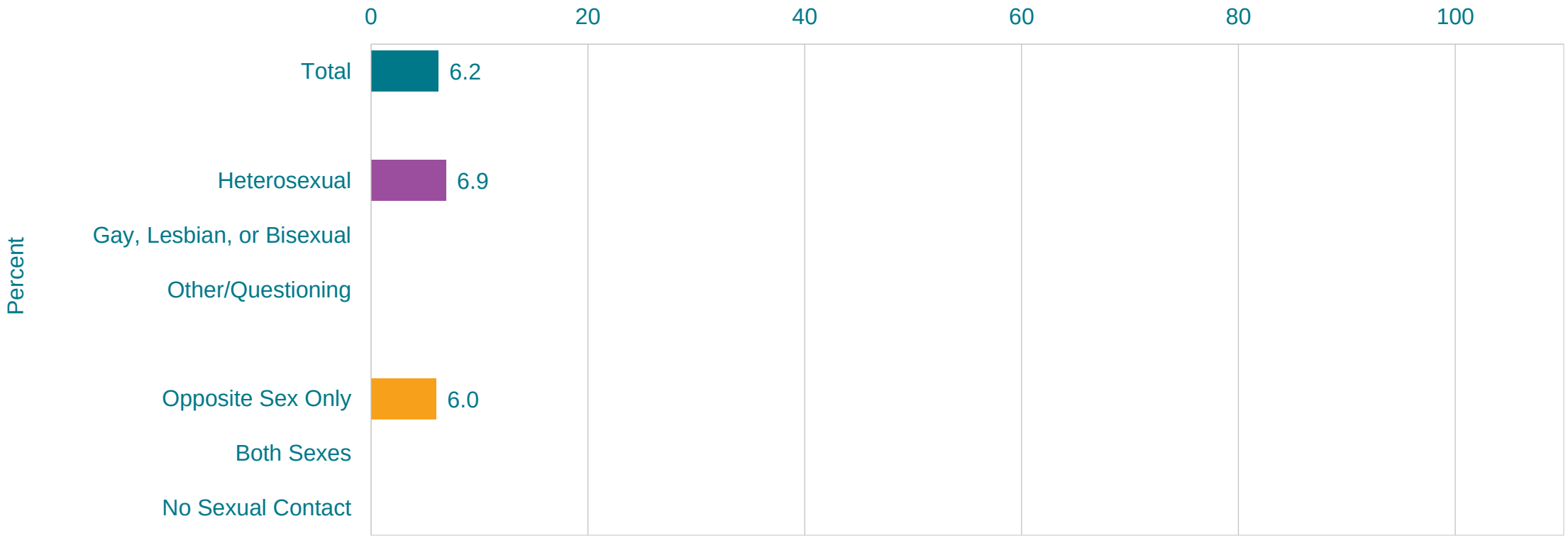


*To prevent pregnancy, not counting emergency contraception such as Plan B or the "morning after" pill, among students who were currently sexually active
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (Such As Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (Such As Implanon or Nexplanon) Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

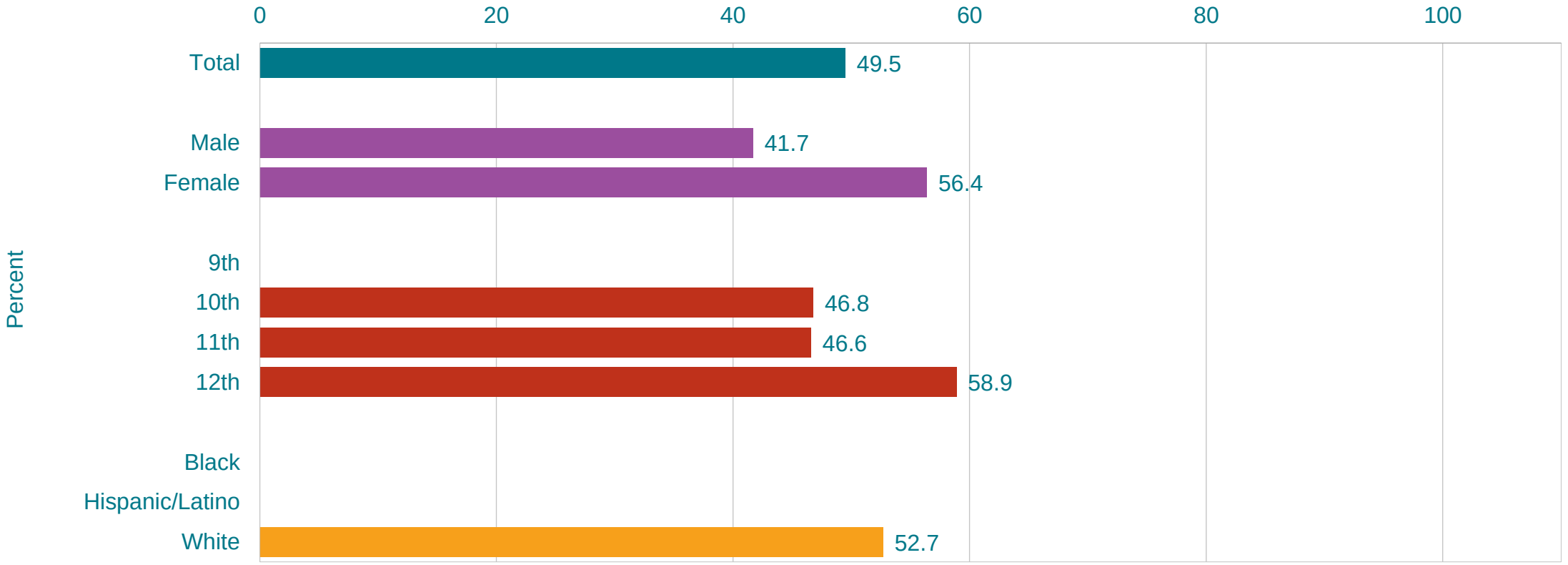
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (Such As Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (Such As Implanon or Nexplanon) Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



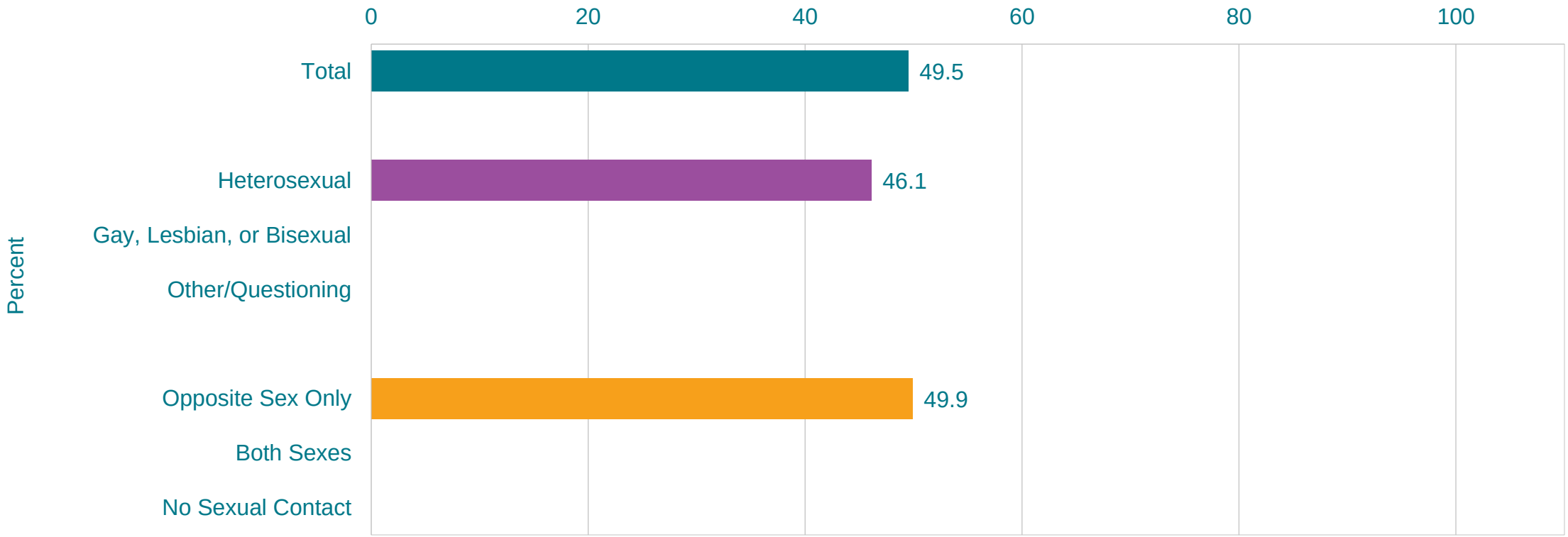
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in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

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



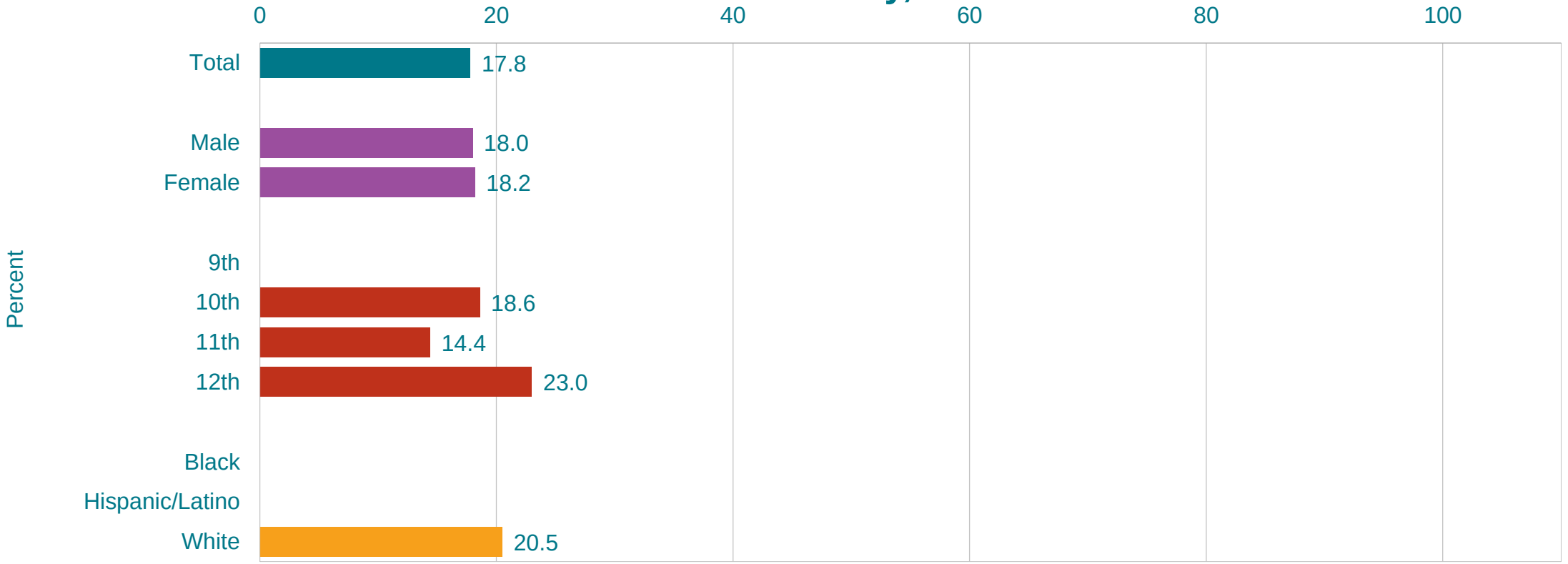
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



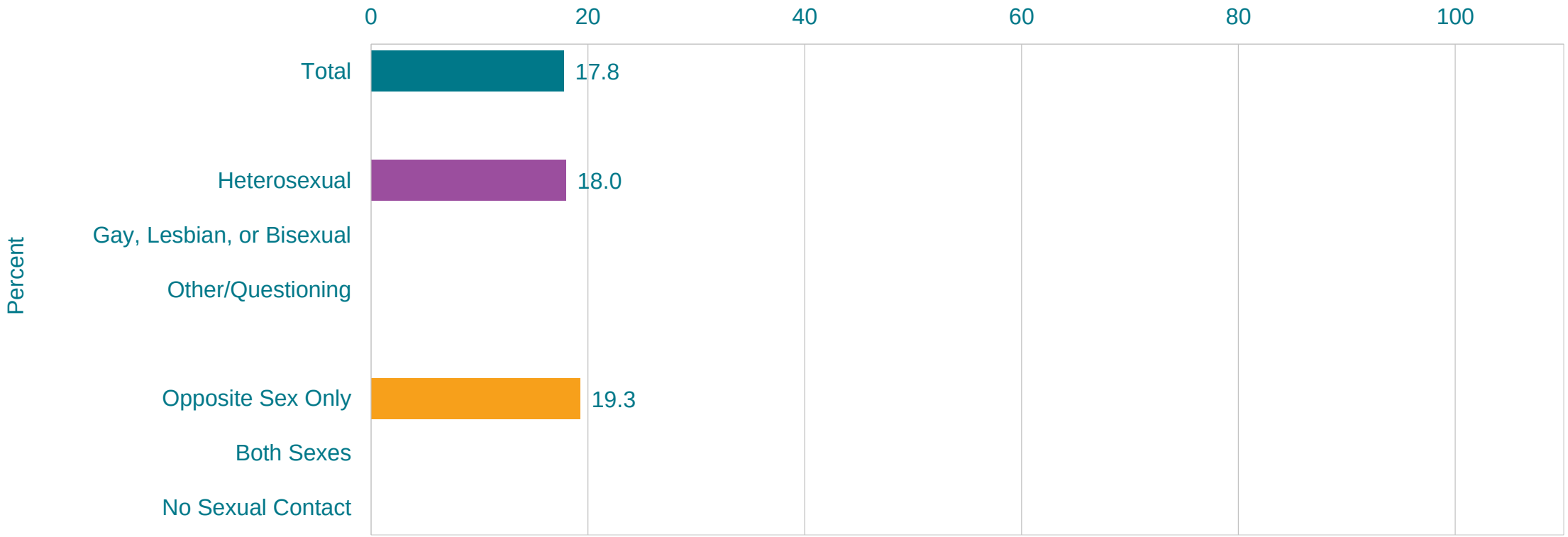
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in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

Percentage of High School Students Who Used 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 with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



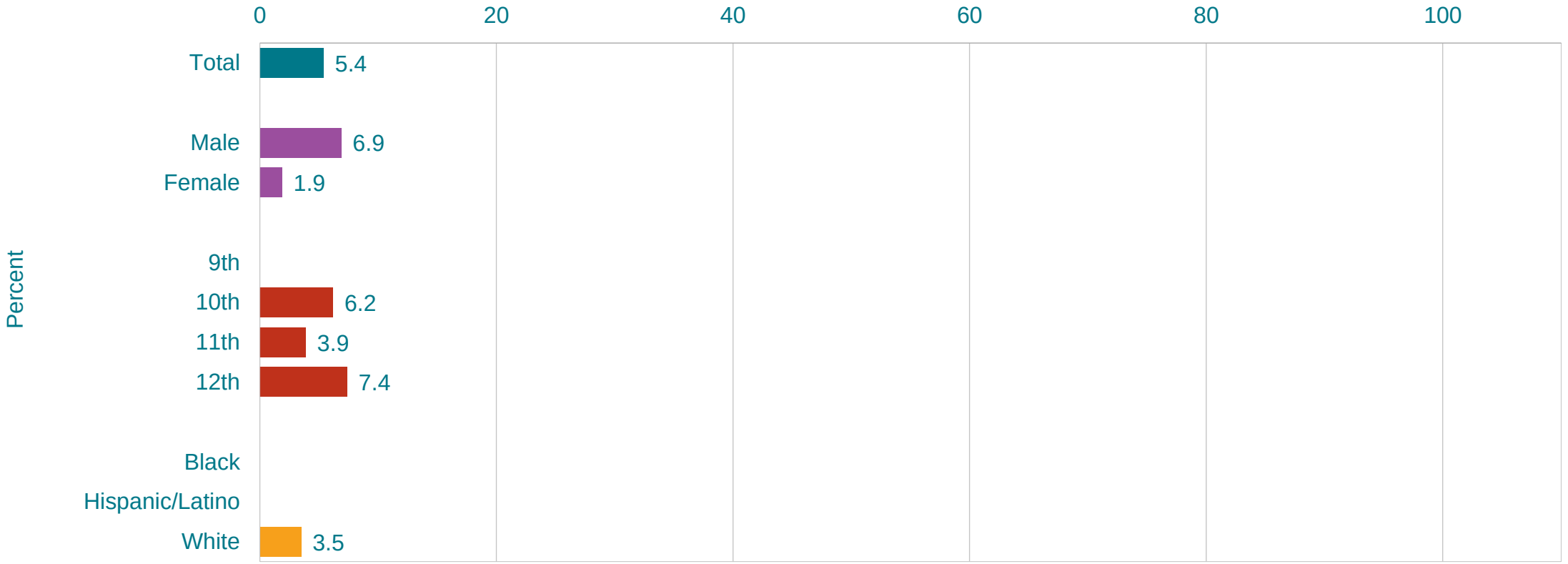
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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 with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



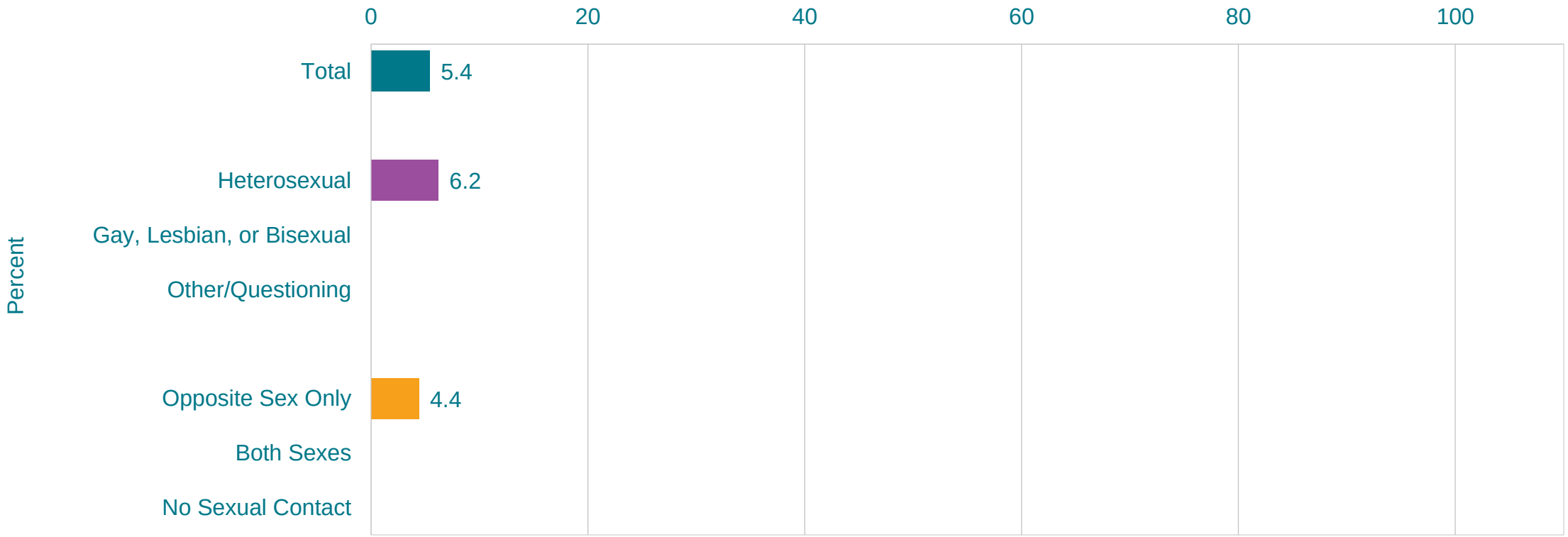
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy During Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



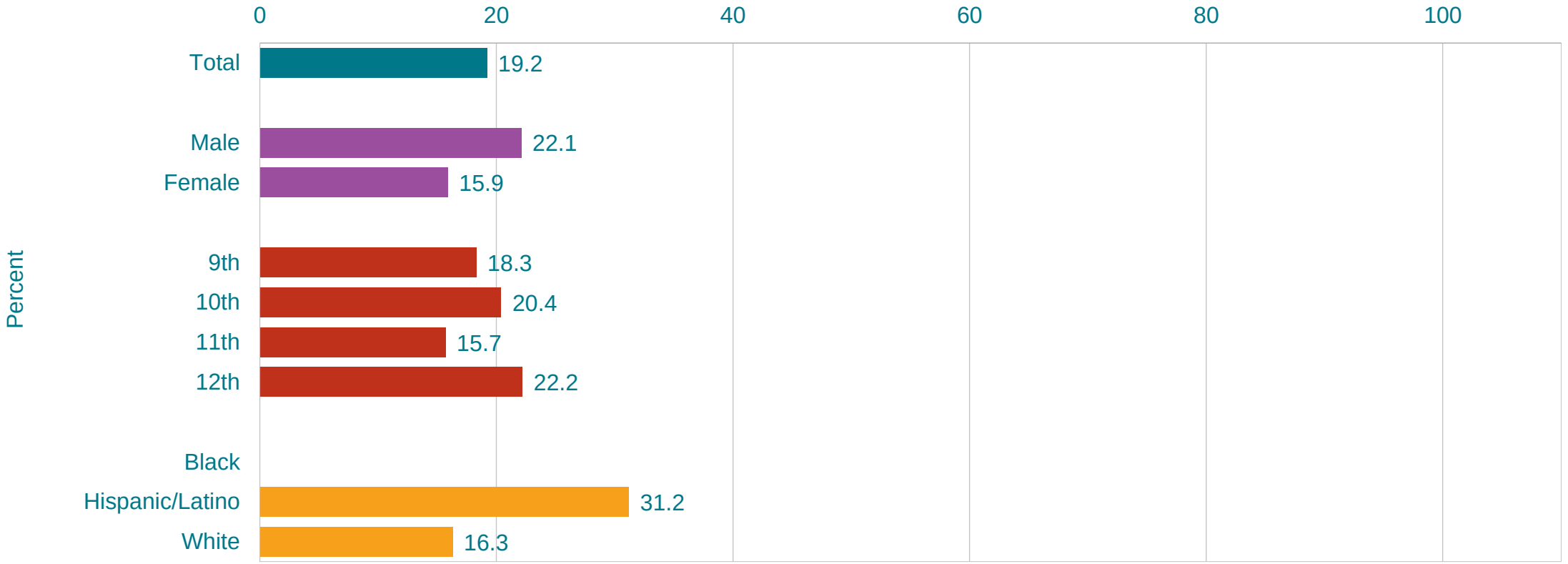
*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy During Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



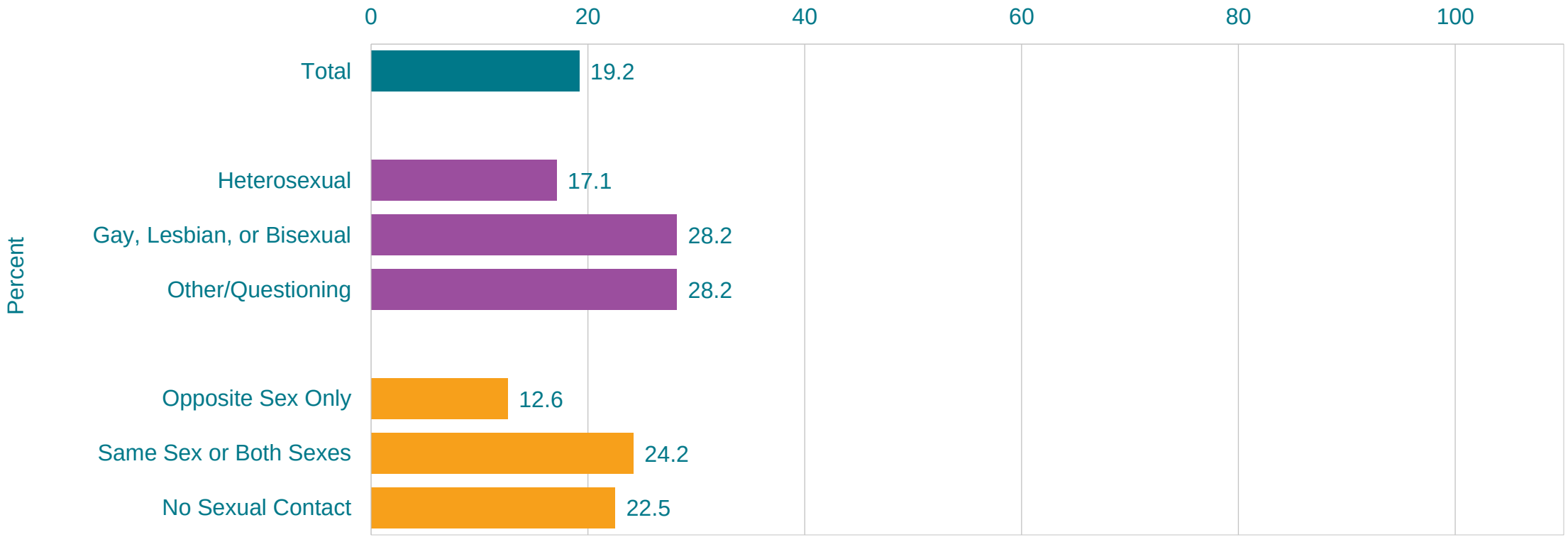
*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.
Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



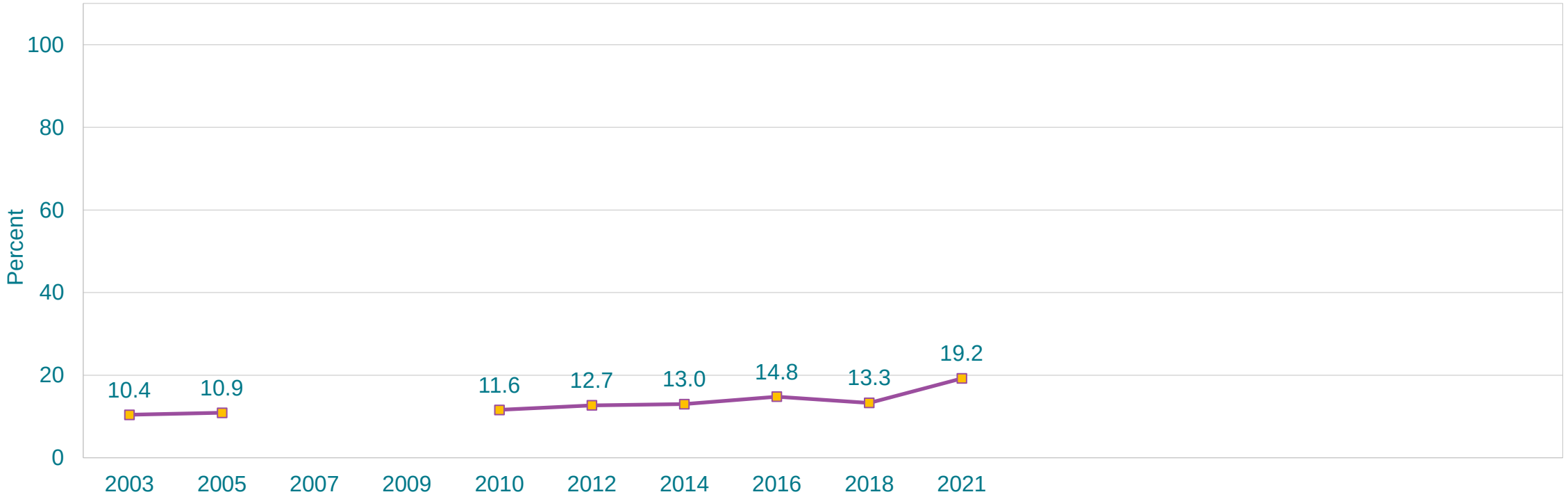
* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†M > F; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



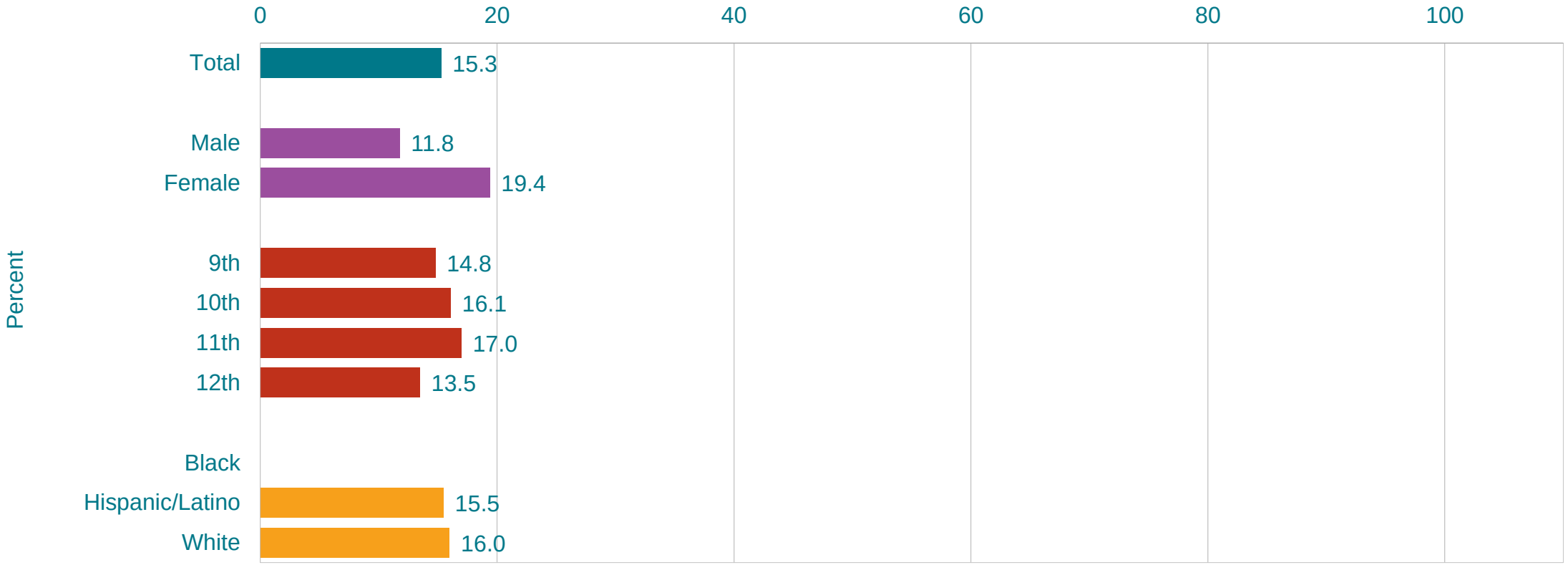
* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 2003-2021†



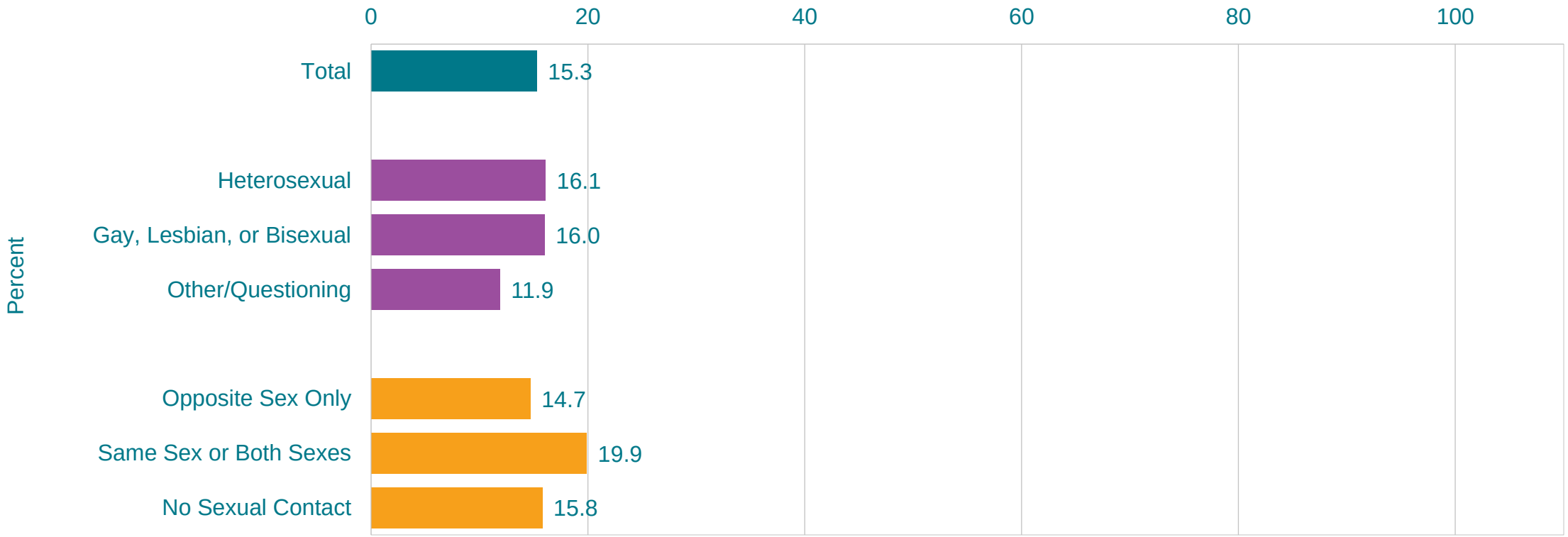
* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†Increased 2003-2021, increased 2003-2016, increased 2016-2021 [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 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



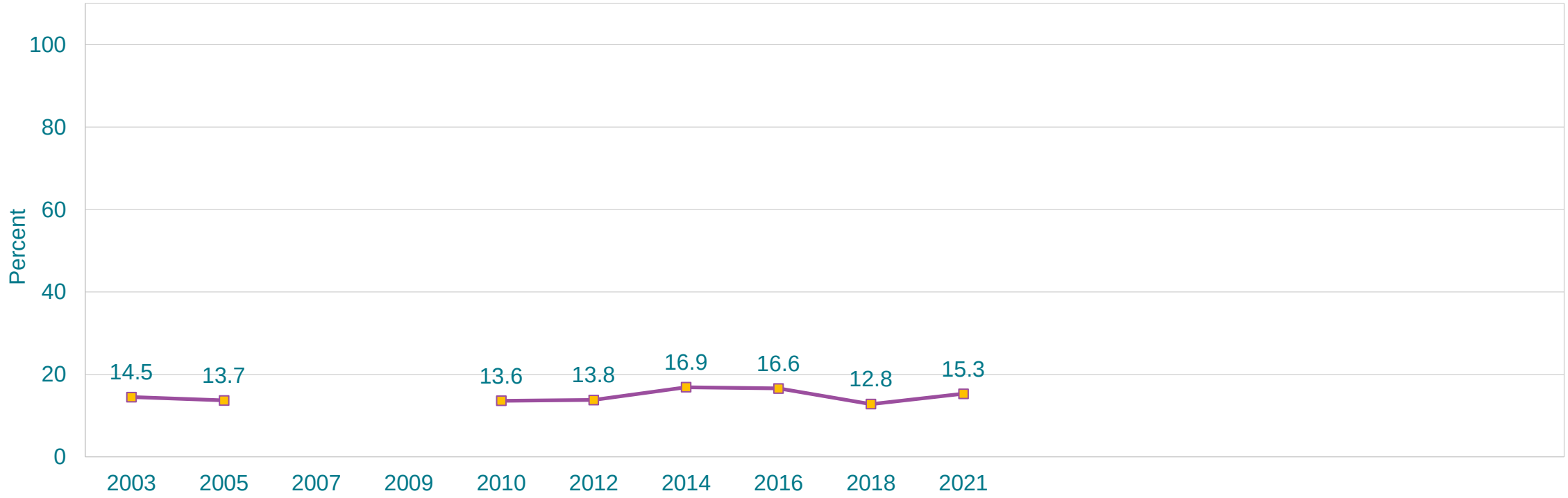
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



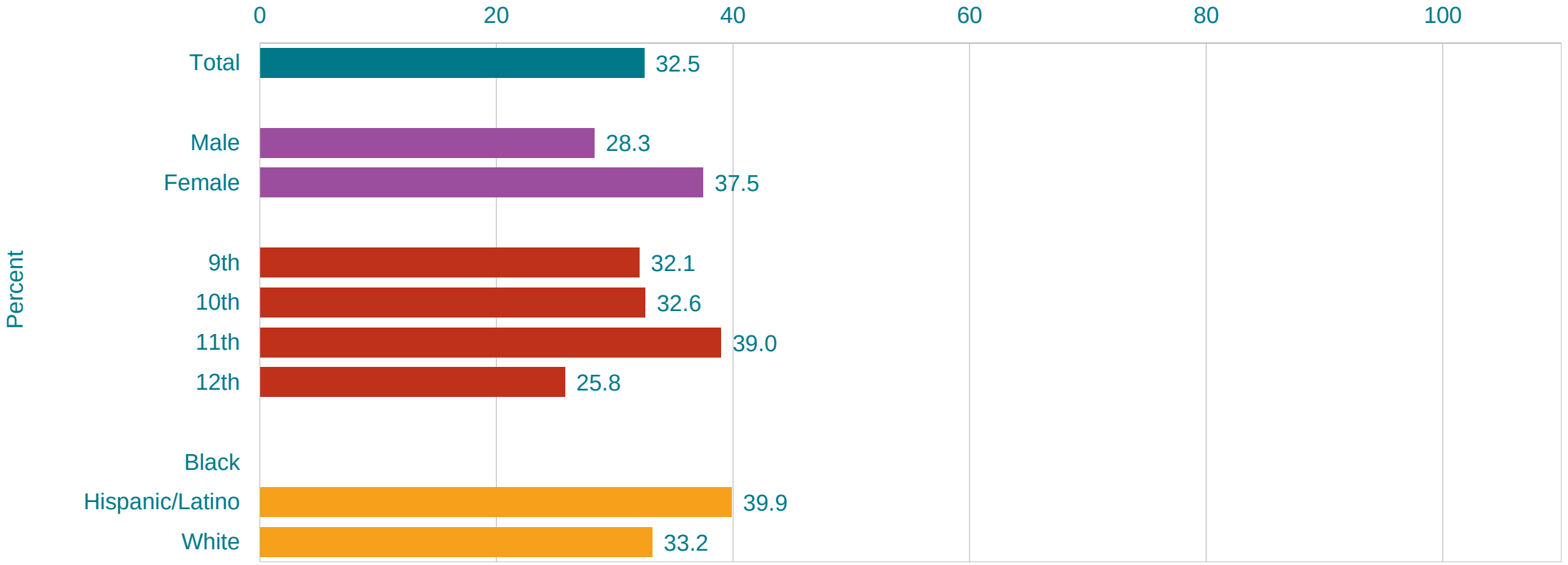
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 2003-2021†



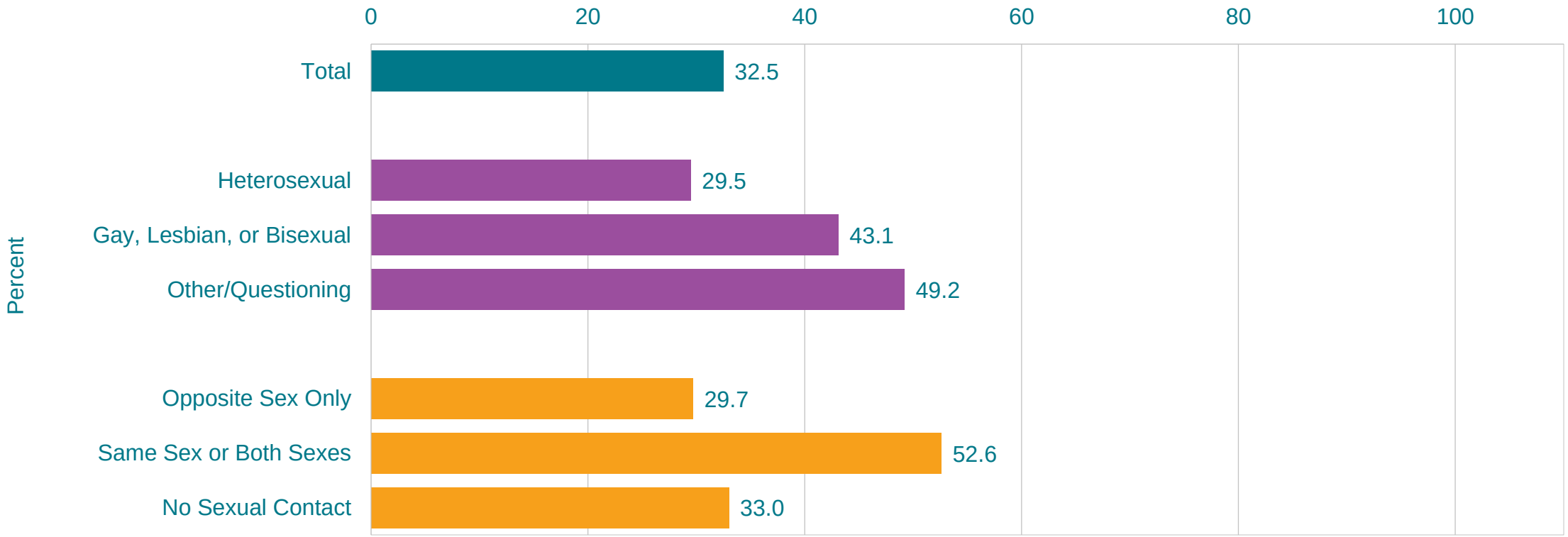
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†No change 2003-2021 [Based on 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 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



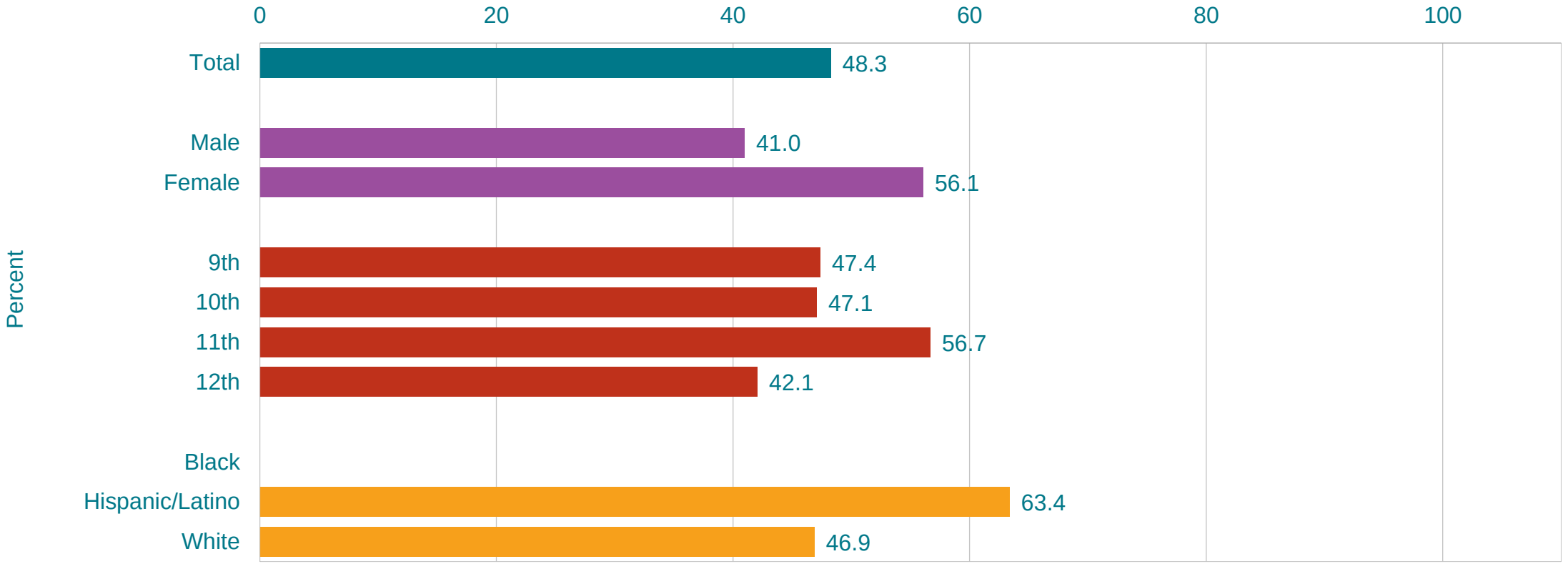
*F > M; 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



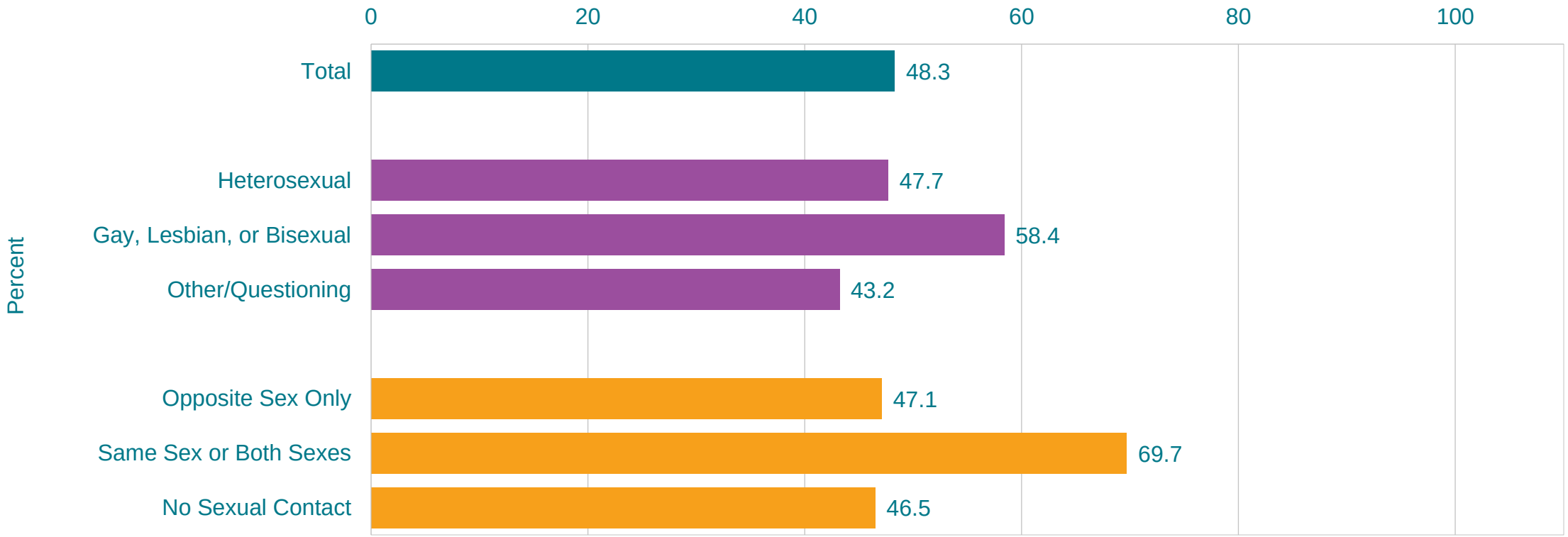
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021



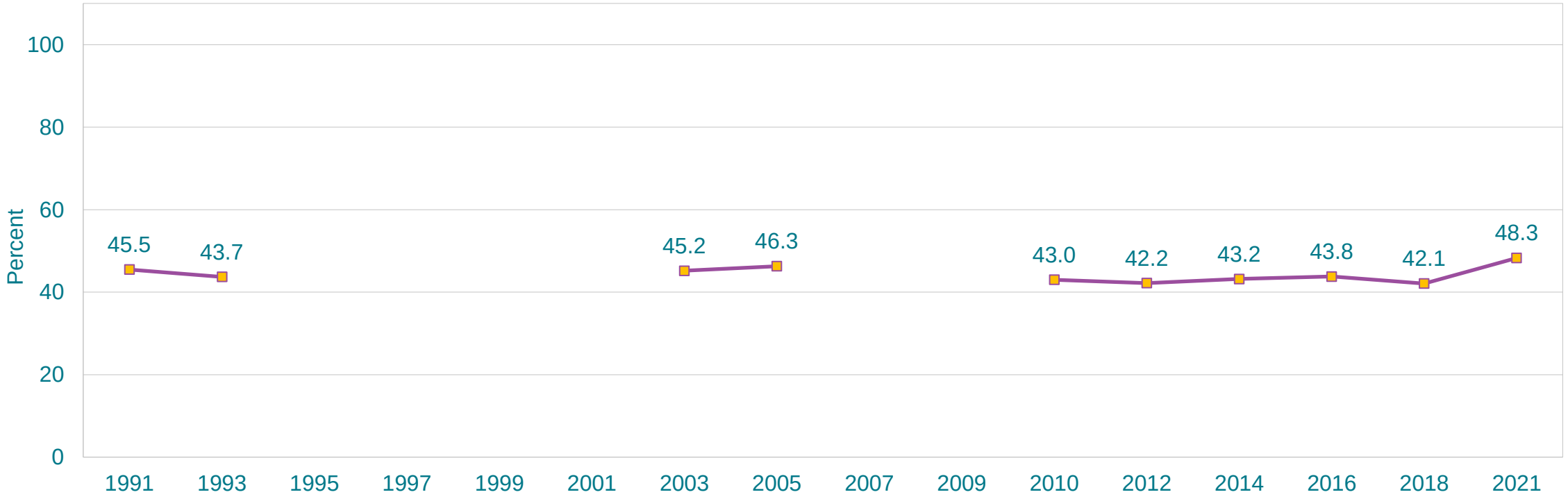
*F > M; 11th > 12th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



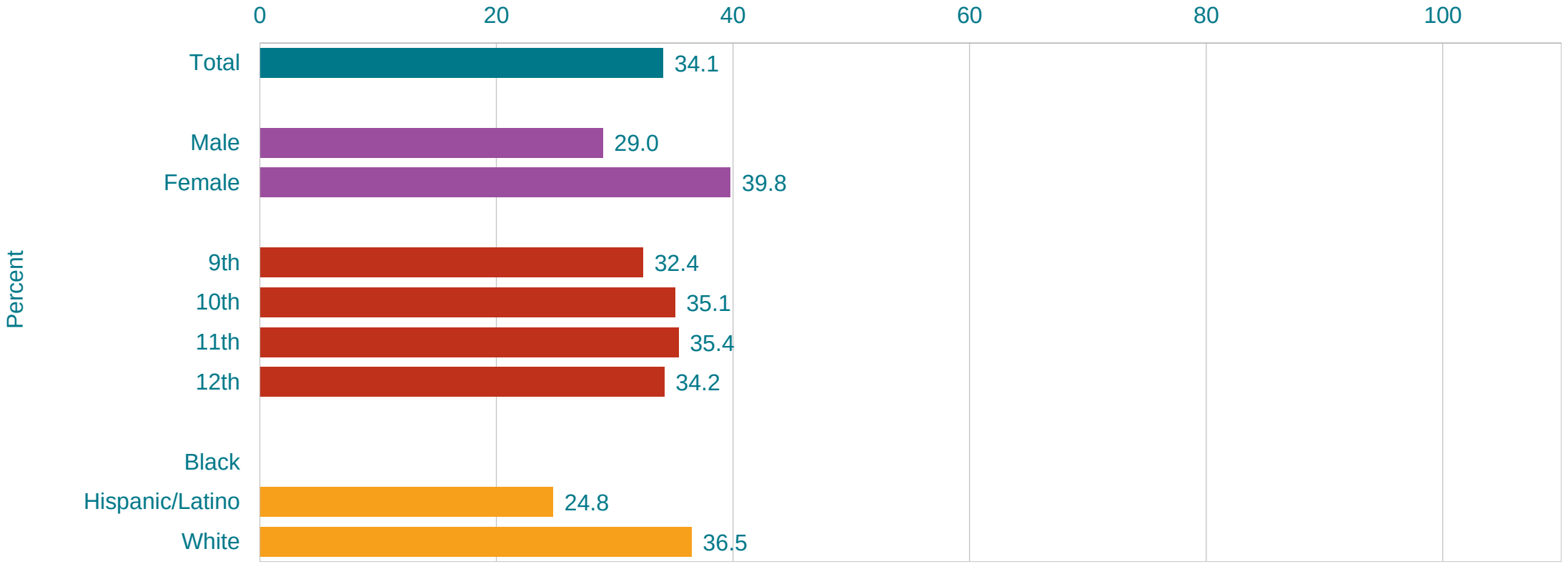
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, 1991-2021*



