

2021 Connecticut School Health Survey (CSHS) Summary Graphs

In Connecticut, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is administered biennially as the “Connecticut School Health Survey” to public high school students.

CSHS 2021 Summary Graphs

This file contains bar charts and graphs that graphically describe survey results for every variable collected in the 2021 questionnaire.

- Each chart graphically describes:
 - Survey results **by demographic subgroup** for every variable, with the weighted percentage of students that reported each behavior overall and by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity. Results for subgroups with less than our minimal threshold of students are not shown. Statistically significant differences by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity are noted, if they exist.
 - Additional **trend graphs** graphically describe whether the prevalence of a behavior has increased, decreased, or stayed the same over time. Statistically significant linear and or quadratic changes in the prevalence over time are noted and whether there was a statistically significant change in prevalence between 2017 and 2019. If present, these changes will be described in the footnote discussion.

CSHS 2021 Summary Graphs

Special Considerations for 2021 CSHS data

The 2021 CT School Health Survey prevalence estimates and trends have likely been impacted by some significant factors unique to the 2021 CSHS administration.

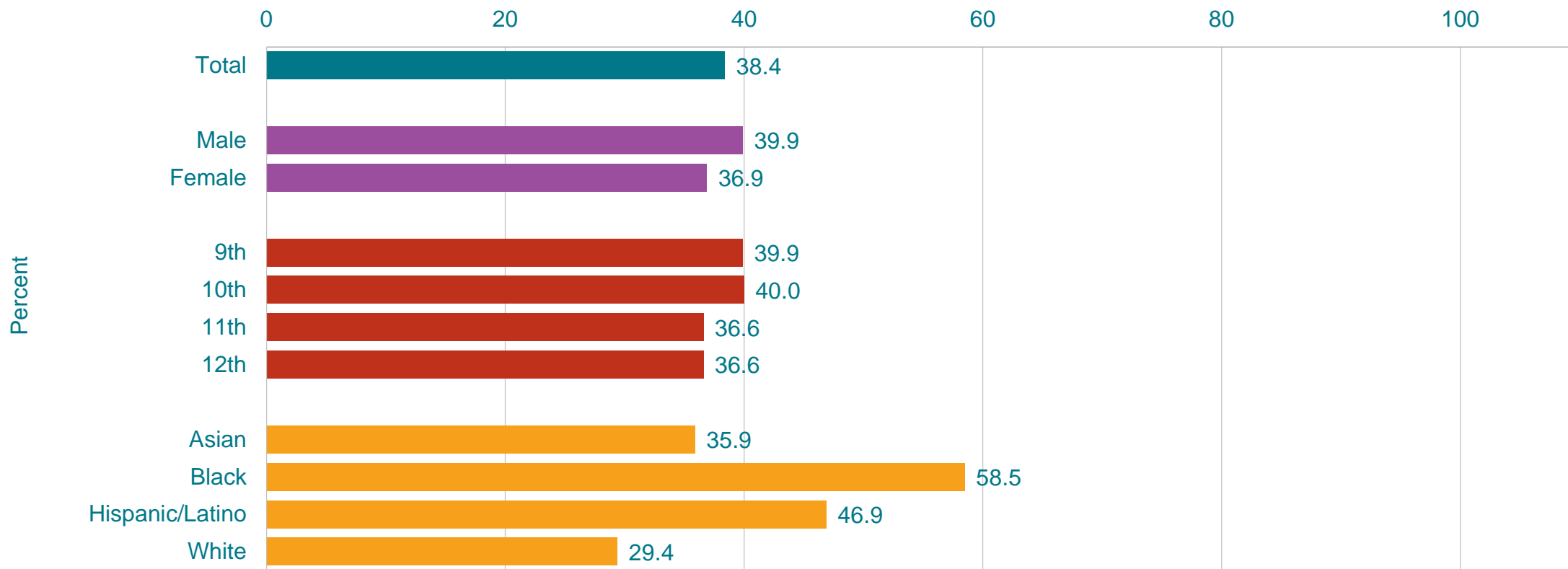
- 1) The CSHS has always been administered in the Spring semester of the school year. Due to COVID-19 impact on in-person learning, the CDC allowed for the survey to be delayed to the fall semester later in 2021. From other states experiences, it has been found that risk behaviors tend to be lower in the fall semester compared to the spring.
- 2) Some questions on the CSHS ask students about their behavior in the prior 12 months. In the fall of 2021 that time period would have included when COVID-19 precautions limited opportunities for social interaction both at school and extracurricular.
- 3) While non-response bias analysis indicated that 2021 CSHS data was representative, the overall sample size has reduced the ability to provide prevalence estimates by subgroups for certain indicators. Estimates with Coefficient of Variation (CV) higher than 30 or denominator less than N=30 have been suppressed.

CSHS data users must interpret 2021 prevalence estimates with caution because of these factors. For additional estimates not produced in this summary report, please email the CSHS Coordinator, Celeste.Jorge@ct.gov.

Motor Vehicle Safety



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



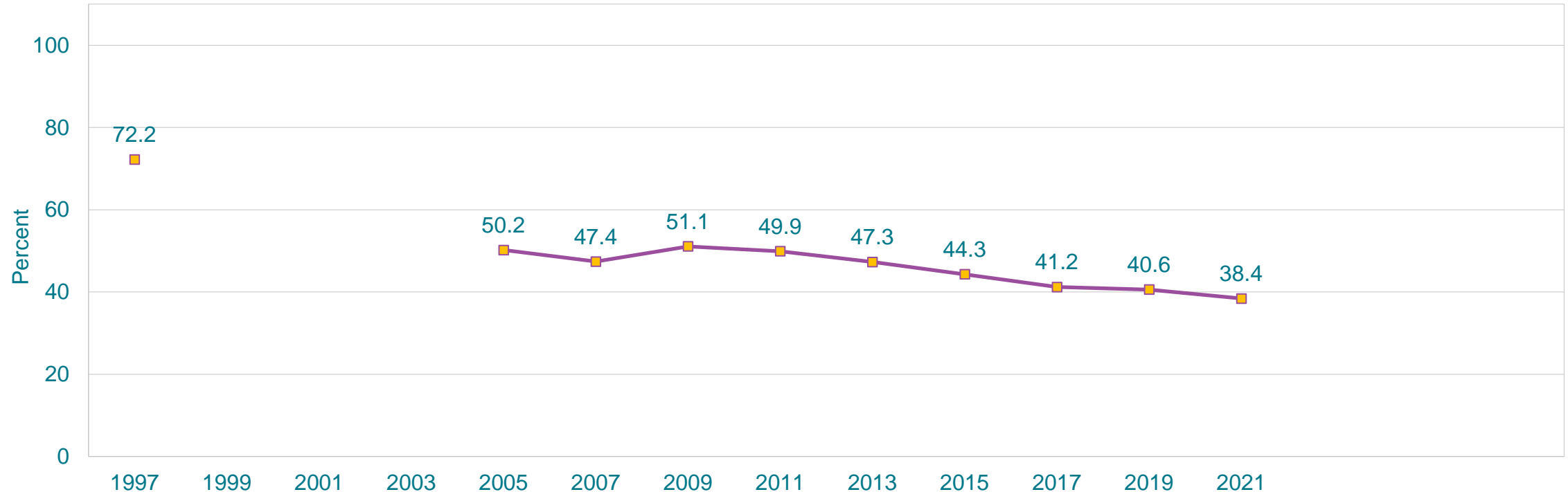
*When riding in a car driven by someone else

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Always Wear a Seat Belt,* 1997-2021†



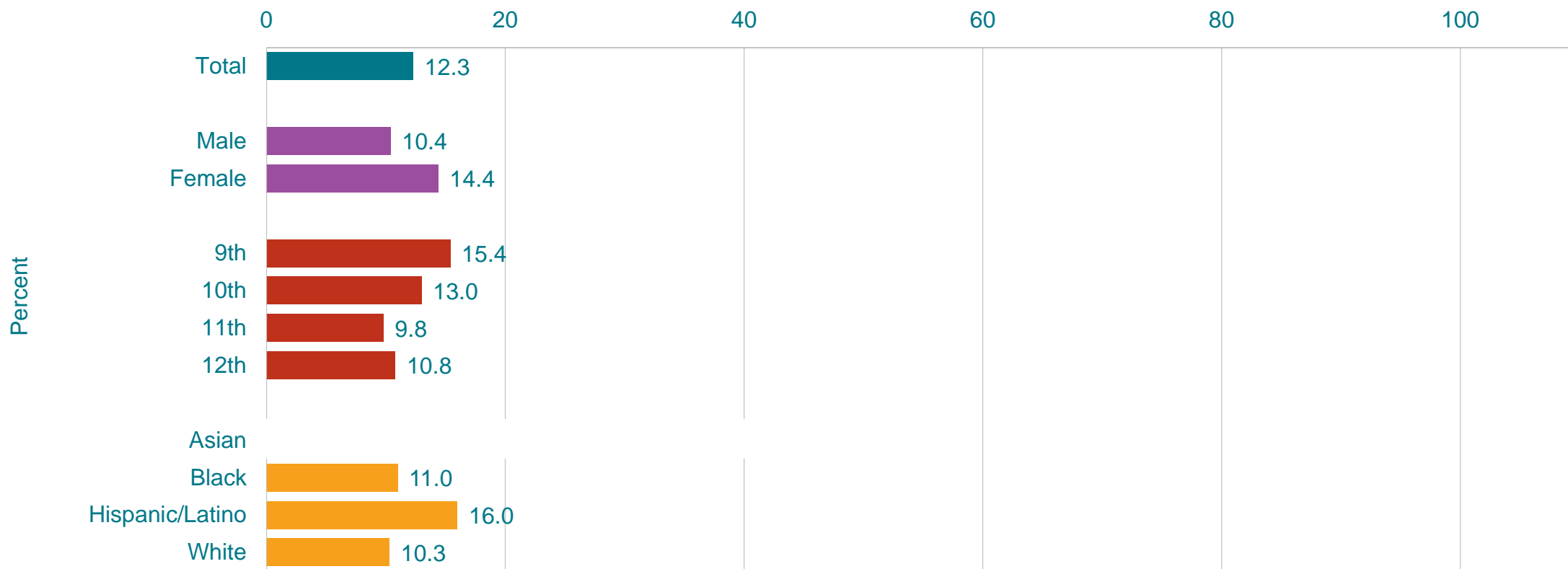
*When riding in a car driven by someone else

†Decreased 1997-2021, decreased 1997-2007, decreased 2007-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

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



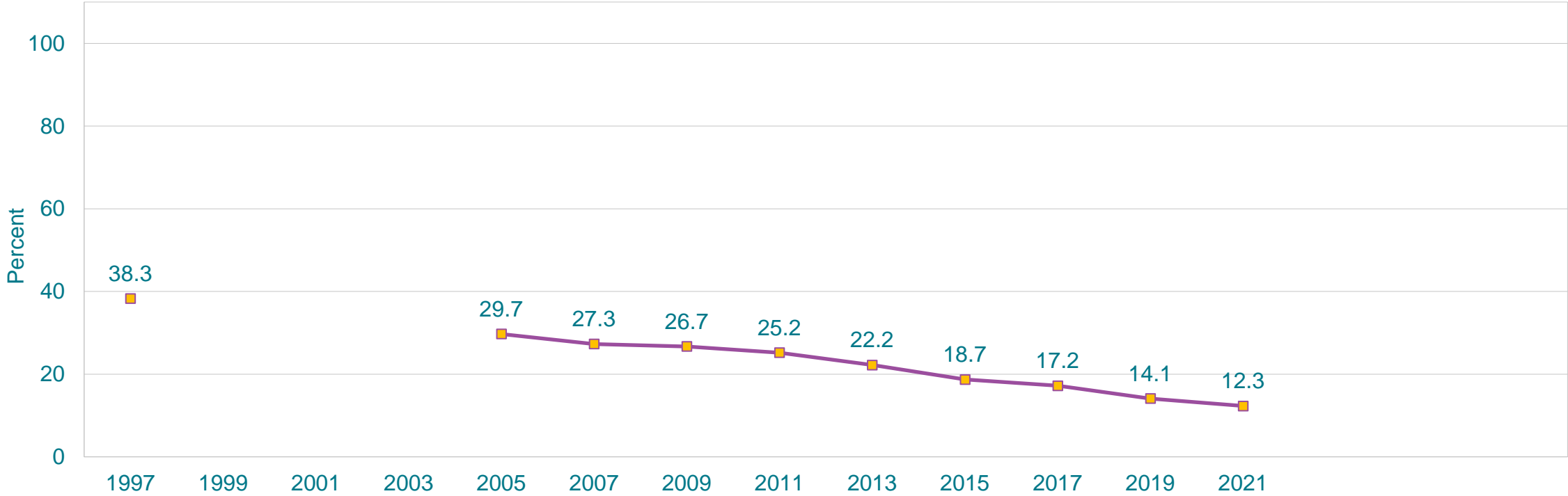
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1997-2021†



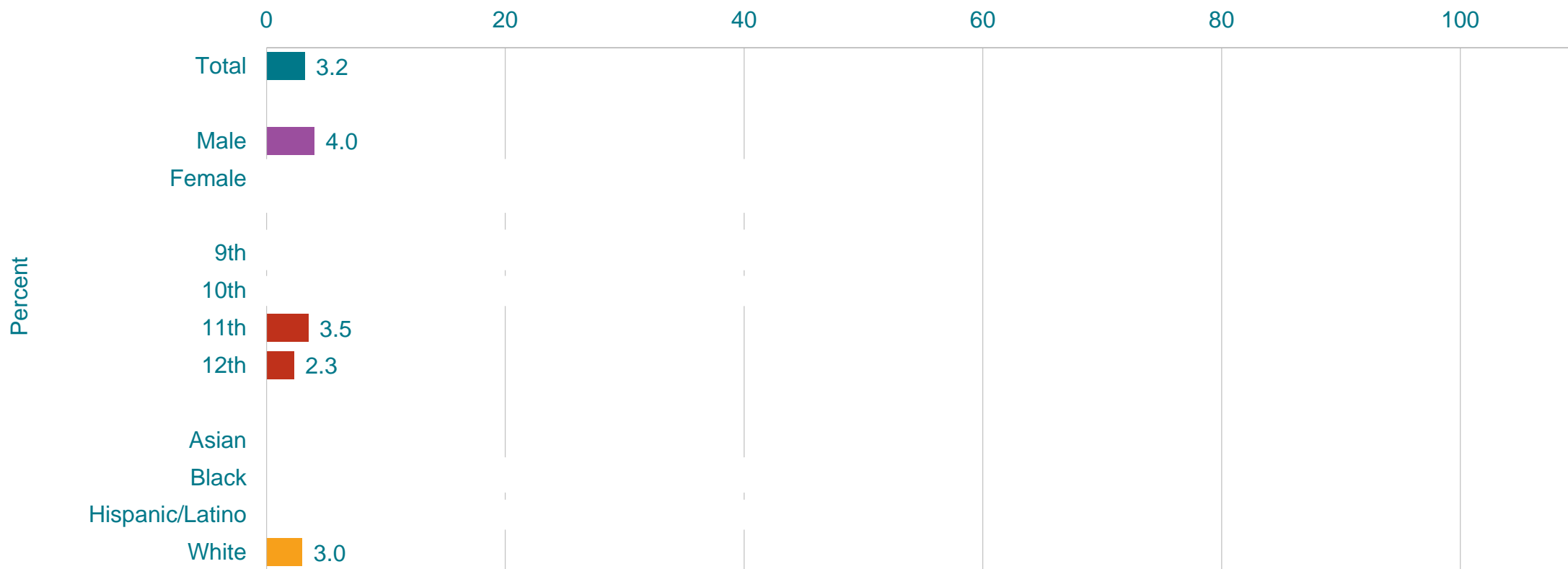
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021, decreased 1997-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

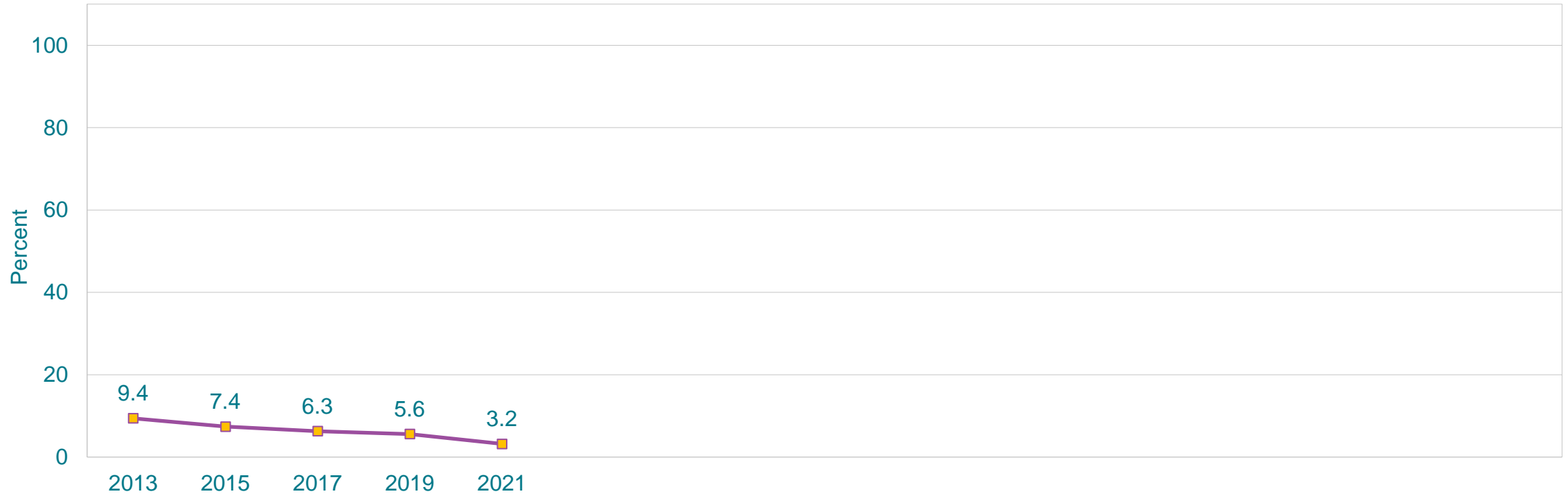
This graph contains weighted results.

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
 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 or is an unreliable estimate.
 This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2013-2021†

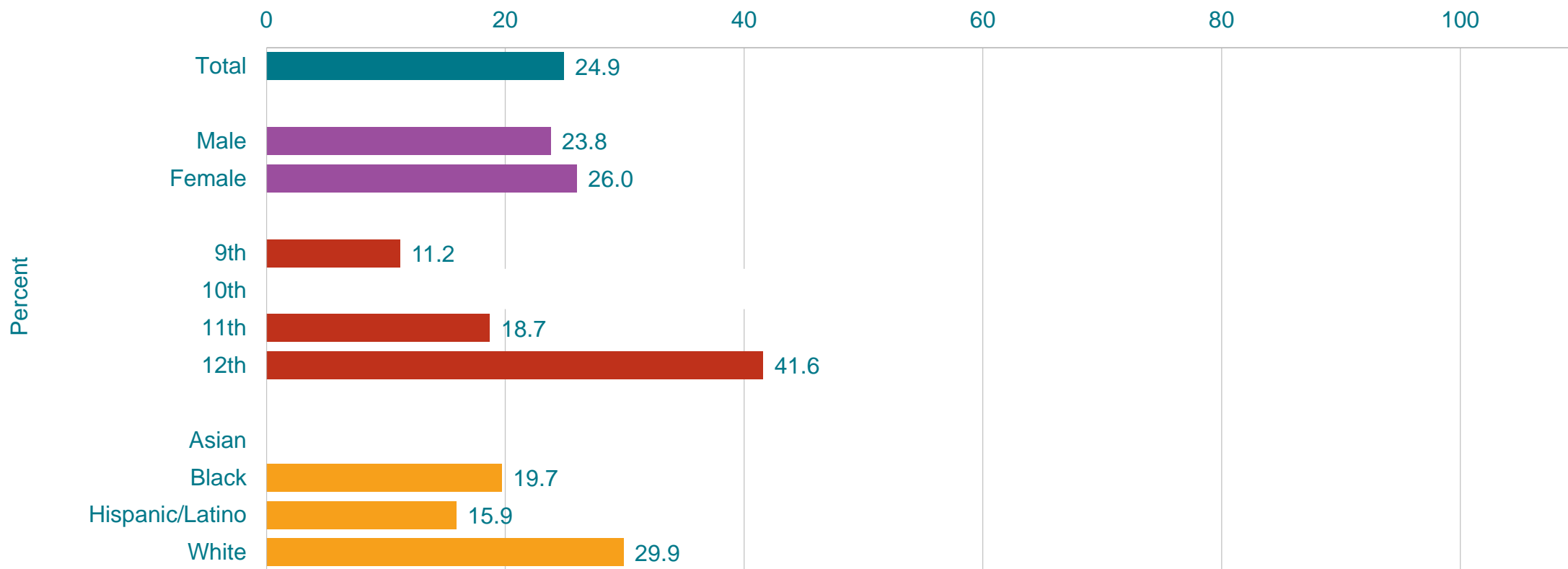


*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2013-2021 [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

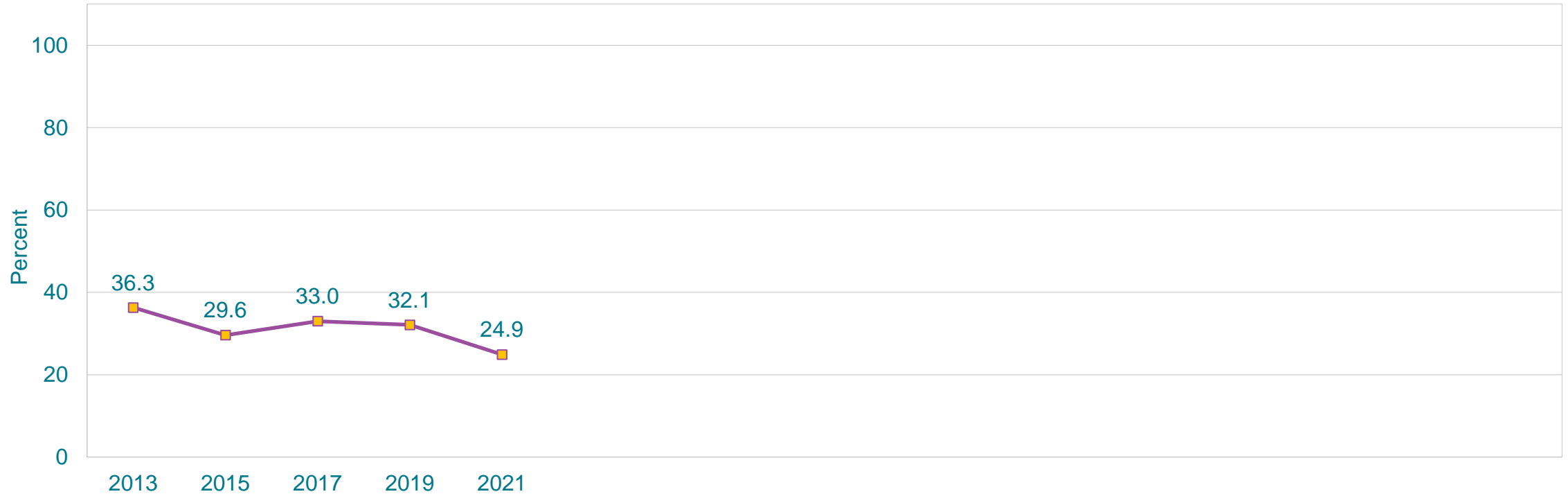
[†]11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup or is an unreliable estimate.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* 2013-2021†



*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

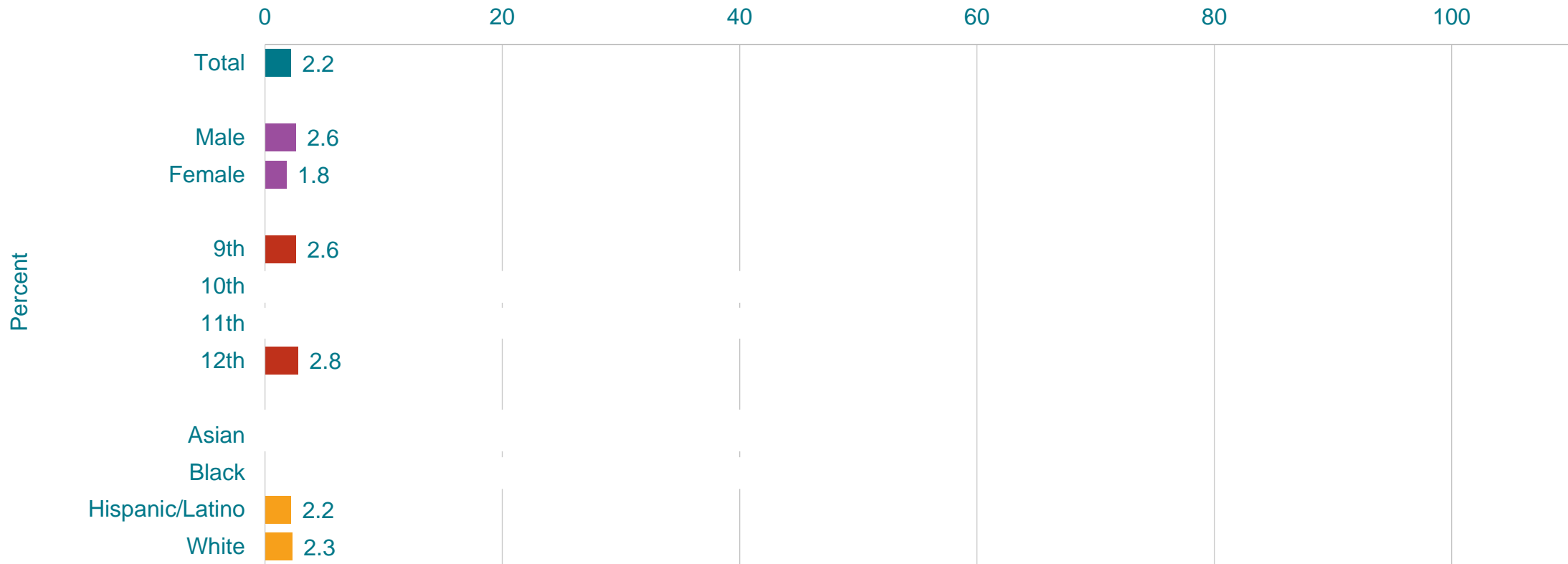
†Decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Injury and Violence



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



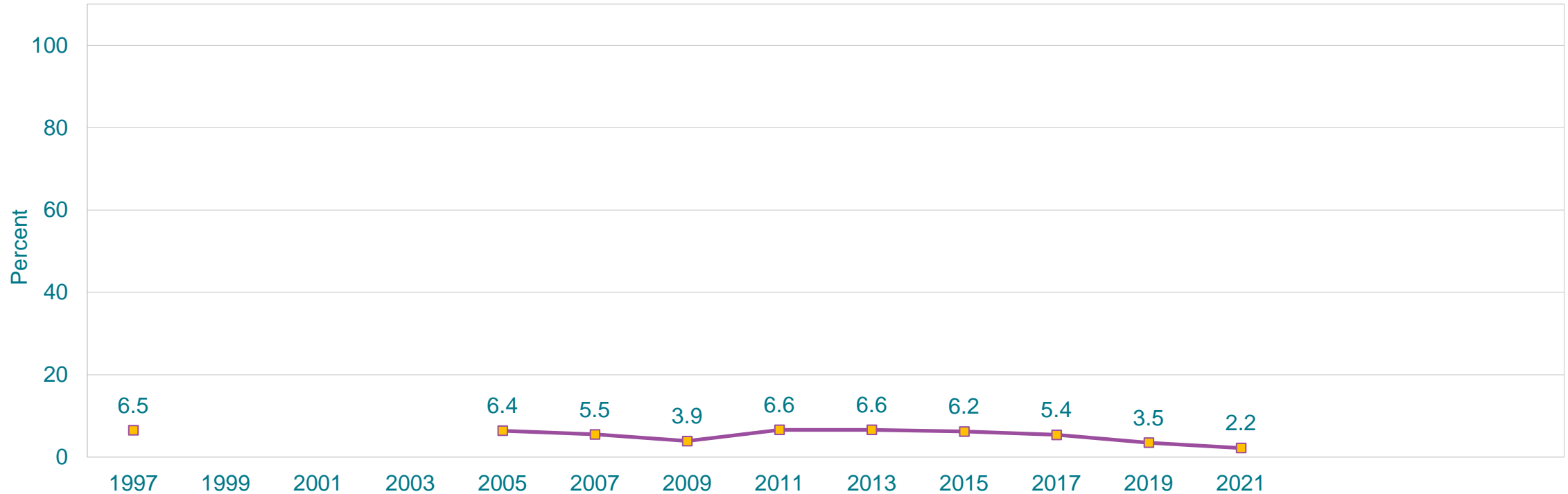
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 1997-2021†



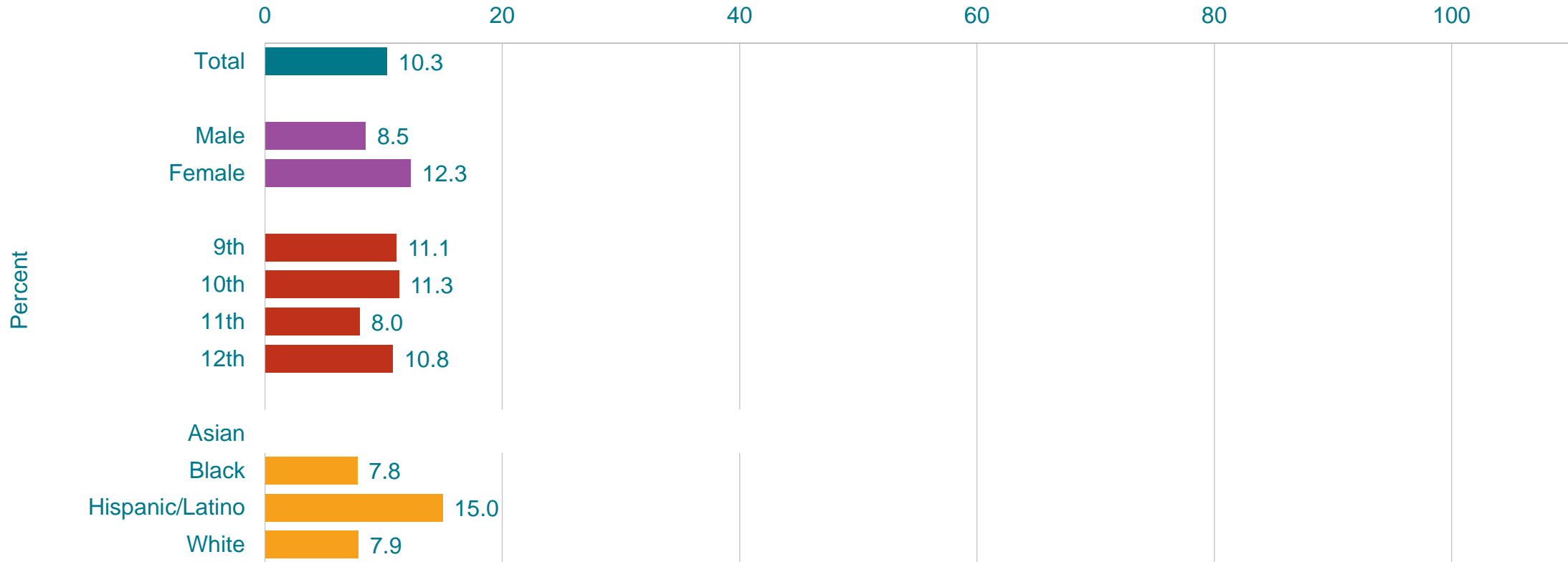
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021, no change 1997-2017, decreased 2017-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

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



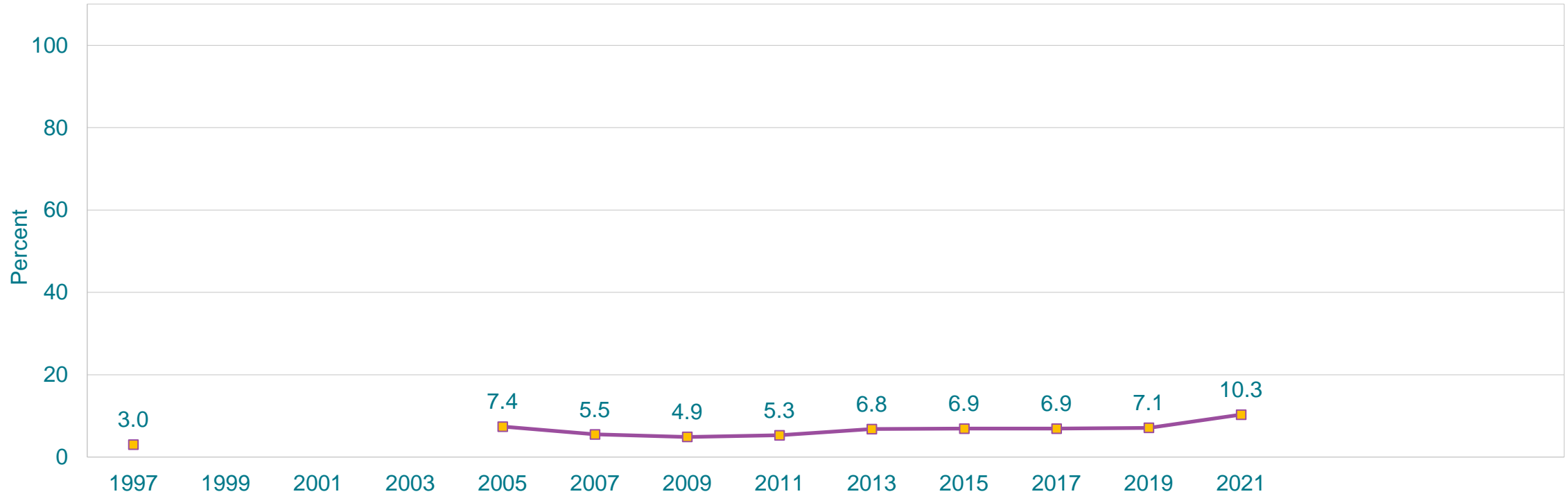
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* 1997-2021†



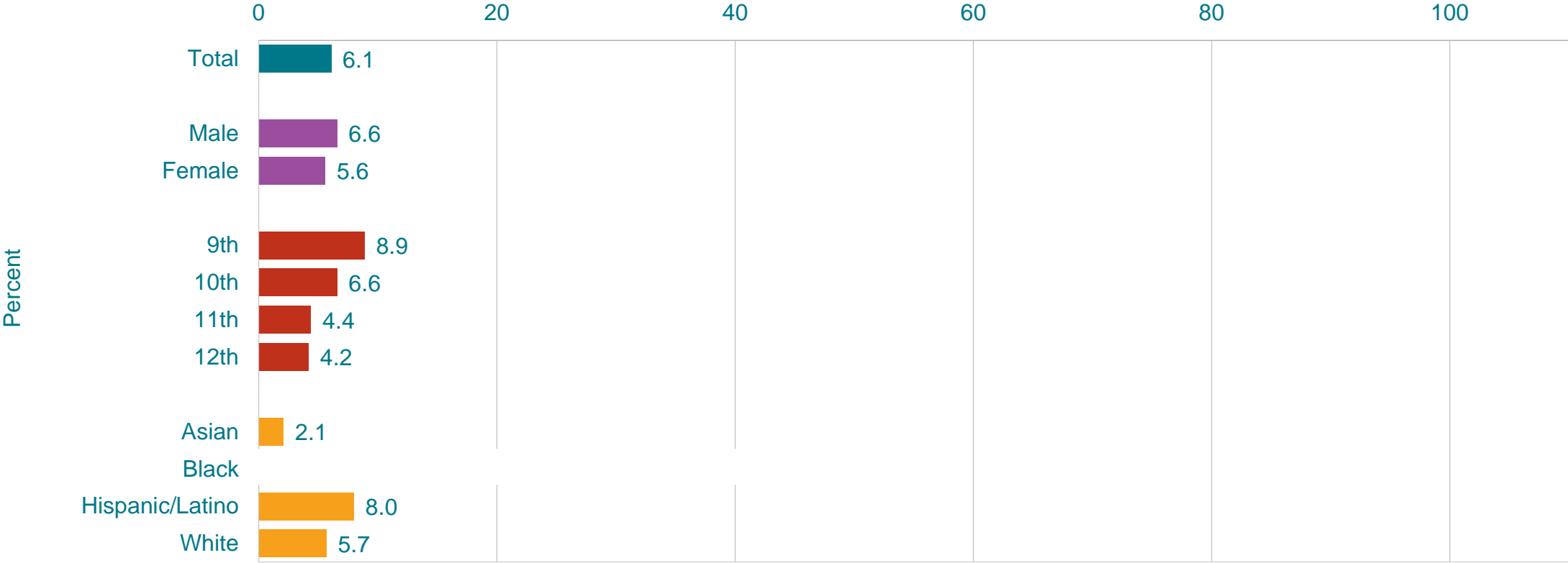
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased 1997-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

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

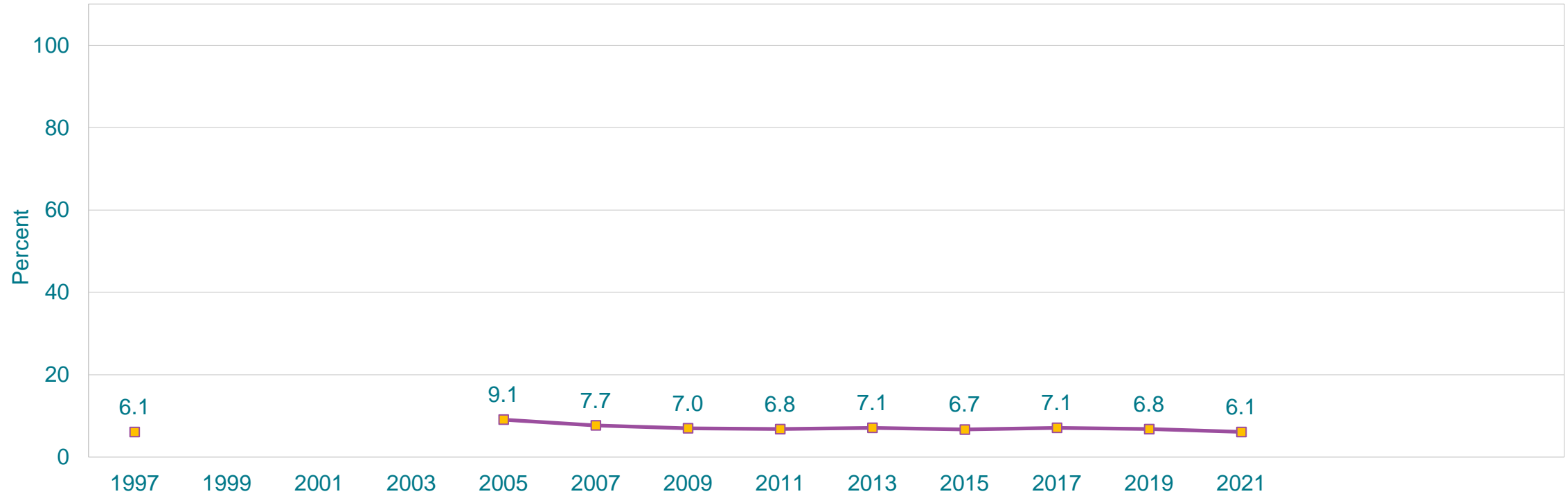


*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; H > A, (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 1997-2021†



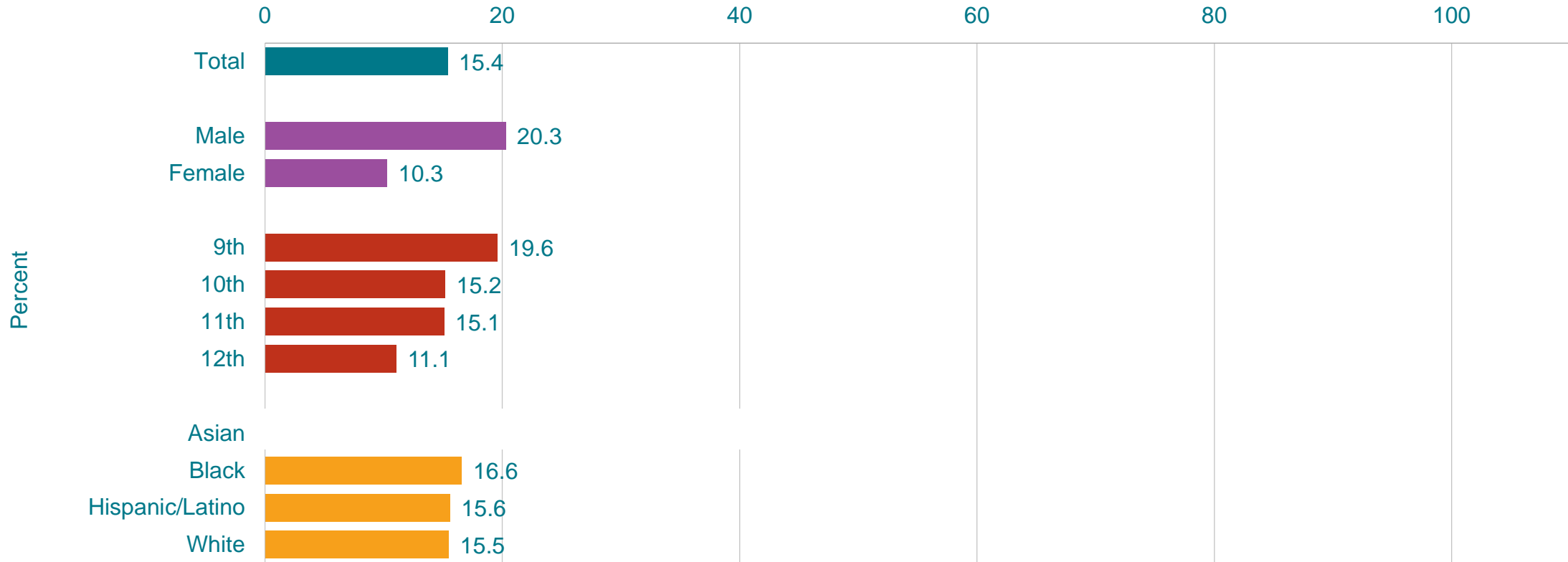
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

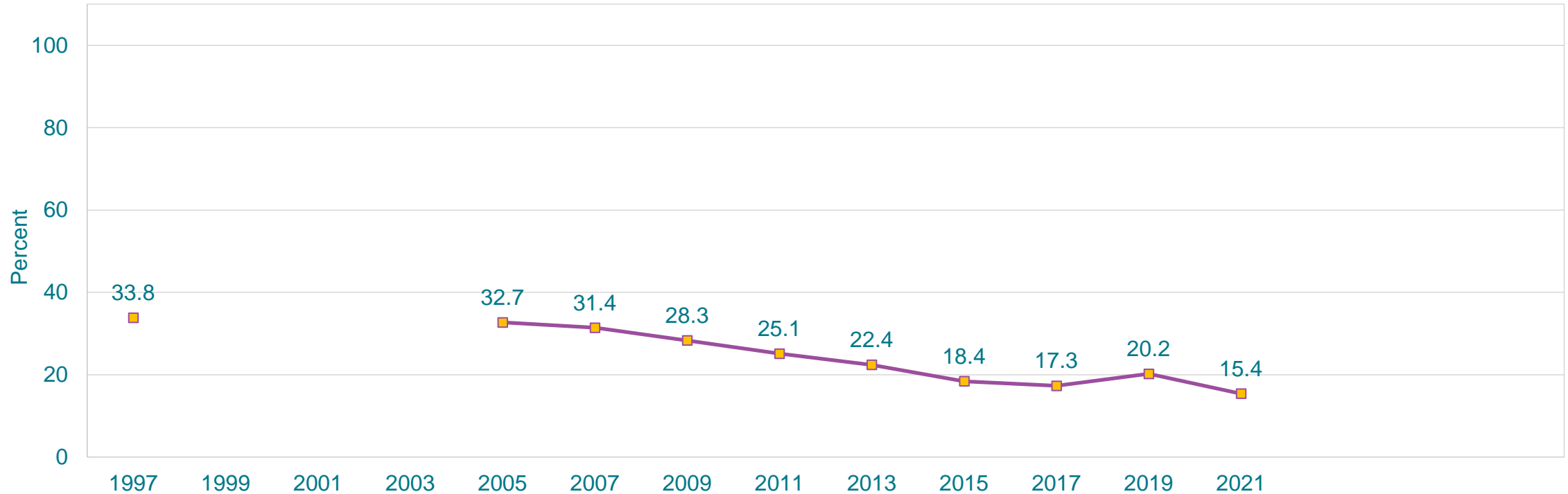
Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 1997-2021†



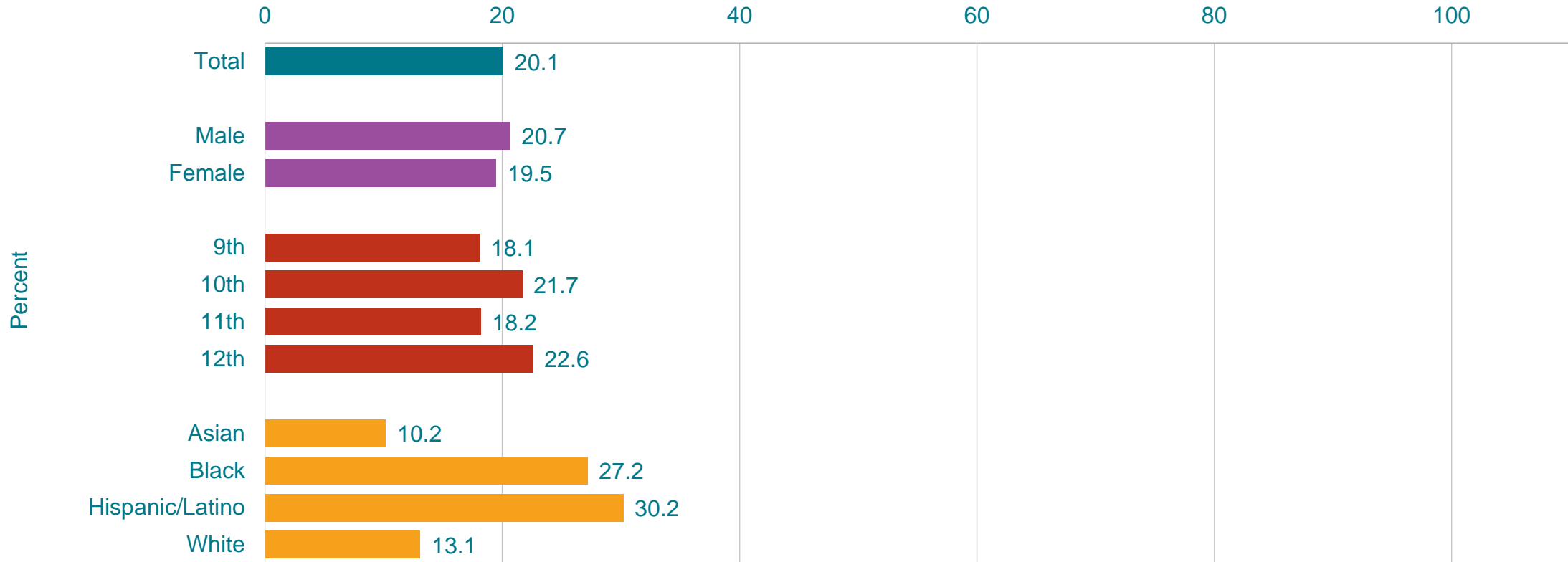
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021, no change 1997-2007, decreased 2007-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Saw Someone Get Physically Attacked, Beaten, Stabbed, or Shot in Their Neighborhood, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021

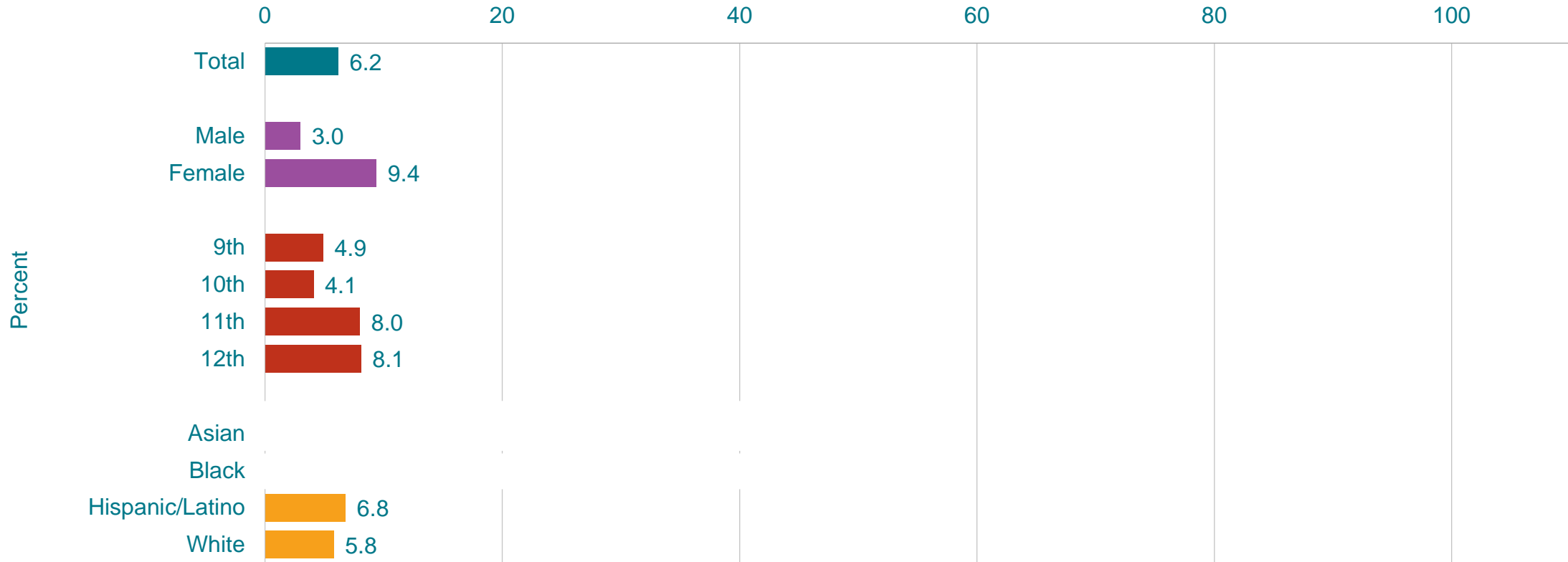


*B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

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



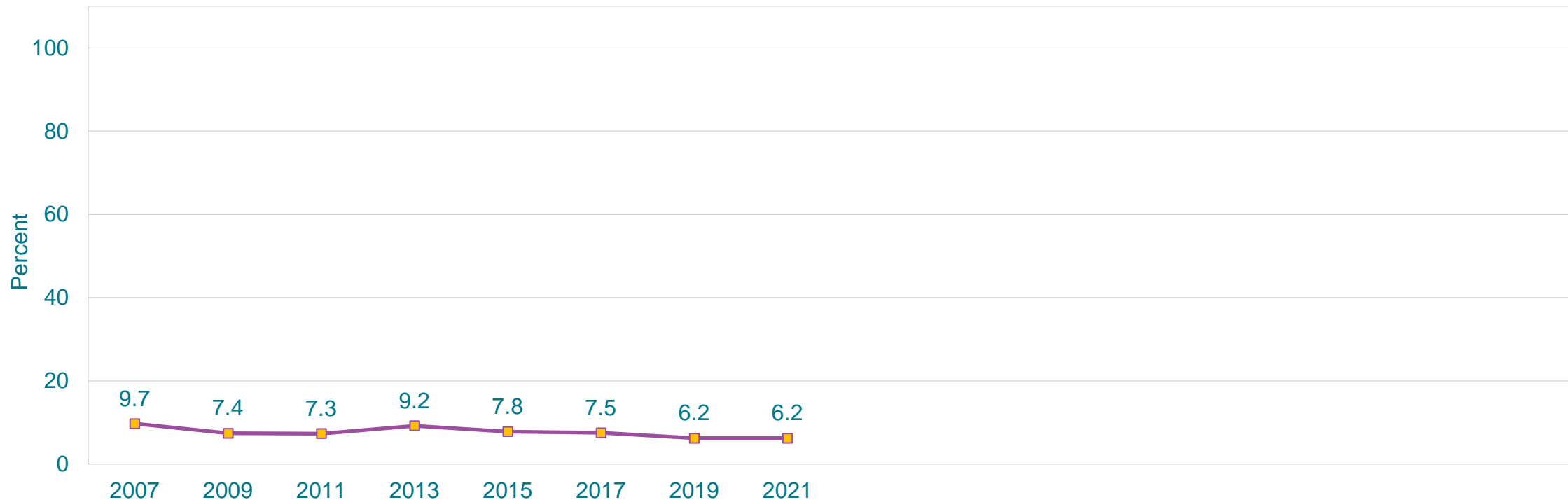
*When they did not want to

†F > M; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2021†

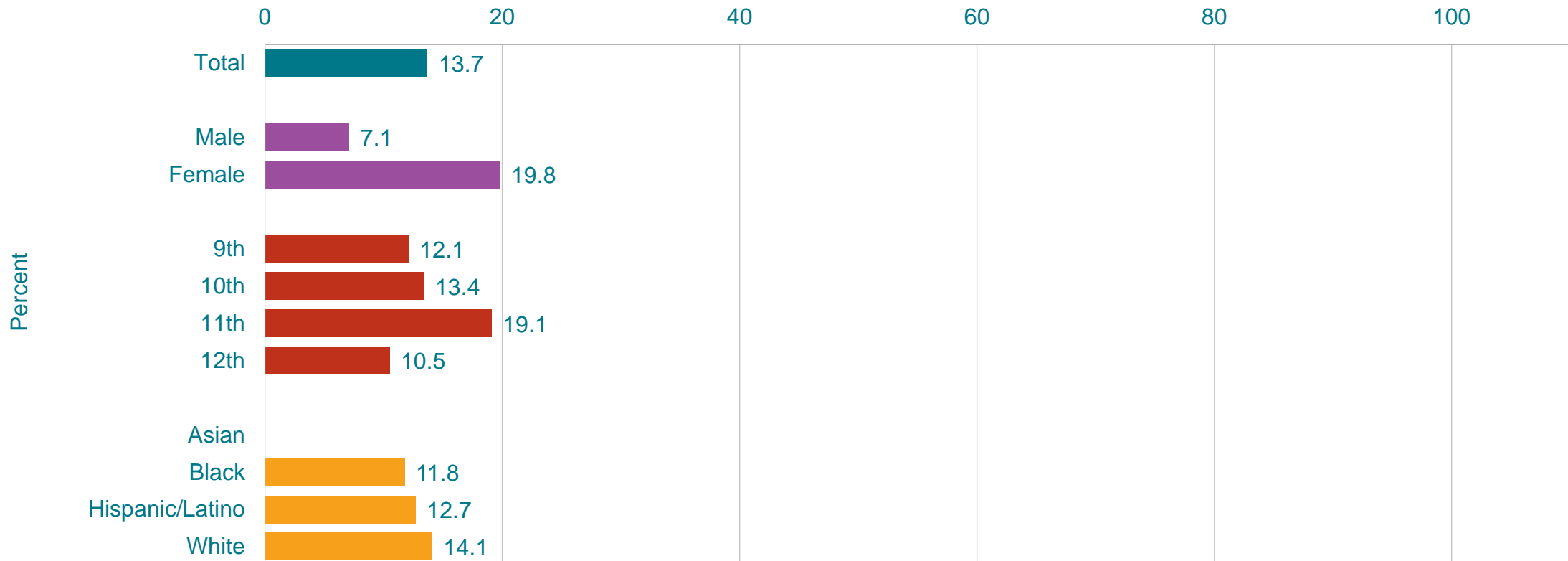


*When they did not want to

†Decreased 2007-2021 [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.

