2025
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 2025 Summary Graphs

This file contains bar charts and graphs that graphically describe survey results for every variable collected in the 2025 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 2021 and 2023. If present, these changes will be described in the footnote discussion.

CSHS 2025 Summary Graphs

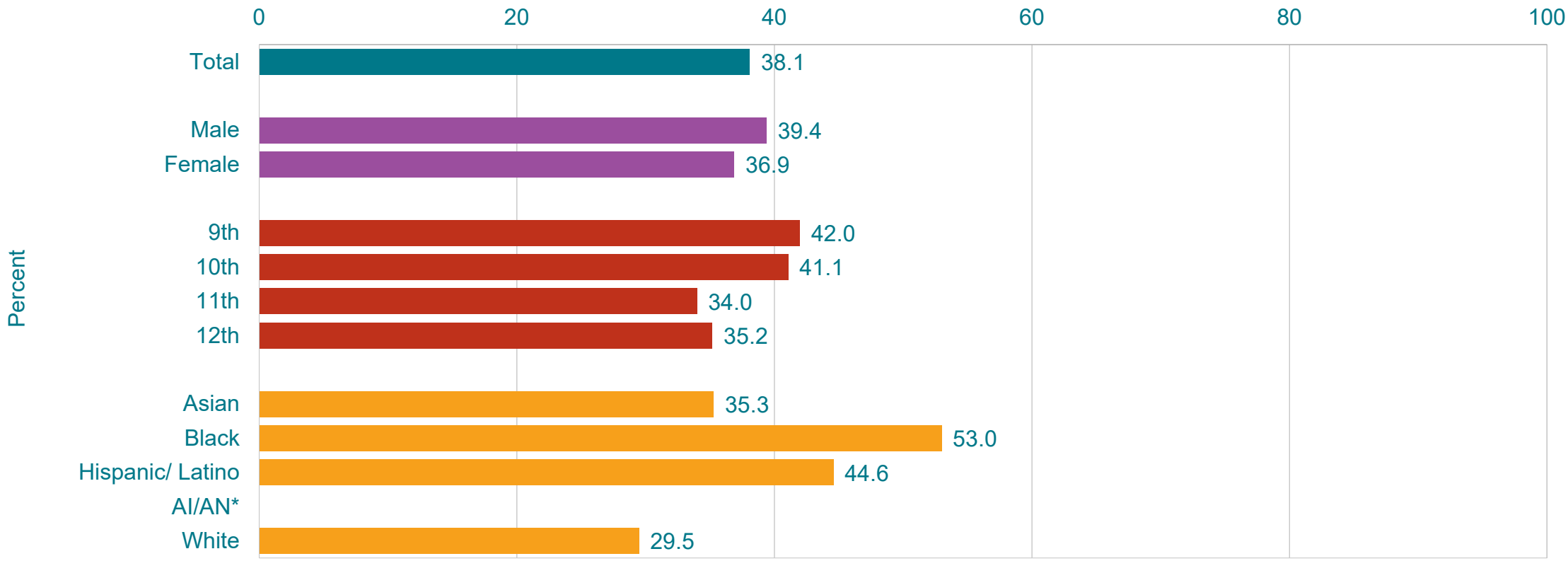
Special Considerations for 2025 CSHS data

While non-response bias analysis indicated that the 2025 CSHS data were representative, the overall sample size reduced the ability to produce reliable prevalence estimates for some subgroups and indicators. To ensure the validity of released CSHS data, estimates with a **Coefficient of Variation (CV) greater than 30** or a **denominator less than N=30** have been suppressed and indicated with a missing bar.

CSHS data users should interpret 2025 prevalence estimates with caution due to these factors. For additional estimates not included in this summary report, please contact the CSHS Coordinator at **Adora.Harizaj@ct.gov**.