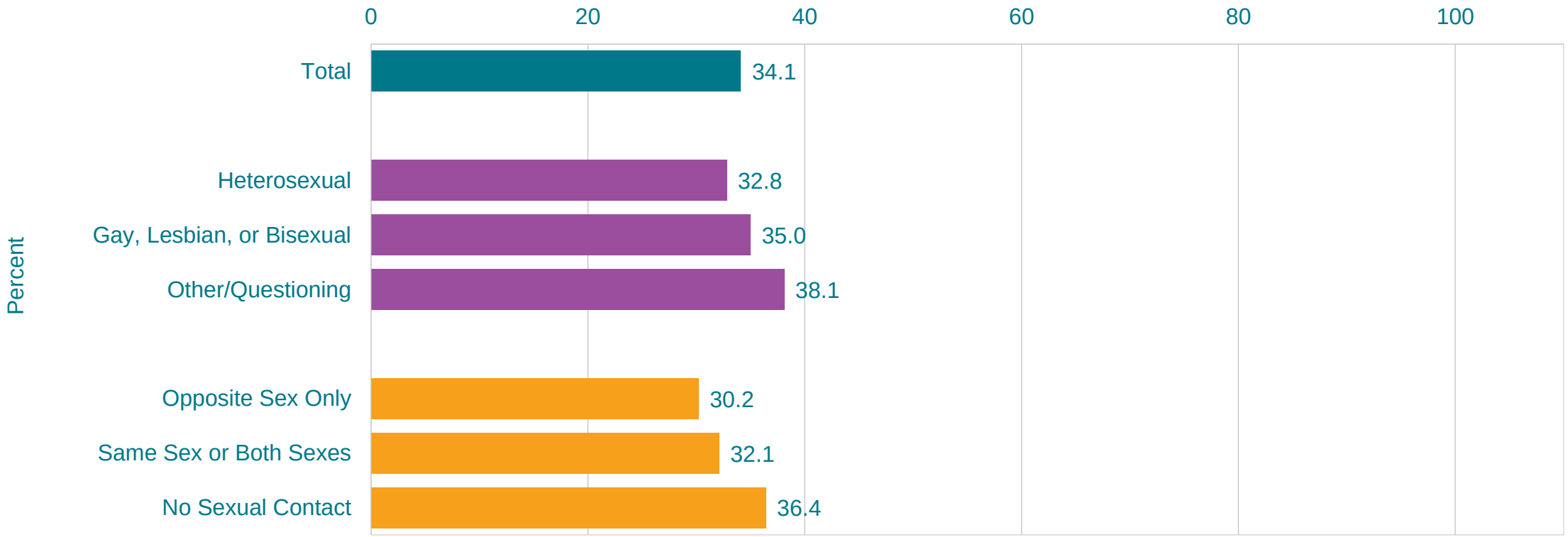
*Decreased 1991-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



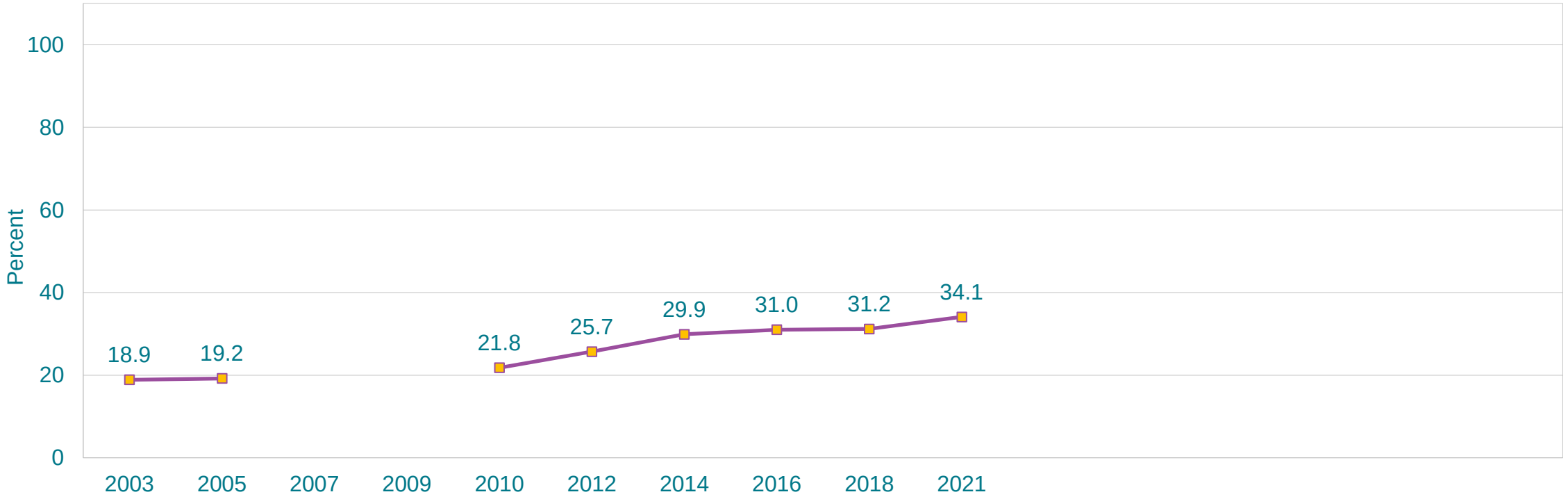
*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* 2003-2021†

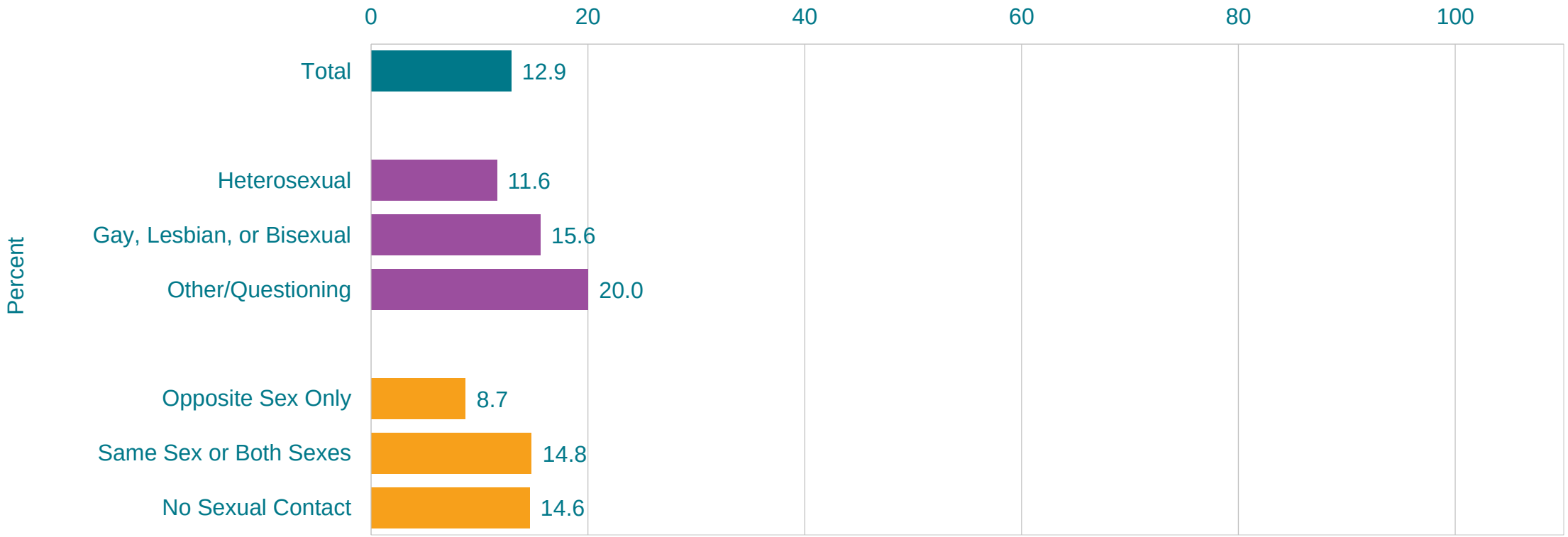


*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

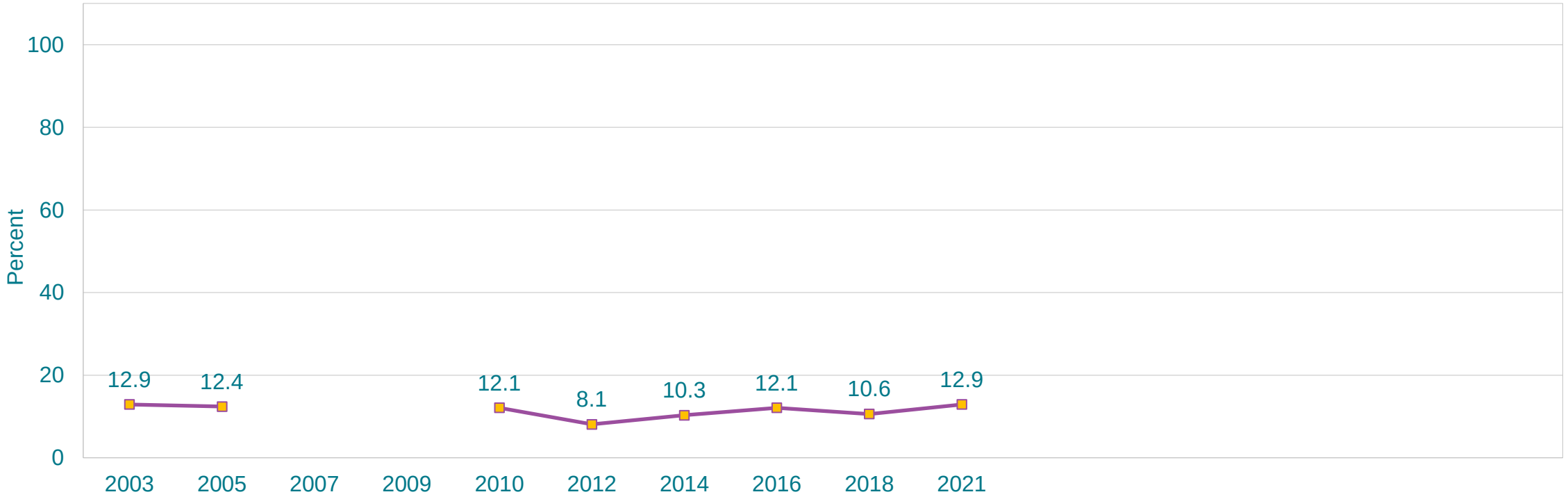
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



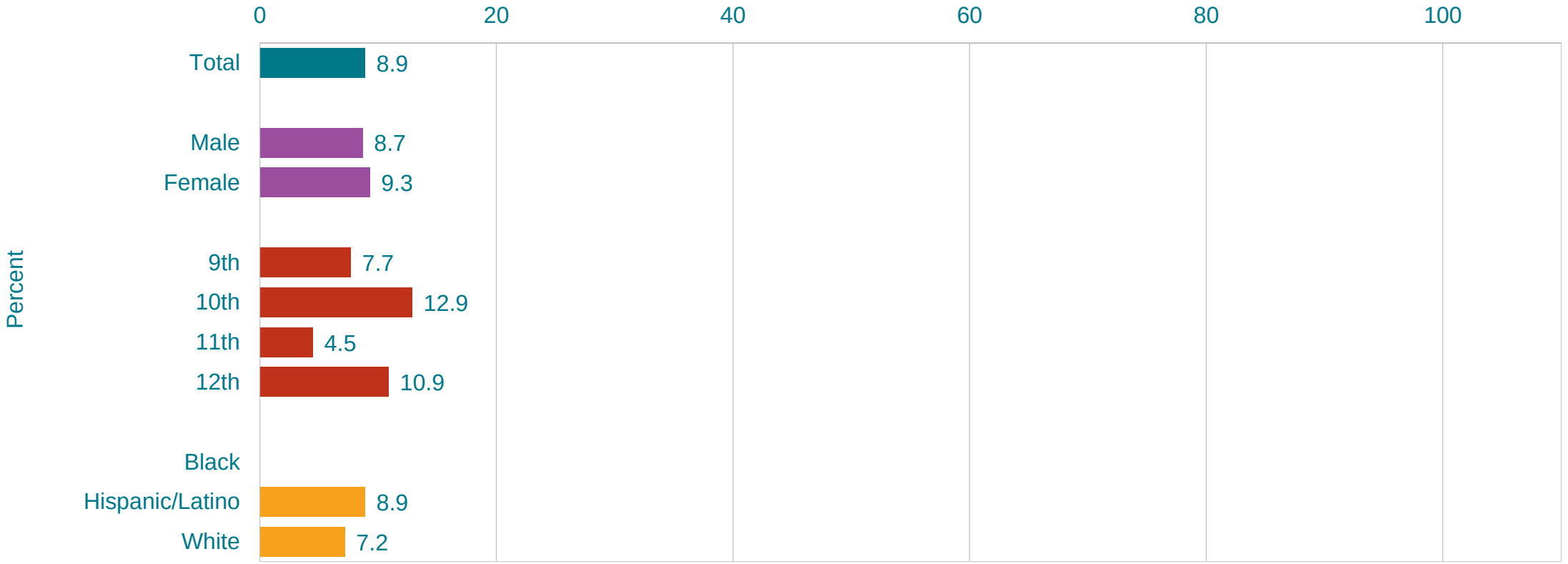
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* 2003-2021†



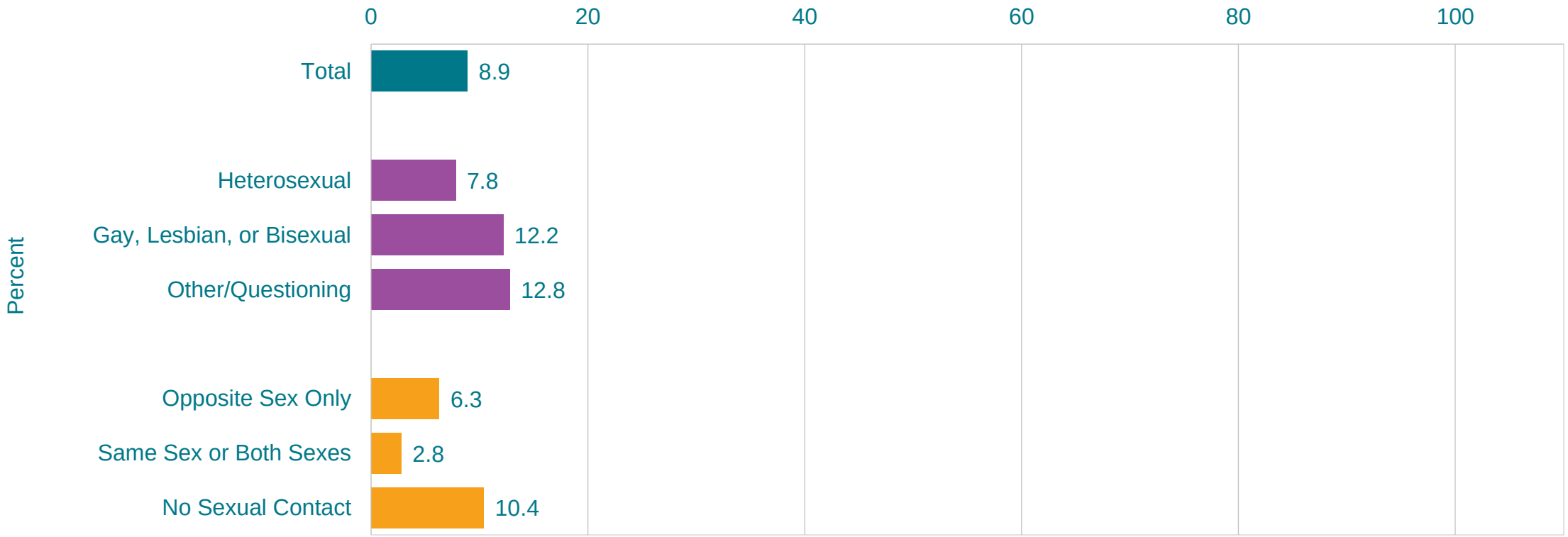
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased, 2003-2014, no change, 2014-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



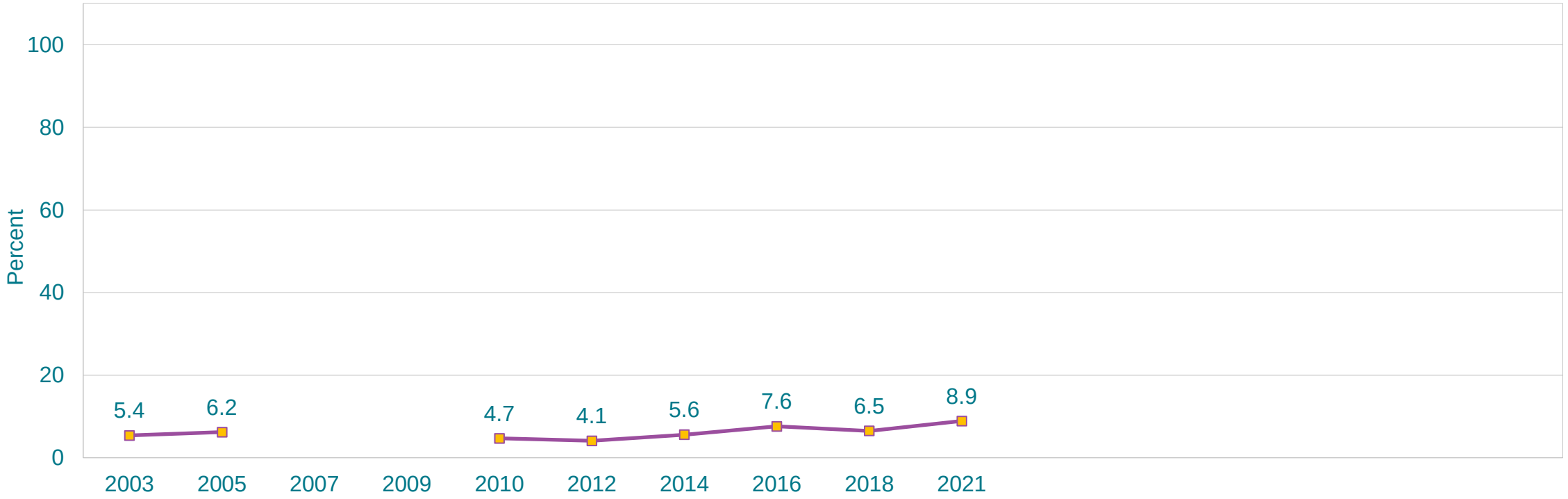
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



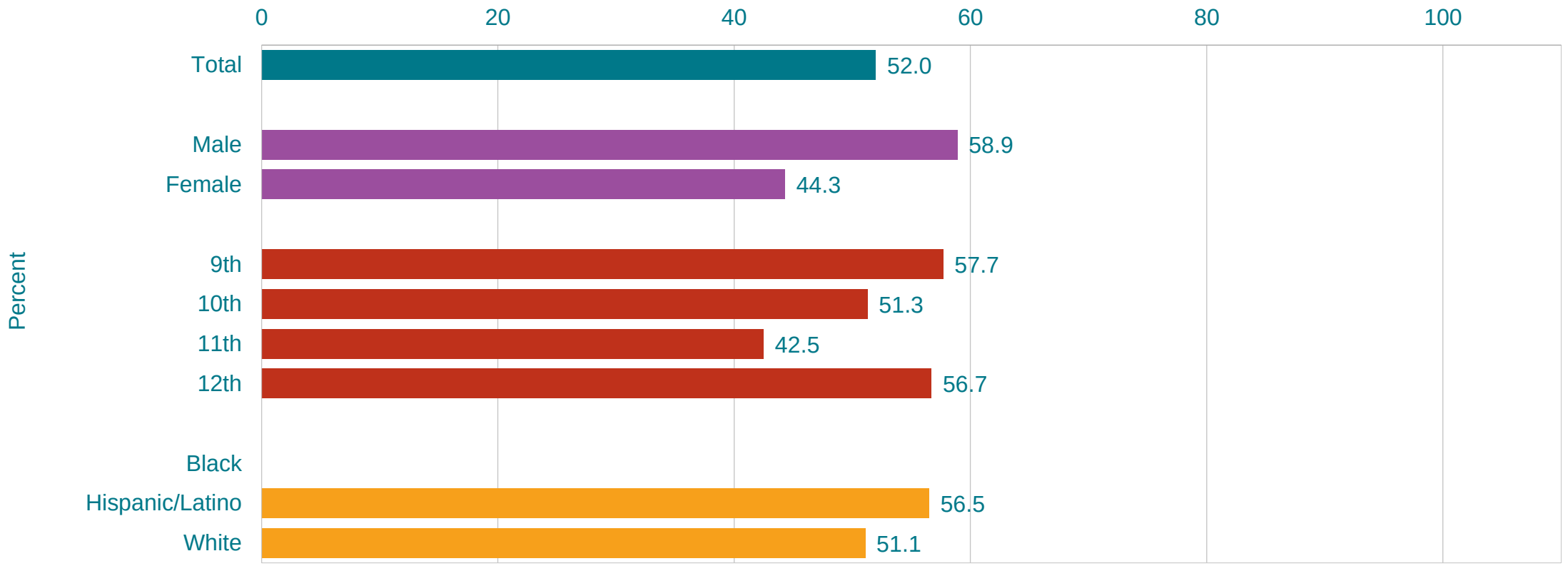
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* 2003-2021†



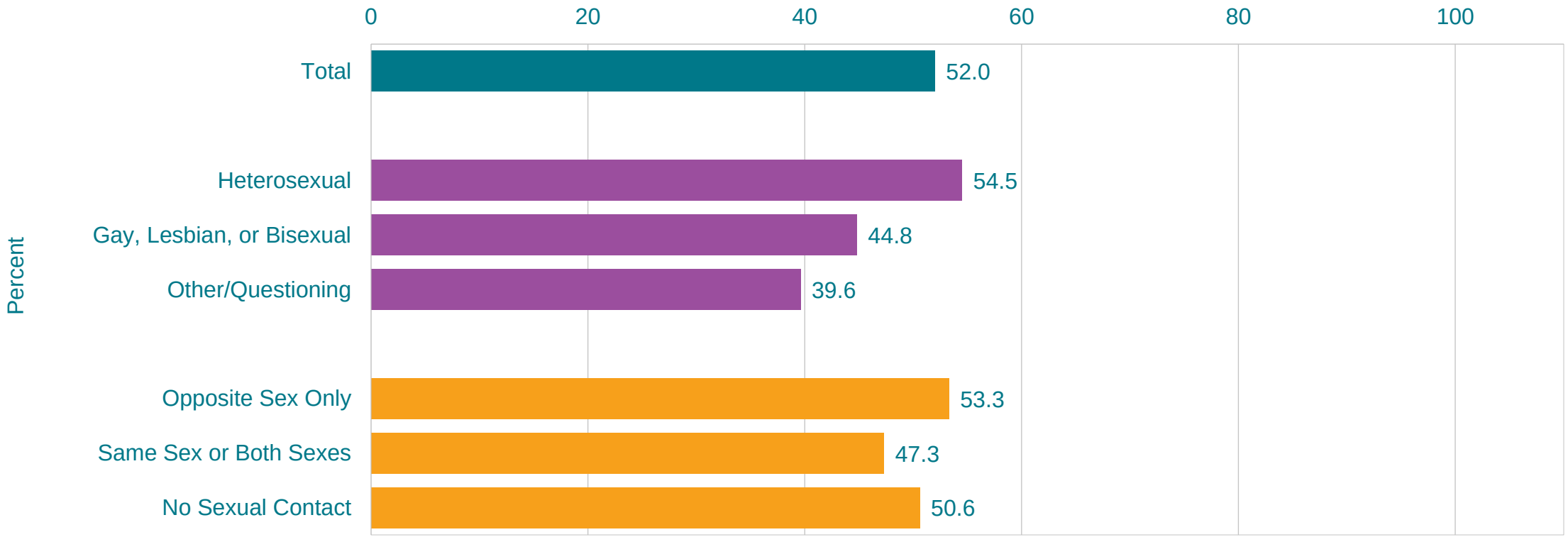
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2003-2021, decreased 2003-2012, increased 2012-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



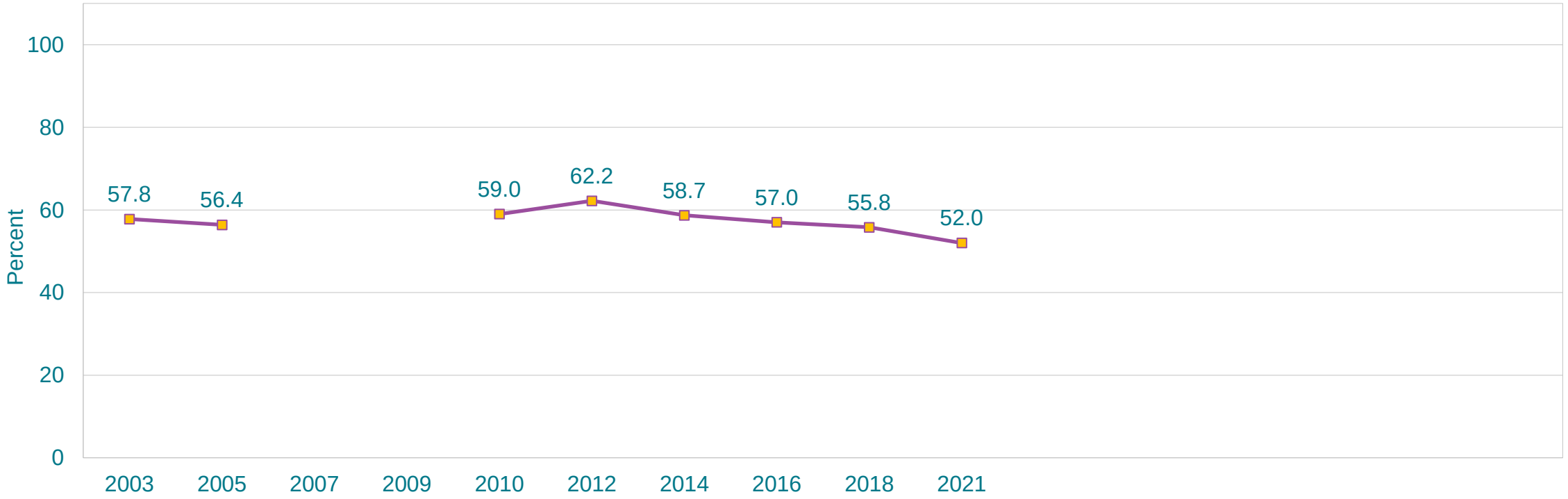
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



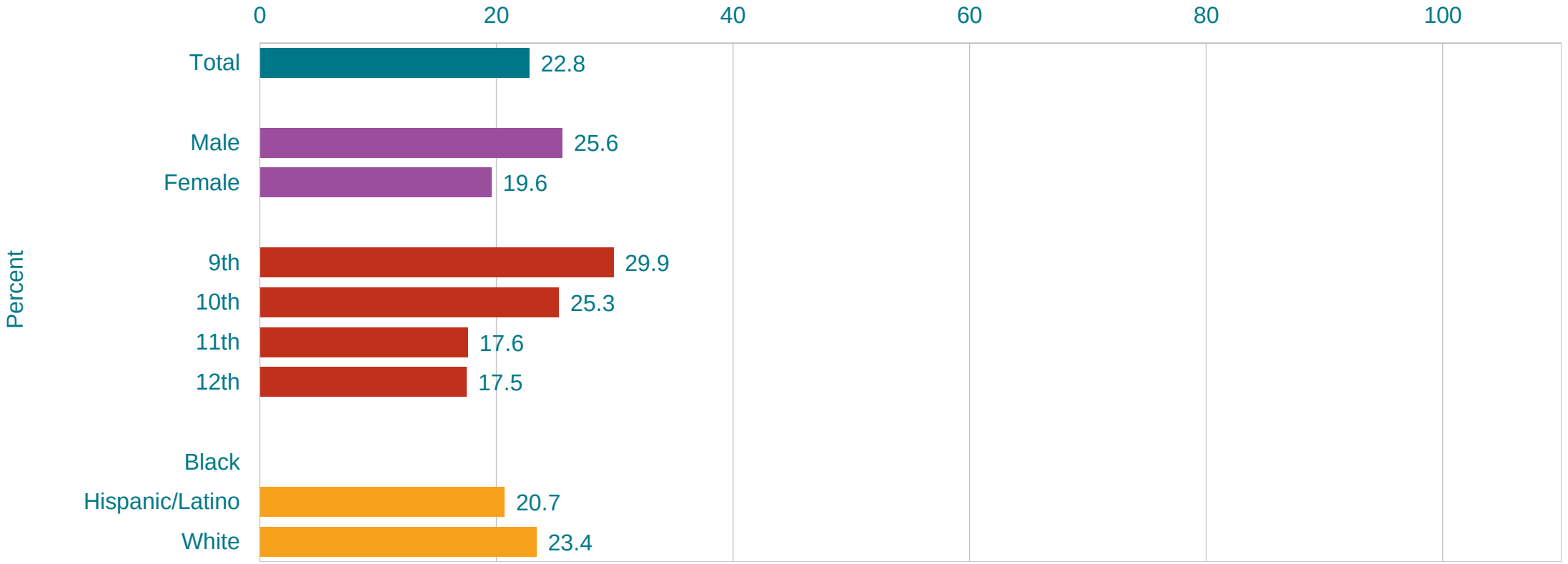
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* 2003-2021†



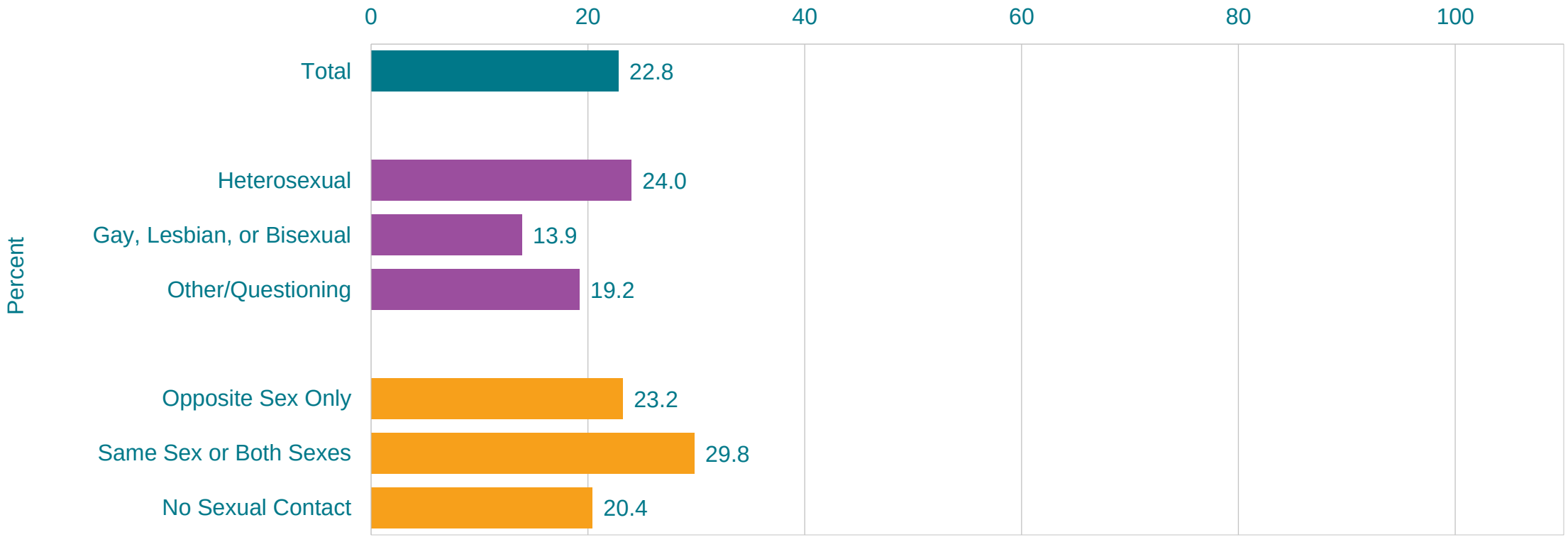
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2003-2021, increased 2003-2012, decreased 2012-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



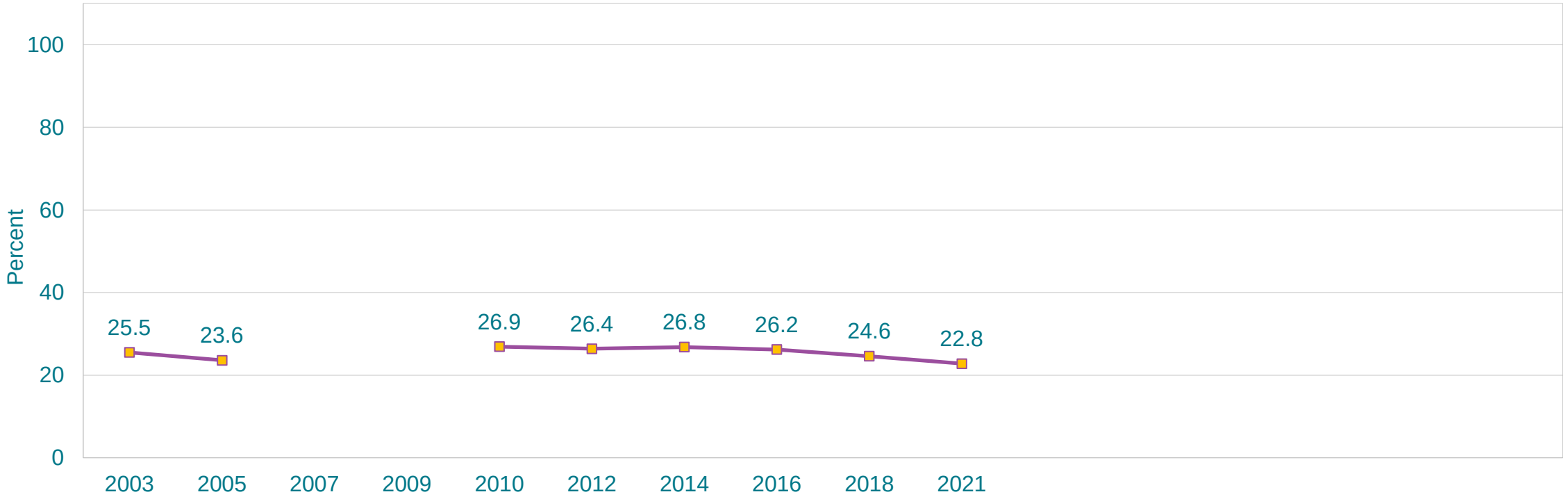
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



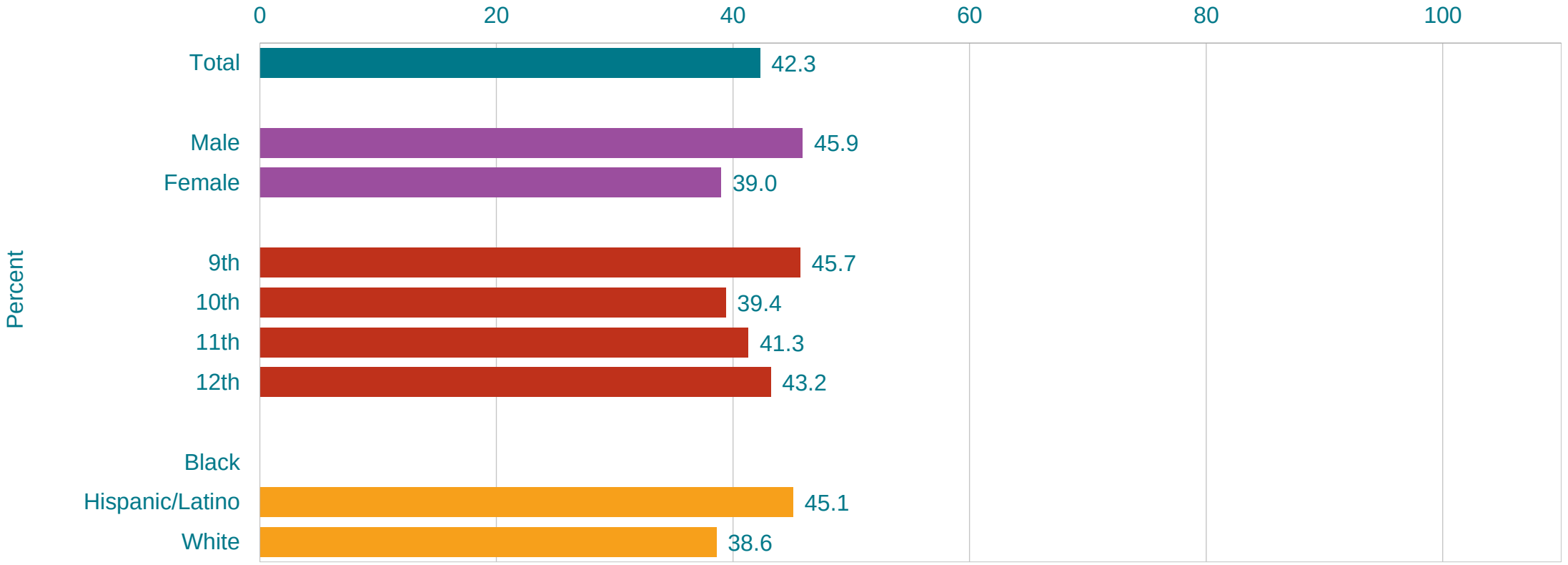
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* 2003-2021†



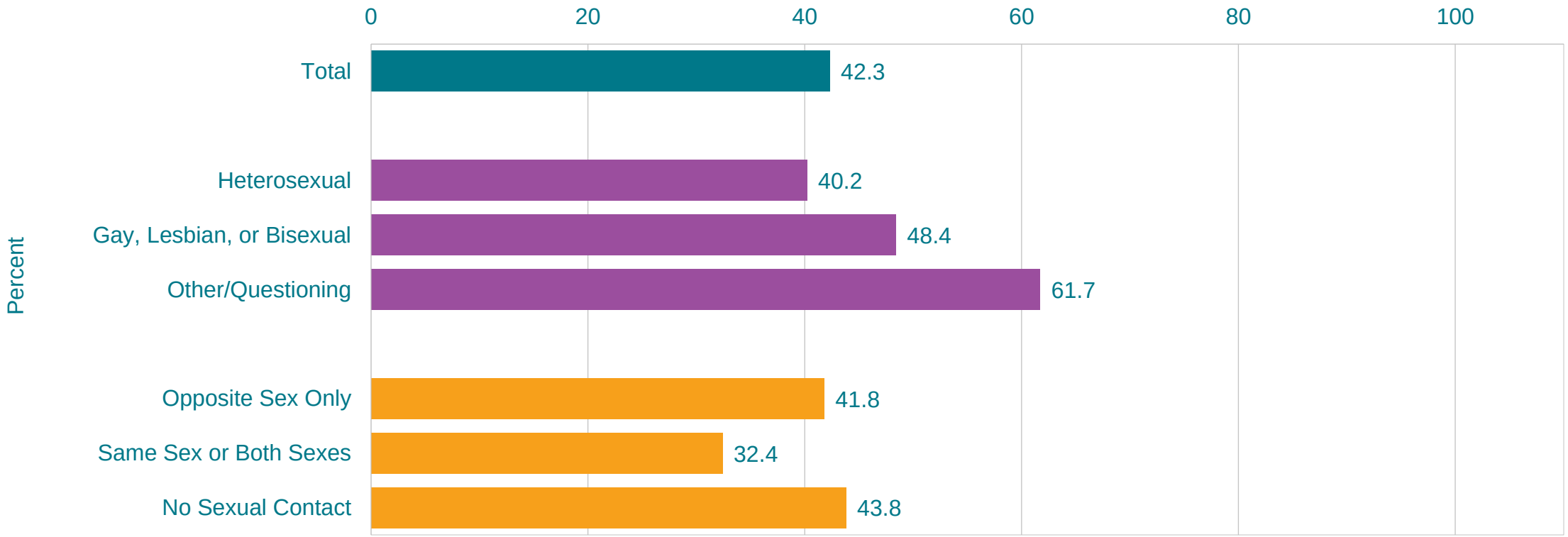
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†No change, 2003-2014, decreased, 2014-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if 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 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



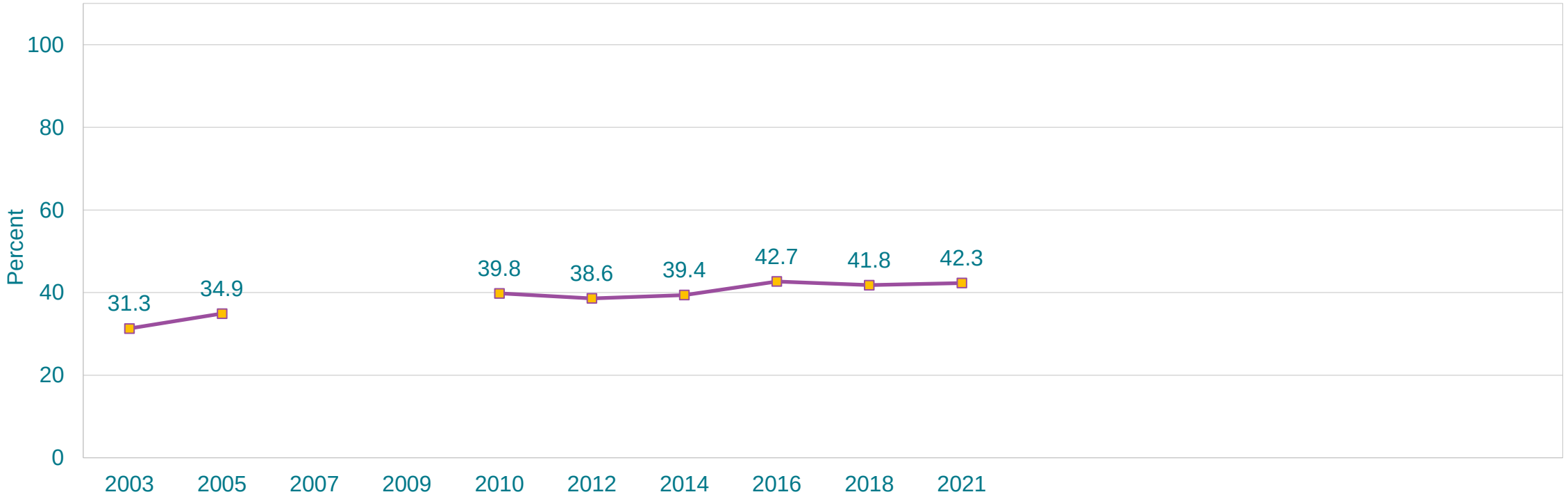
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



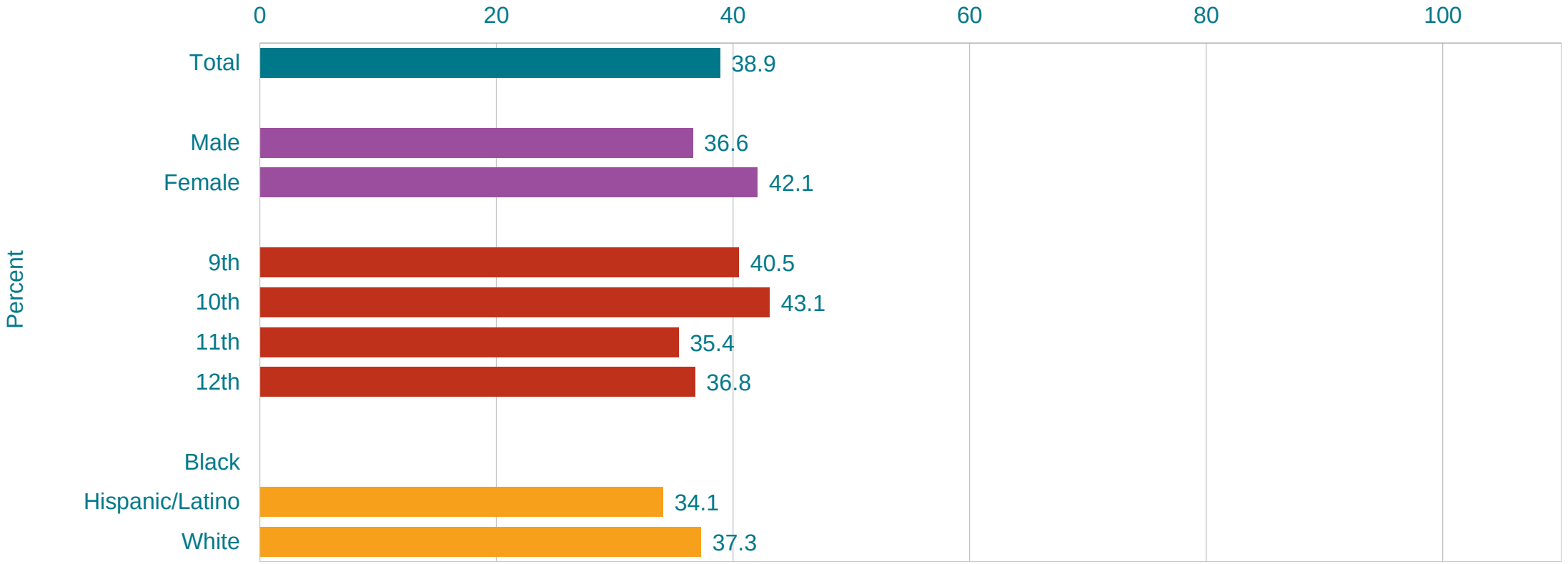
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* 2003-2021†



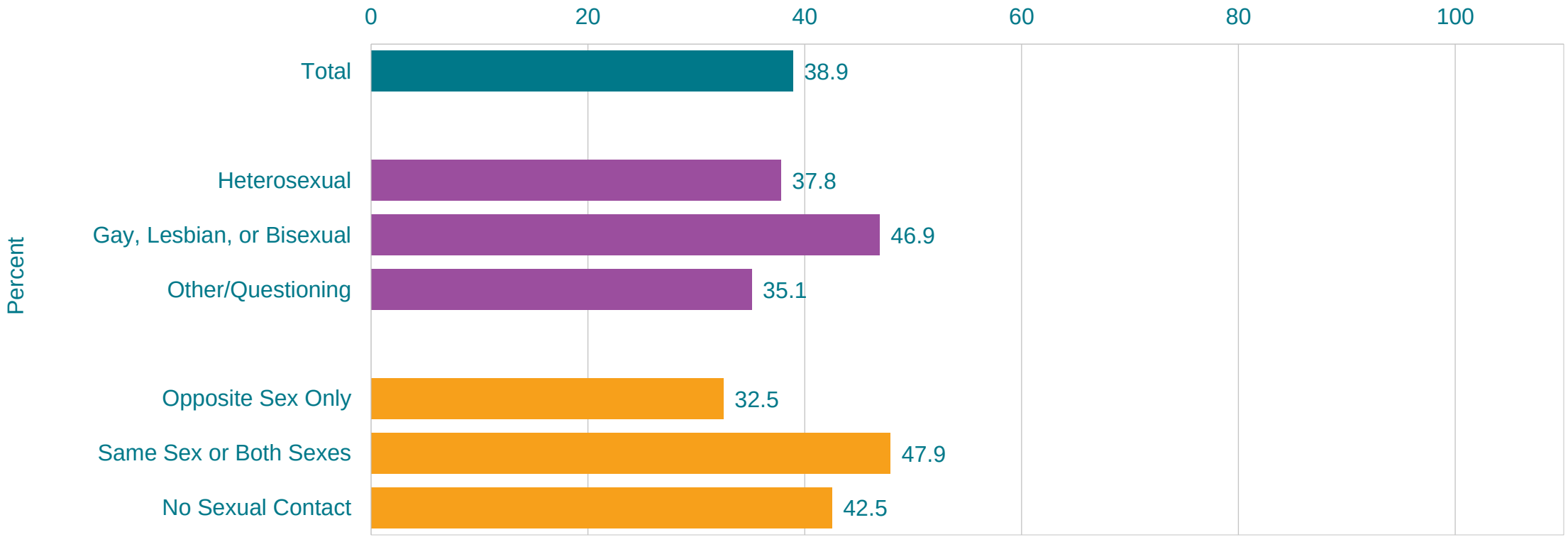
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



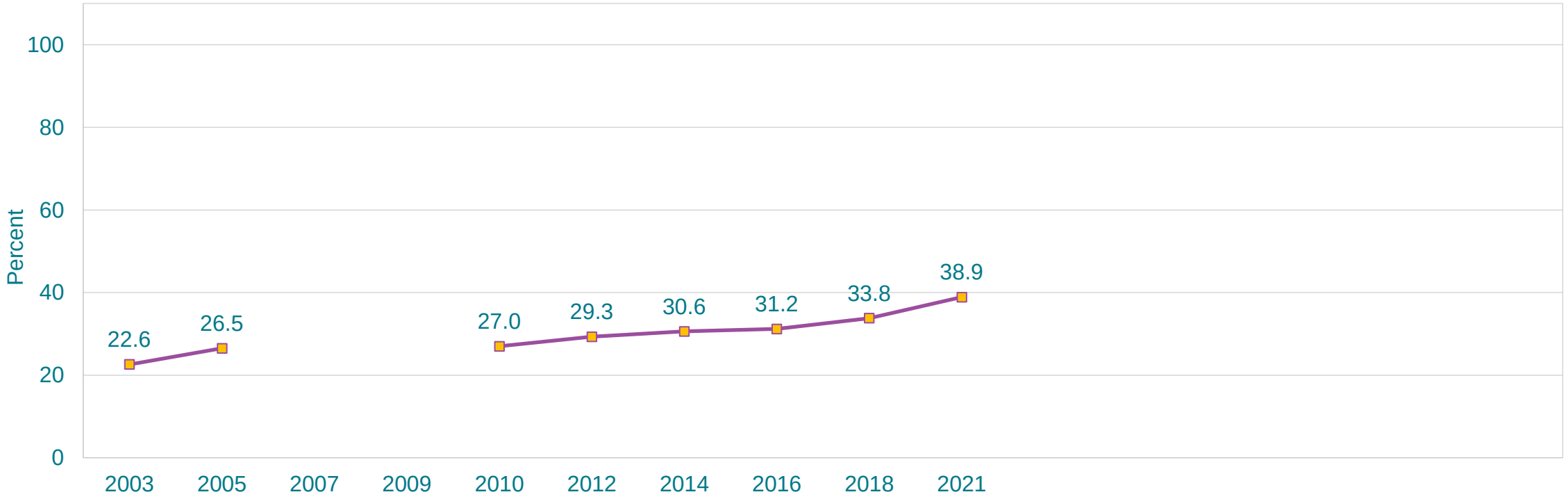
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



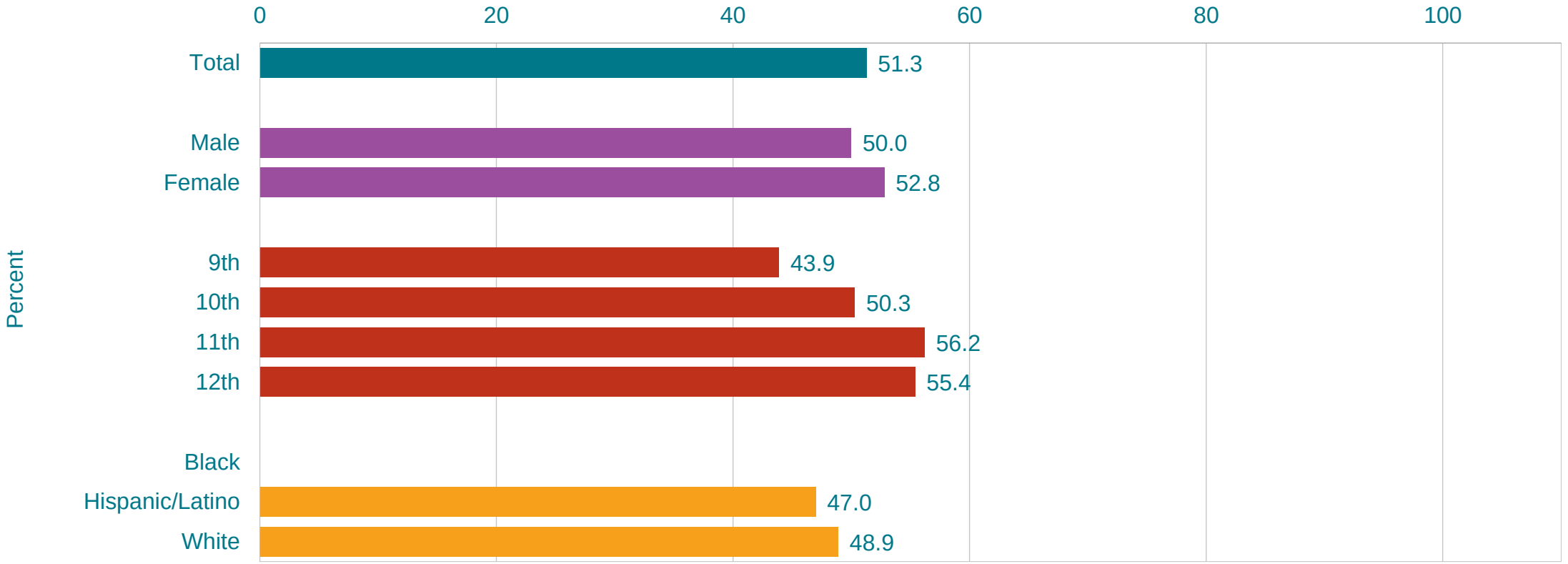
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* 2003-2021†