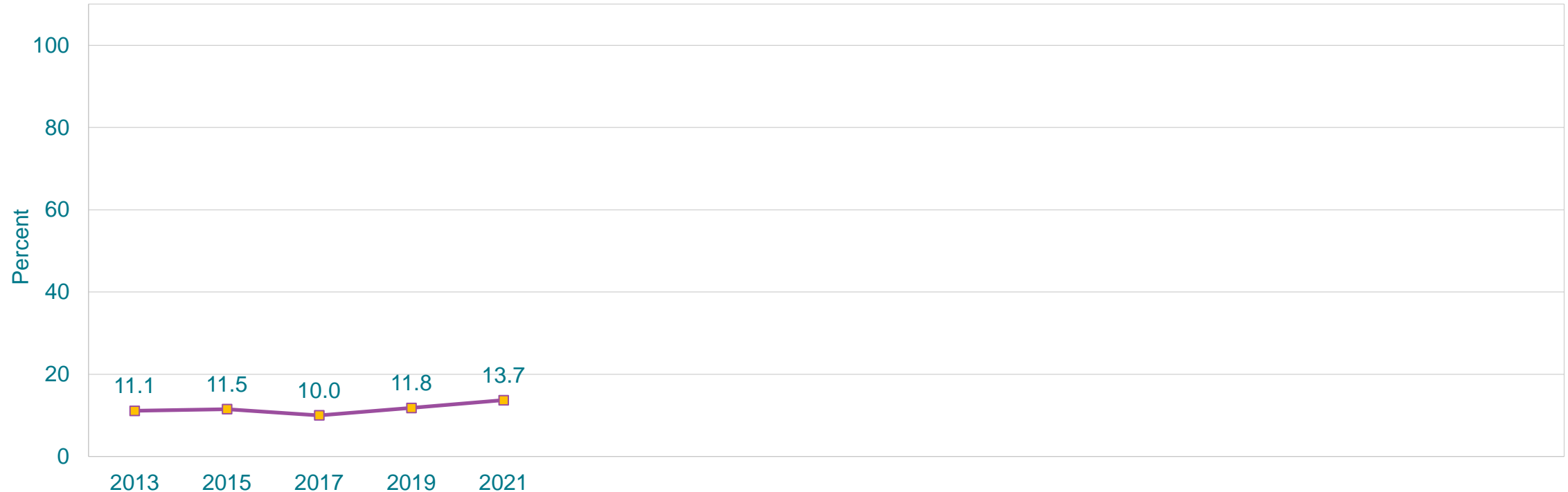
Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*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; 11th > 9th, 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 or is an unreliable estimate.
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Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* 2013-2021†

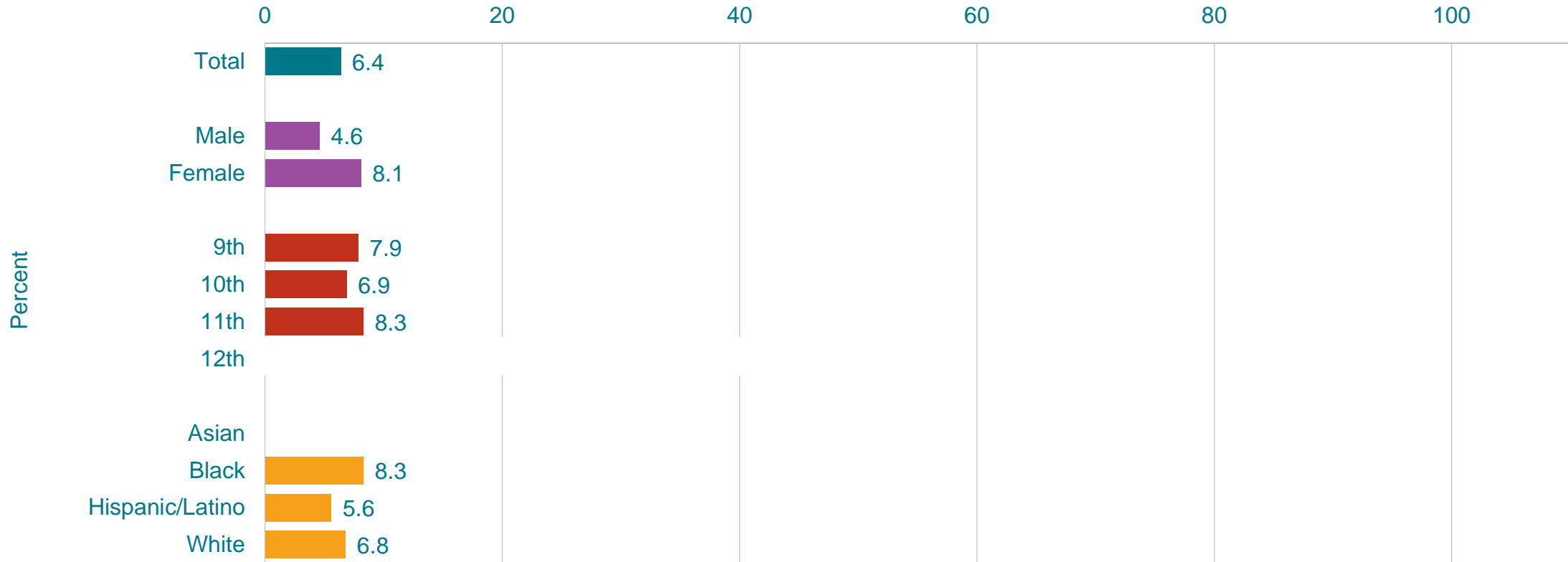


*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out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

†No change 2013-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

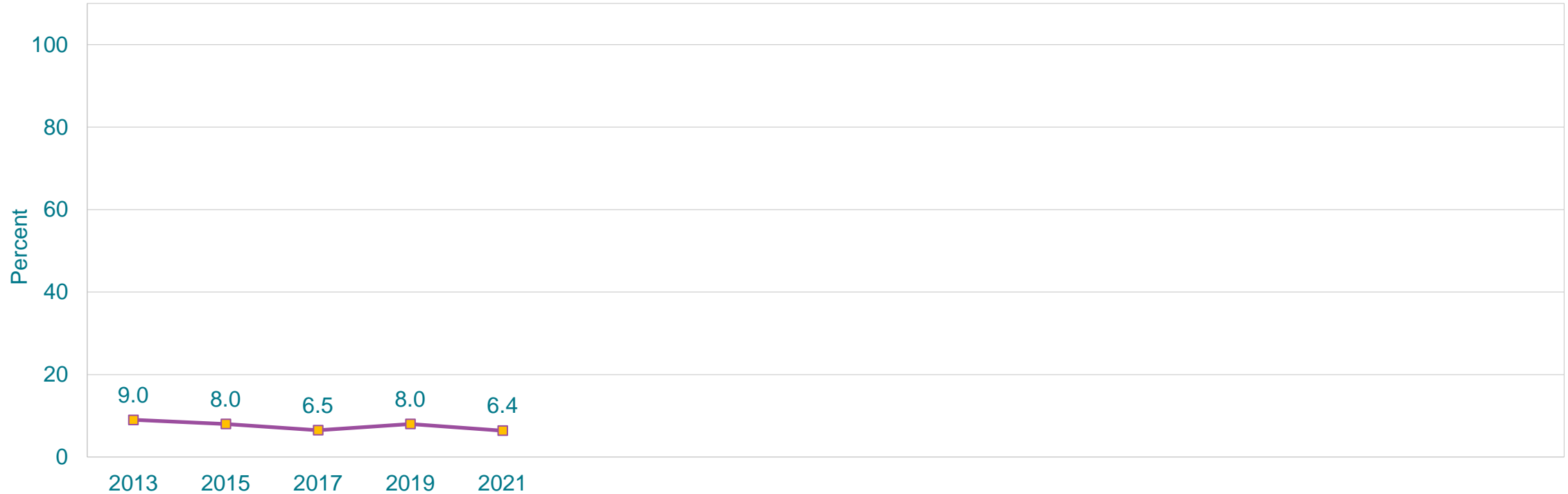
Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* by Sex, Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*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

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 or is an unreliable estimate.
 This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* 2013-2021†



*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

†Decreased 2013-2021 [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; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2011-2021†

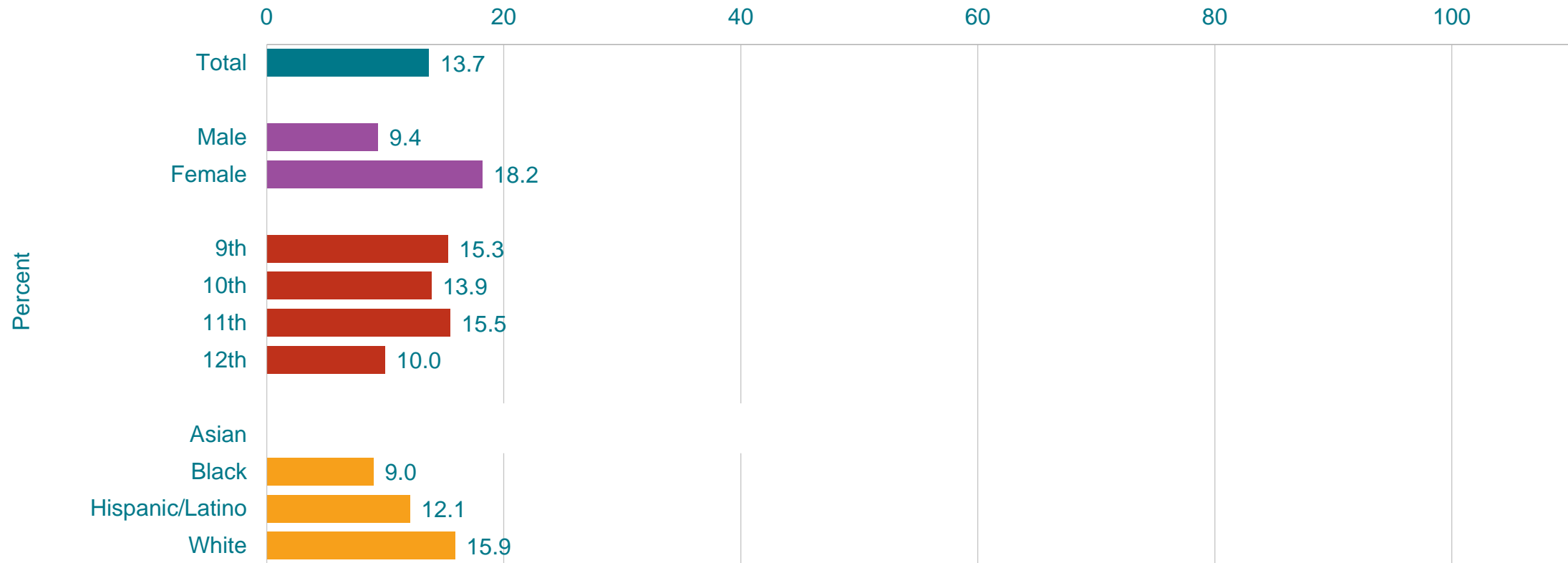


*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2011-2021, decreased 2011-2017, decreased 2017-2021 [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



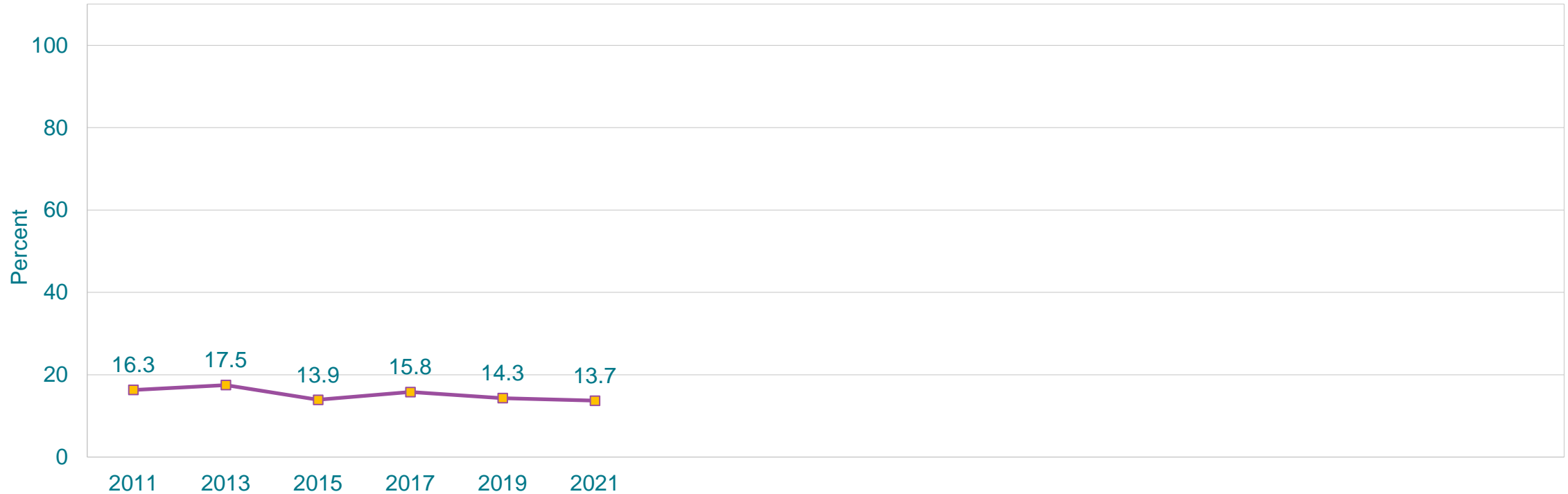
*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* 2011-2021†

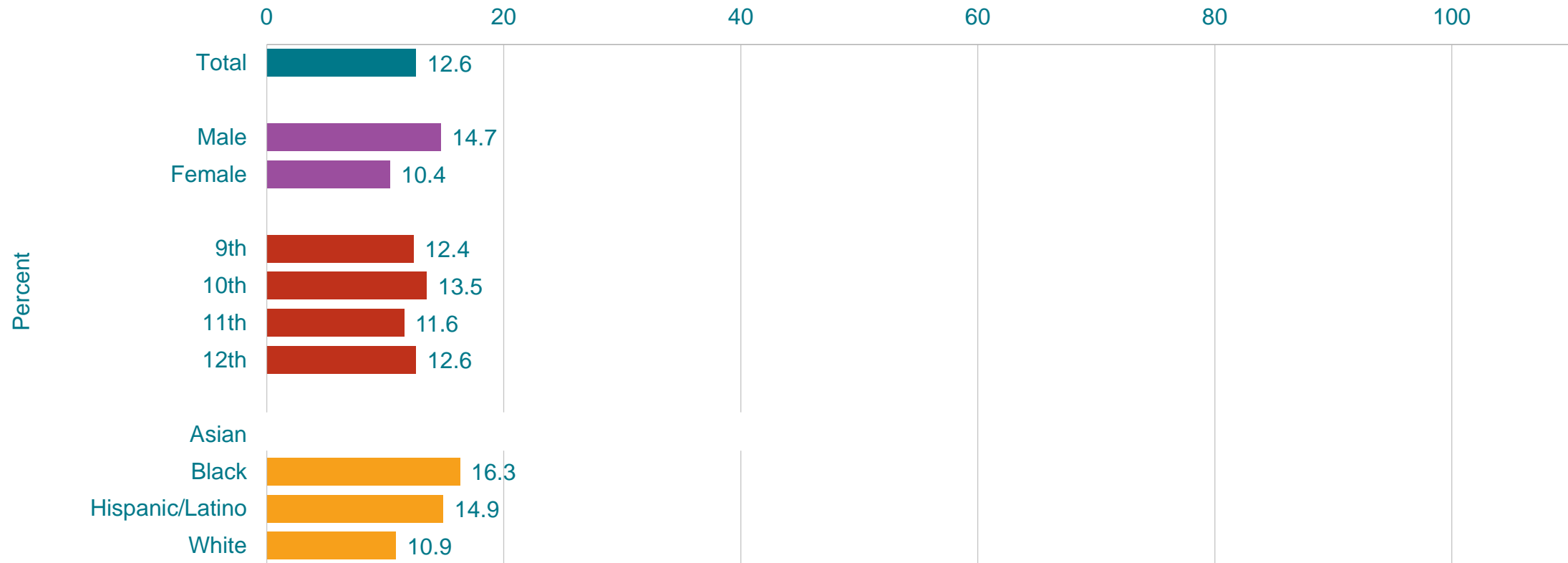


*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2011-2021 [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 Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



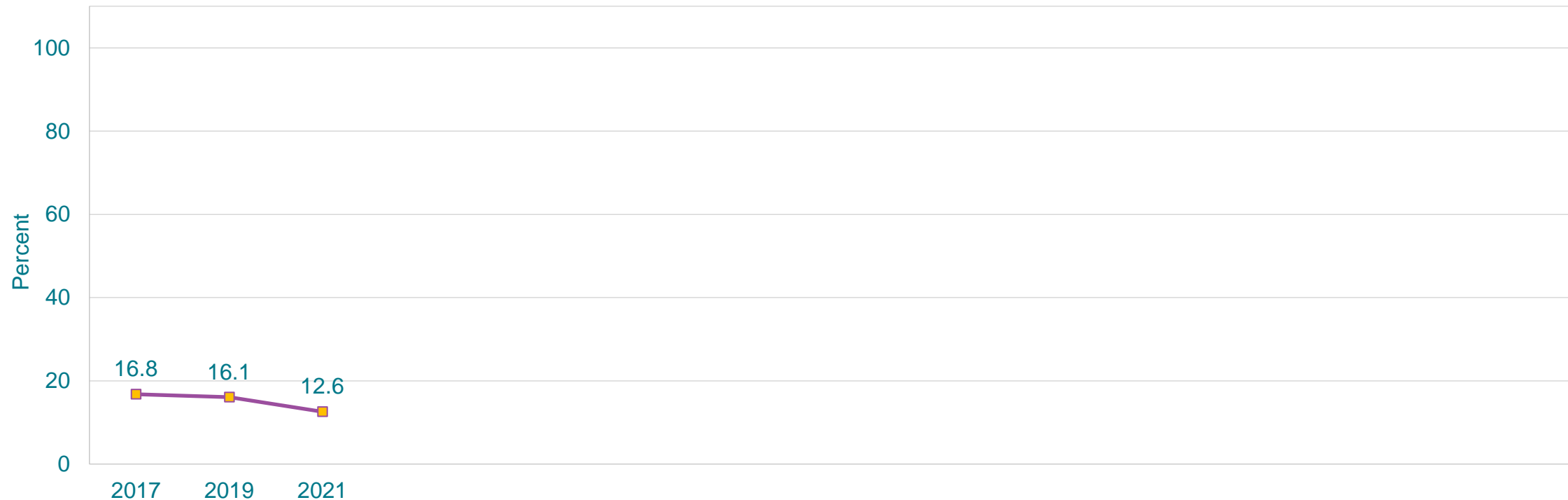
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* 2017-2021†



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

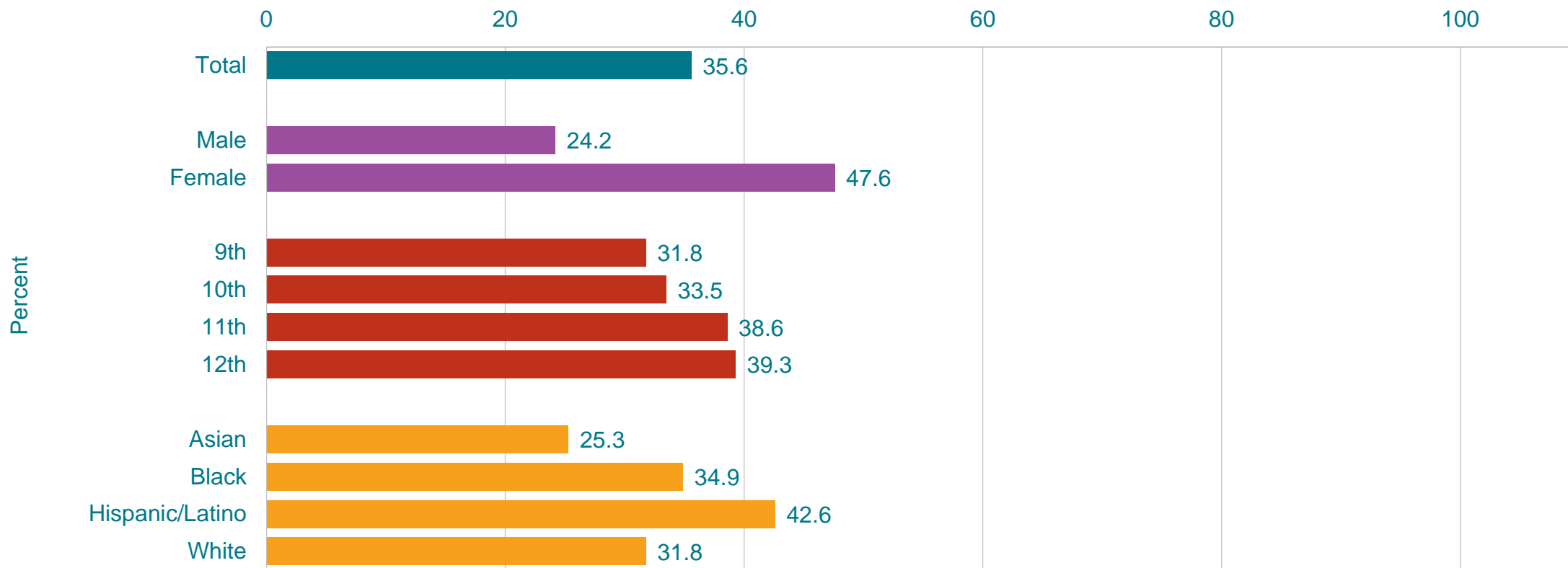
†Decreased 2017-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Mental Health



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



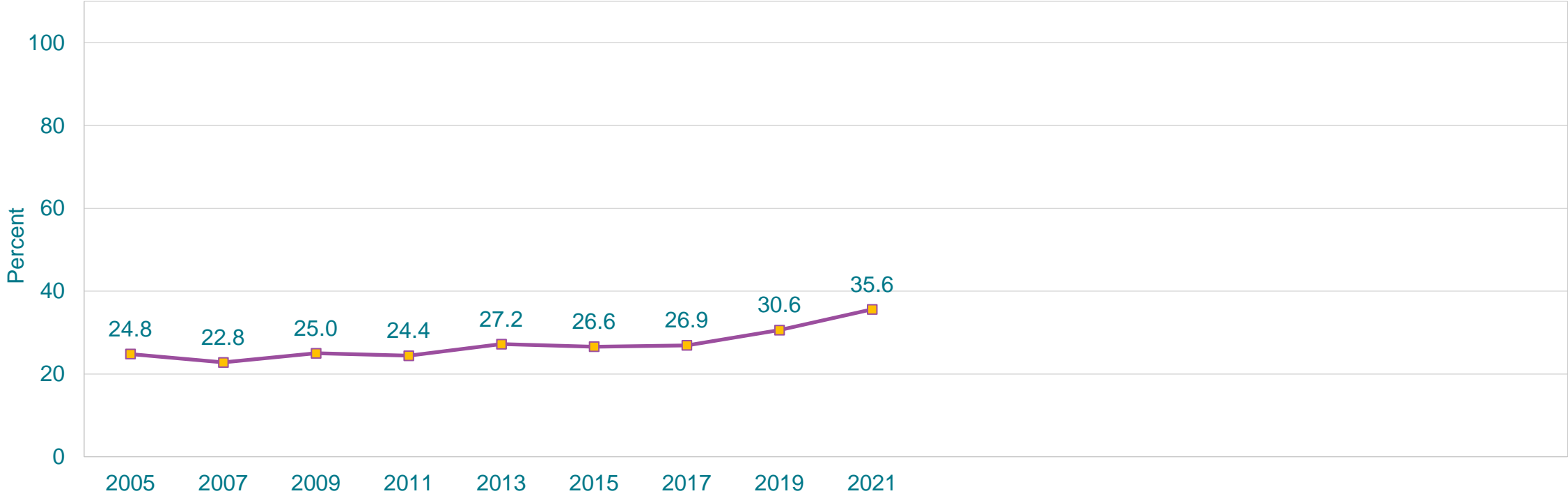
*Almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 2005-2021†

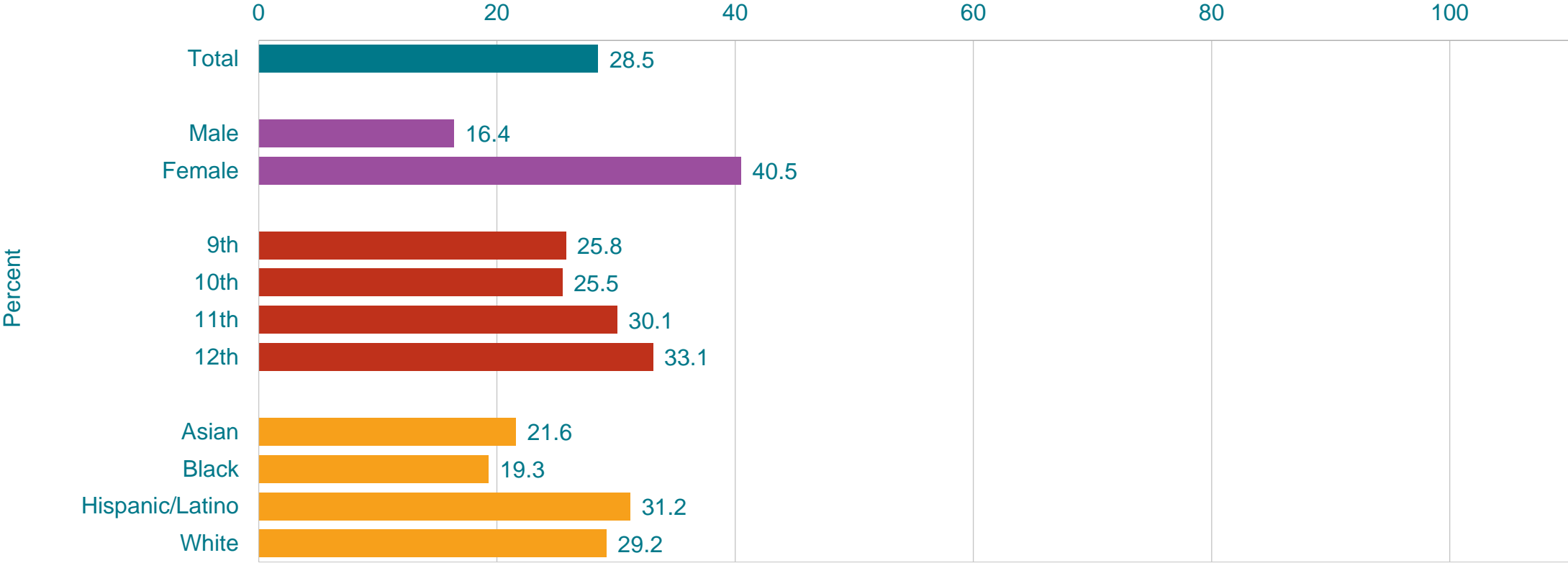


*Almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2005-2021, no change 2005-2017, increased 2017-2021 [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).]

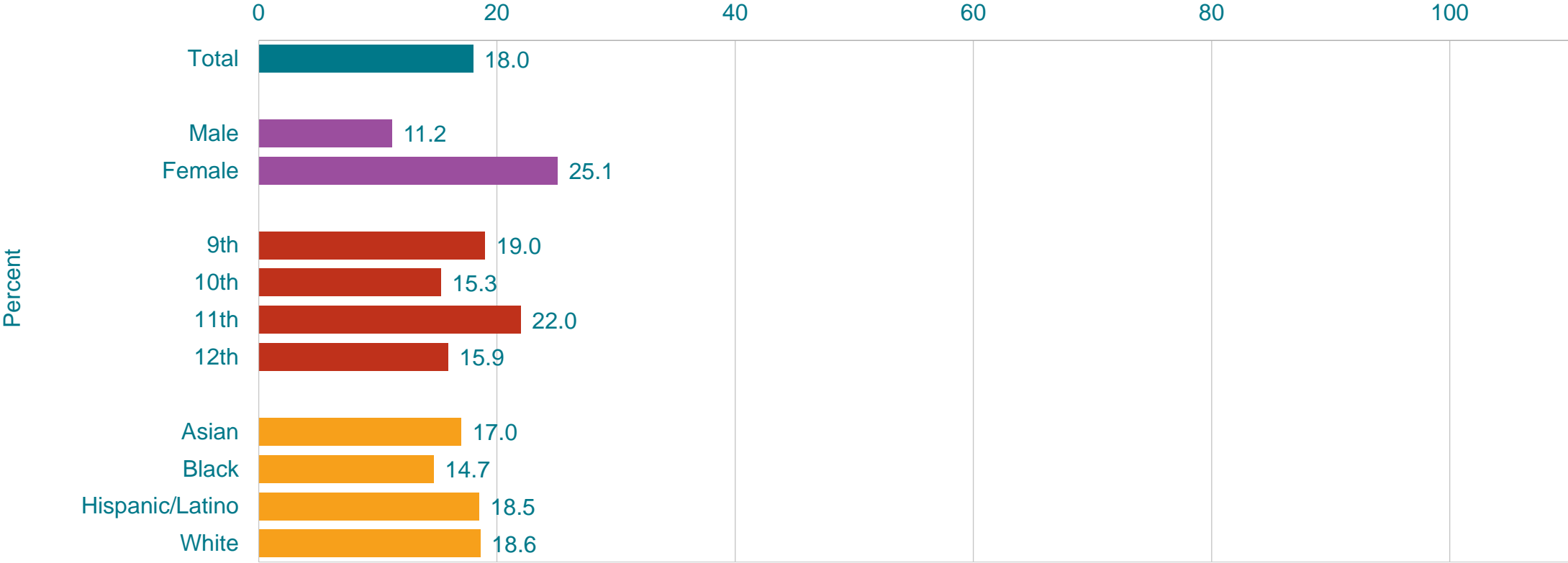
This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Something to Purposely Hurt Themselves Without Wanting to Die,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



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

This graph contains weighted results.

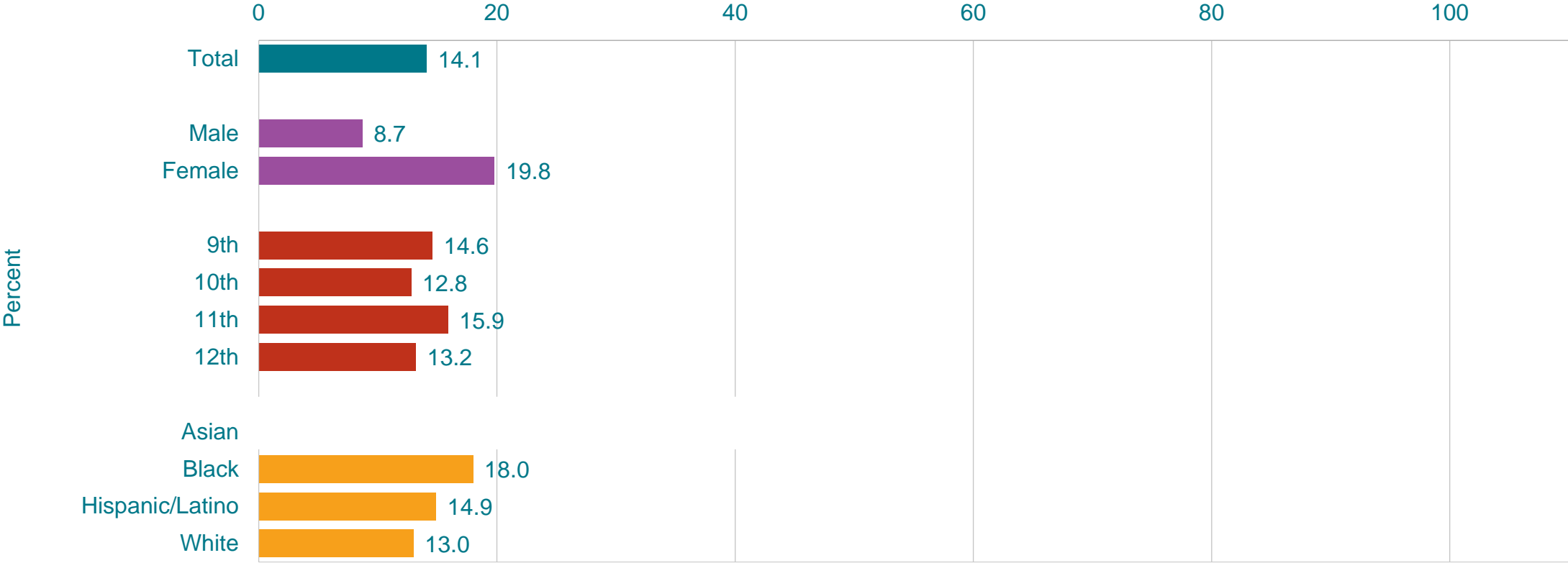
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Something to Purposely Hurt Themselves Without Wanting to Die,* 2011-2021†



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

†No change 2011-2021 [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).]

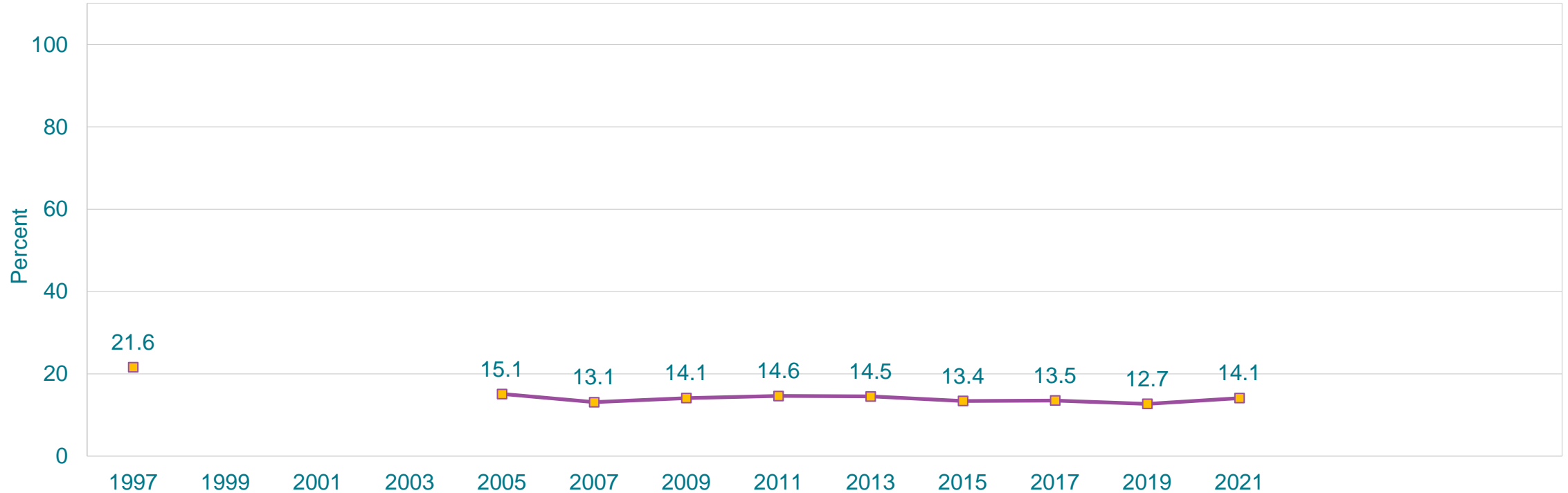
Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*During the 12 months before the survey

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 1997-2021†



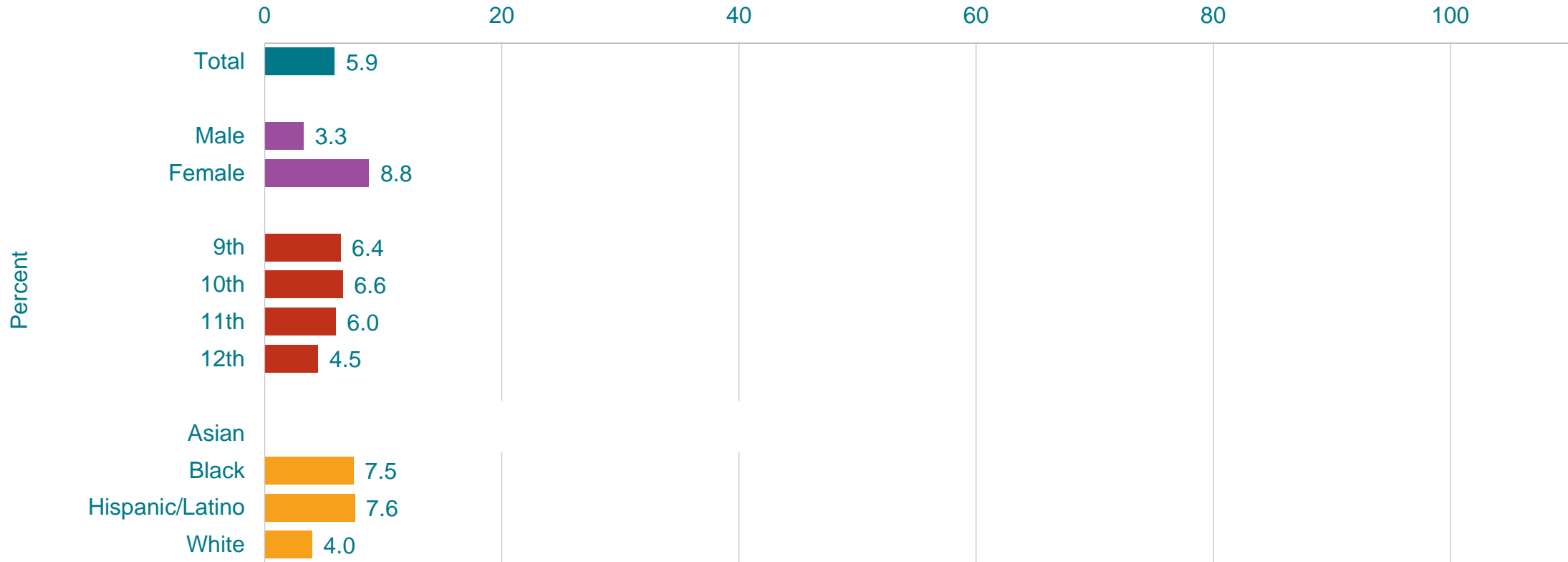
*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021, decreased 1997-2007, no change 2007-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



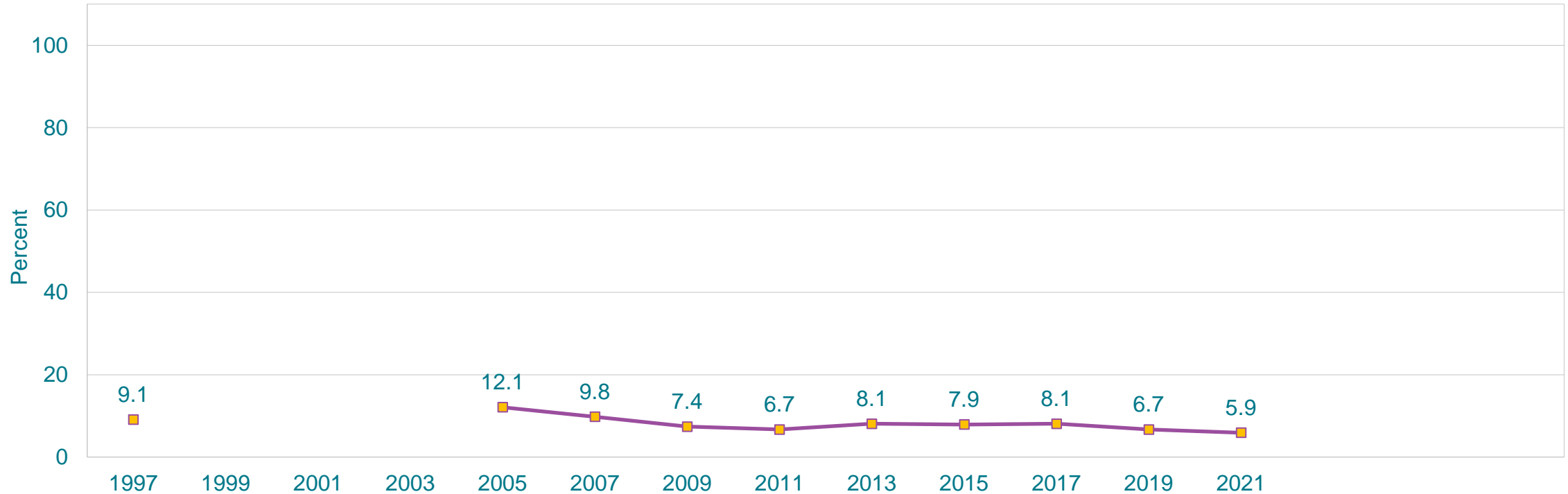
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 1997-2021†



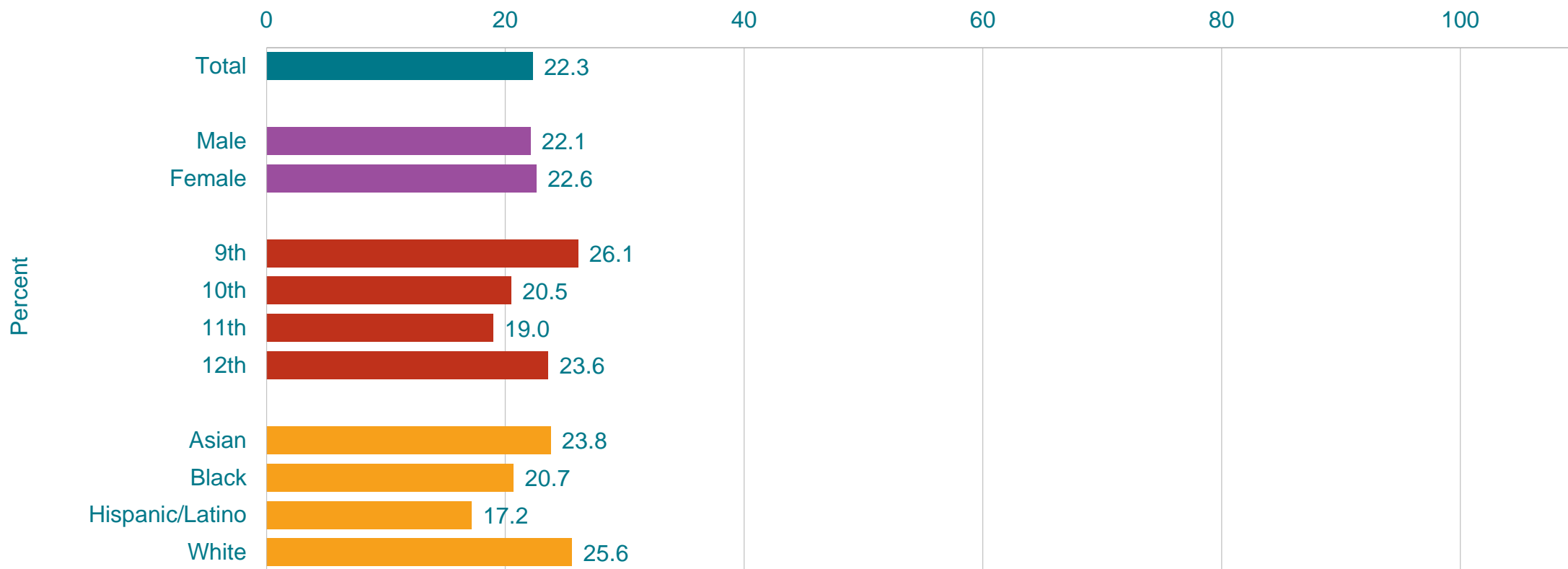
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Get the Kind of Help They Need,* by Sex, Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2021



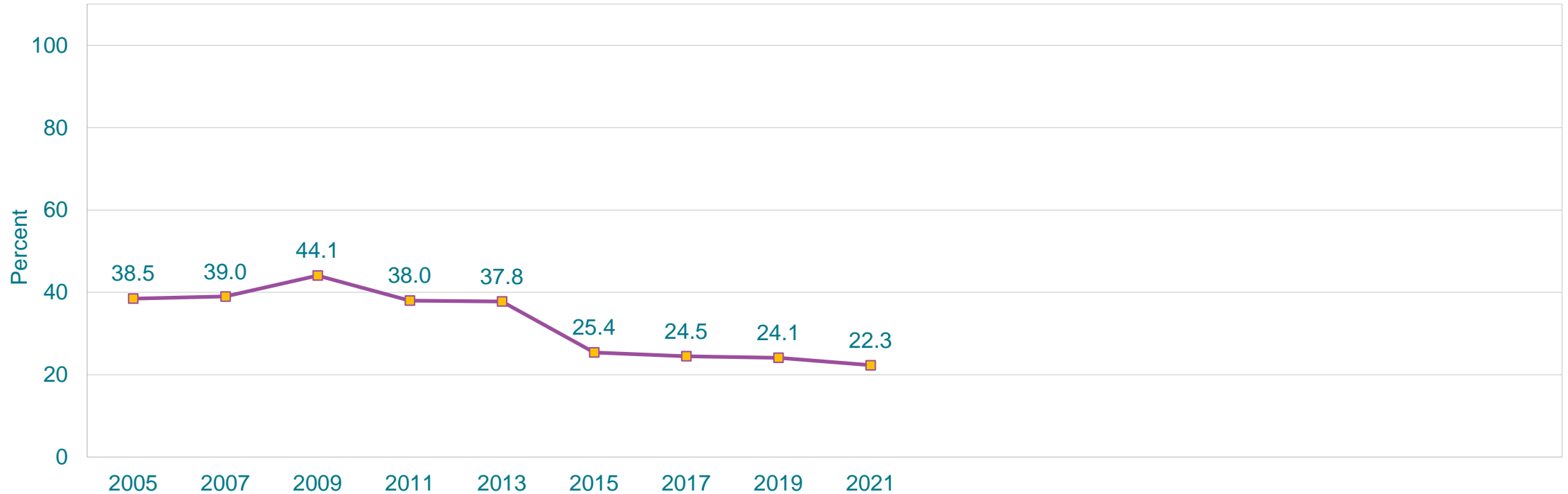
*Among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

[†]9th > 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.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Get the Kind of Help They Need,* 2005-2021†



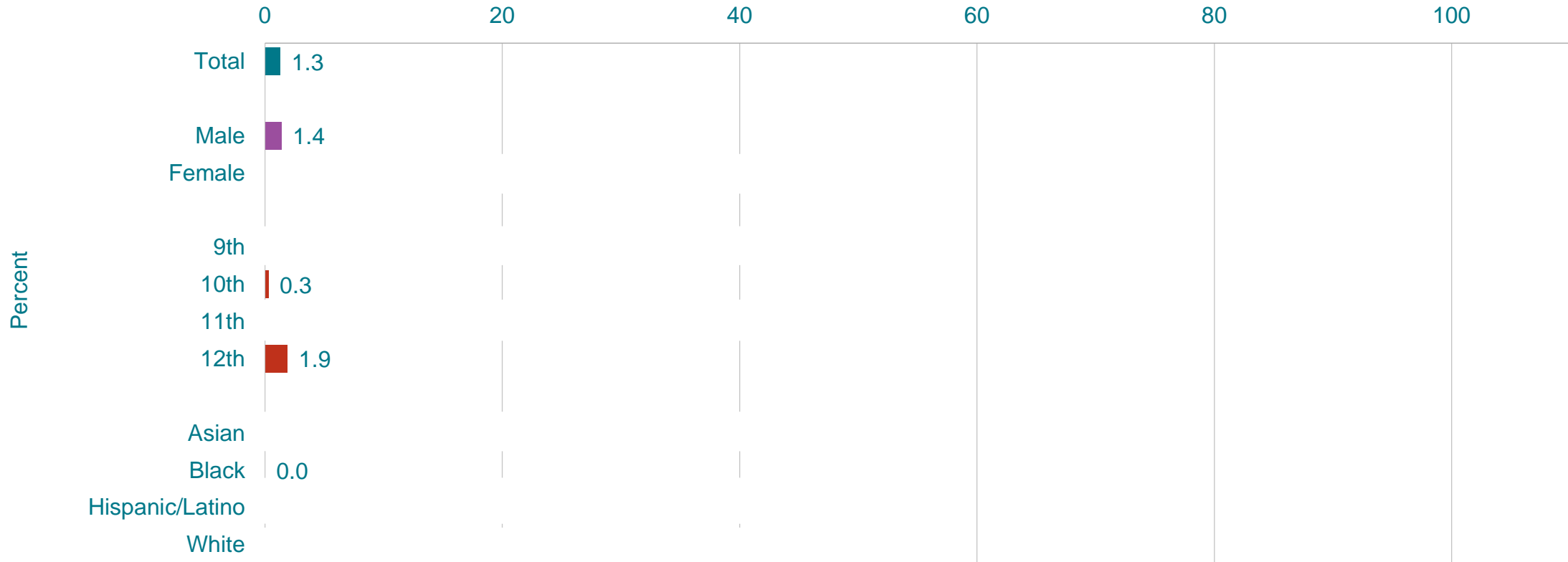
*Among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

†Decreased 2005-2021, increased 2005-2009, decreased 2009-2021 [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).]