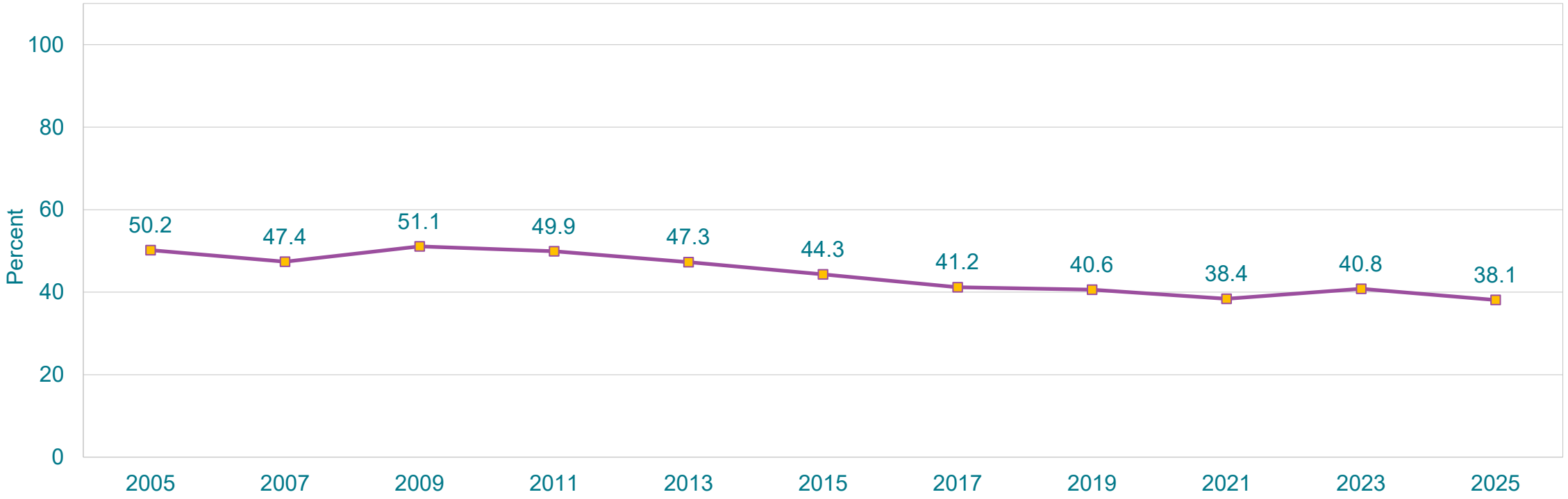
Motor Vehicle Safety

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Always Wear a Seat Belt,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*When riding in a car driven by someone else
†9th > 12th; B > A, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Always Wear a Seat Belt,* 2005-2025†