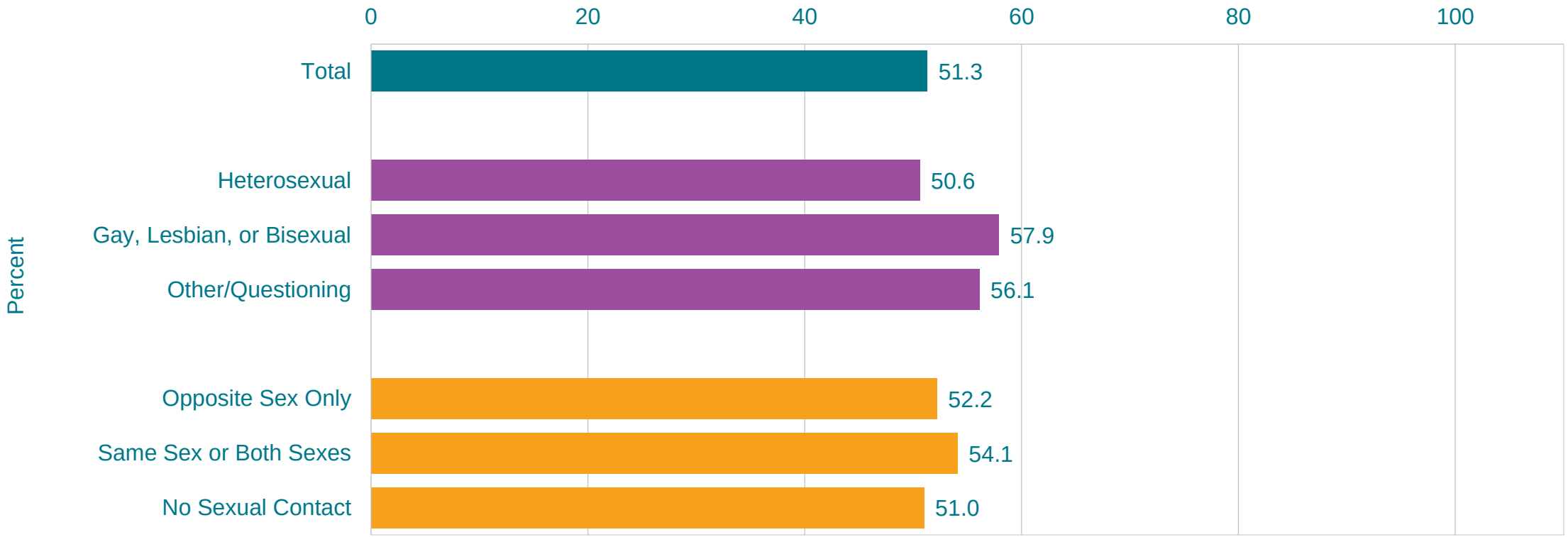
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



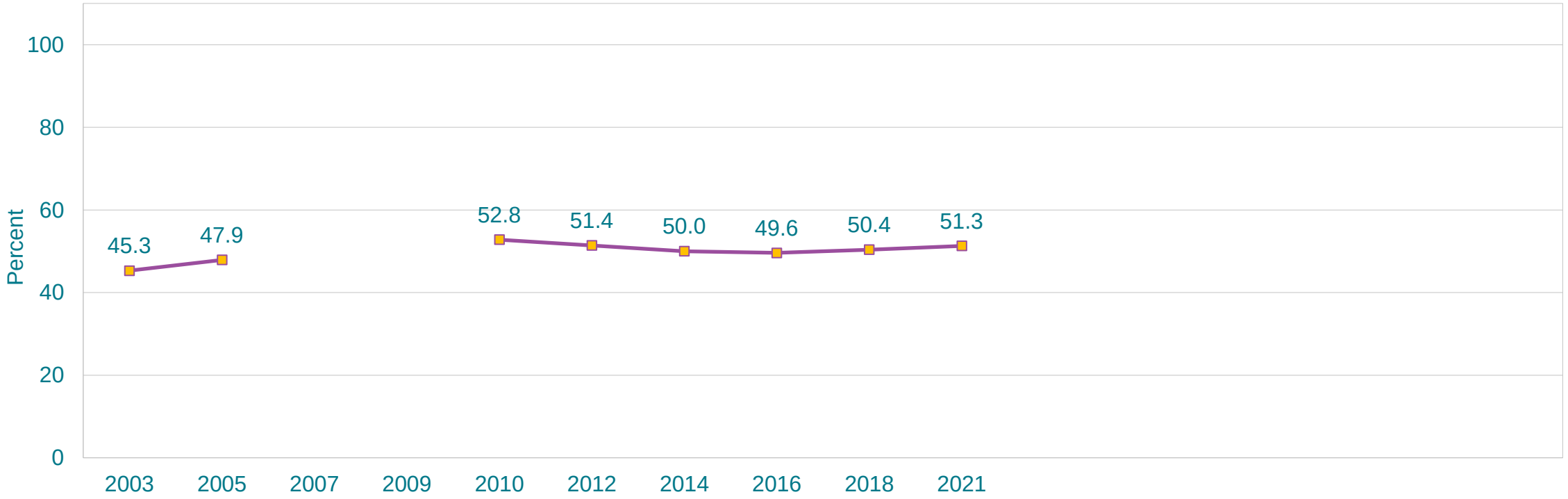
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†11th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



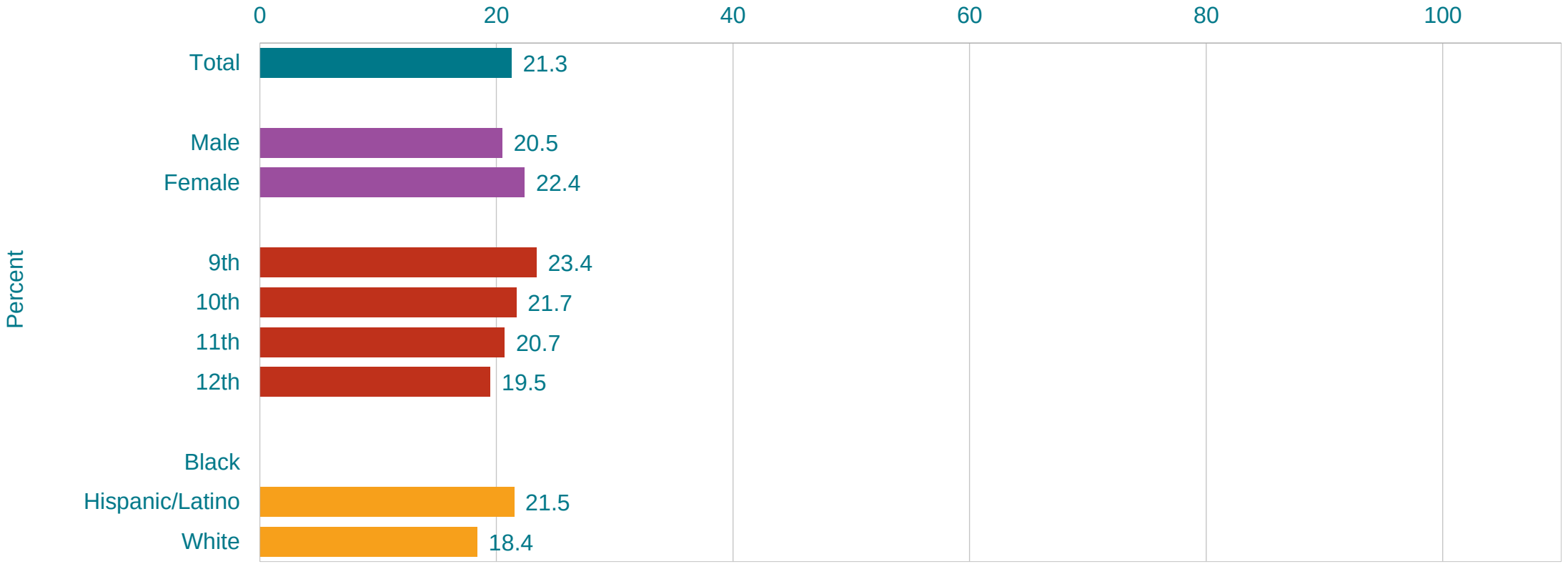
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* 2003-2021†



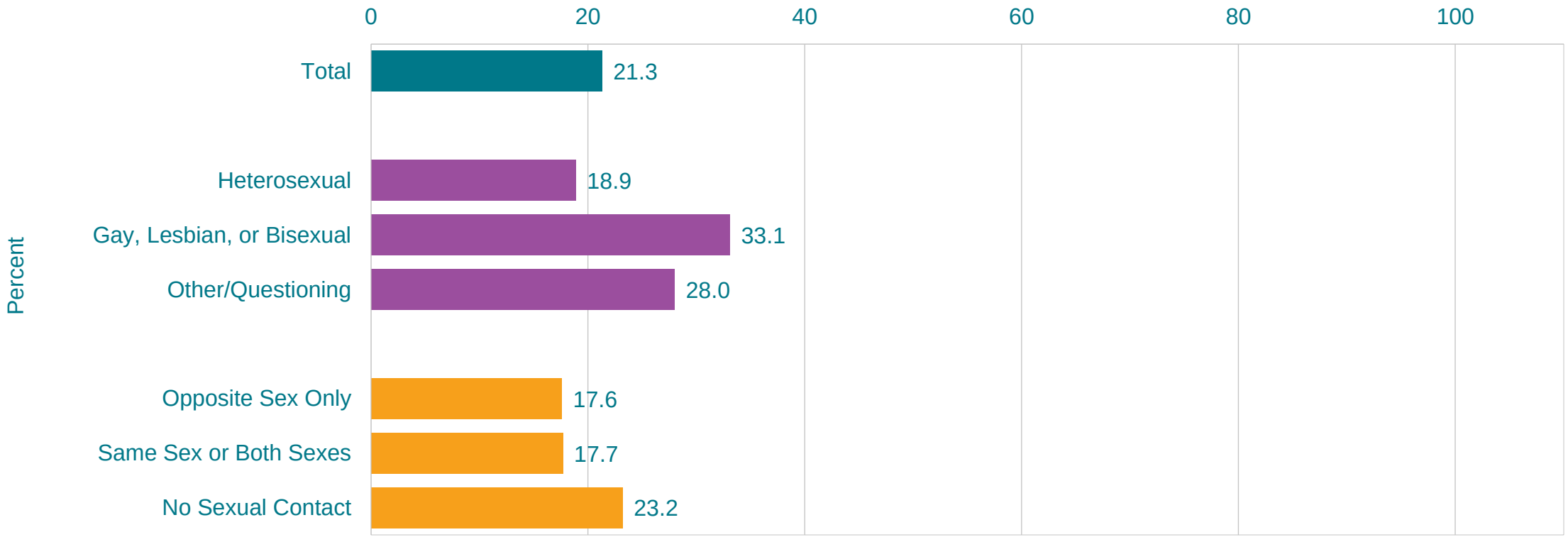
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



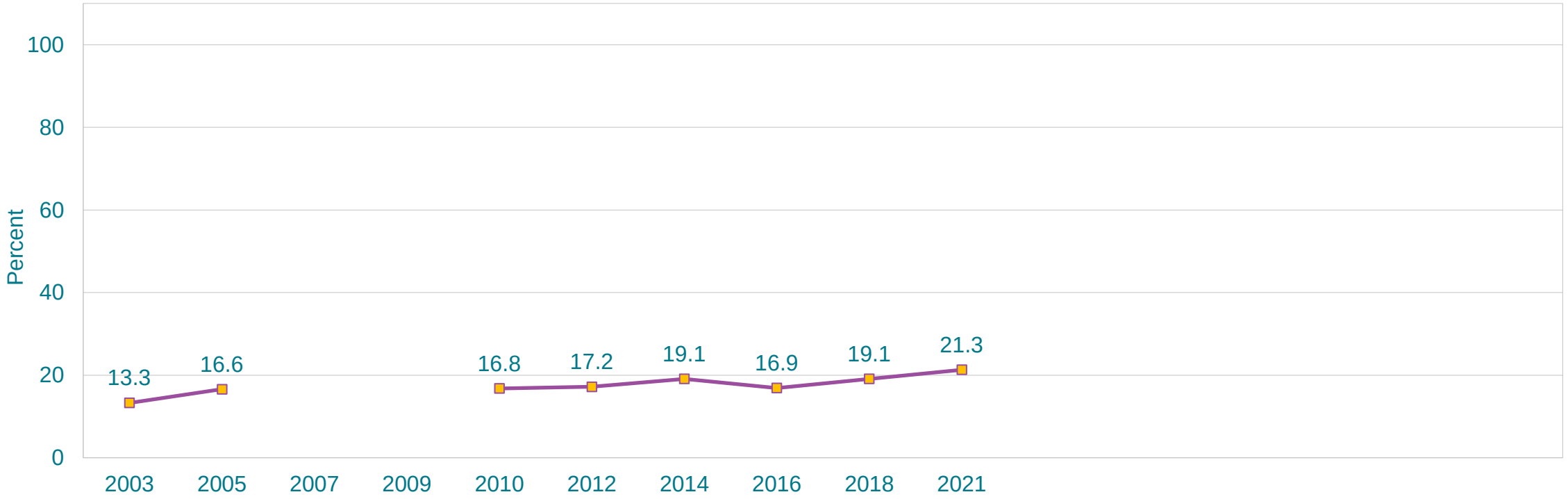
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



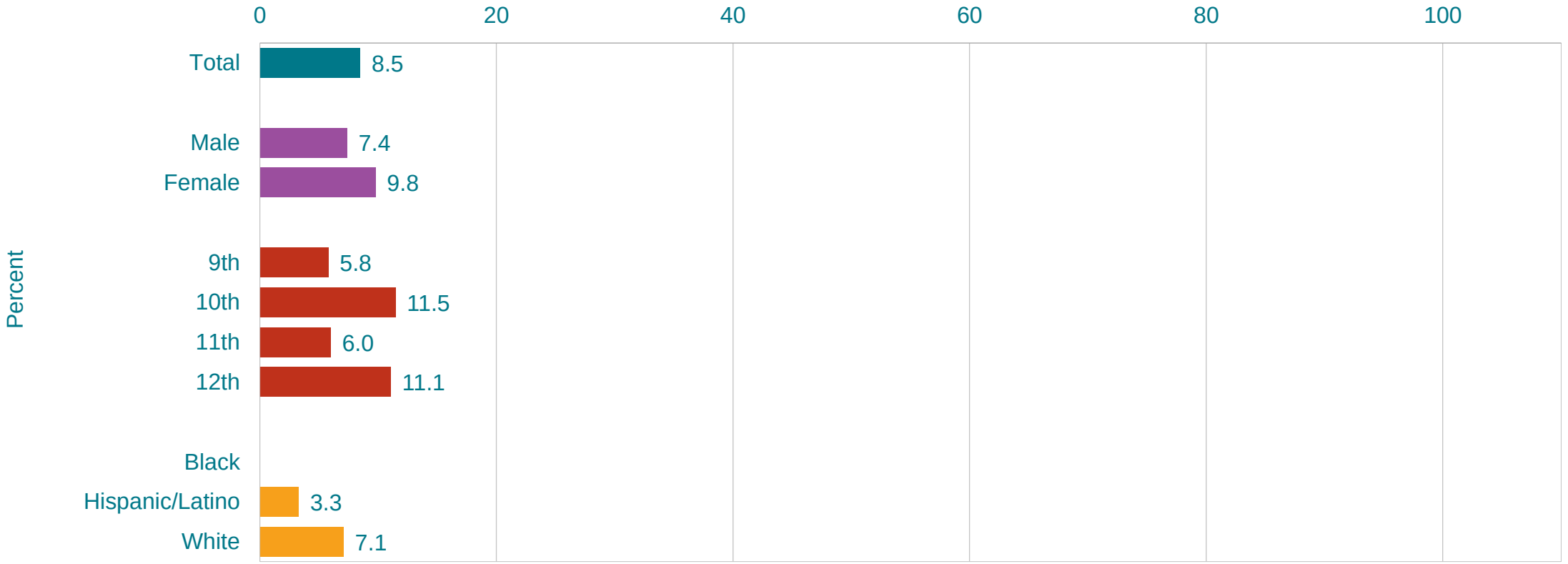
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* 2003-2021†



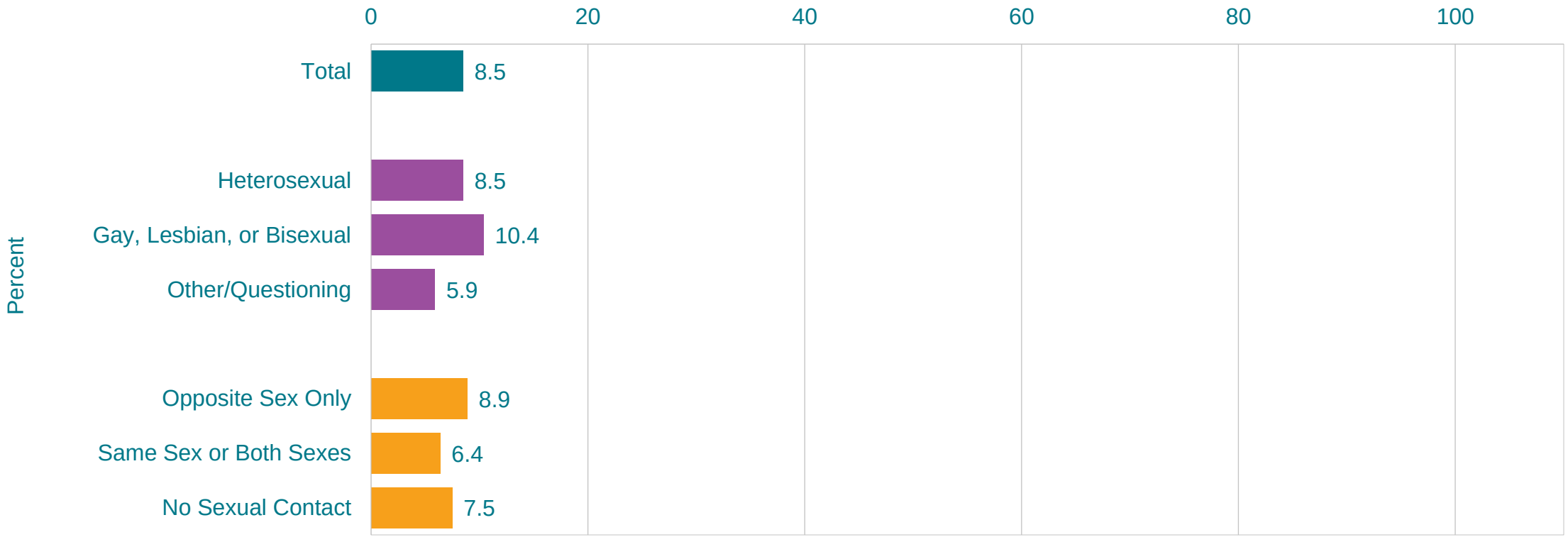
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



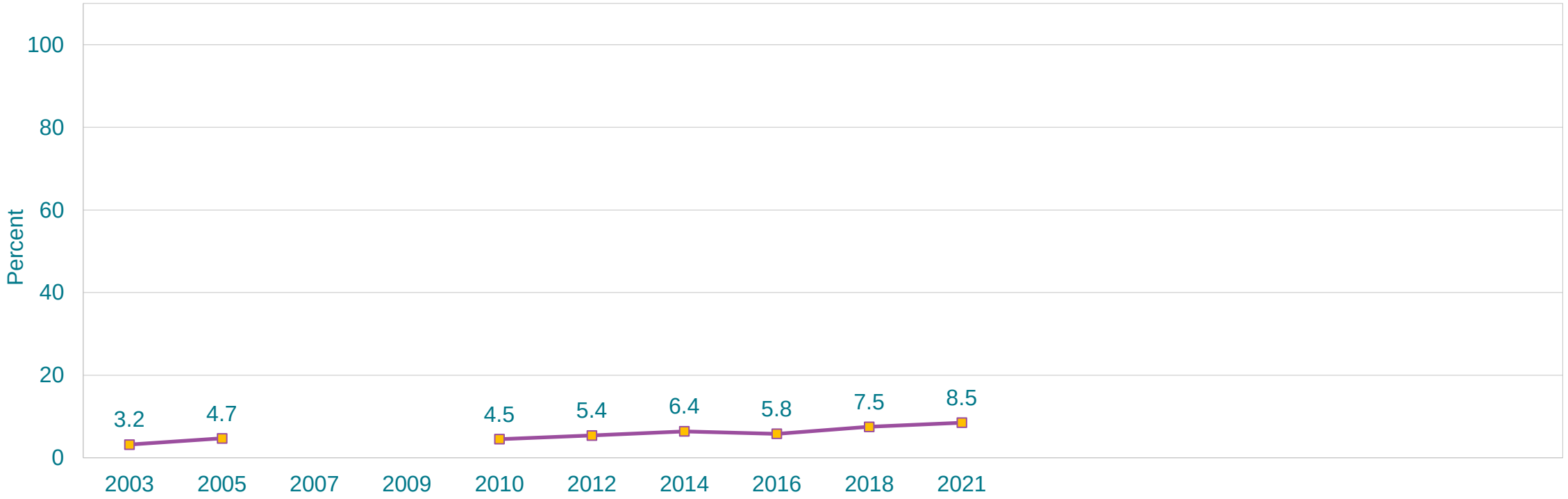
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



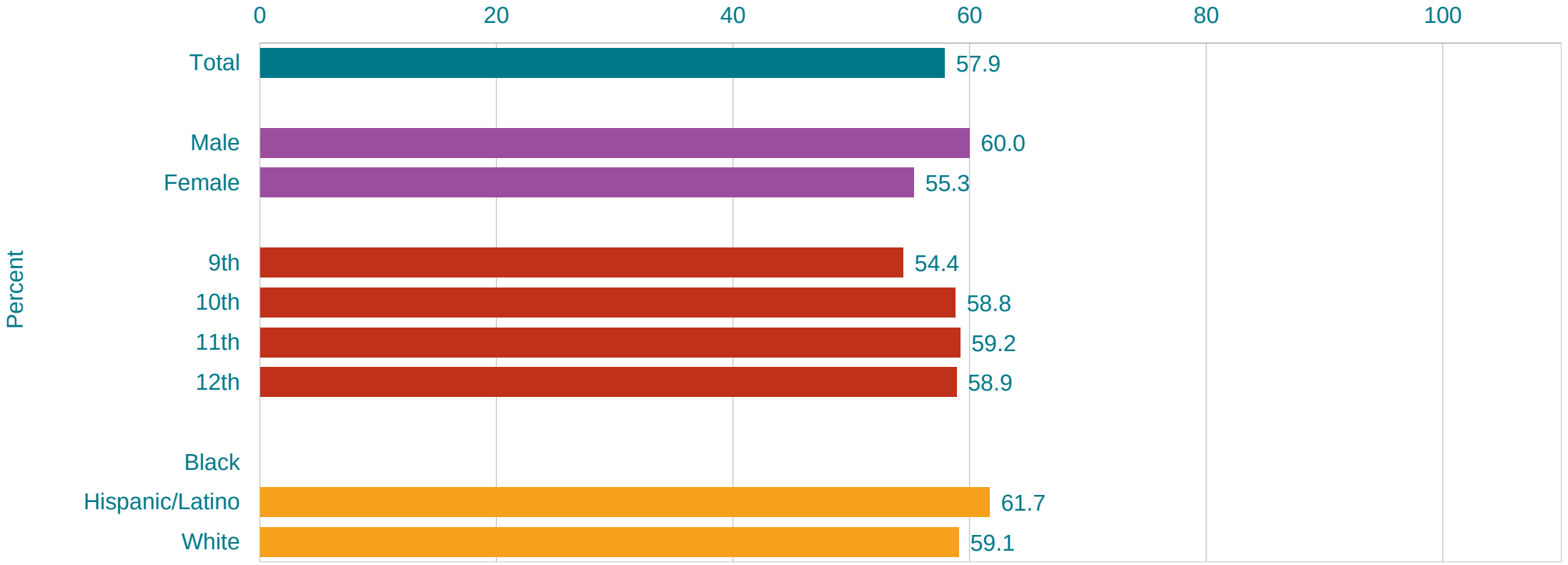
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 2003-2021†



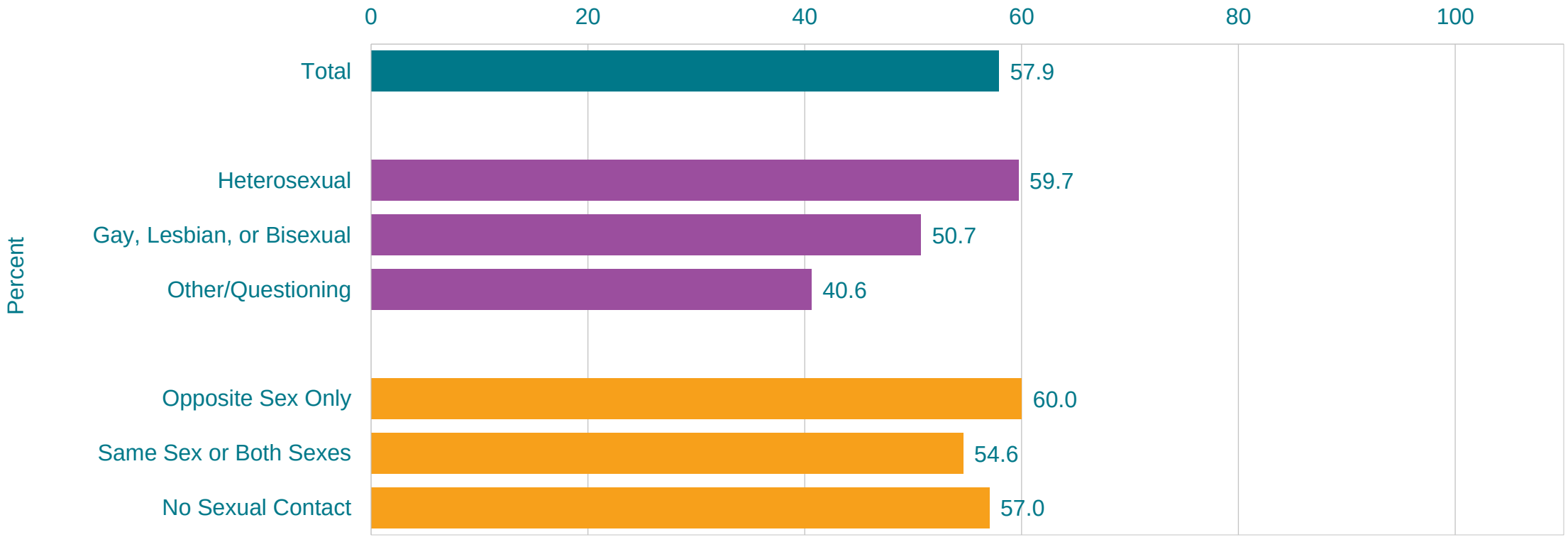
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). 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 2007, 2009.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



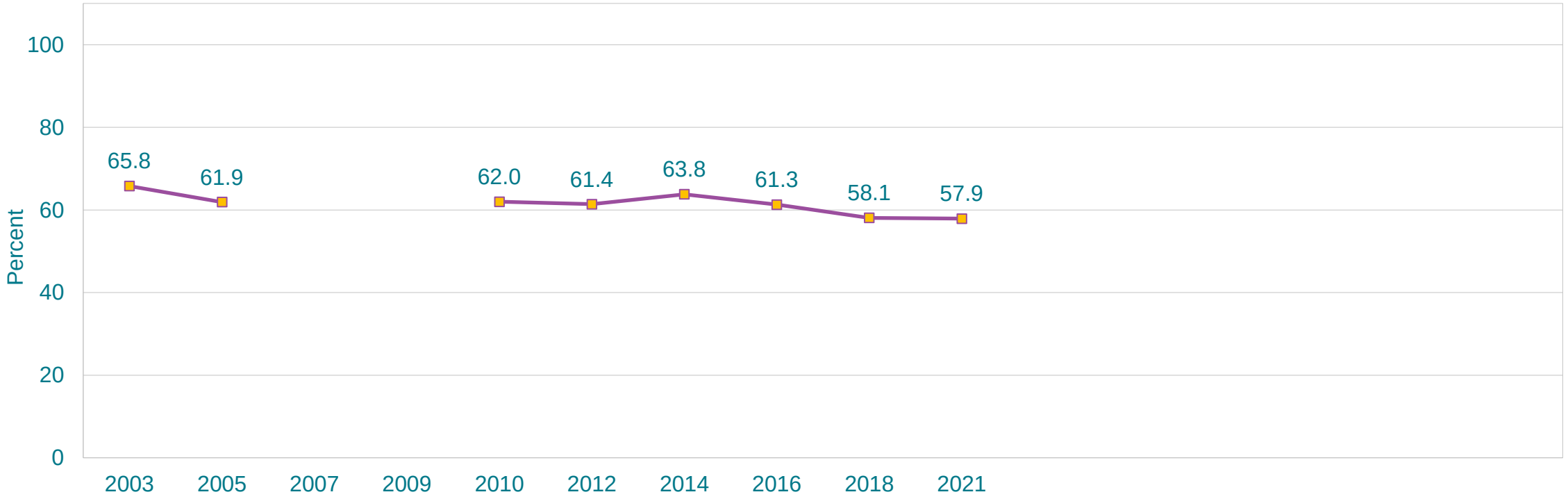
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* 2003-2021†



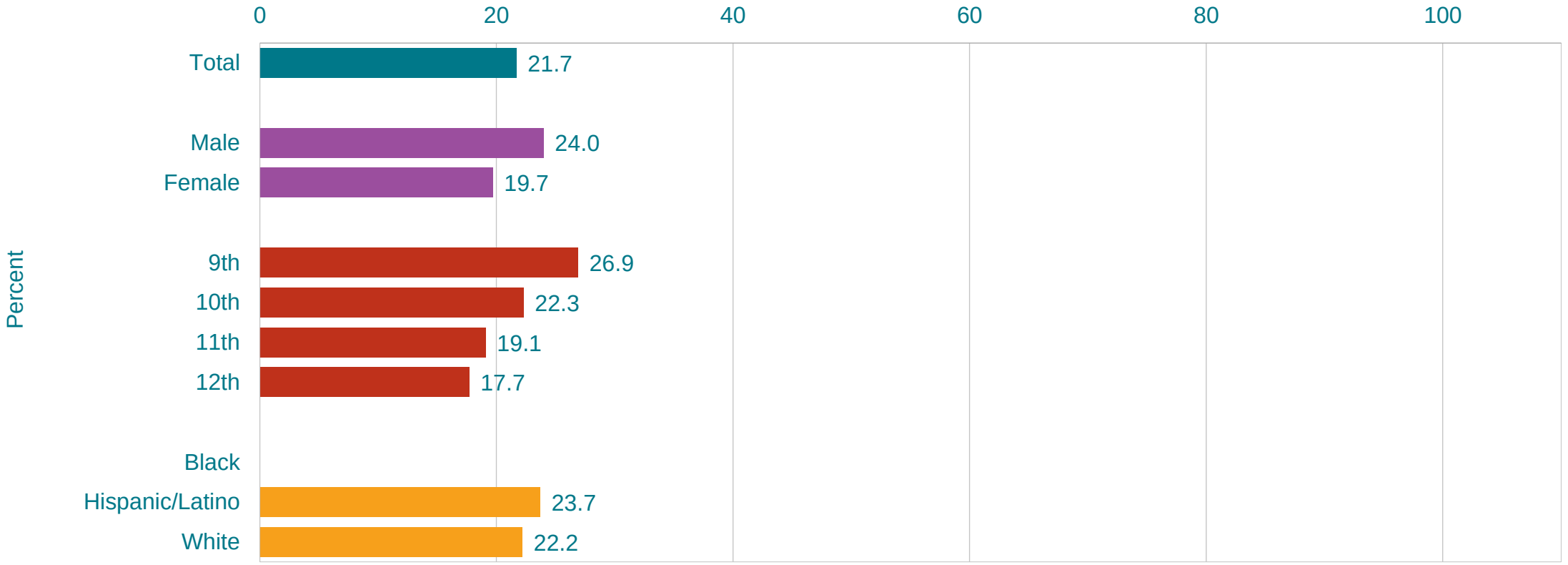
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2021 [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 2007, 2009.

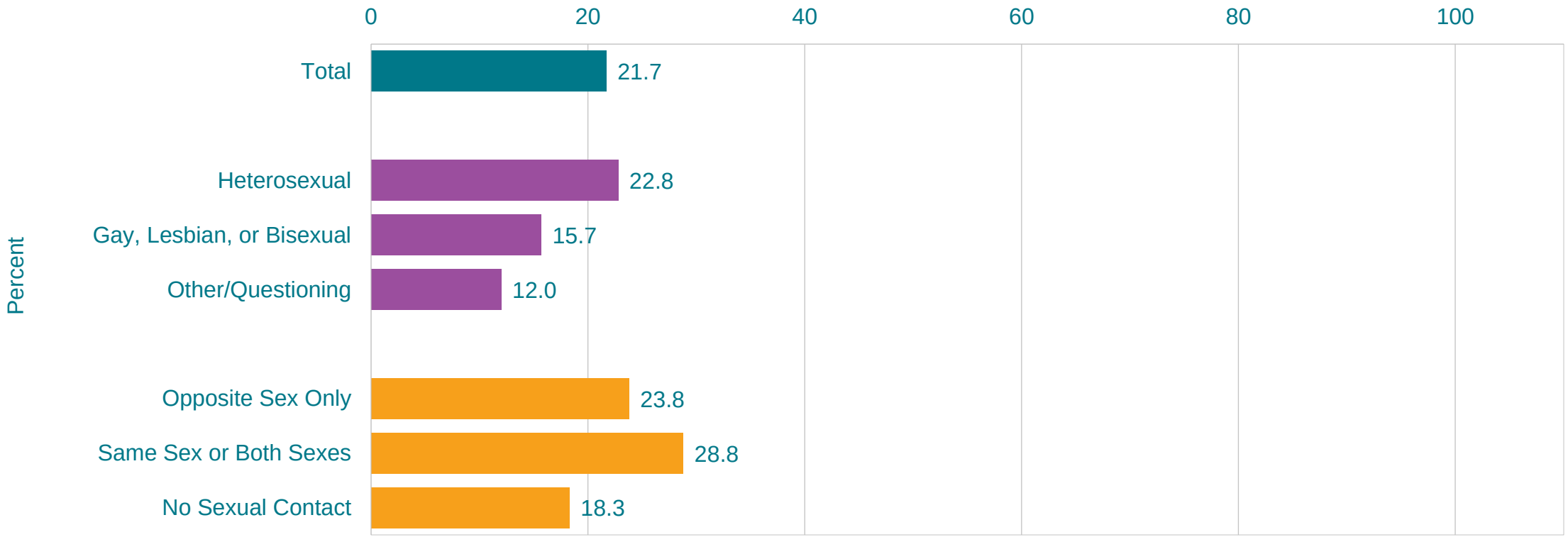
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



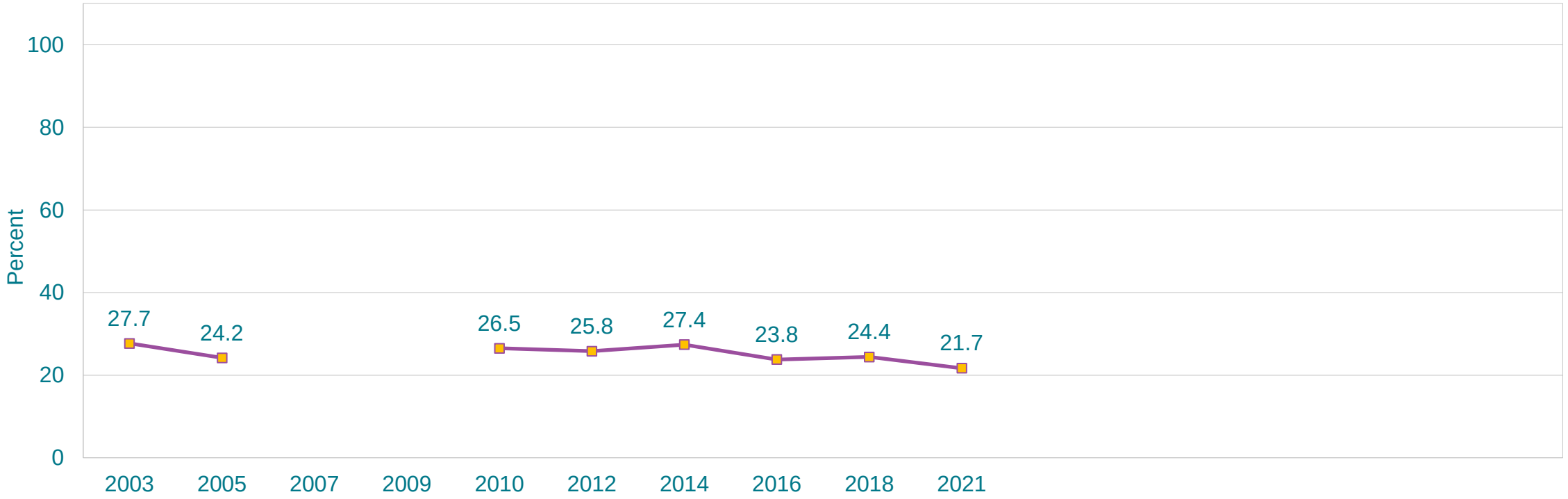
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 2003-2021†



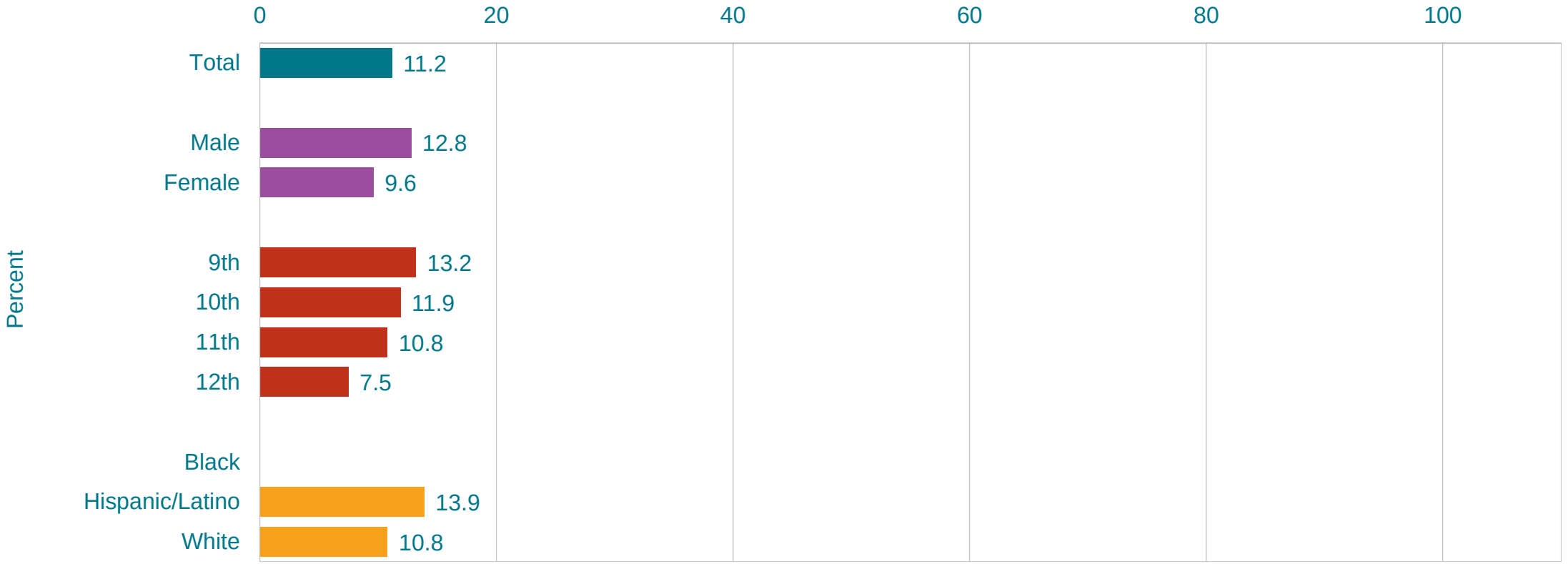
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2021 [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 2007, 2009.

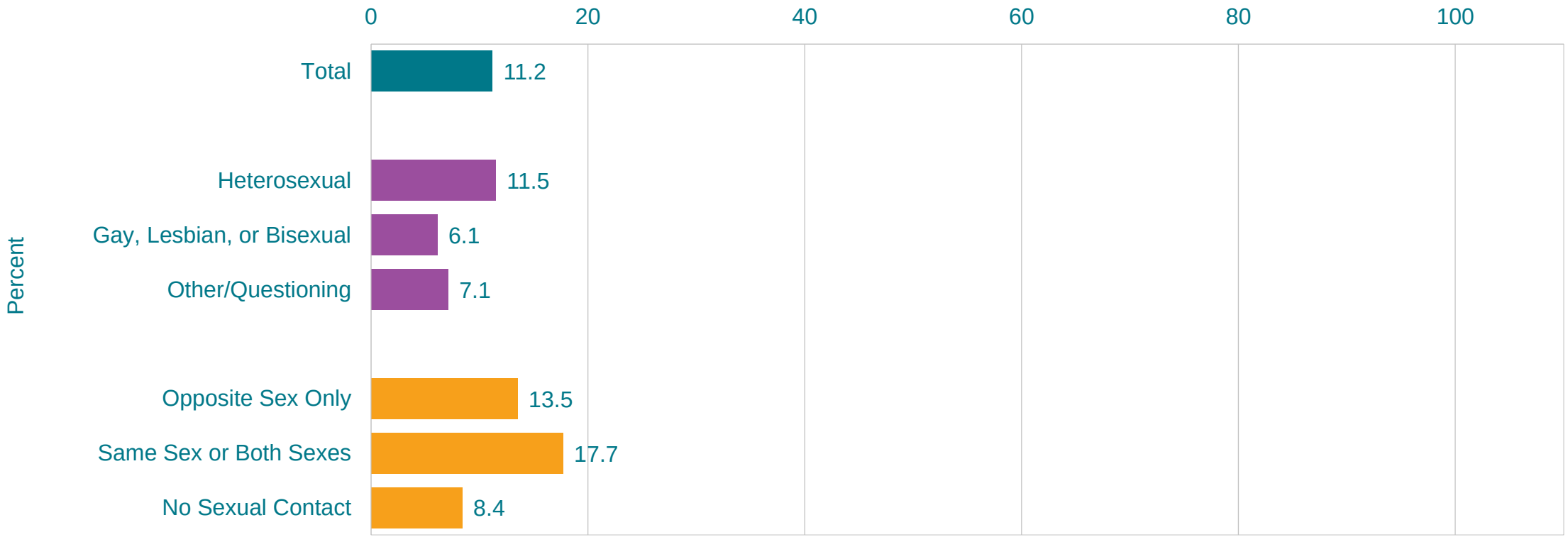
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



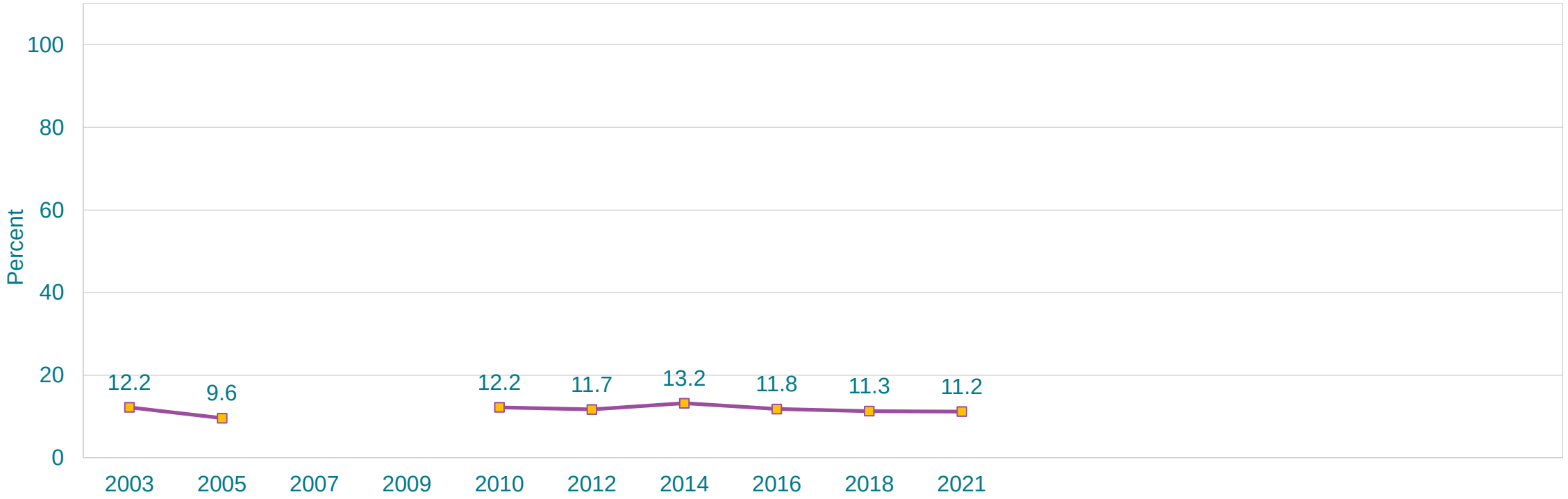
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* 2003-2021†



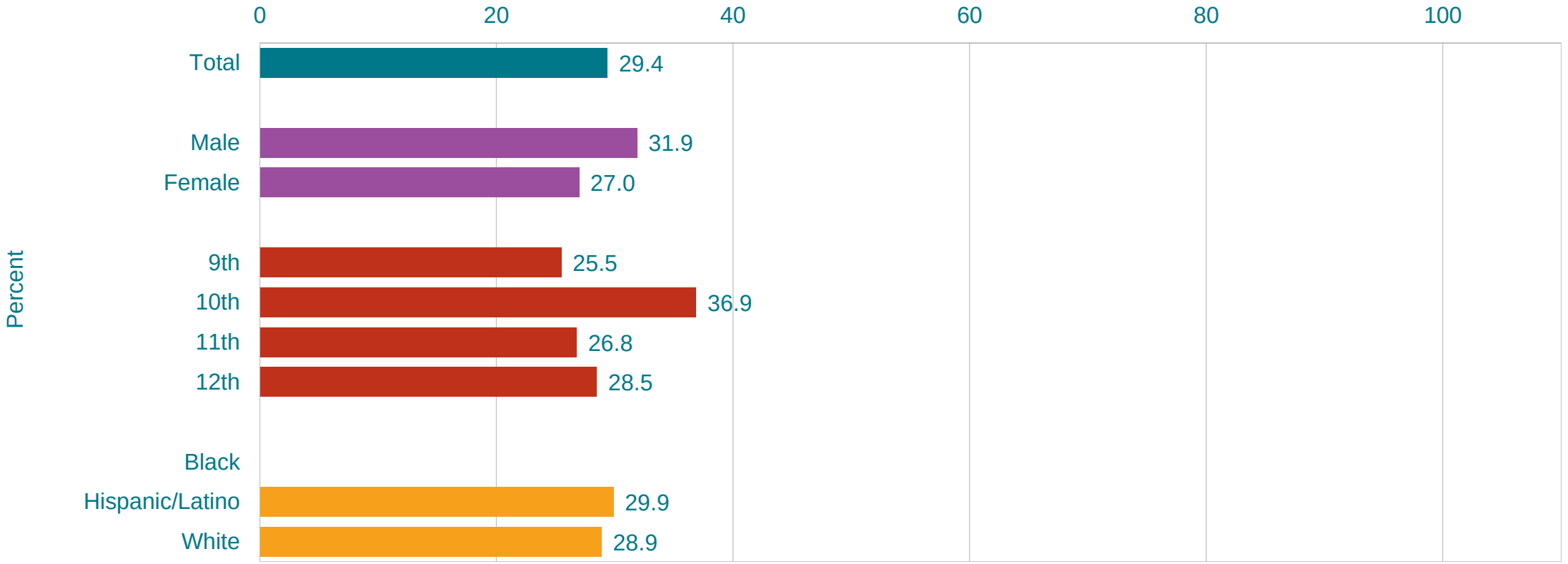
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2003-2021 [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 2007, 2009.