Tobacco Use & Vaping



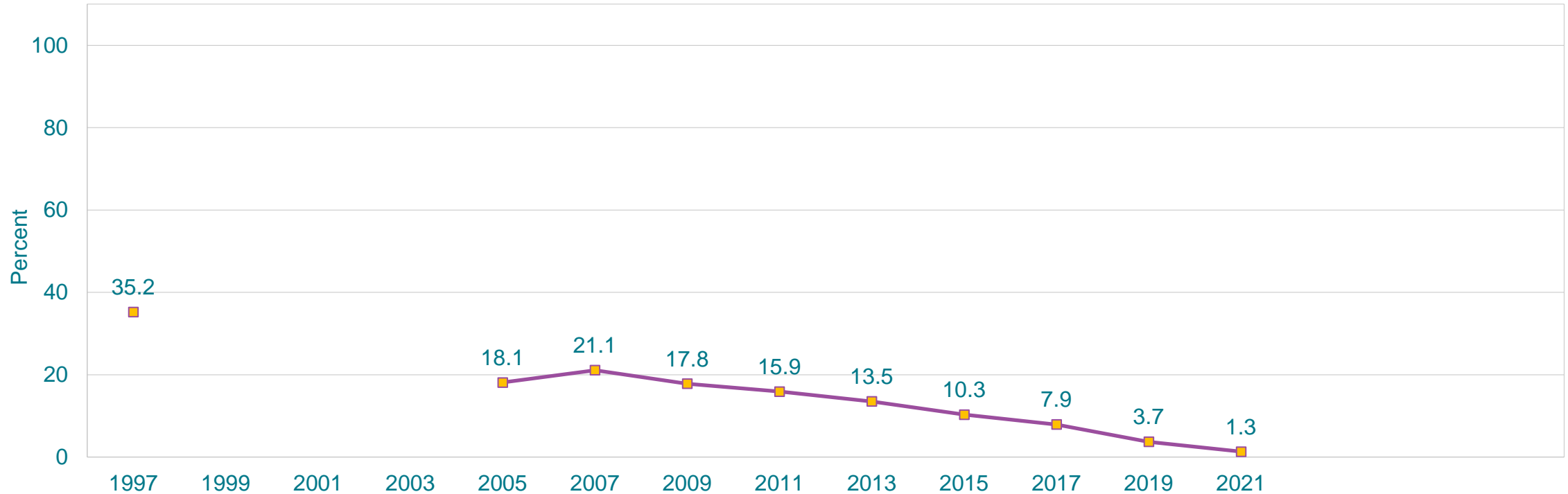
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* 1997-2021†



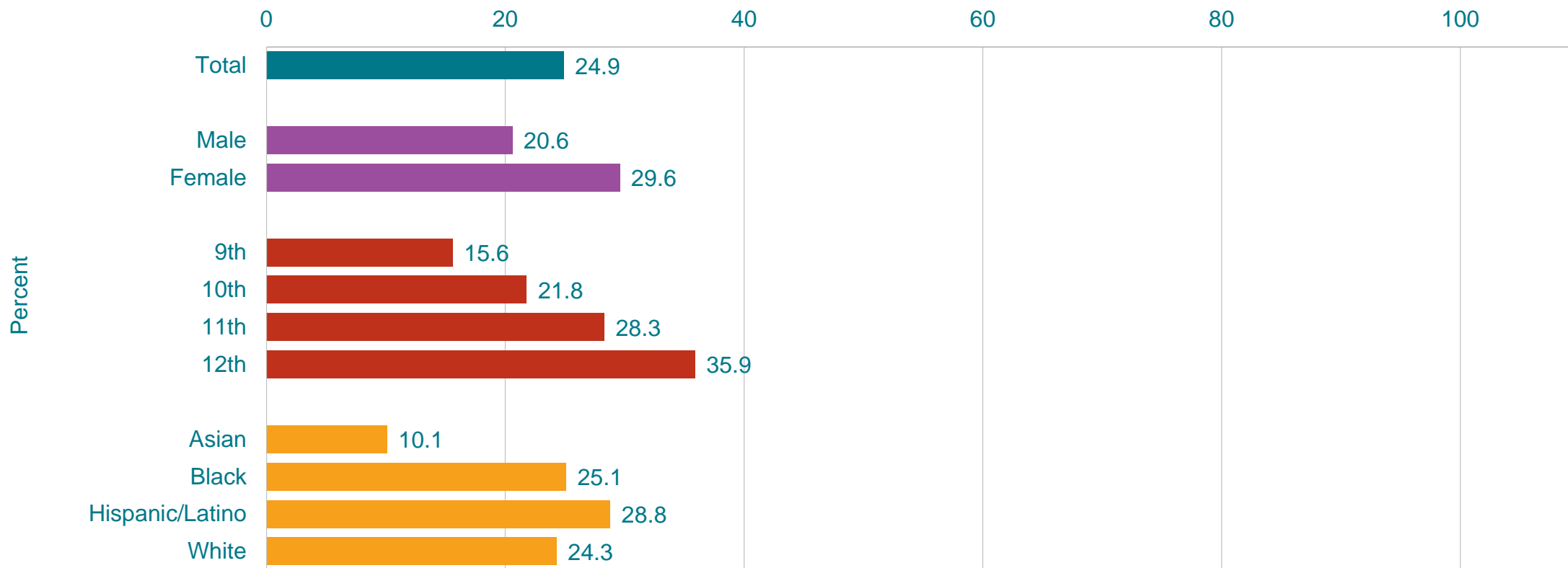
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021, decreased 1997-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



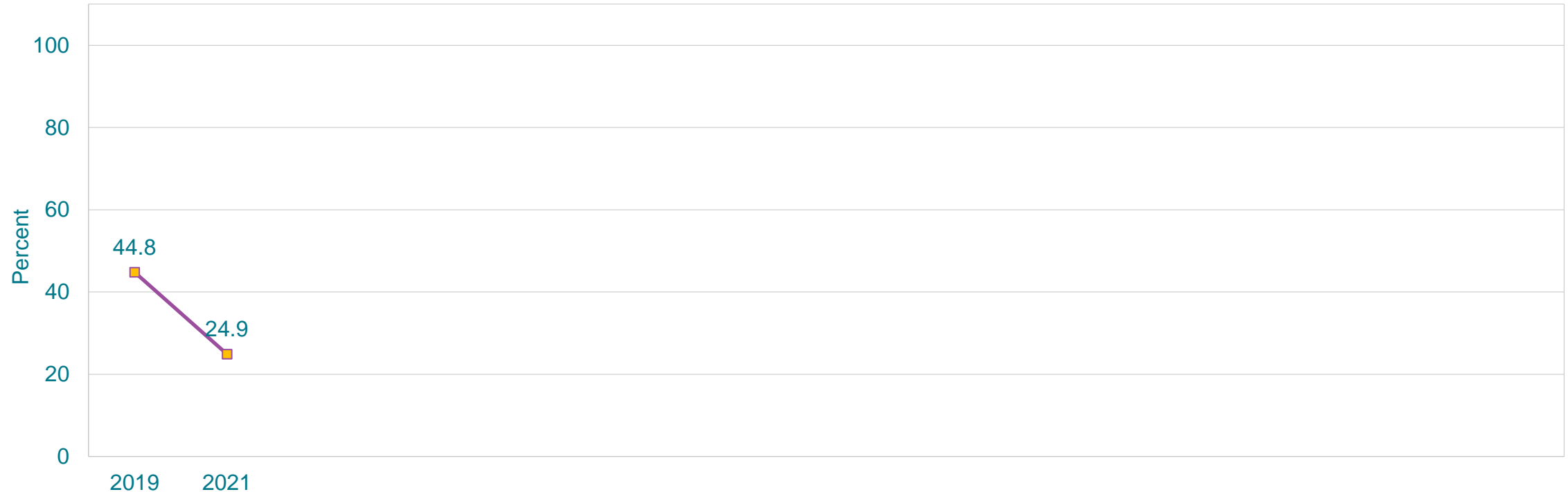
*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu]

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2019-2021†

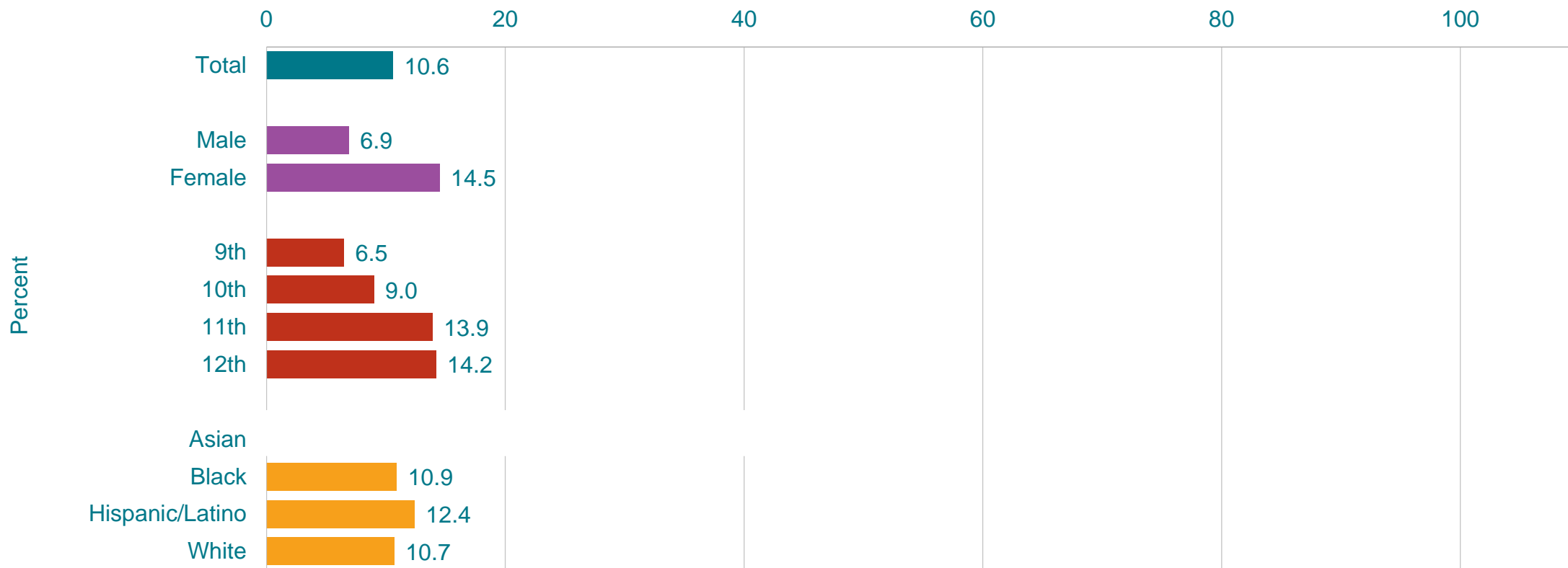


*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu]

†Decreased 2019-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

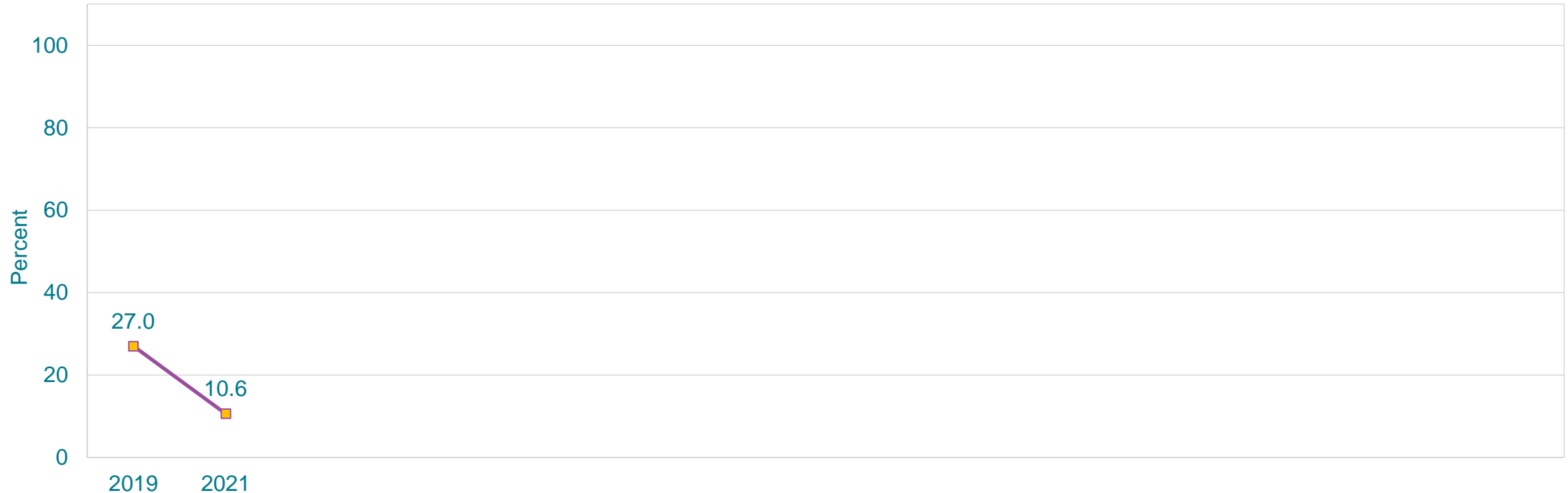
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2021



*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

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2019-2021†

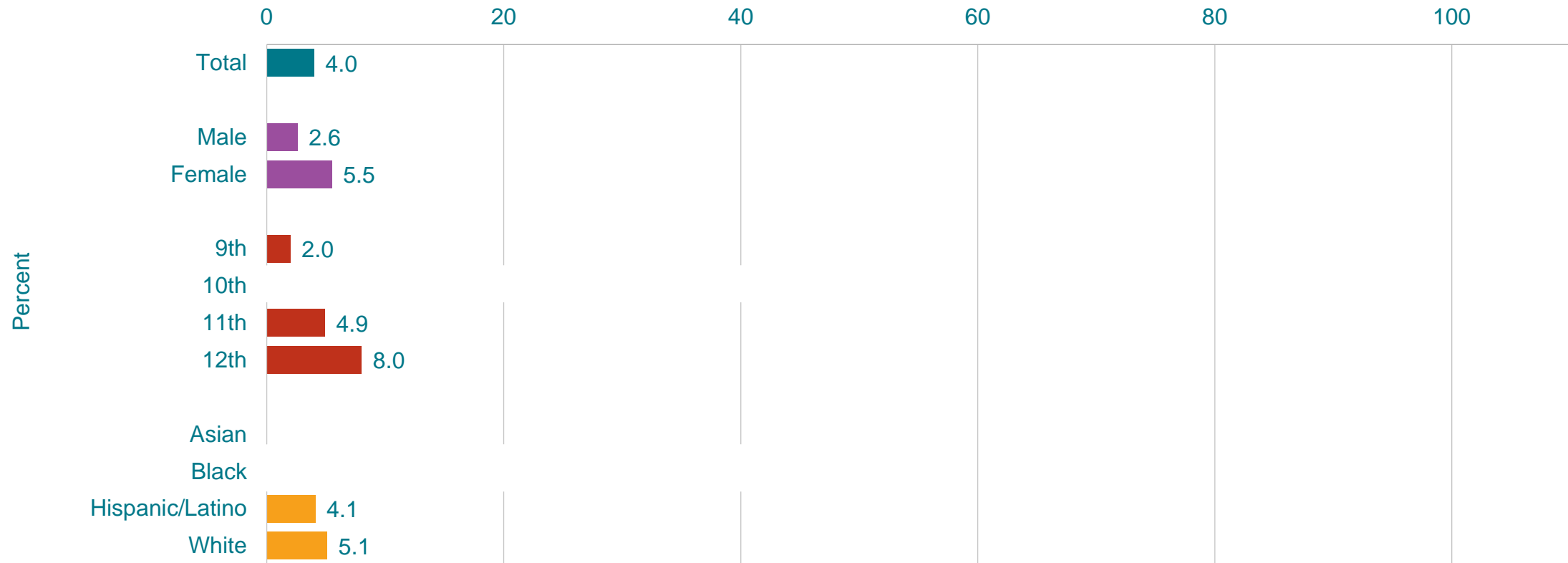


*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2021 [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



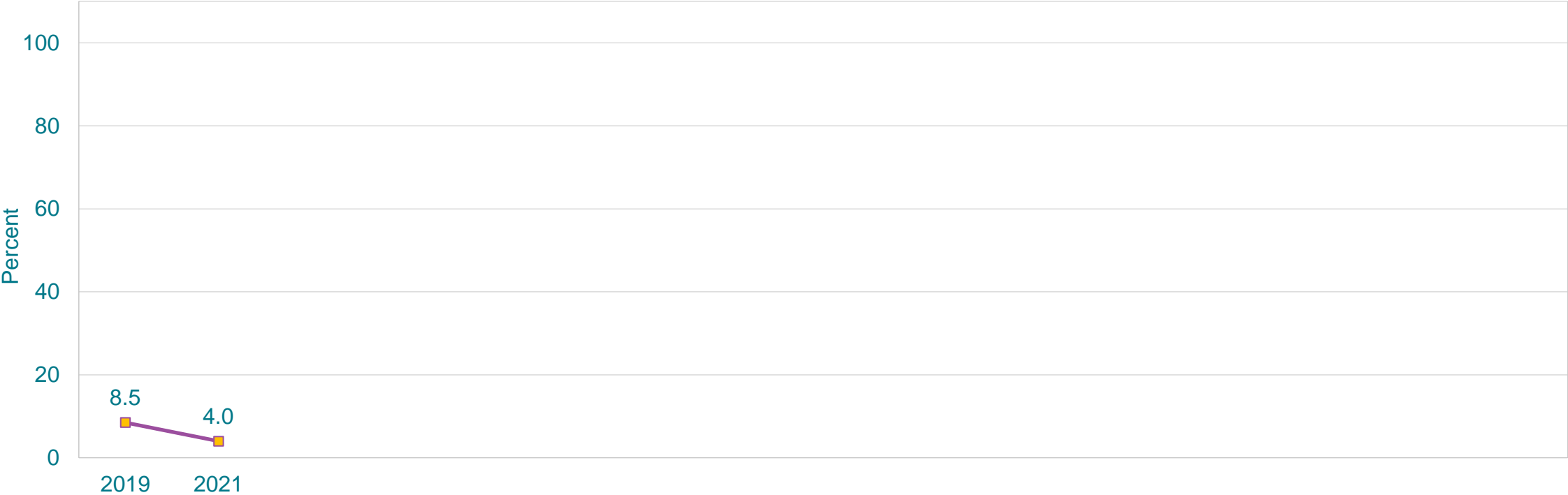
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* 2019-2021†

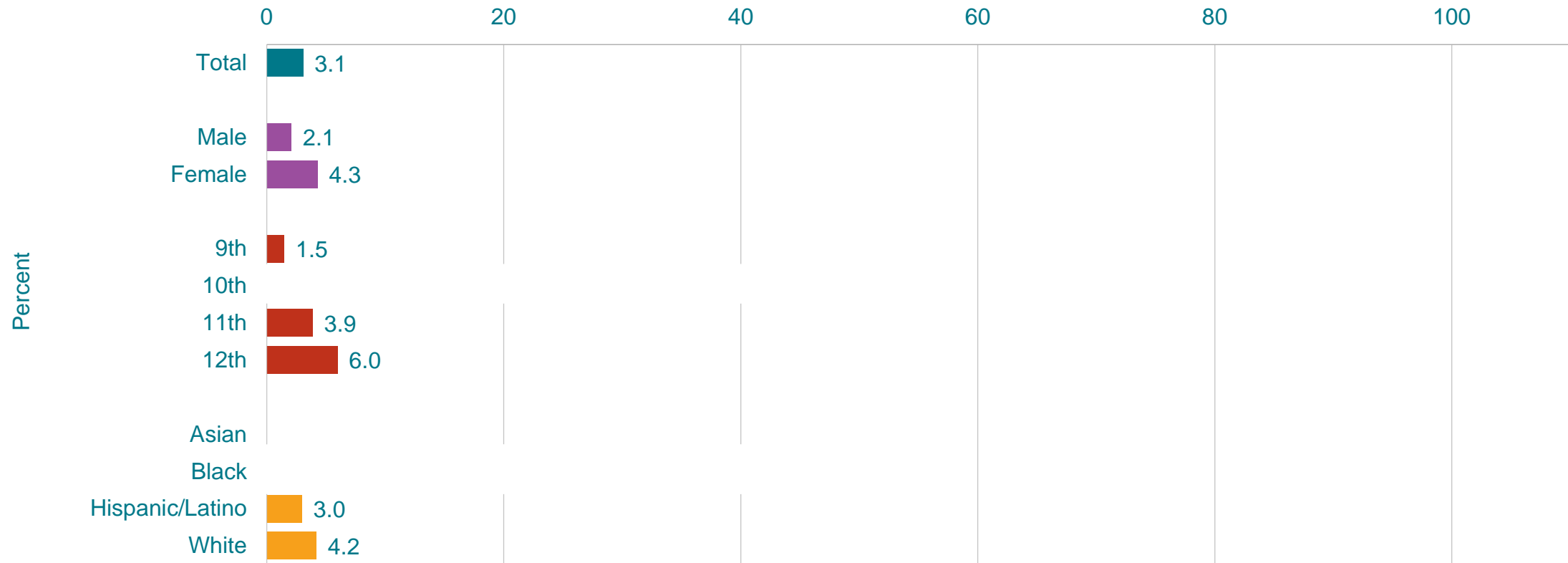


*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

This graph contains weighted results.

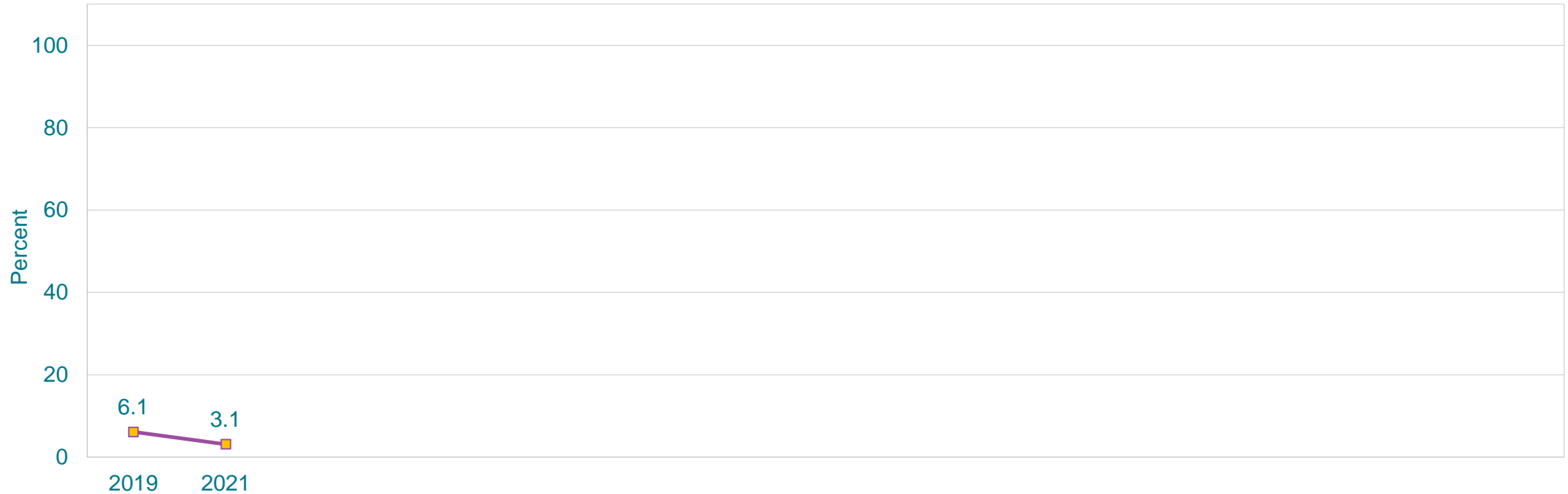
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* 2019-2021[†]

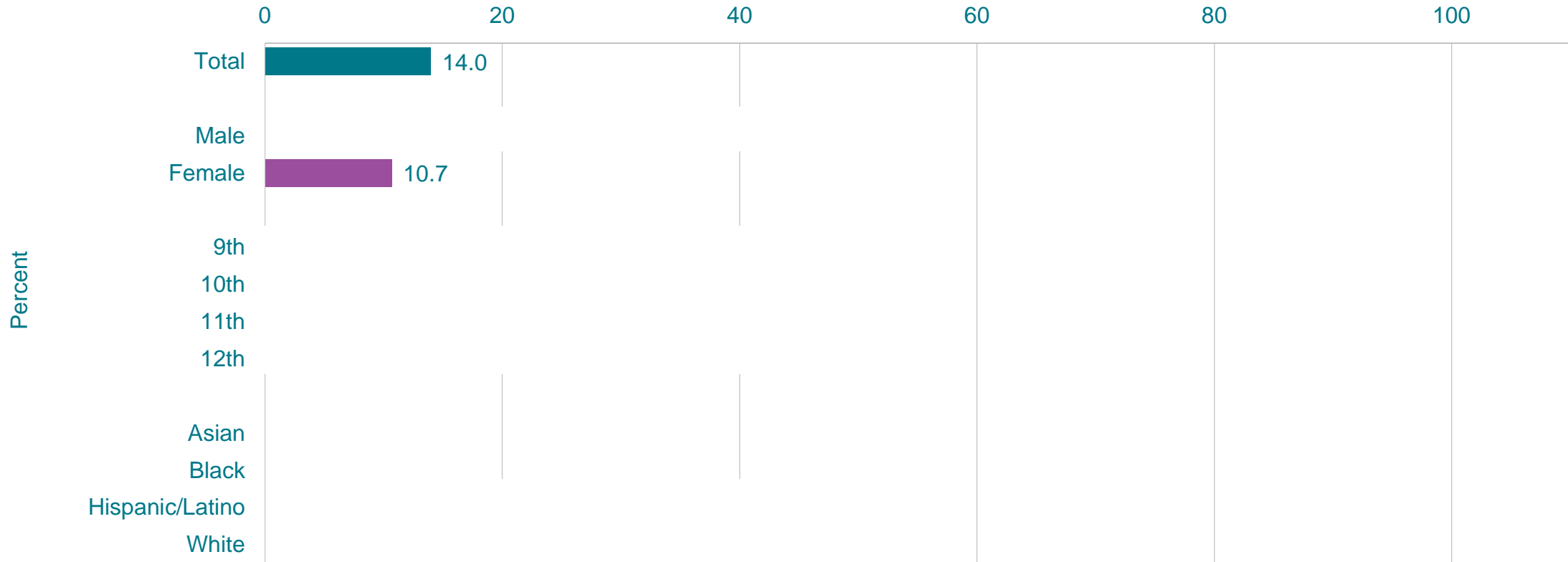


*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

[†]Decreased 2019-2021 [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



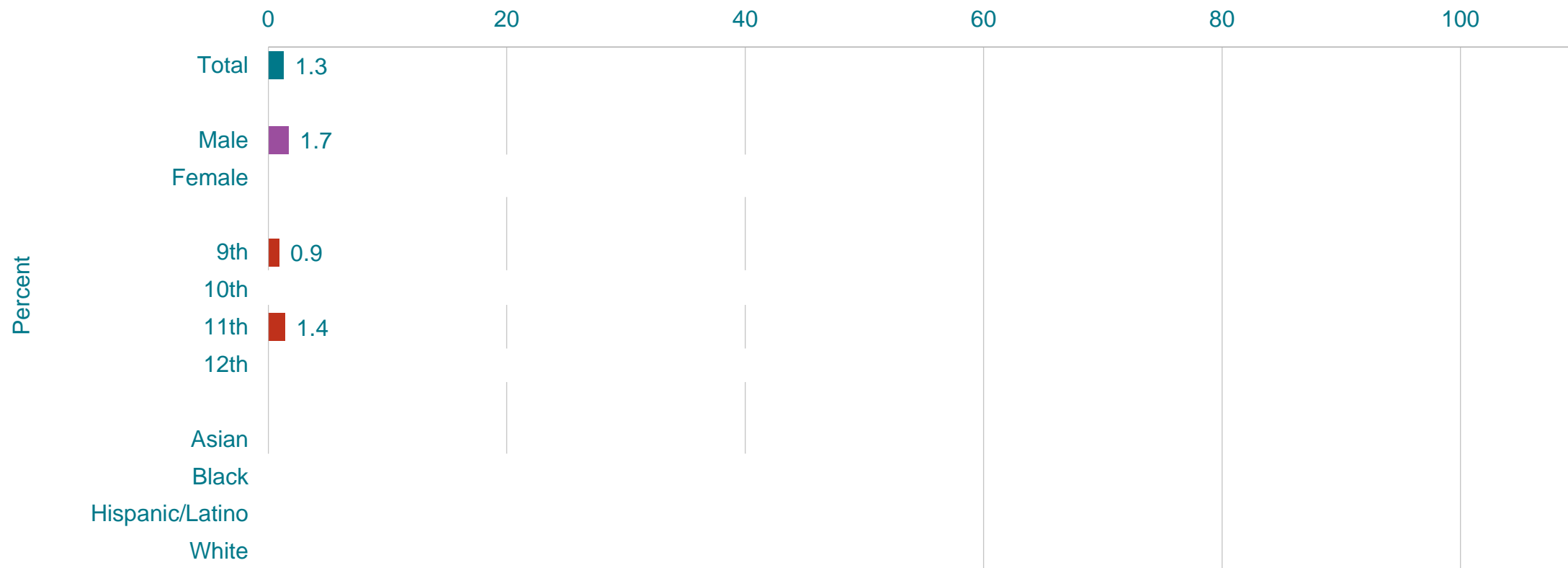
*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products

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 or is an unreliable estimate.

This graph contains weighted results.

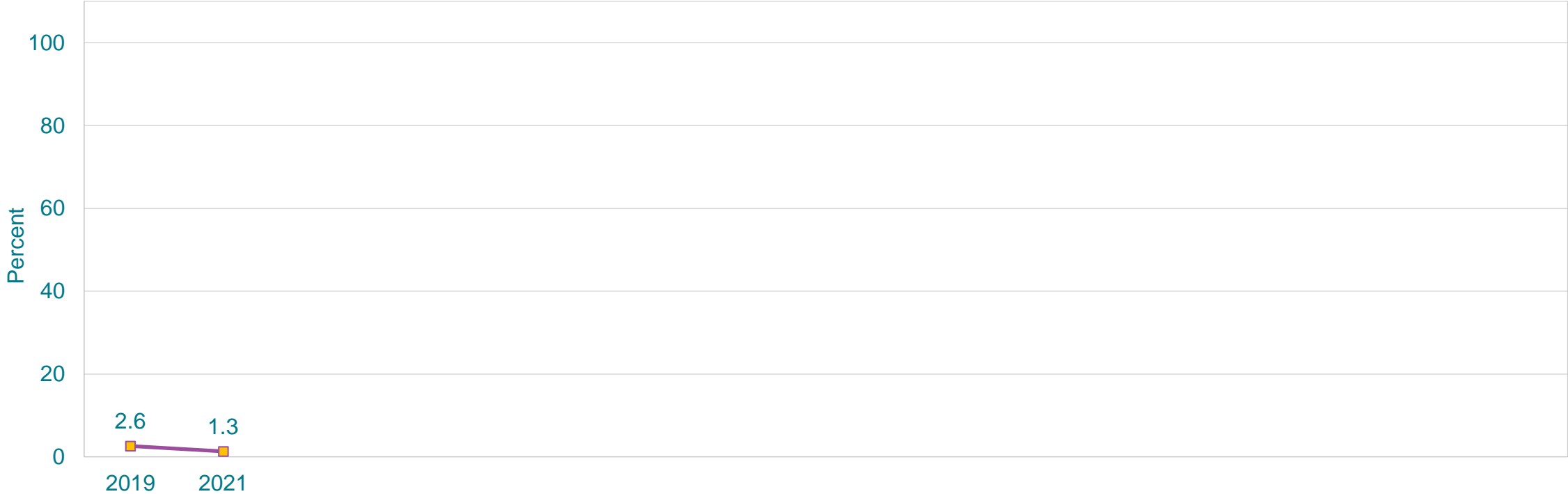
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*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

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* 2019-2021†

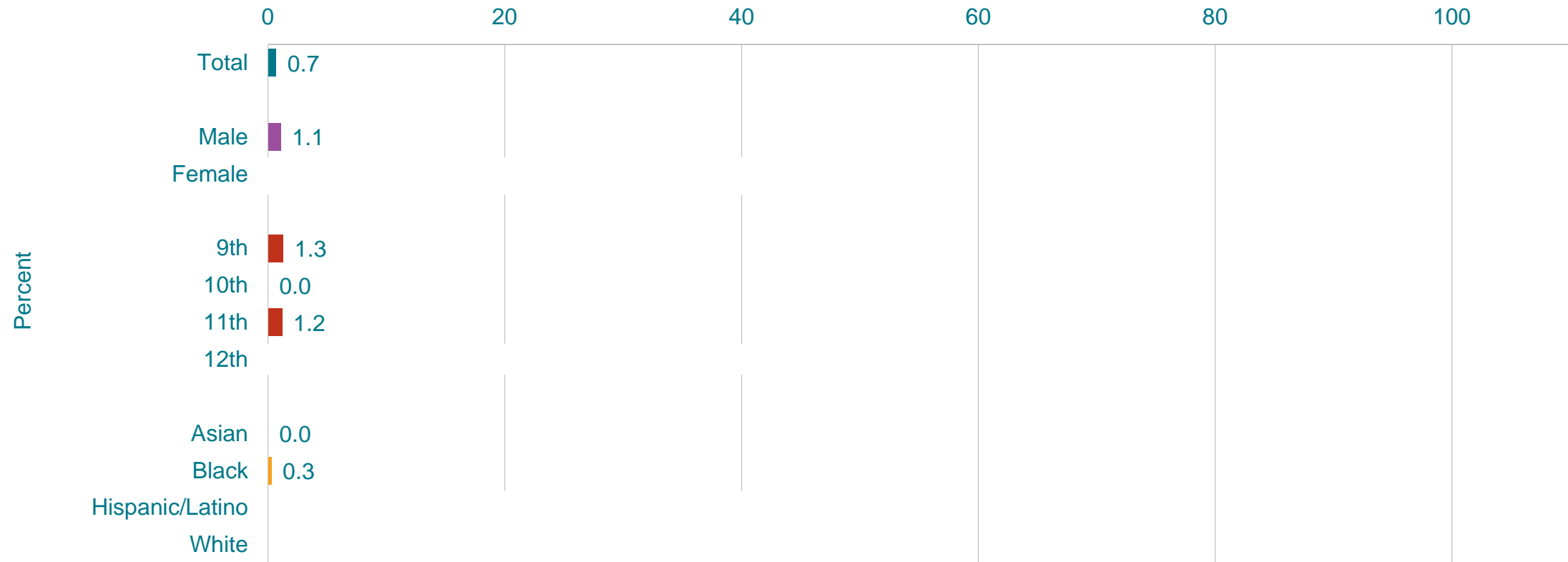


*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2019-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

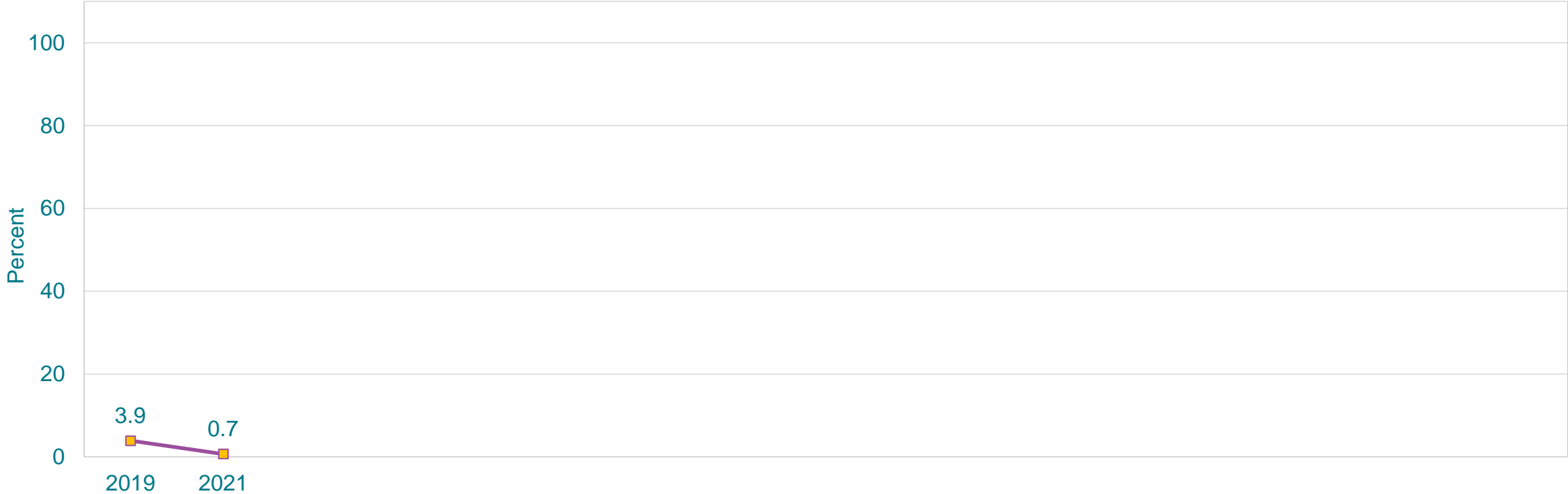
This graph contains weighted results.

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.
 This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* 2019-2021†

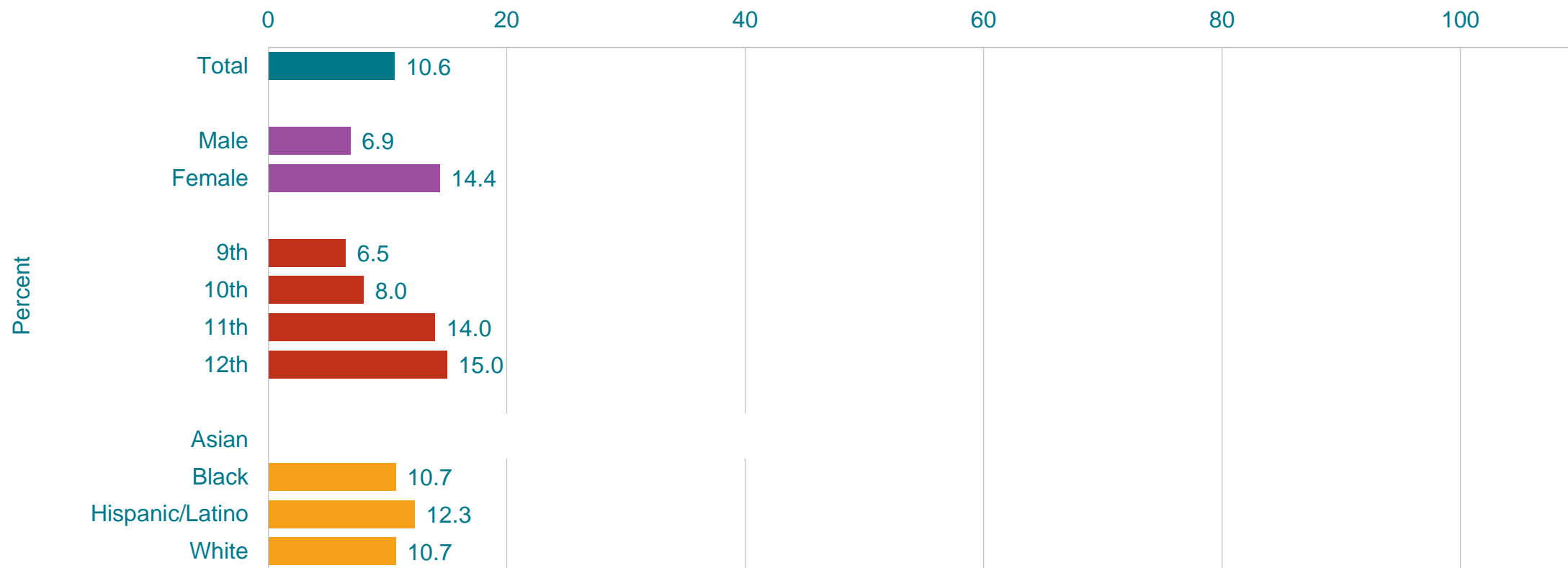


*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

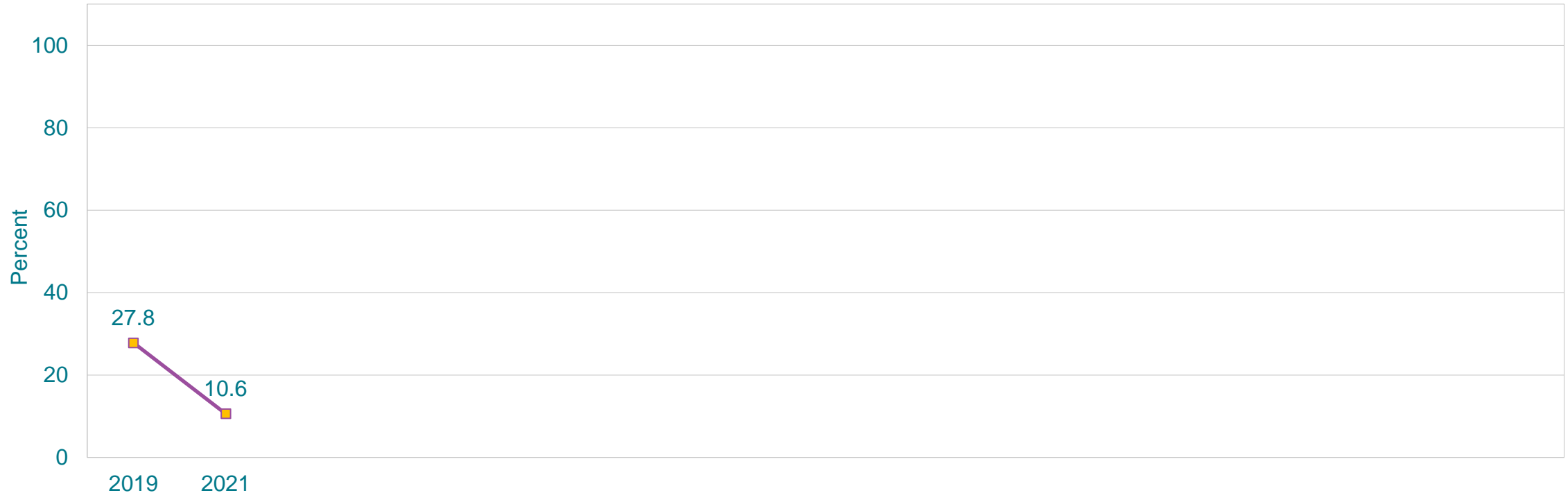
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

†F > M; 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. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,* 2019-2021†

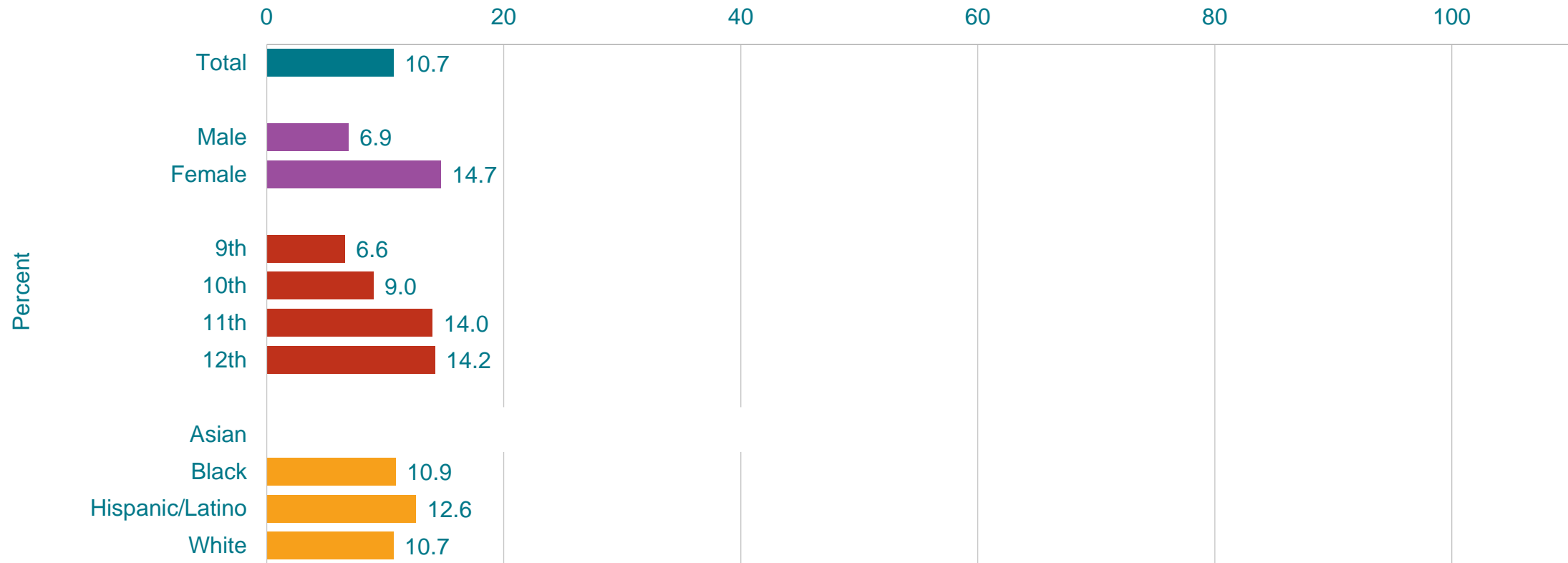


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2021 [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



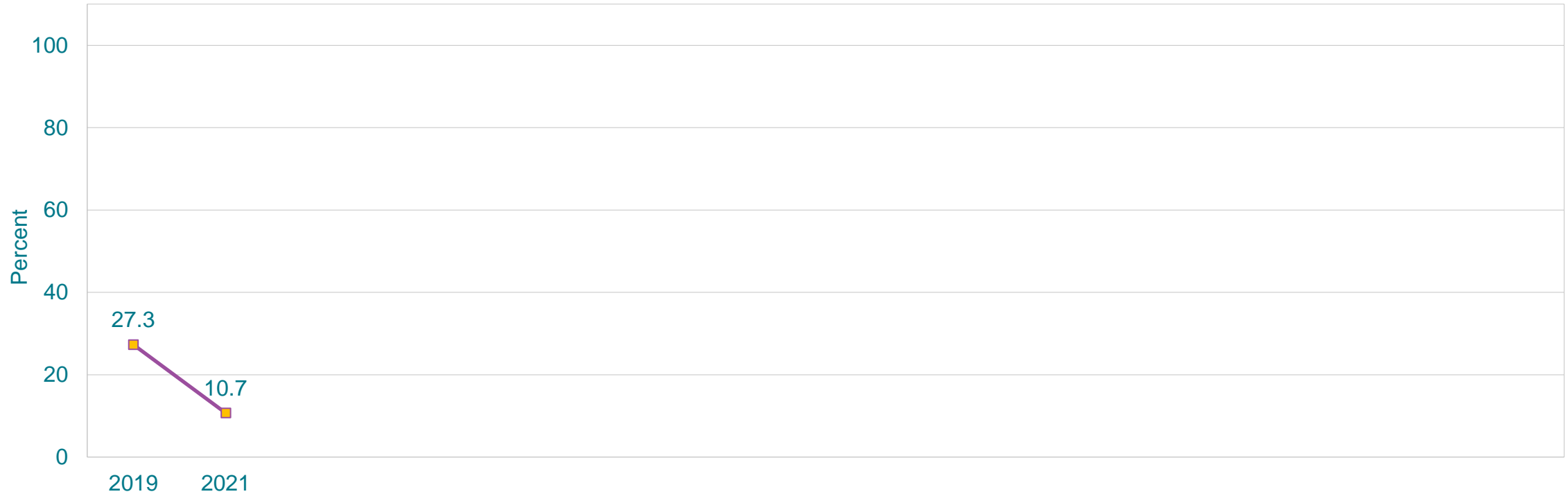
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* 2019-2021†