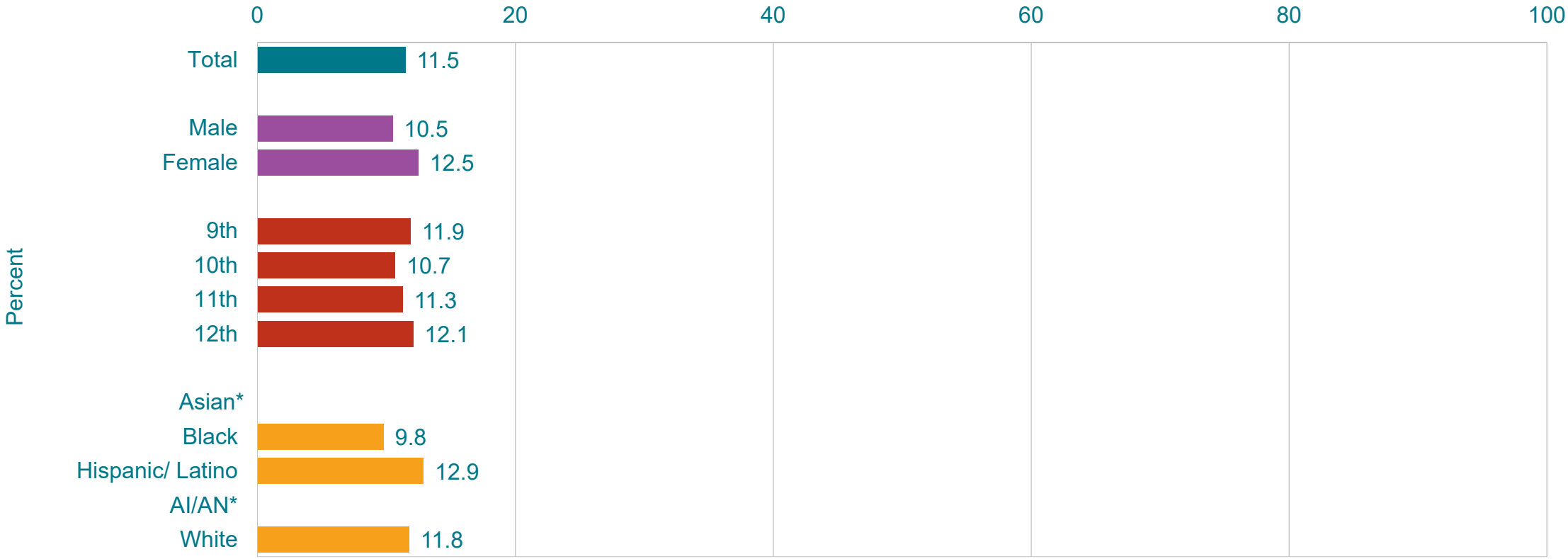


*When riding in a car driven by someone else

†Decreased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

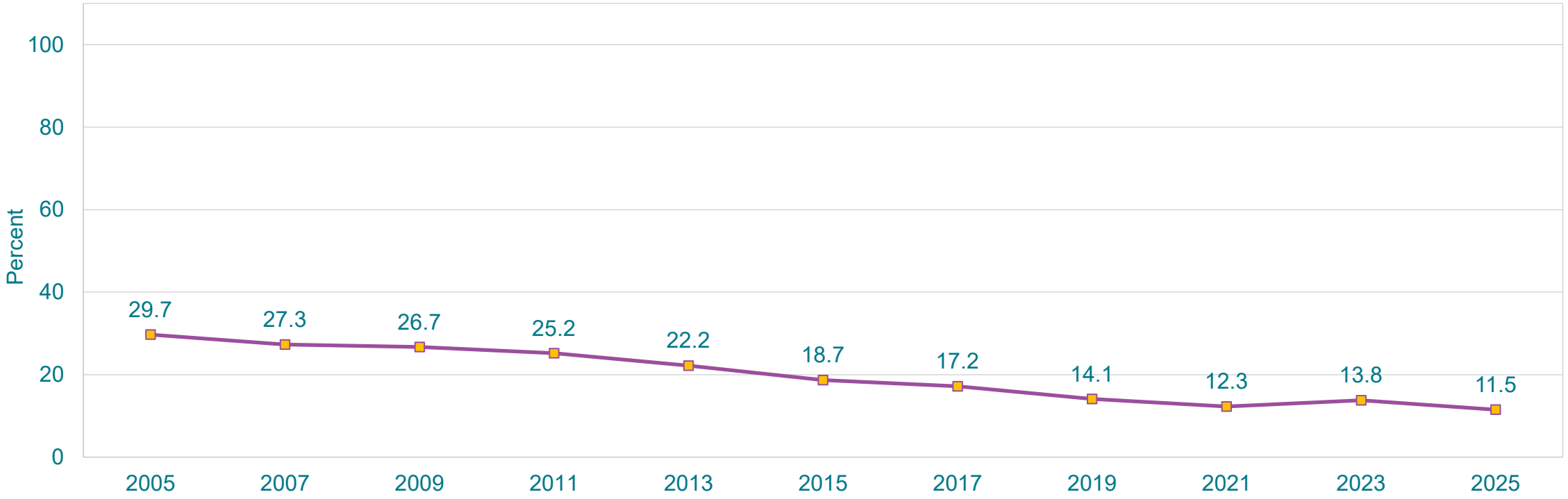
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2005-2025†