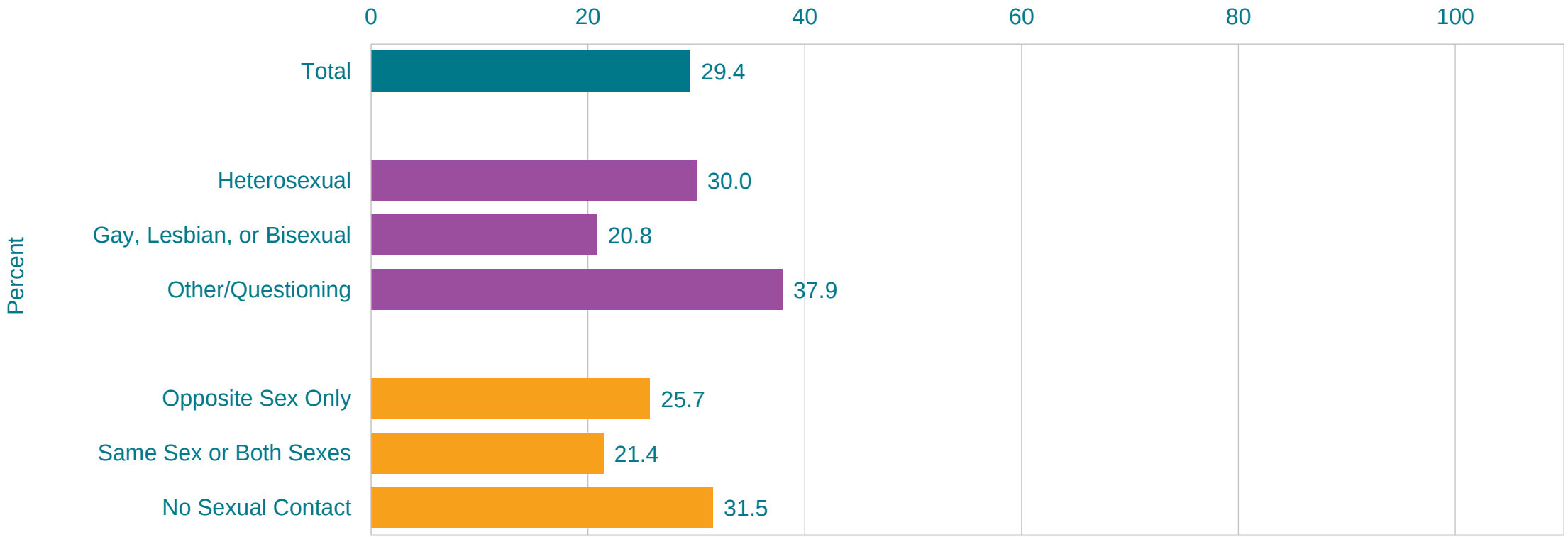
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



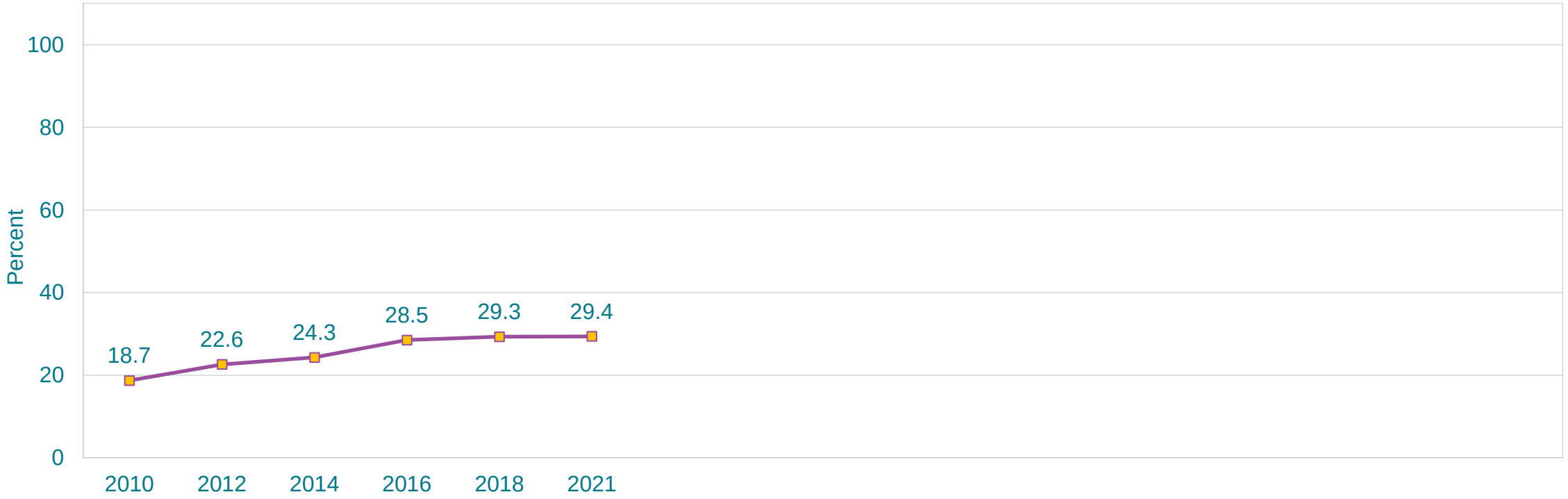
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†10th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
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, 2021



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, one or more times 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,* 2010-2021†

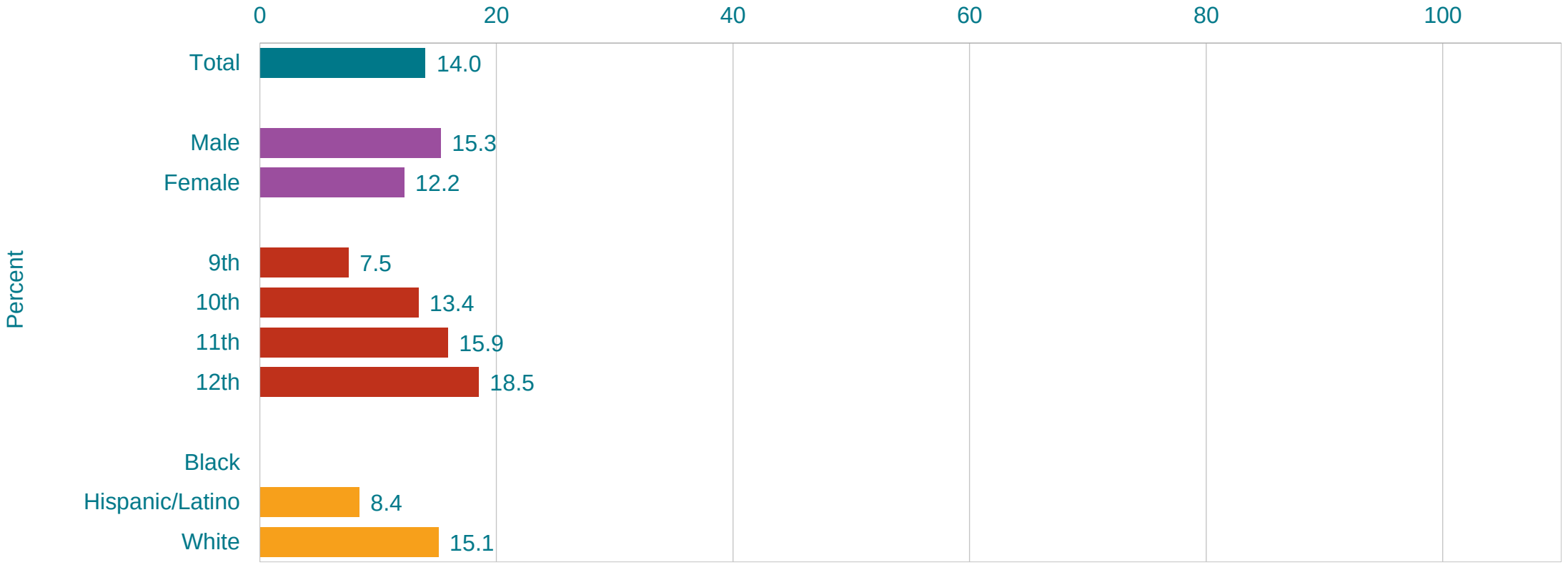


*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2010-2021, increased 2010-2016, no change 2016-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

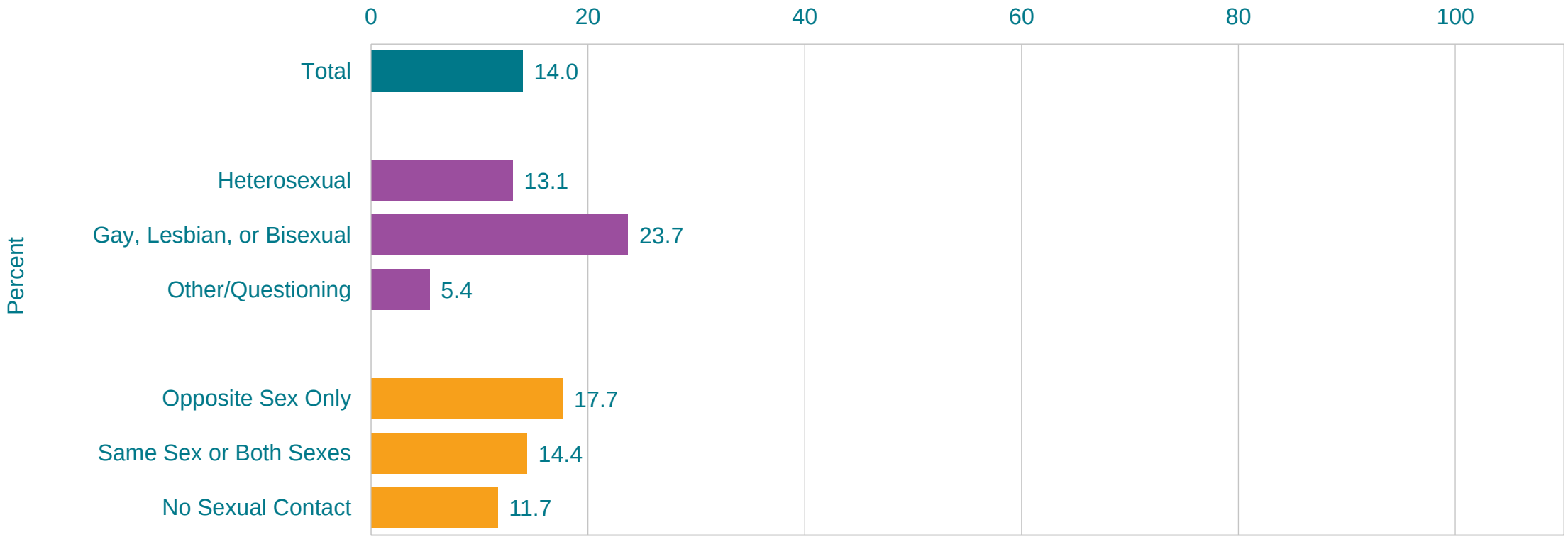
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



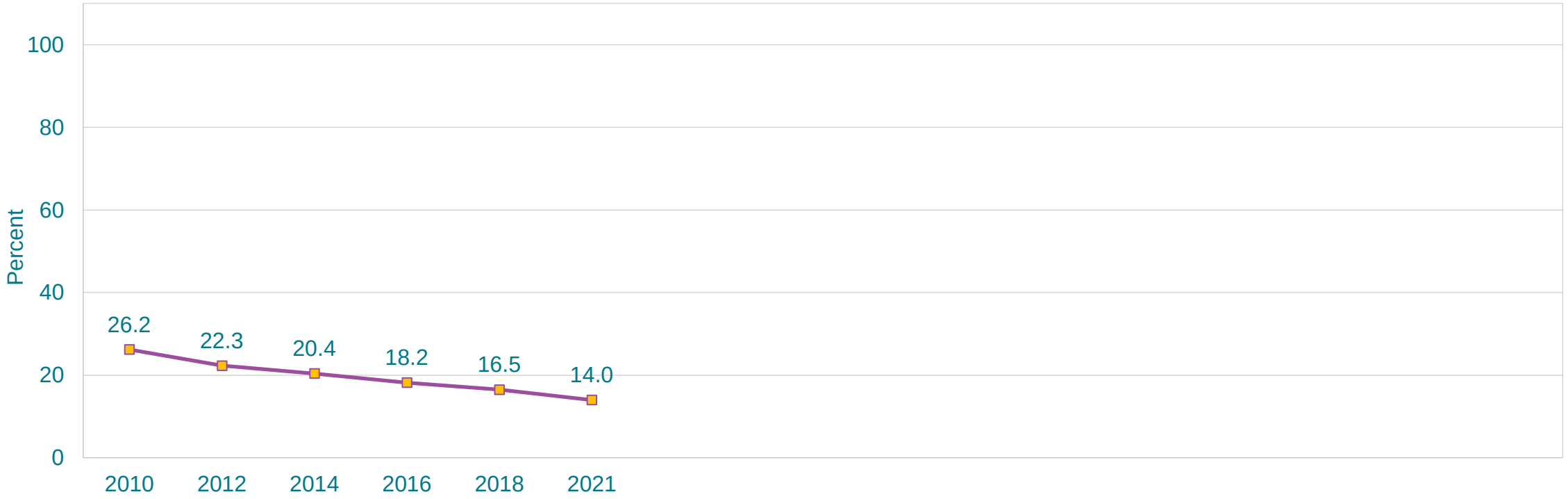
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
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, 2021



*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 Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* 2010-2021†

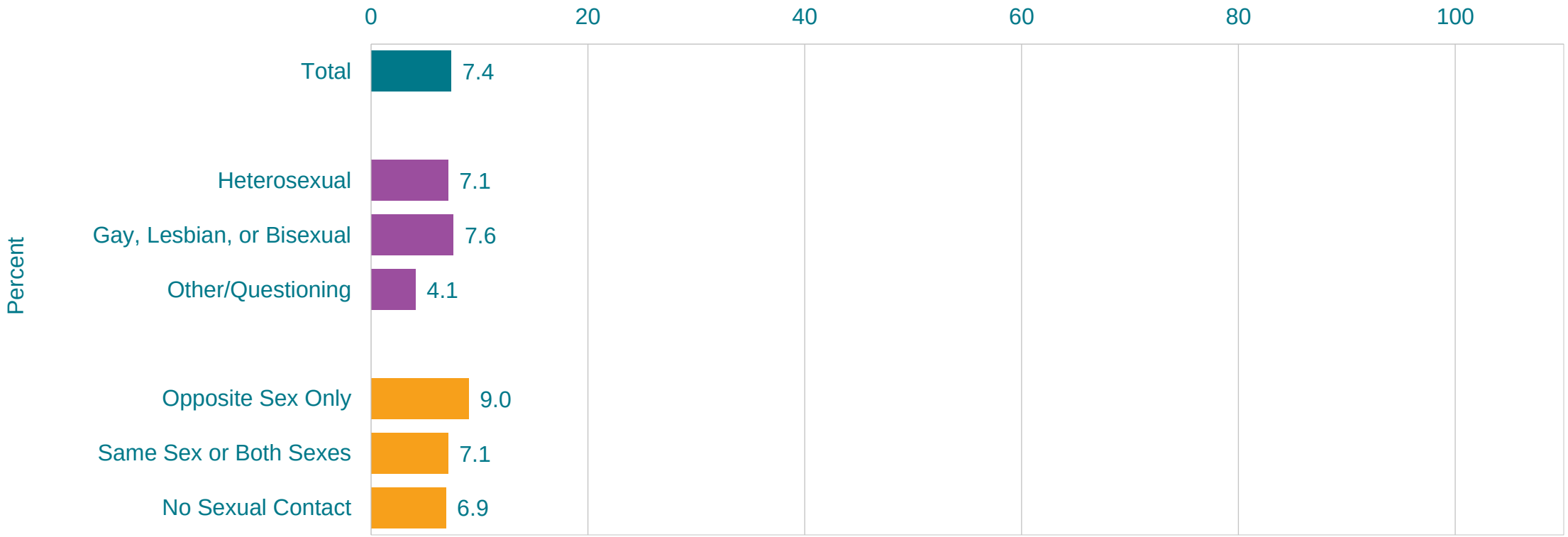


*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2010-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

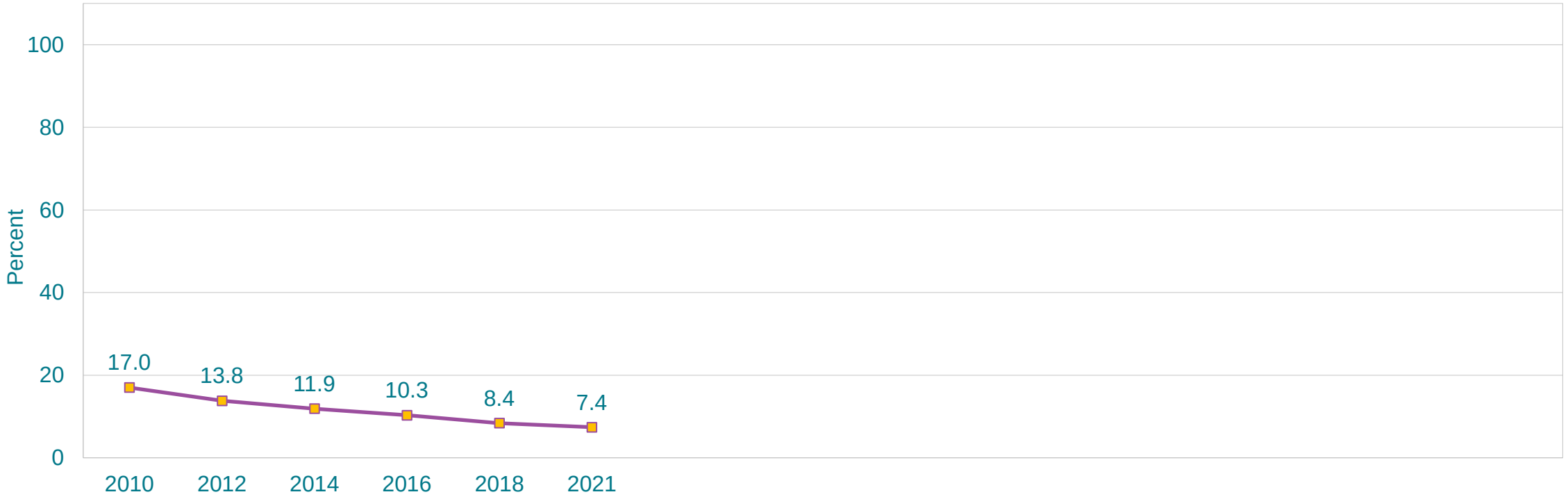
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†11th > 9th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



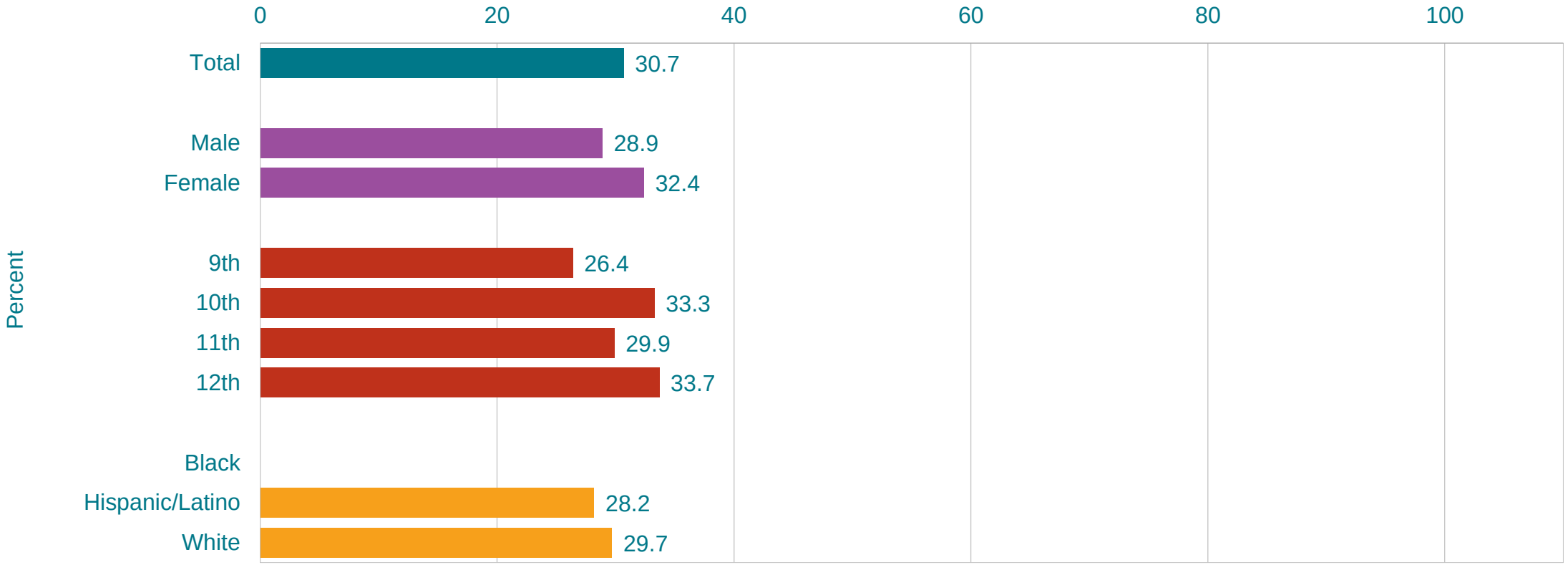
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* 2010-2021†



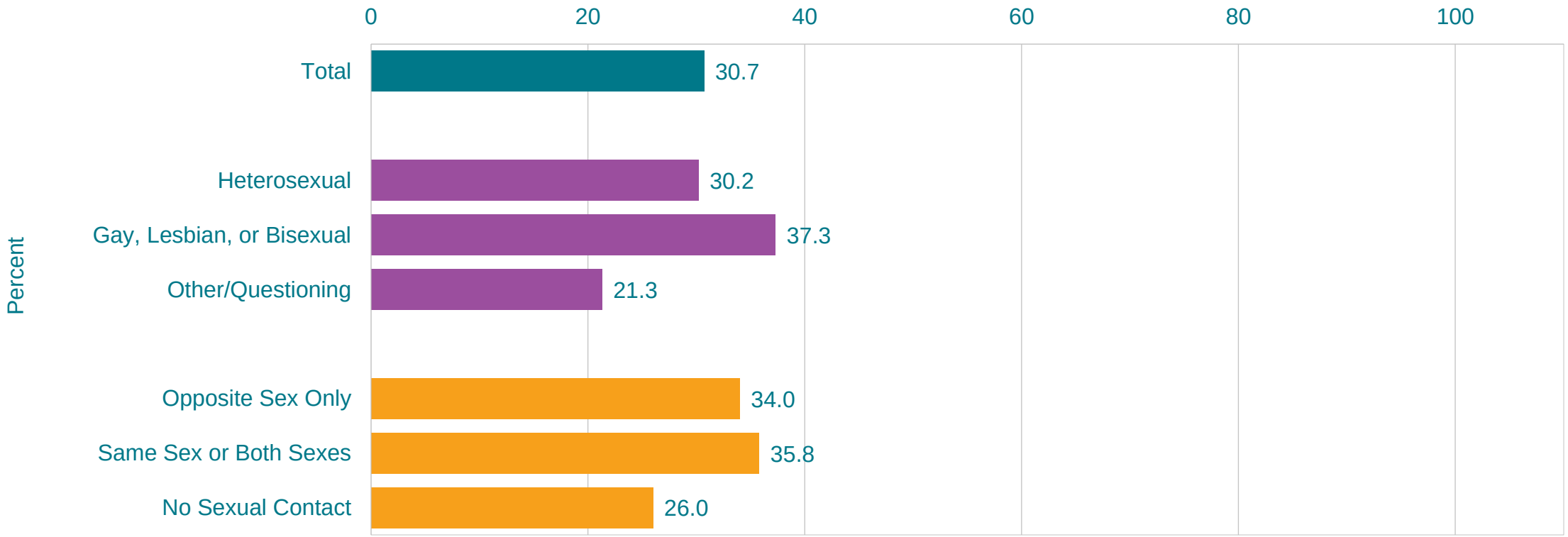
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2010-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



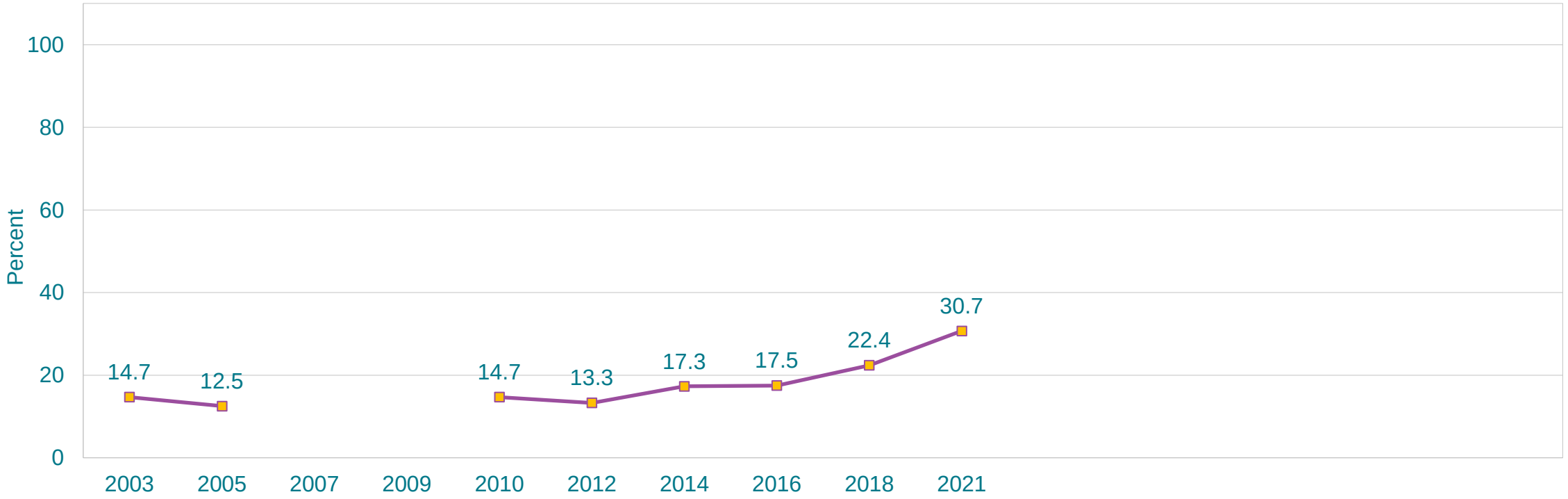
*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* 2003-2021†



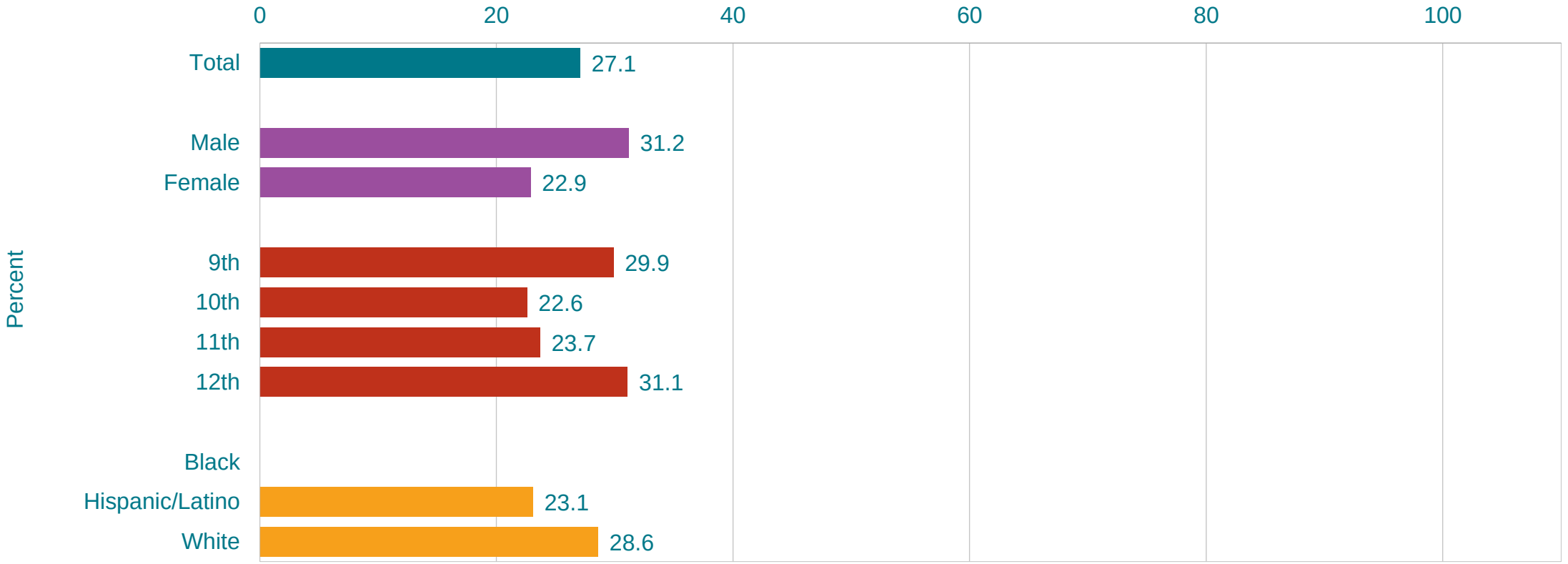
*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2003-2021, no change 2003-2012, increased 2012-2021 [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 2007, 2009.

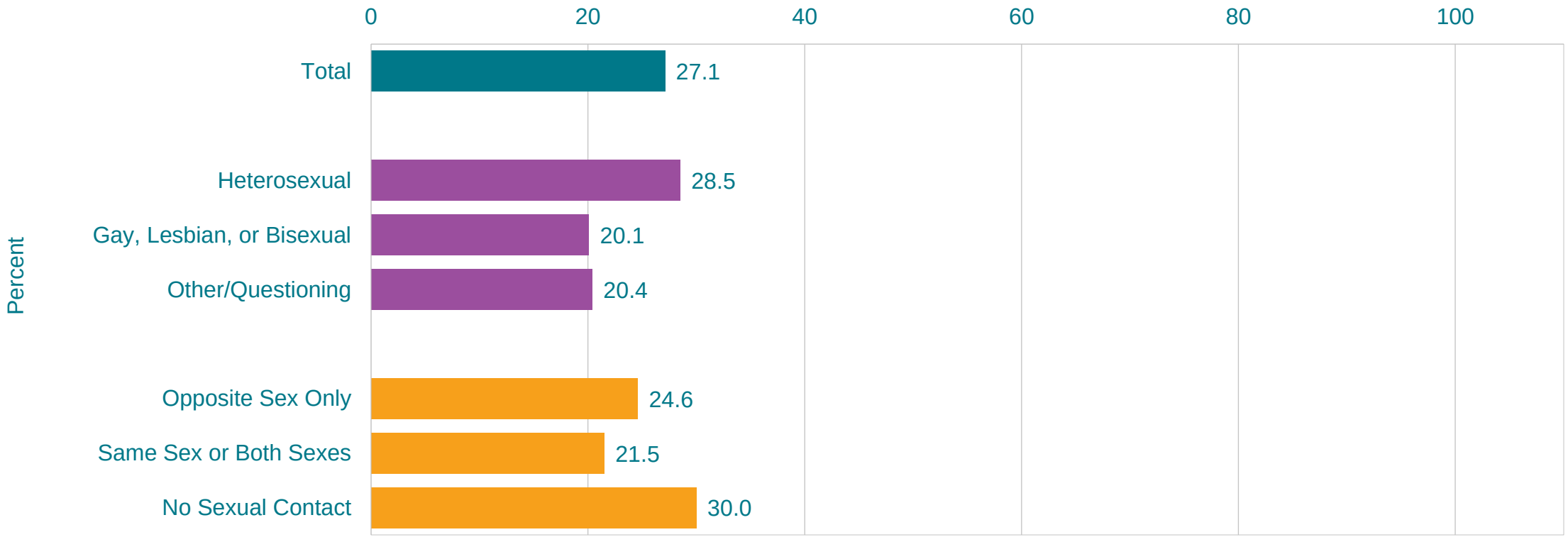
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



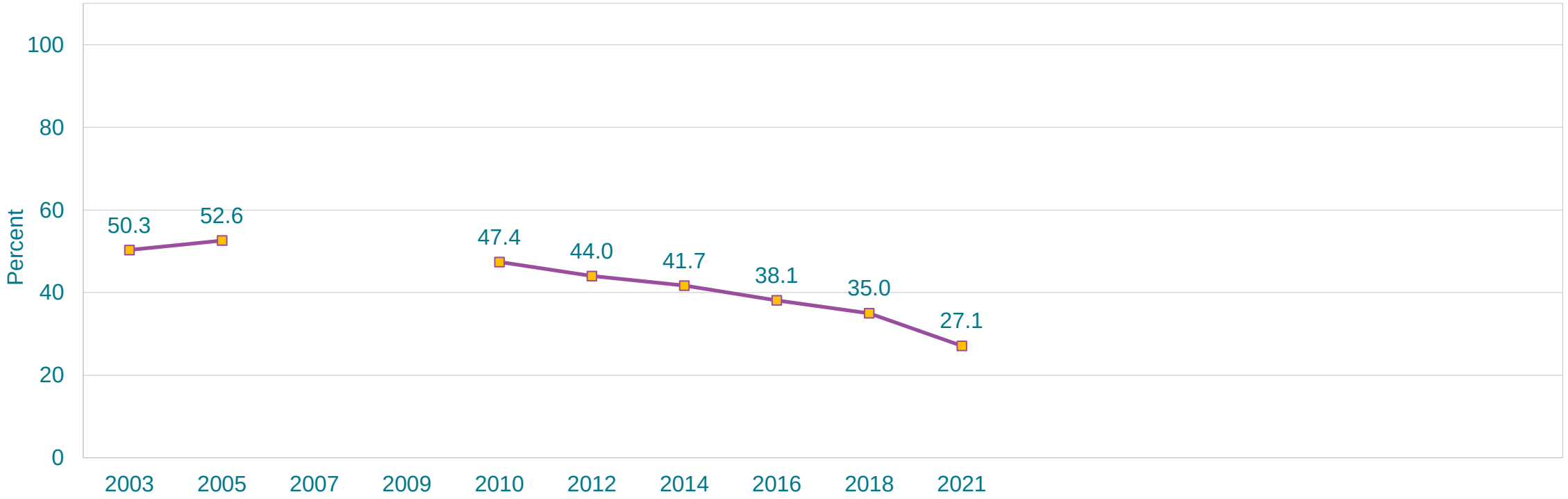
*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 2003-2021†



*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2021, no change 2003-2010, decreased 2010-2021 [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).]

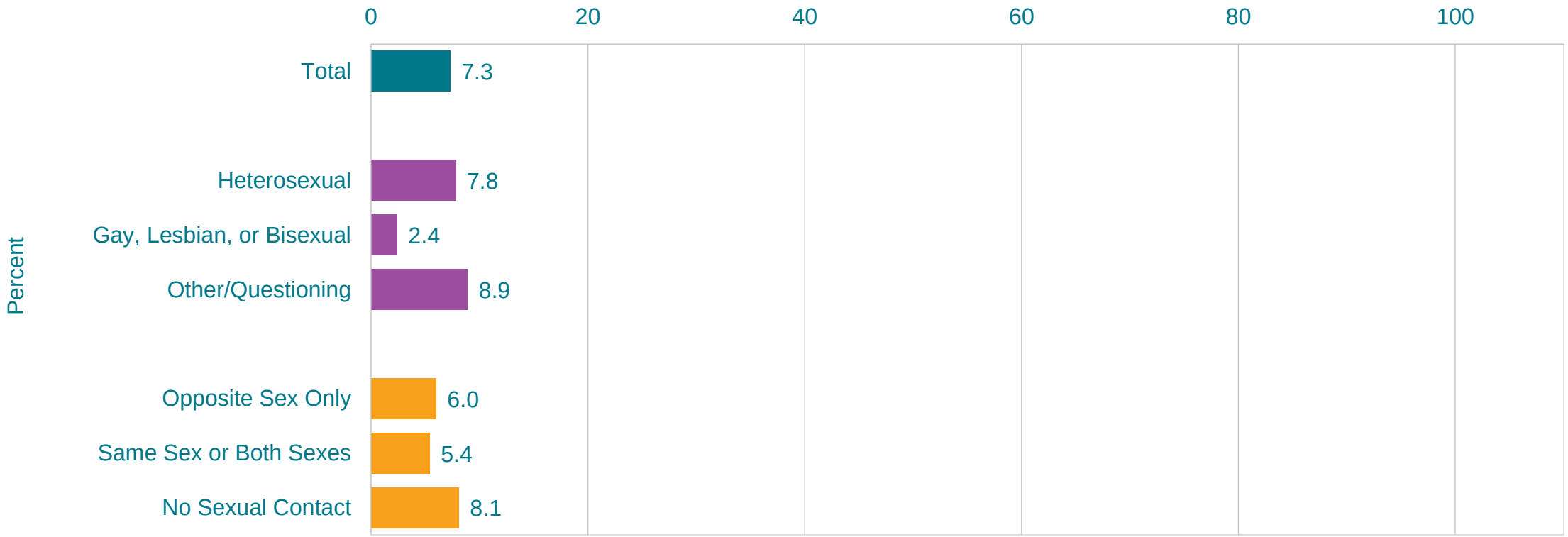
Data not available for 2007, 2009.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

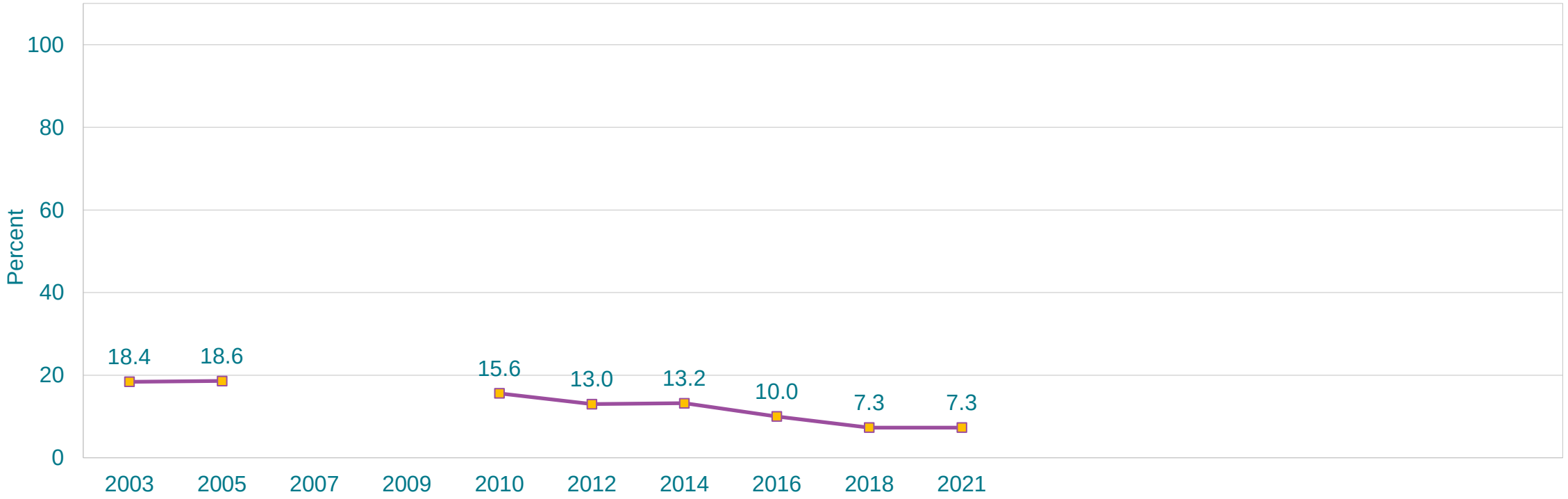
*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 2003-2021†



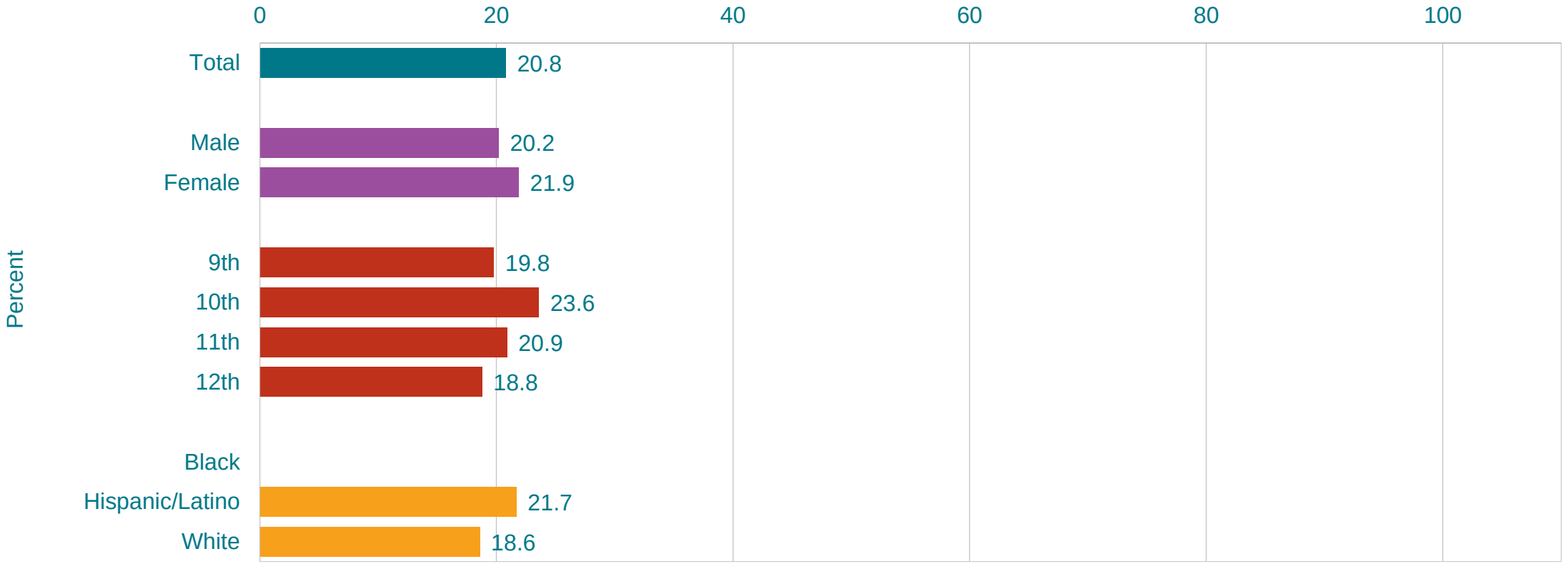
*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2003-2021 [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 2007, 2009.

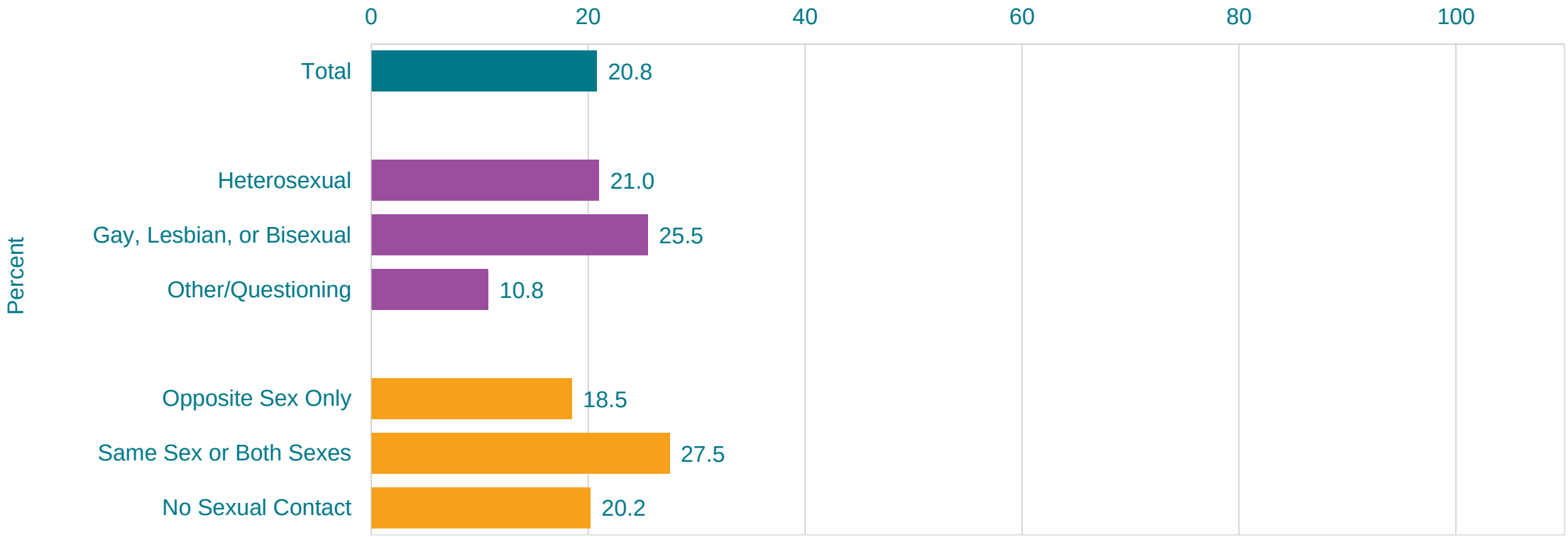
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



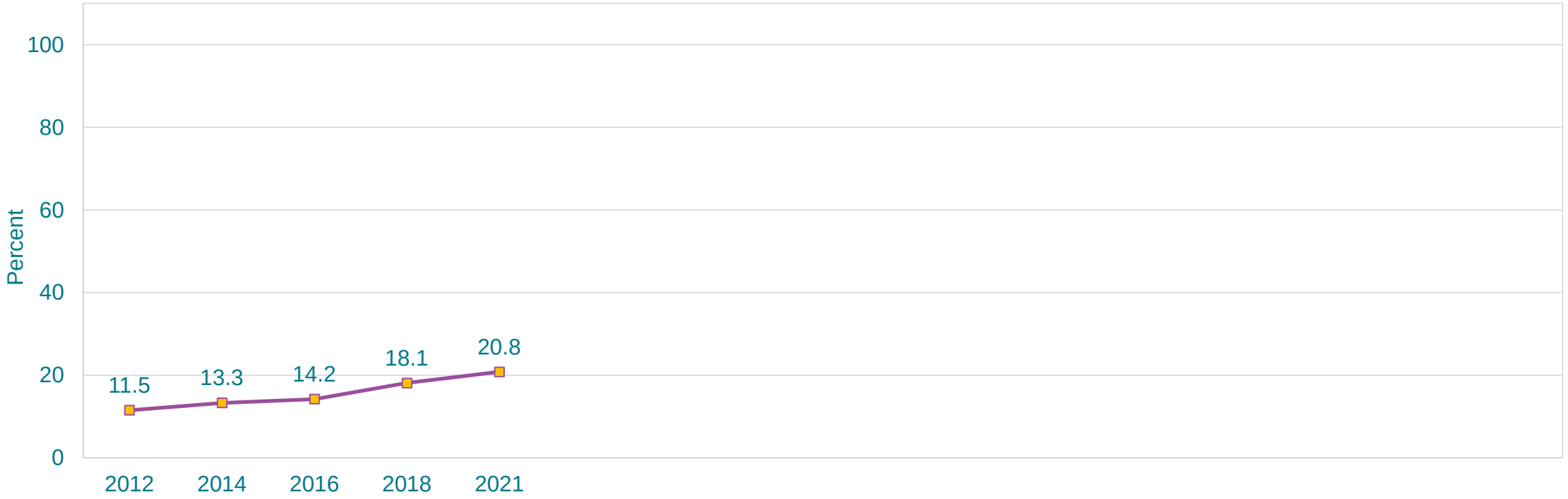
*During the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



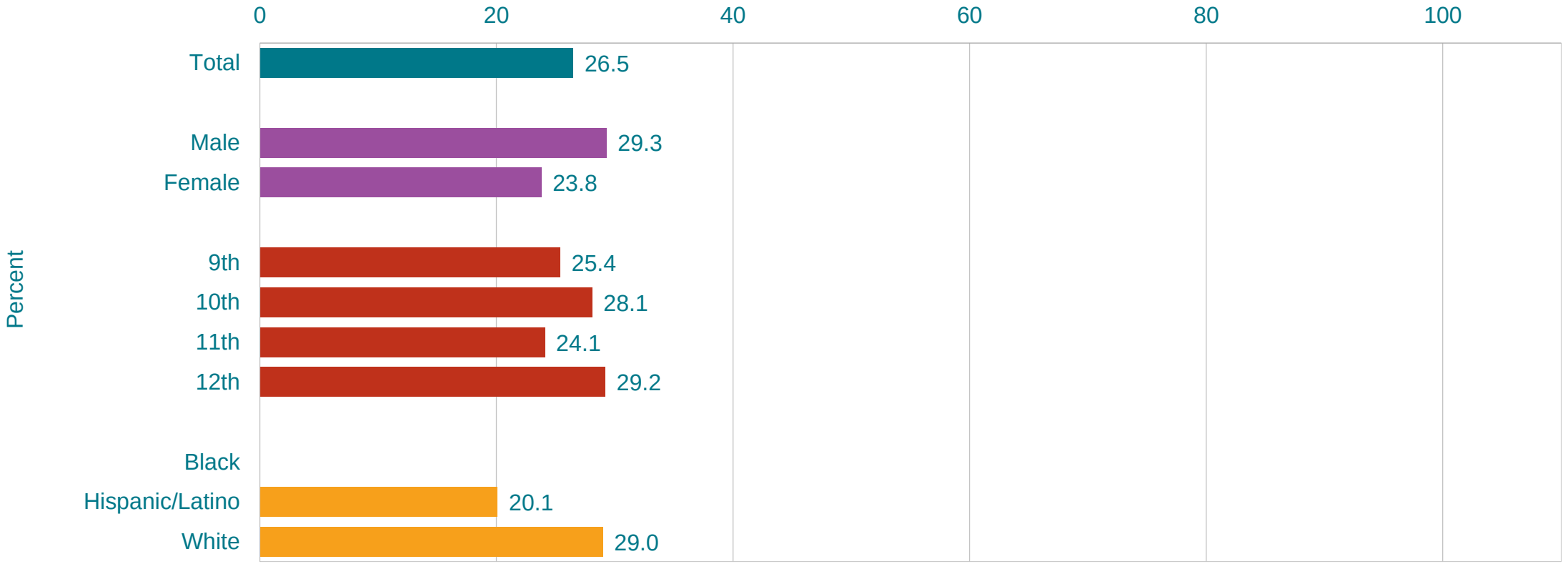
*During the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* 2012-2021†



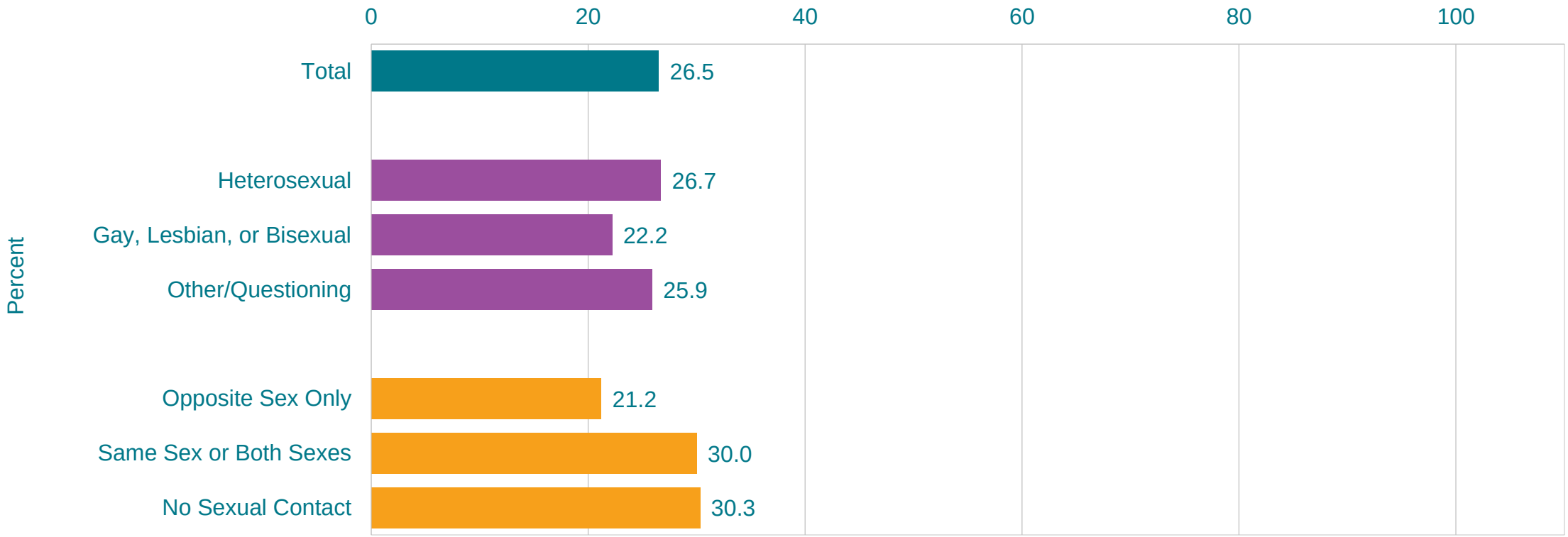
*During the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2012-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



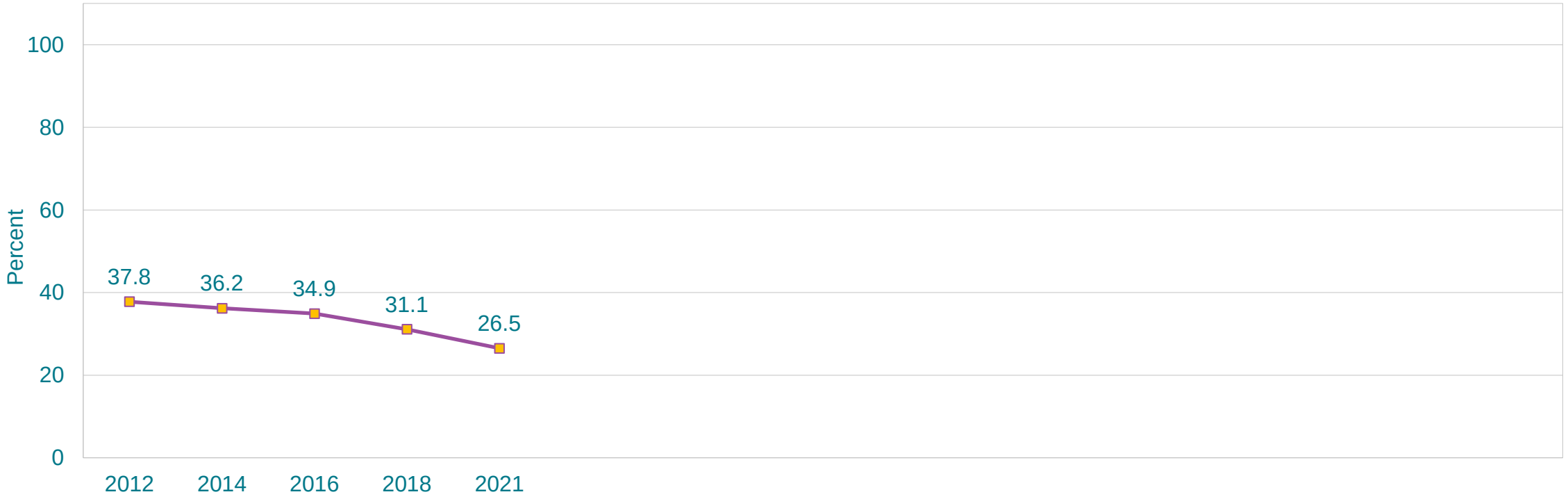
*During the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



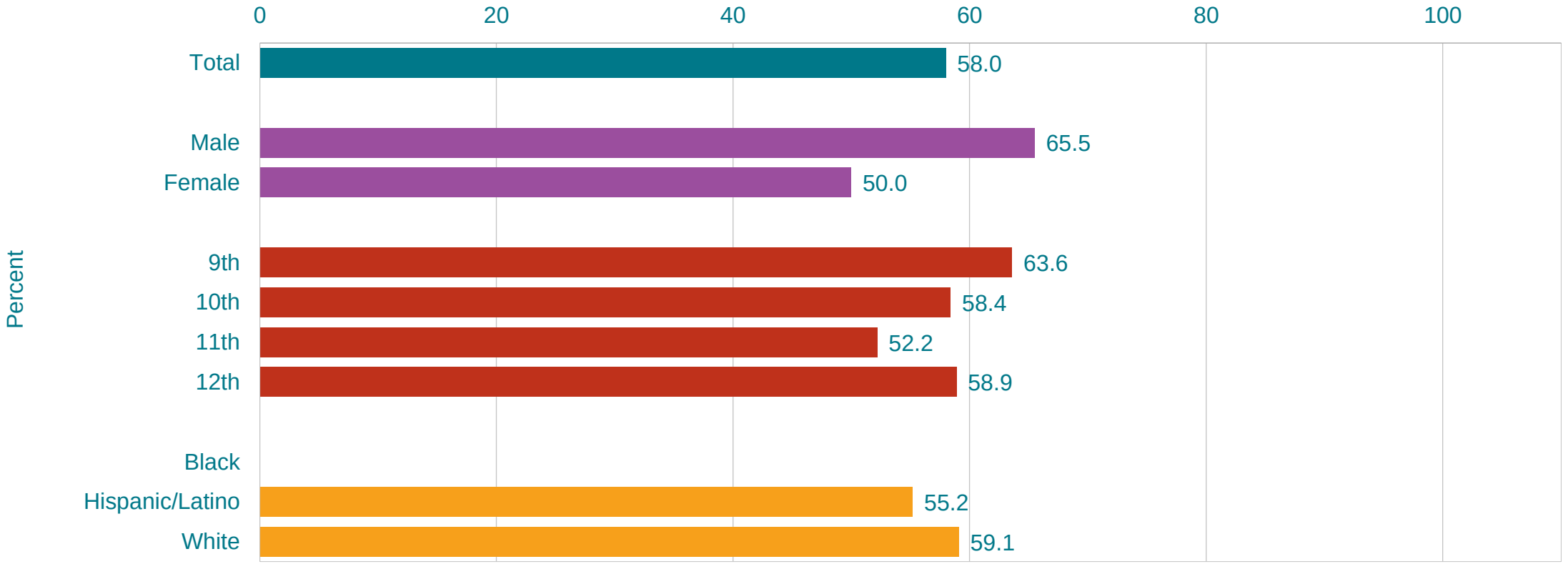
*During the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* 2012-2021†