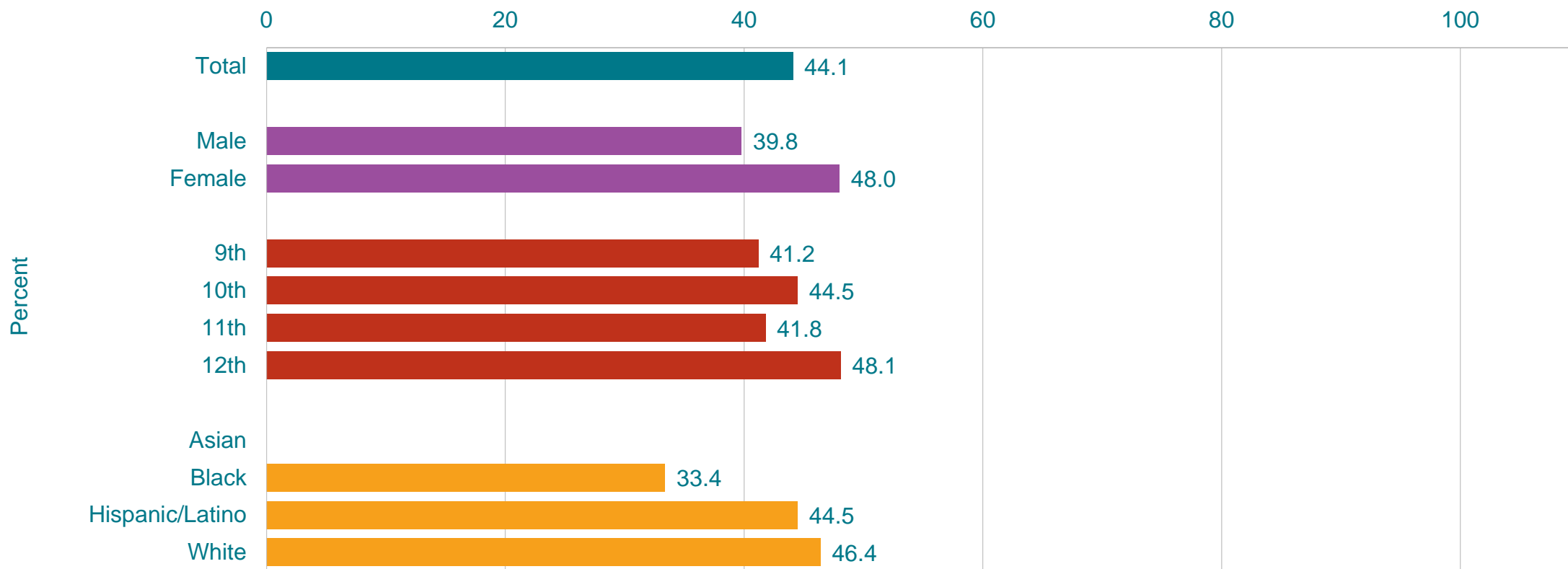


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2021 [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



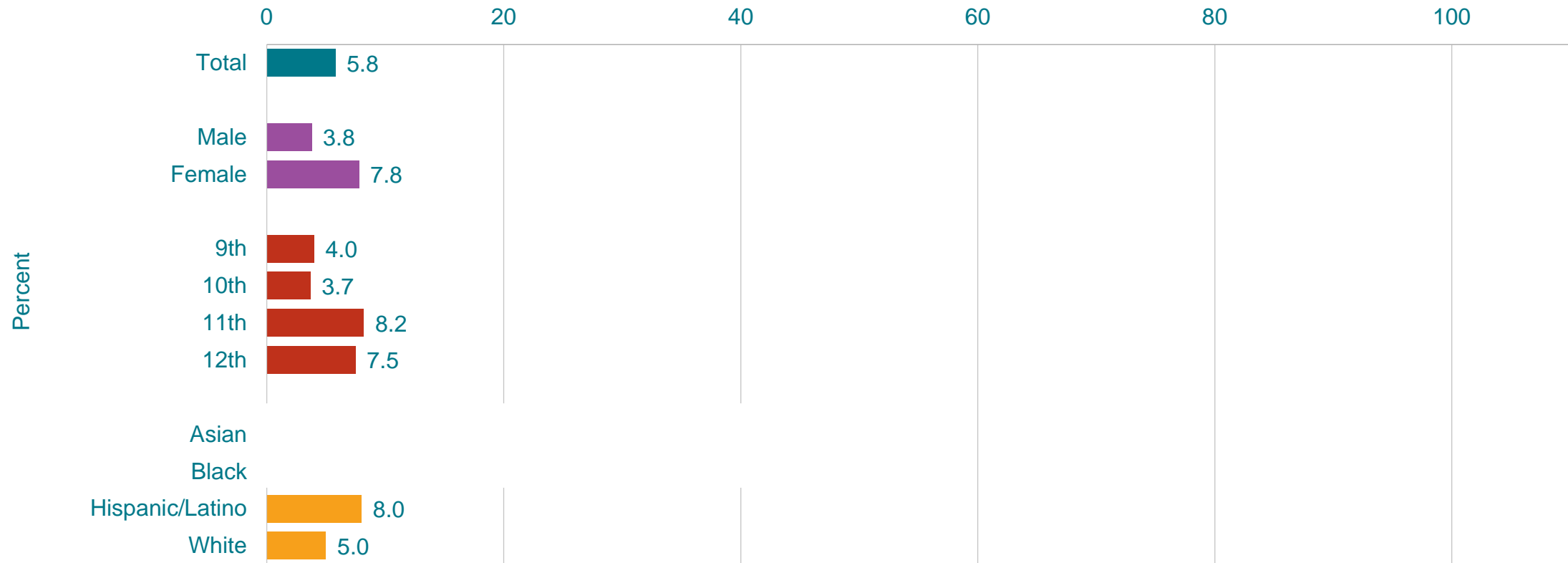
*Including cigarettes, electronic vapor products, smokeless tobacco, cigars, shisha or hookah tobacco, or pipe tobacco, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey

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 or is an unreliable estimate.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



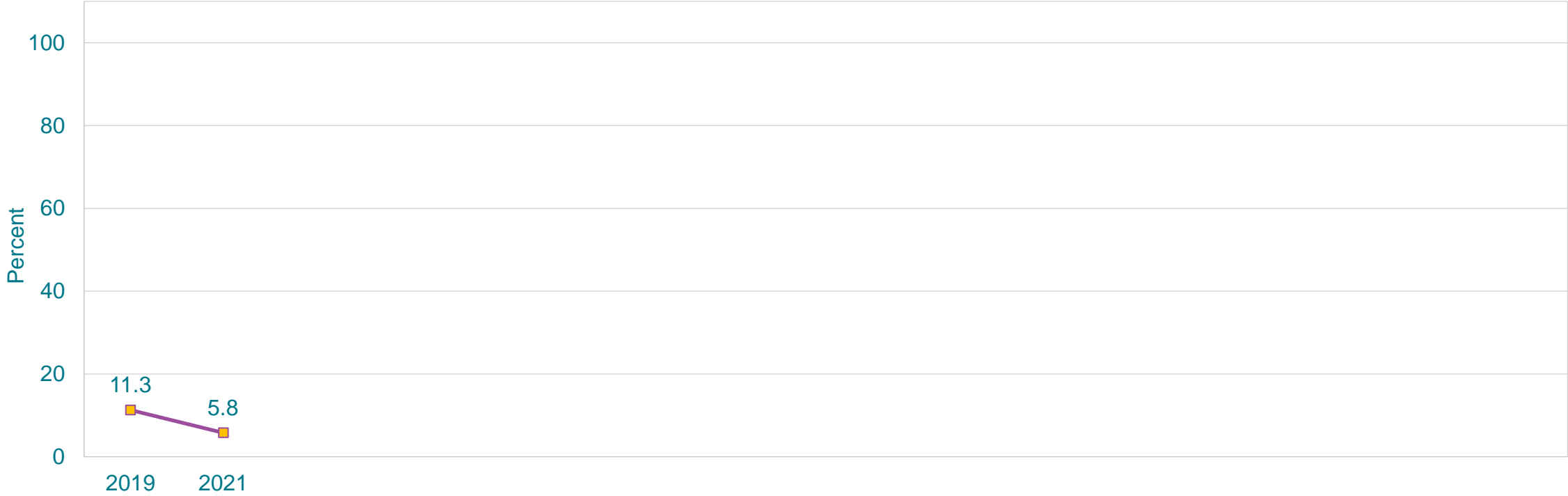
*On at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

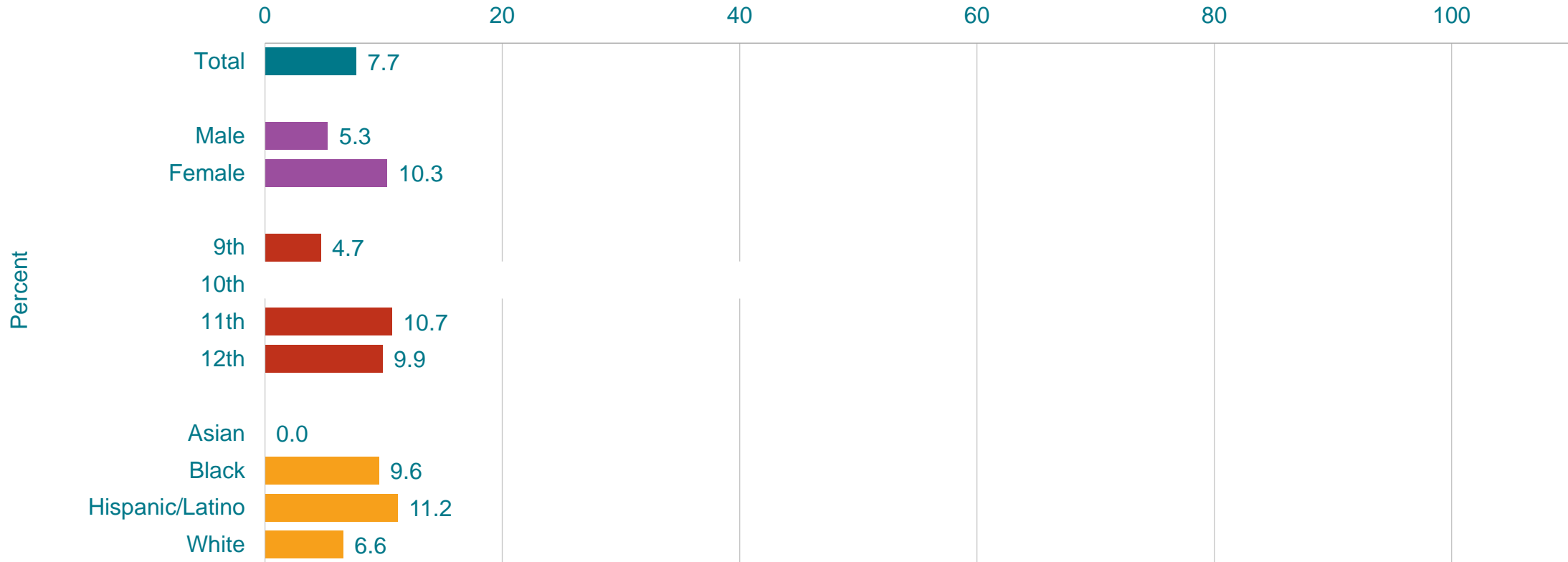
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product on School Property,* 2019-2021†



*On at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2021 [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 Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product to Vape Marijuana,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



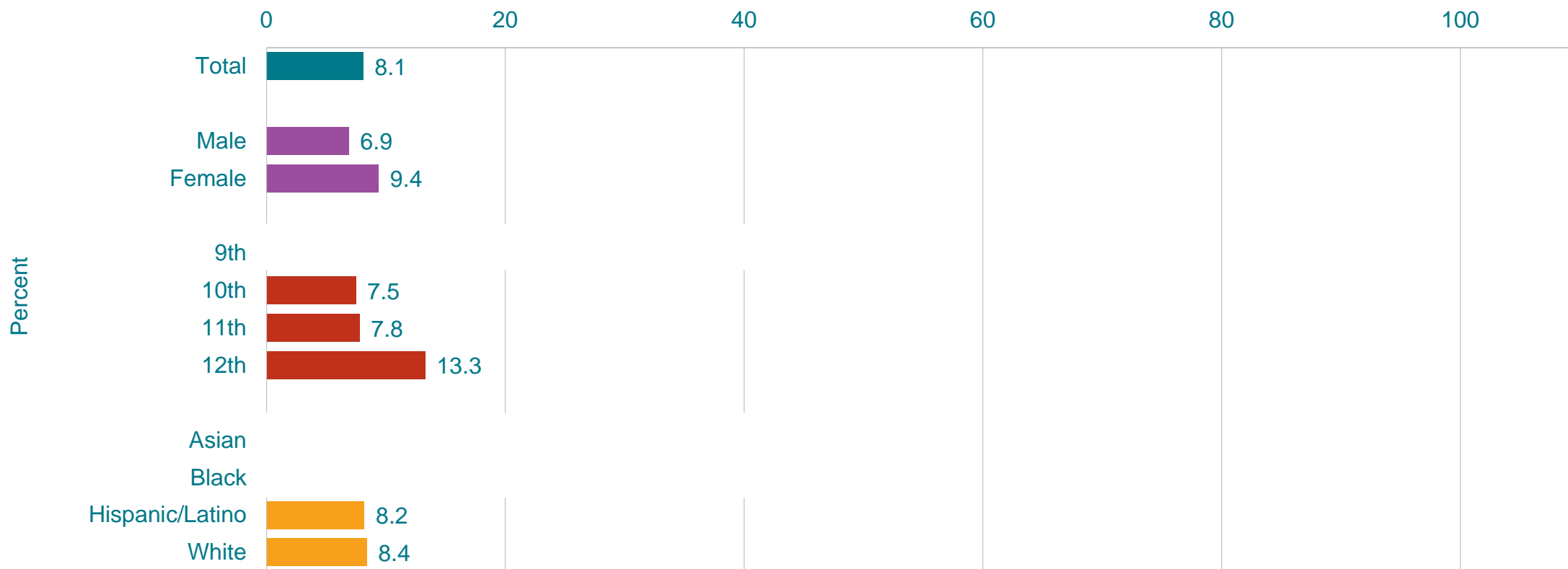
*Also called pot or weed, including THC, THC concentrates, hash oil, or waxes, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Electronic Vapor Products Mainly Because They Were Curious About Them, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021

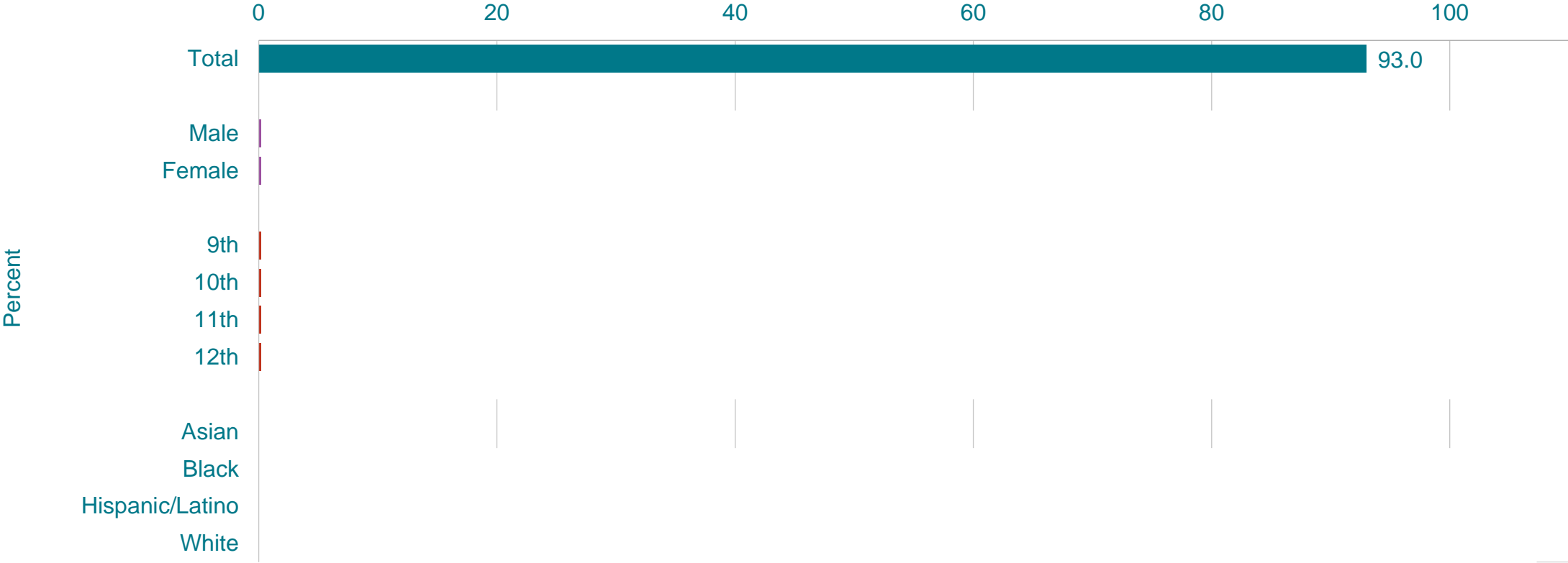


*12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

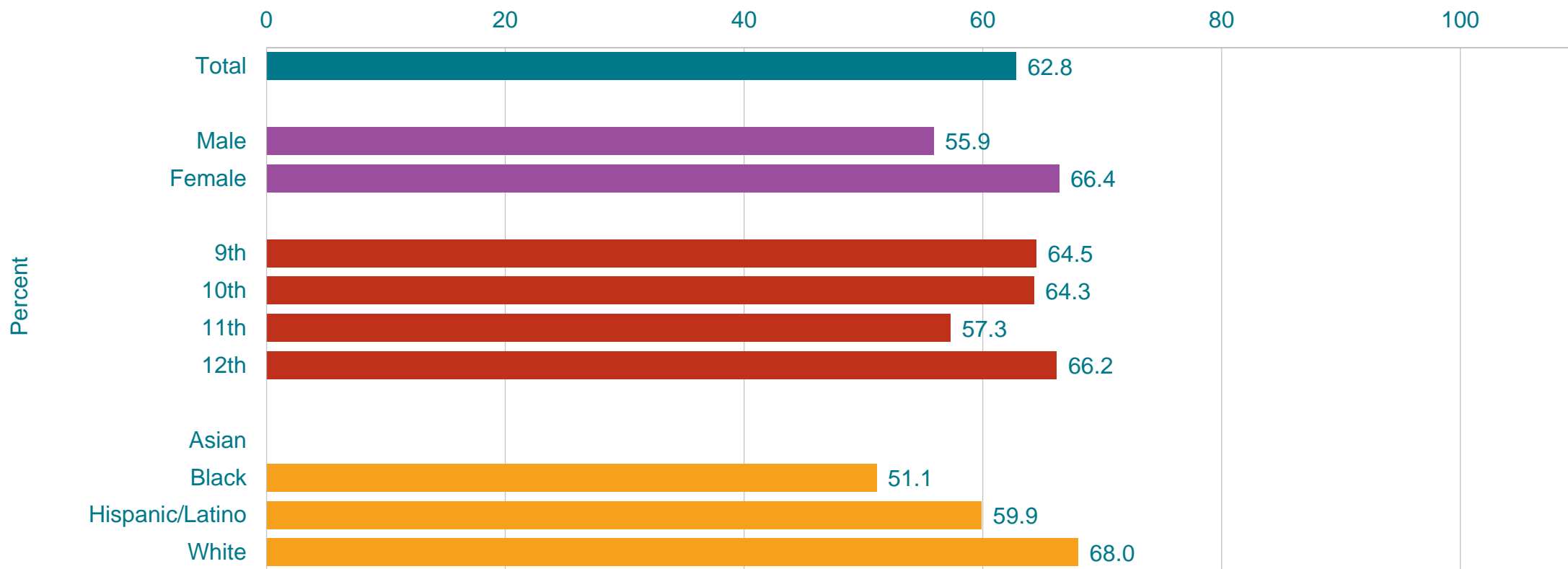
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most Often Used Flavored Vaping Products,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



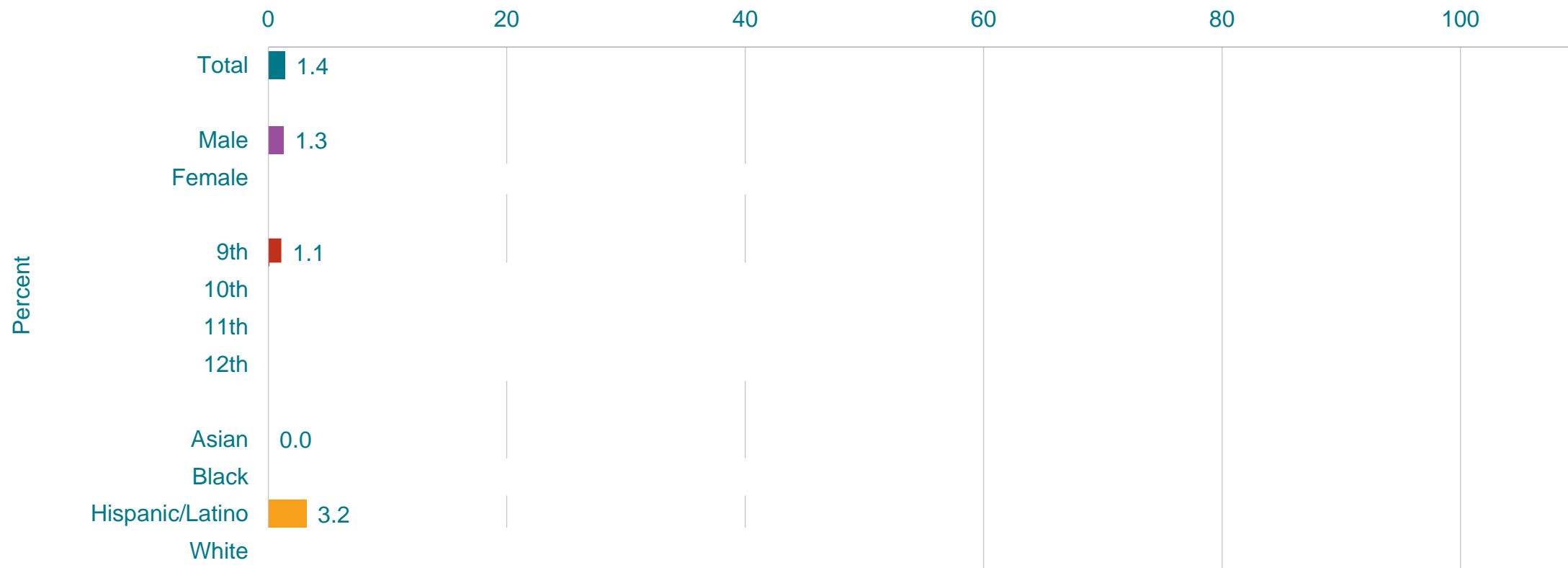
*Among students who used any electronic vapor product during the 30 days before the survey
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup or is an unreliable estimate.
 This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most Often Used Disposable Vaping Products,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*Such as Puff Bar, Cloud, or Posh, among students who used any electronic vapor product 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 or is an unreliable estimate.
 This graph contains weighted results.

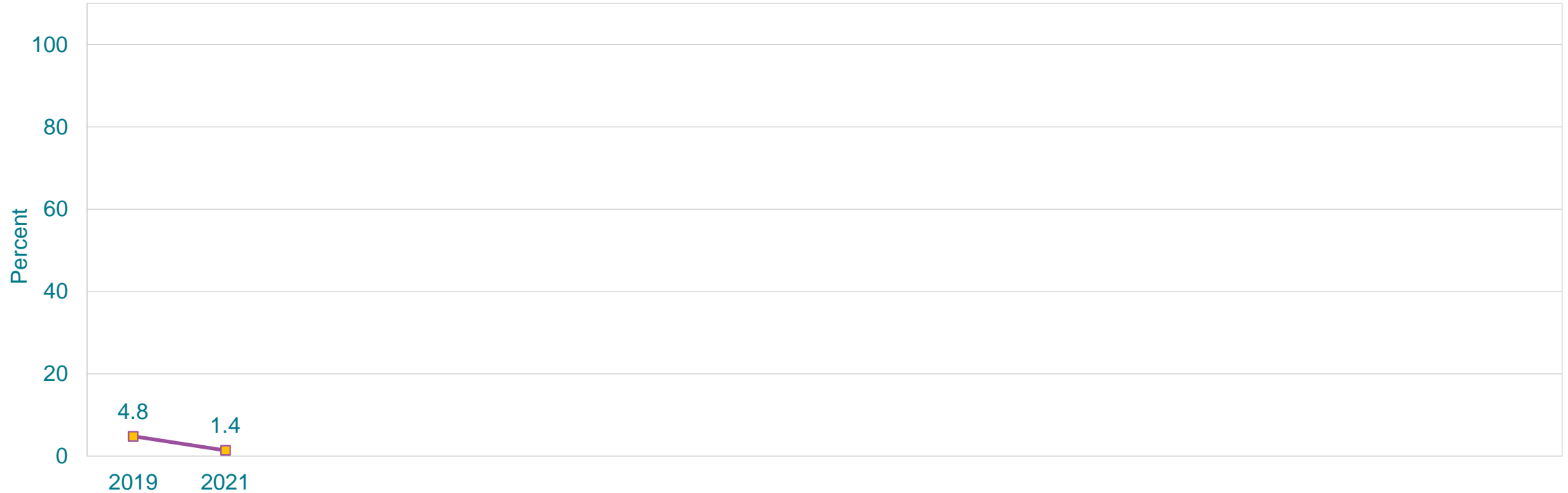
Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Tobacco in a Hookah, Narghile, or Other Type of Waterpipe,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*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.
This graph contains weighted results.

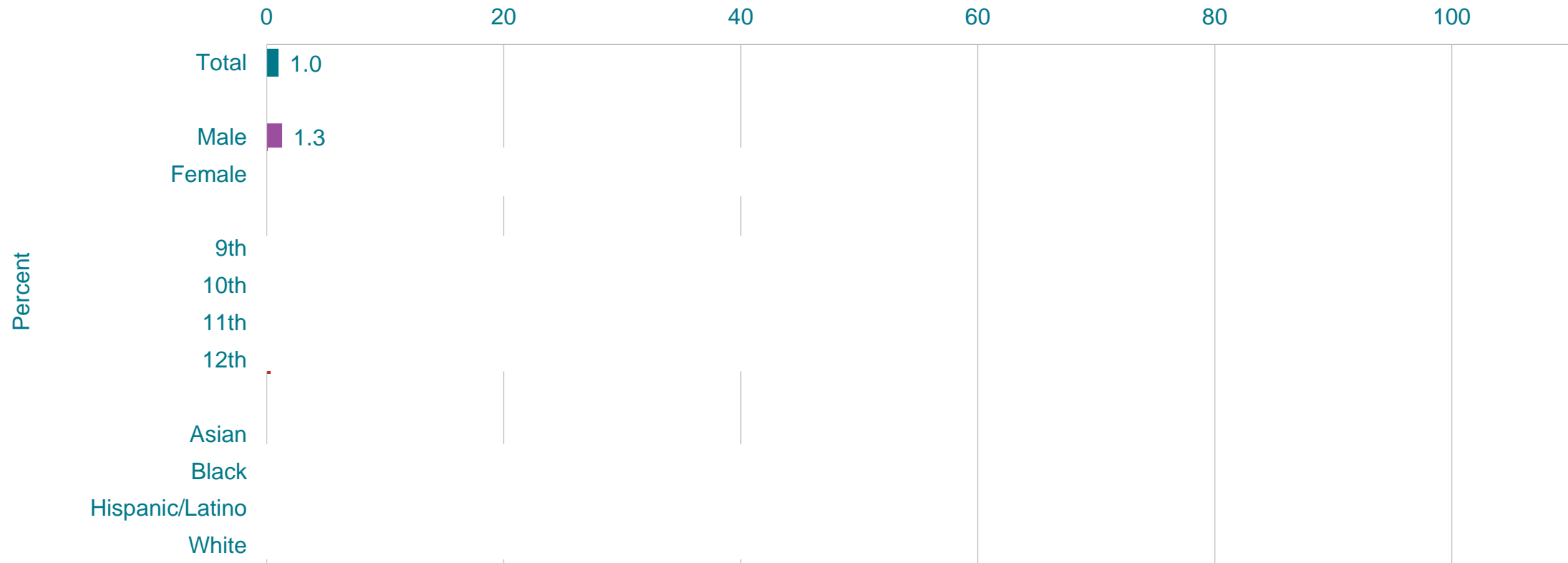
Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Tobacco in a Hookah, Narghile, or Other Type of Waterpipe,* 2019-2021†



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

†Decreased 2019-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

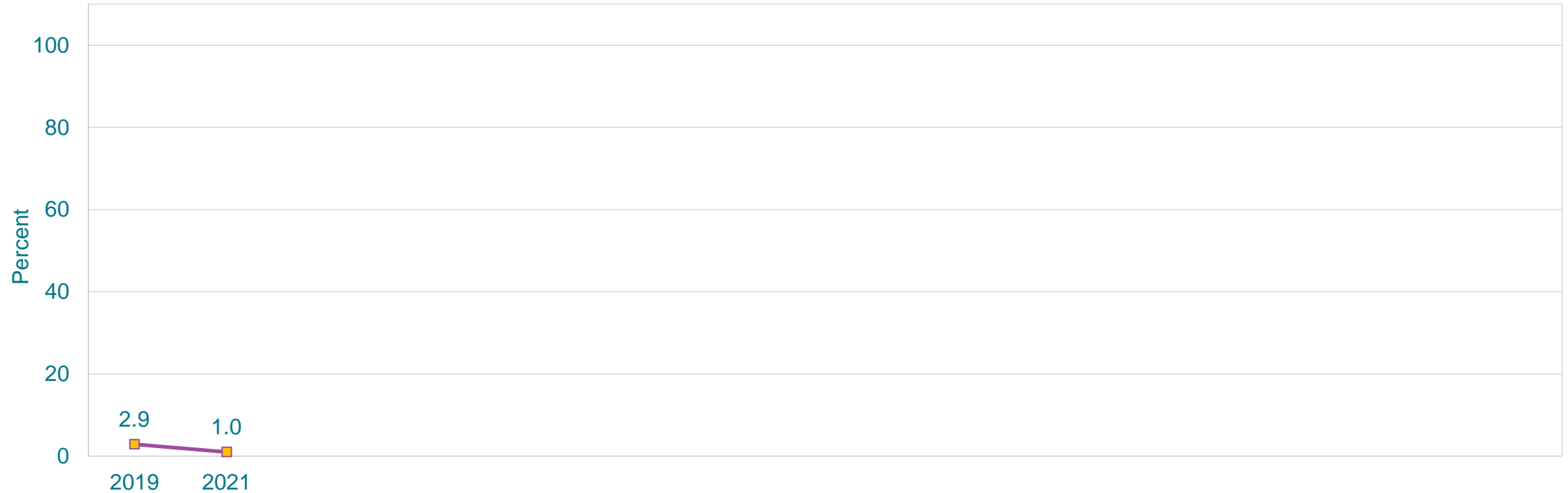
Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Tobacco from a Pipe That Was Not Hookah, Narghile, or Other Type of Waterpipe,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*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.
This graph contains weighted results.

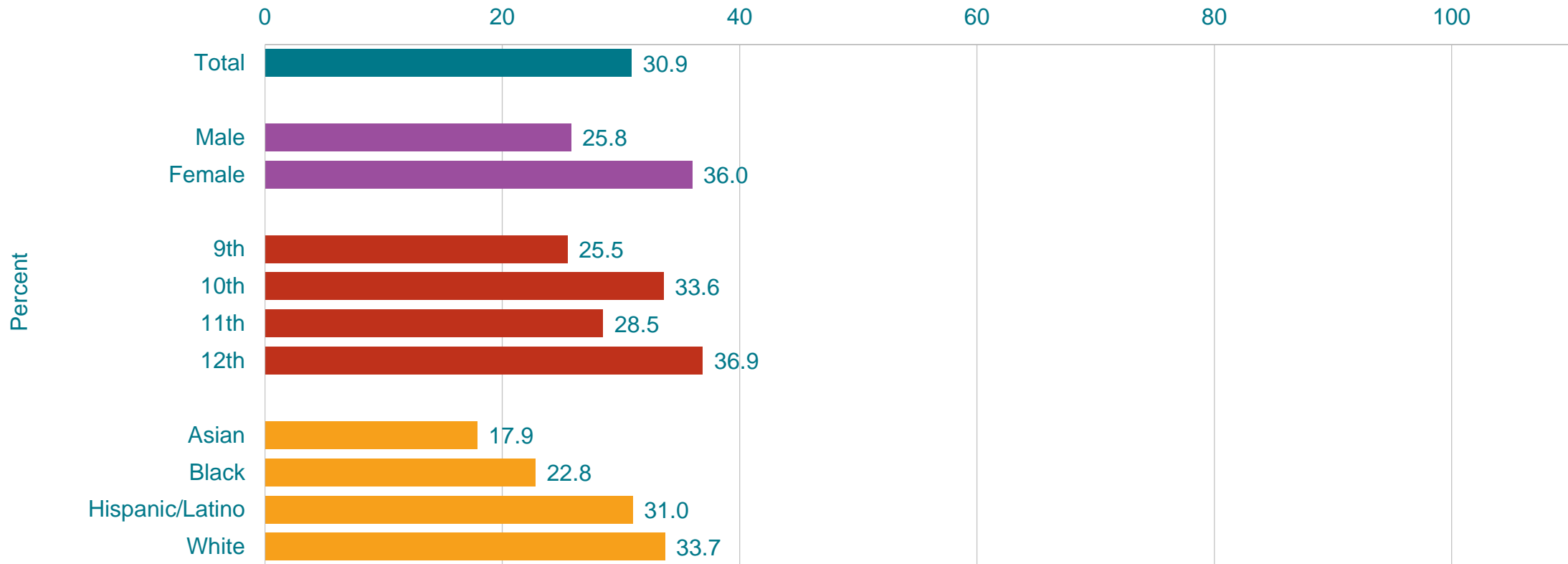
Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Tobacco from a Pipe That Was Not Hookah, Narghile, or Other Type of Waterpipe,* 2019-2021†



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

†Decreased 2019-2021 [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 Breathed the Smoke, Vapor, or Aerosol from Someone Who Was Smoking or Vaping a Tobacco Product,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*During the 7 days before the survey

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

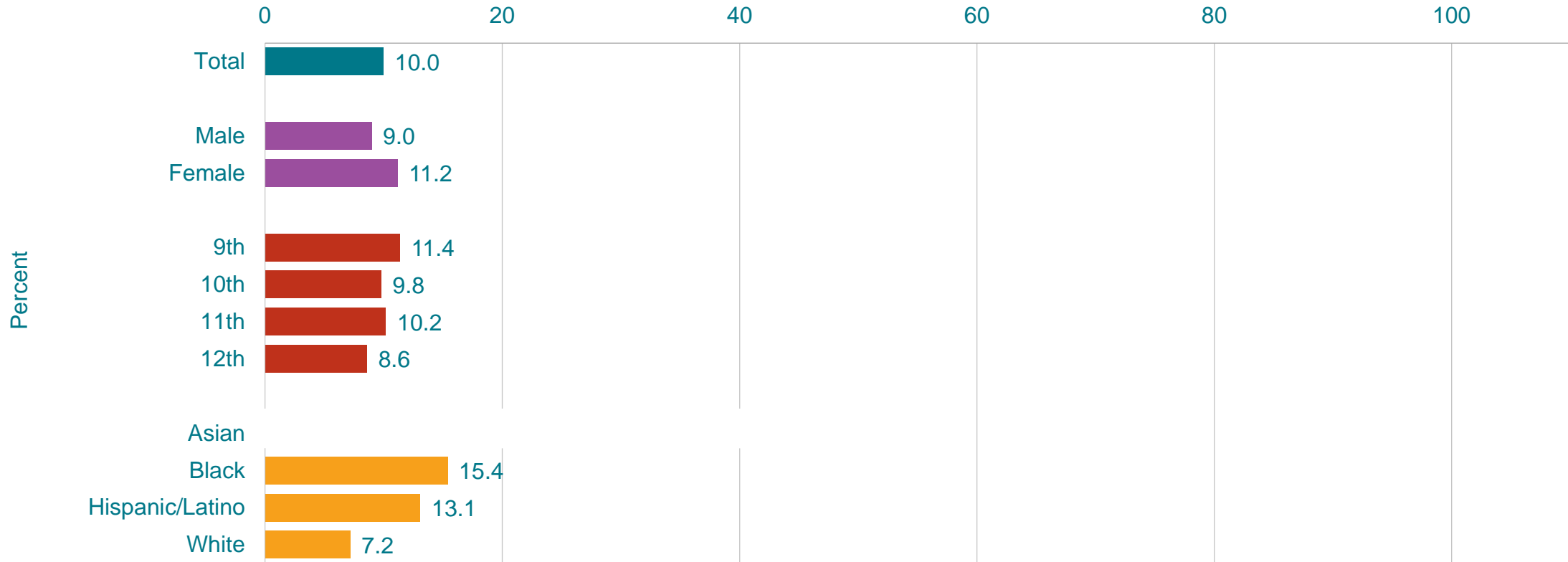
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

Alcohol & Drug Use & Gambling Behavior



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



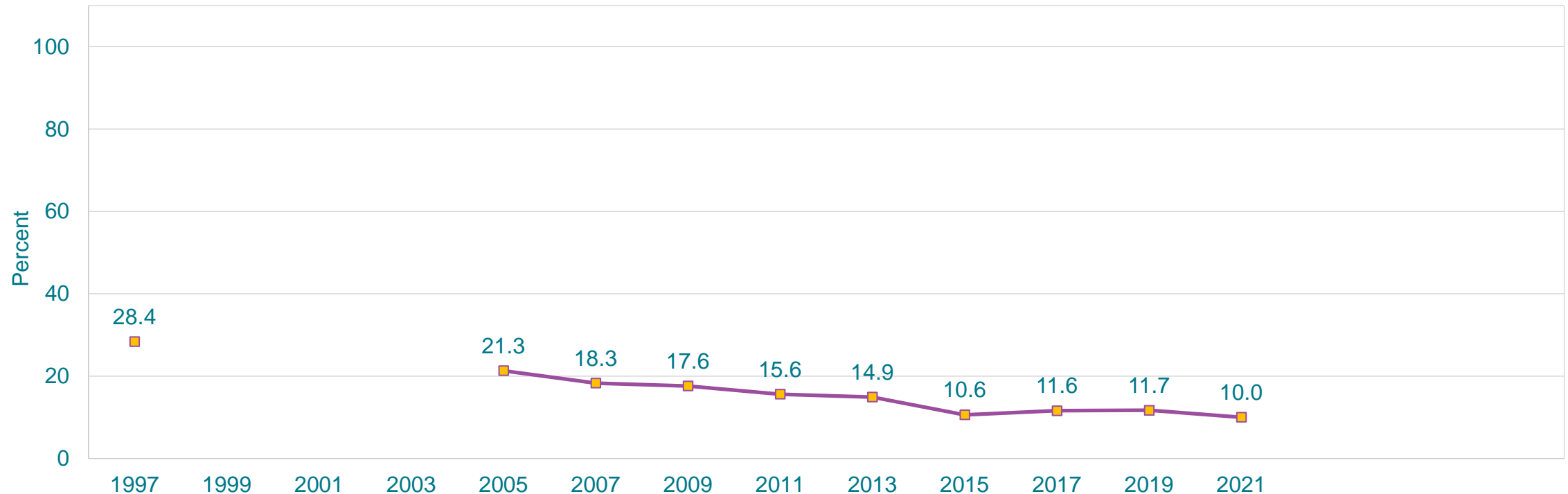
*Other than a few sips

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* 1997-2021[†]



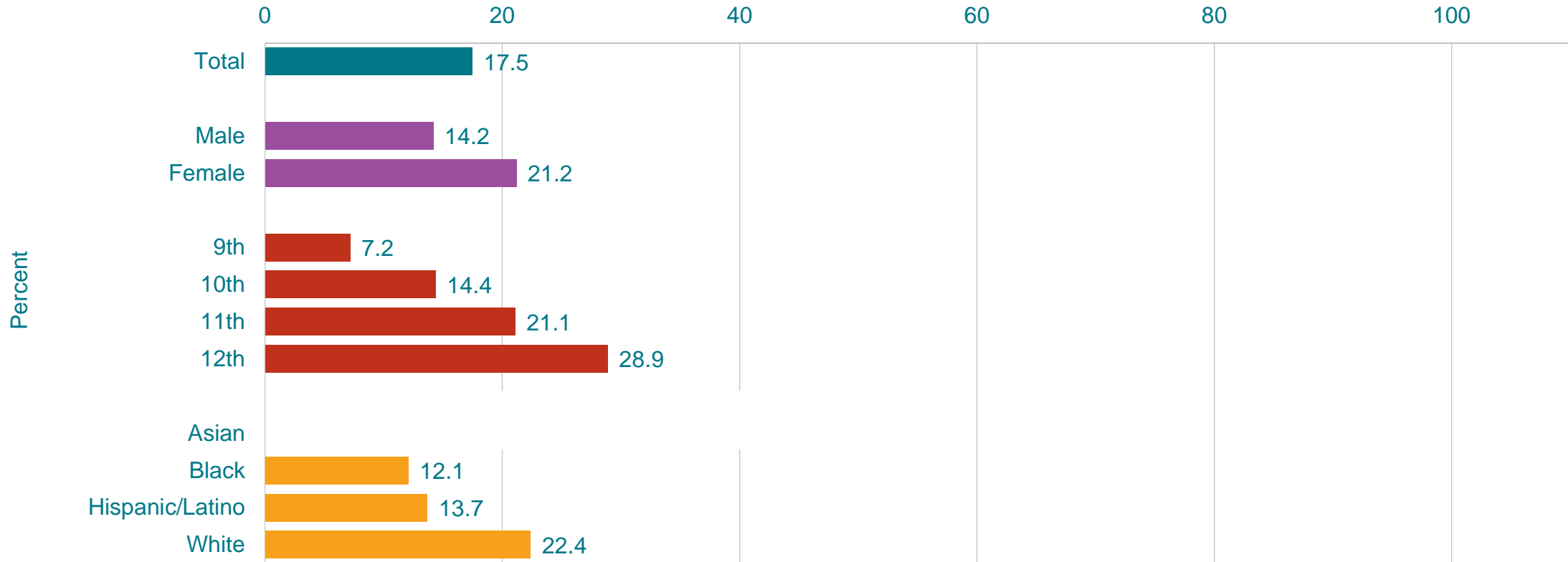
*Other than a few sips

[†]Decreased 1997-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



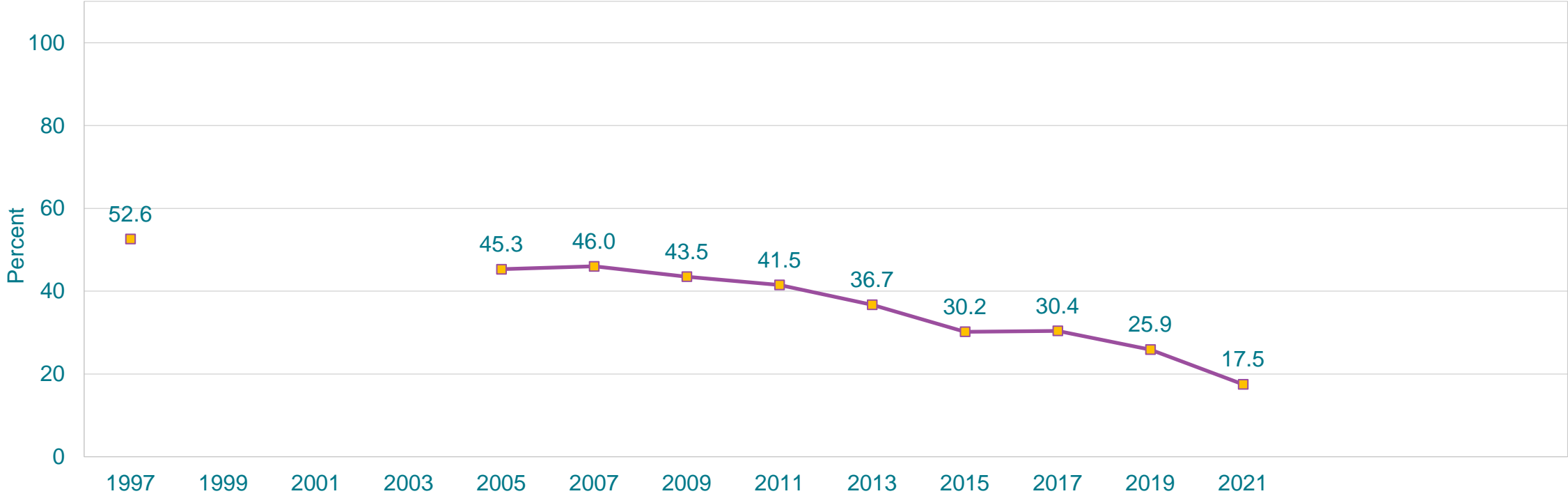
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* 1997-2021†



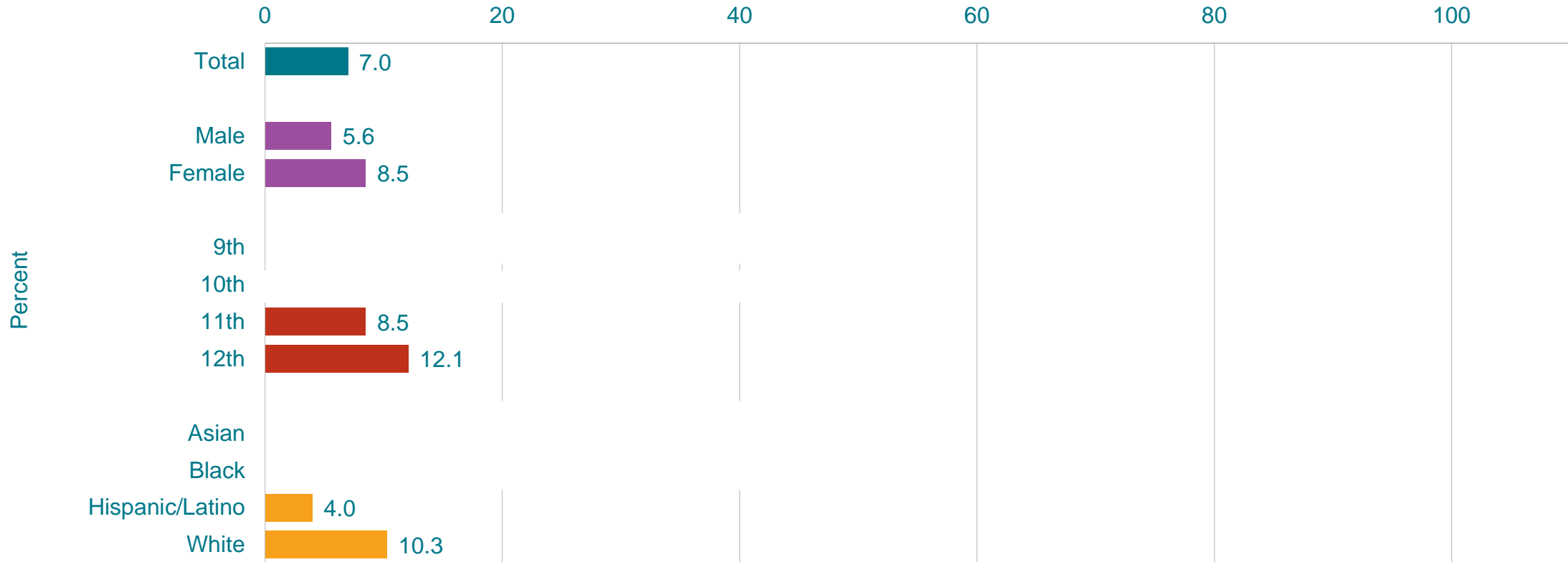
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021, decreased 1997-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



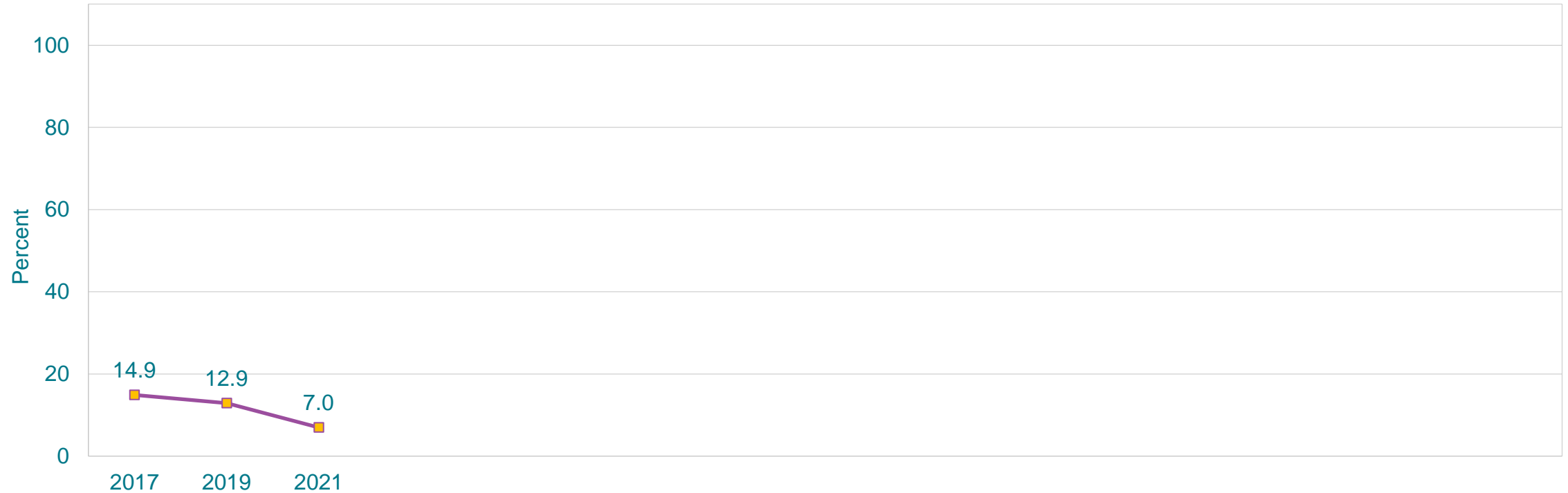
*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were female or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were male, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* 2017-2021†

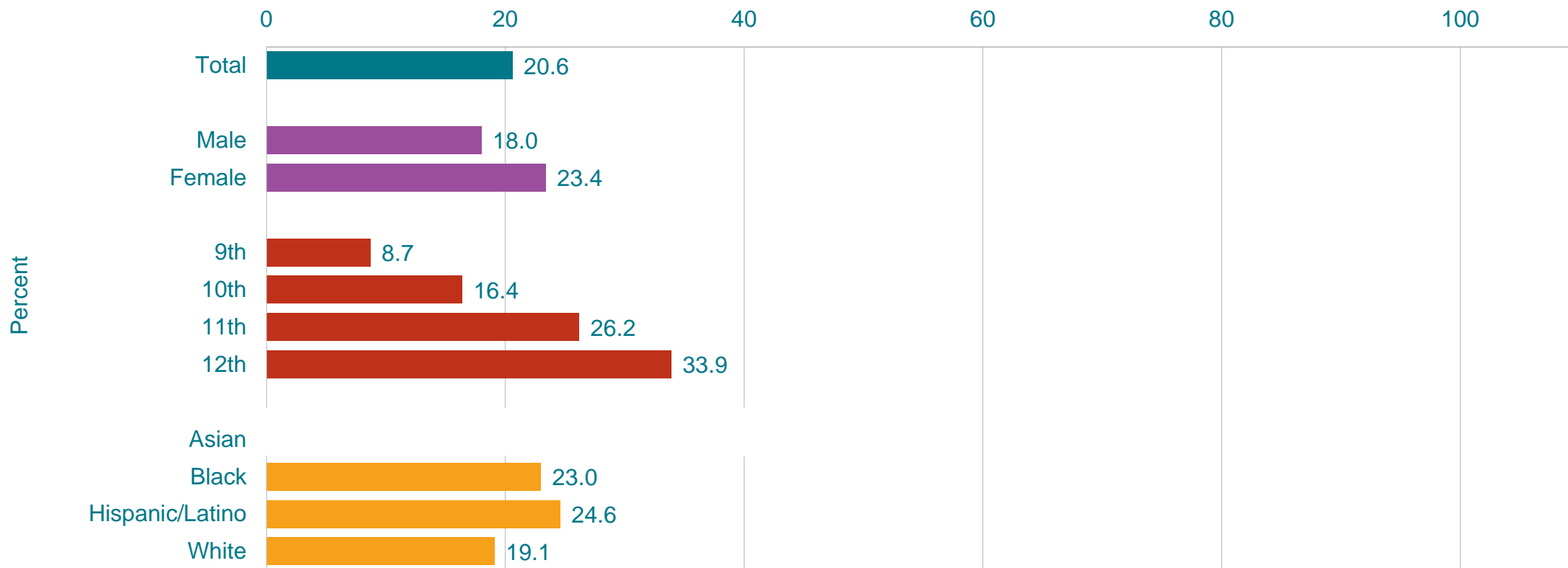


*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were female or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were male, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2017-2021 [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 Marijuana,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