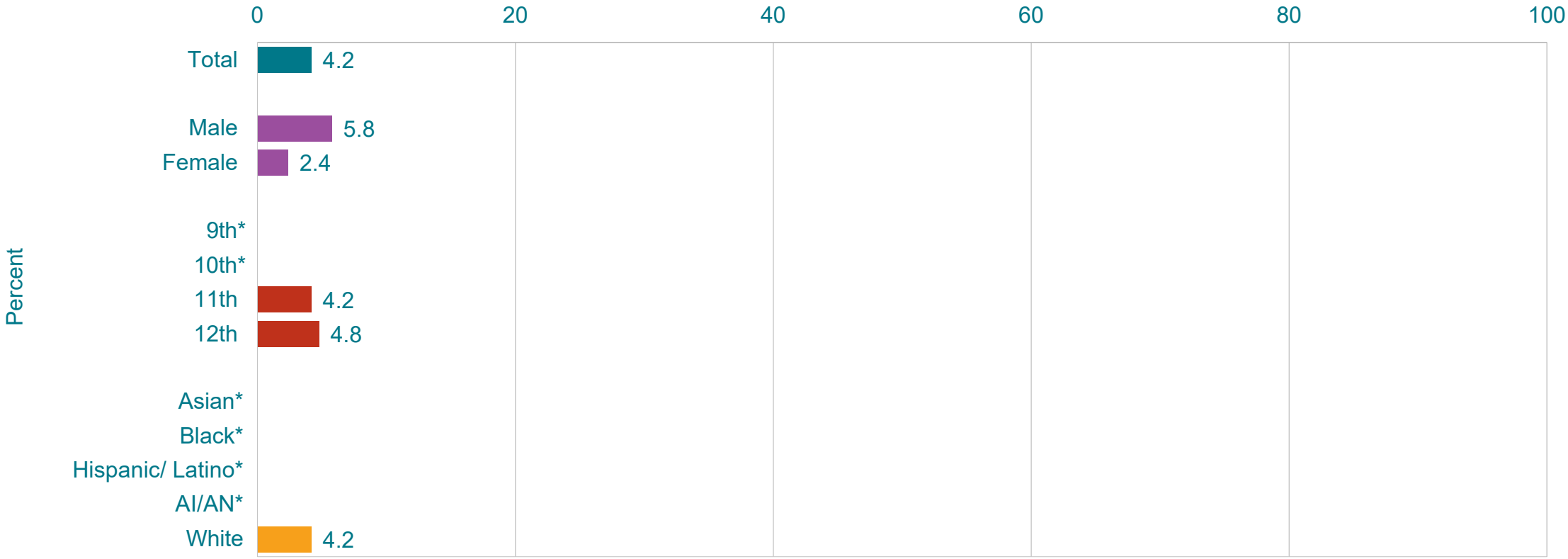


*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

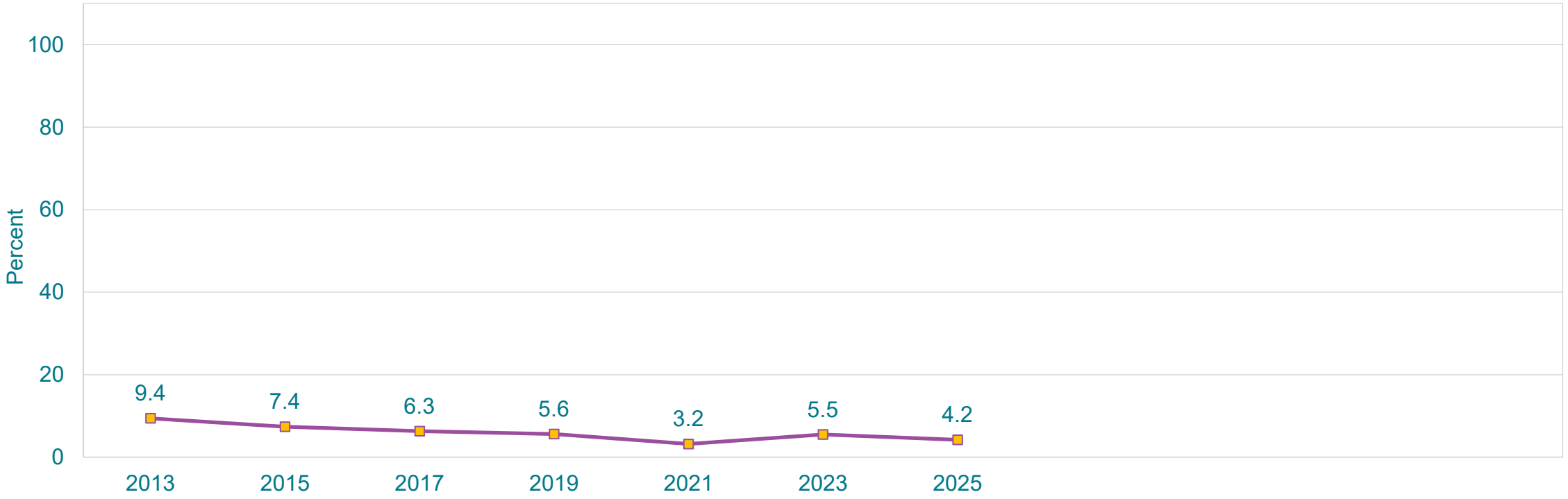
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