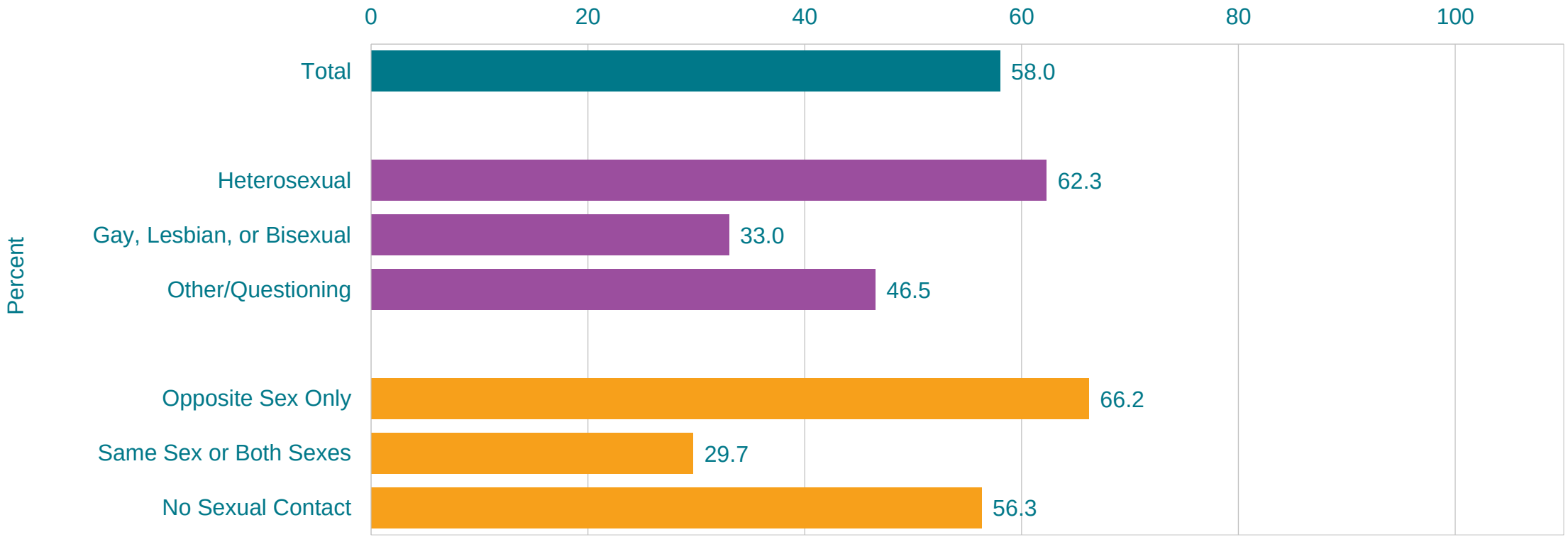
*During the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2012-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



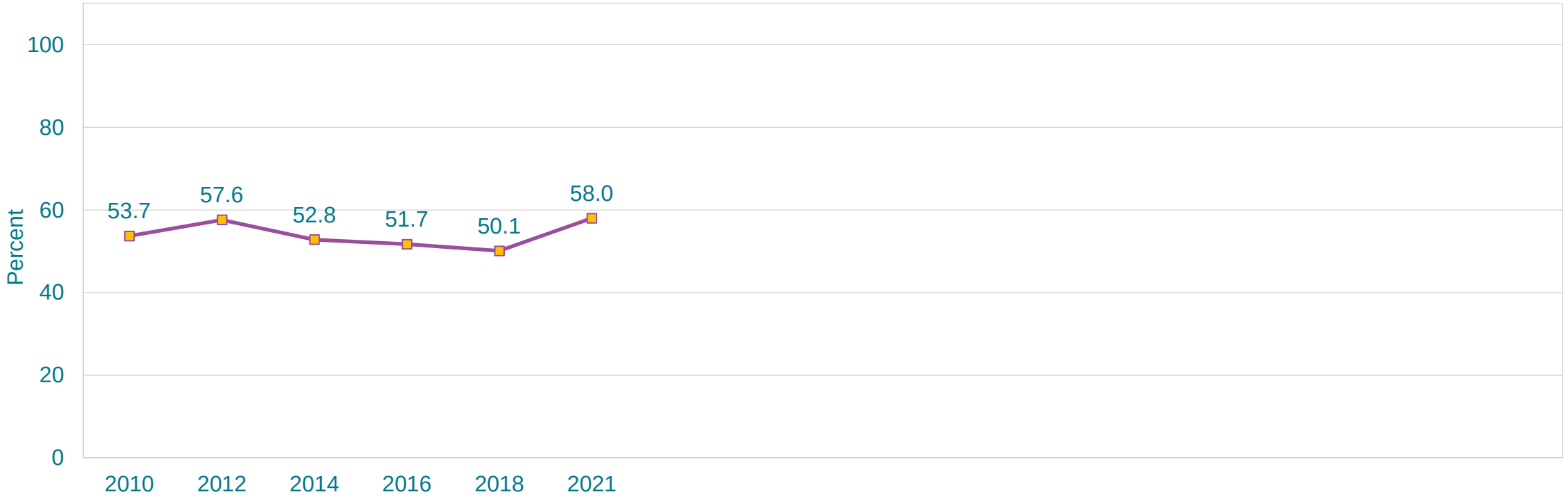
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*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 Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* 2010-2021†

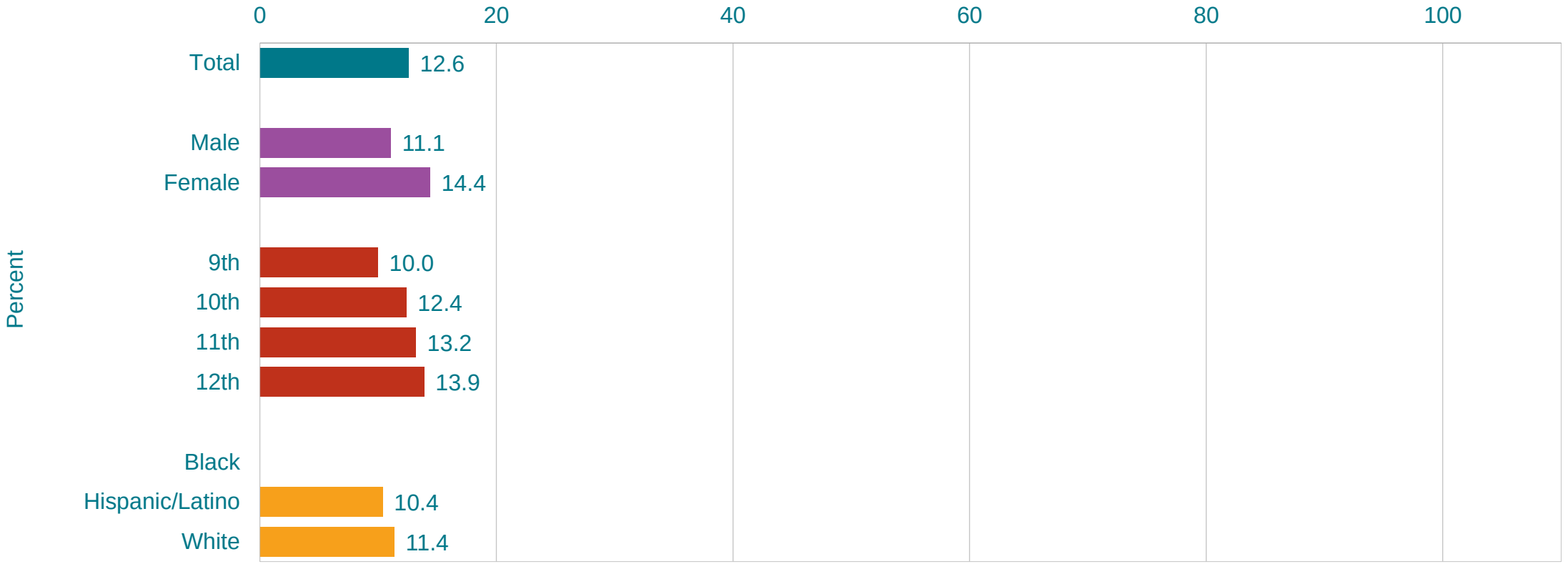


*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†No change, 2010-2016, increased, 2016-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

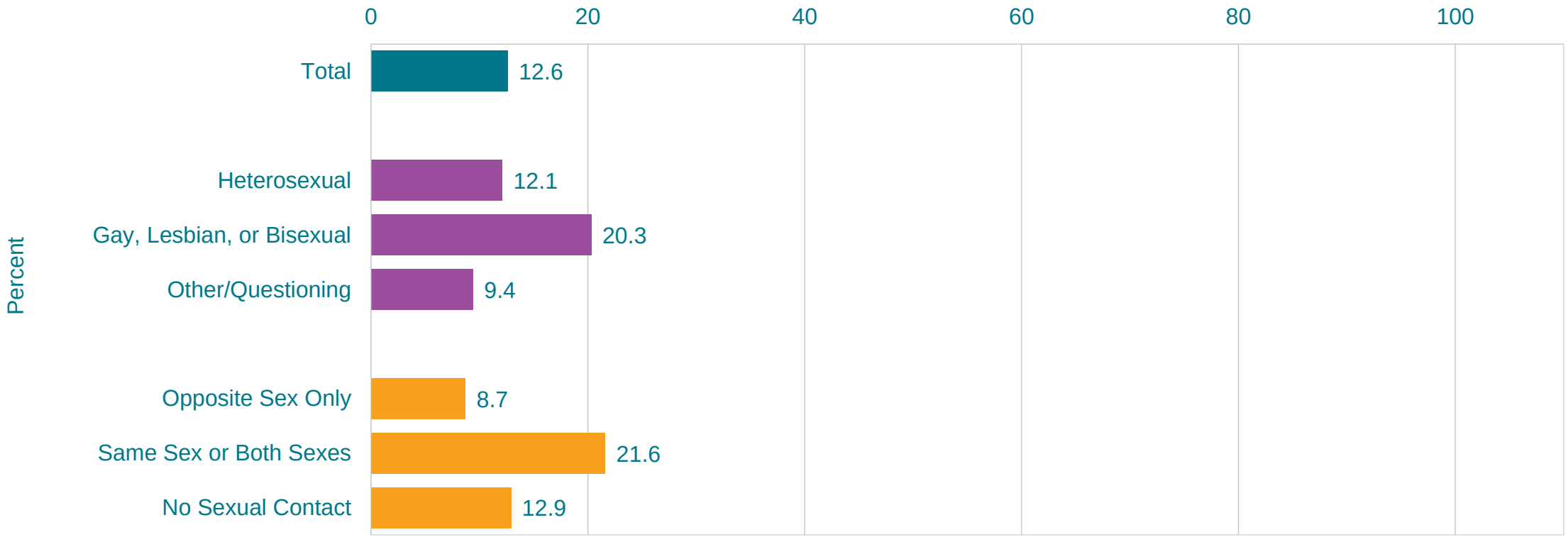
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



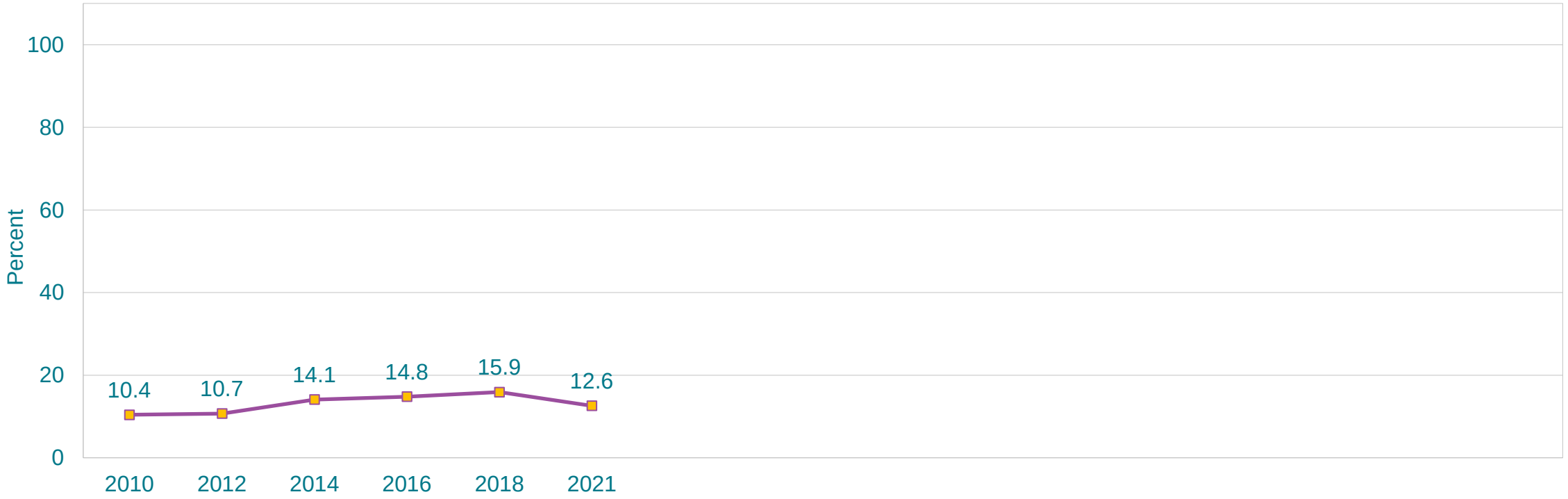
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*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,* 2010-2021†

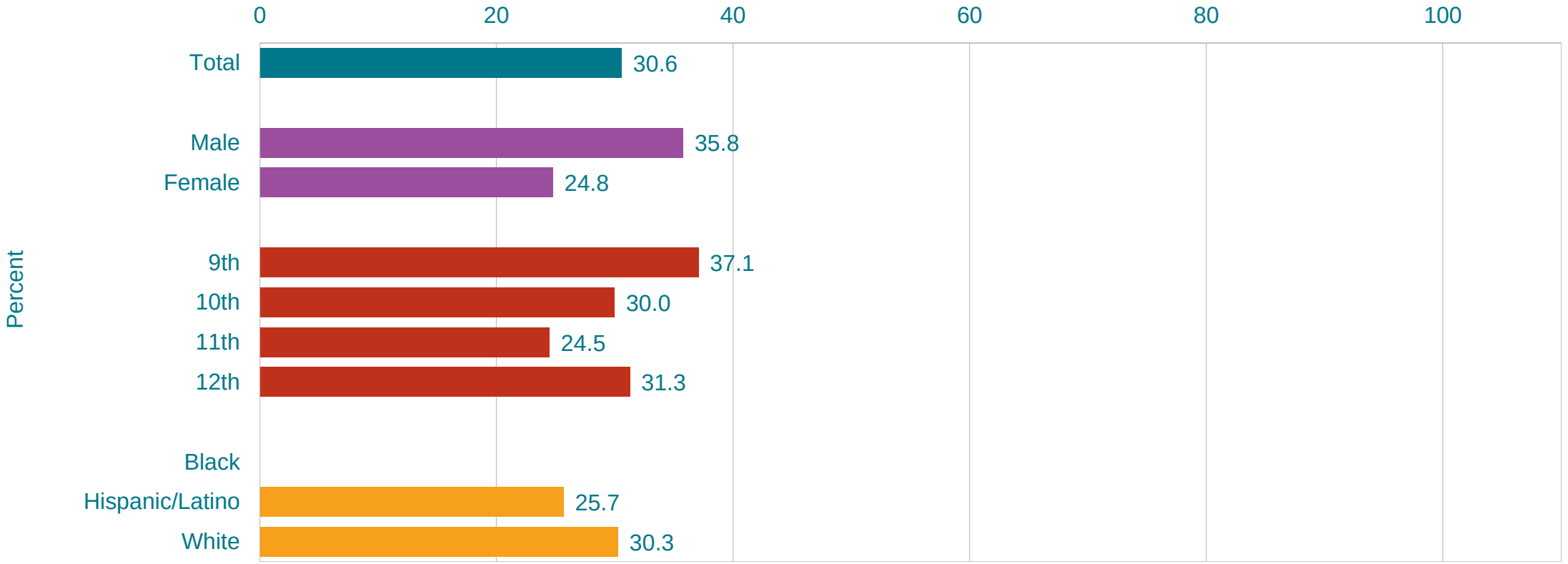


*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased, 2010-2016, no change, 2016-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

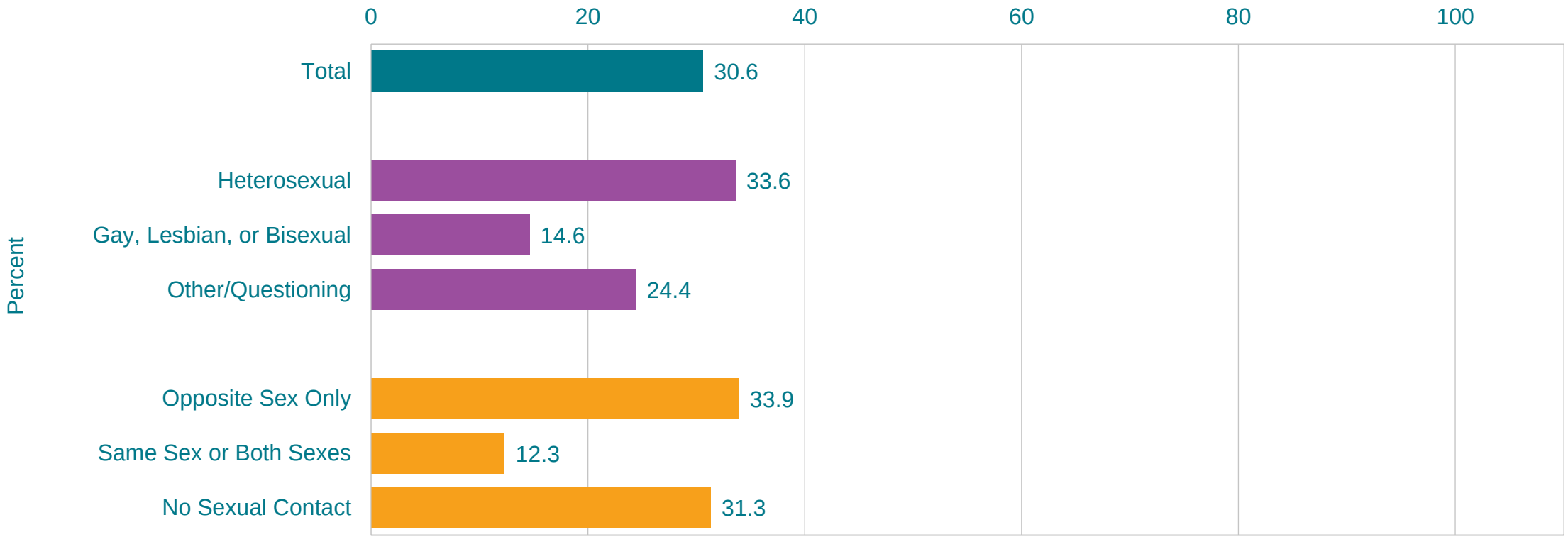
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*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 (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

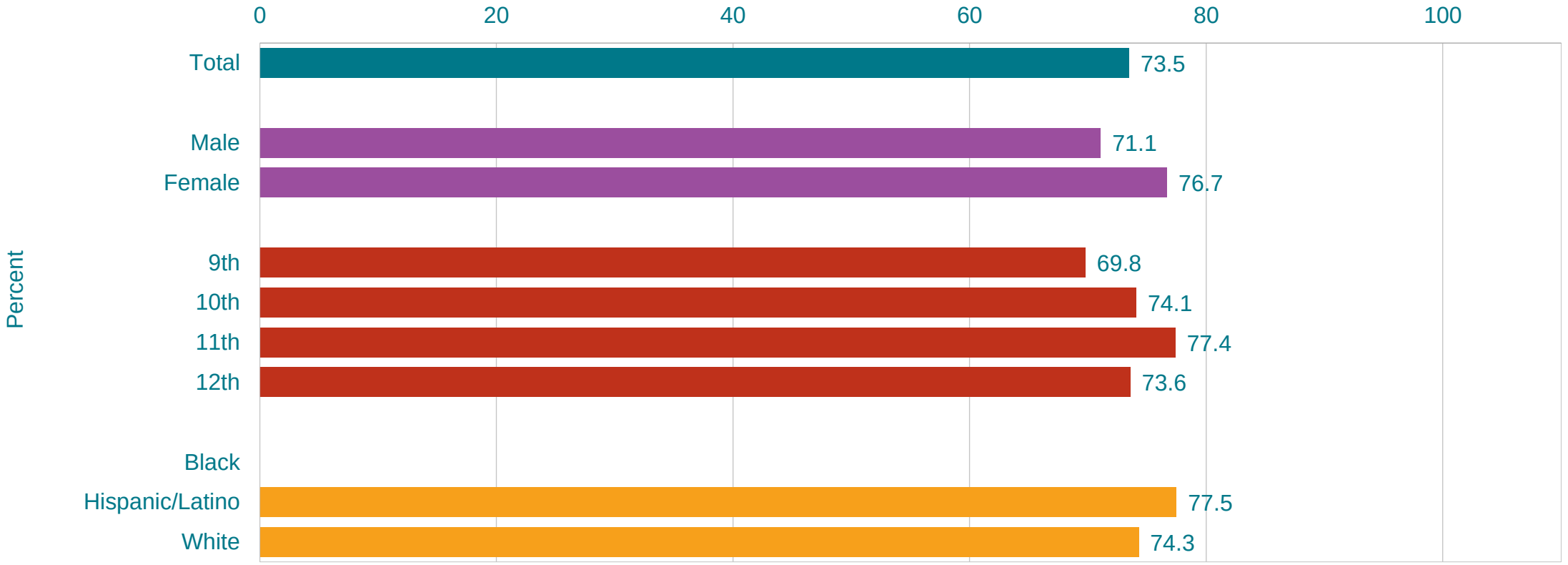


*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* 2010-2021†

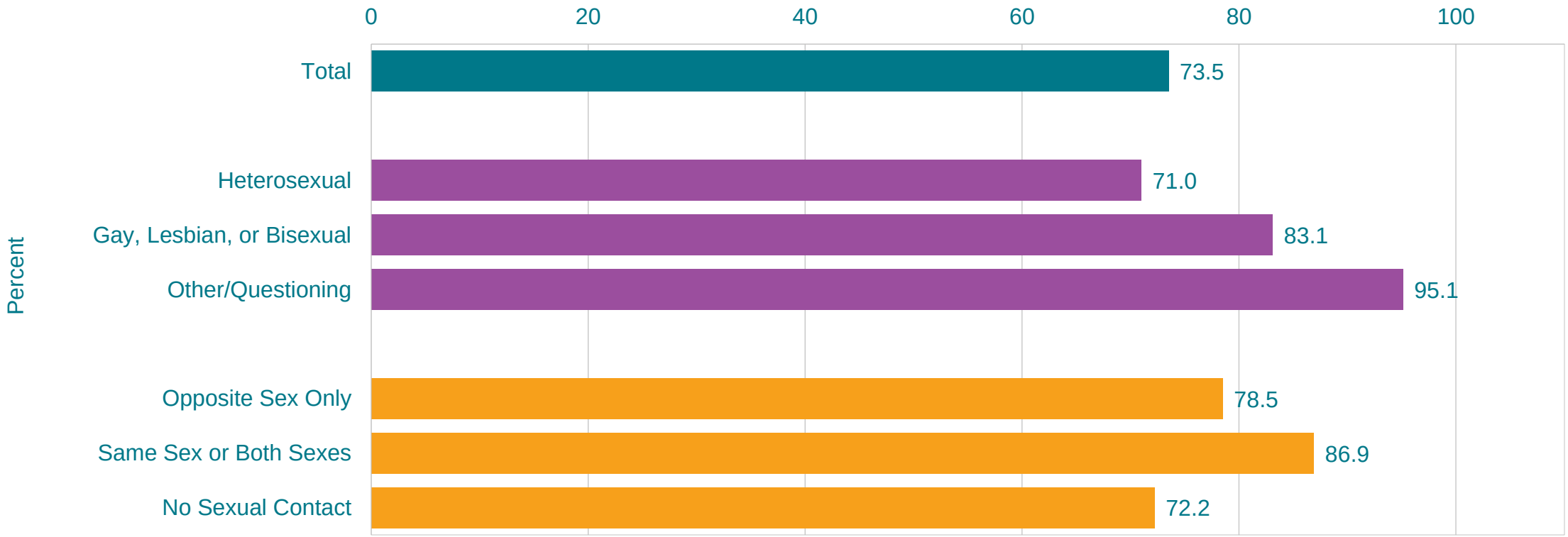
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2010-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). 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 Spent 3 or More Hours Per Day on Screen Time,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



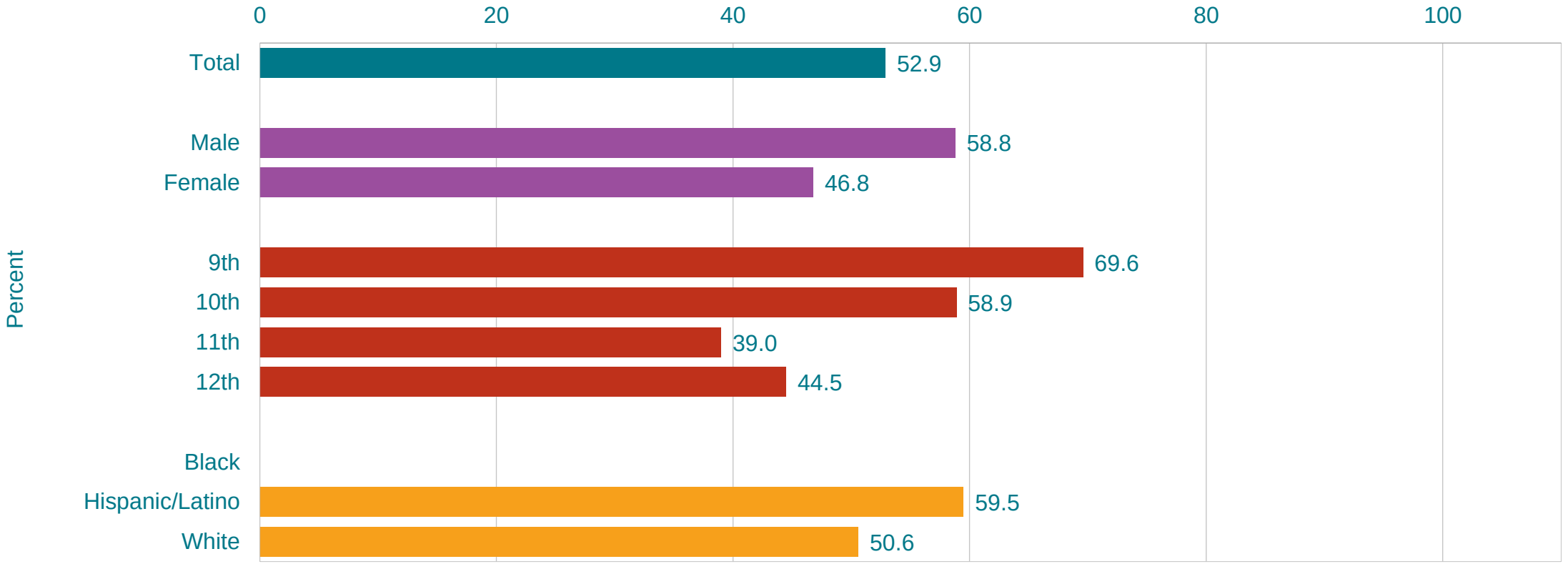
*In front of a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media, not counting time spent doing schoolwork, on an average school day
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Spent 3 or More Hours Per Day on Screen Time,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



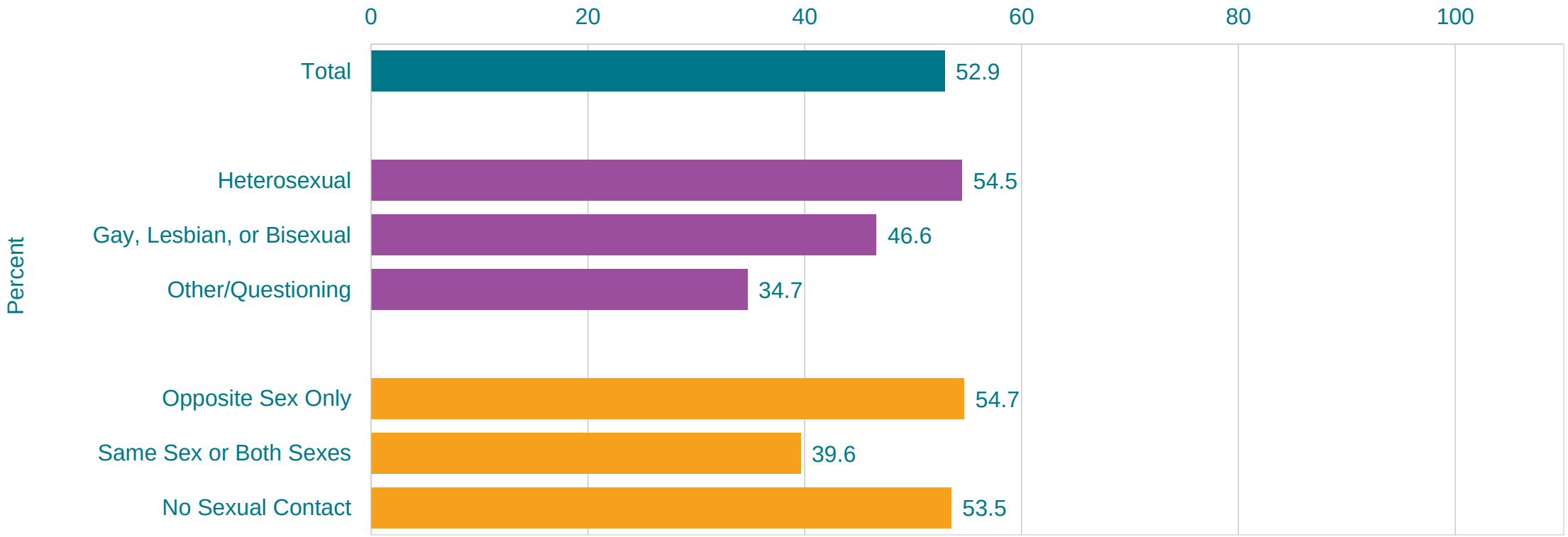
*In front of a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media, not counting time spent doing schoolwork, on an average school day
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



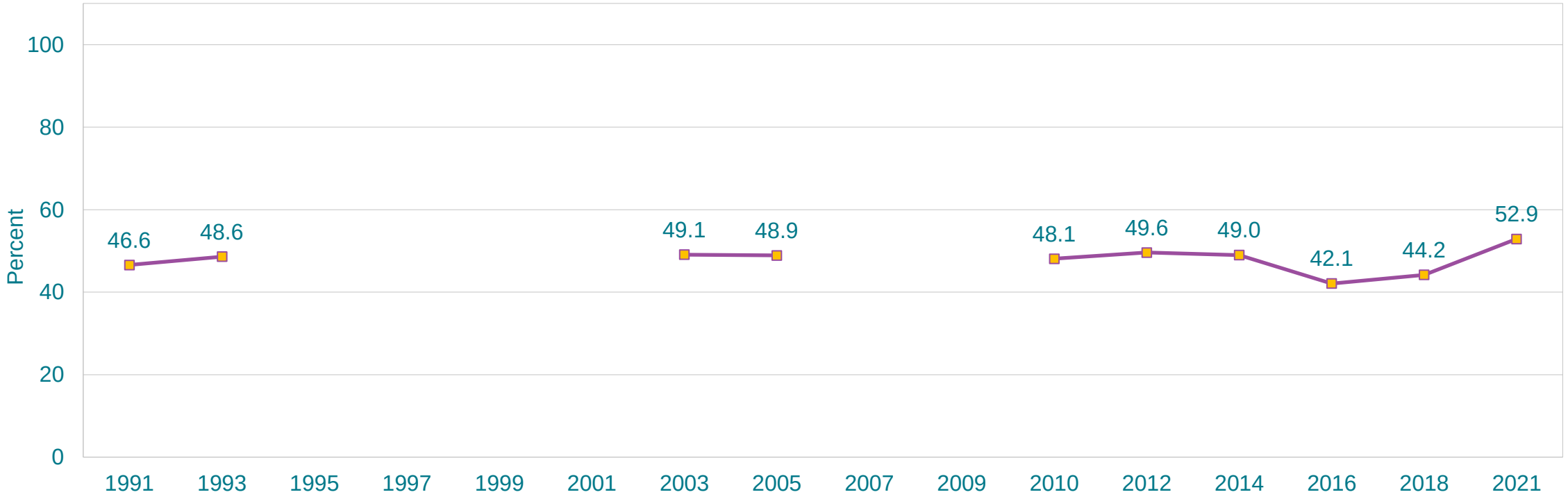
*In an average week when they were in school
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*In an average week when they were in school
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,* 1991-2021†



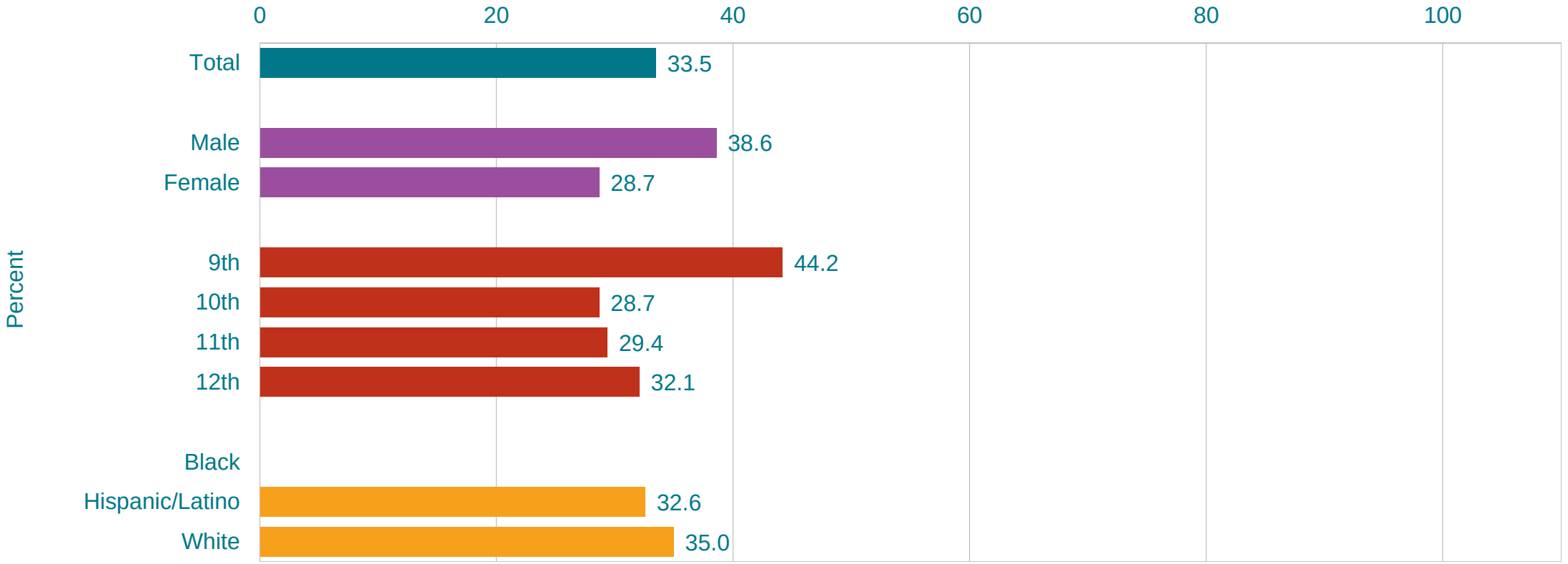
*In an average week when they were in school

†No change 1991-2021 [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 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.

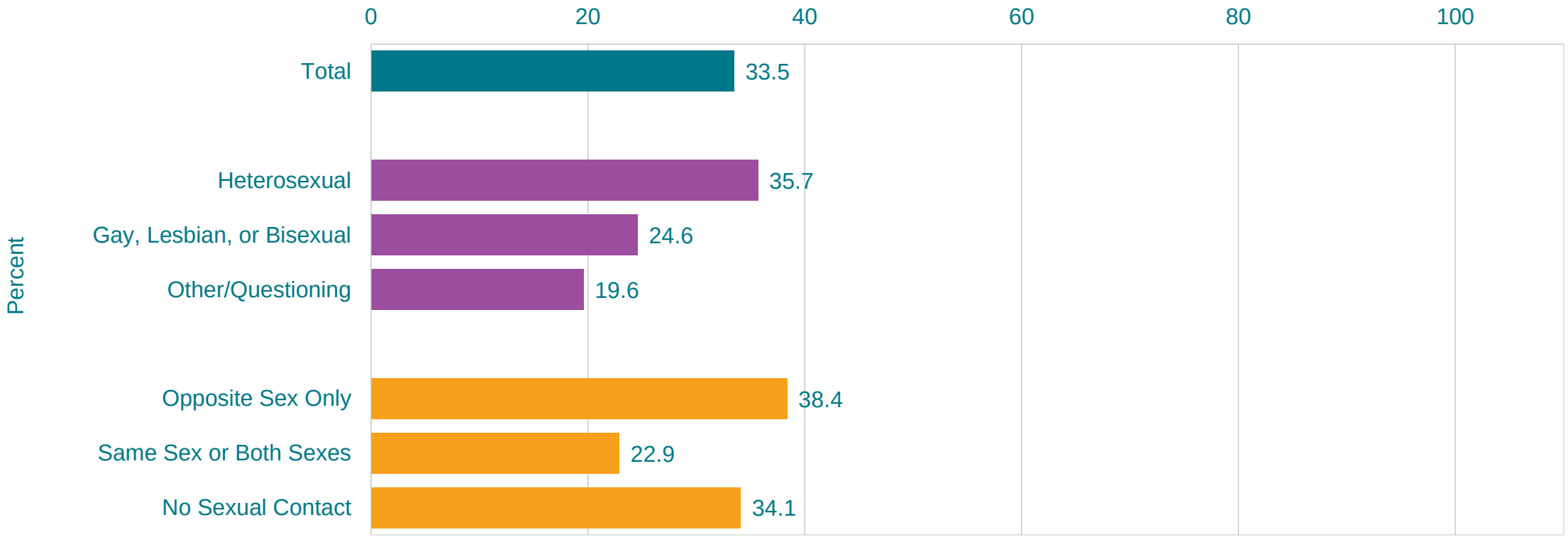
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*In an average week when they were in school
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*In an average week when they were in school
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* 1991-2021†

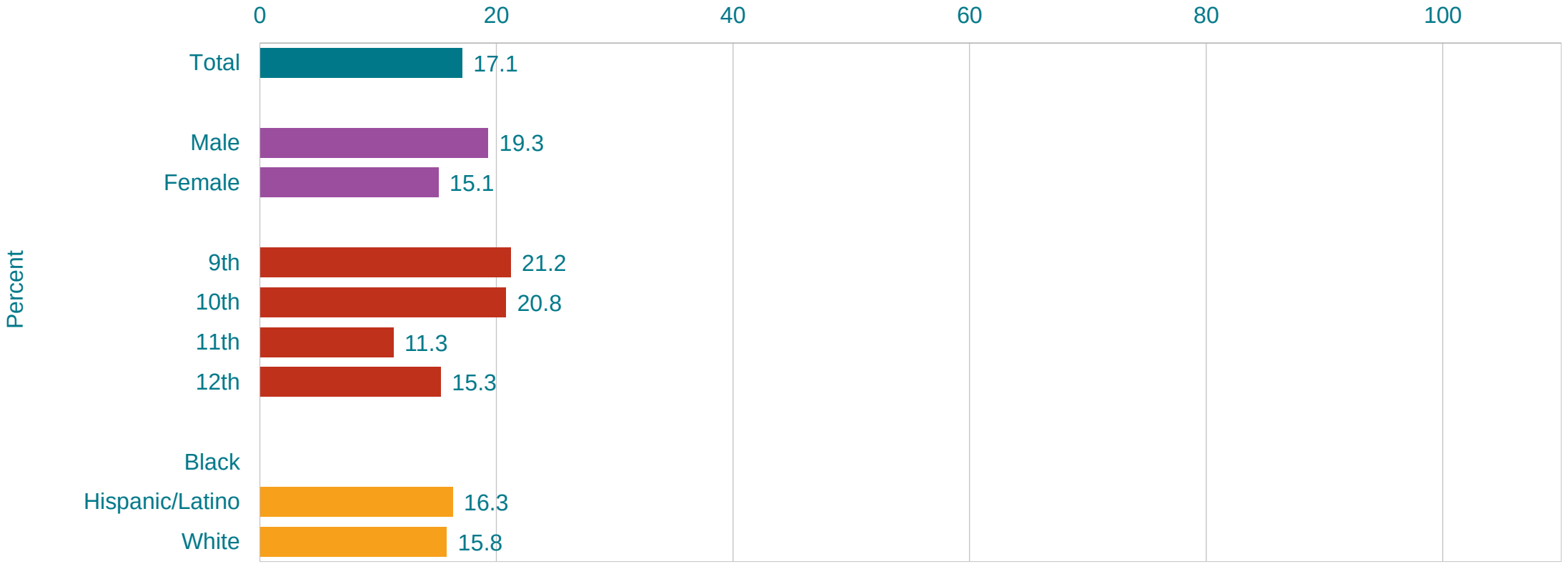
*In an average week when they were in school

†No change 1991-2021 [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 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.

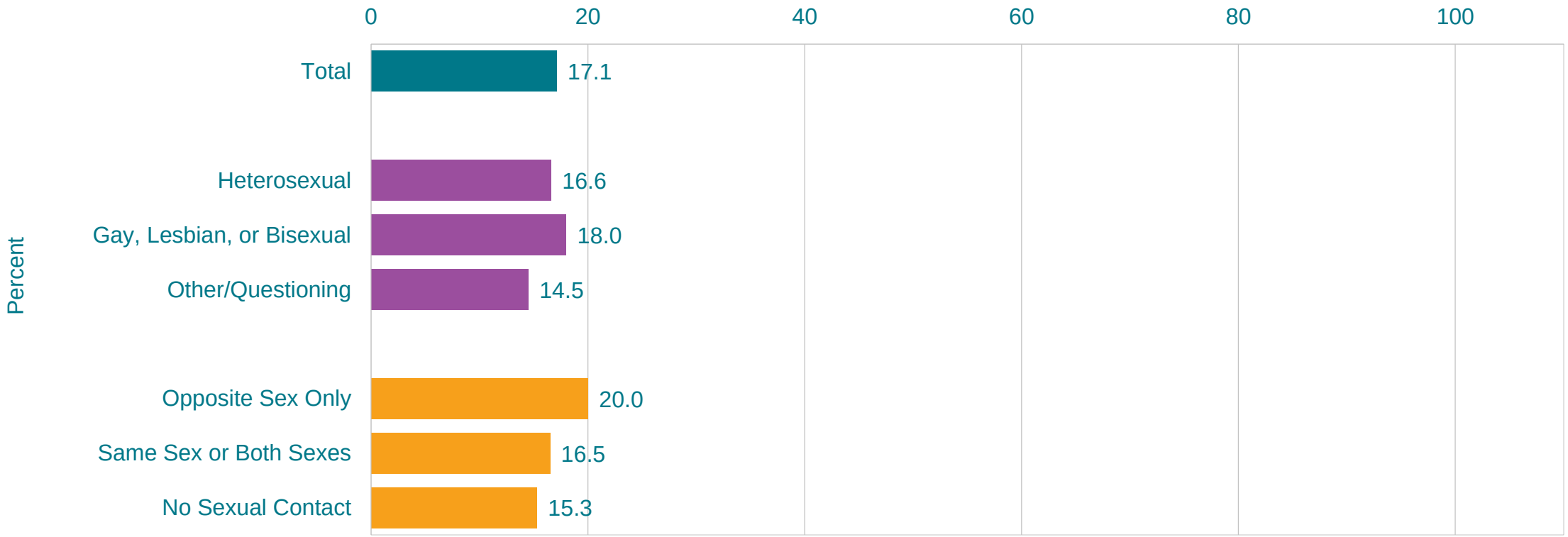
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



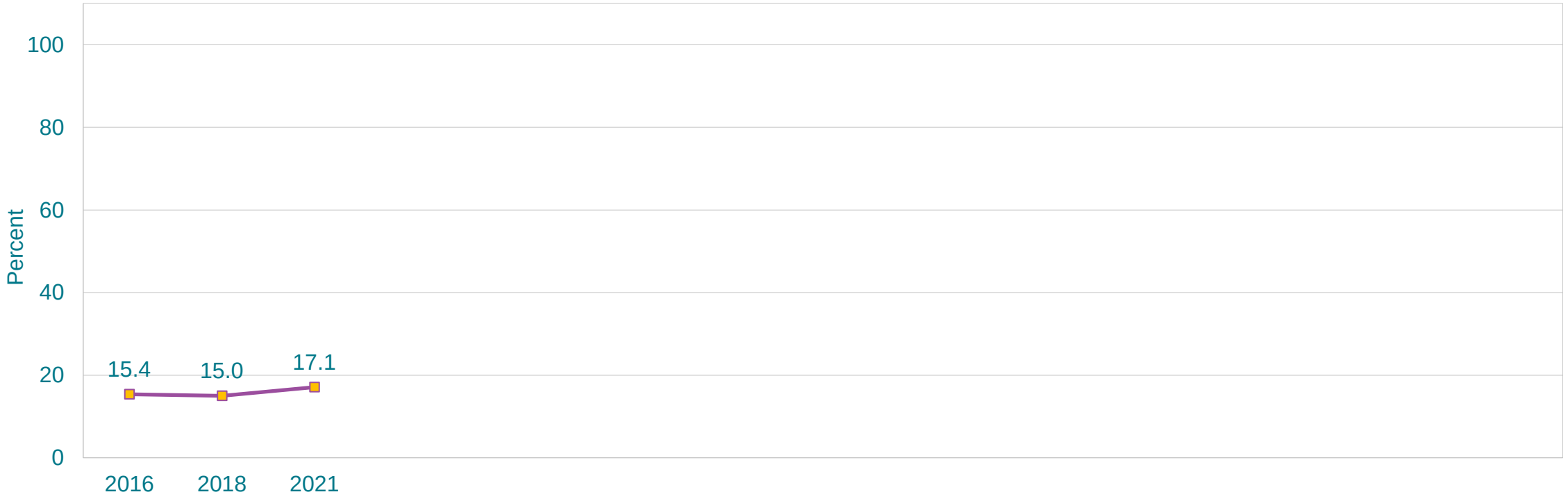
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†9th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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, 2021



*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,* 2016-2021†

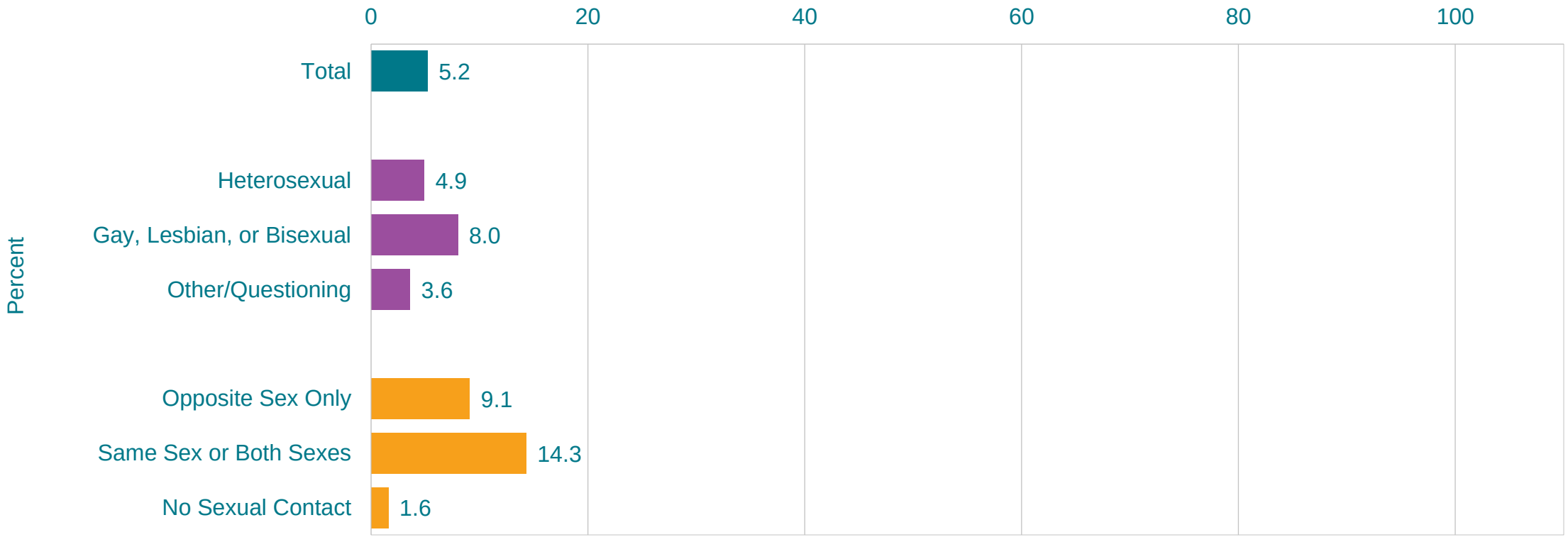


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2016-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

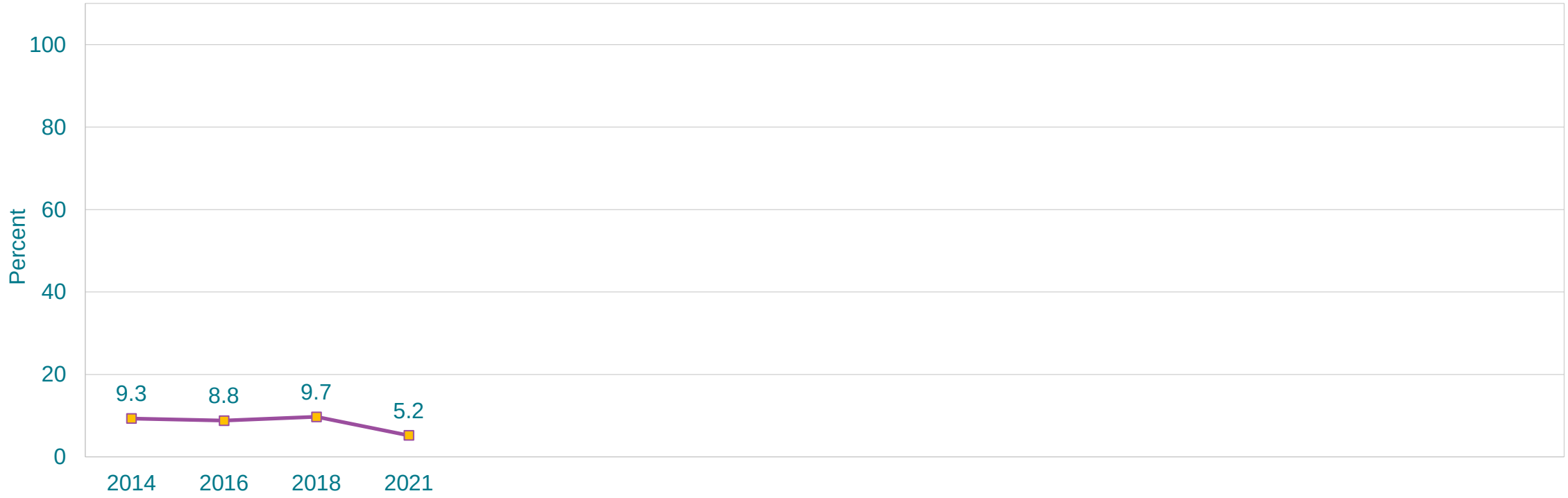
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



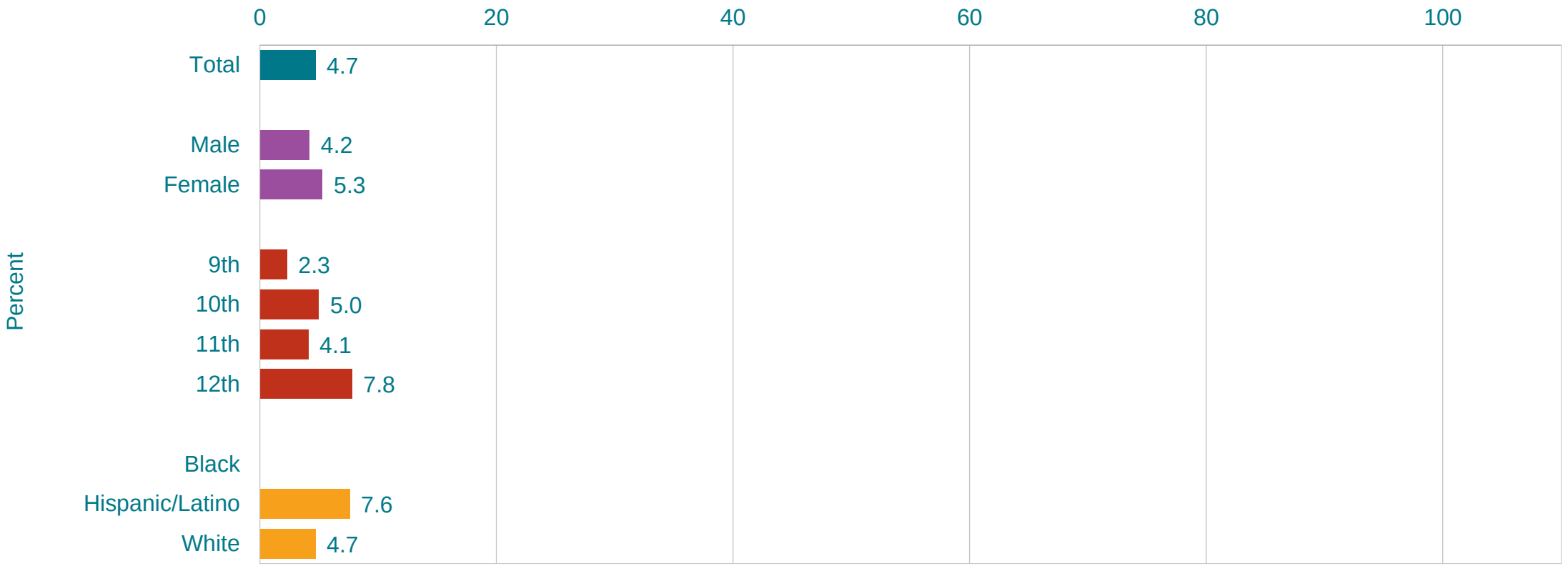
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* 2014-2021†