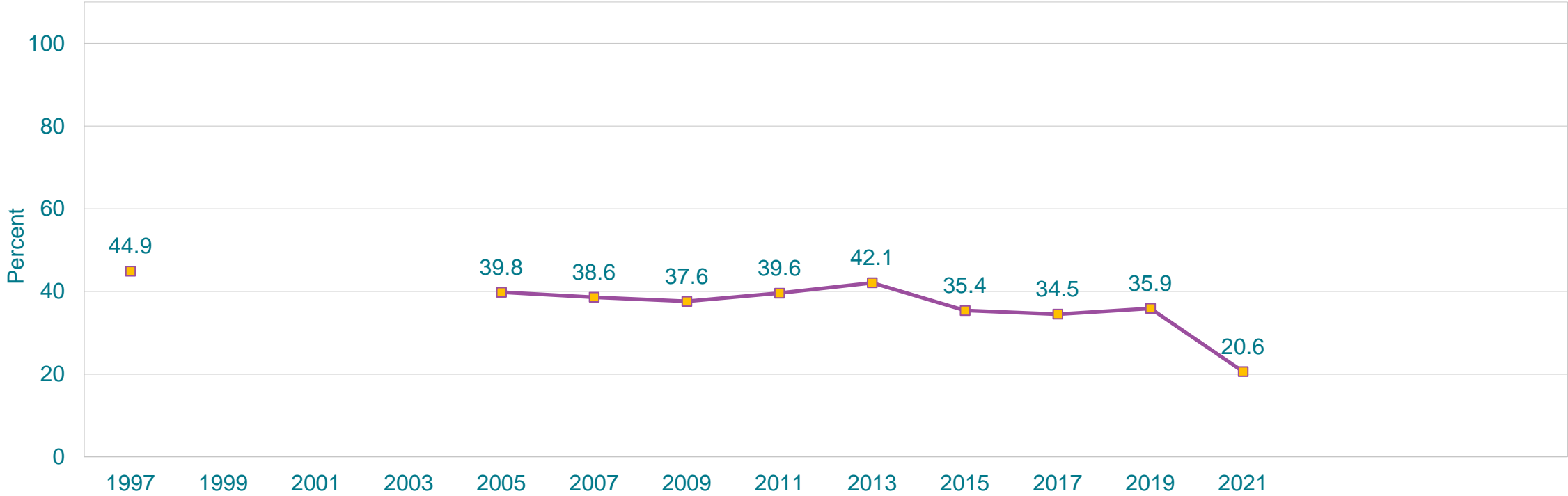
*One or more times during their life

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* 1997-2021†



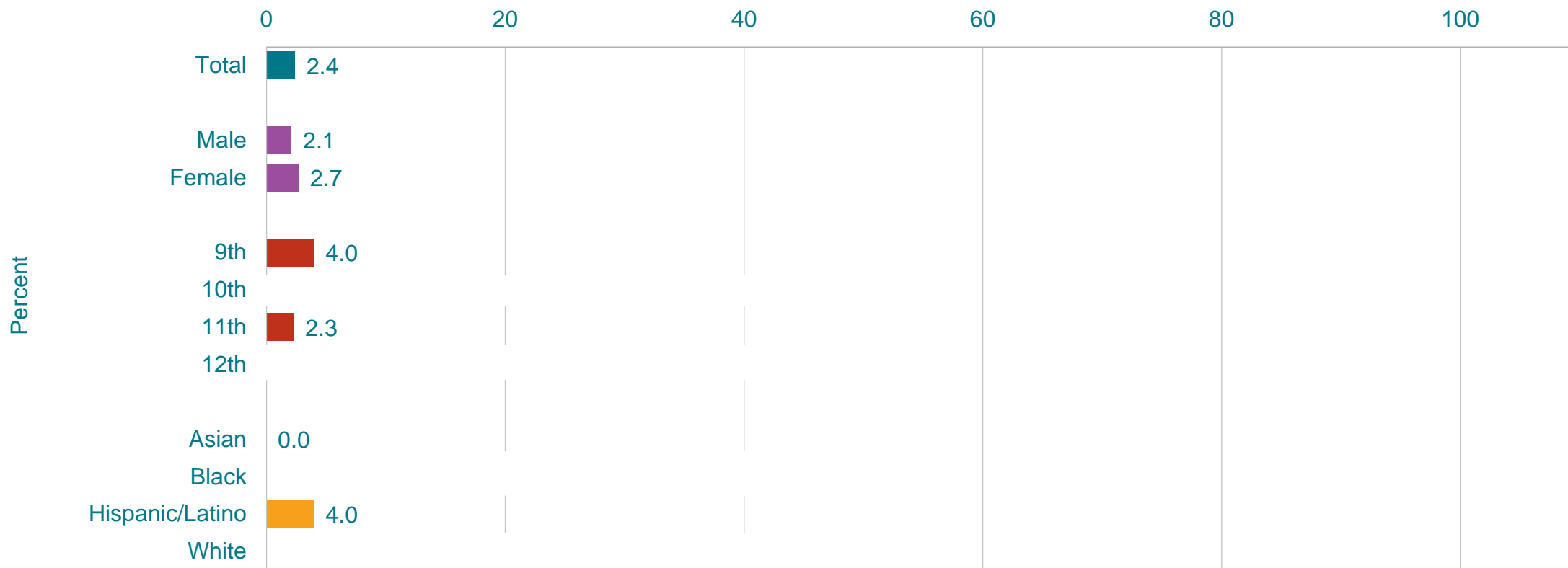
*One or more times during their life

†Decreased 1997-2021, decreased 1997-2013, decreased 2013-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

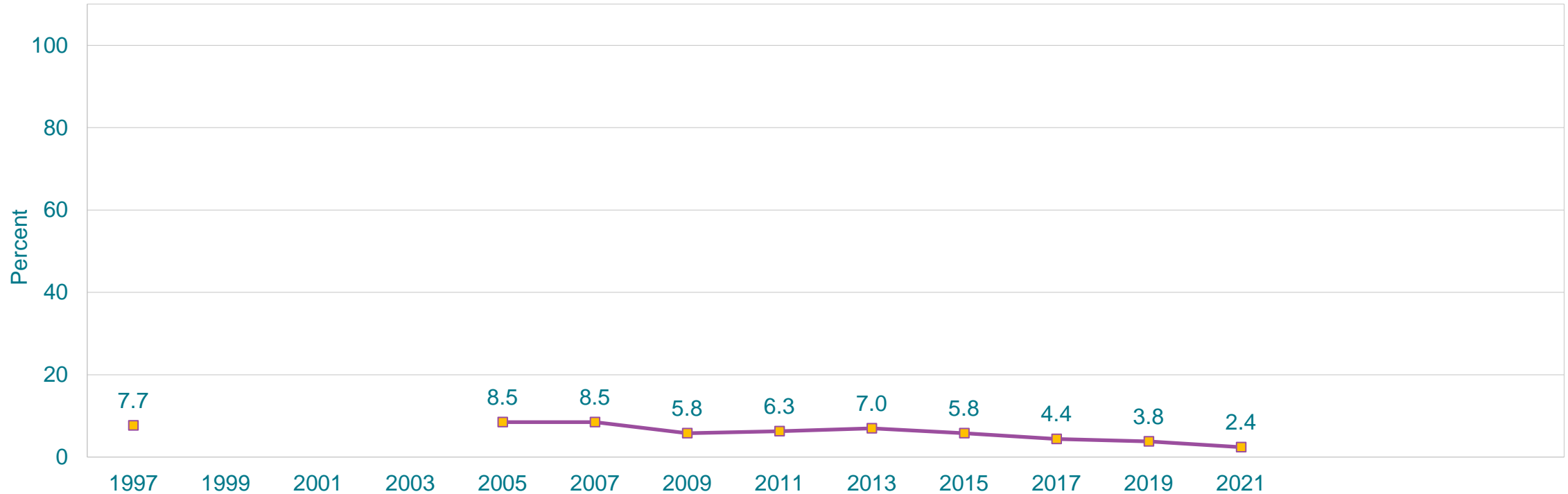
This graph contains weighted results.

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.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1997-2021*

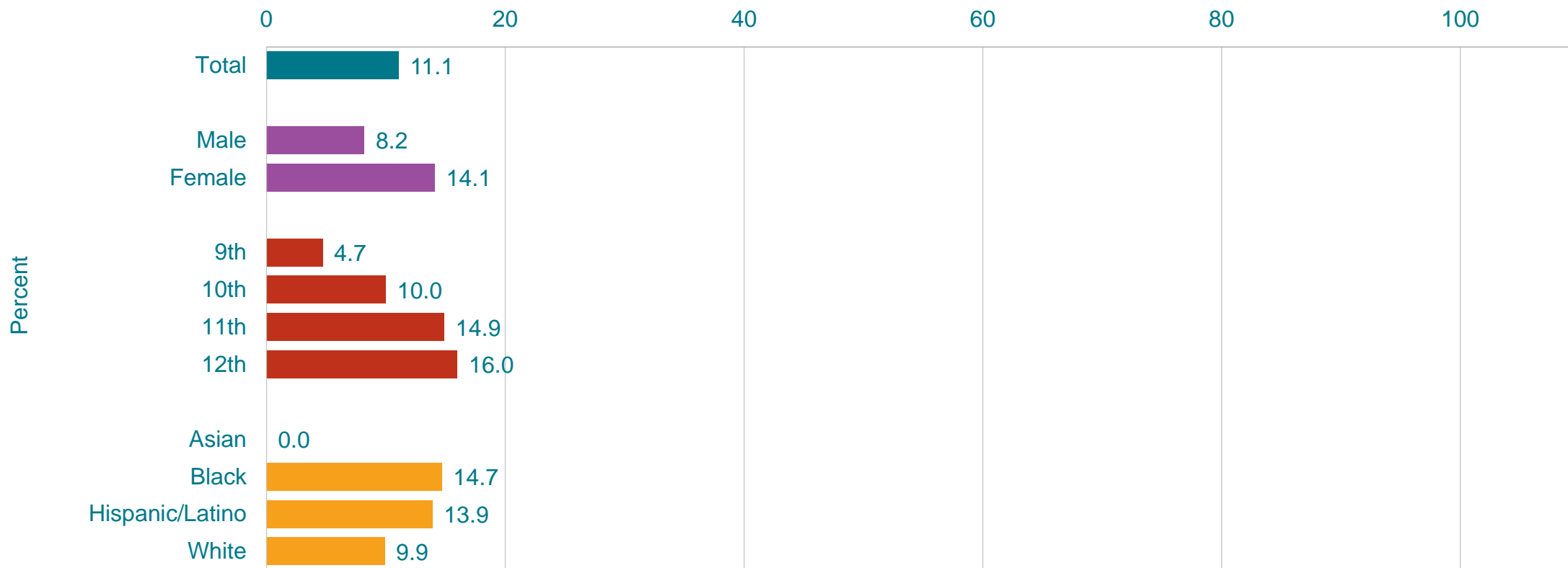


*Decreased 1997-2021, decreased 1997-2013, decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



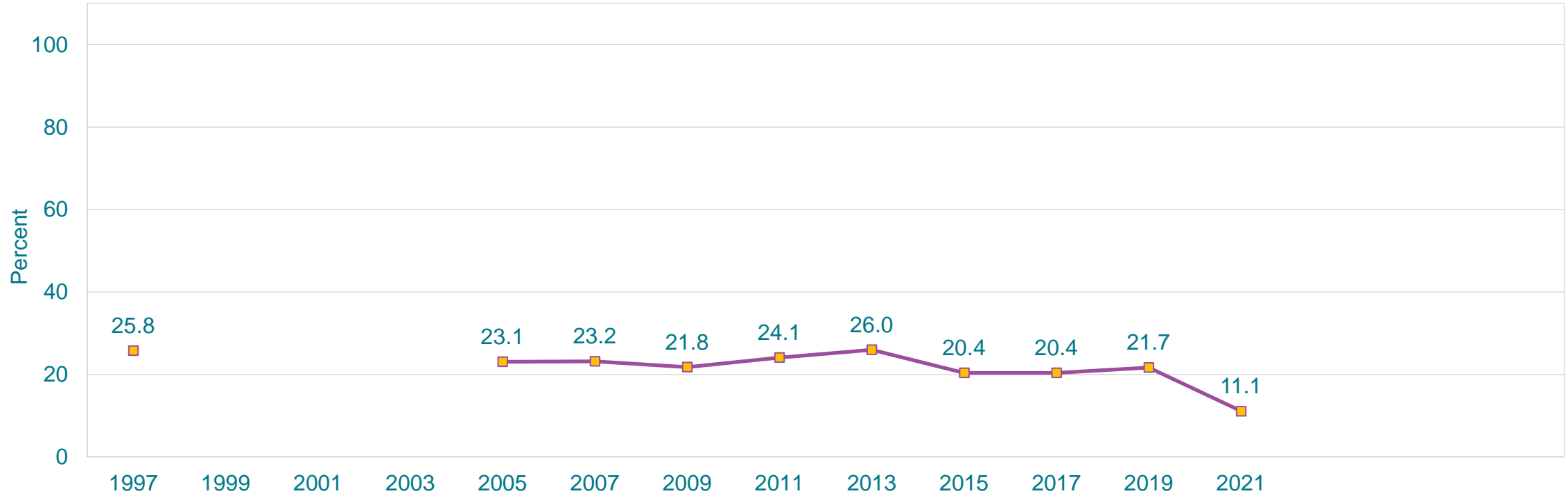
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* 1997-2021†



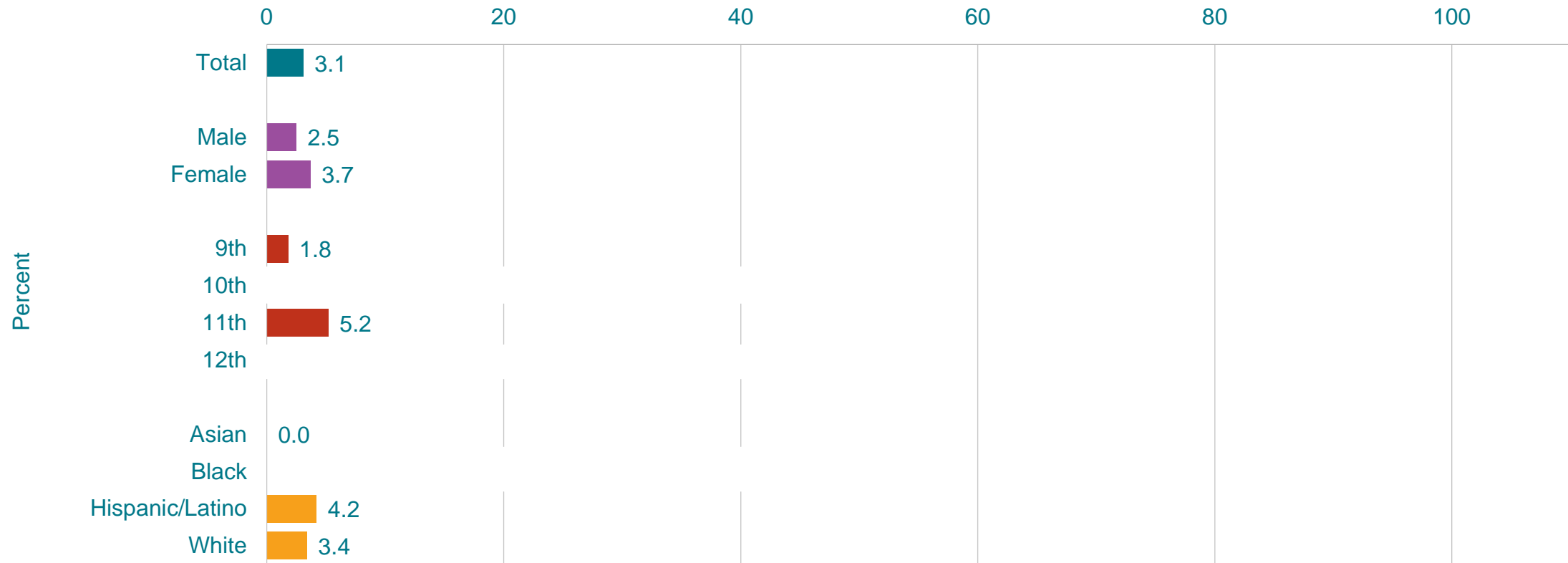
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021, decreased 1997-2017, decreased 2017-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



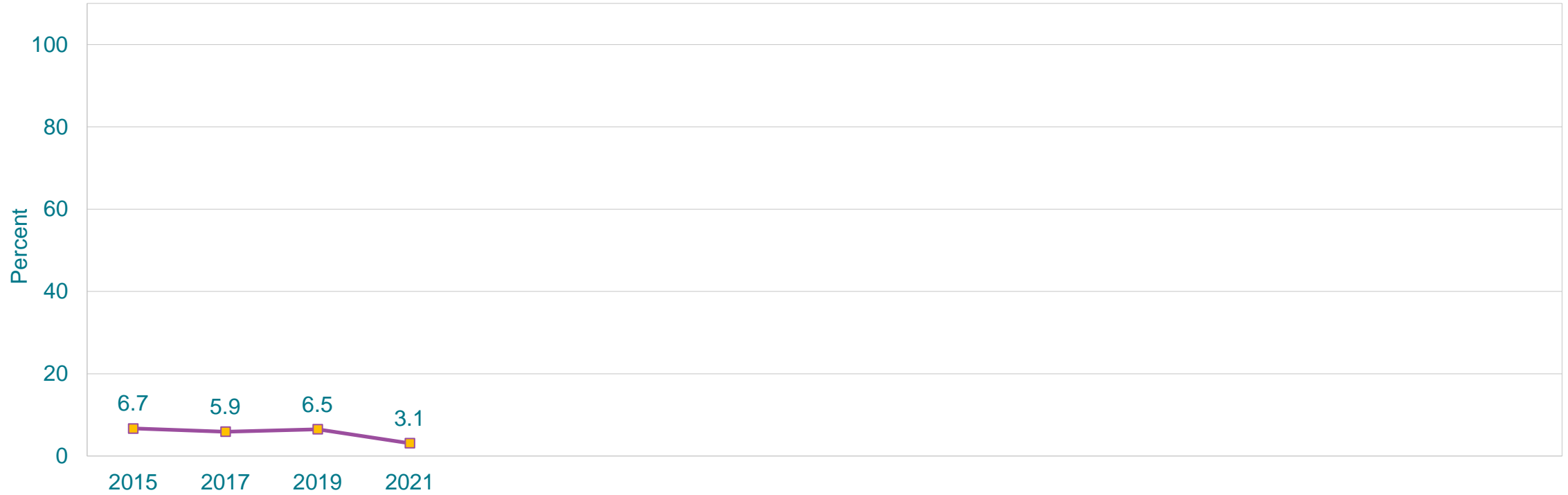
*One or more times during their life

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* 2015-2021†

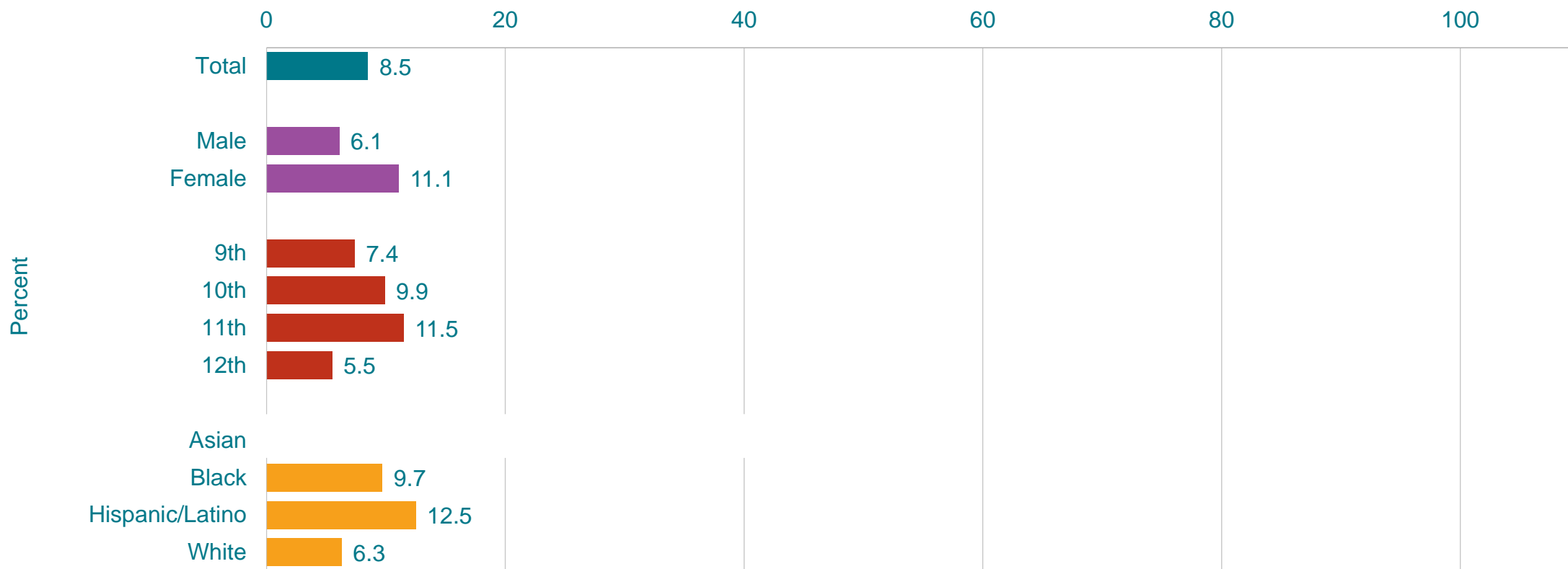


*One or more times during their life

†Decreased 2015-2021 [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

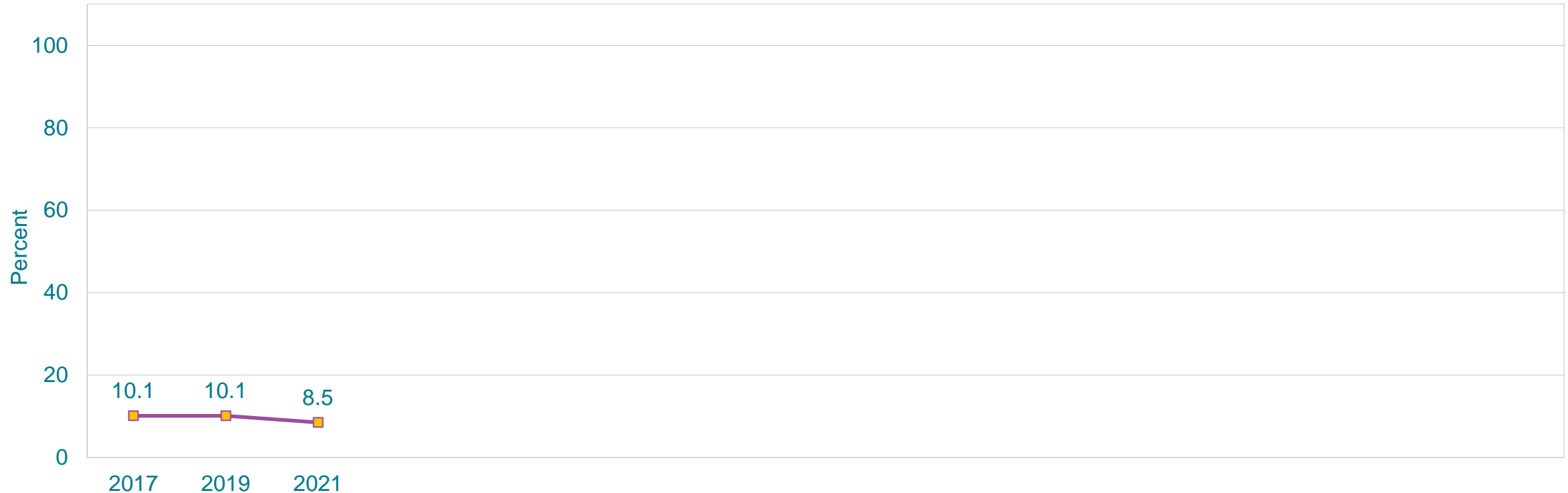


*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life

†F > M; 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* 2017-2021[†]



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

[†]No change 2017-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

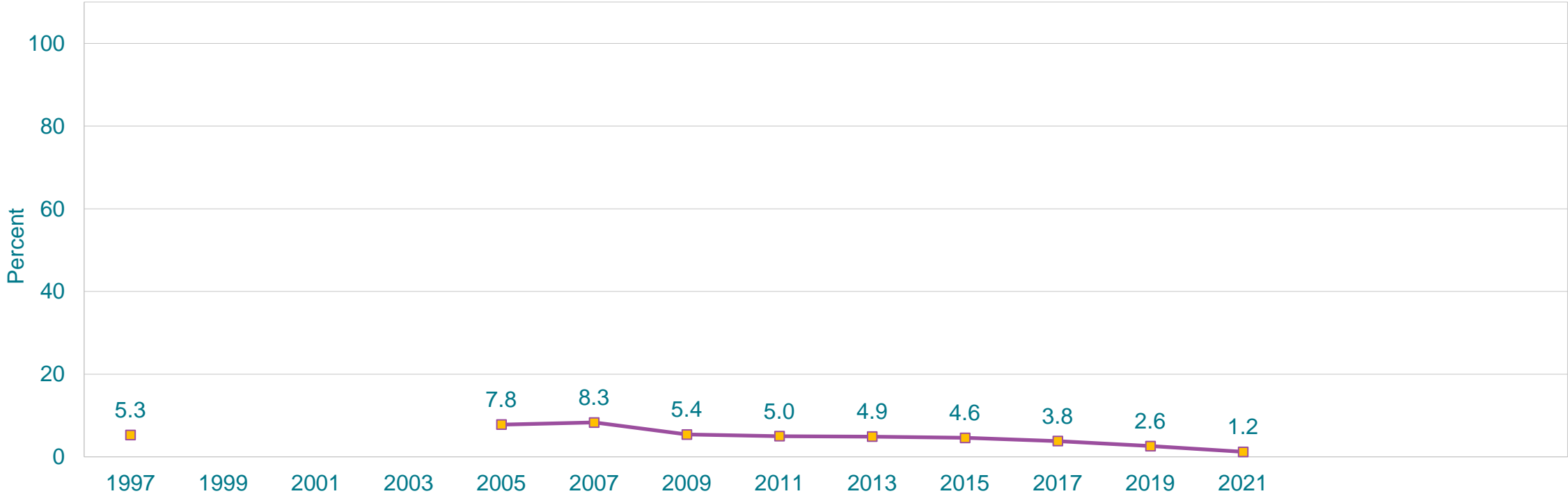
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* 1997-2021†



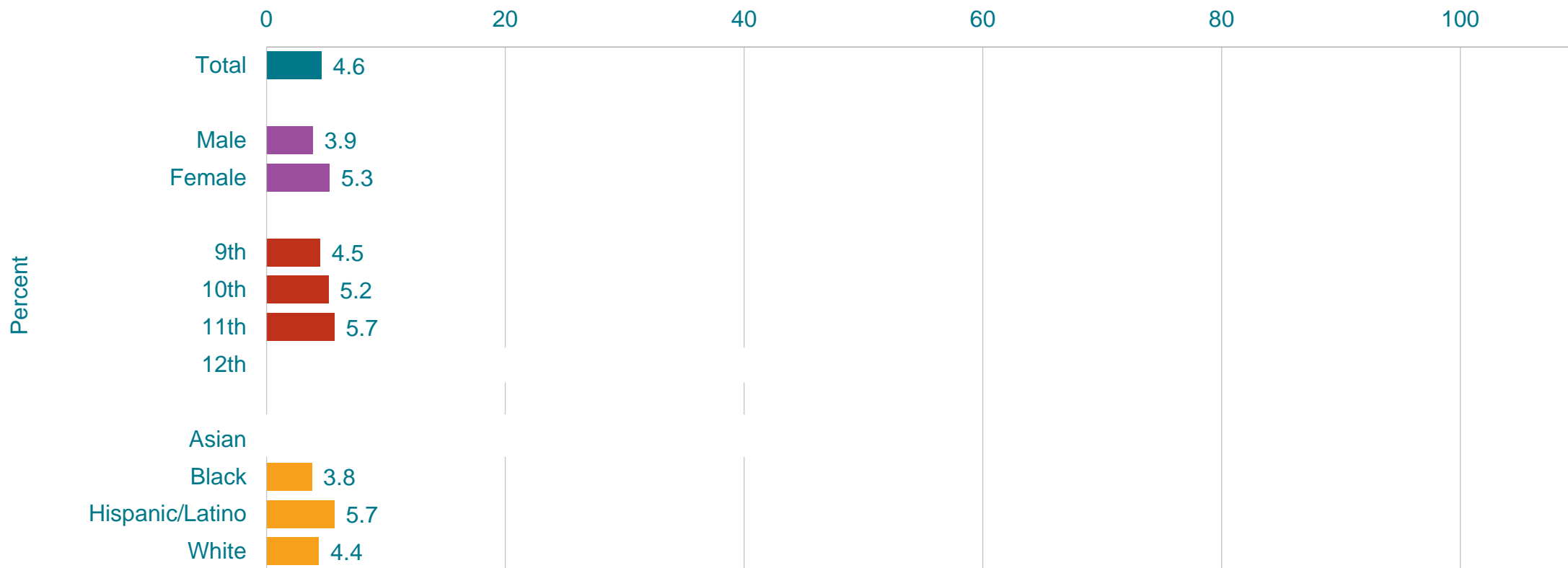
*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1997-2021, increased 1997-2007, decreased 2007-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



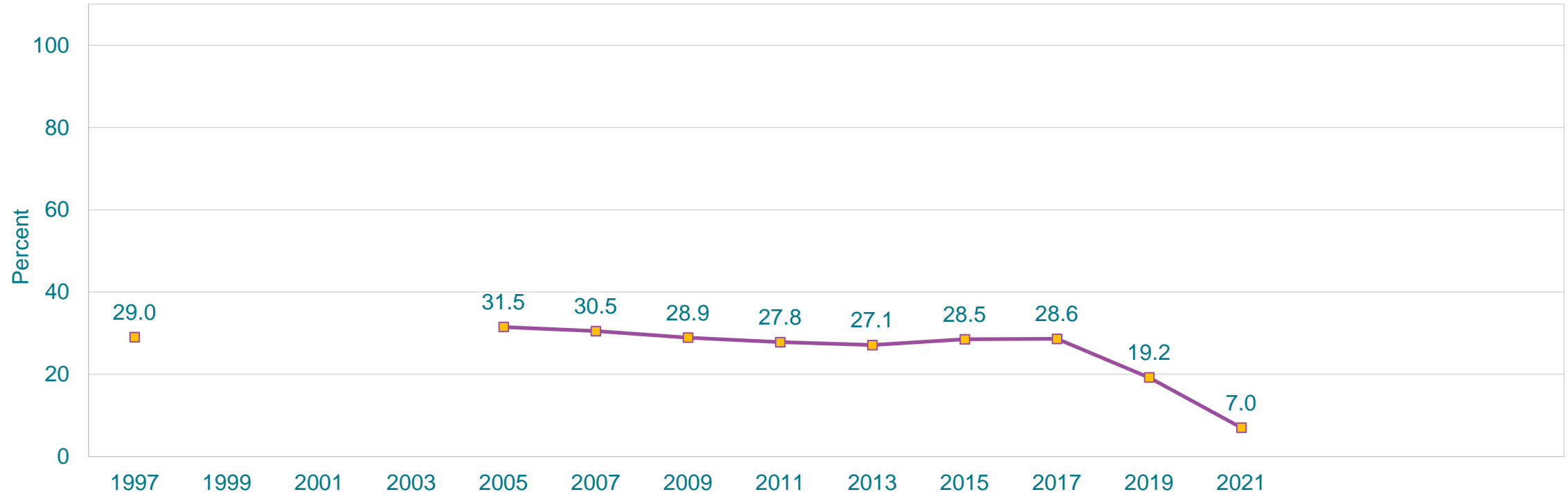
*During the 12 months before the survey

†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.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* 1997-2021†



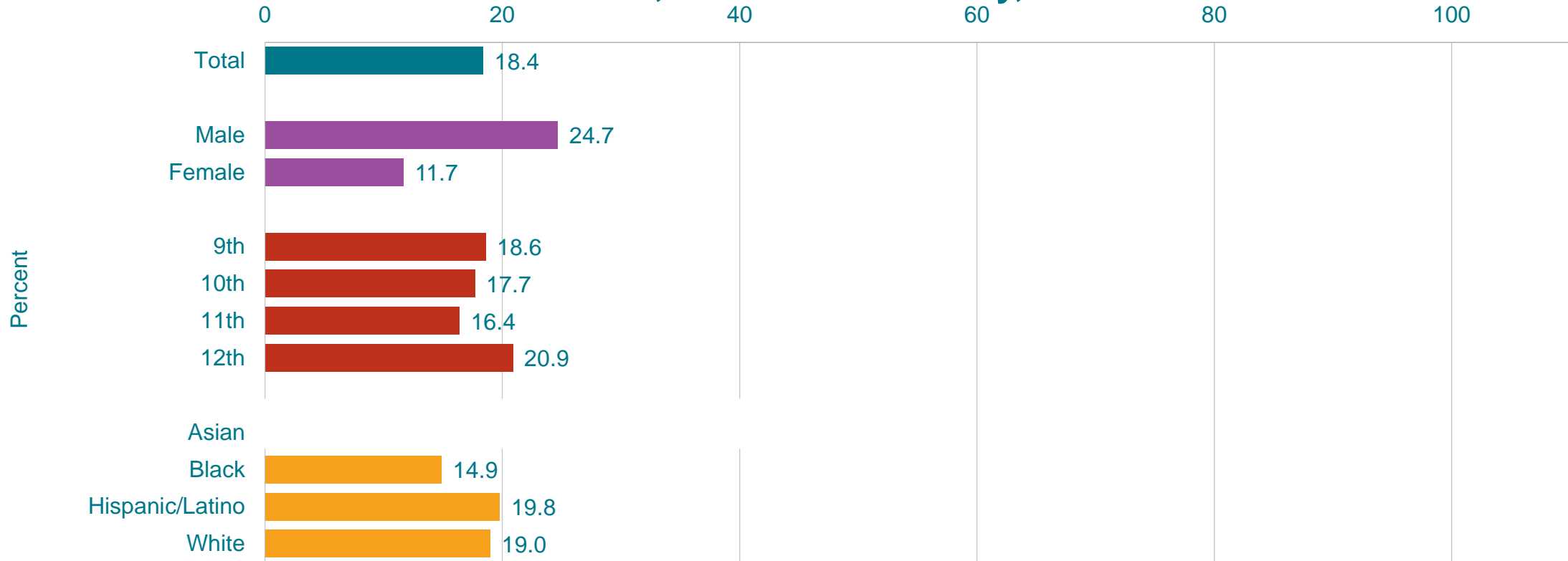
*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1997-2021, no change 1997-2017, decreased 2017-2021 [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 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Gambled on a Sports Team, Gambled When Playing Cards or a Dice Game, Played One of Their State's Lottery Games, Gambled on the Internet, or Bet on a Game of Personal Skill Such As Pool or a Video Game,* by Sex,[†] Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



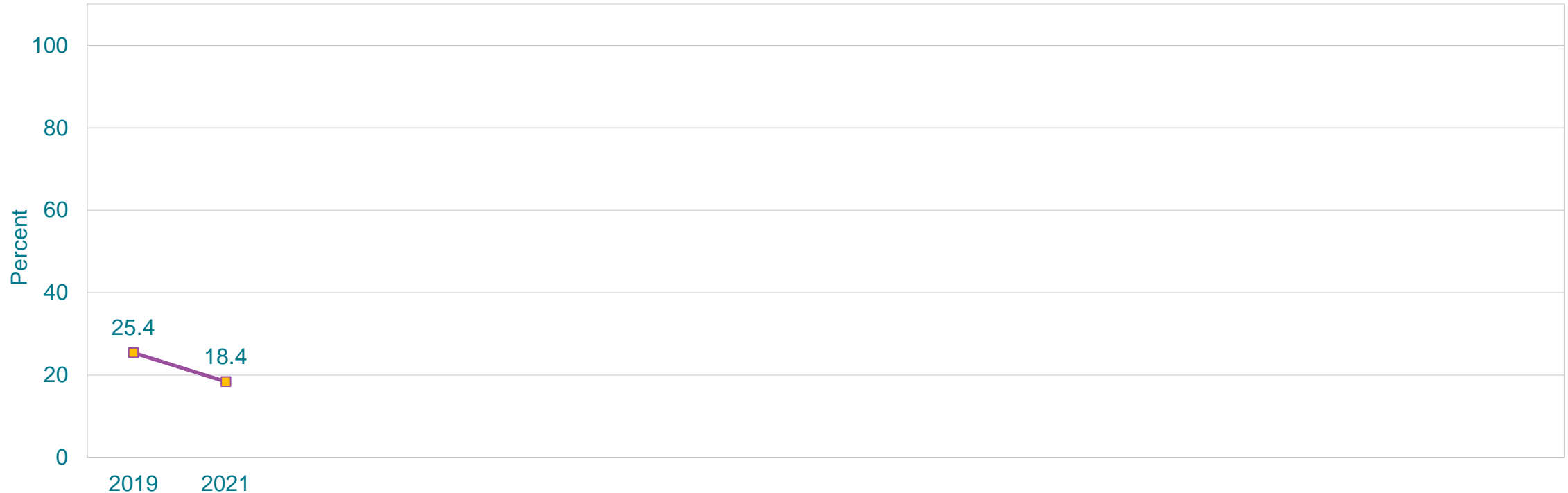
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Gambled on a Sports Team, Gambled When Playing Cards or a Dice Game, Played One of Their State's Lottery Games, Gambled on the Internet, or Bet on a Game of Personal Skill Such As Pool or a Video Game,* 2019-2021†



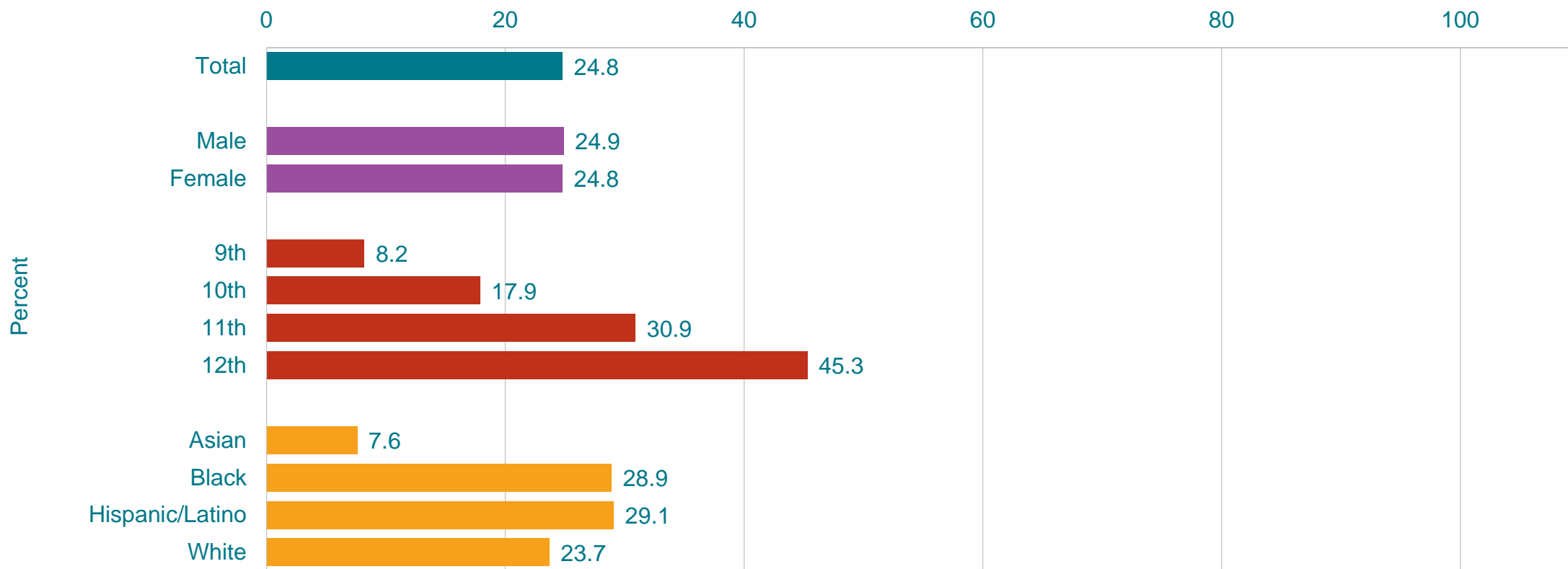
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Sexual Activity & Behaviors Sexuality



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

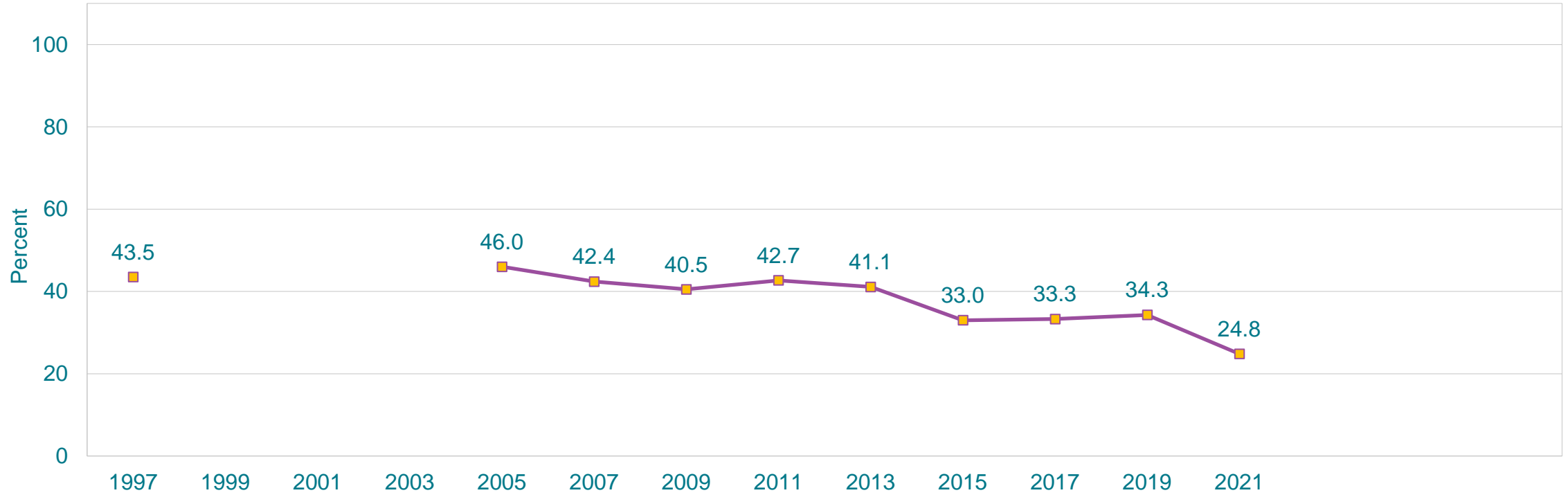


*10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

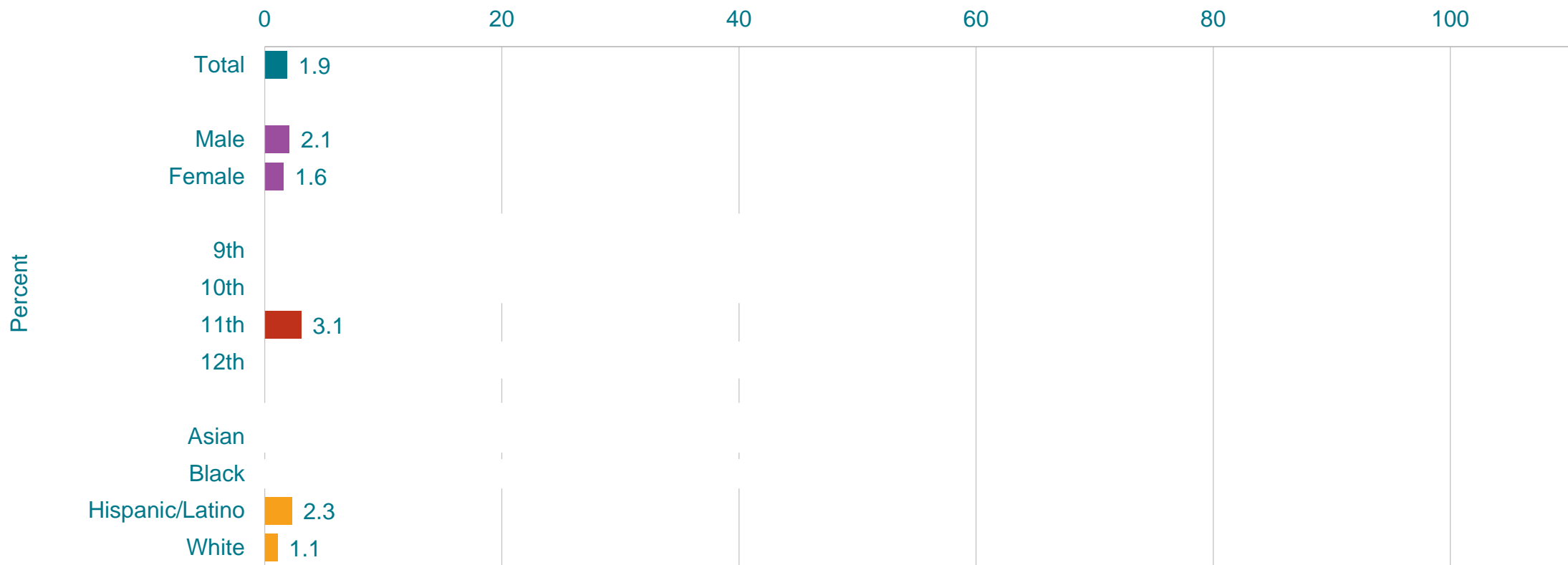
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 1997-2021*



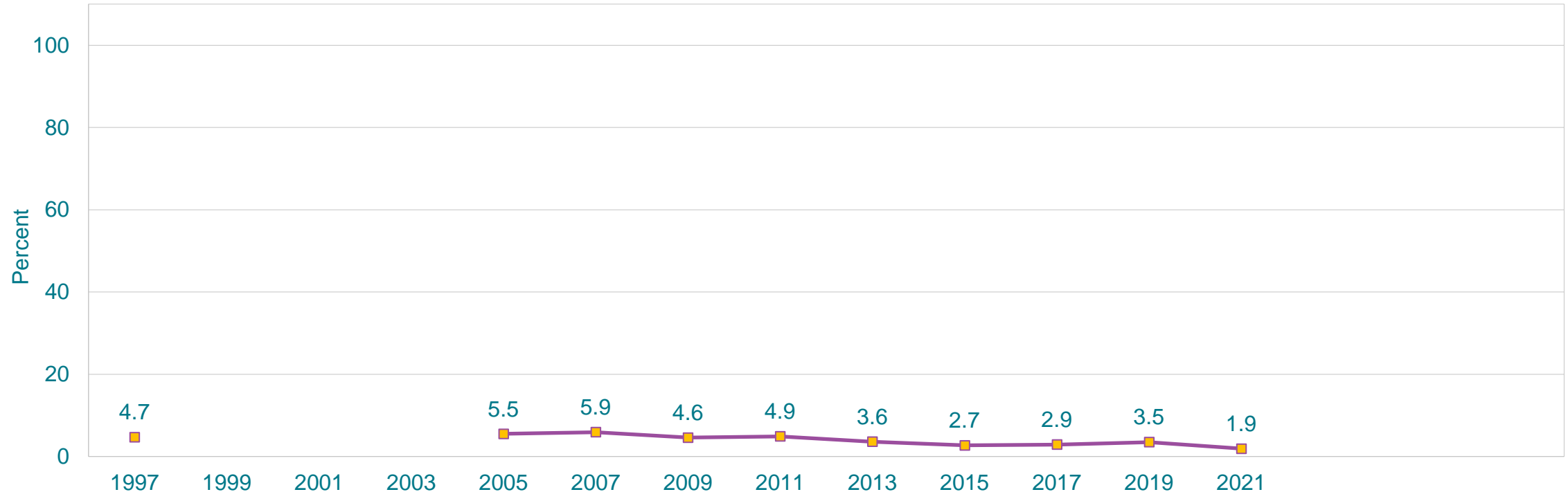
*Decreased 1997-2021, decreased 1997-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Data not available for 1999, 2001, 2003.
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.
 This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1997-2021*

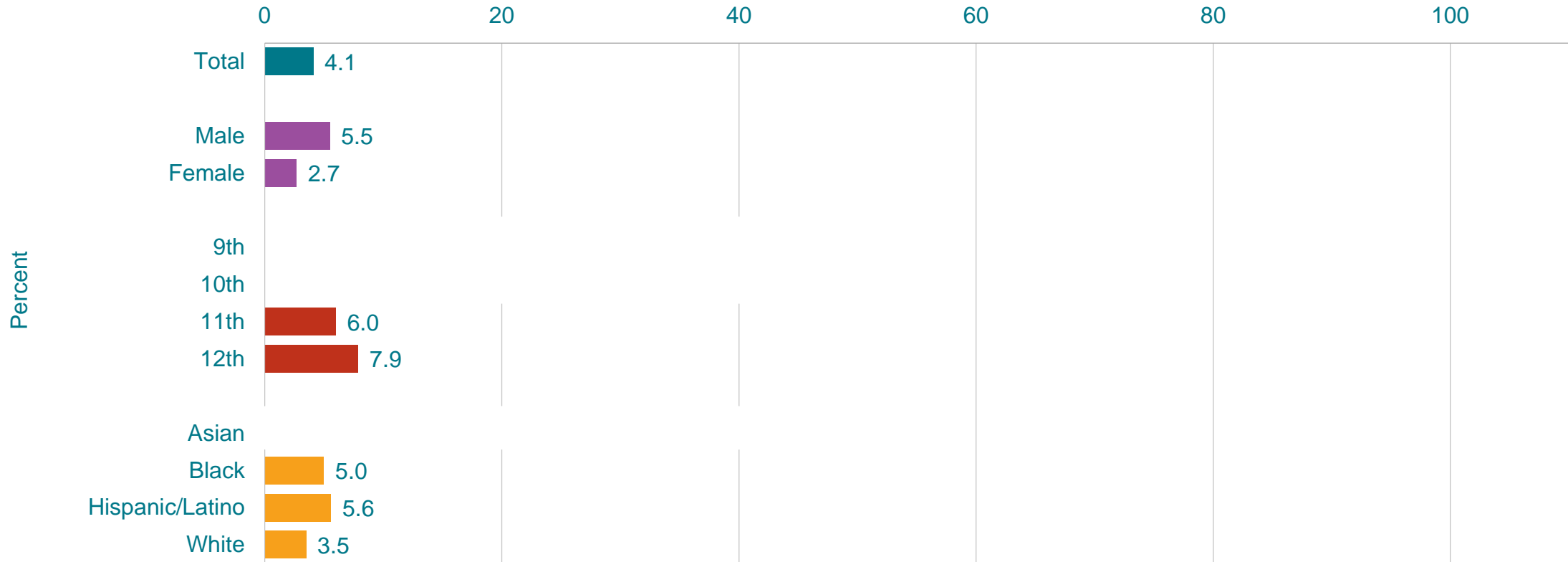


*Decreased 1997-2021, no change 1997-2007, decreased 2007-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 1999, 2001, 2003.