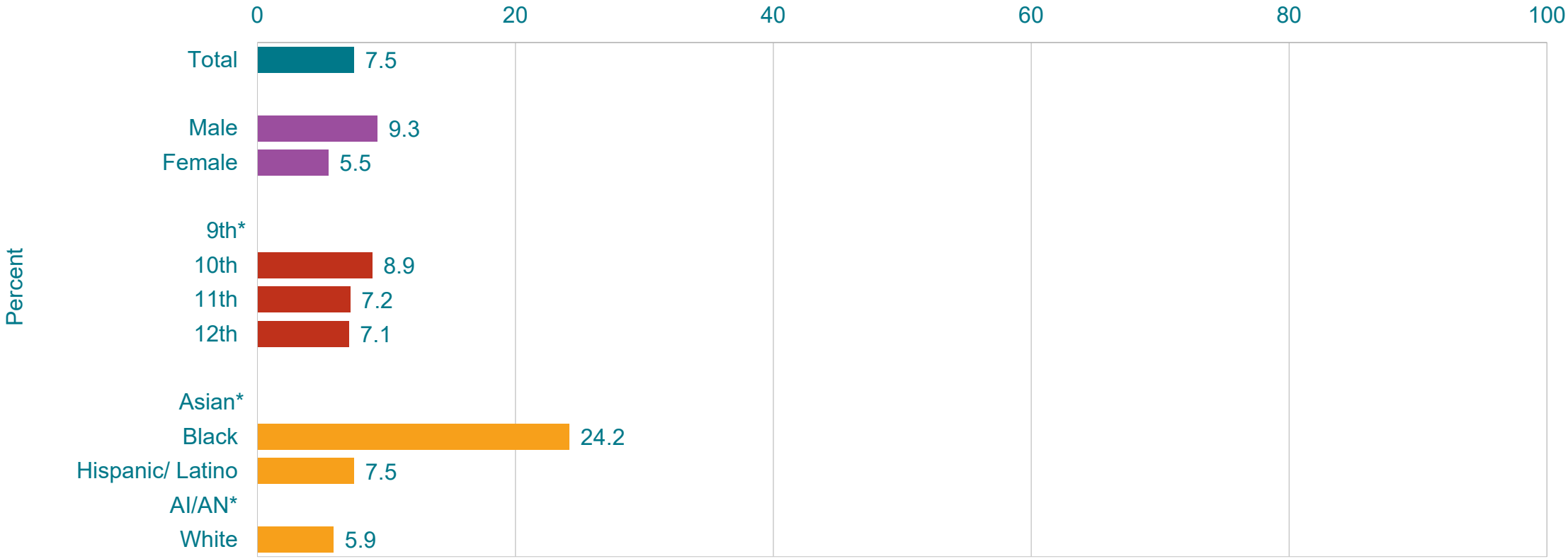
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2013-2025†



*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 2013-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Using Marijuana,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