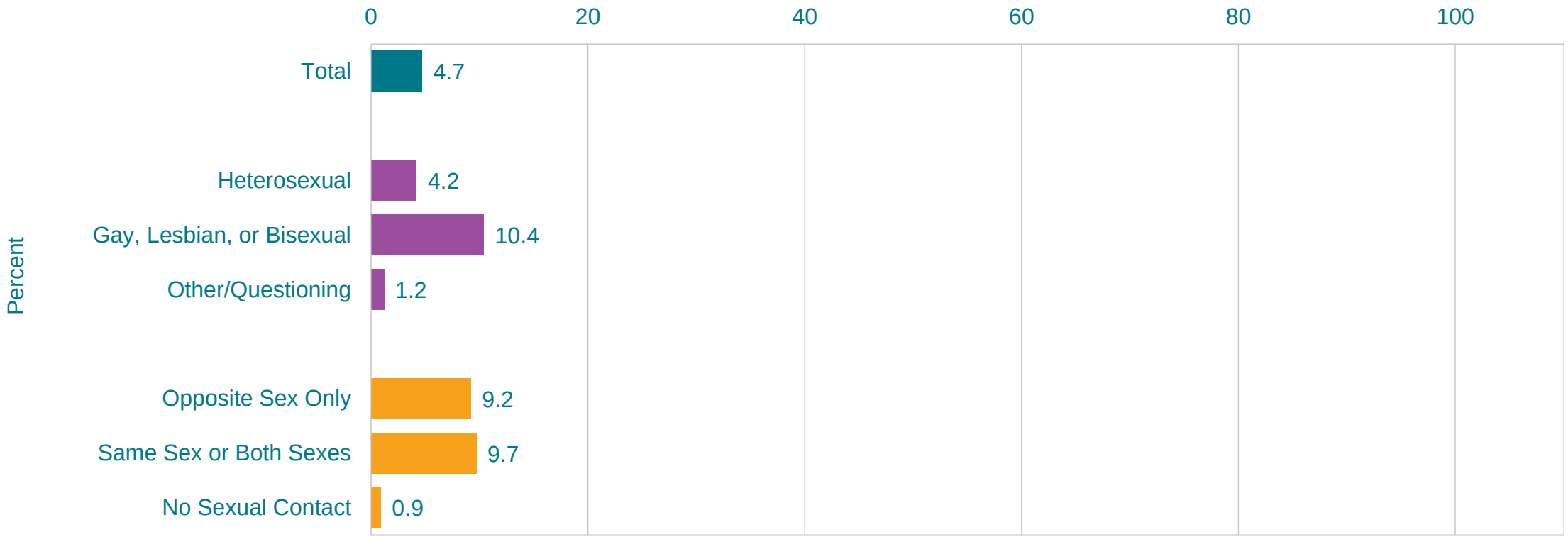
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood
†Decreased 2014-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



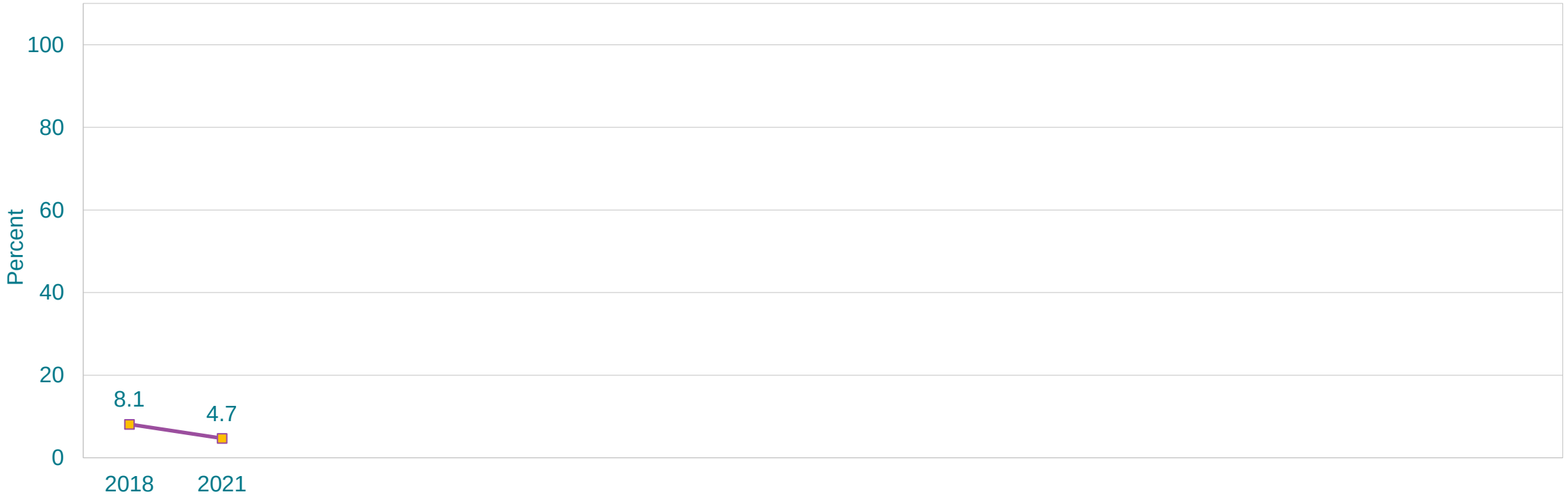
*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



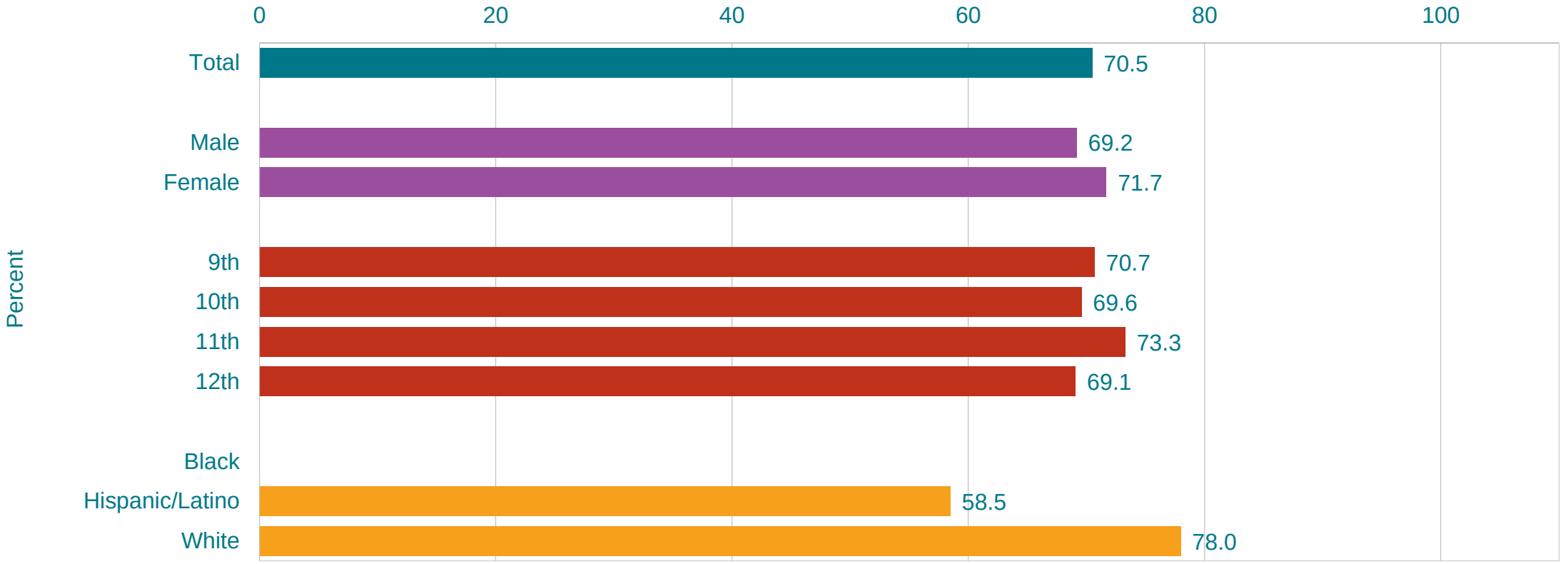
*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* 2018-2021†



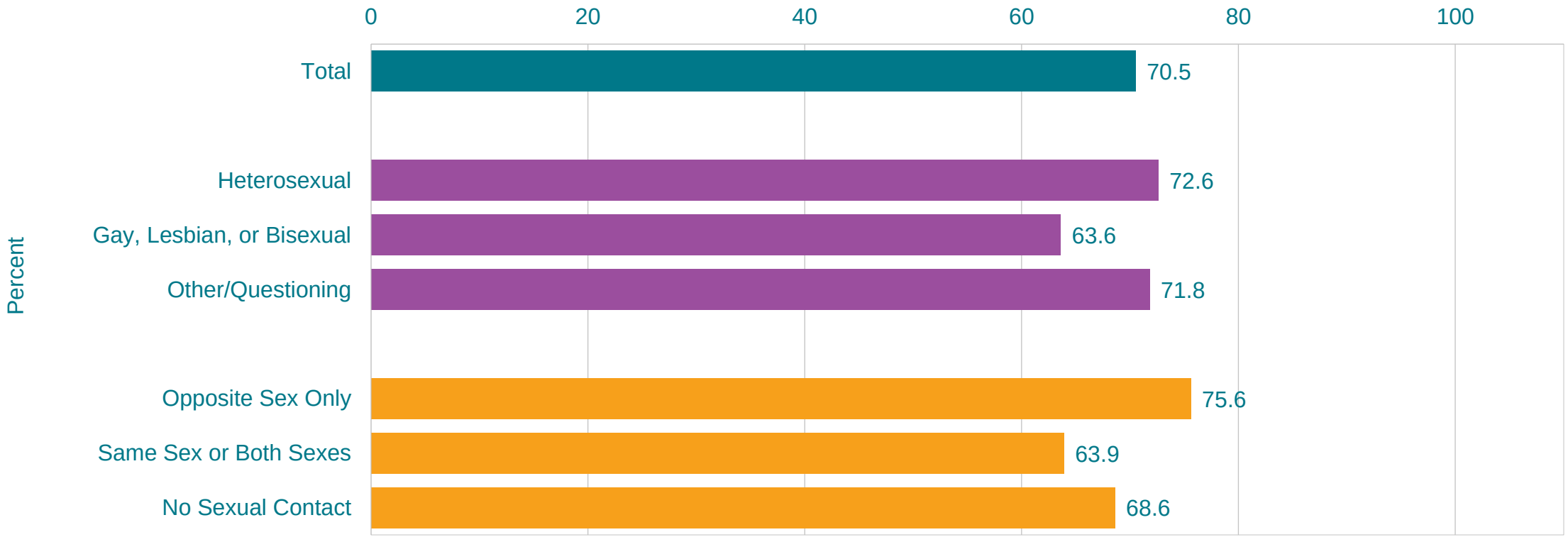
*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2018-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
†W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

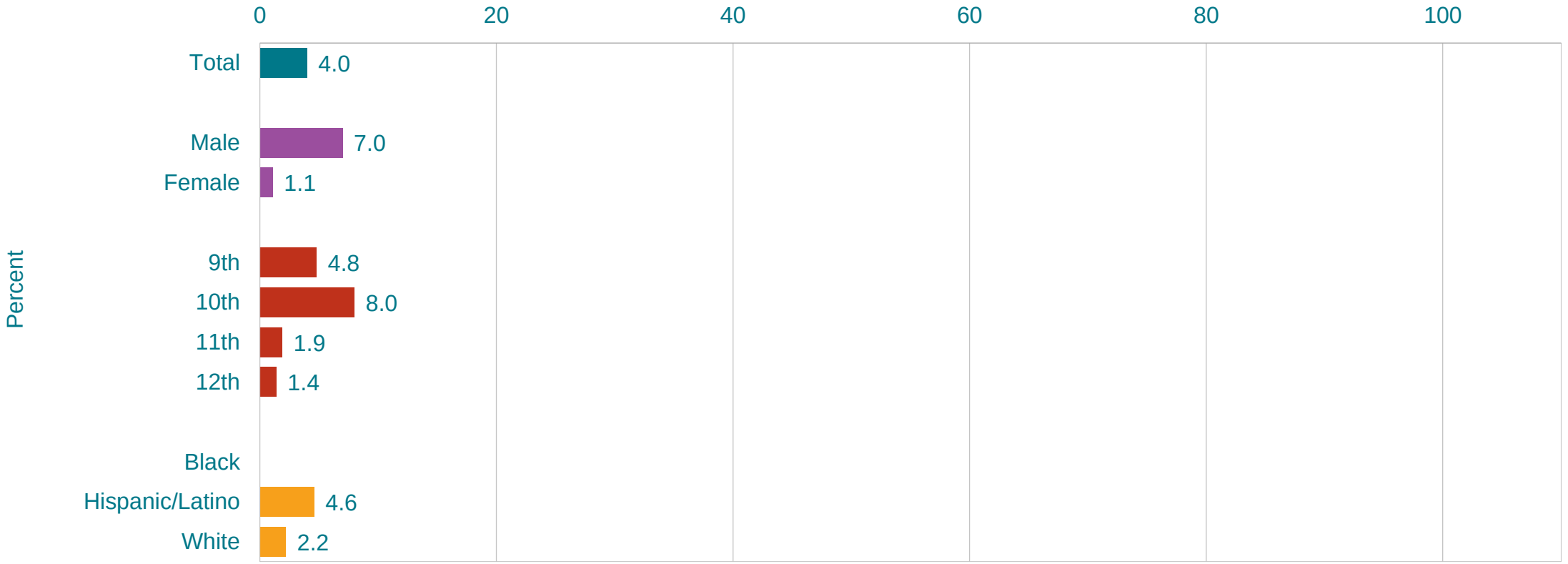


*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* 2010-2021†

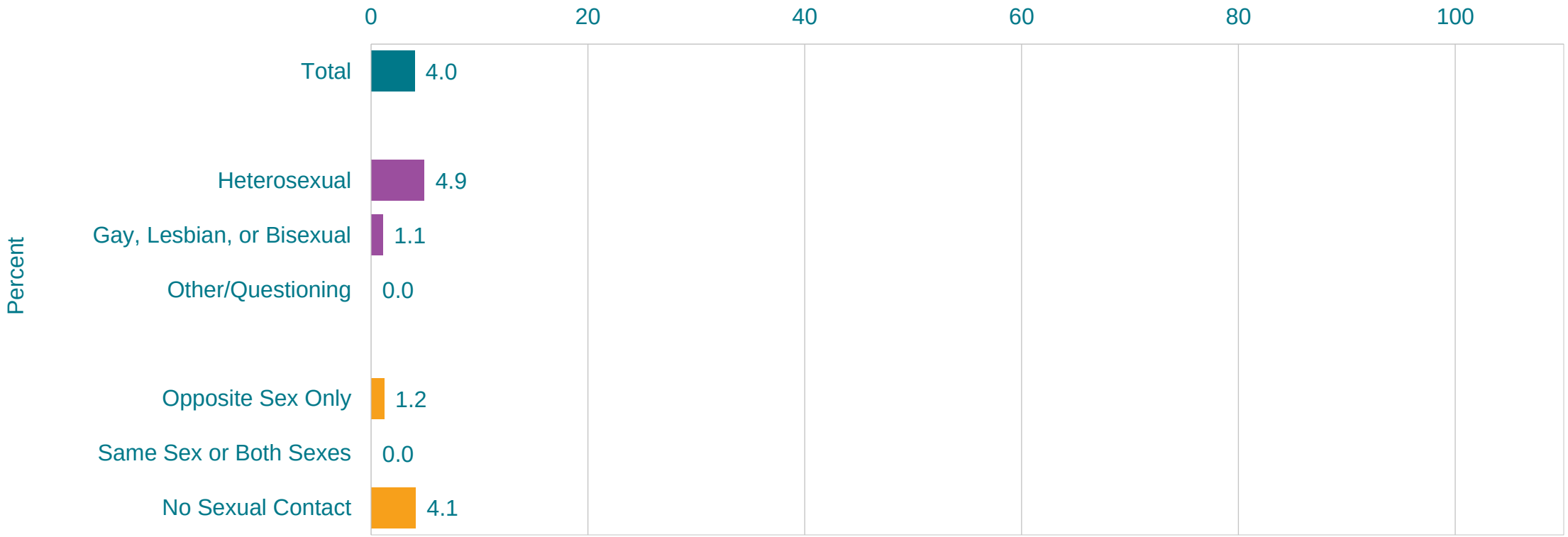
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
†Increased, 2010-2016, decreased, 2016-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear 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 Never Saw a Dentist,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

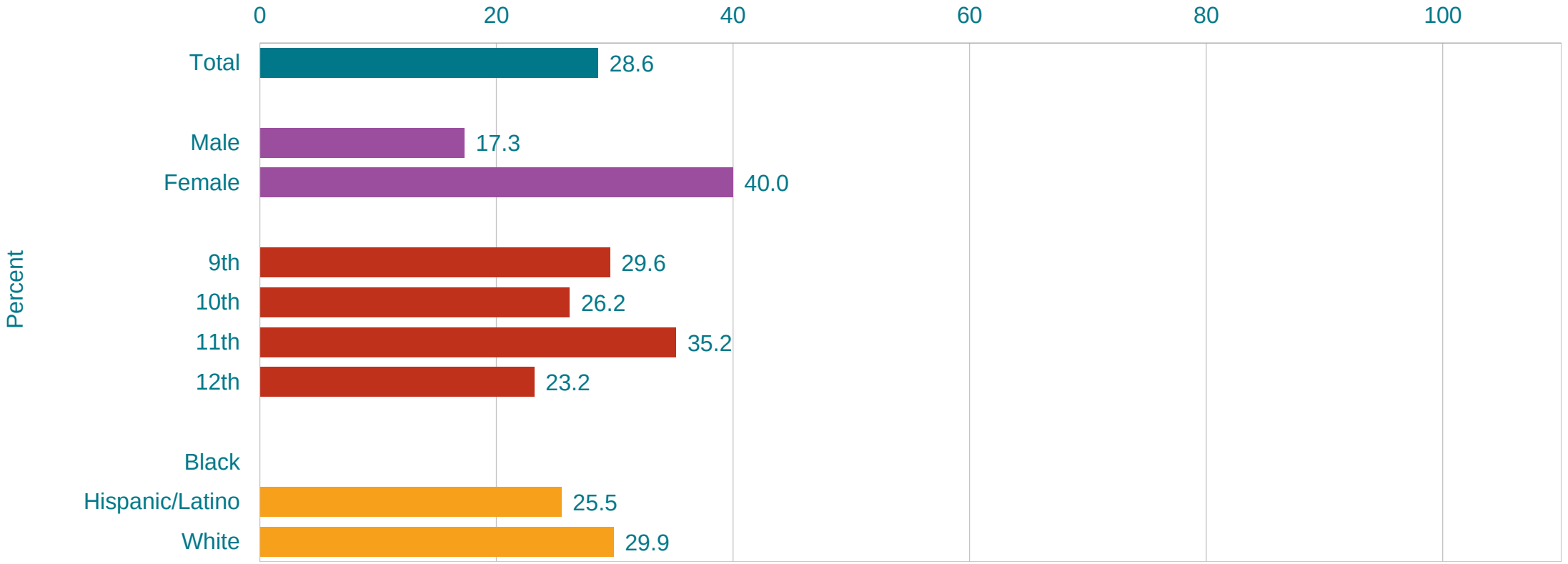
Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* 2010-2021†

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

†No change, 2010-2016, increased, 2016-2021 [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).]

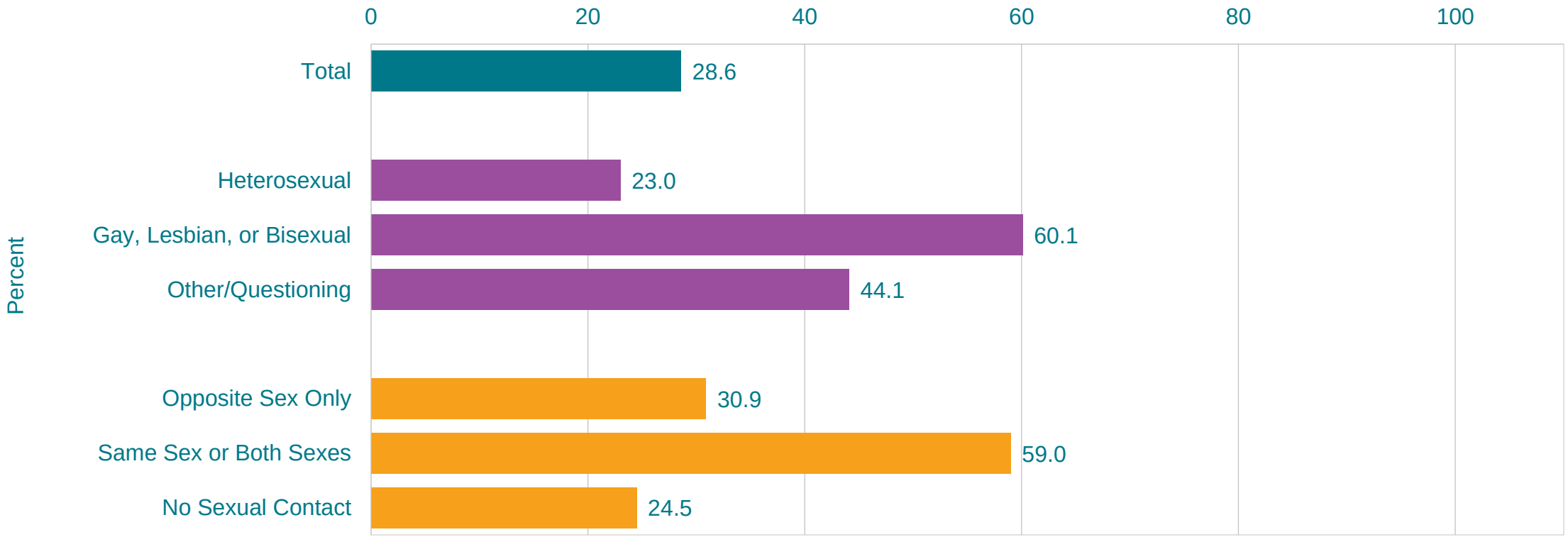
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Mental Health Was Most of the Time or Always Not Good,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



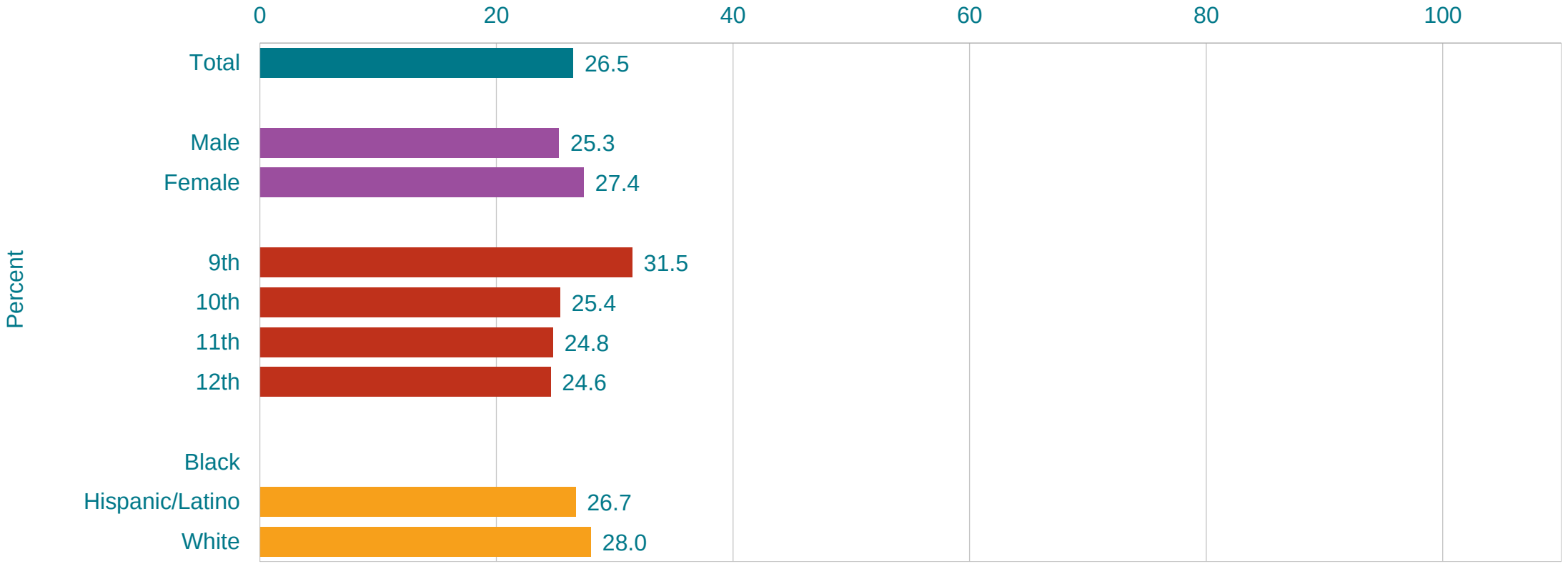
*Including stress, anxiety, and depression, during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 10th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Mental Health Was Most of the Time or Always Not Good,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



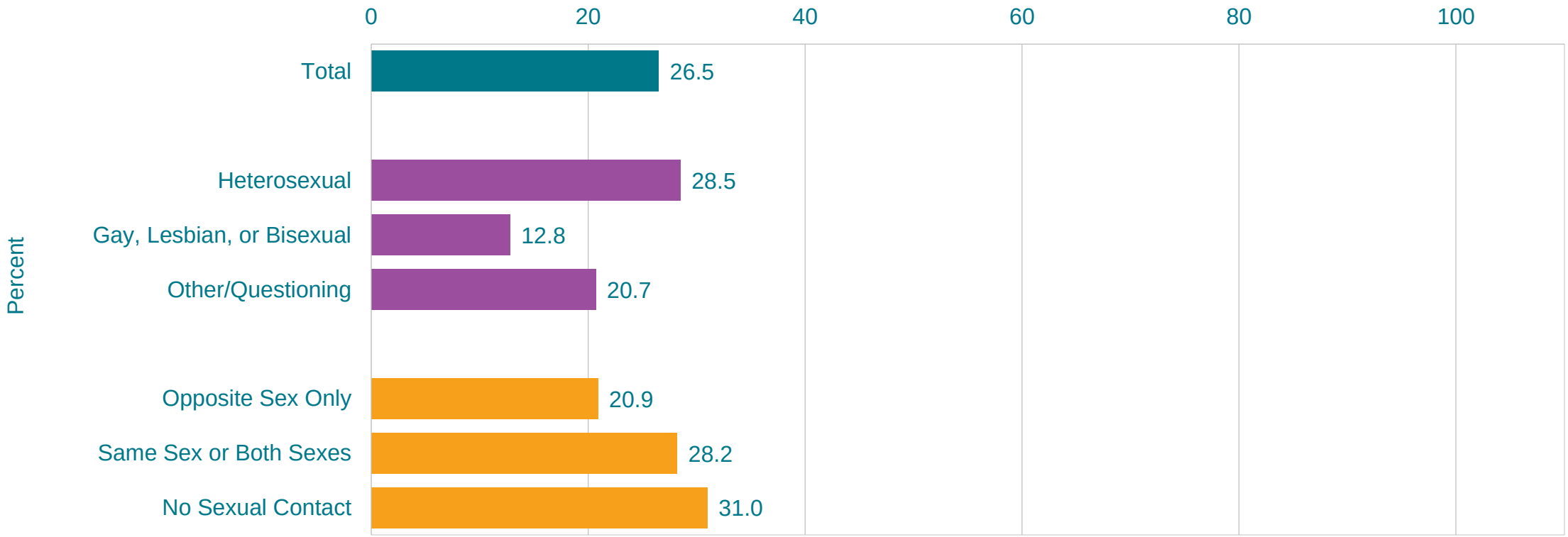
*Including stress, anxiety, and depression, during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



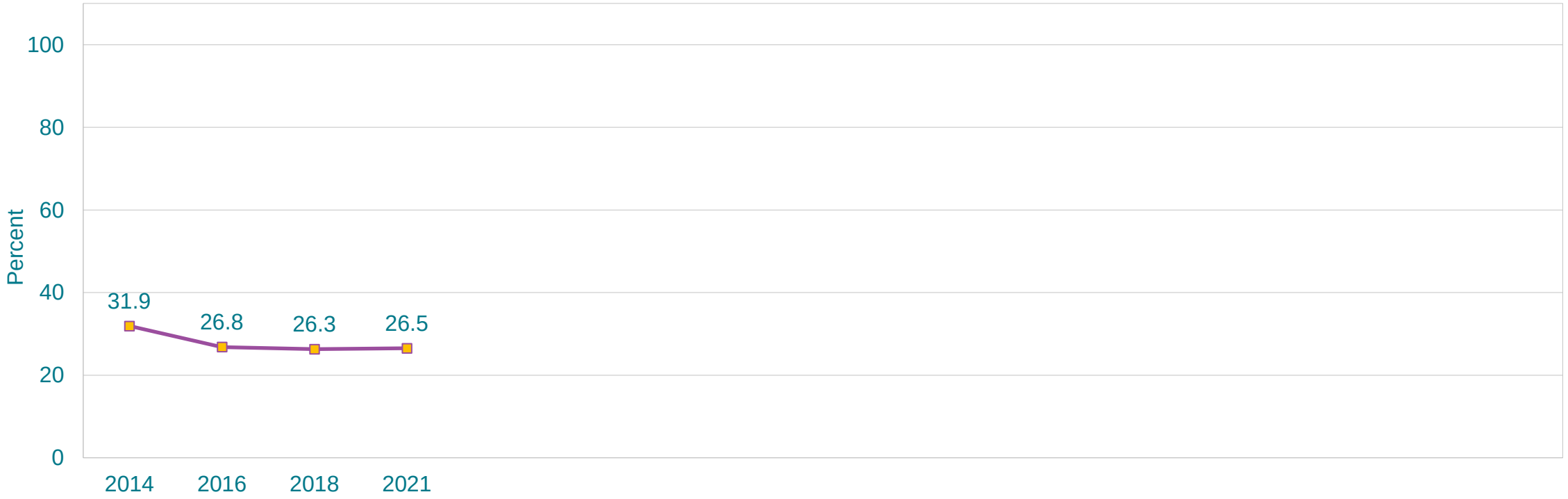
*On an average school night
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

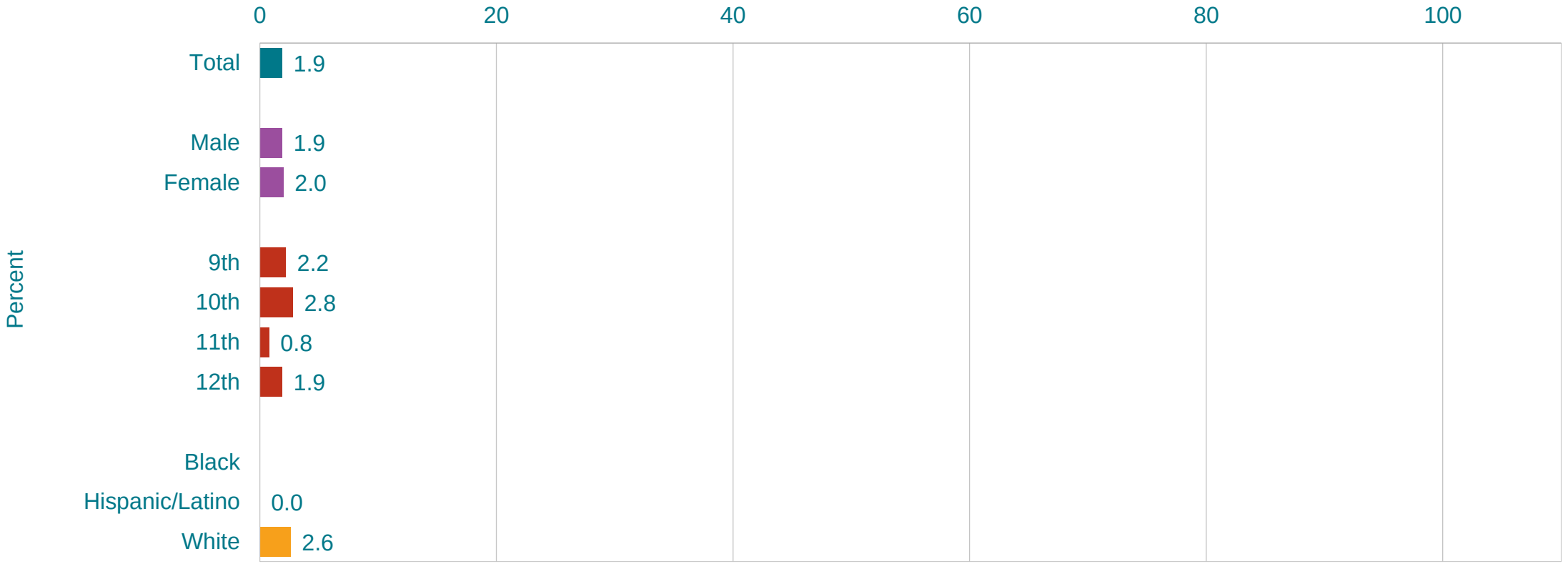
Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* 2014-2021†



*On an average school night

†Decreased 2014-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

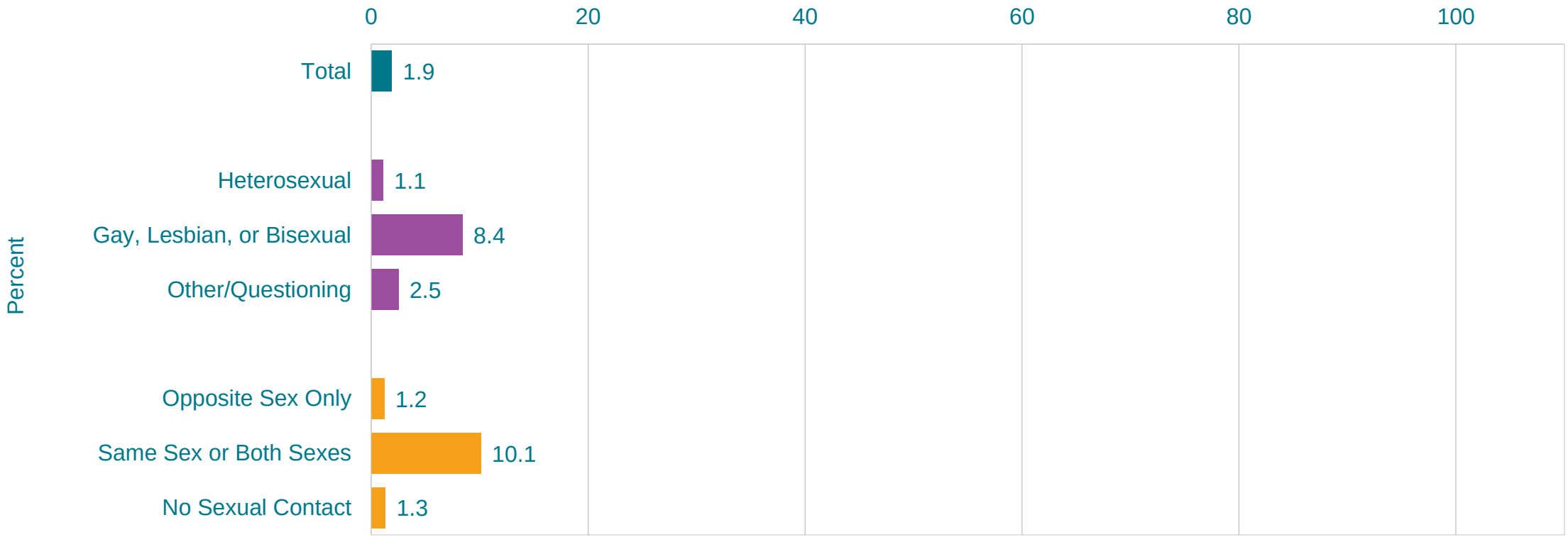
Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Did Not Sleep in Their Parent's or Guardian's Home,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*During the 30 days before the survey

†W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

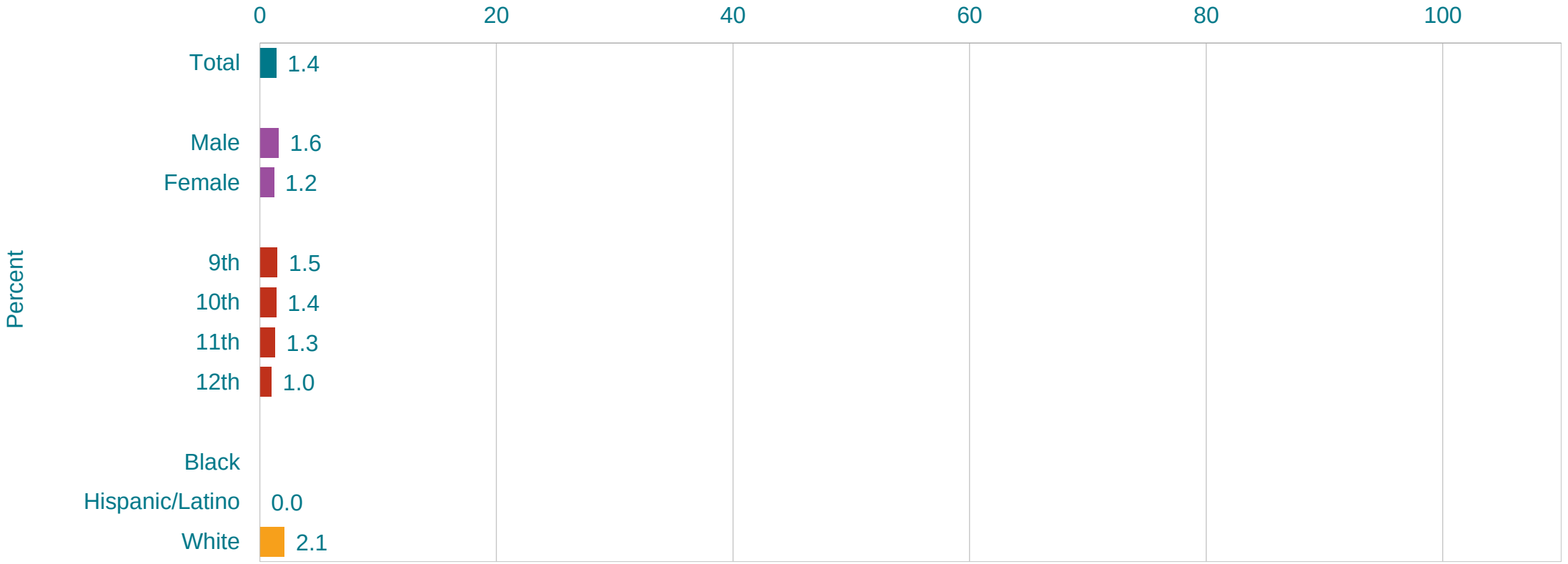
Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Did Not Sleep in Their Parent's or Guardian's Home,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*During the 30 days before the survey

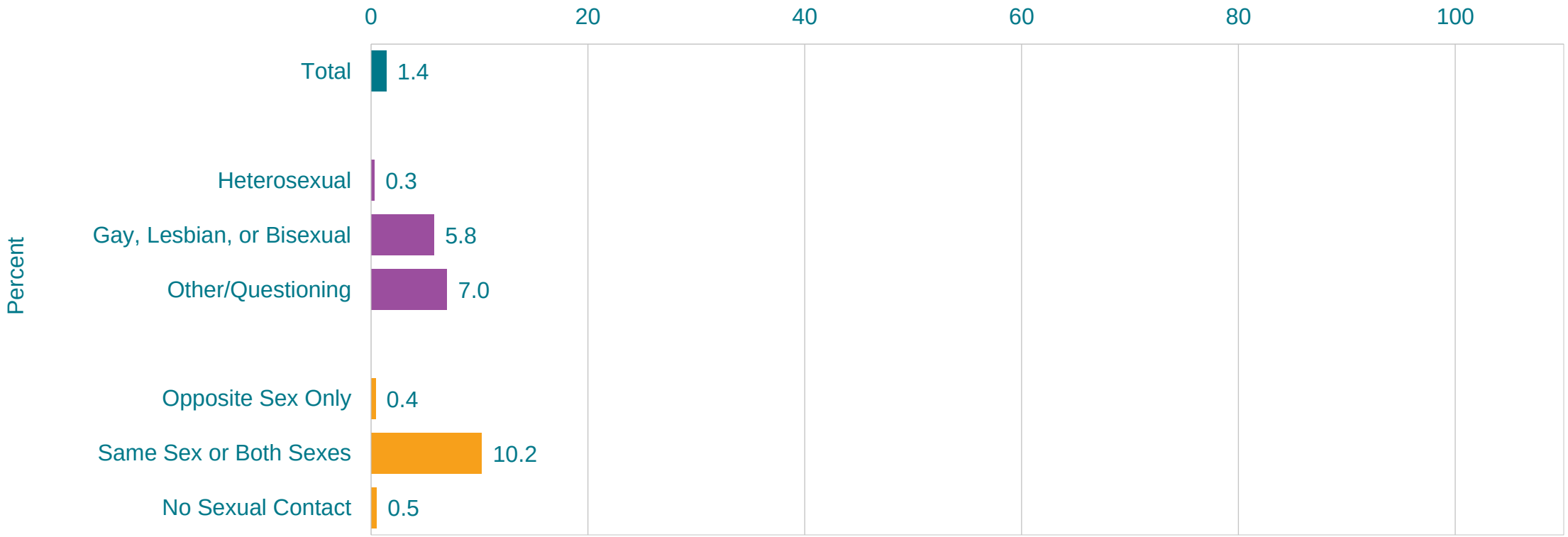
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Are Transgender, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021



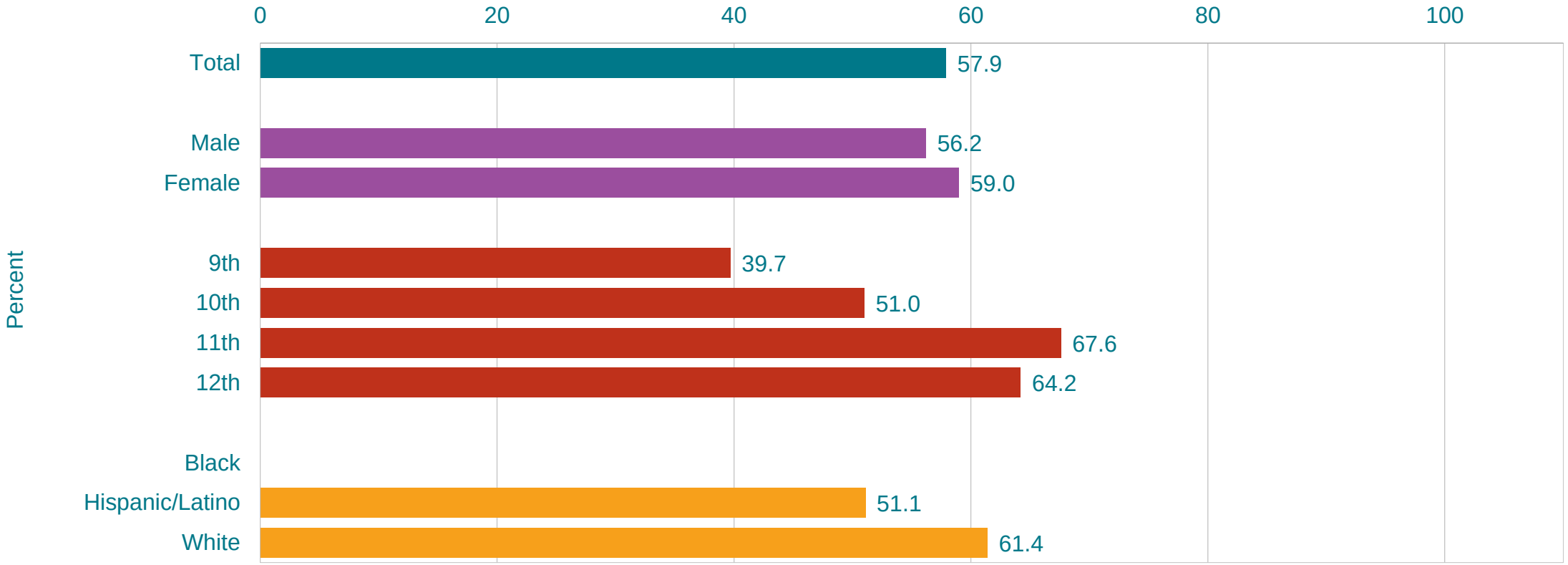
*W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Are Transgender, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



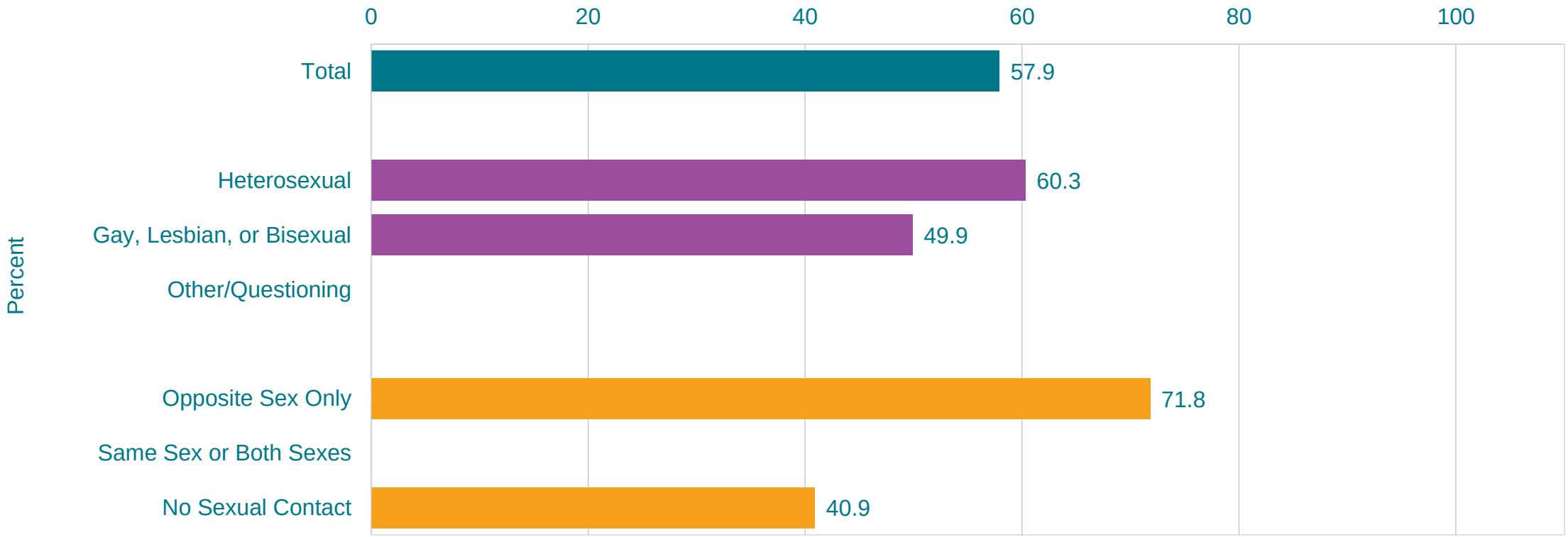
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Talked on a Cell Phone While Driving,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



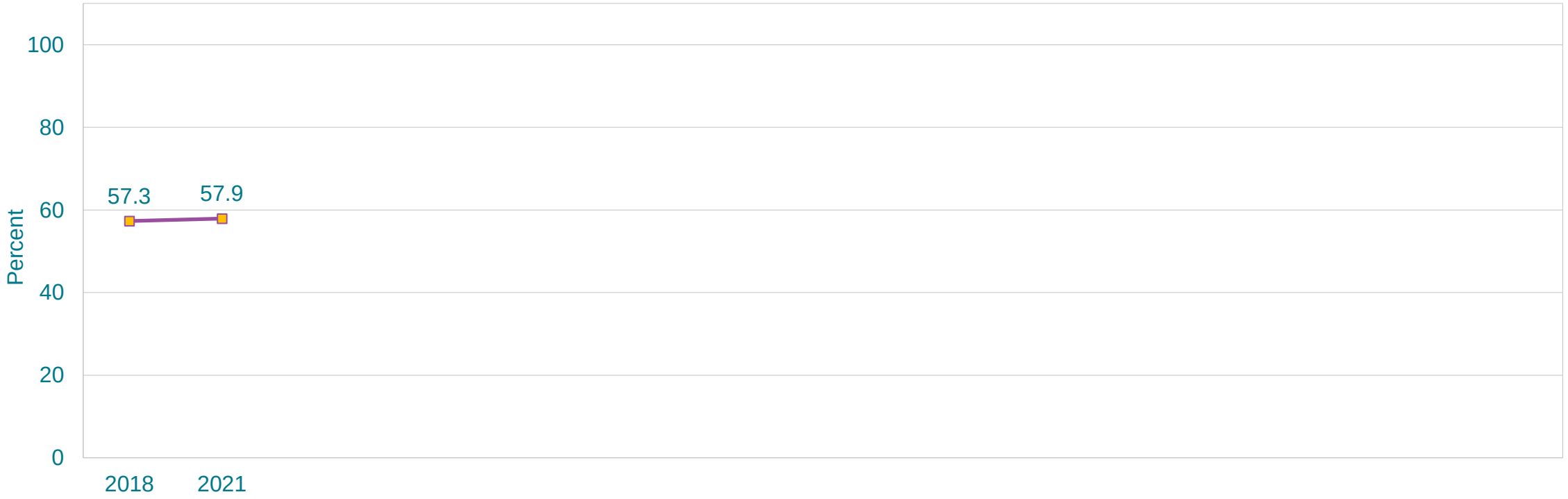
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar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

Percentage of High School Students Who Talked on a Cell Phone While Driving,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



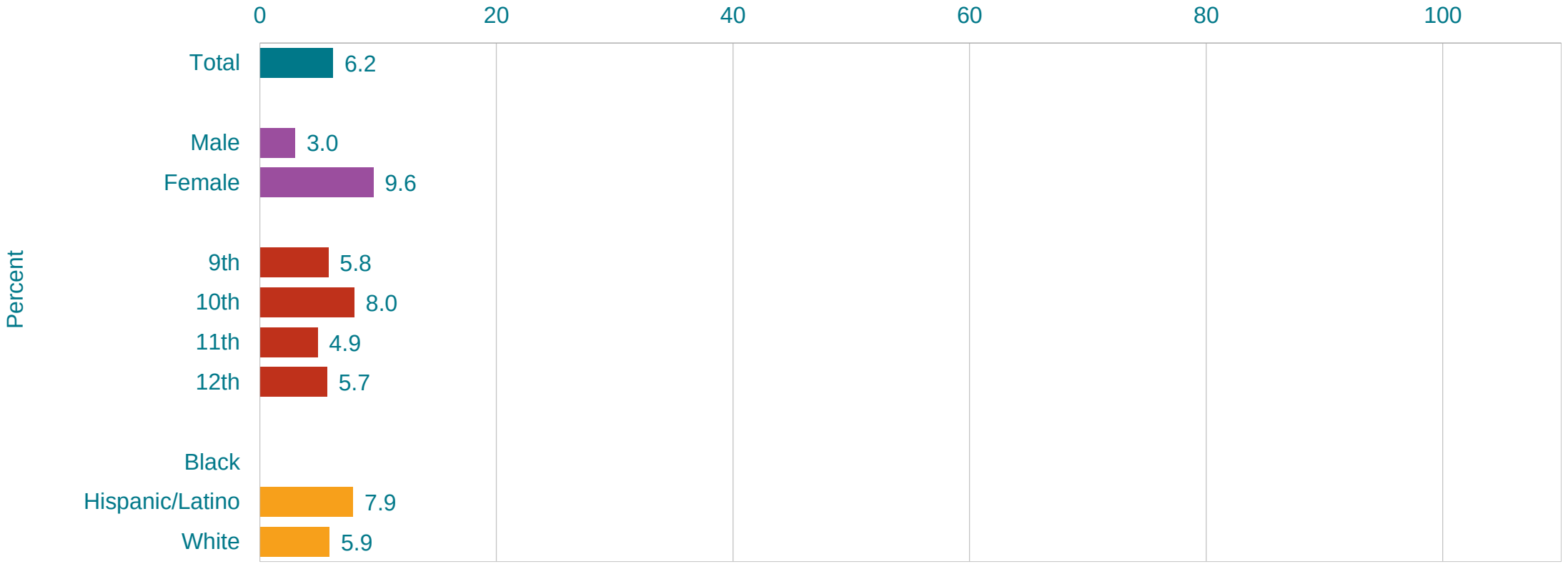
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle
This graph contains weighted results.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Talked on a Cell Phone While Driving,* 2018-2021†