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

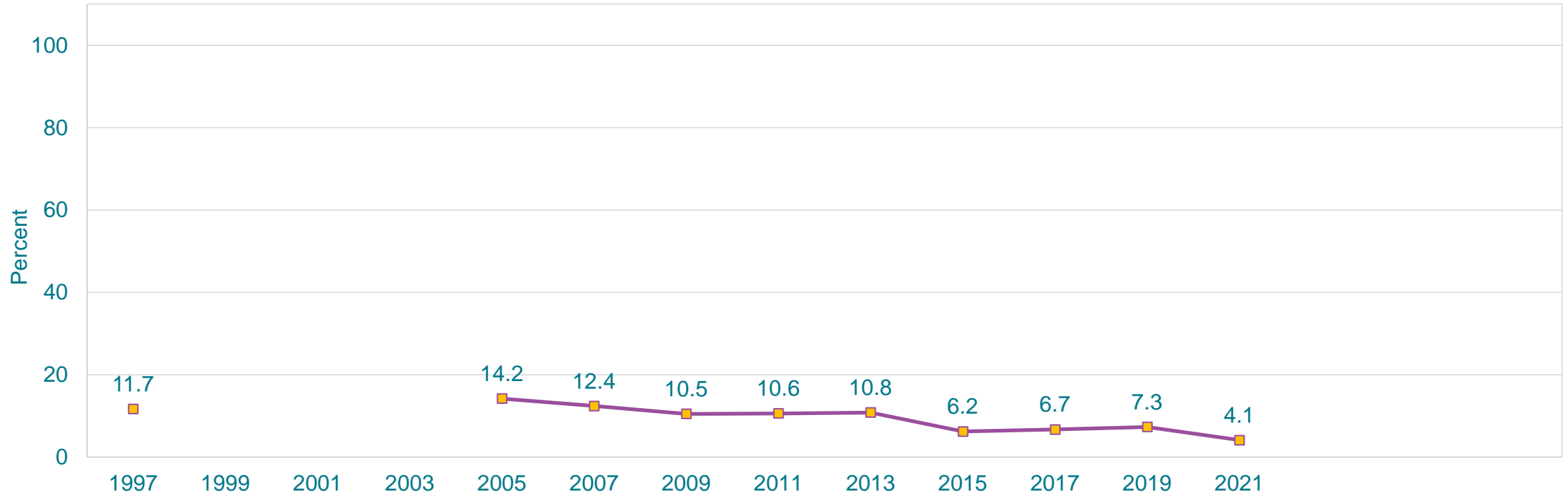


*M > F; (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, 1997-2021*

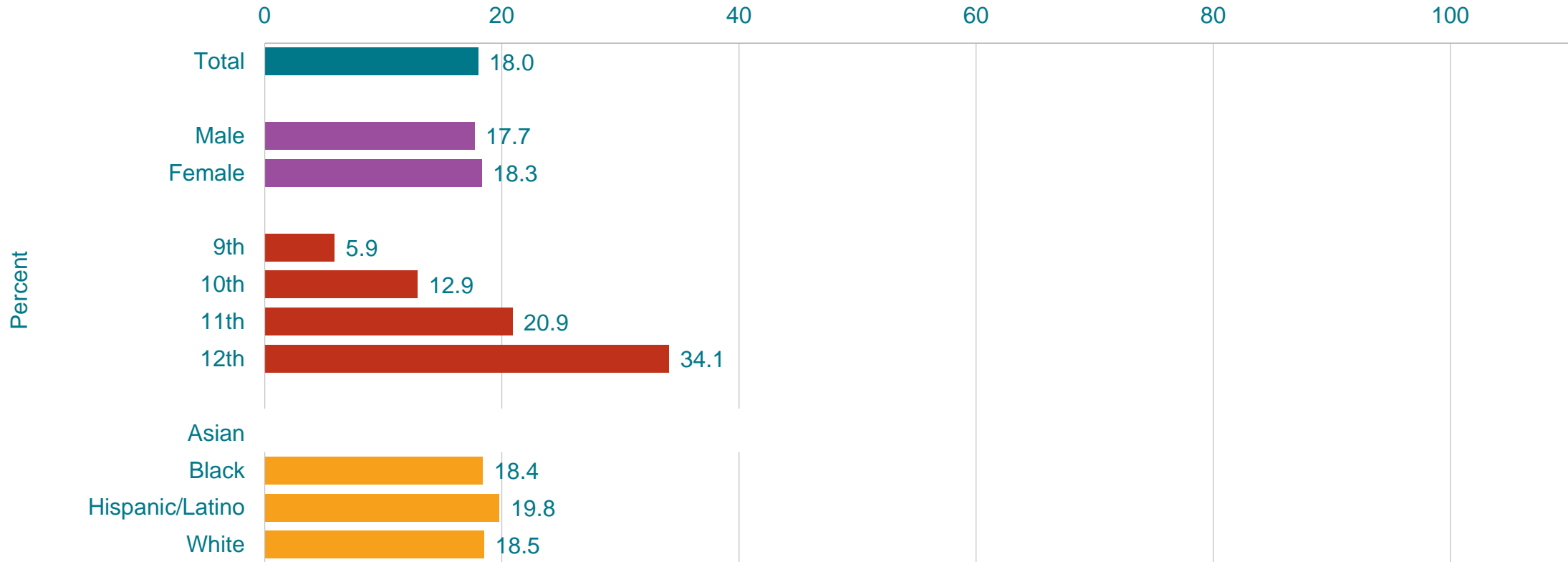


*Decreased 1997-2021, no change 1997-2007, decreased 2007-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 1999, 2001, 2003.

This graph contains weighted results.

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

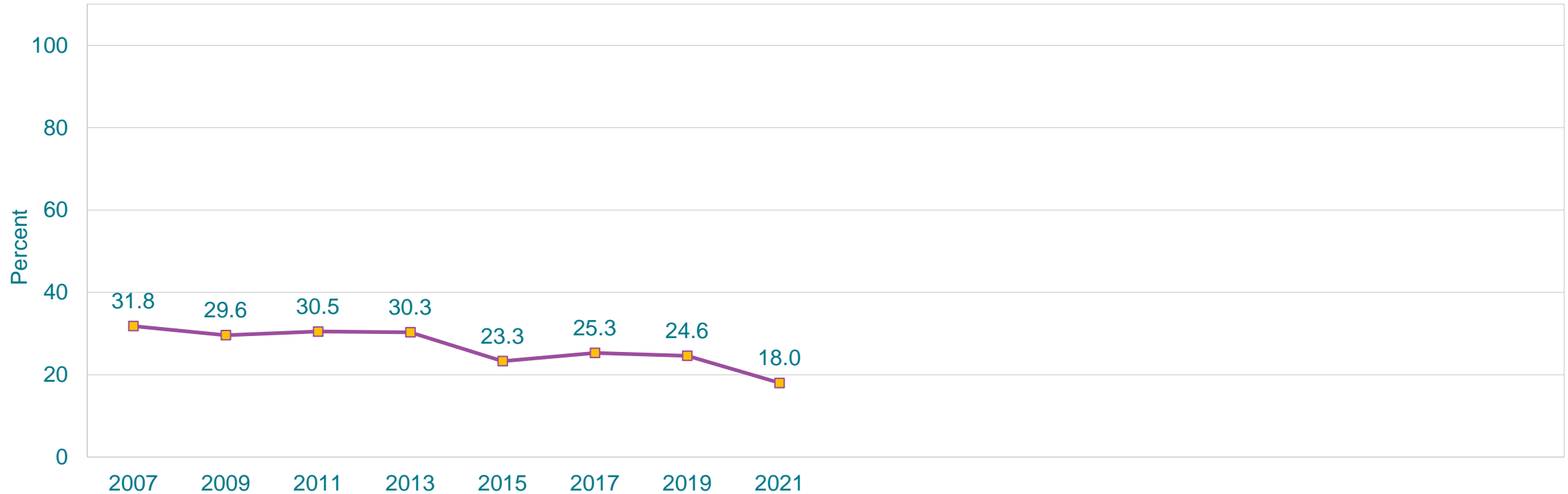


*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 2007-2021†

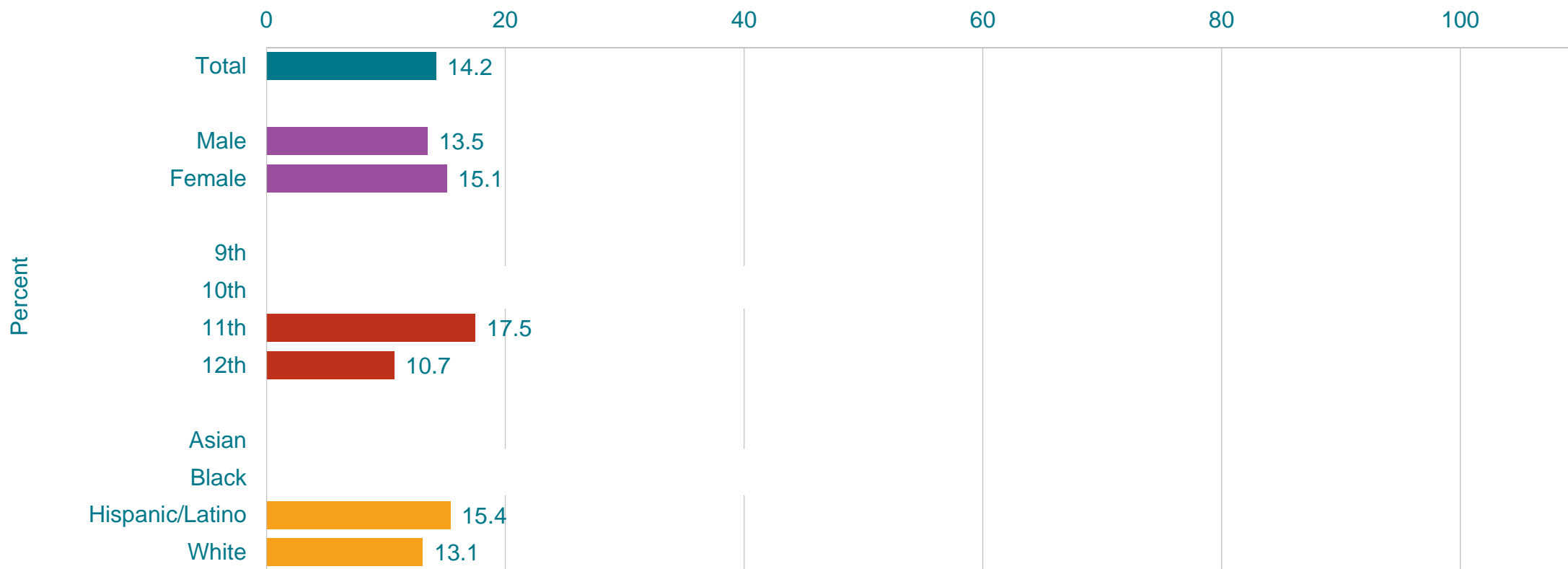


*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2021 [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 Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



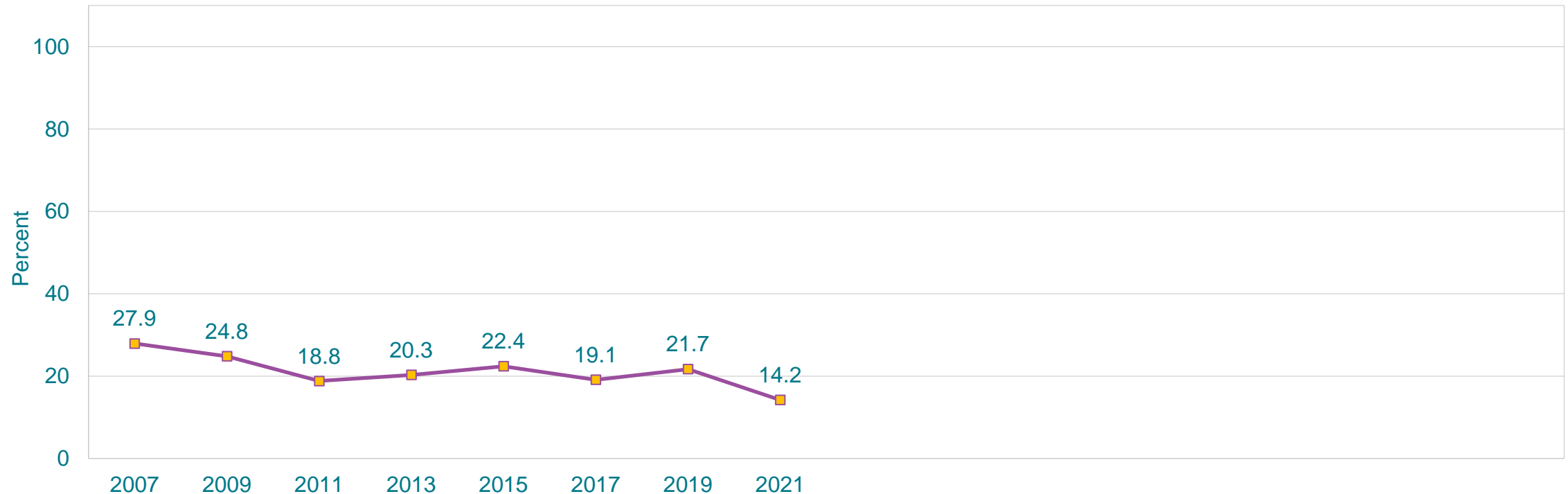
*Among students who were currently sexually active

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 or is an unreliable estimate.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2021†

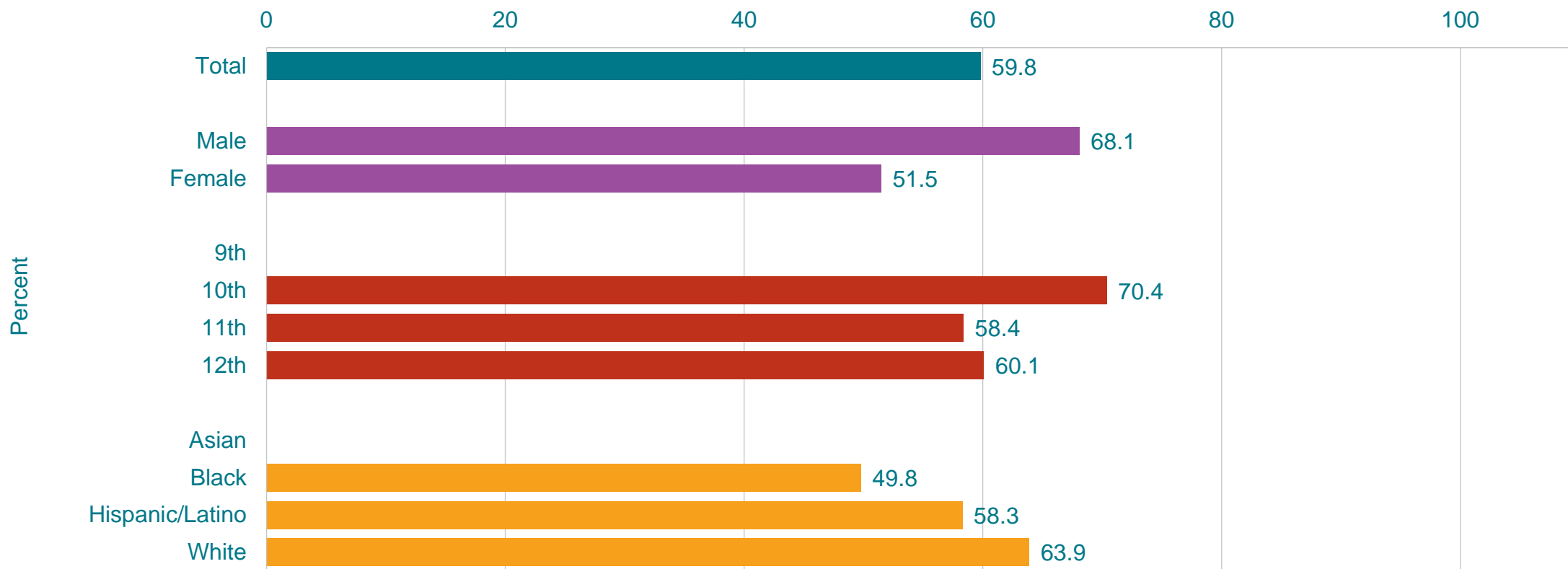


*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Decreased 2007-2021 [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 Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



*Among students who were currently sexually active

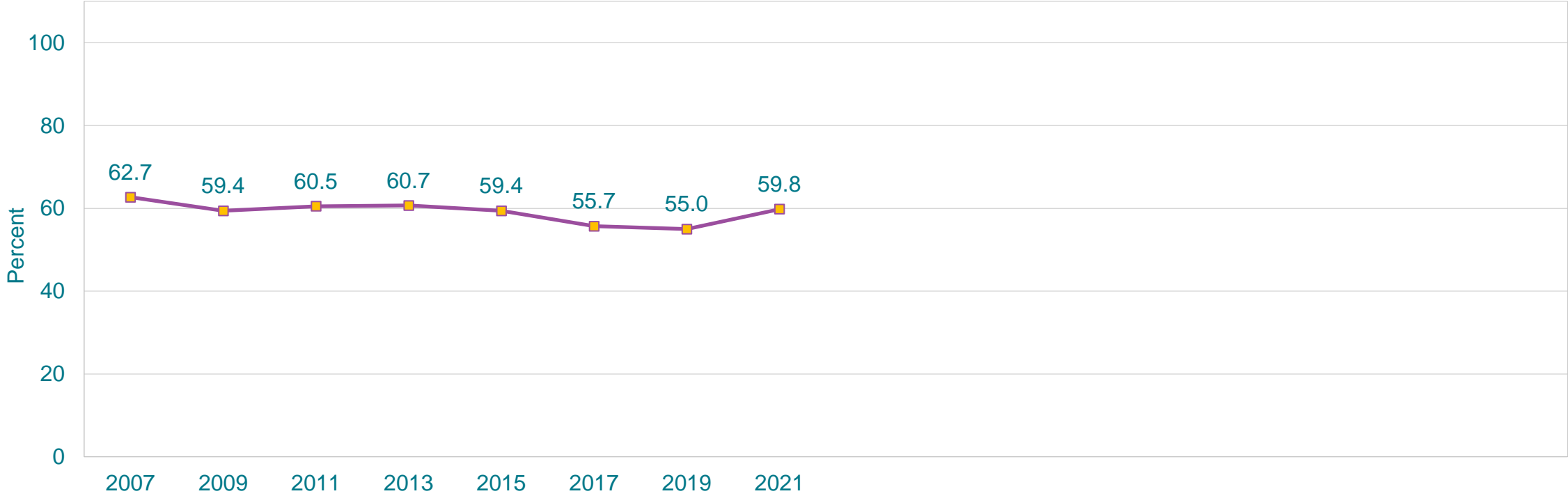
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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 or is an unreliable estimate.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2021†

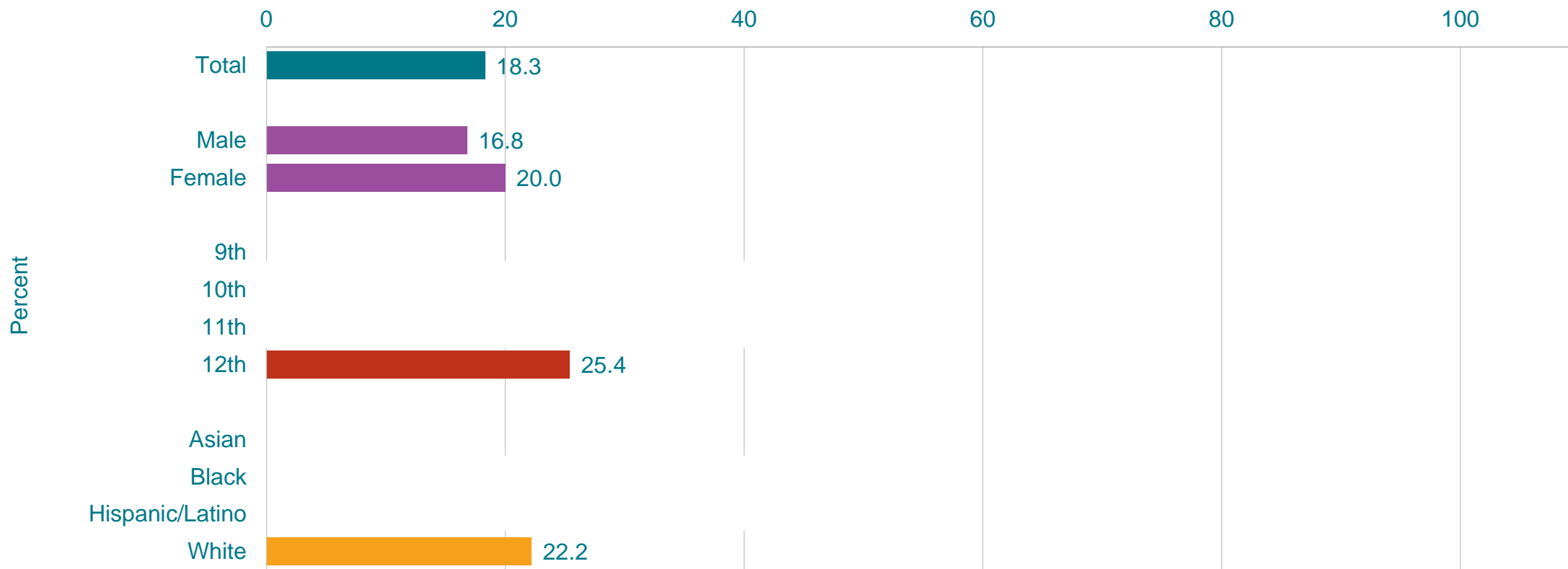


*Among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2007-2021 [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).]

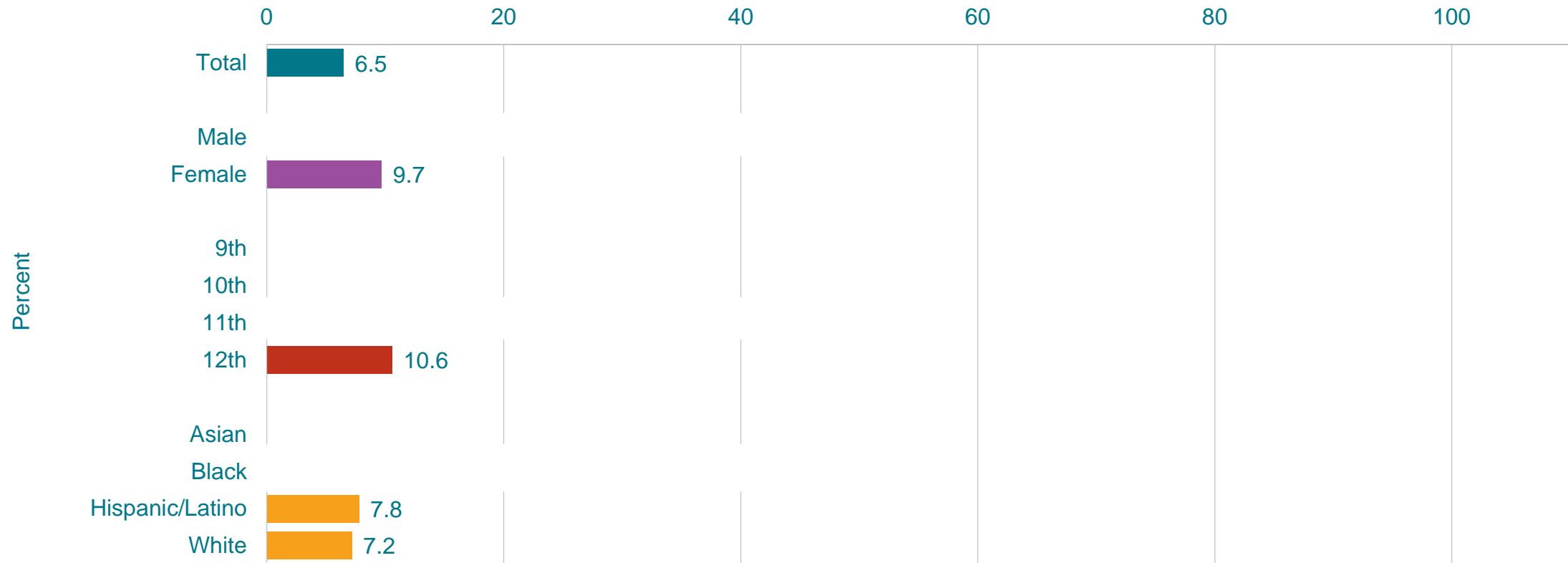
This graph contains weighted results.

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



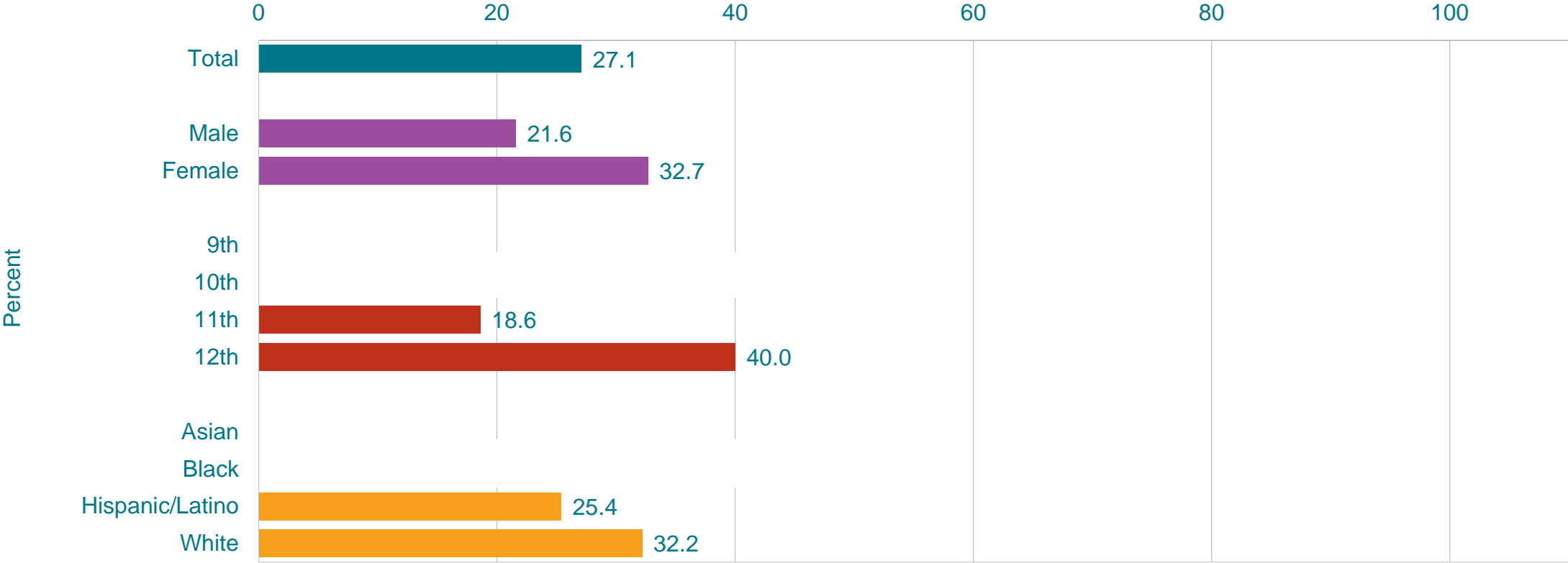
*To prevent pregnancy, not counting emergency contraception such as Plan B or the "morning after" pill, among students who were currently sexually active
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the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

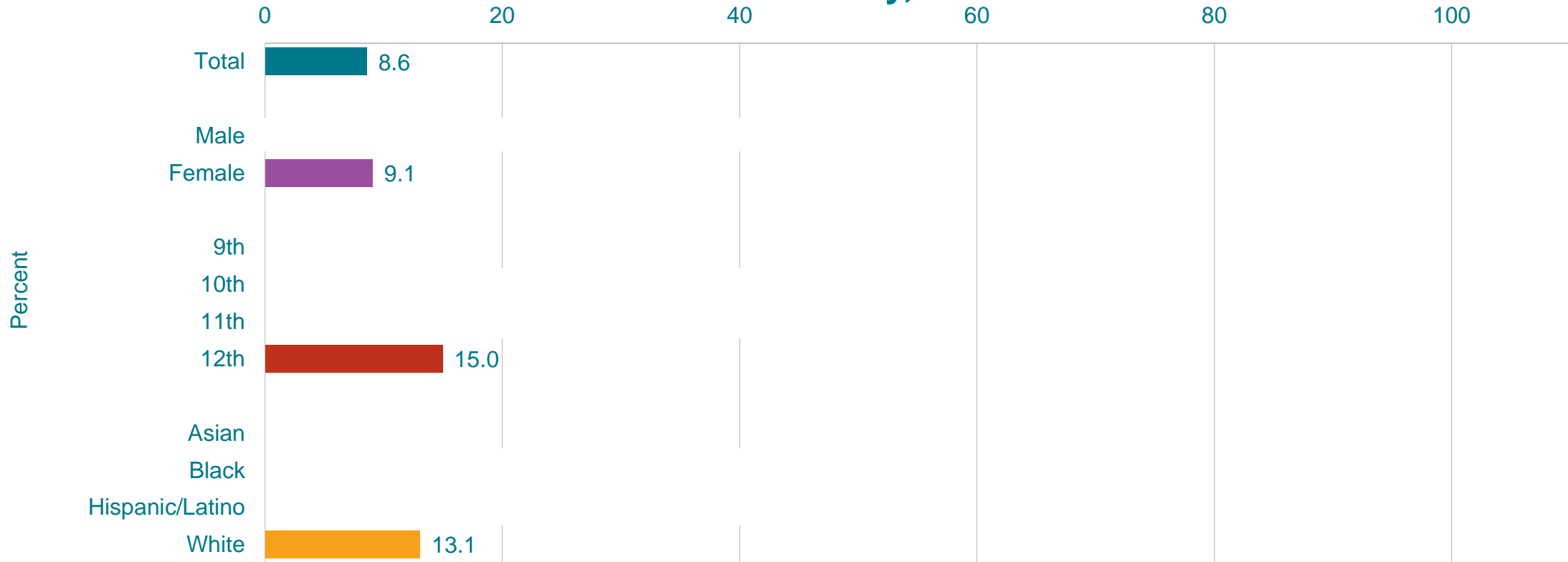
Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

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 or is an unreliable estimate.
 This graph contains weighted results.

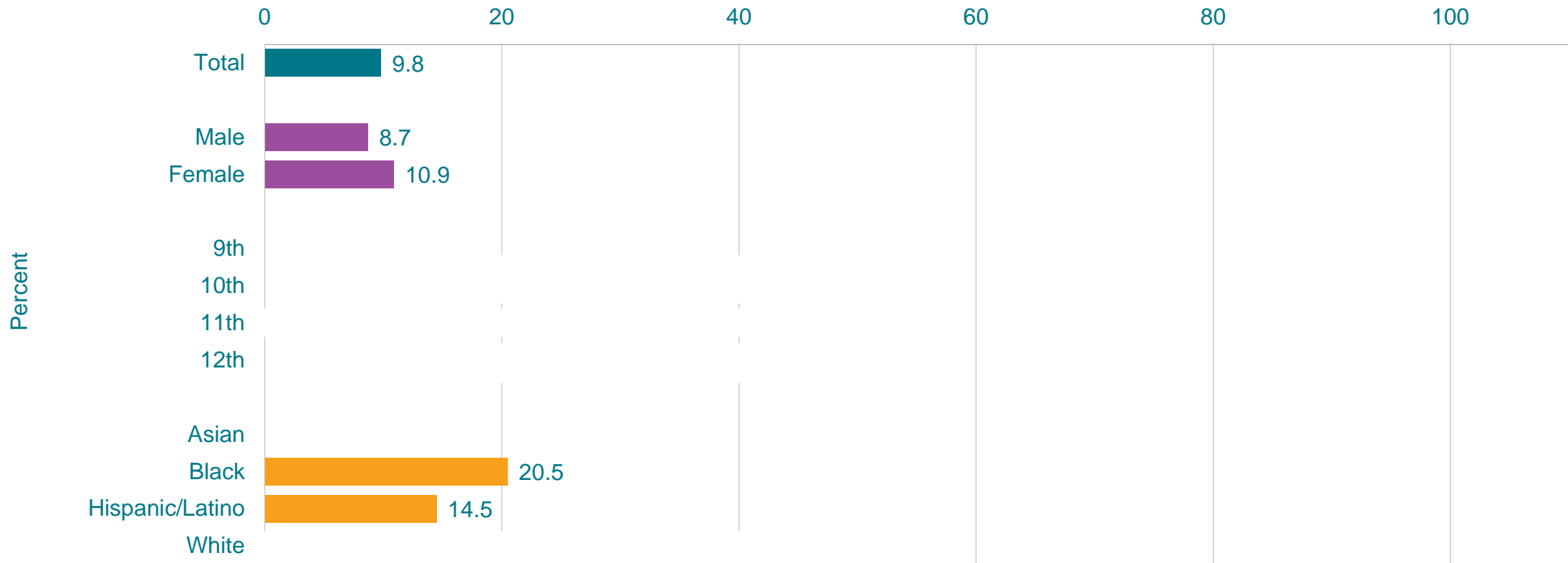
Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex, Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2021



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

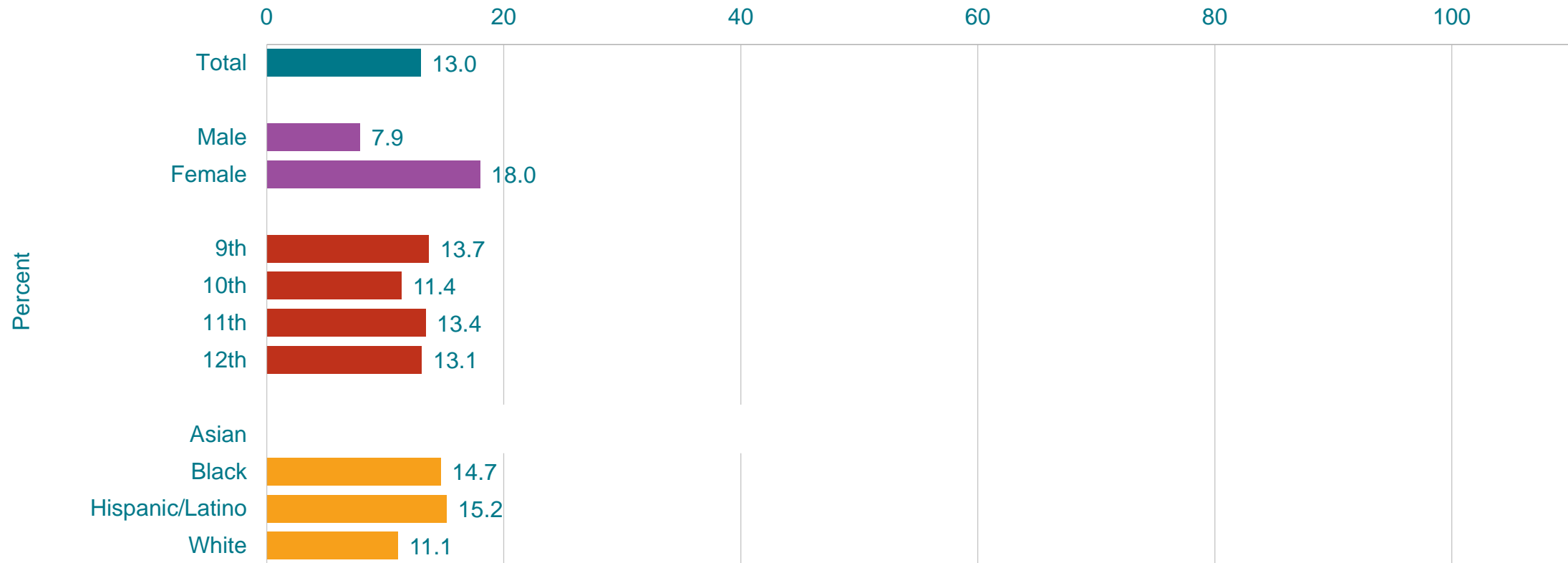
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup or is an unreliable estimate. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy During Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by 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 or is an unreliable estimate.
 This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Other People at School Would Describe Them As Equally Feminine and Masculine, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021

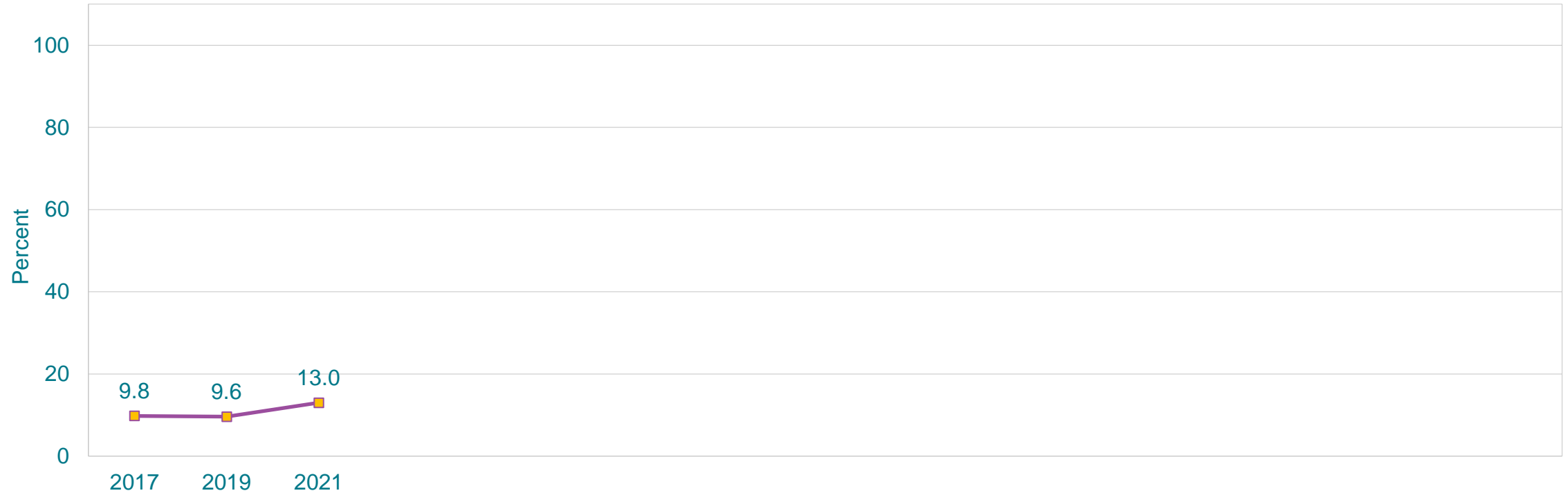


*F > M; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Other People at School Would Describe Them As Equally Feminine and Masculine, 2017-2021*

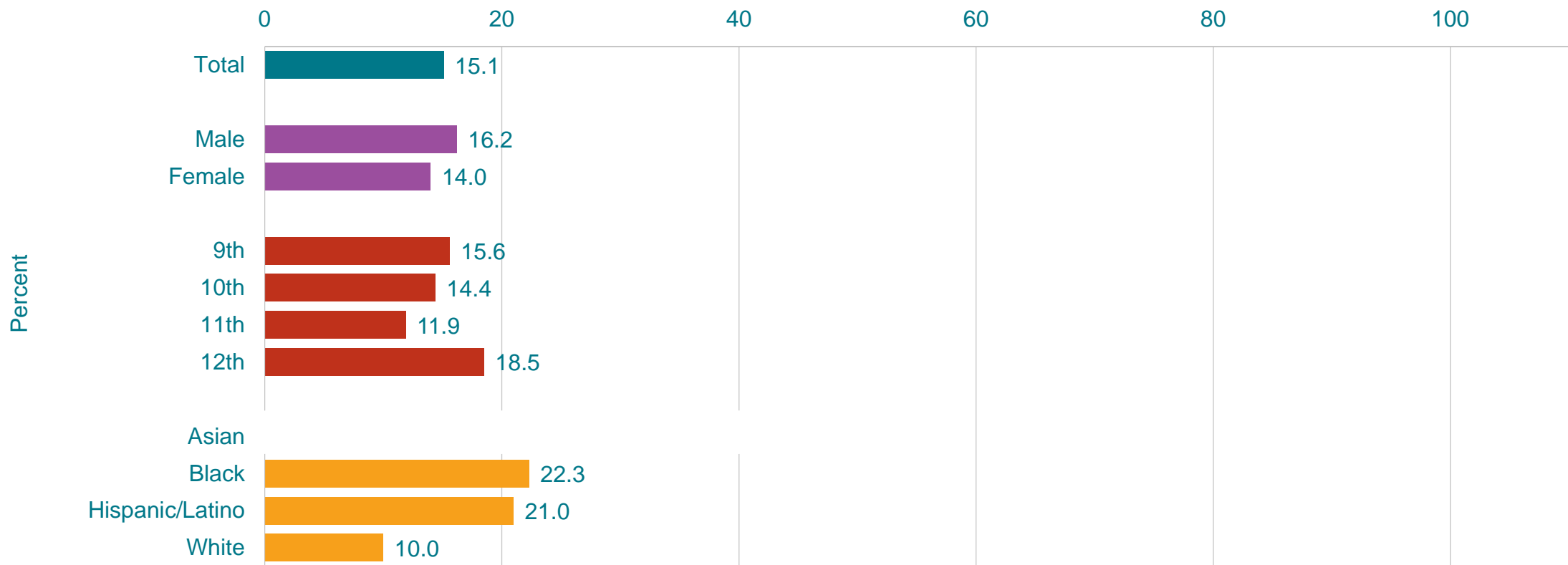


*No change 2017-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Nutrition, Physical Activity, Weight Status



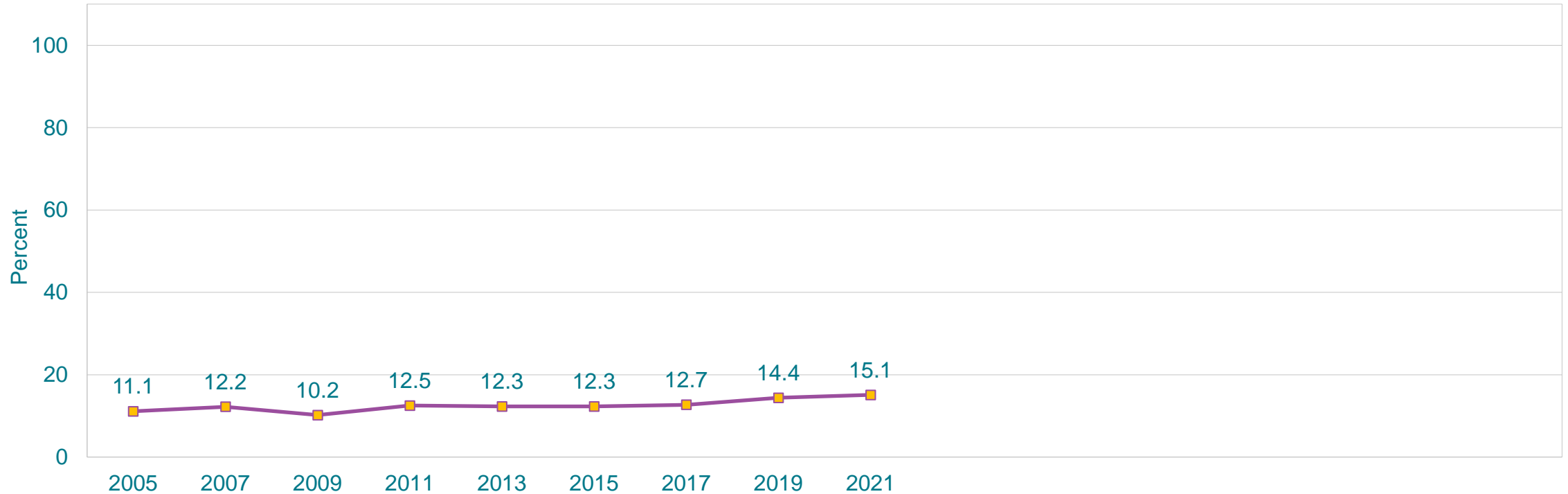
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



* ≥ 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.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 2005-2021†

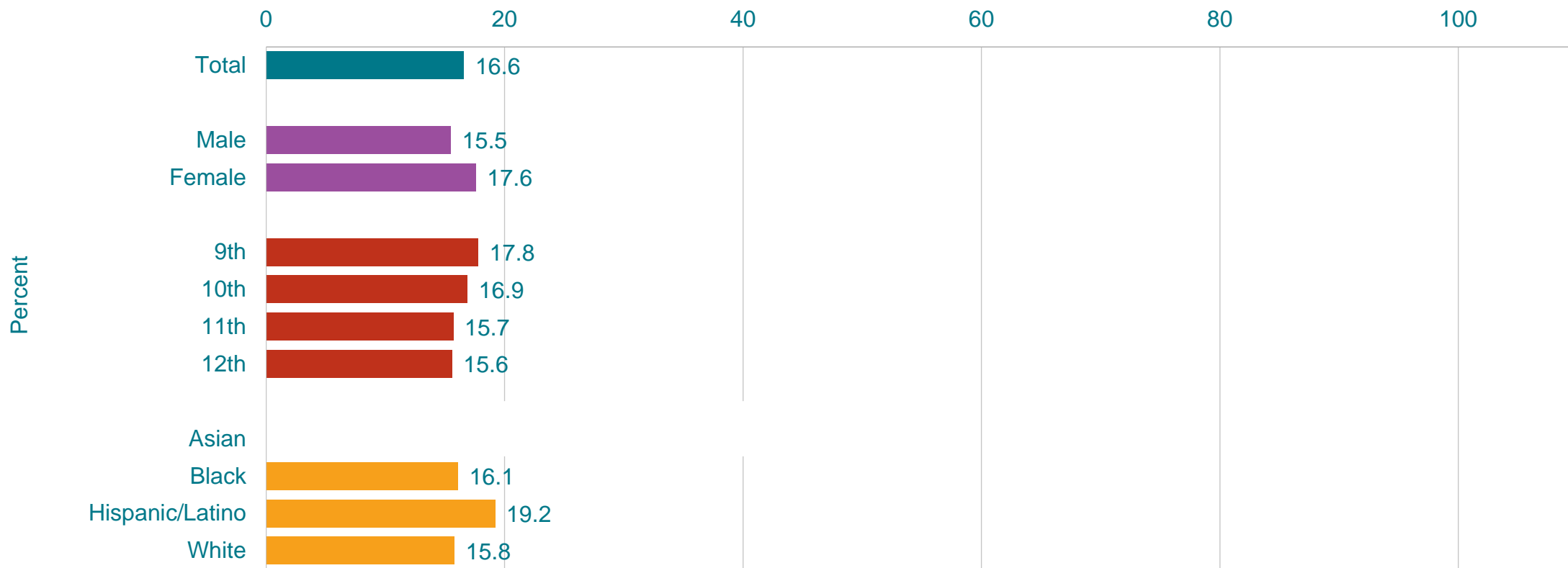


* \geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†Increased 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).]

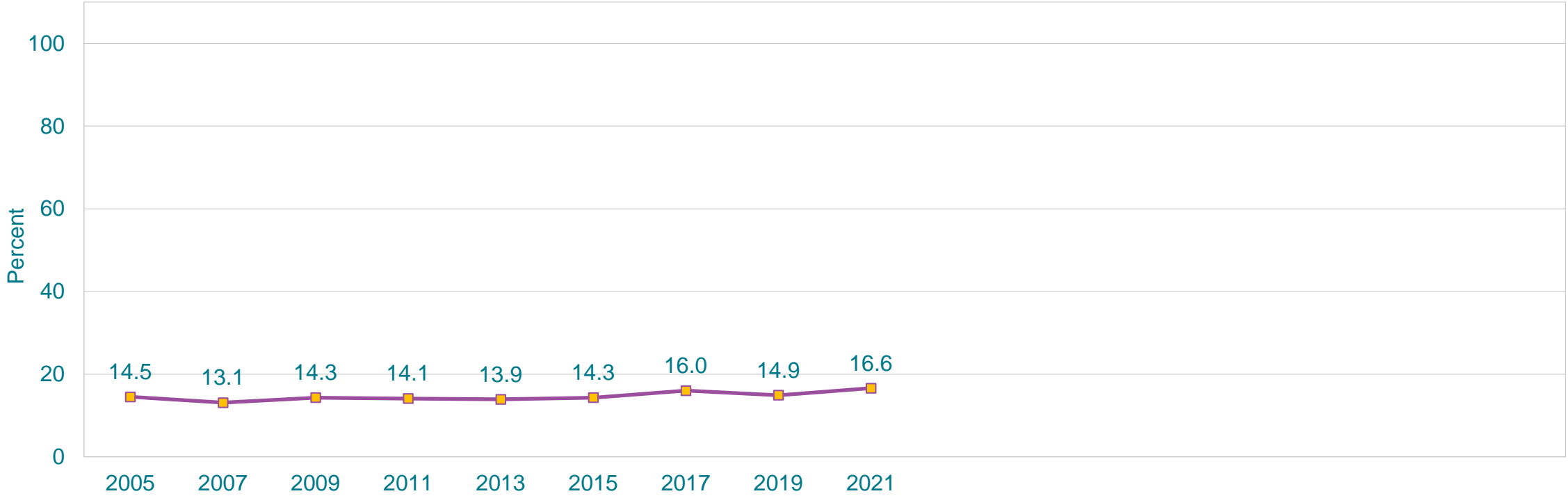
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 2005-2021†

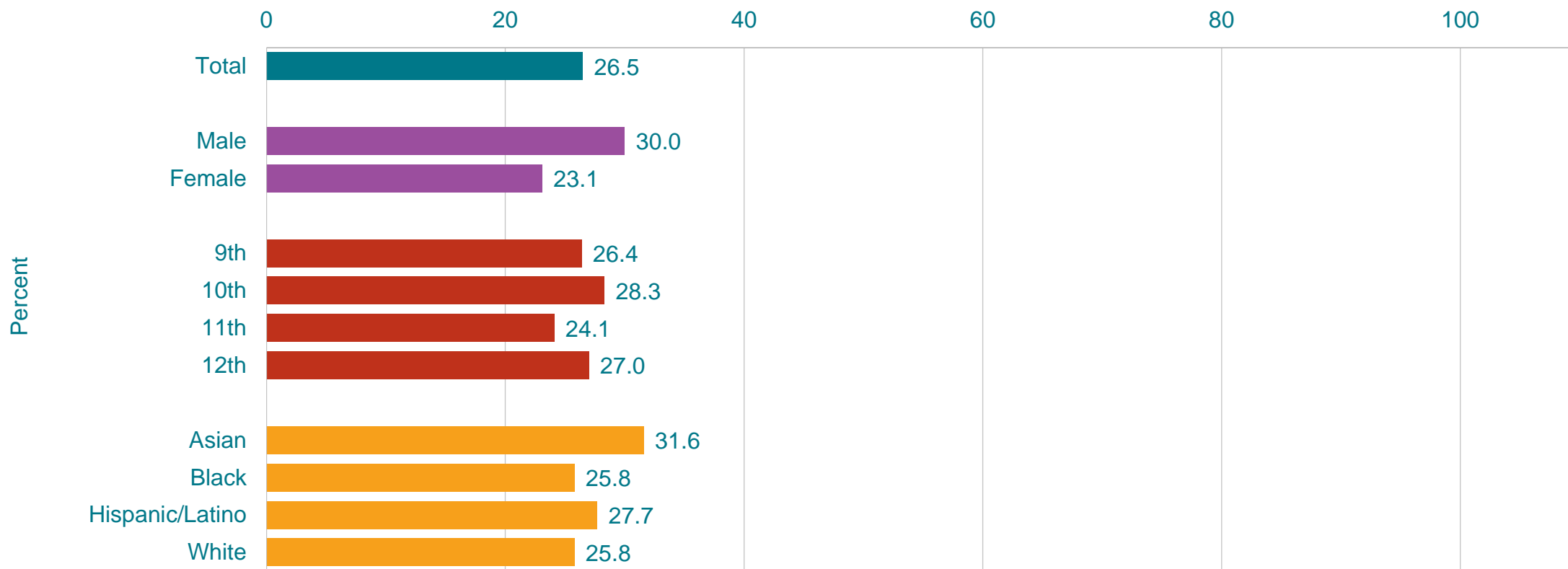


* \geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†No change 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).]