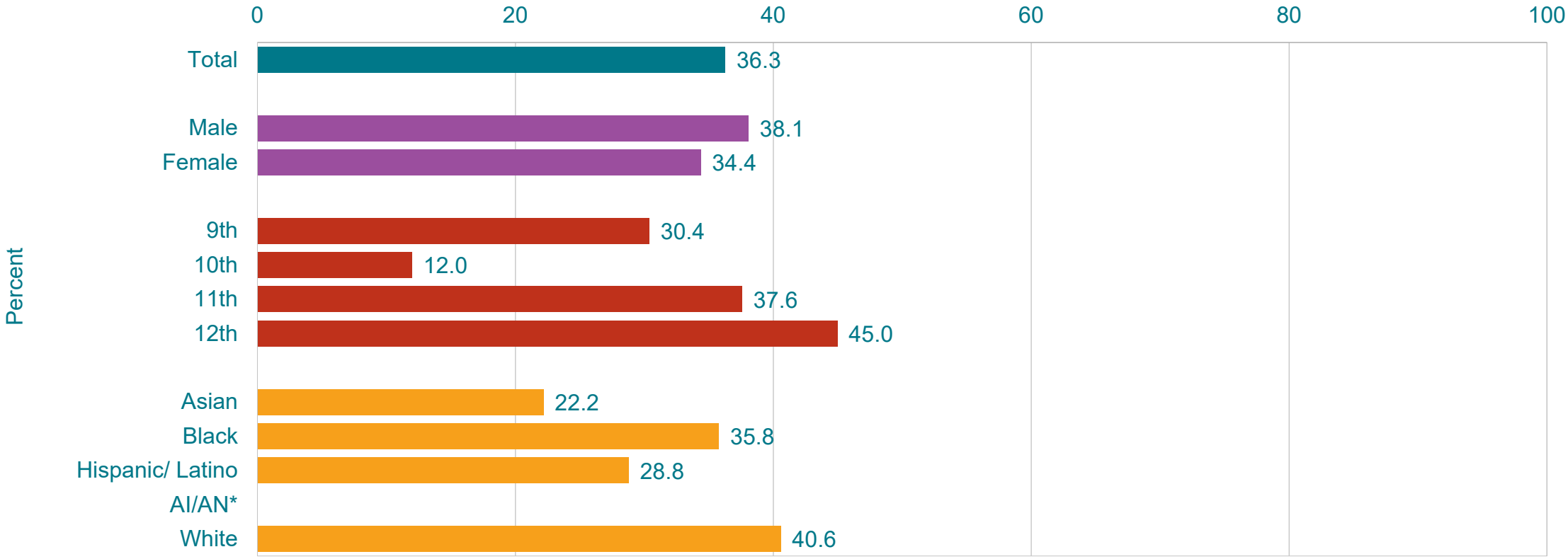


*Also called pot or weed, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; B > A, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Using Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

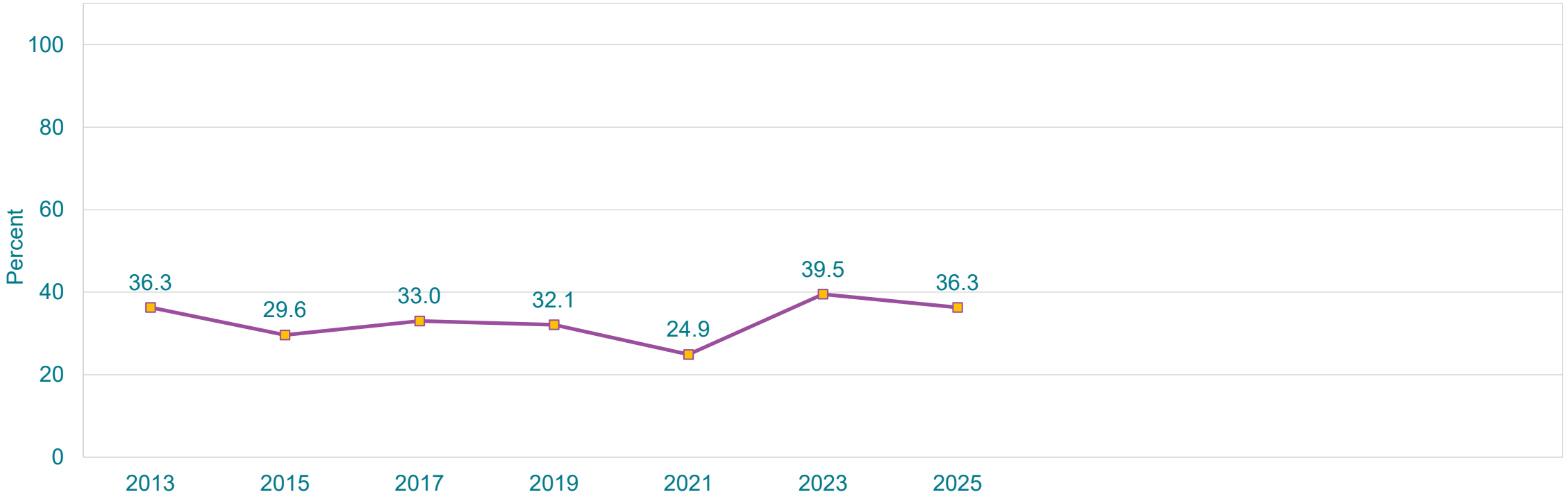
*Also called pot or weed, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†B > A, B > W, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
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,† 2025