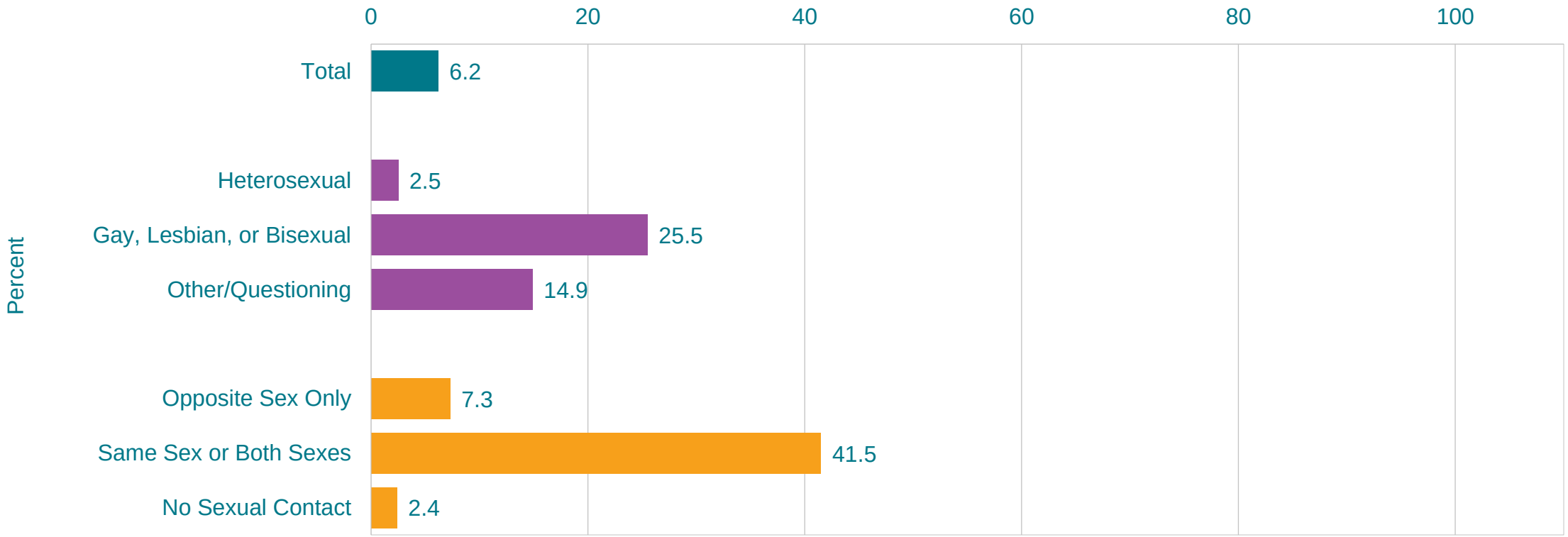
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle
†No change 2018-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That an Adult or Person at Least 5 Years Older Than Them Made Them Do Sexual Things They Did Not Want to Do,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



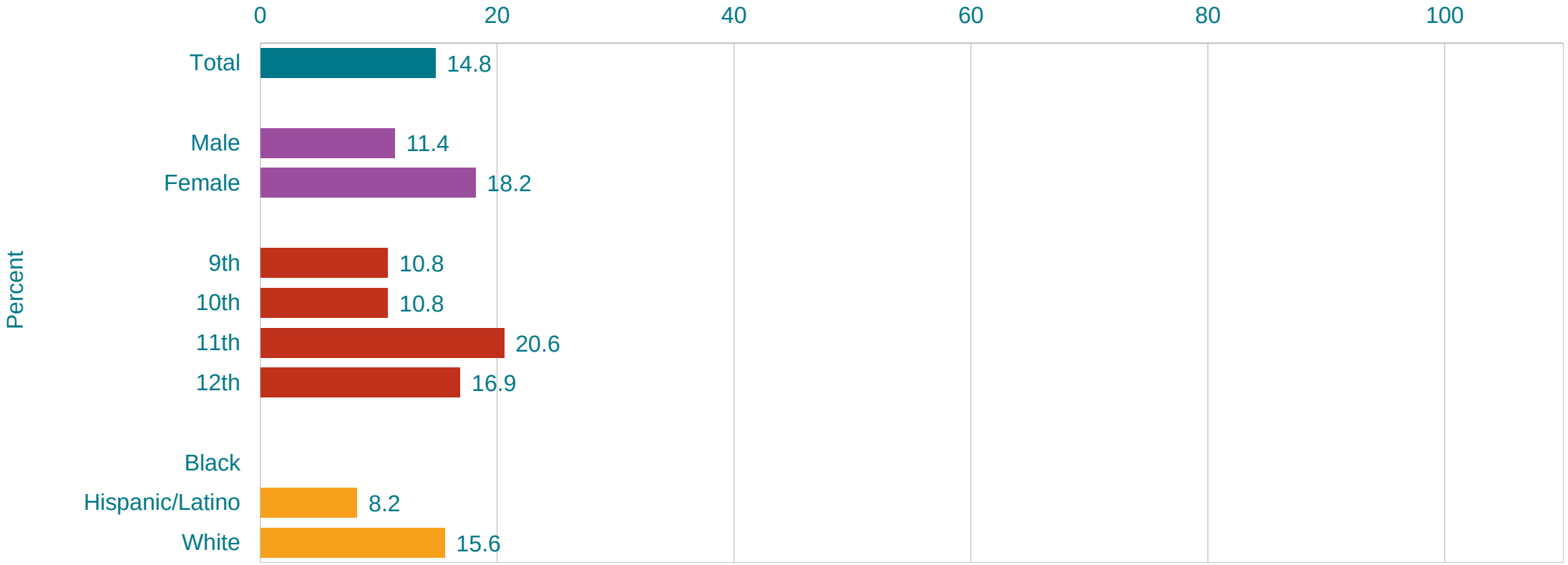
*Counting such things as kissing, touching, or being made to have sexual intercourse
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That an Adult or Person at Least 5 Years Older Than Them Made Them Do Sexual Things They Did Not Want to Do,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



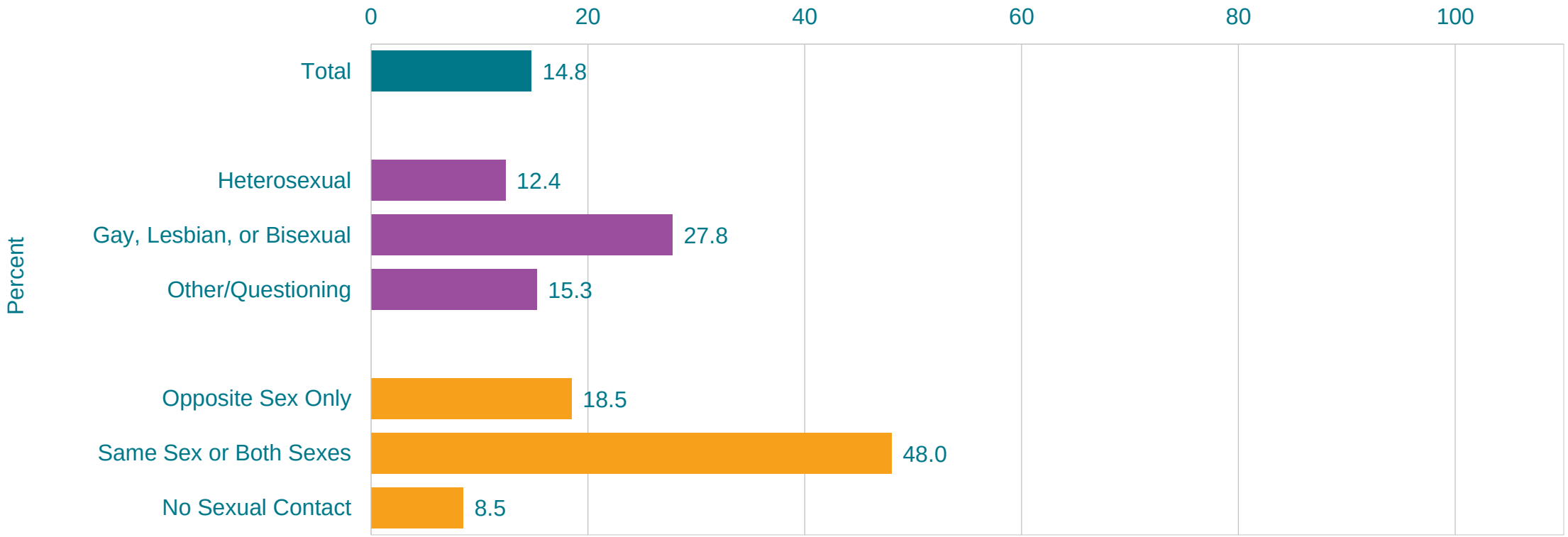
*Counting such things as kissing, touching, or being made to have sexual intercourse
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That a Parent or Other Adult in Their Home Most of the Time or Always Swore at Them, Insulted Them, or Put Them Down,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



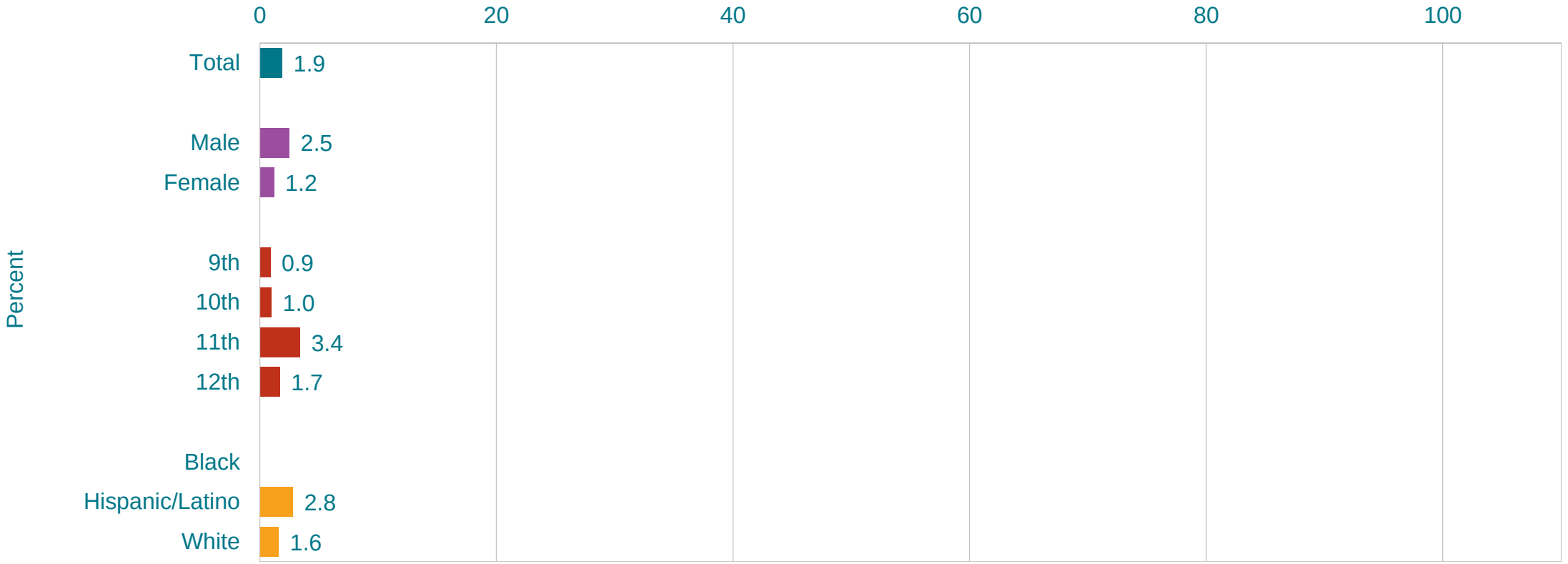
*During their life
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That a Parent or Other Adult in Their Home Most of the Time or Always Swore at Them, Insulted Them, or Put Them Down,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



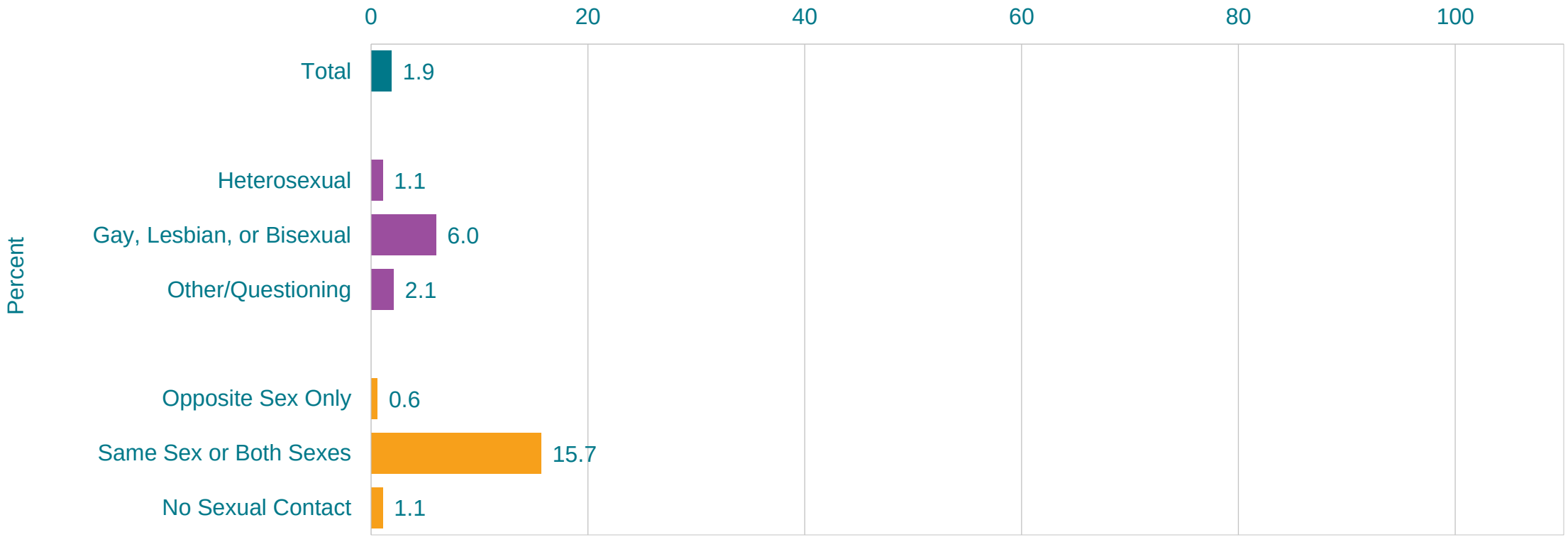
*During their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That a Parent or Other Adult in Their Home Most of the Time or Always Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt Them in Any Way,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



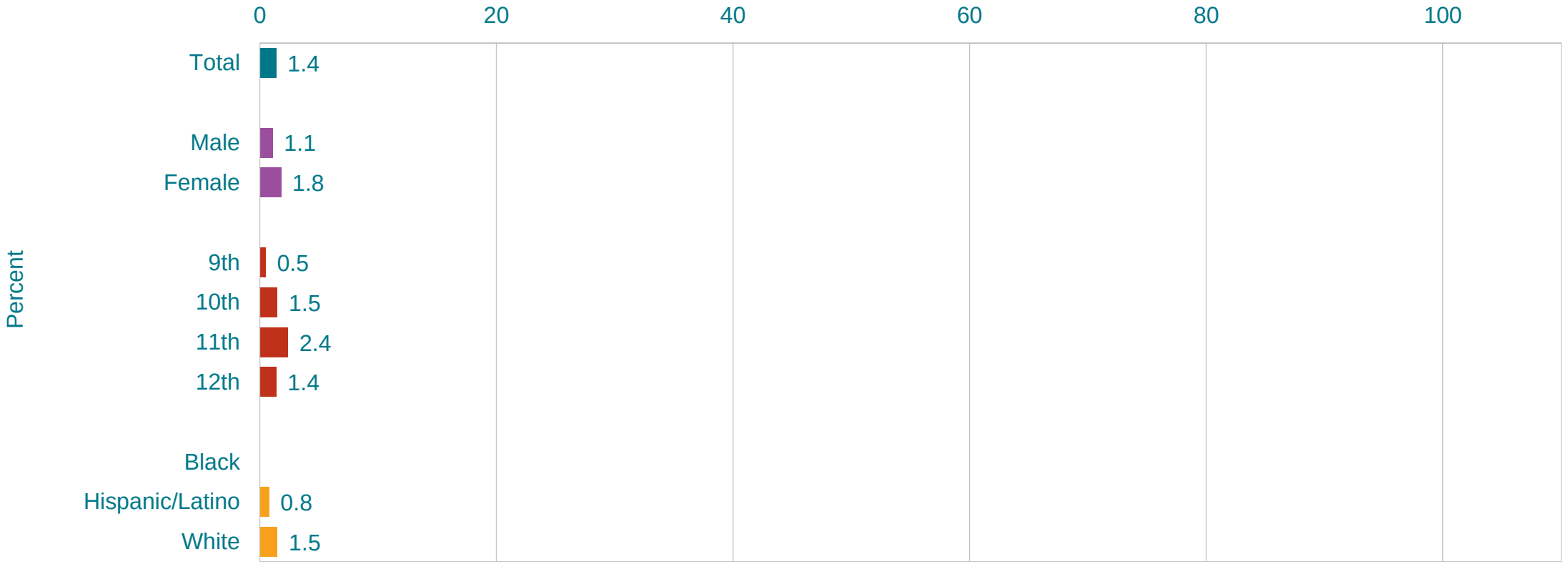
*During their life
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That a Parent or Other Adult in Their Home Most of the Time or Always Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt Them in Any Way,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



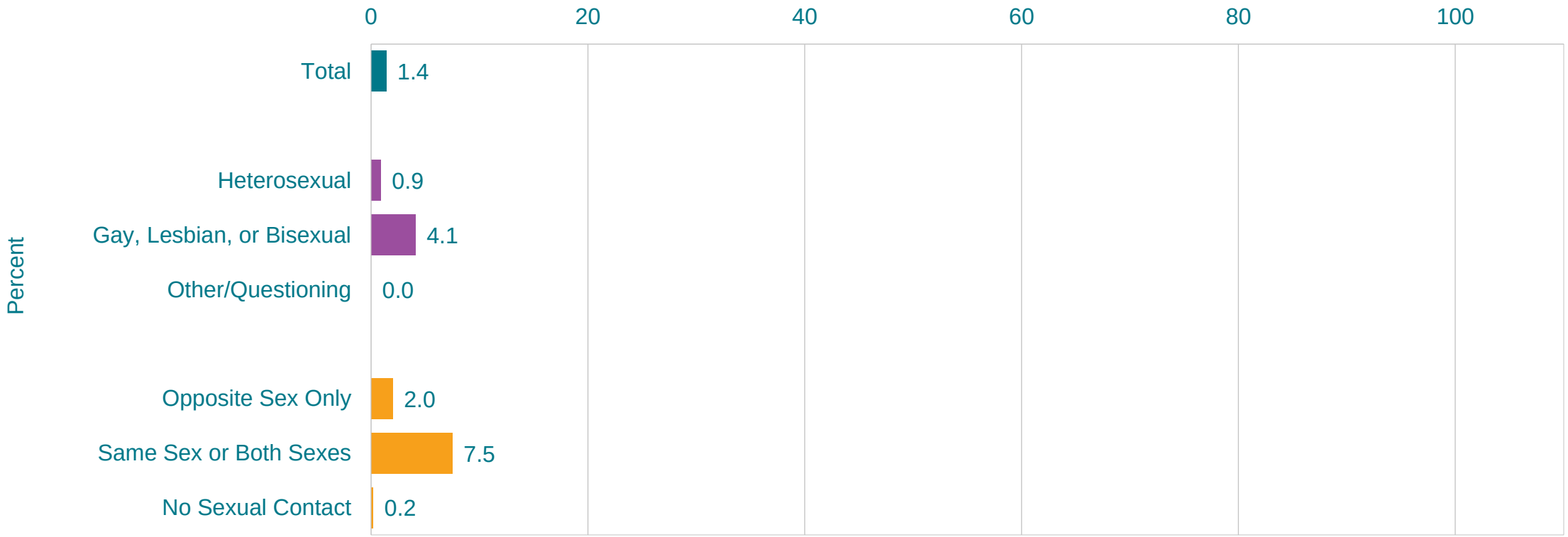
*During their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Home Most of the Time or Always Slapped, Hit, Kicked, Punched, or Beat Each Other Up,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



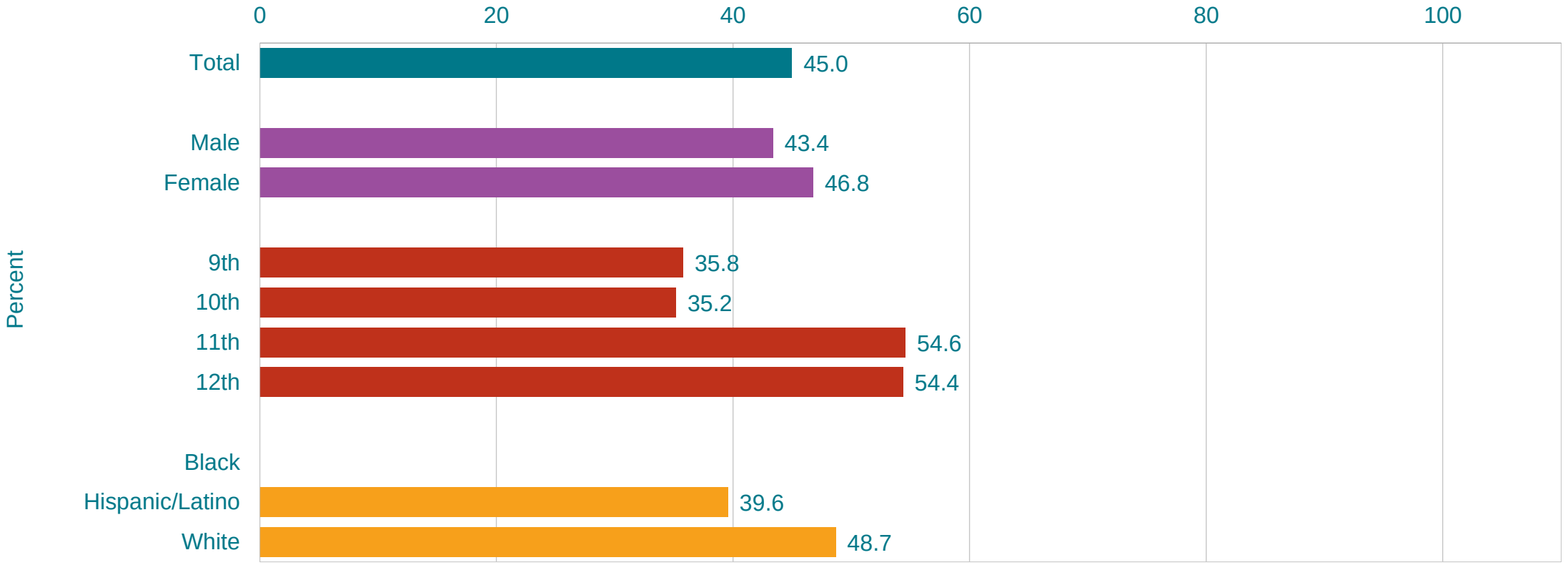
*During their life
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Home Most of the Time or Always Slapped, Hit, Kicked, Punched, or Beat Each Other Up,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



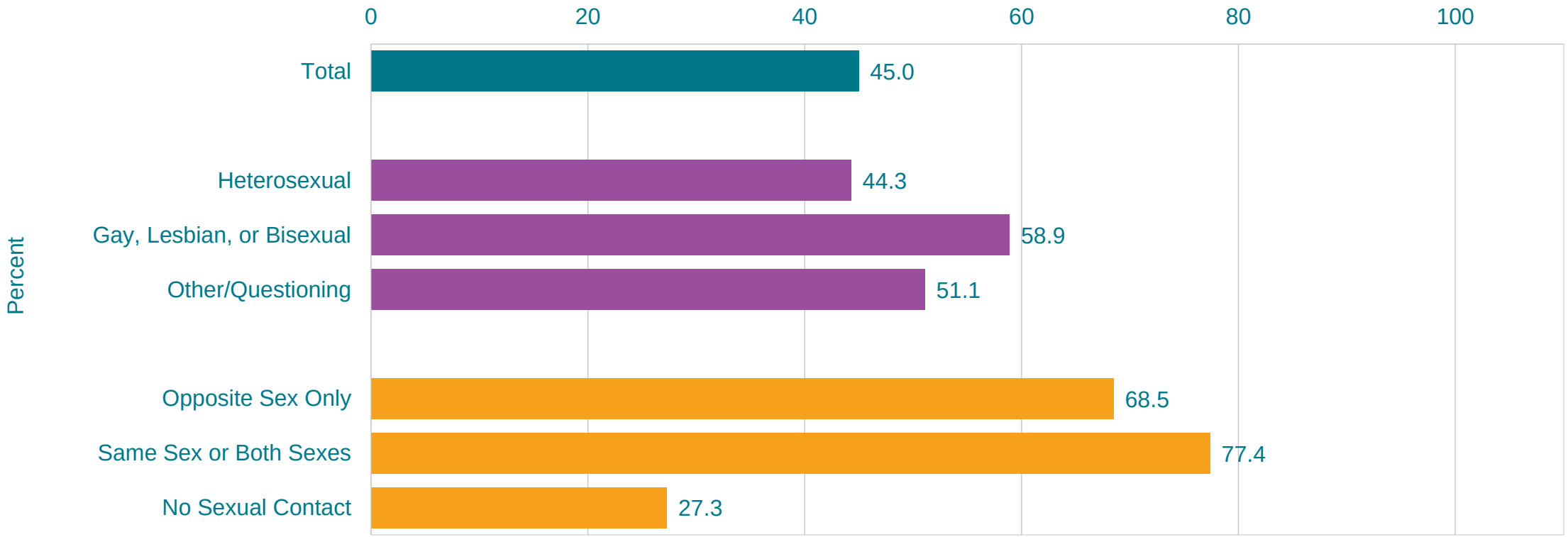
*During their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life
†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 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,* 1991-2021†

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

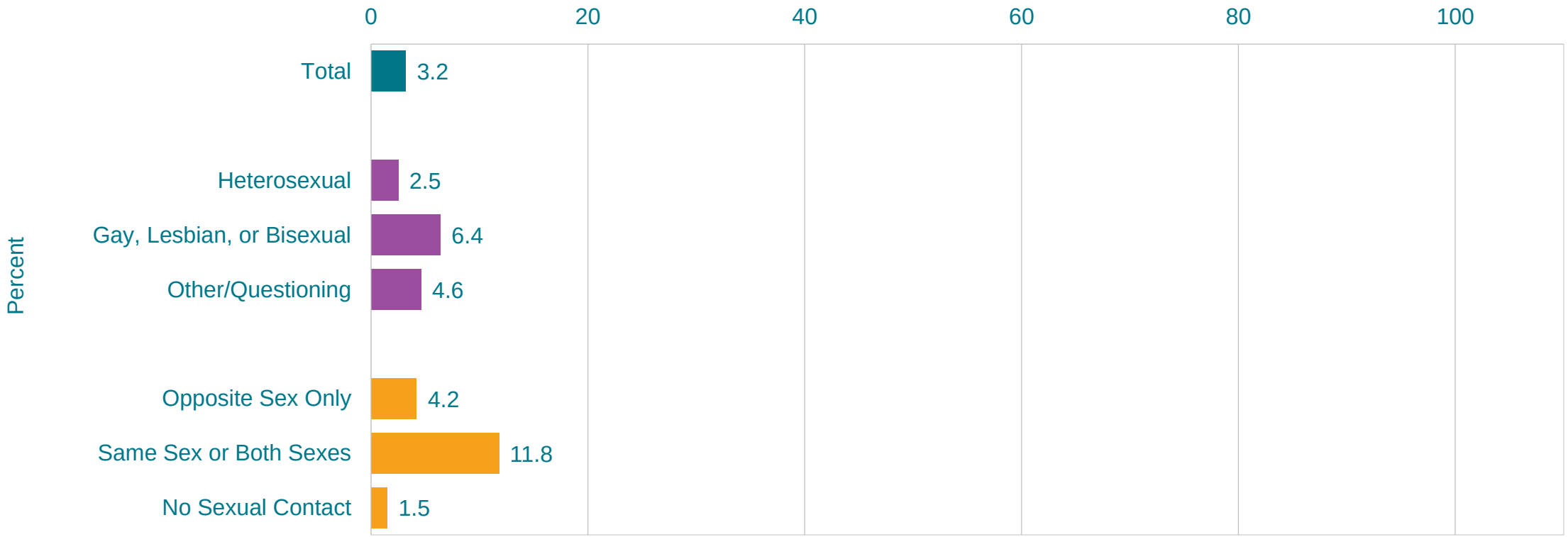
†Decreased 1991-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2007, 2009.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took Prescription Pain Medication Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

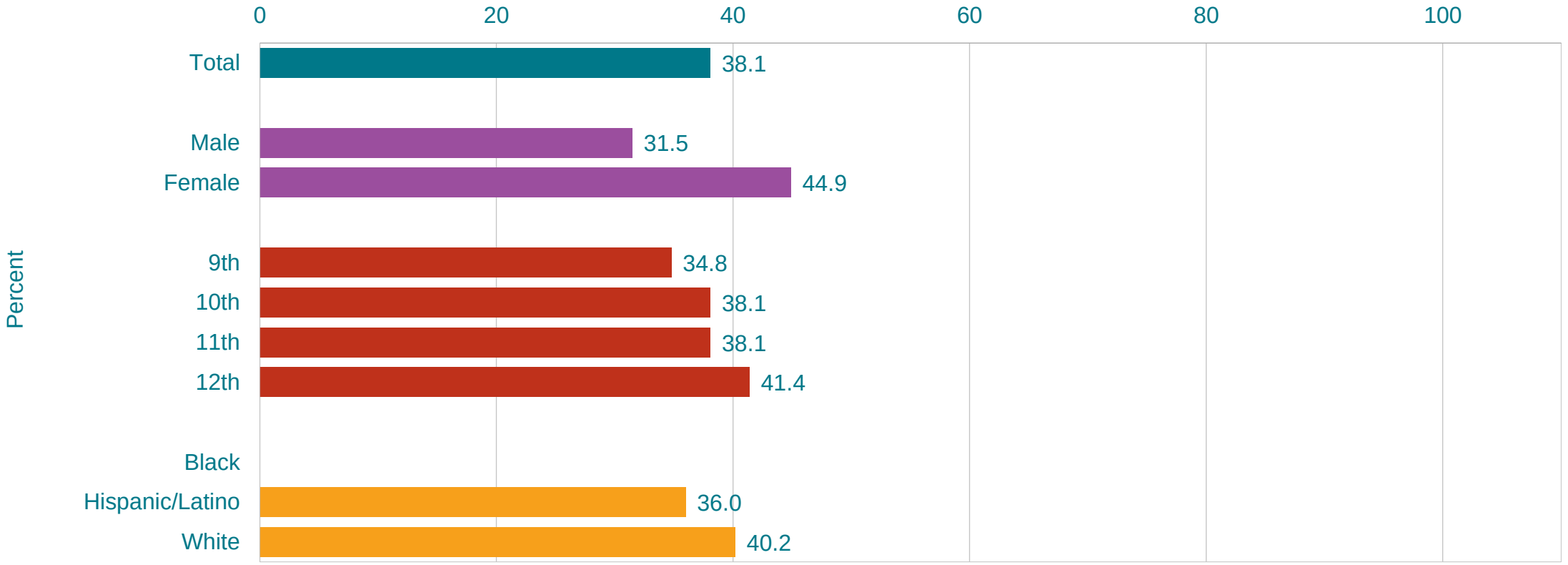
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†9th > 11th, 9th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took Prescription Pain Medication Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



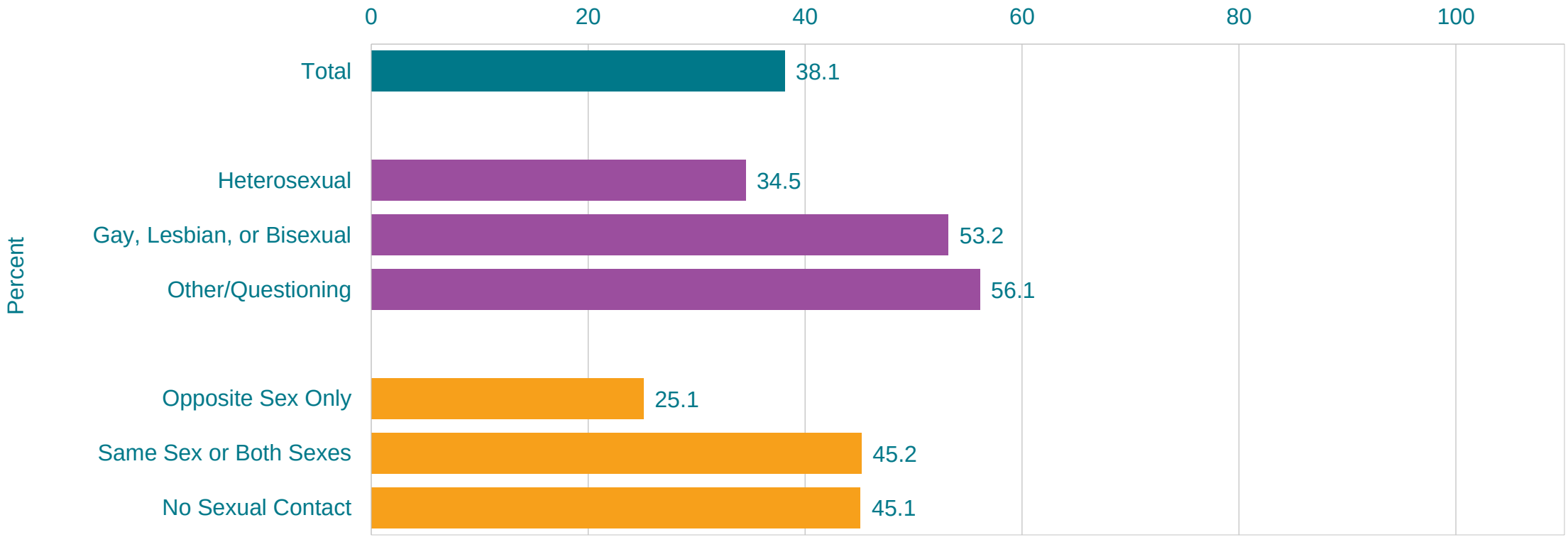
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, 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 a Sports Drink,* 2010-2021†

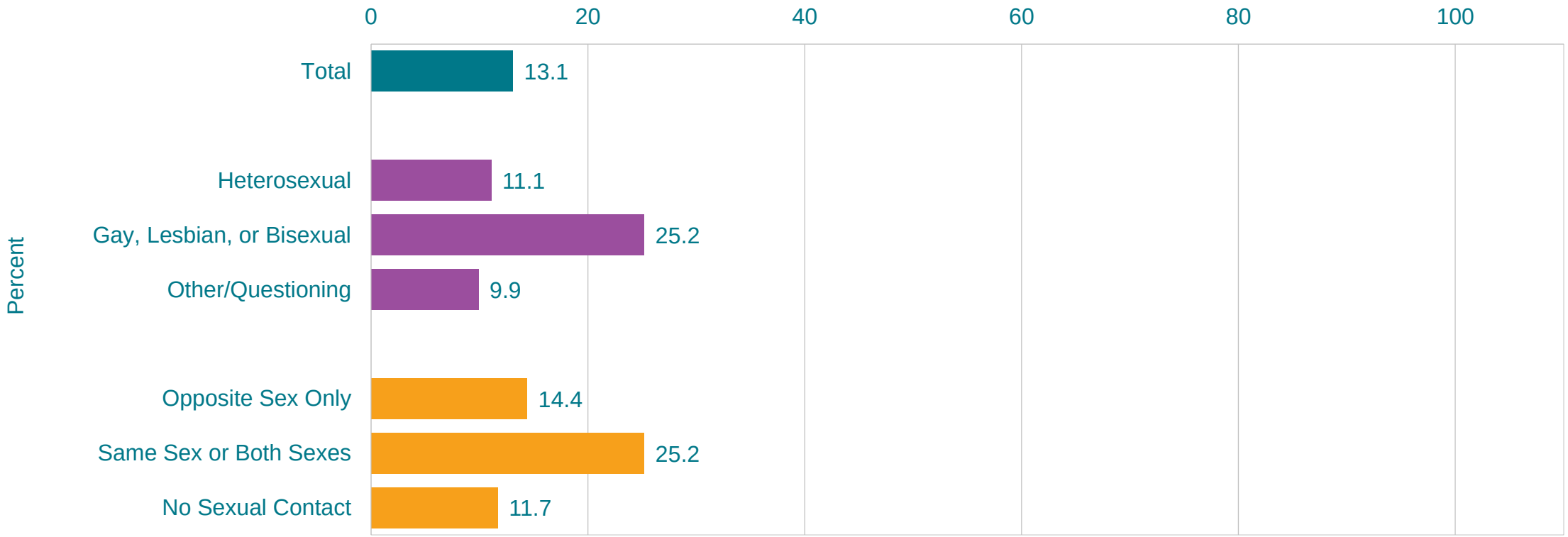
*Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2010-2021, increased 2010-2016, no change 2016-2021 [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 Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

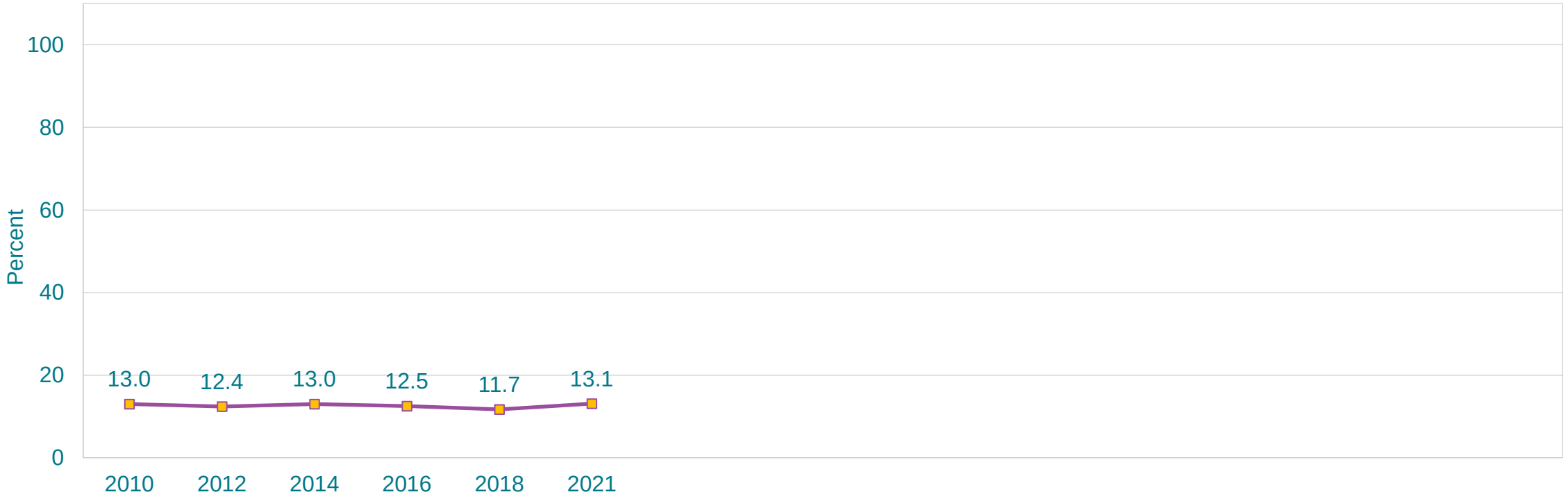
*Such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, Sunny Delight, or energy drinks such as Red Bull, not counting soda or pop, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, Sunny Delight, or energy drinks such as Red Bull, not counting soda or pop, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

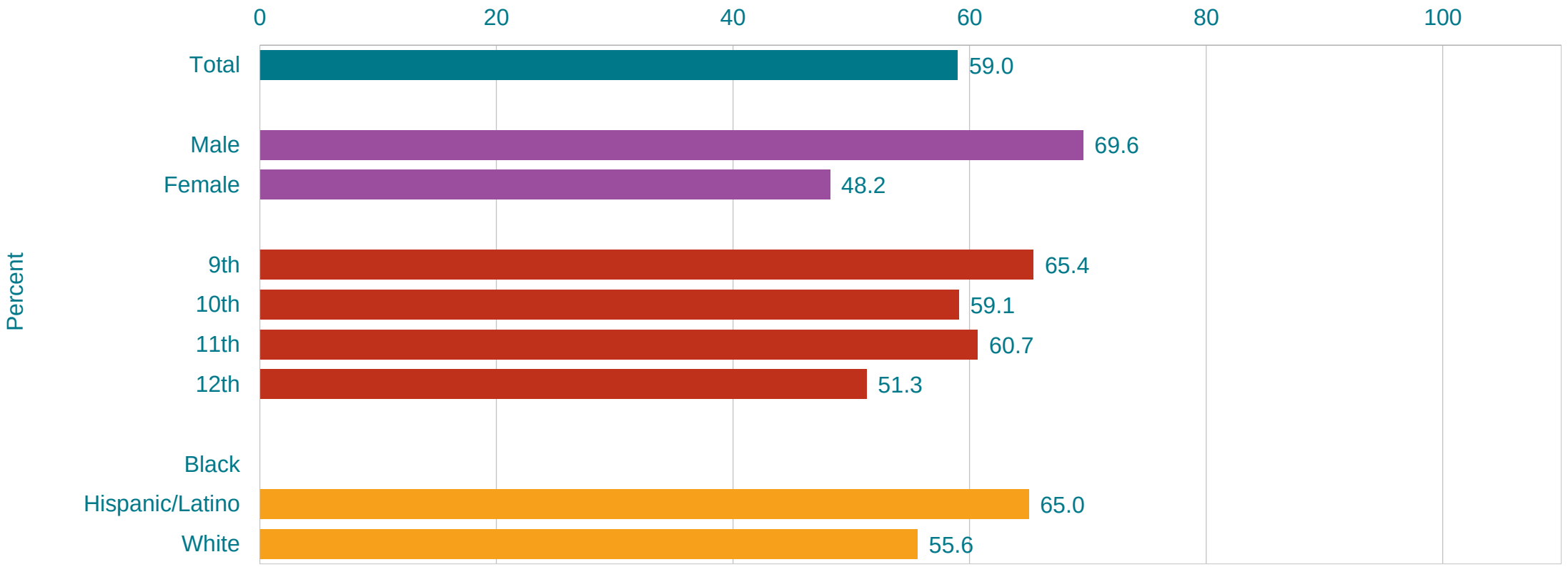
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage,* 2010-2021†



*Such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, Sunny Delight, or energy drinks such as Red Bull, not counting soda or pop, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey

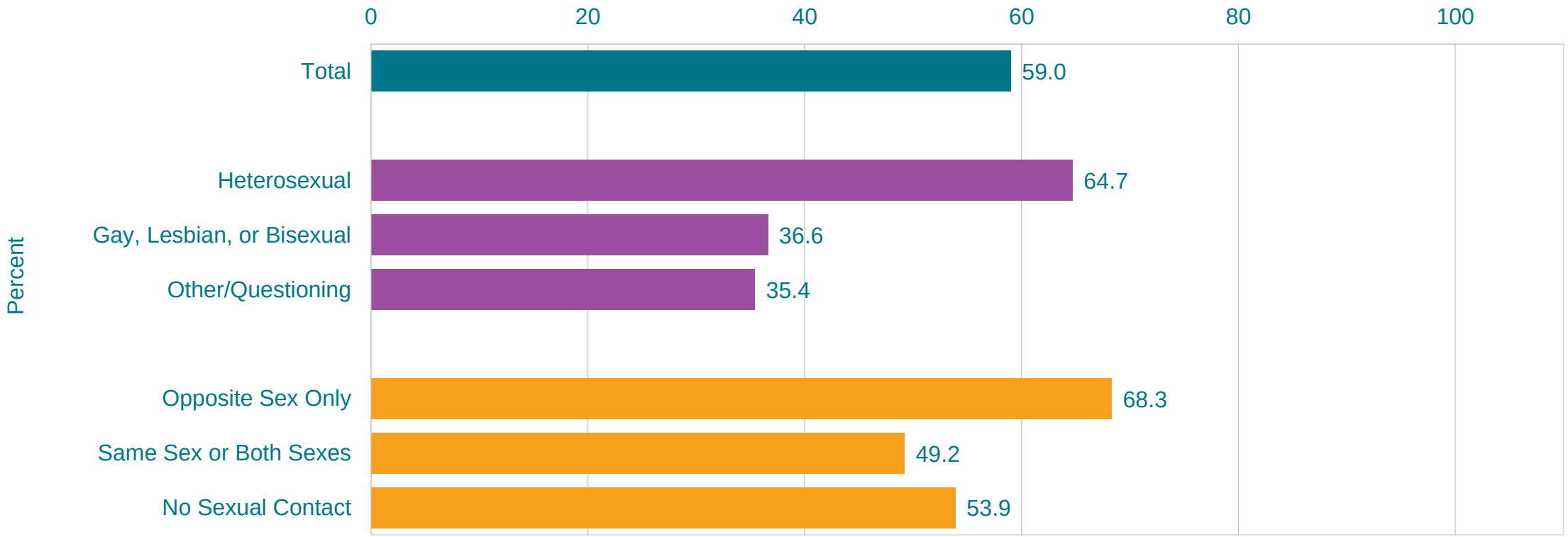
†No change 2010-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Their Muscles on Three or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



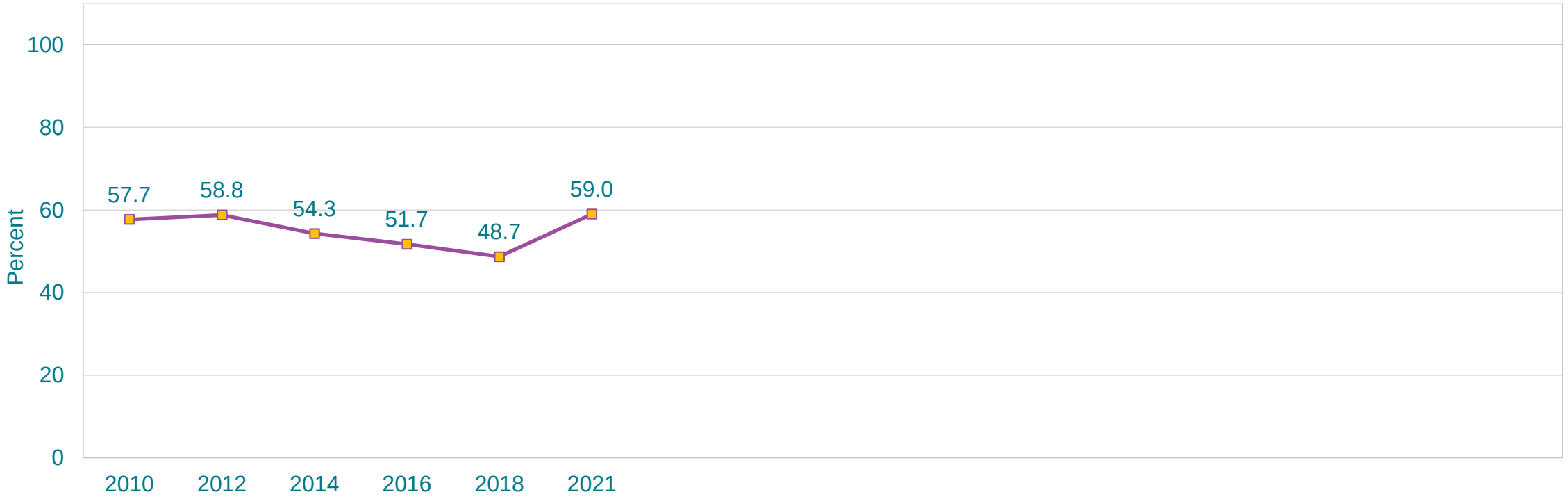
*Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 12th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Their Muscles on Three or More Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



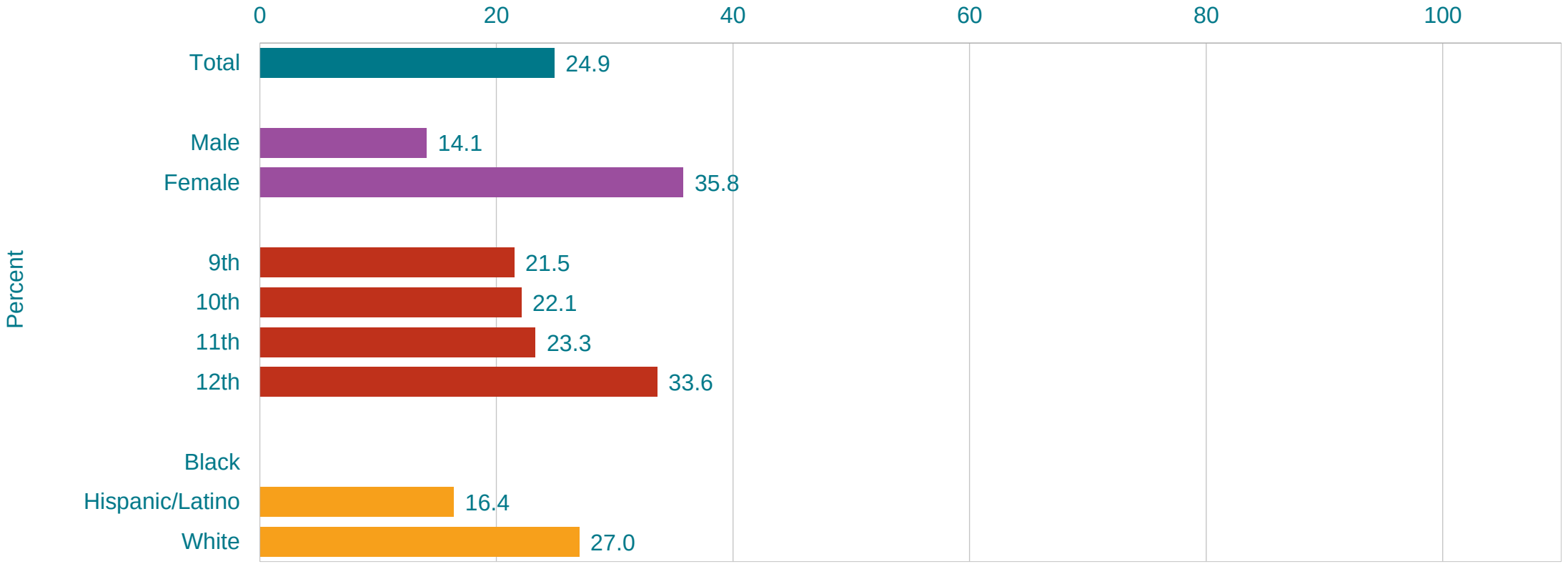
*Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Their Muscles on Three or More Days,* 2010-2021†



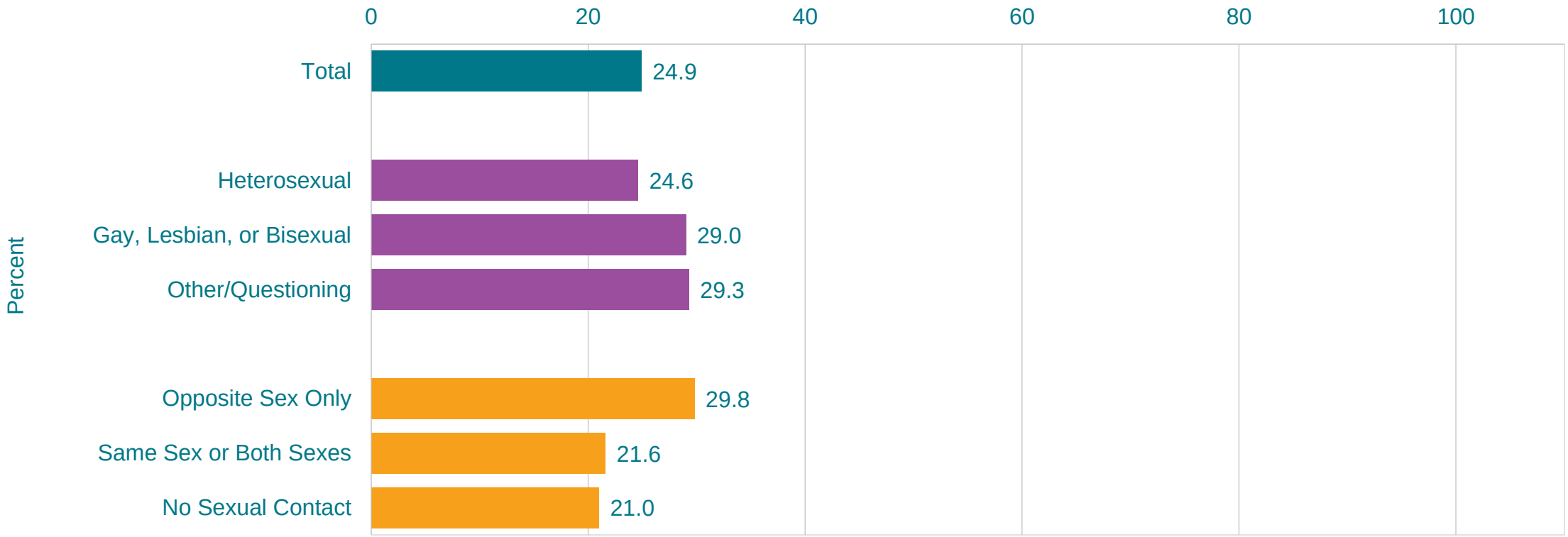
*Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased, 2010-2016, increased, 2016-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) 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 Participated in Any Organized Dance Activities,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