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



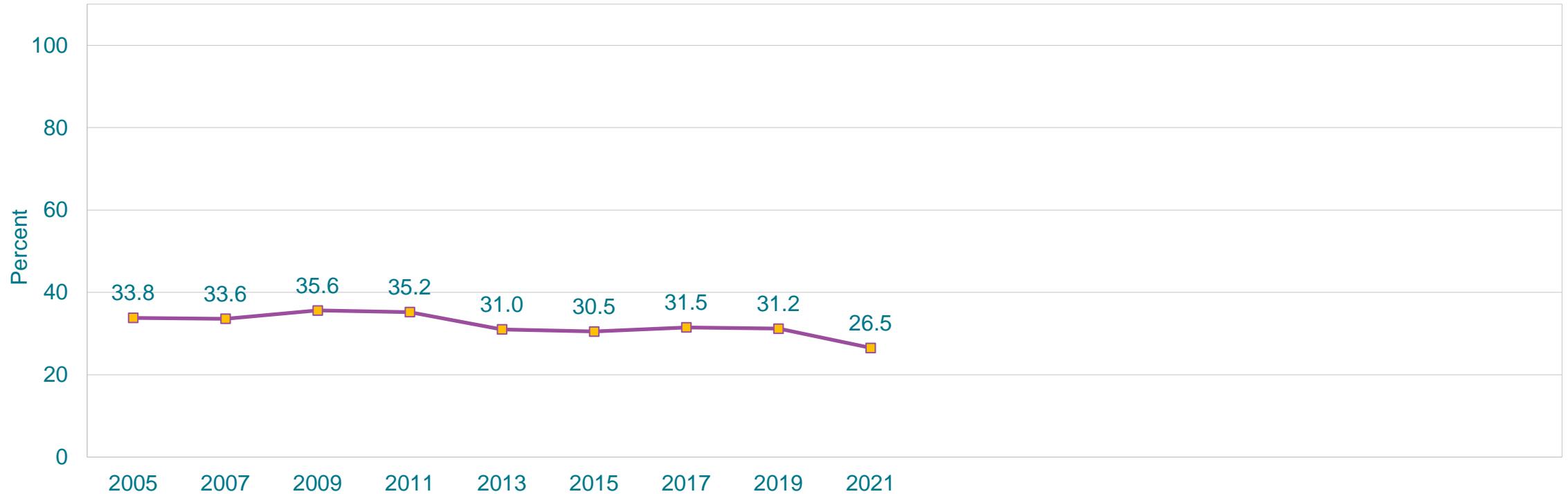
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* 2005-2021[†]

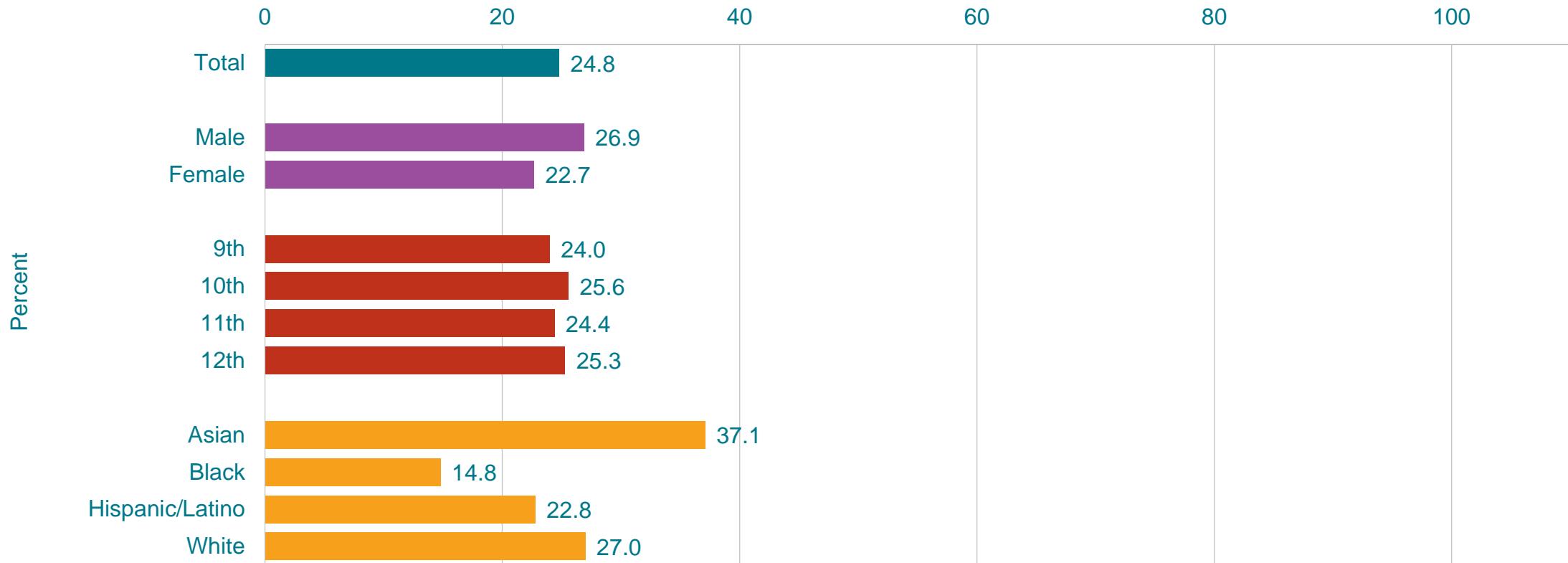


*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

[†]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).]

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



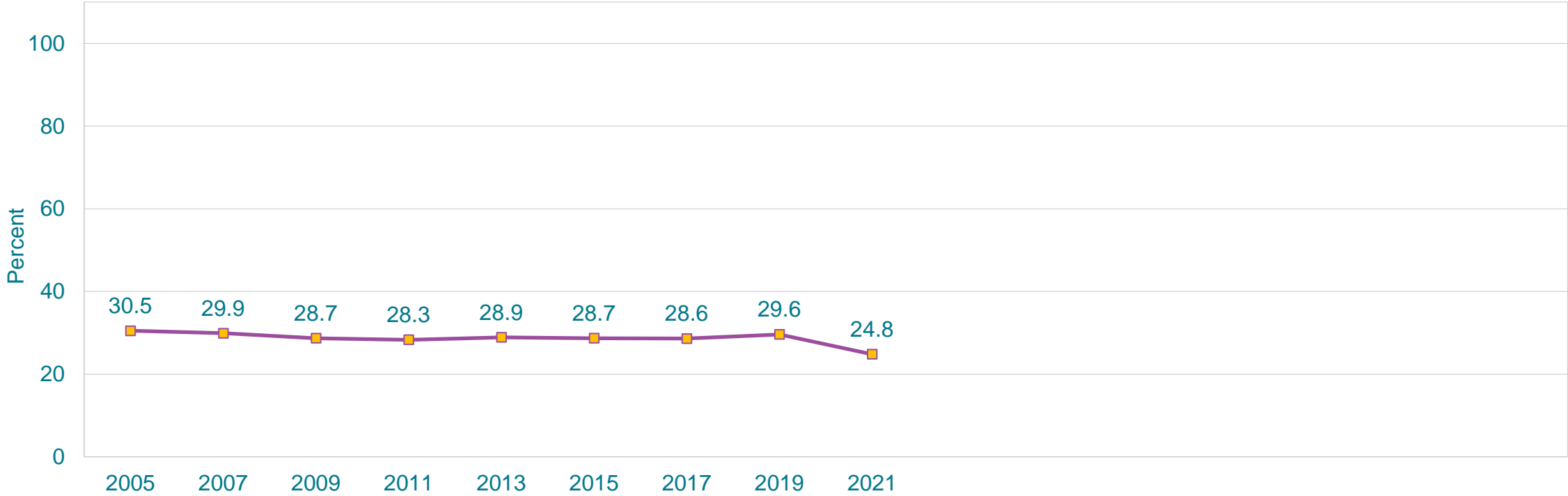
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 2005-2021†

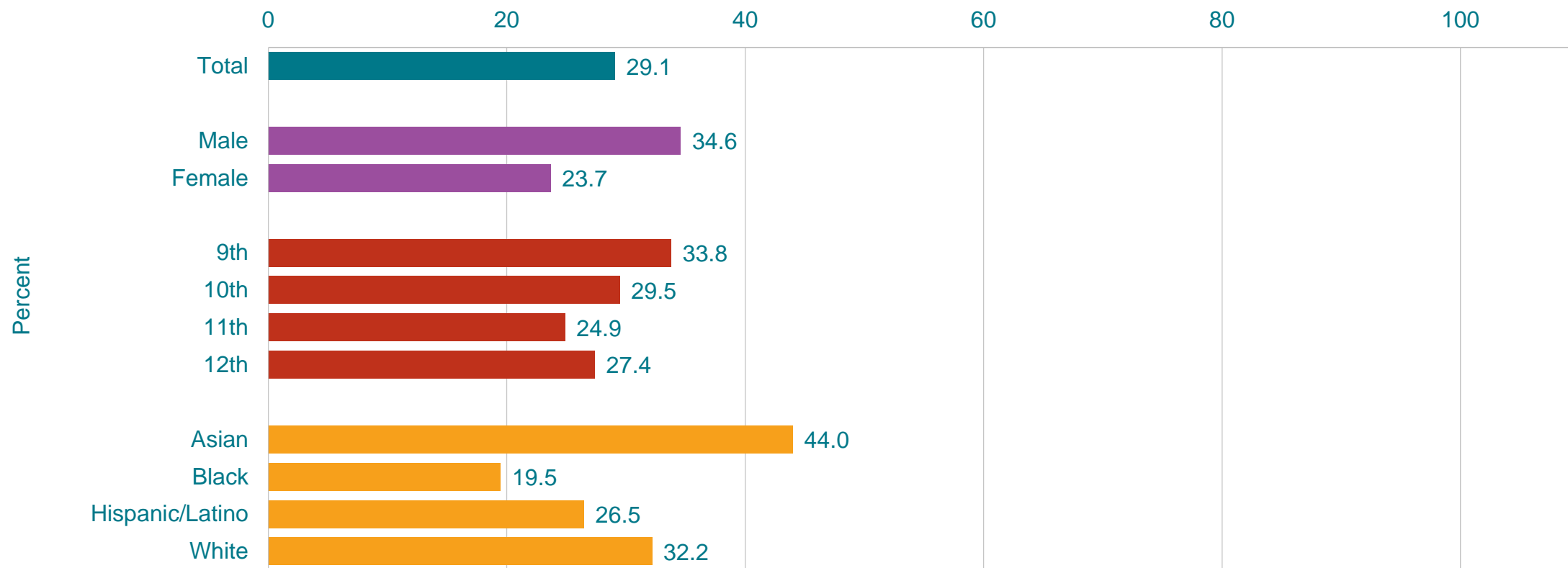


*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 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).]

This graph contains weighted results.

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



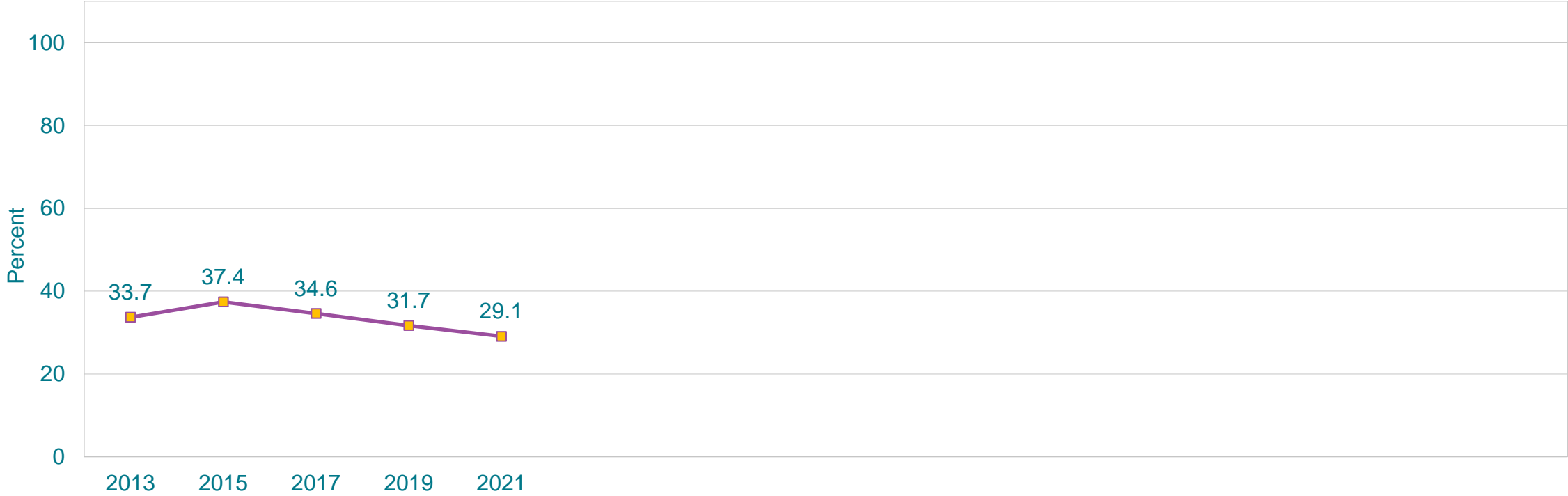
*During the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* 2013-2021†

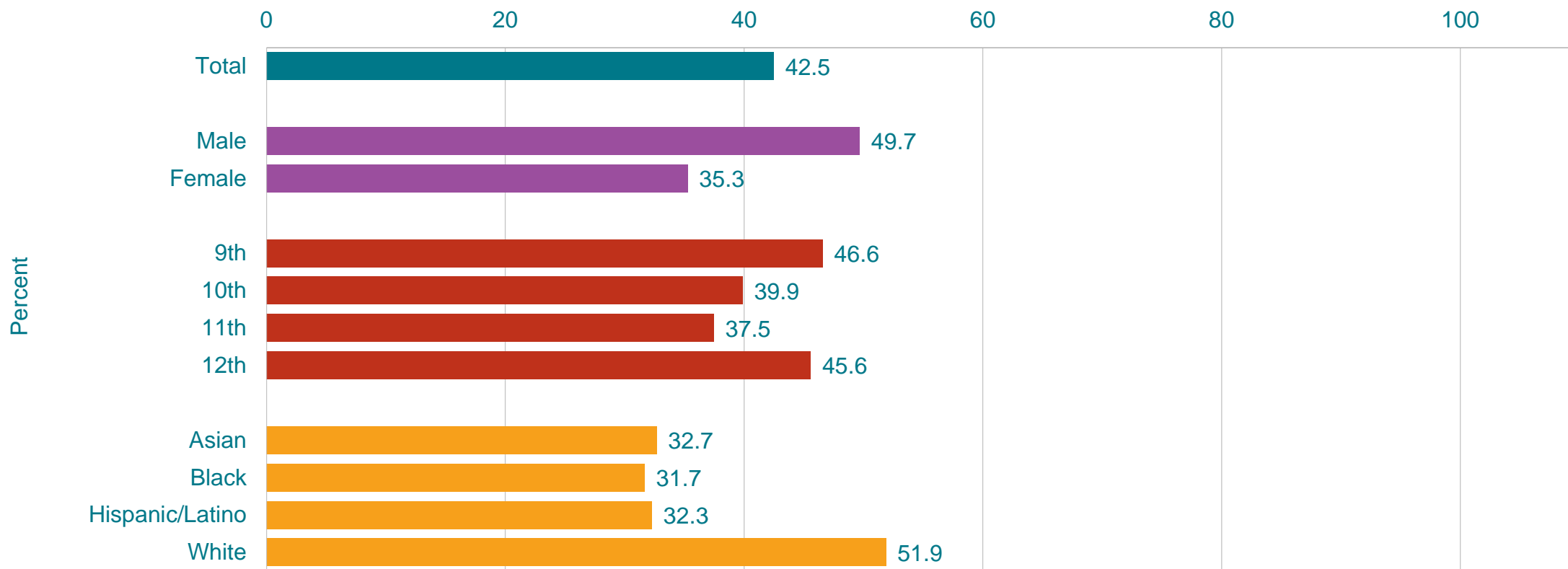


*During the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2013-2021 [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; W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* 2011-2021†



*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

†Decreased 2011-2021 [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

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

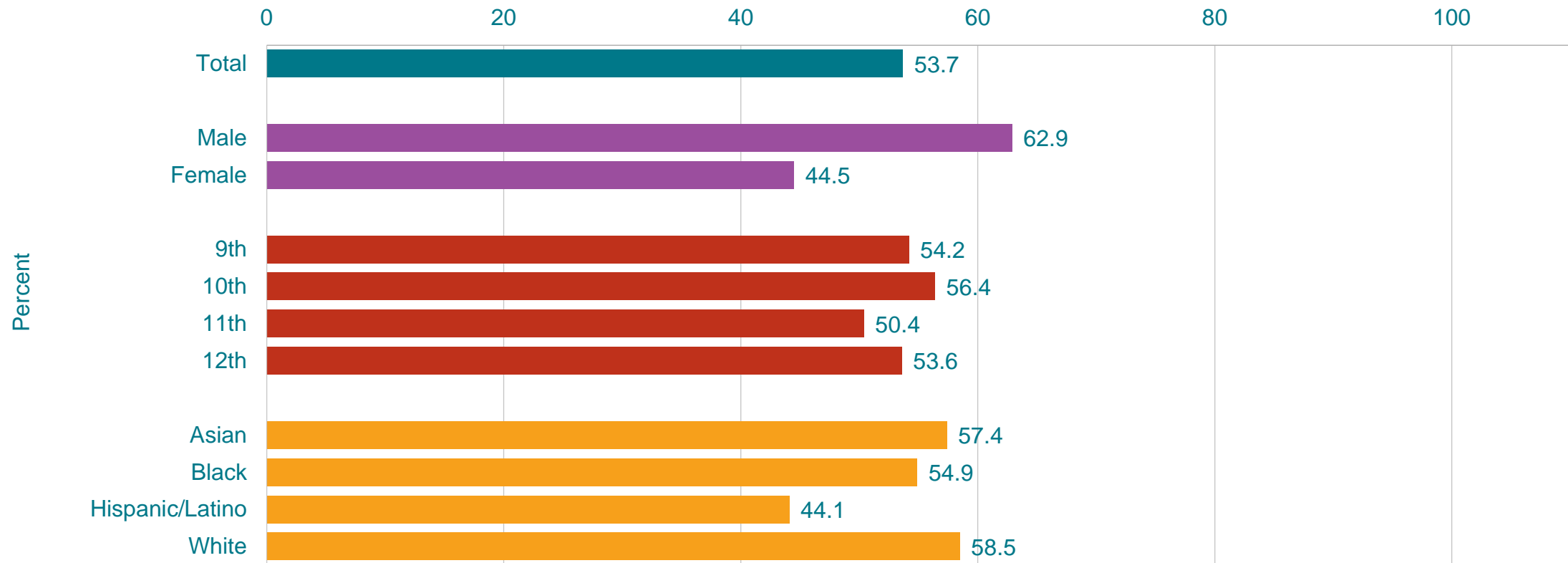
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

General Health



Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Health in General As Excellent or Very Good, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021

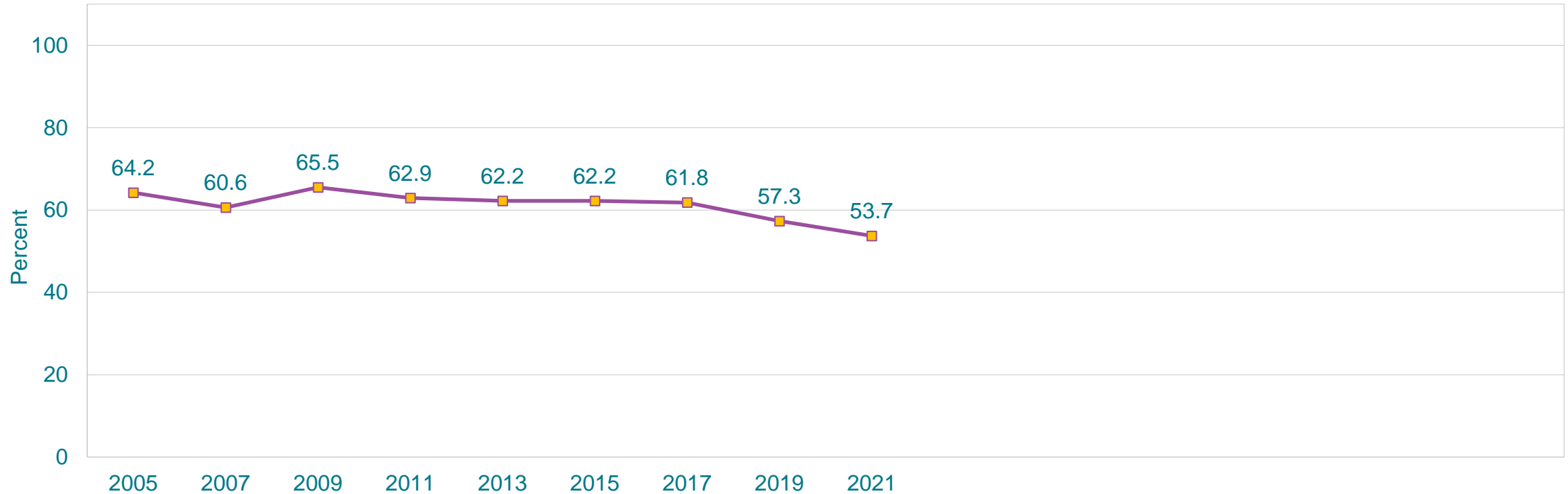


*M > F; A > H, B > H, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

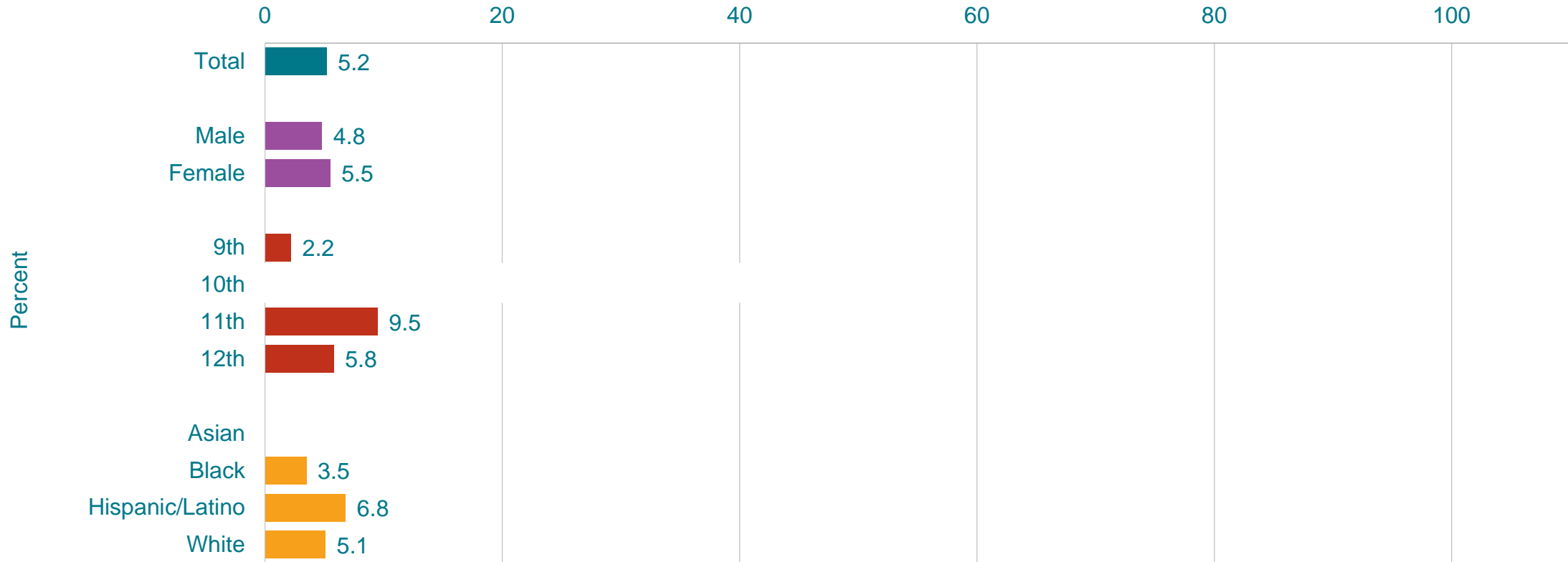
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Health in General As Excellent or Very Good, 2005-2021*



*Decreased 2005-2021, no change 2005-2017, decreased 2017-2021 [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 Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



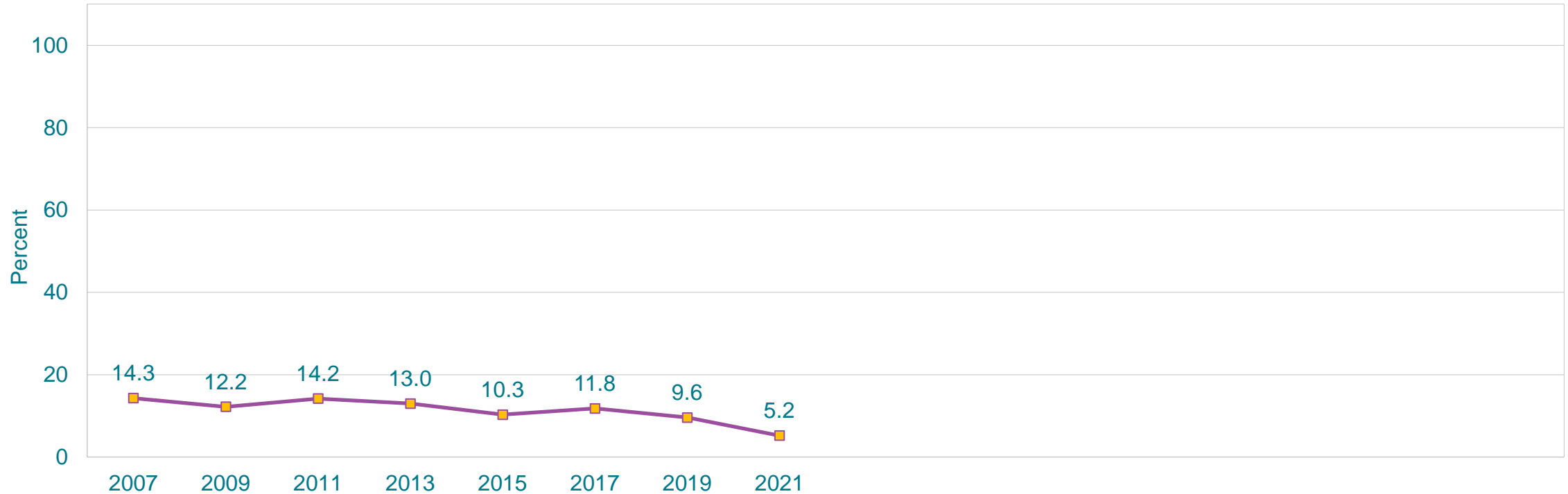
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* 2007-2021†

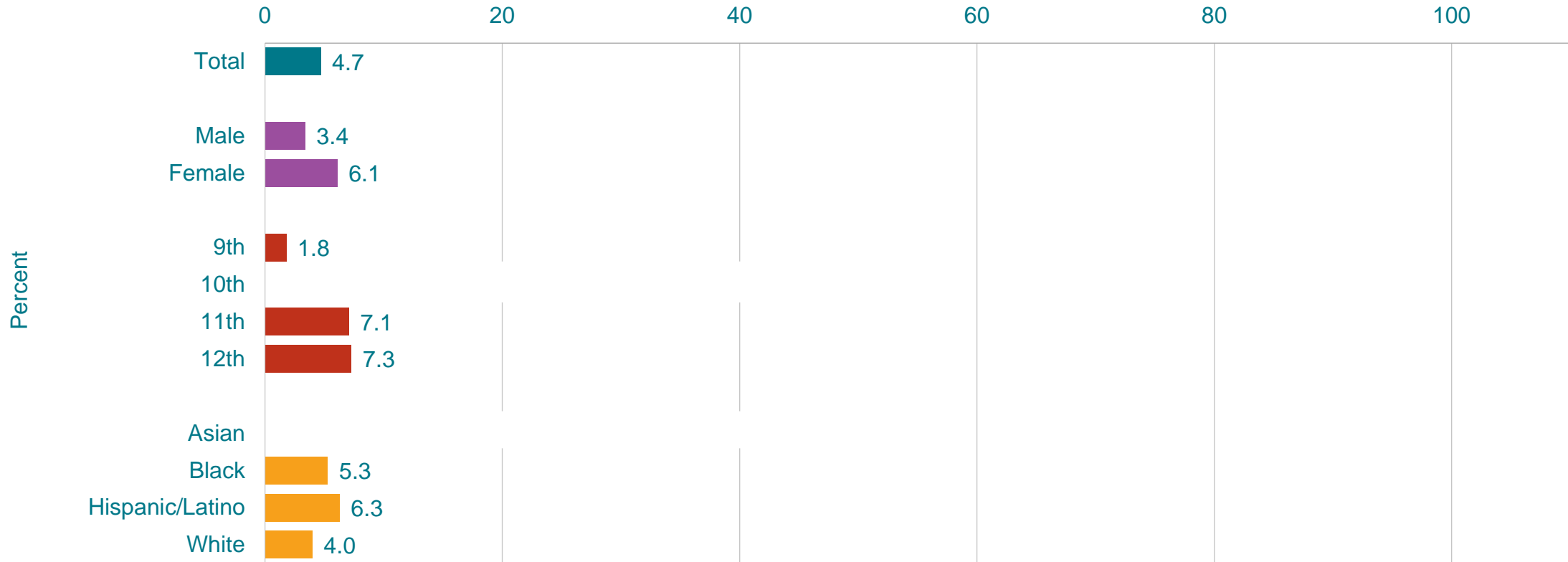


*Not counting tests done if they donated blood

†Decreased 2007-2021, decreased 2007-2017, decreased 2017-2021 [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 Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



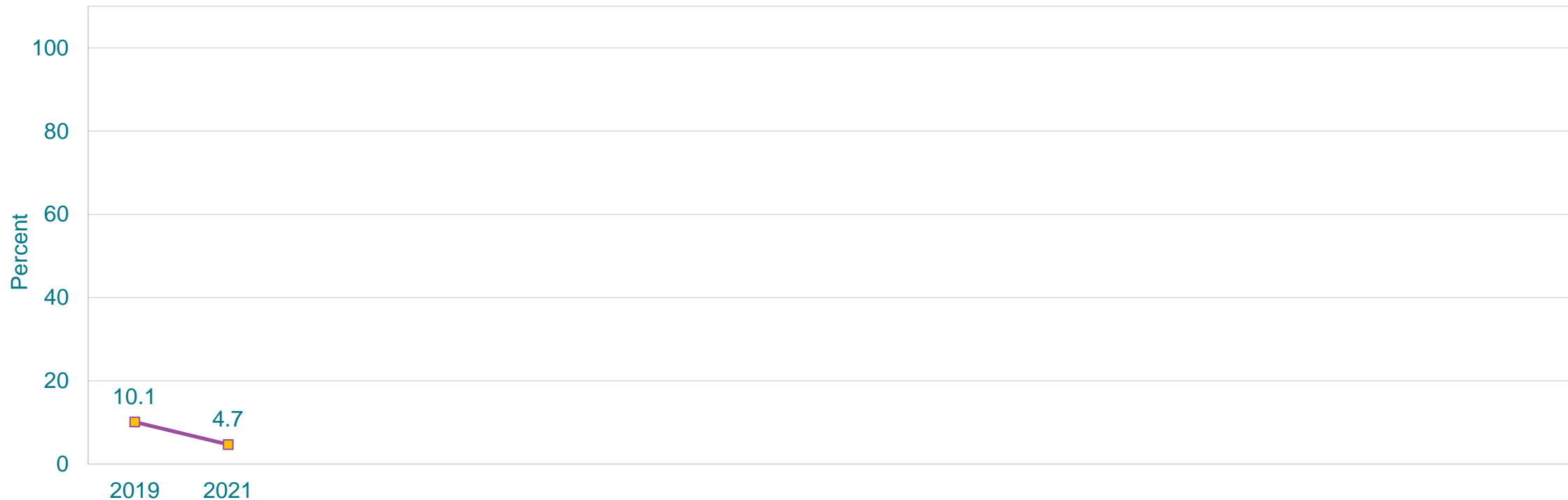
*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* 2019-2021†



*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2019-2021 [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 Doctor or Nurse,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



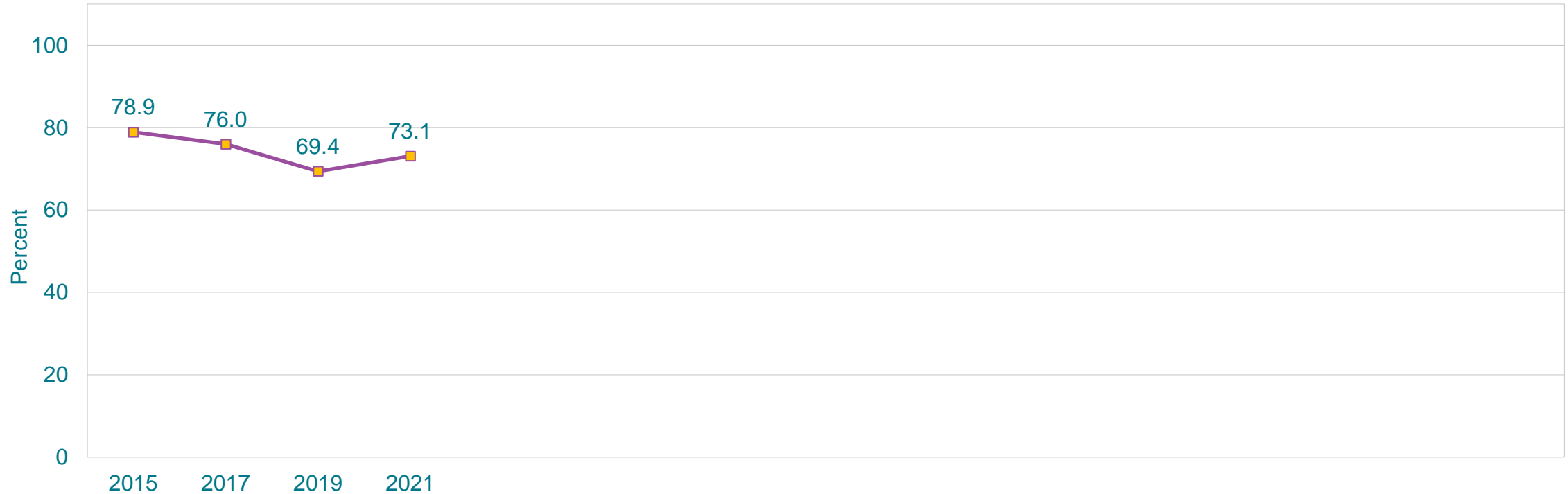
*For a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Doctor or Nurse,* 2015-2021†



*For a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2015-2021 [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 Saw a Dentist,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



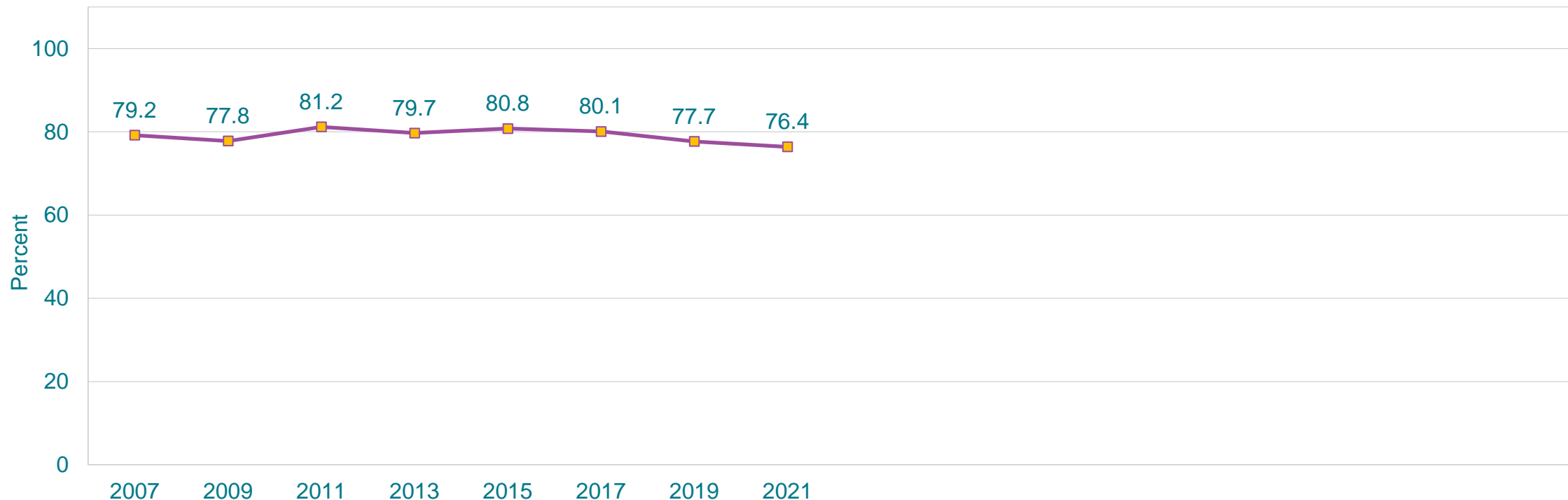
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* 2007-2021†

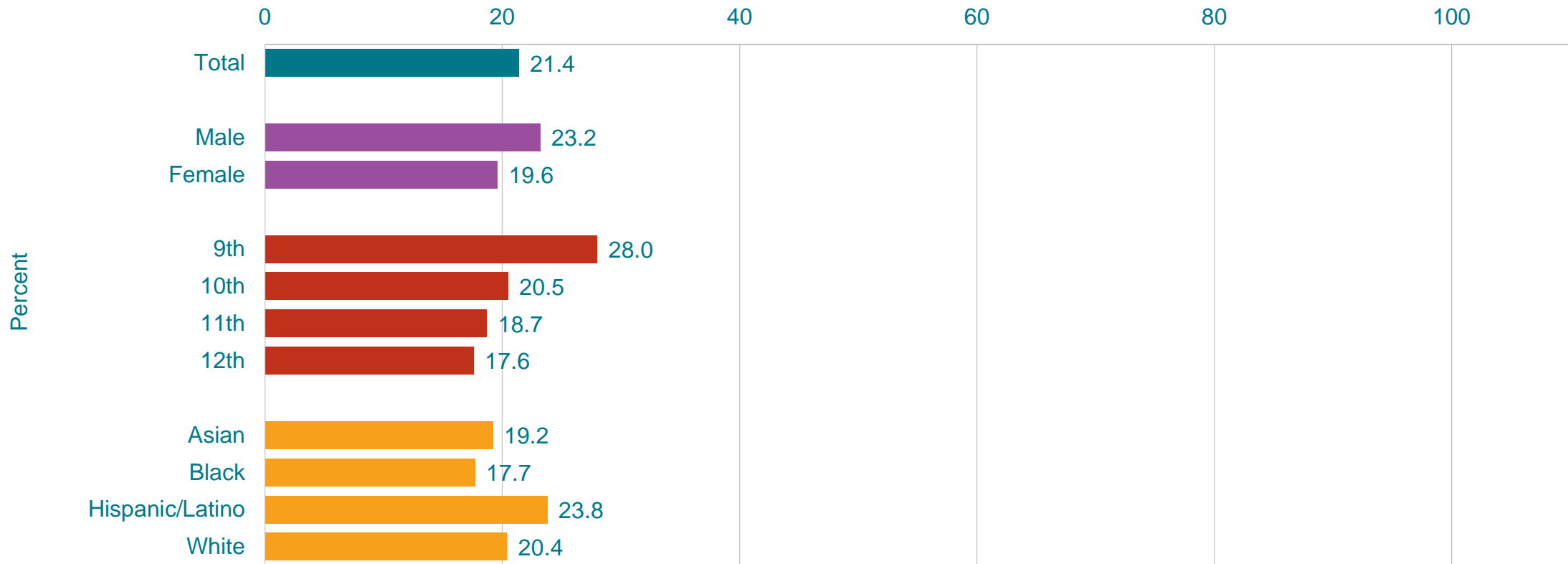


*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey

†Increased, 2007-2015, no change, 2015-2021 [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 Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sex, Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



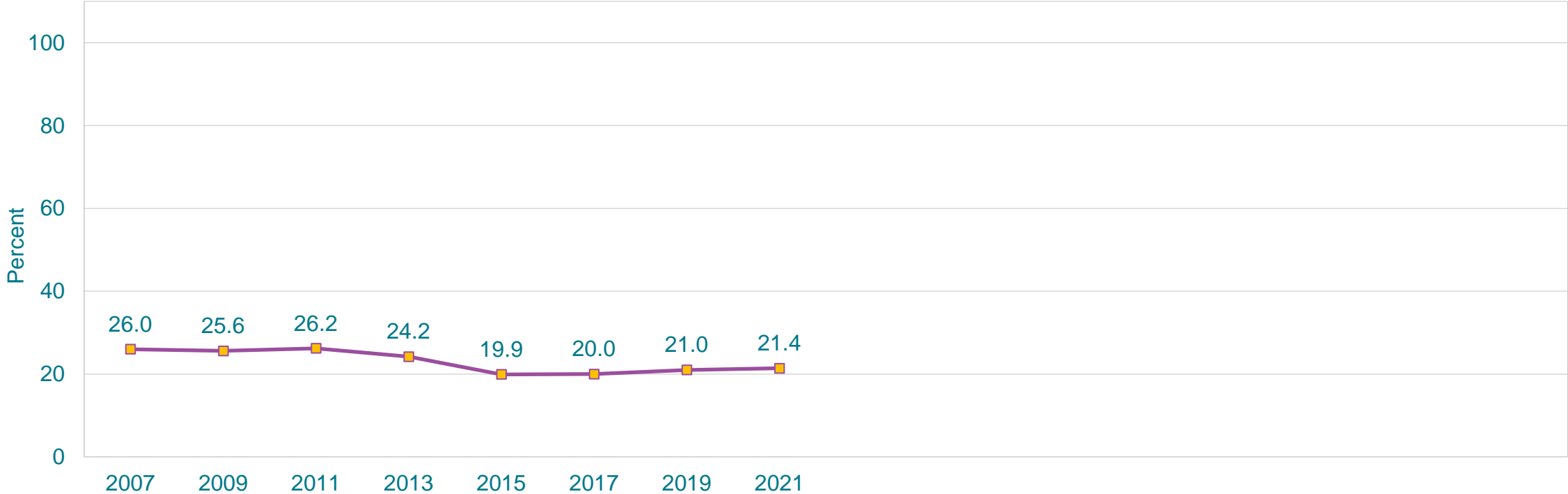
*On an average school night

[†]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.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* 2007-2021†



*On an average school night

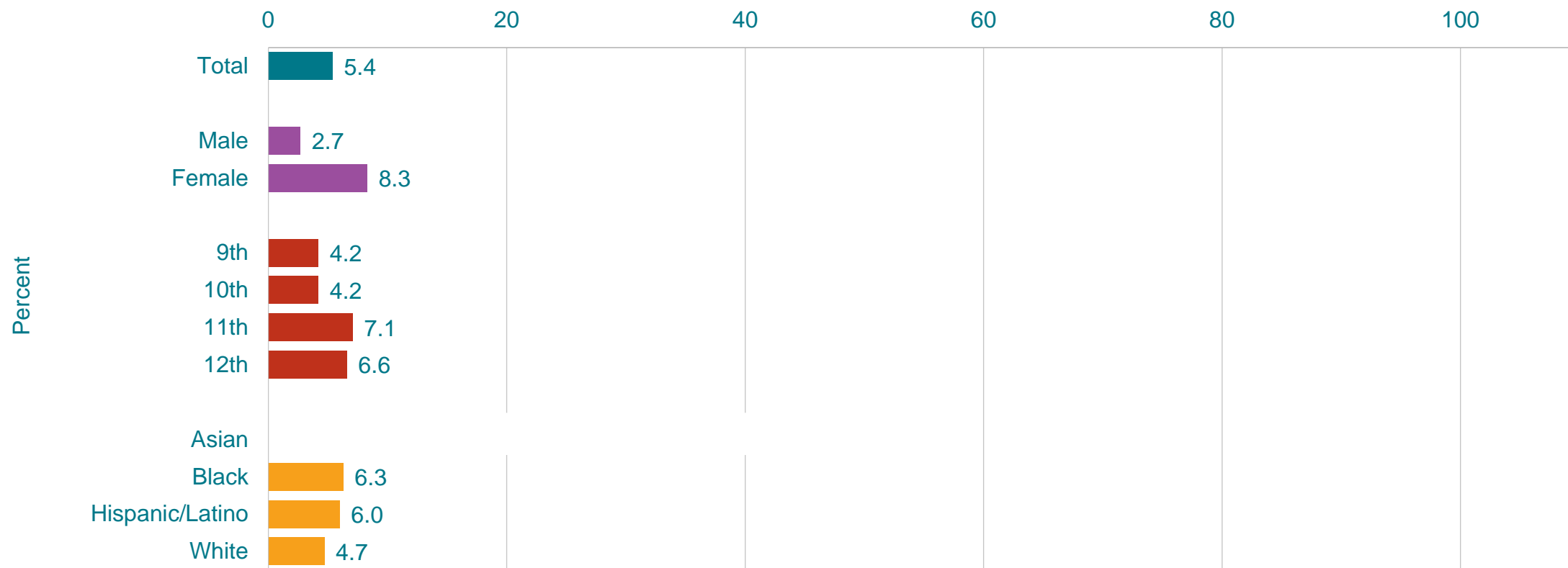
†Decreased 2007-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

ACES



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



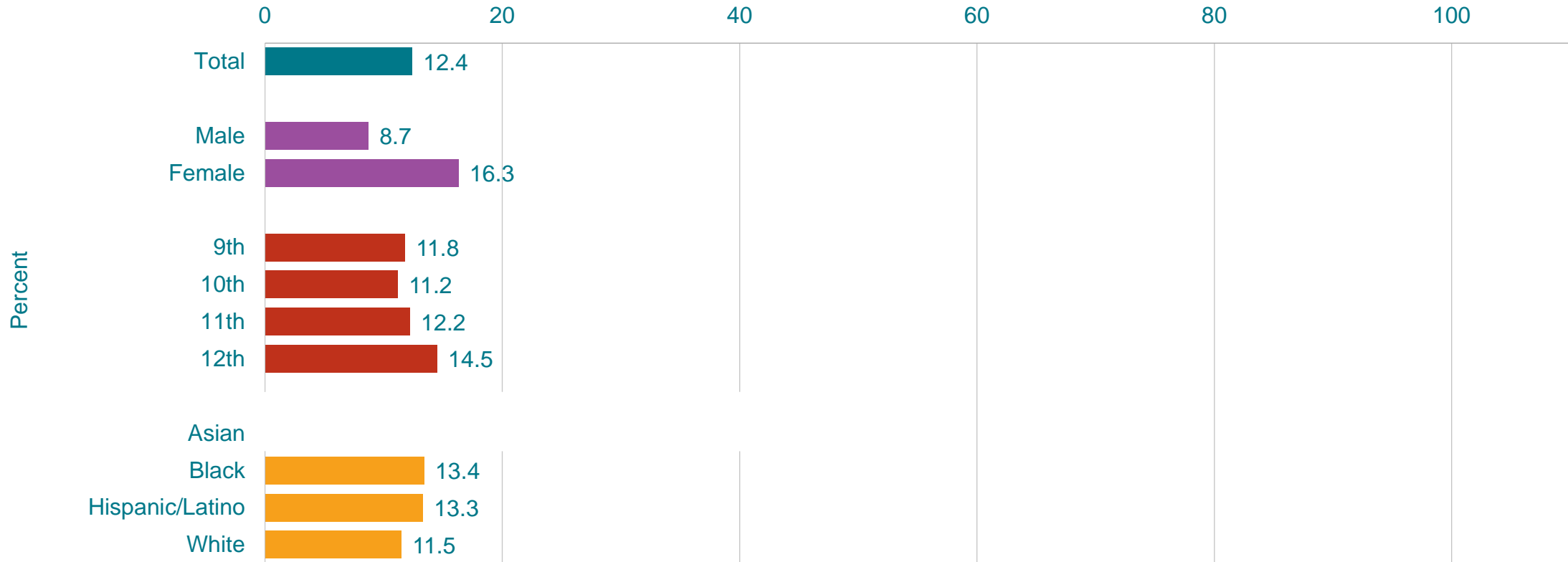
*Counting such things as kissing, touching, or being made to have sexual intercourse

[†]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.

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



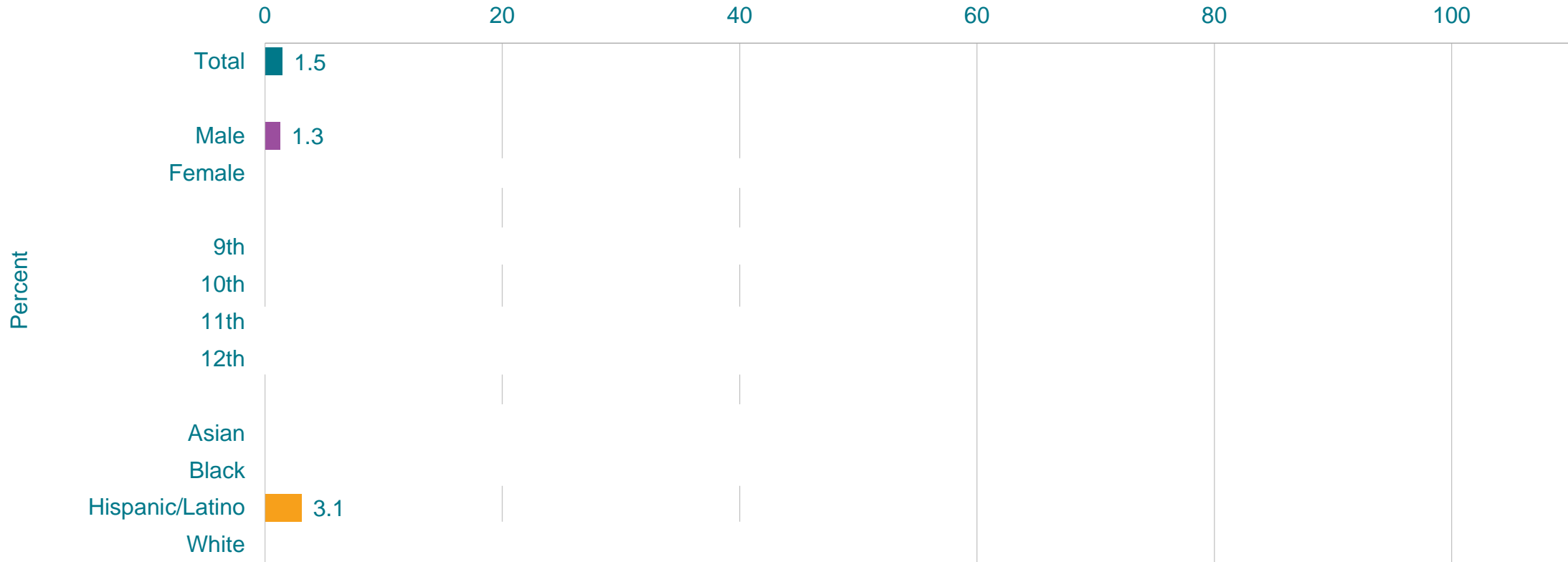
*During their life

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That 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.
This graph contains weighted results.