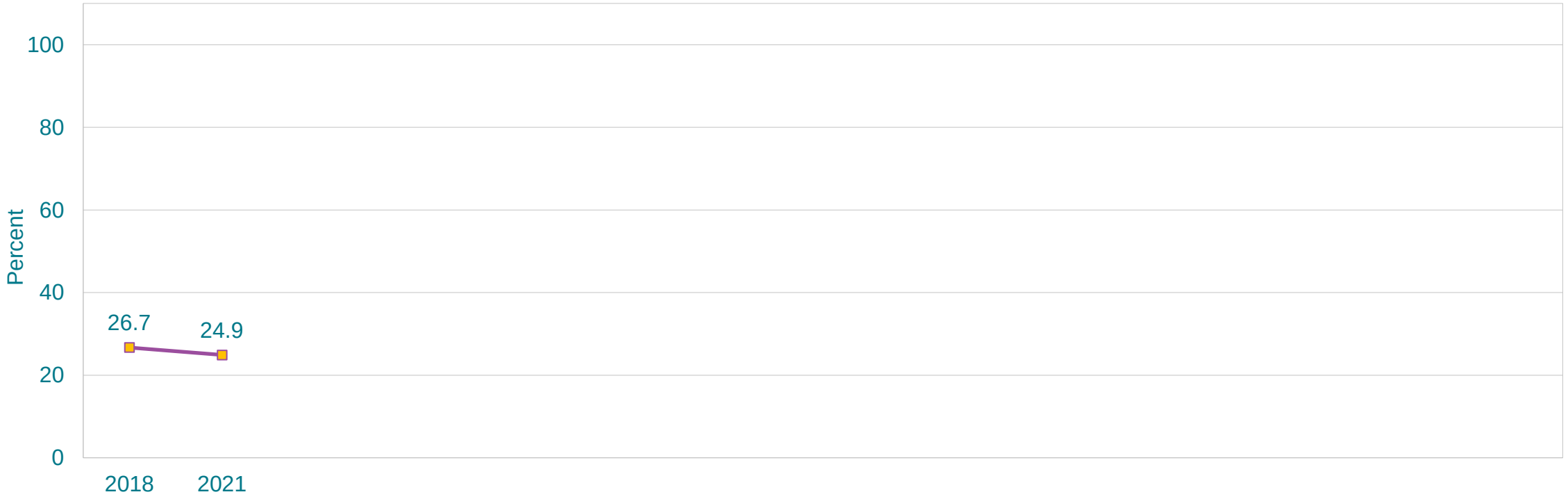
*Such as cheerleading, dance team, flag team, or dance classes, counting any activities run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Participated in Any Organized Dance Activities,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



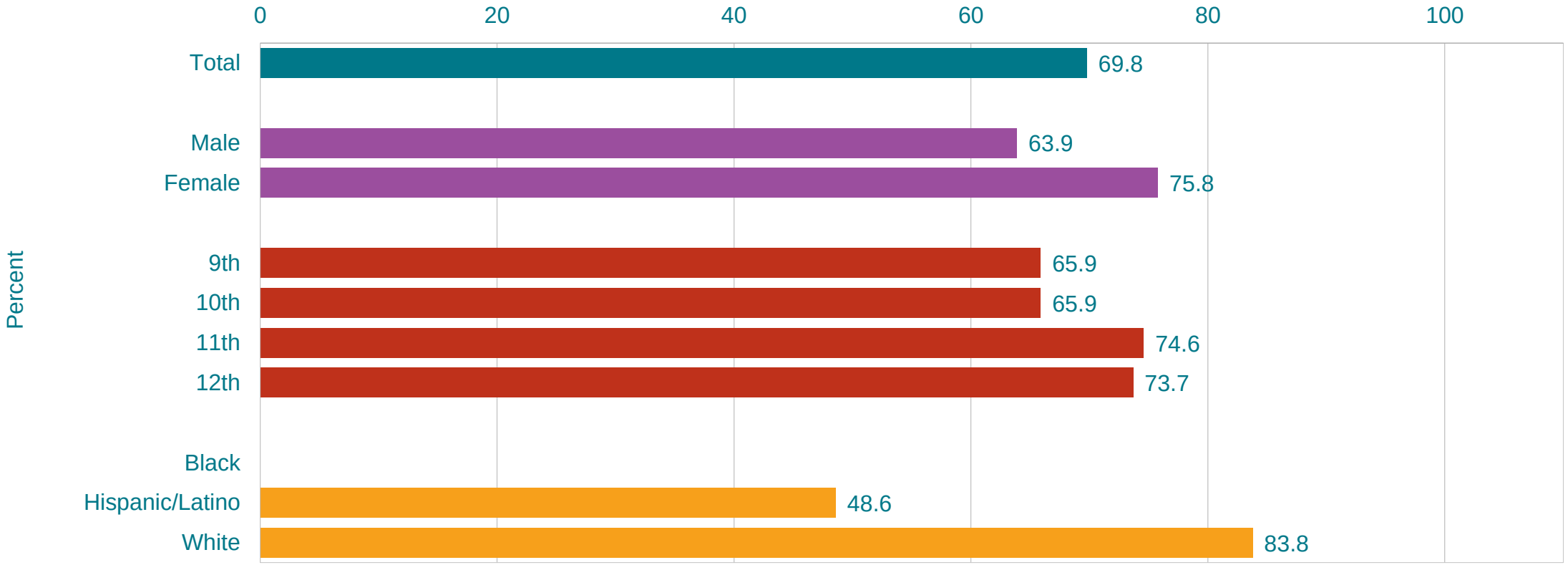
*Such as cheerleading, dance team, flag team, or dance classes, counting any activities run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Participated in Any Organized Dance Activities,* 2018-2021†



*Such as cheerleading, dance team, flag team, or dance classes, counting any activities run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2018-2021 [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 Had a Sunburn,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*Counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

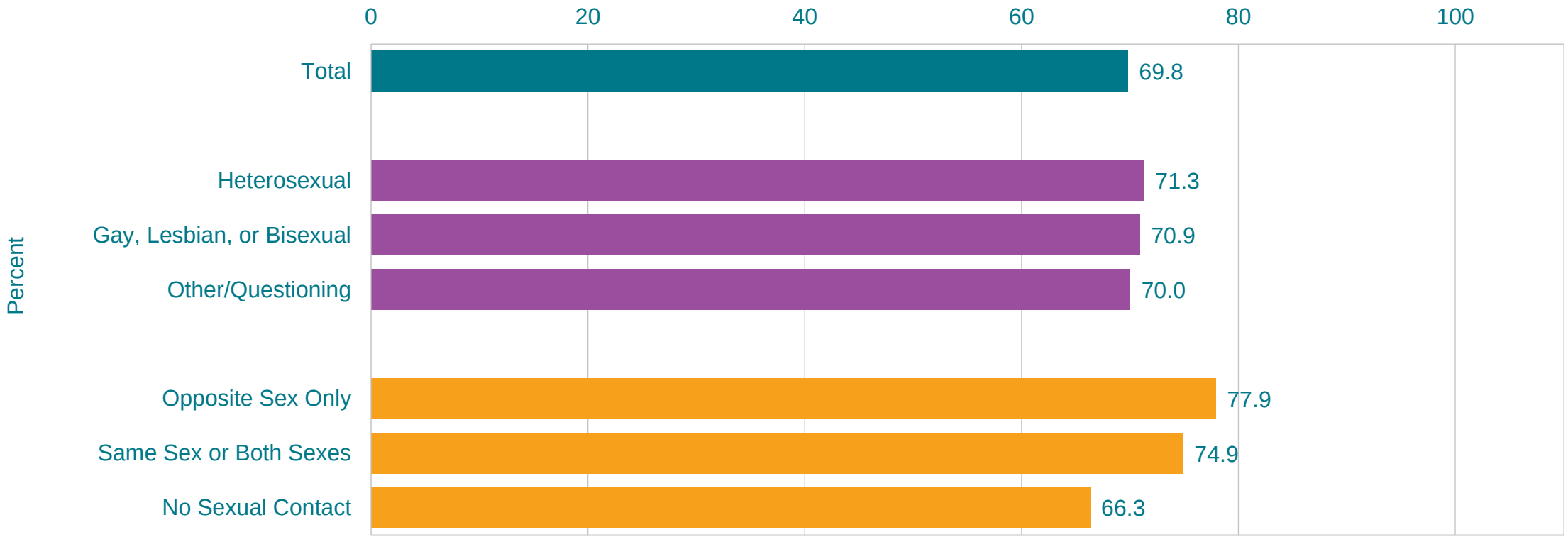
†F > M; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

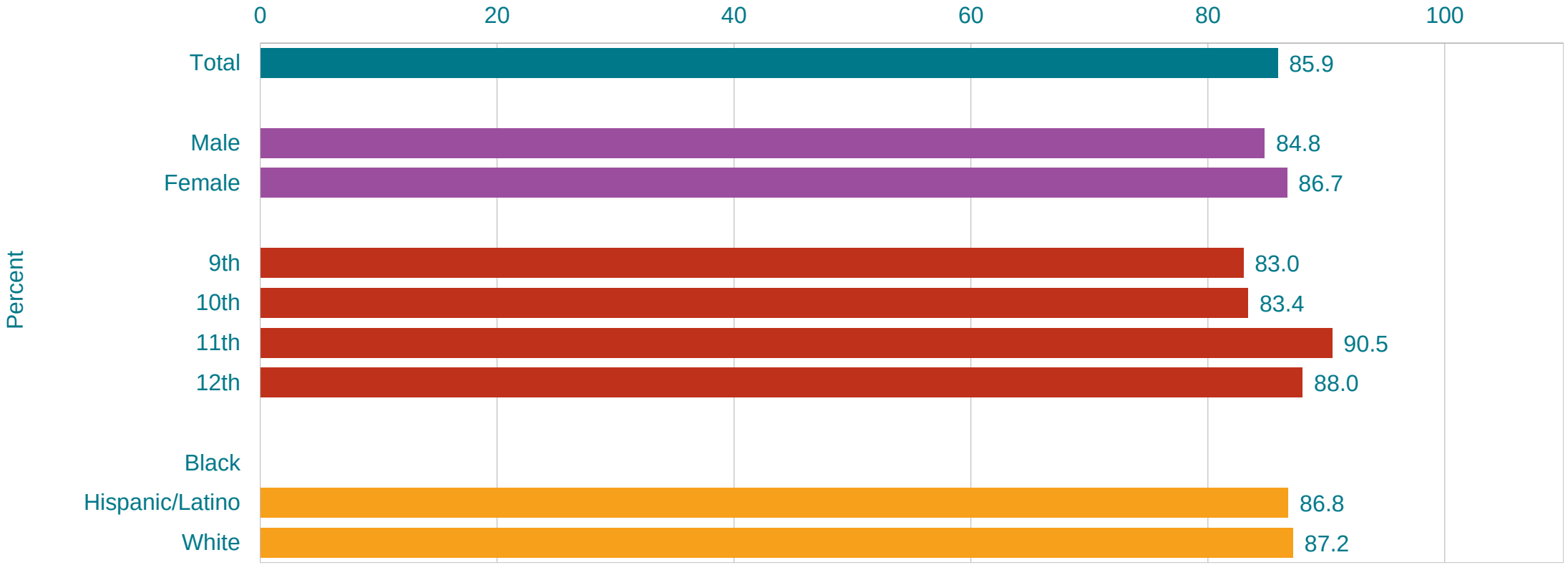
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Sunburn,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



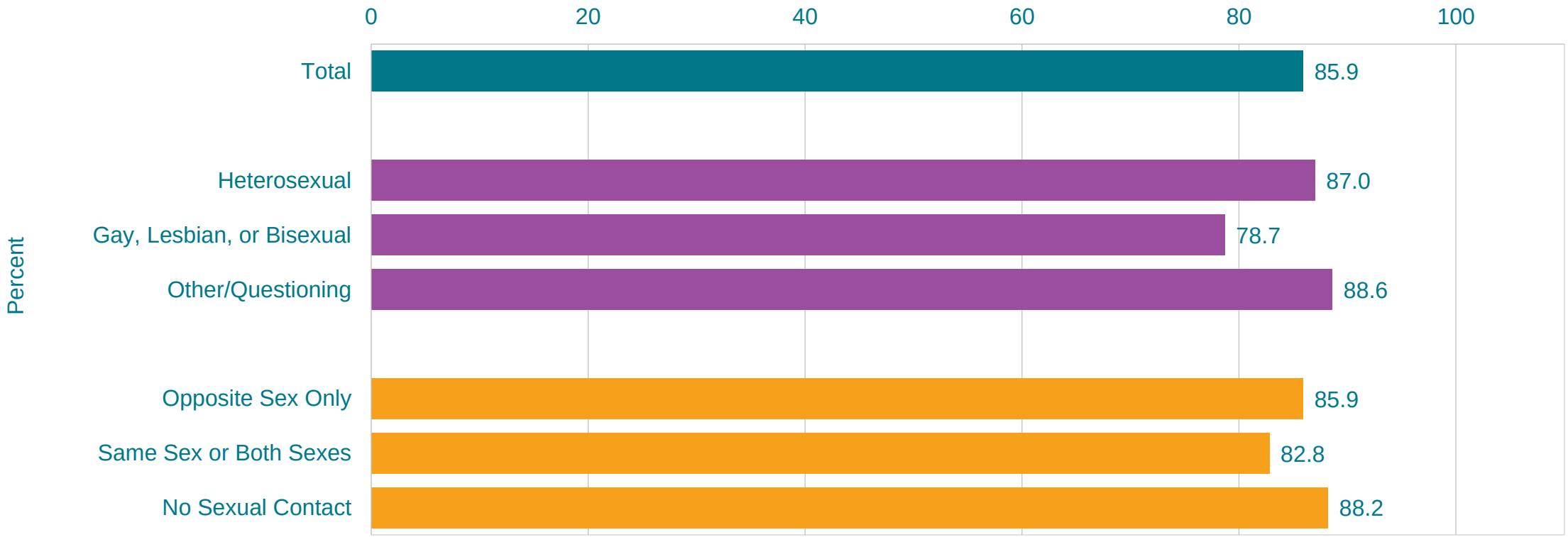
*Counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That an Adult in Their Household Most of the Time or Always Tried Hard to Make Sure Their Basic Needs Were Met,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



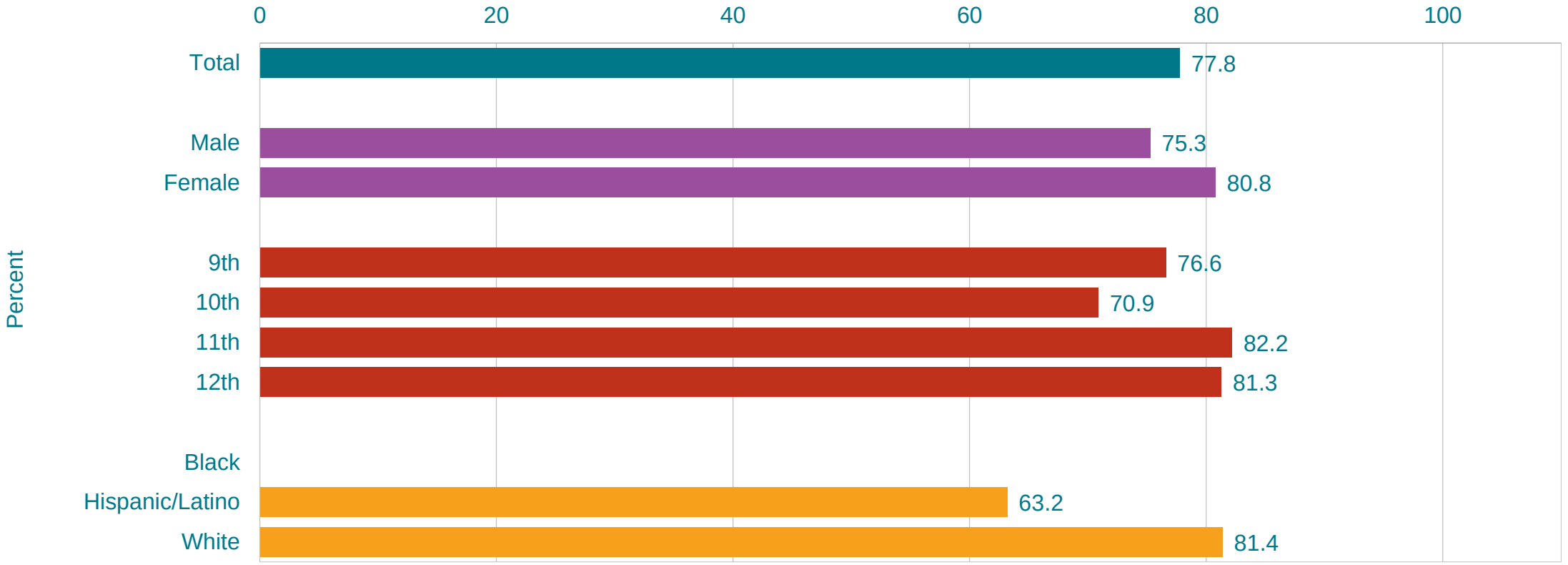
*Such as looking after their safety and making sure they had clean clothes and enough to eat, during their life
†11th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That an Adult in Their Household Most of the Time or Always Tried Hard to Make Sure Their Basic Needs Were Met,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



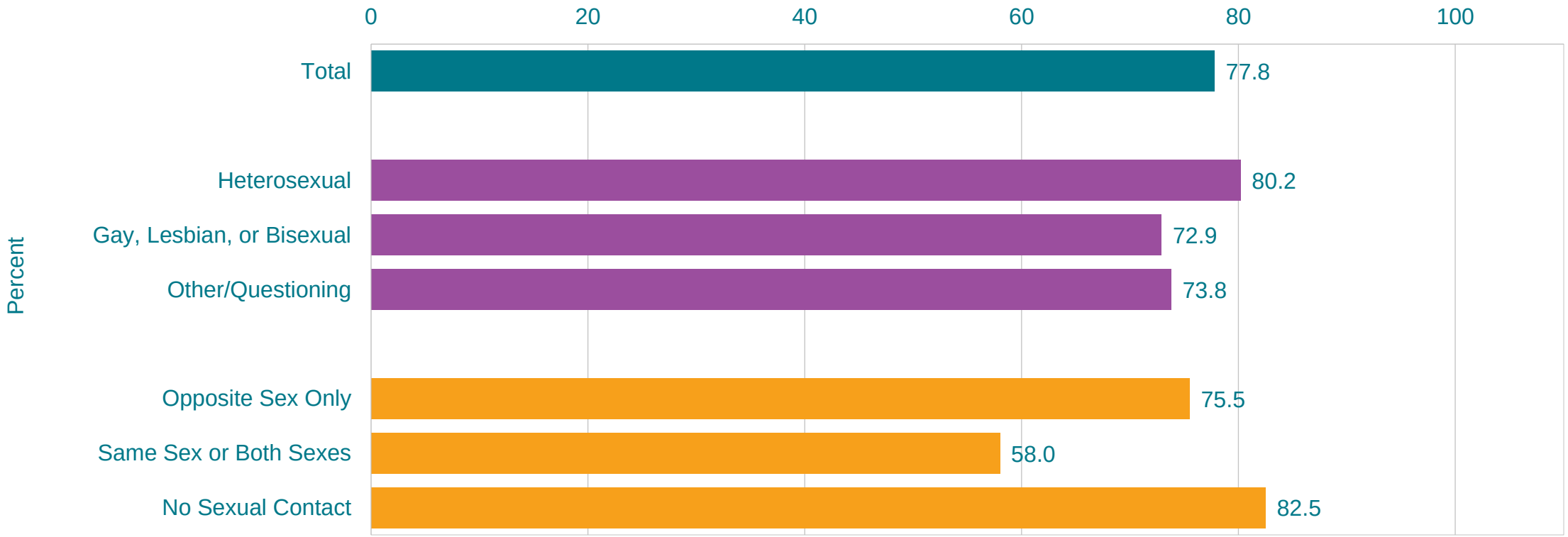
*Such as looking after their safety and making sure they had clean clothes and enough to eat, during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



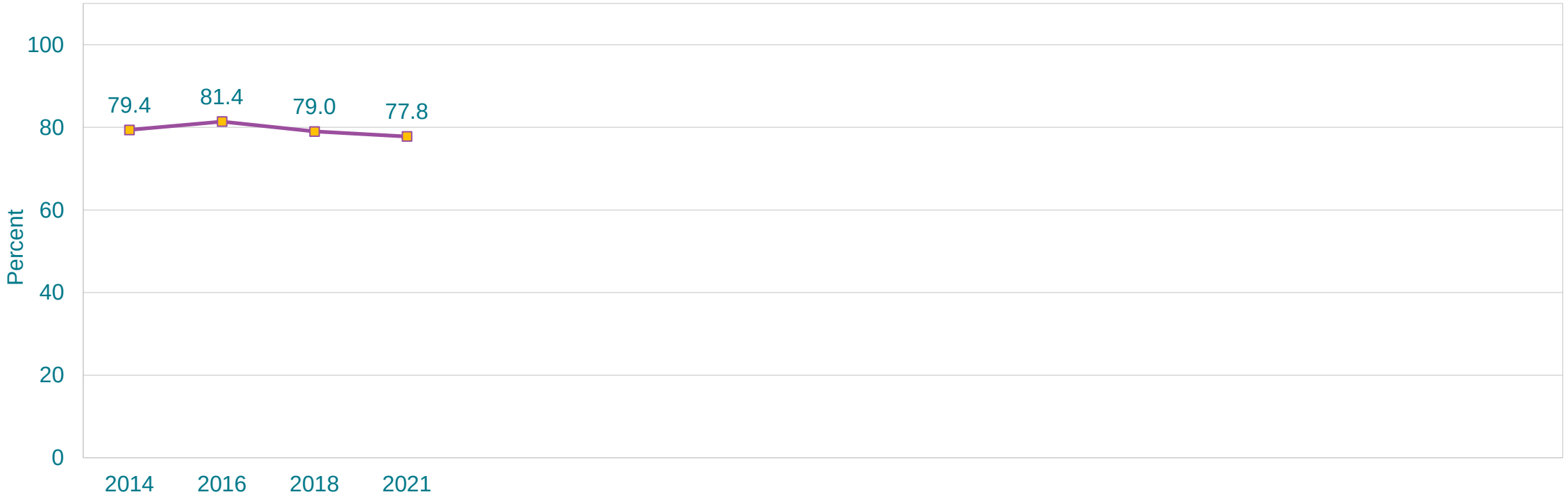
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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, 2021



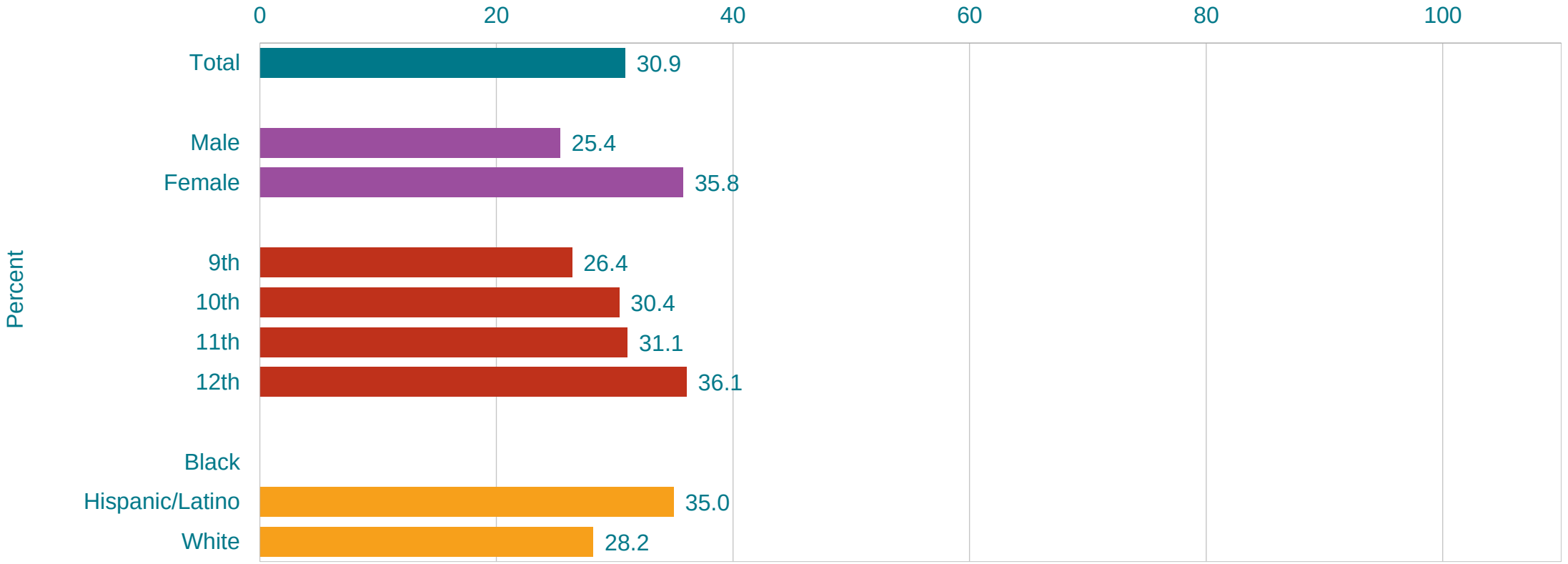
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* 2014-2021†



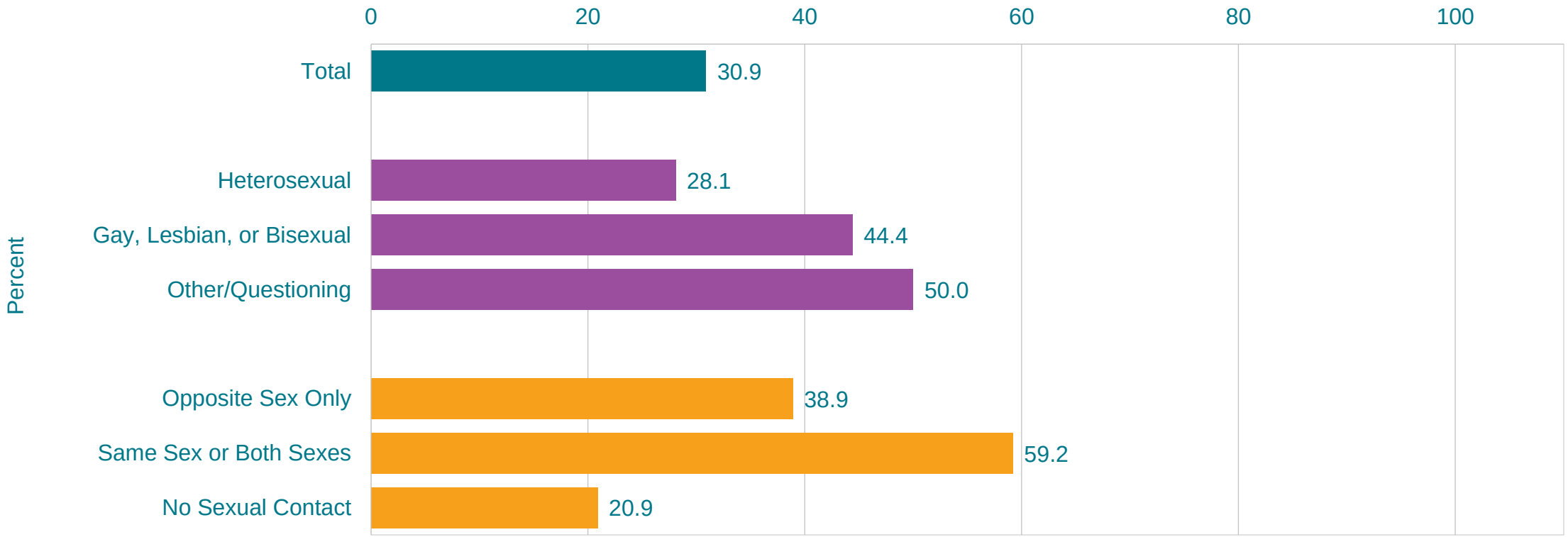
*During the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2014-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Lived with Someone Who Was Having a Problem with Alcohol or Drug Use, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



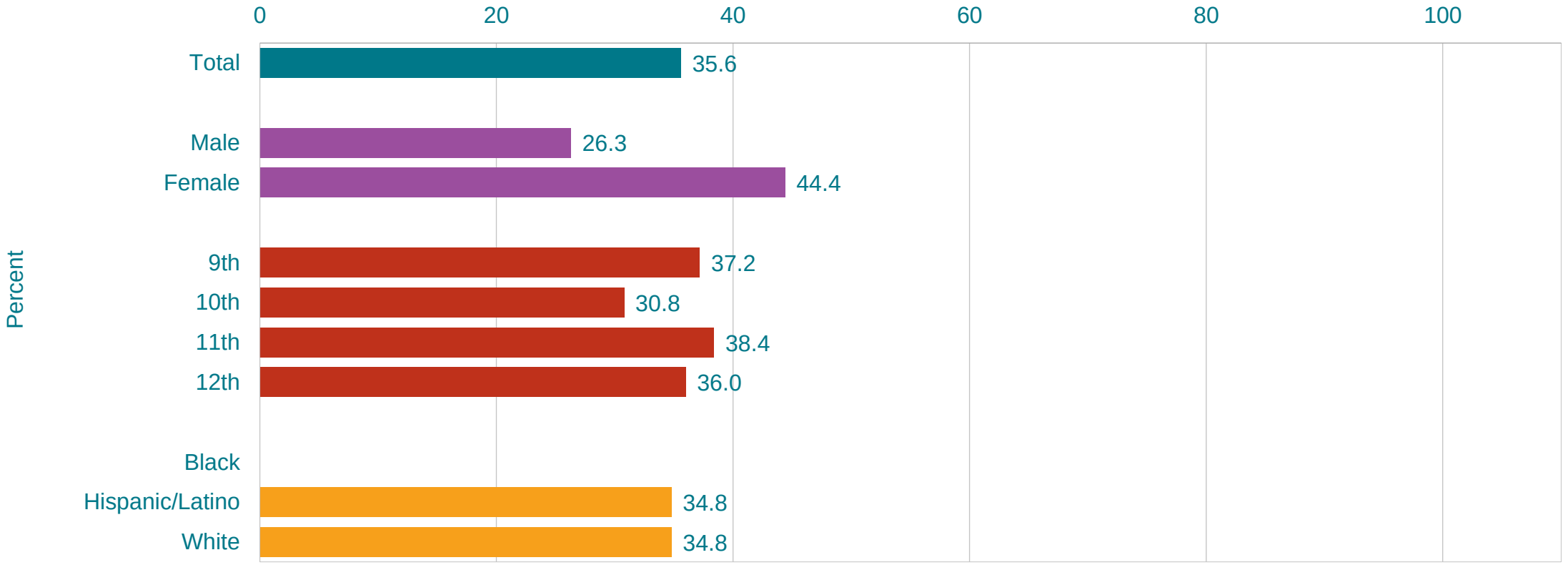
*12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Lived with Someone Who Was Having a Problem with Alcohol or Drug Use, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



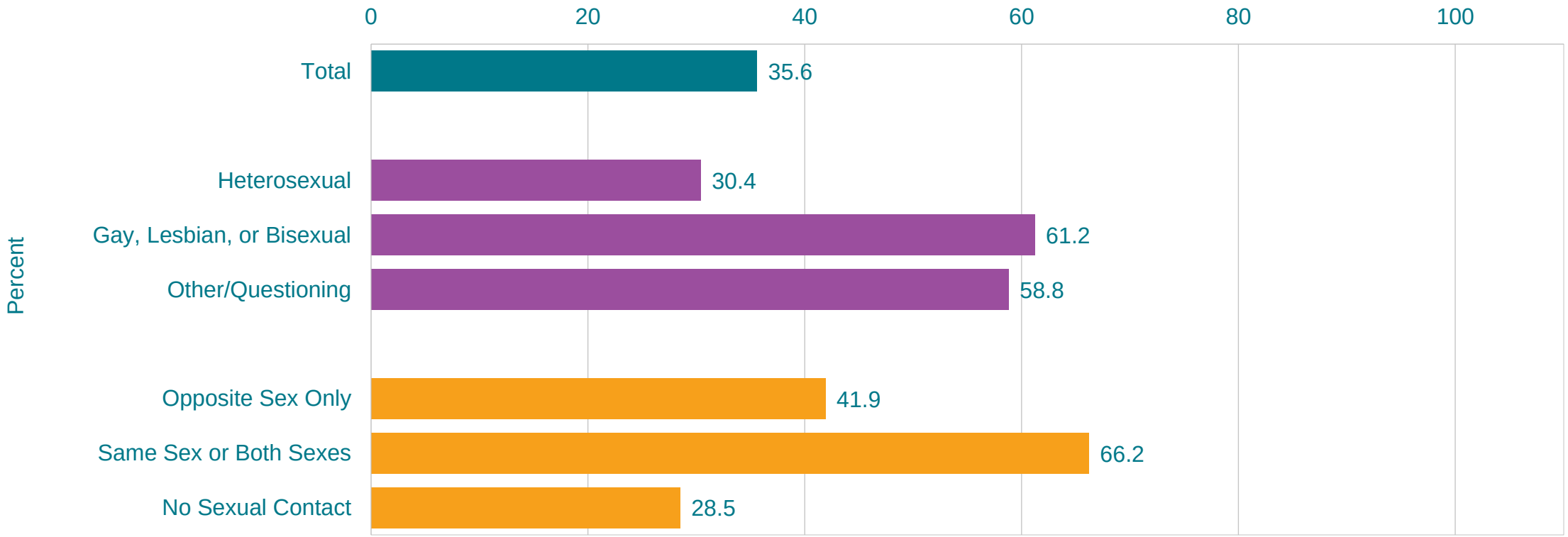
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Lived with Someone Who Was Depressed, Mentally Ill, or Suicidal, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



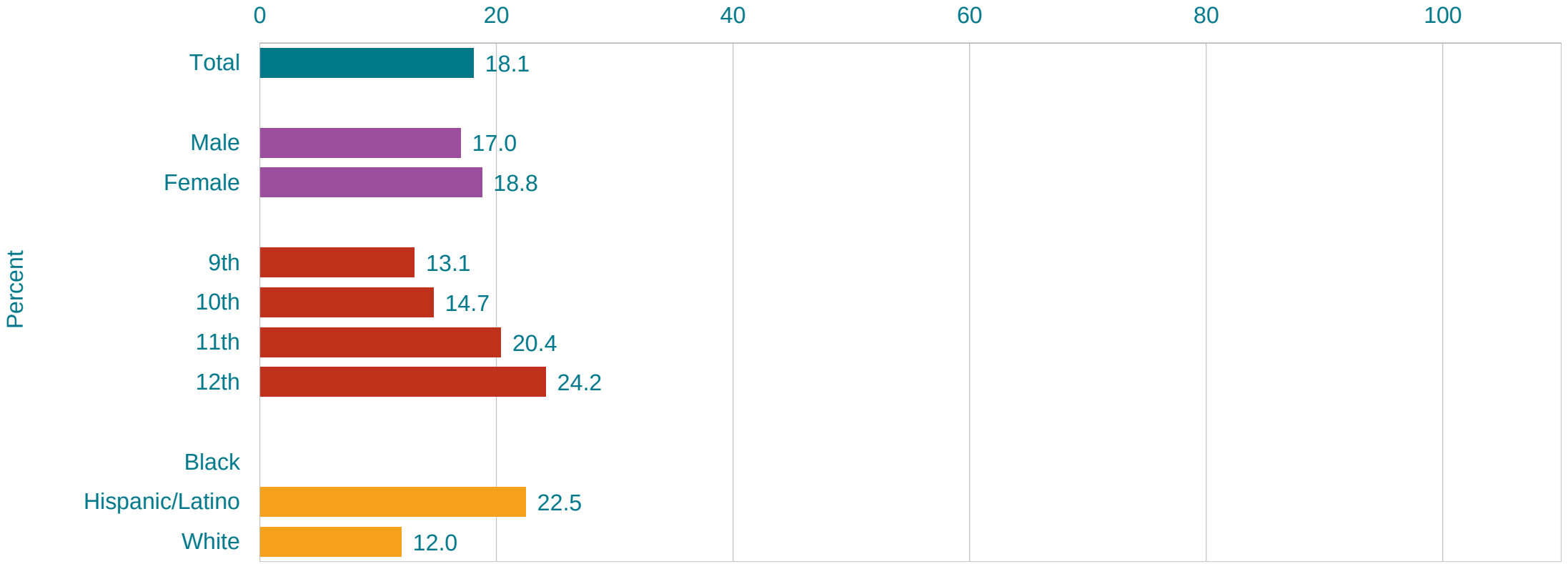
*F > M (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Lived with Someone Who Was Depressed, Mentally Ill, or Suicidal, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



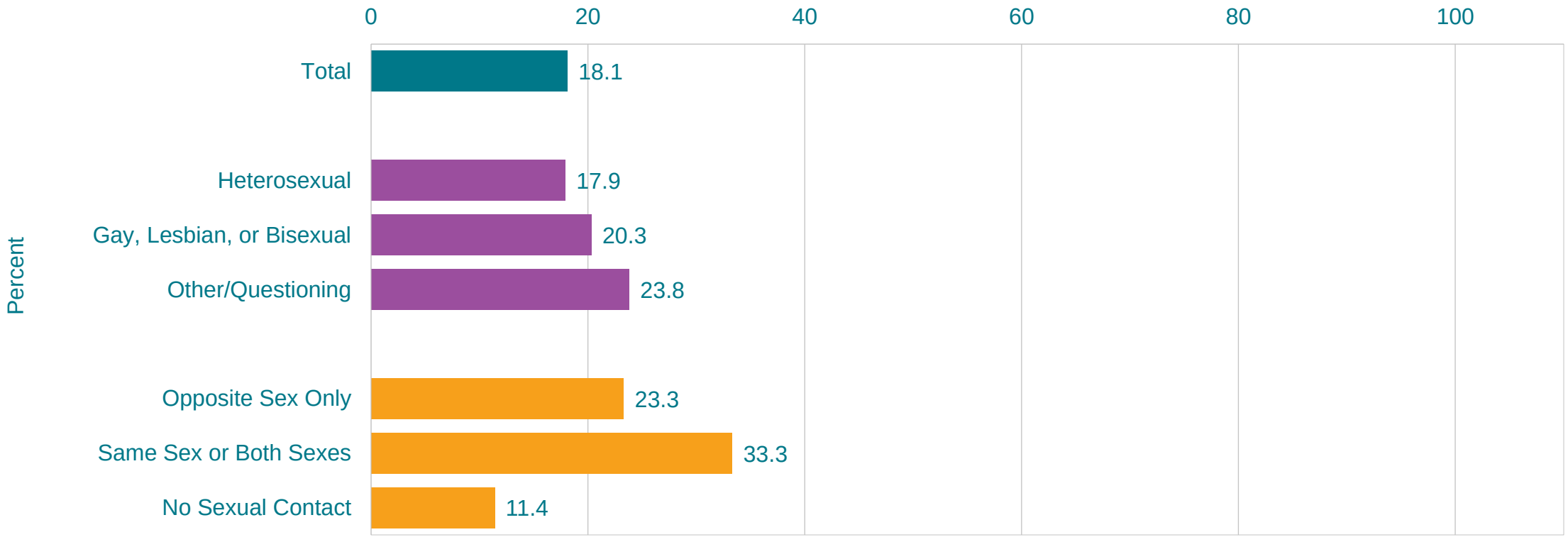
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Separated from a Parent or Guardian Because They Went to Jail, Prison, or a Detention Center, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Separated from a Parent or Guardian Because They Went to Jail, Prison, or a Detention Center, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

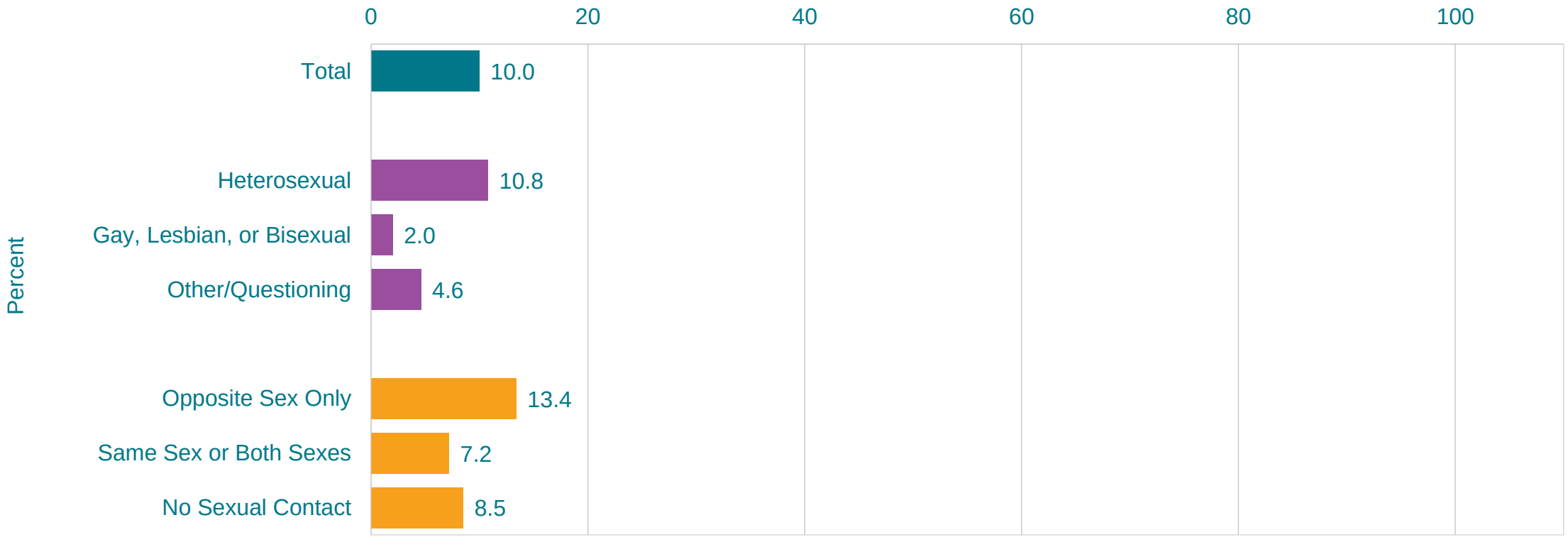


This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

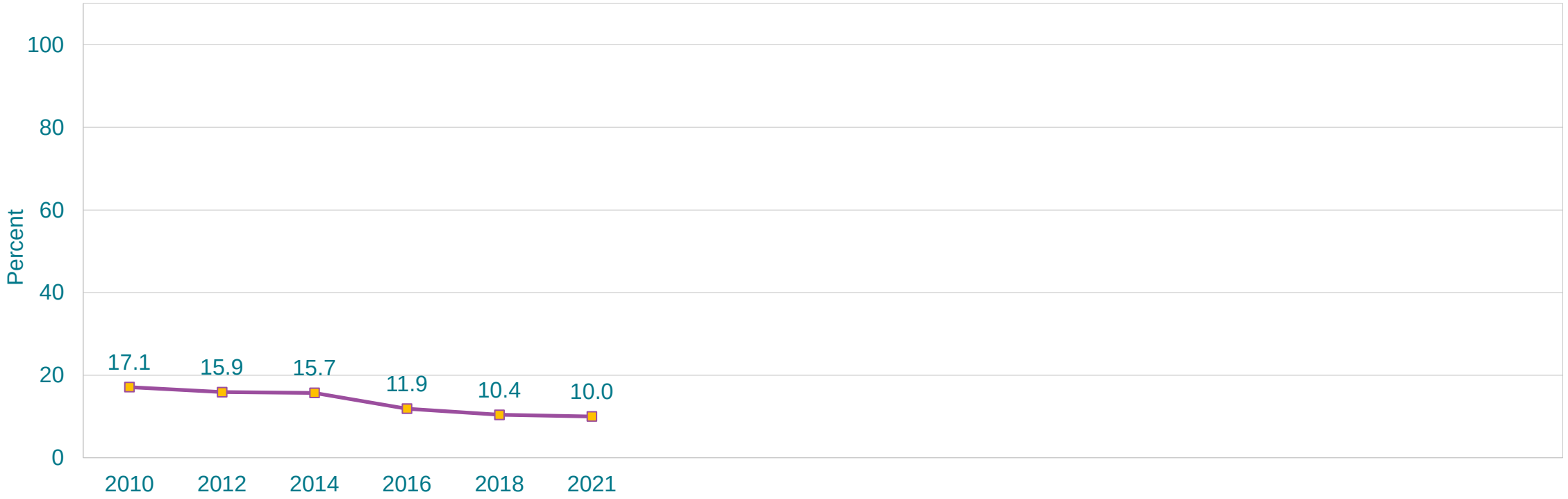
*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink One or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

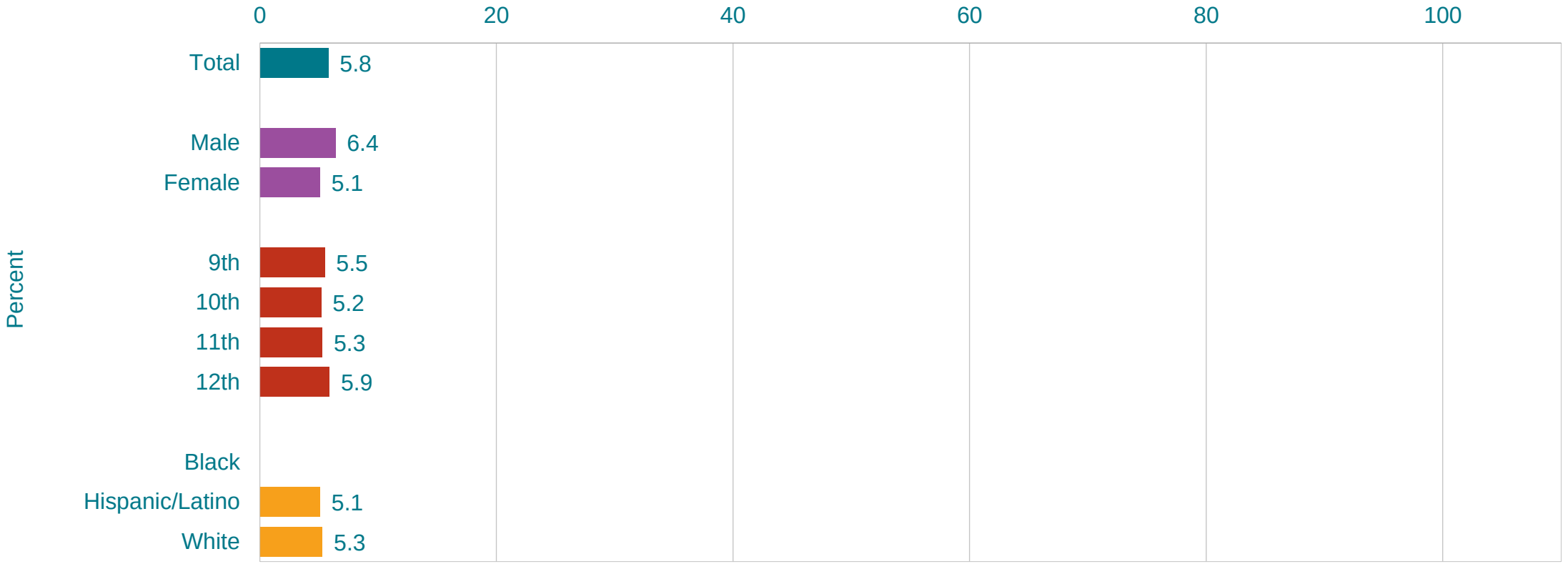
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink One or More Times Per Day,* 2010-2021†



*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey

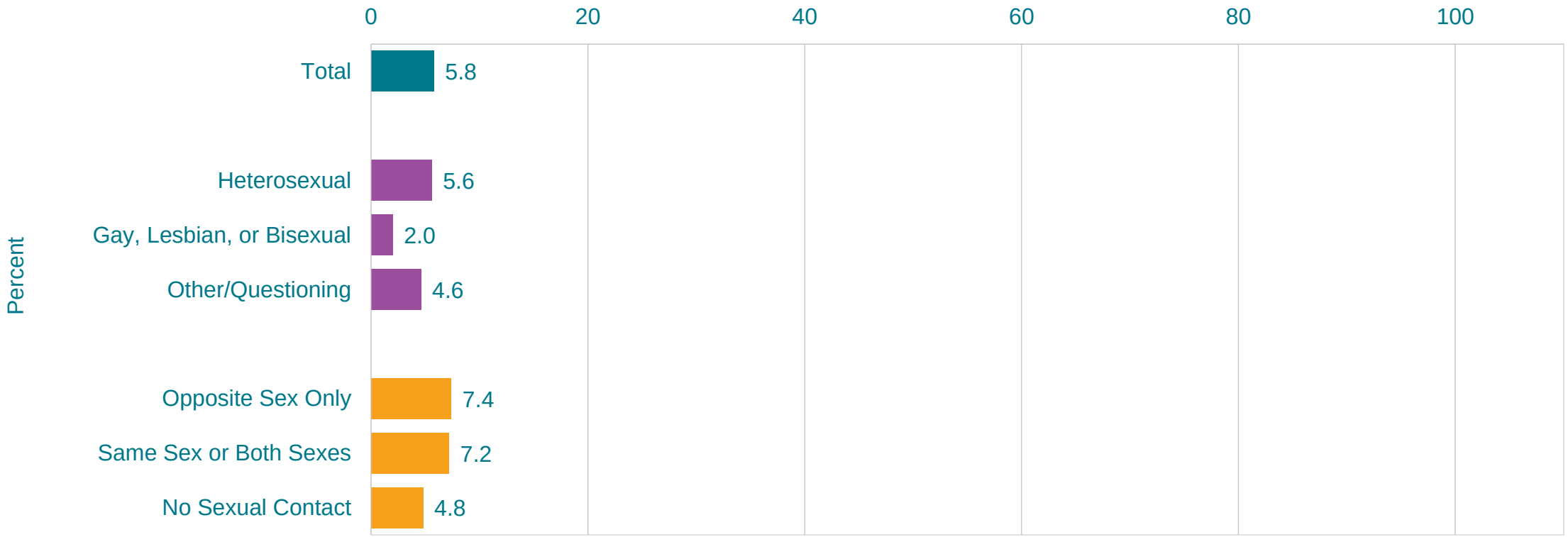
†Decreased 2010-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



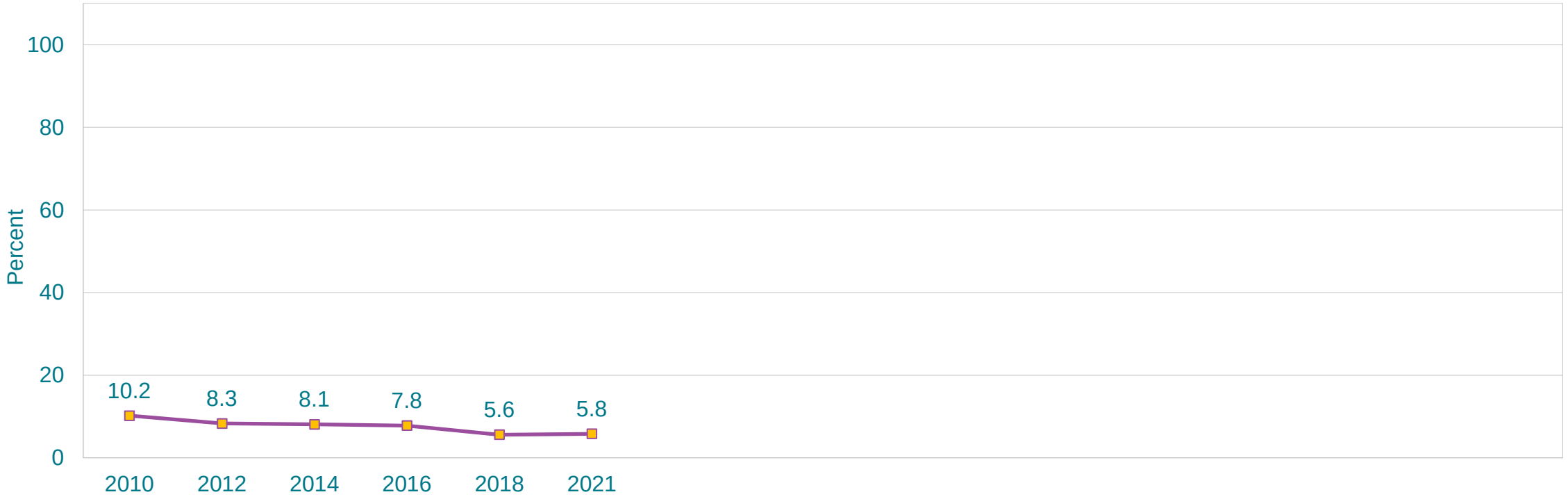
*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, 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 Sports Drink Two or More Times Per Day,* 2010-2021†



*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2010-2021 [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).]