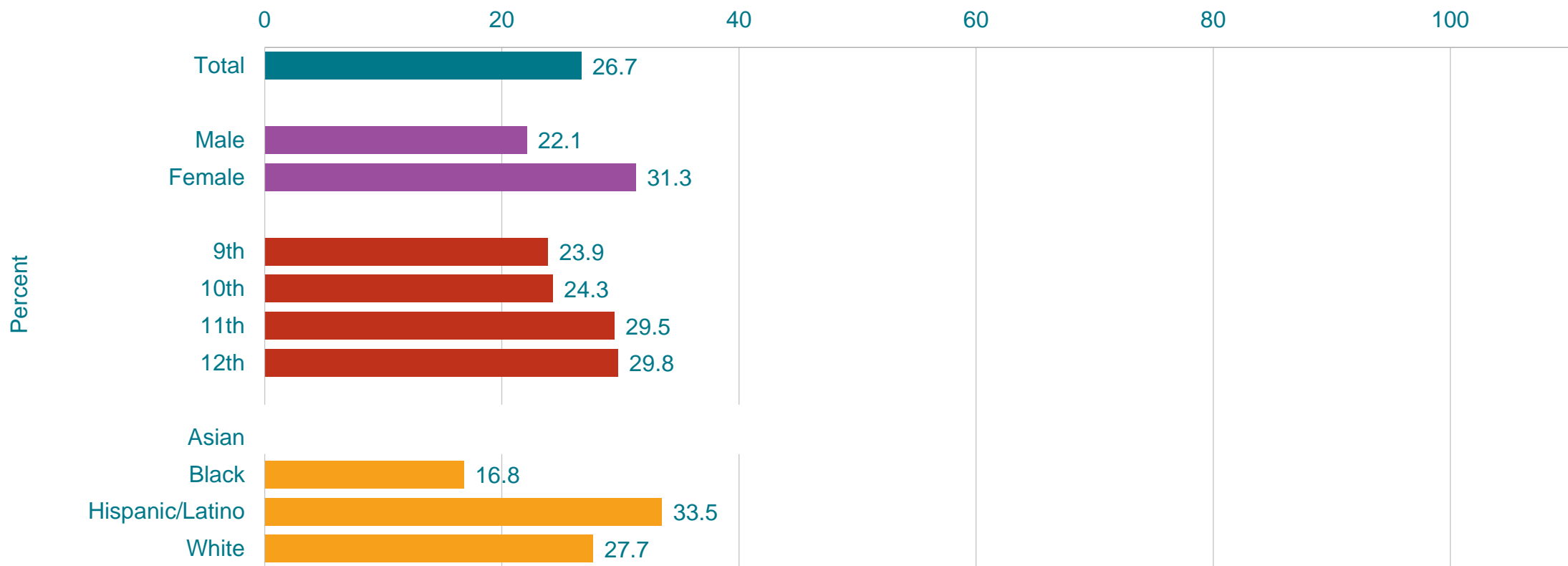
Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Home Most of the Time or Always Slapped, Hit, Kicked, Punched, or Beat Each Other Up,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*During their life

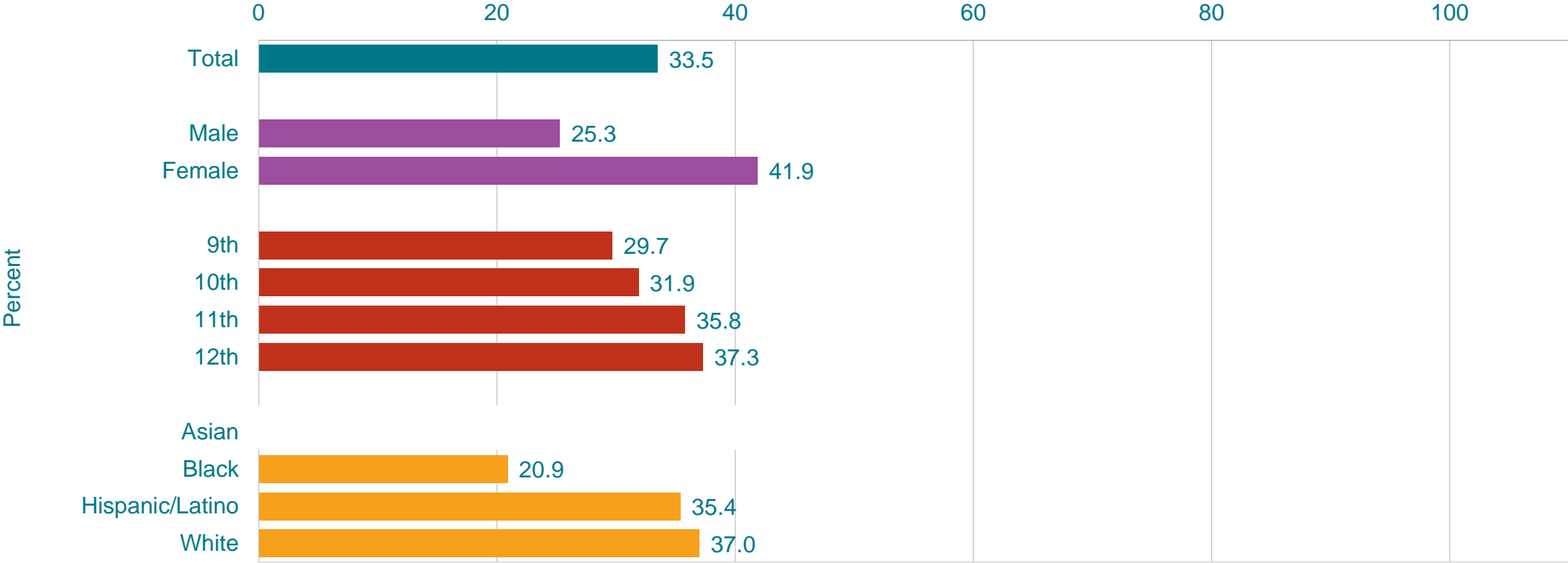
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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



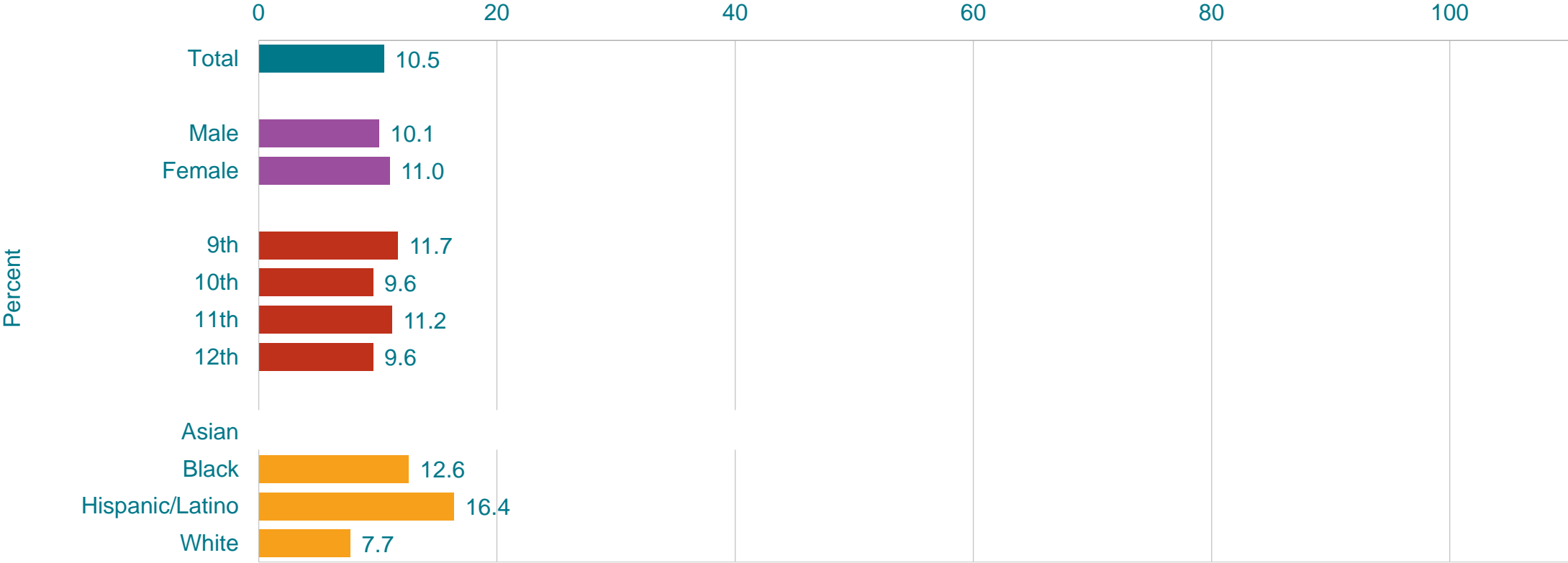
*F > M; 11th > 9th; H > B, H > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

Percentage of High School Students Who 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

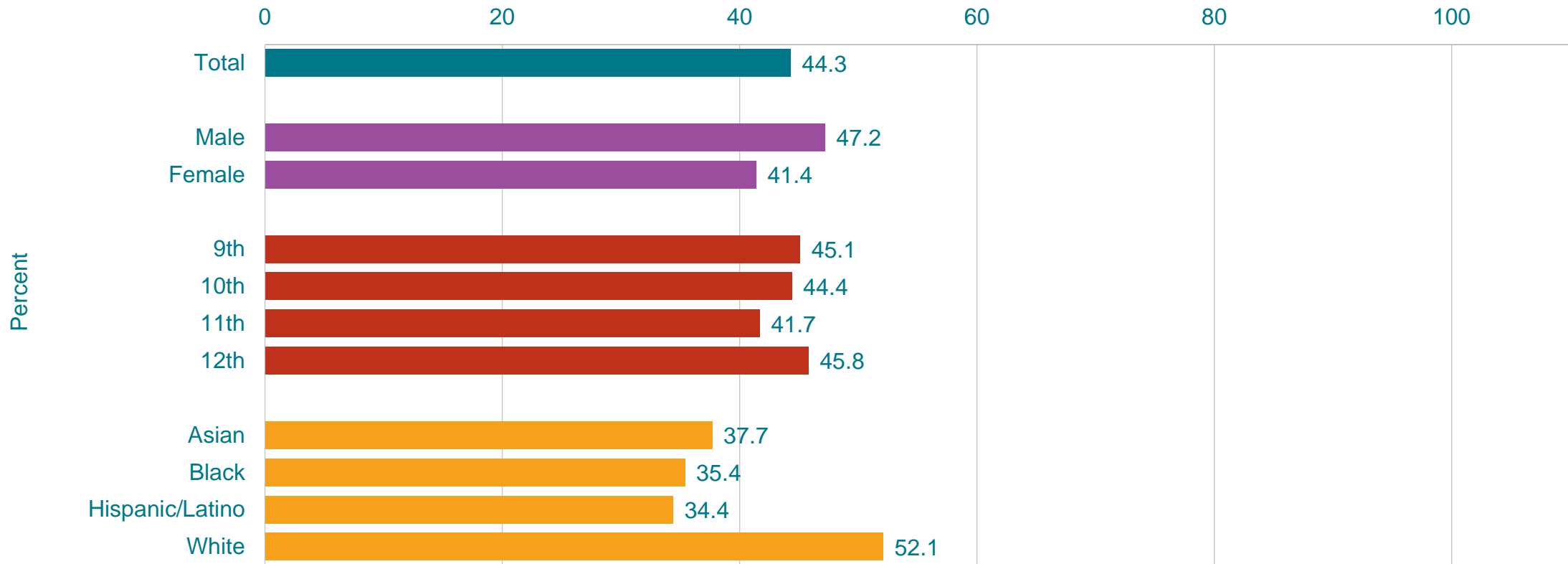


*H > W, (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

Family-related factors



Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Feel That They Are Able to Talk to an Adult in Their Family or Another Caring Adult About Their Feelings,* by Sex,[†] Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2021



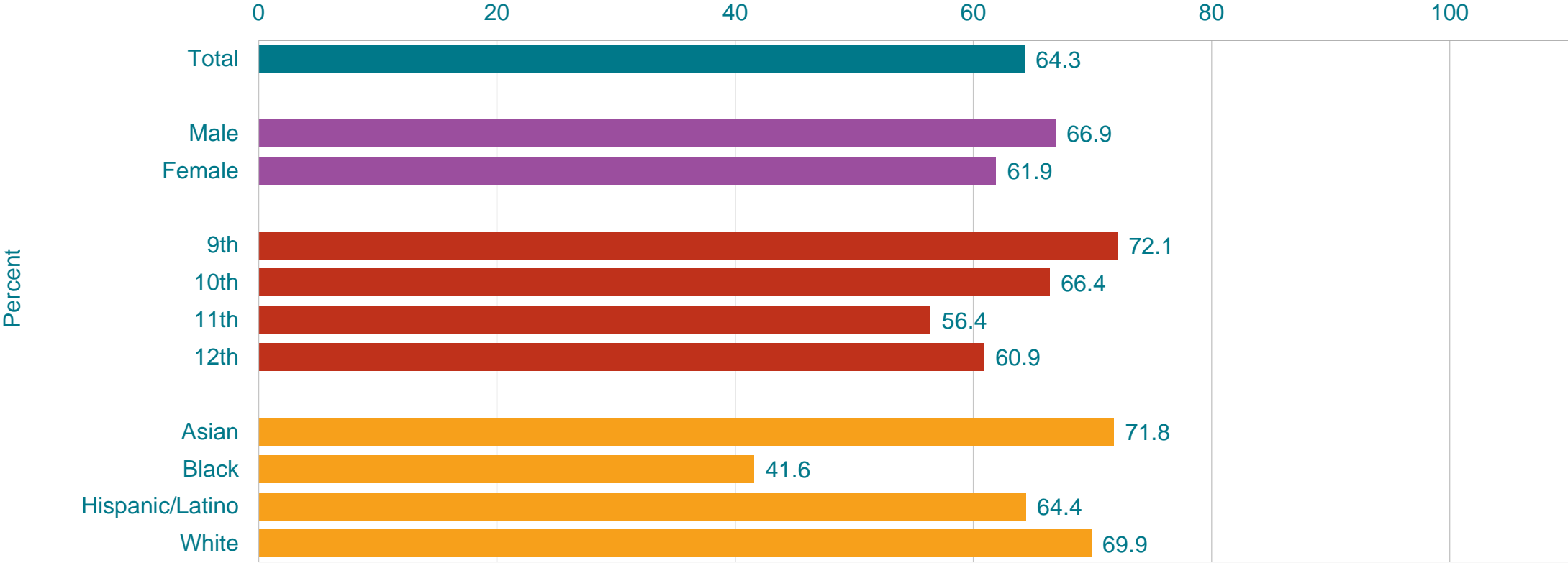
*During their life

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

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

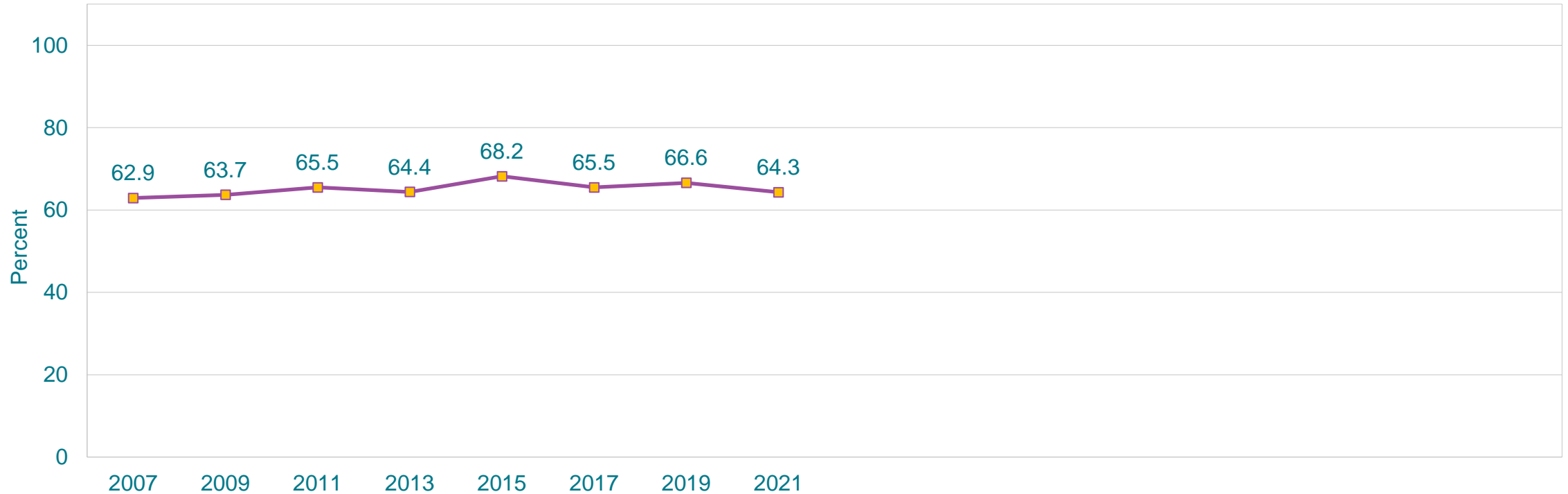
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate at Least One Meal with Their Family,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate at Least One Meal with Their Family,* 2007-2021†



*On three or more days during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2007-2021 [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 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



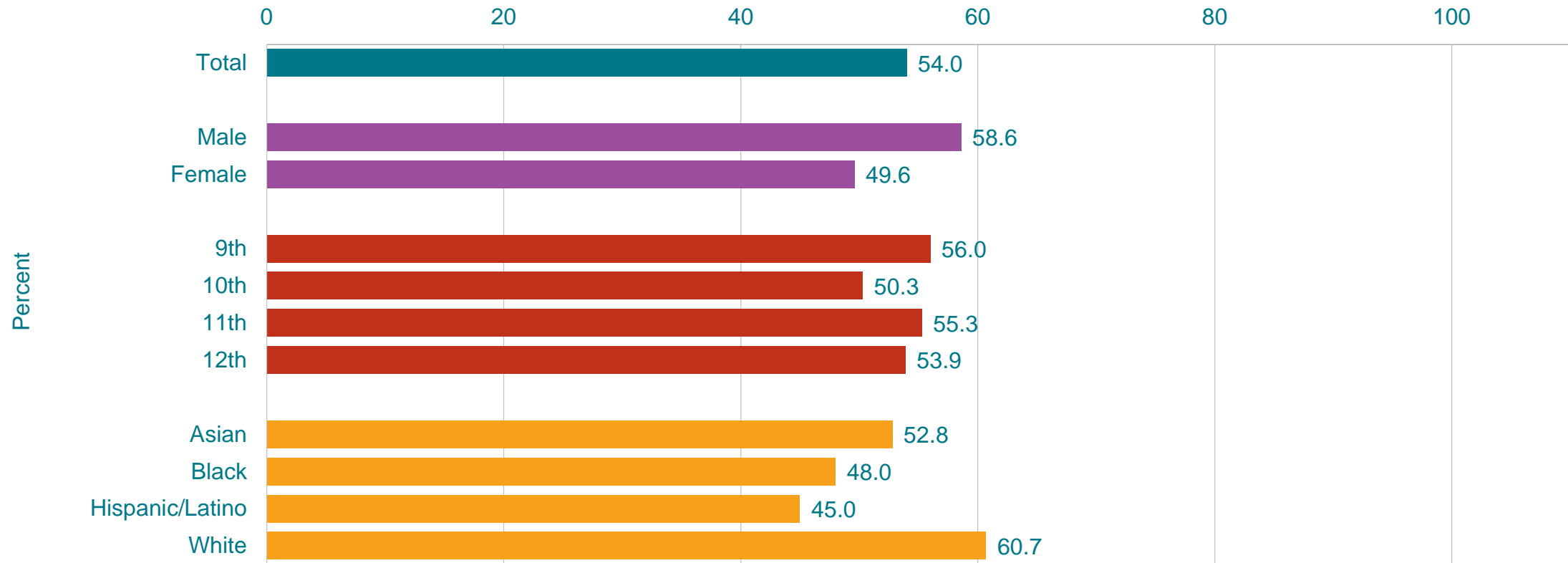
*Such as looking after their safety and making sure they had clean clothes and enough to eat, during their life

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That They Feel Close to People at Their School, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021



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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their Family Loves Them and Gives Them Help and Support When They Need It, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021

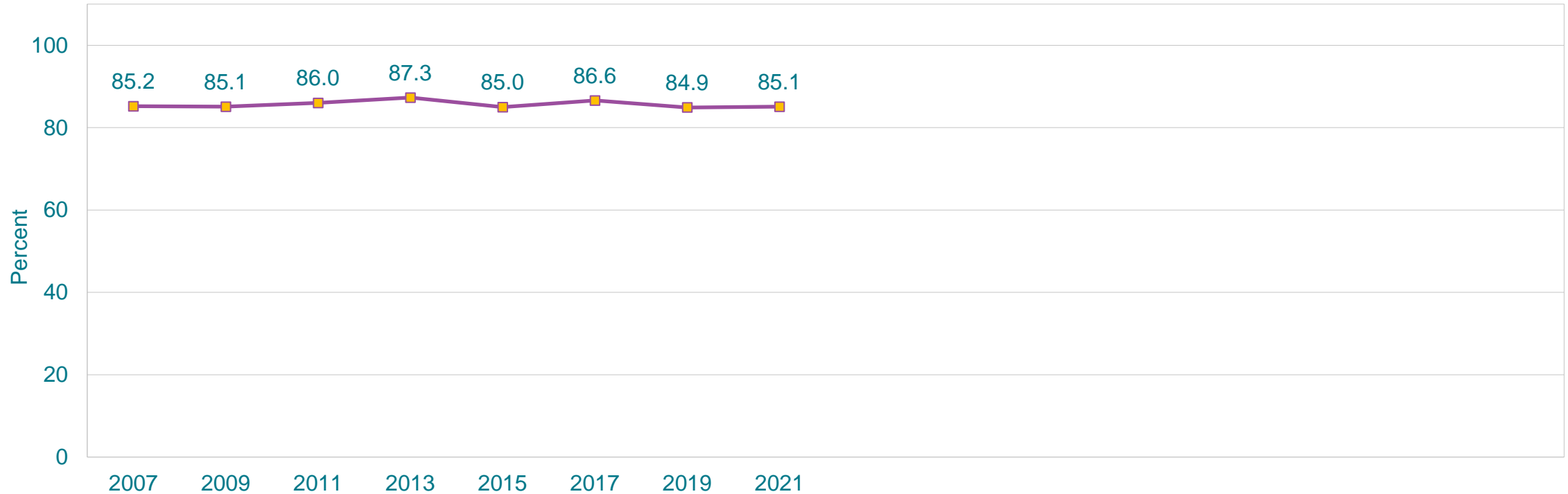


*M > F; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their Family Loves Them and Gives Them Help and Support When They Need It, 2007-2021*



*No change 2007-2021 [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 Reported Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Most of the Time or Always Ask Where They Are Going or with Whom They Will Be, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021

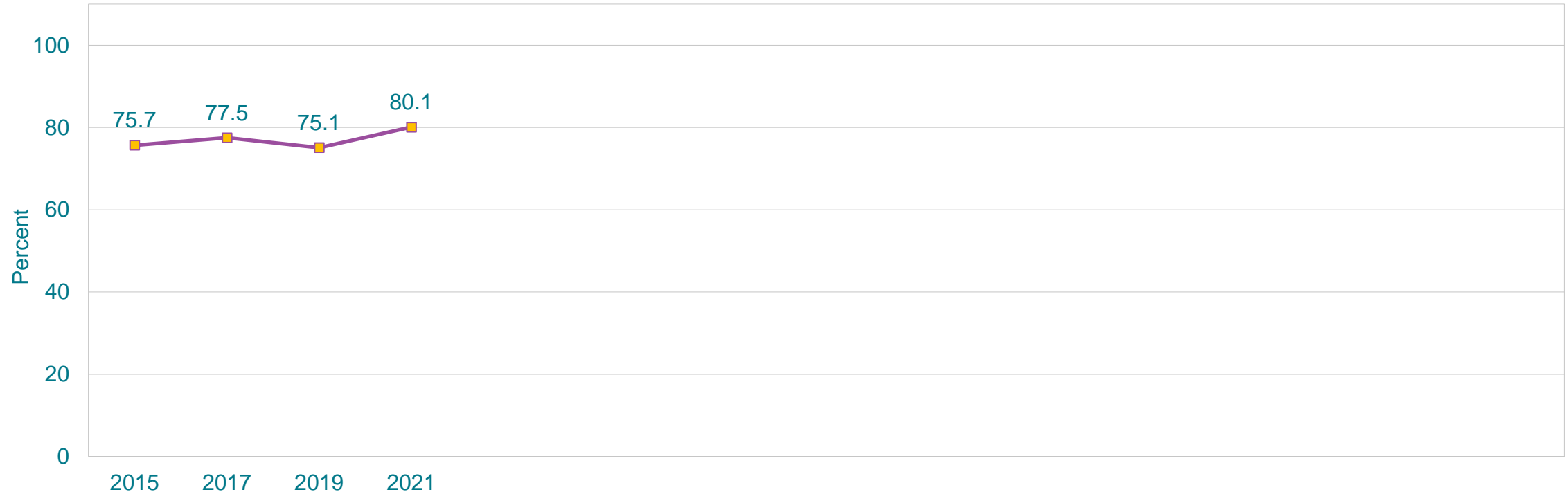


*F > M; 10th > 9th; A > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

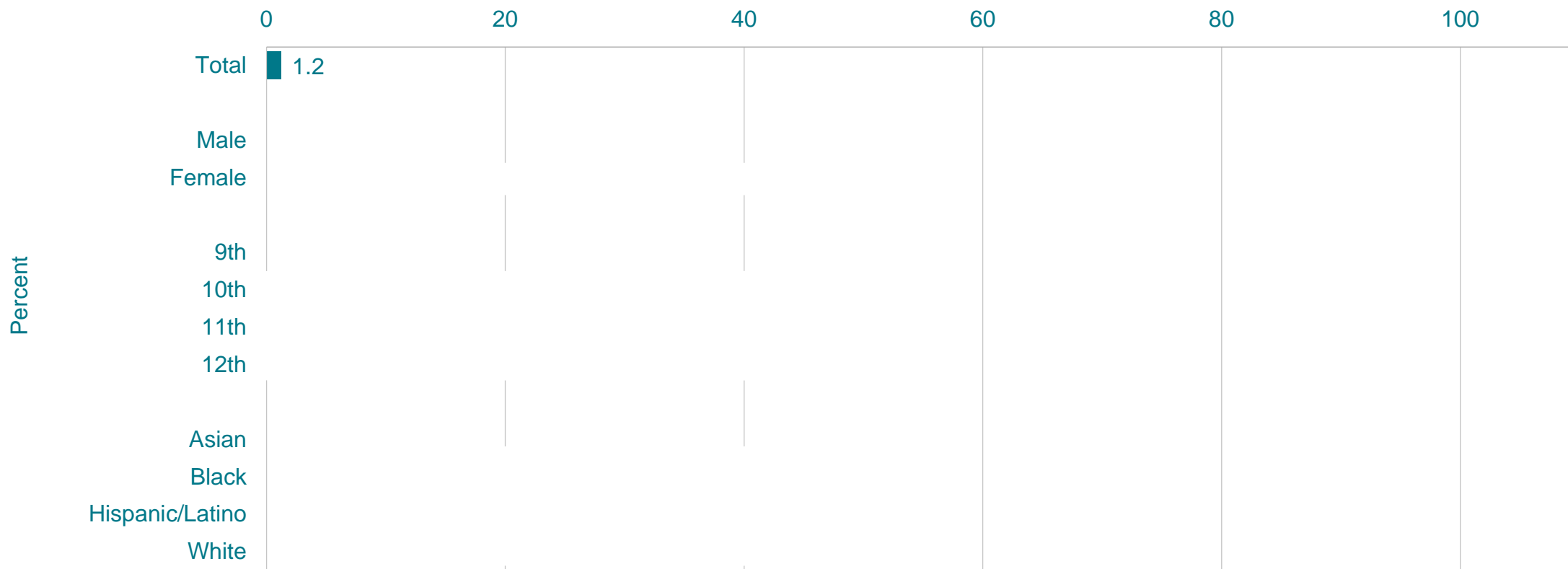
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Most of the Time or Always Ask Where They Are Going or with Whom They Will Be, 2015-2021*



*No change 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

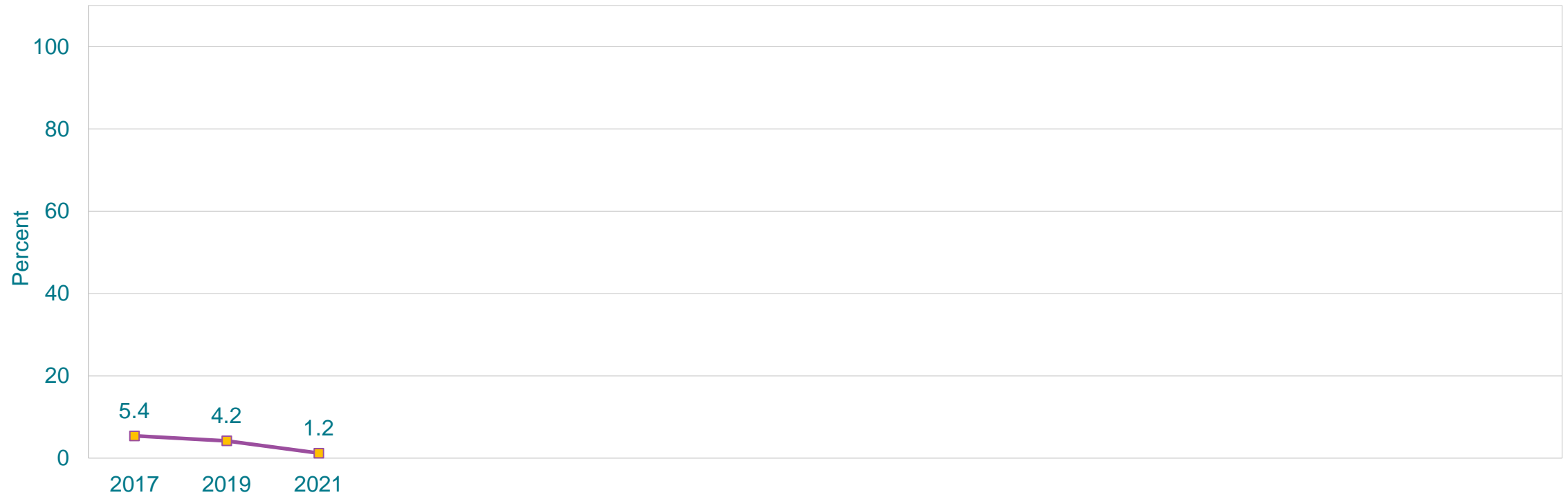
Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Did Not Sleep in Their Parent's or Guardian's Home,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*During the 30 days before the survey

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Did Not Sleep in Their Parent's or Guardian's Home,* 2017-2021[†]



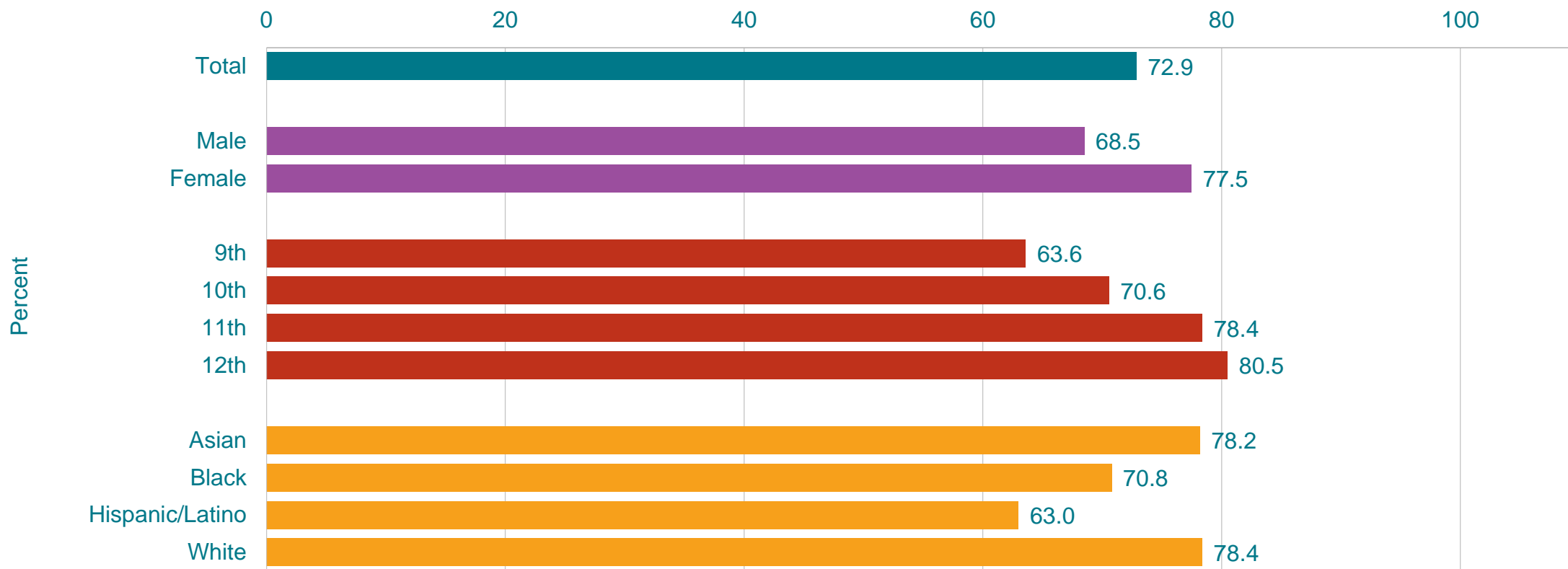
*During the 30 days before the survey

[†]Decreased 2017-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

School-related factors



Percentage of High School Students Who Probably or Definitely Will Complete a Post High School Program,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



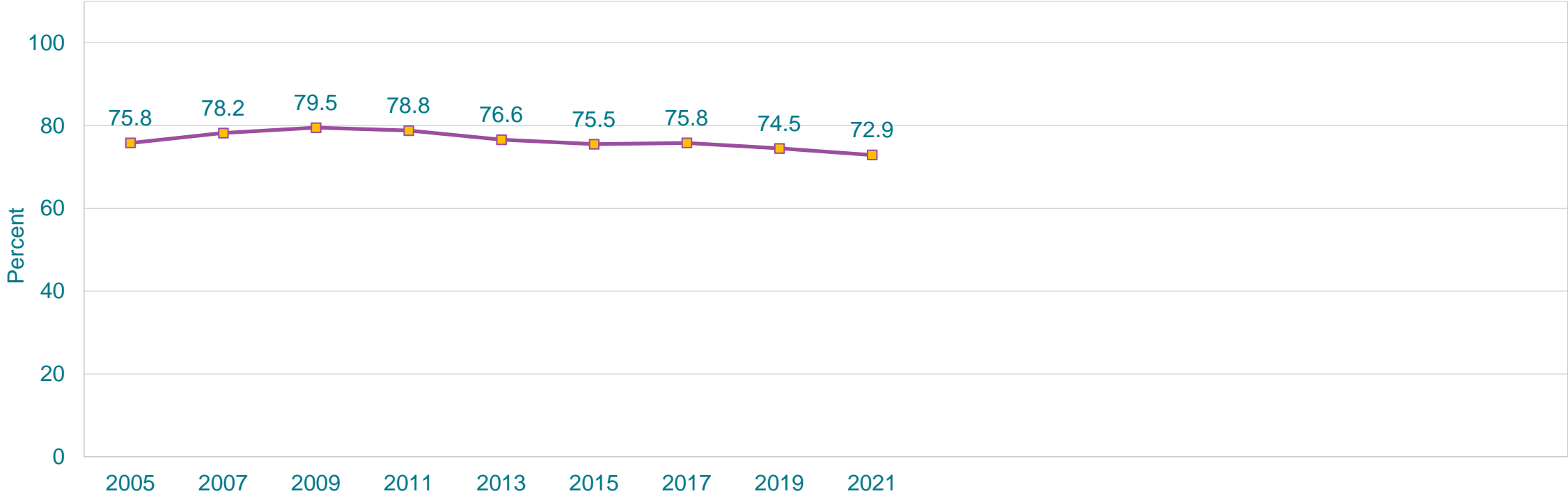
*Such as a vocational training program, military service, community college, or 4-year college

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

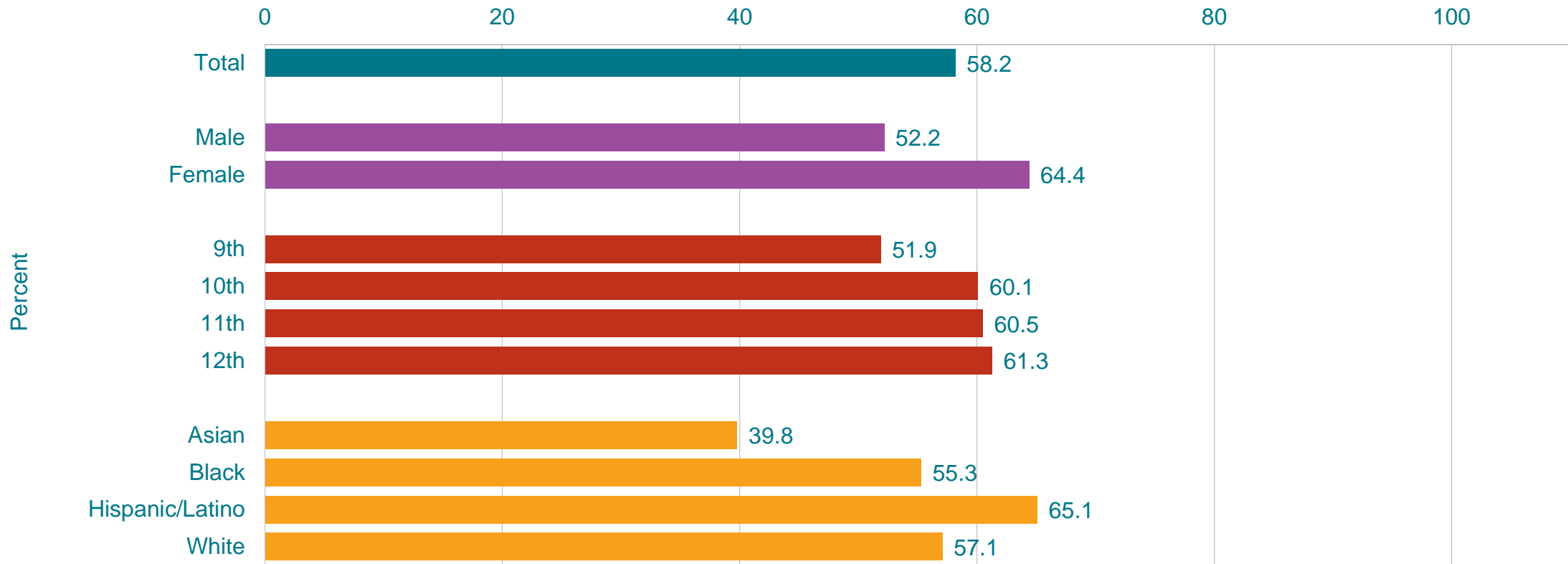
Percentage of High School Students Who Probably or Definitely Will Complete a Post High School Program,* 2005-2021†



*Such as a vocational training program, military service, community college, or 4-year college

†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).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Missed School on One or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



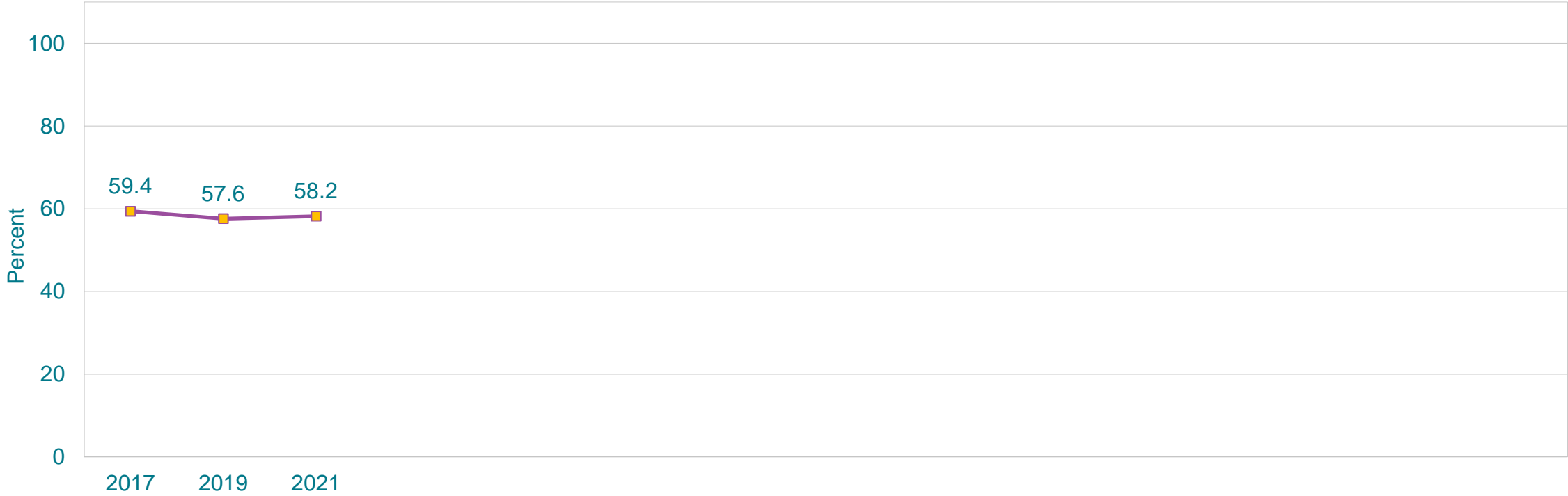
*Counting days with or without permission, days they were sick, or days missed due to a school suspension, during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

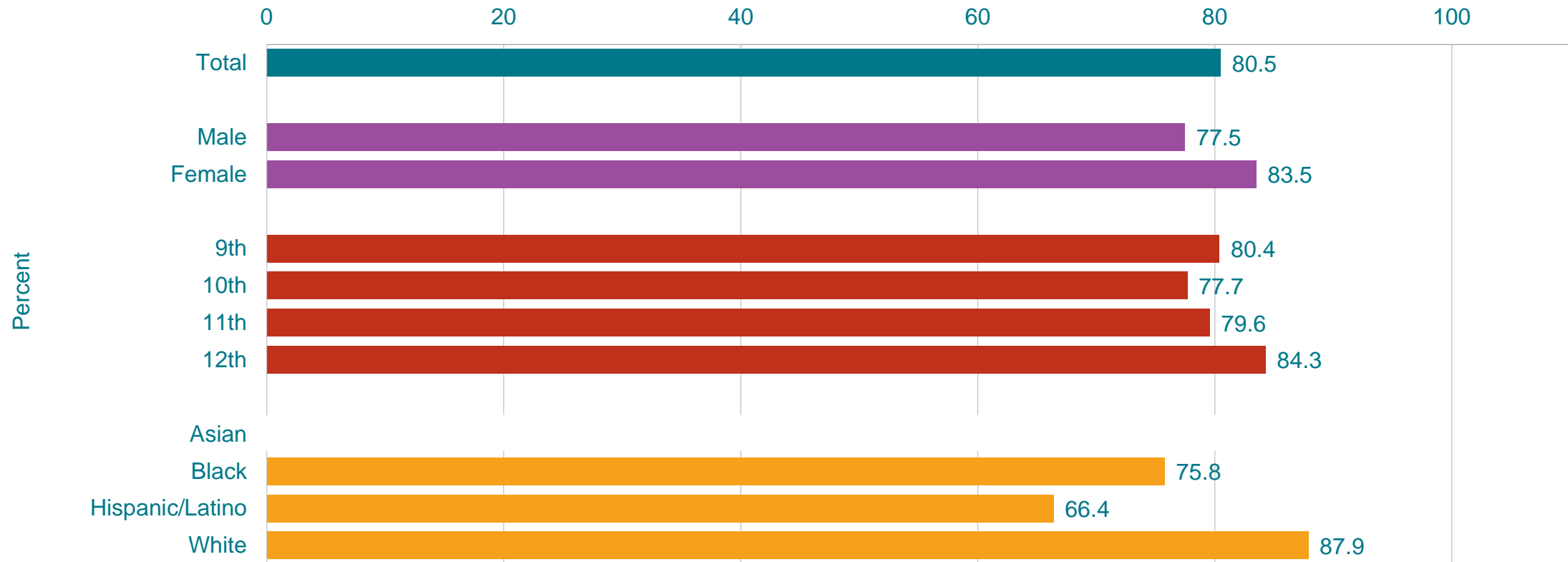
Percentage of High School Students Who Missed School on One or More Days,* 2017-2021†



*Counting days with or without permission, days they were sick, or days missed due to a school suspension, during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2017-2021 [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 Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



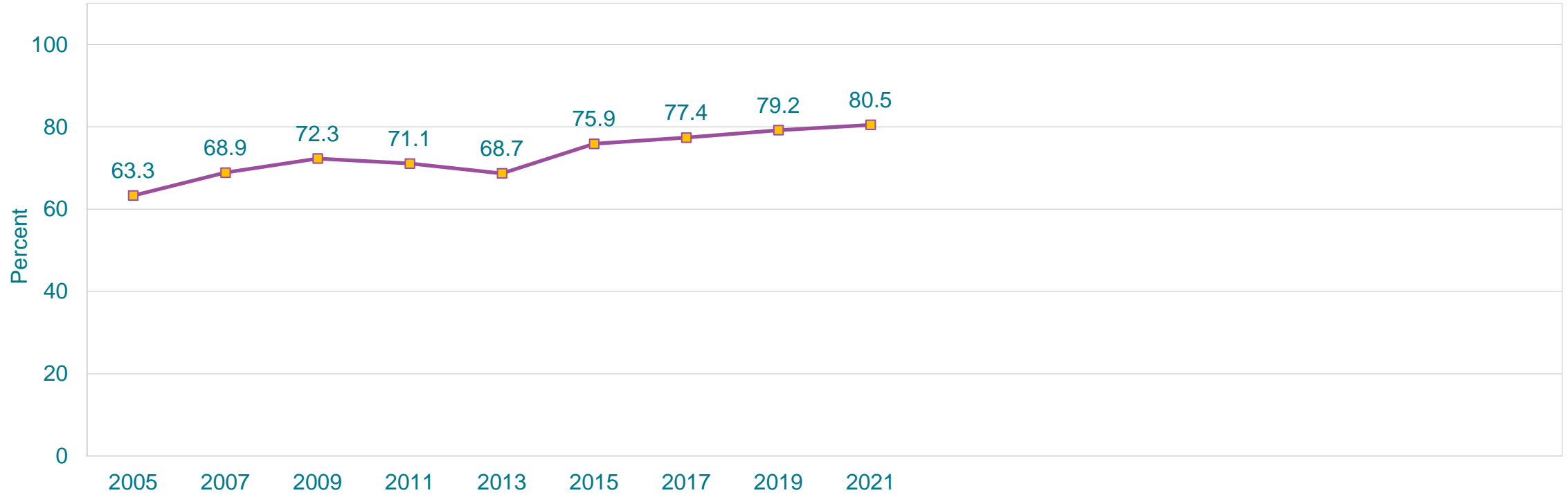
*During the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

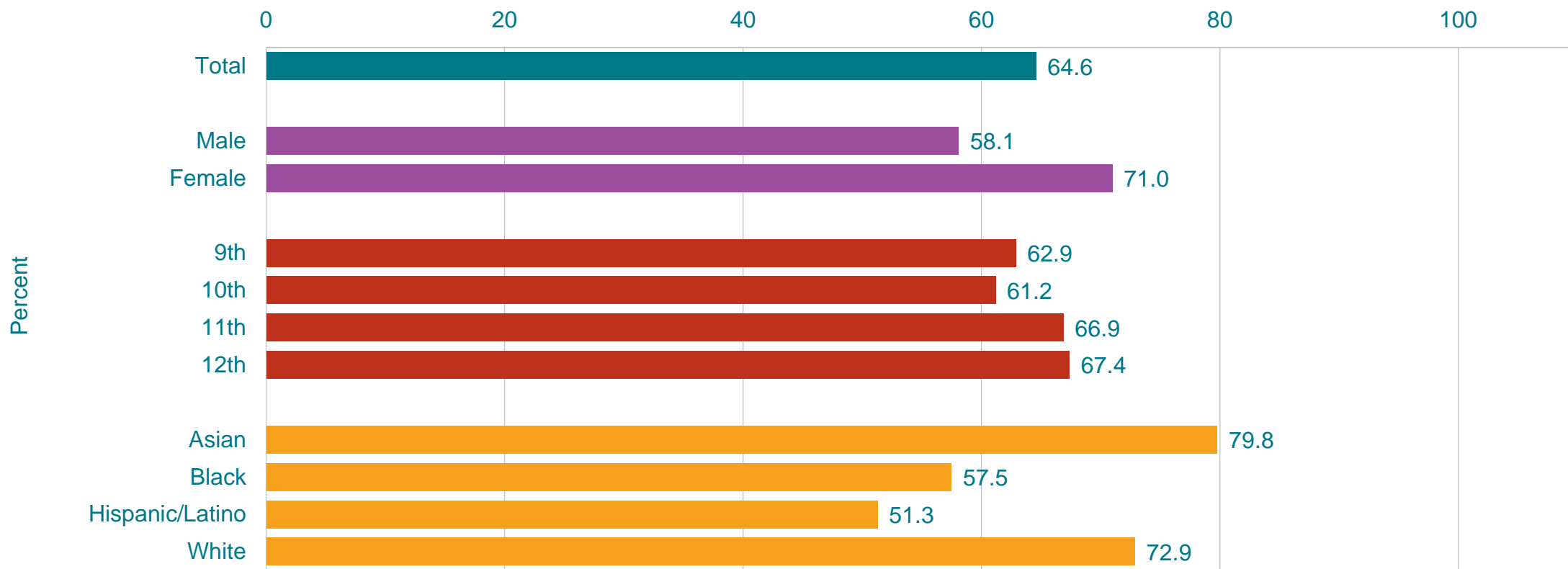
Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* 2005-2021†



*During the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 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).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Participated in Any Organized After School, Evening, or Weekend Activities,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



*Such as school clubs; sports; community center groups; music, art, or dance lessons; drama; church; or other supervised activities, during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.