*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 > 10th; B > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

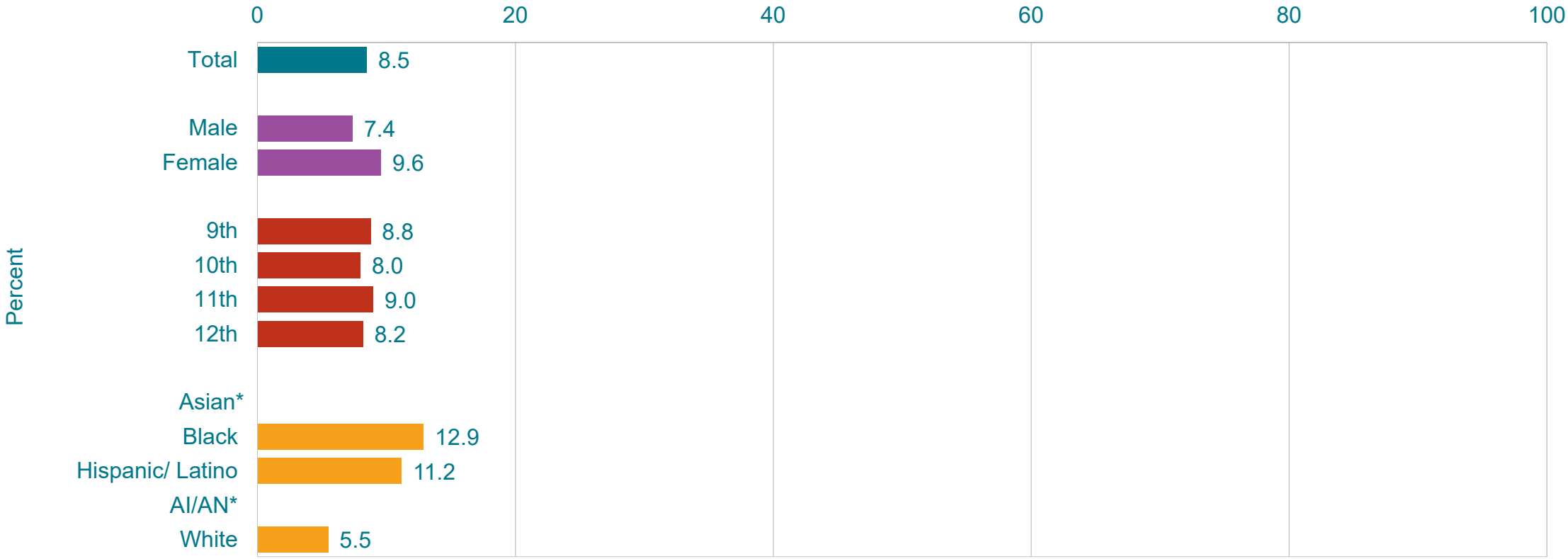
Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* 2013-2025†



*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, increased, 2021-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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.

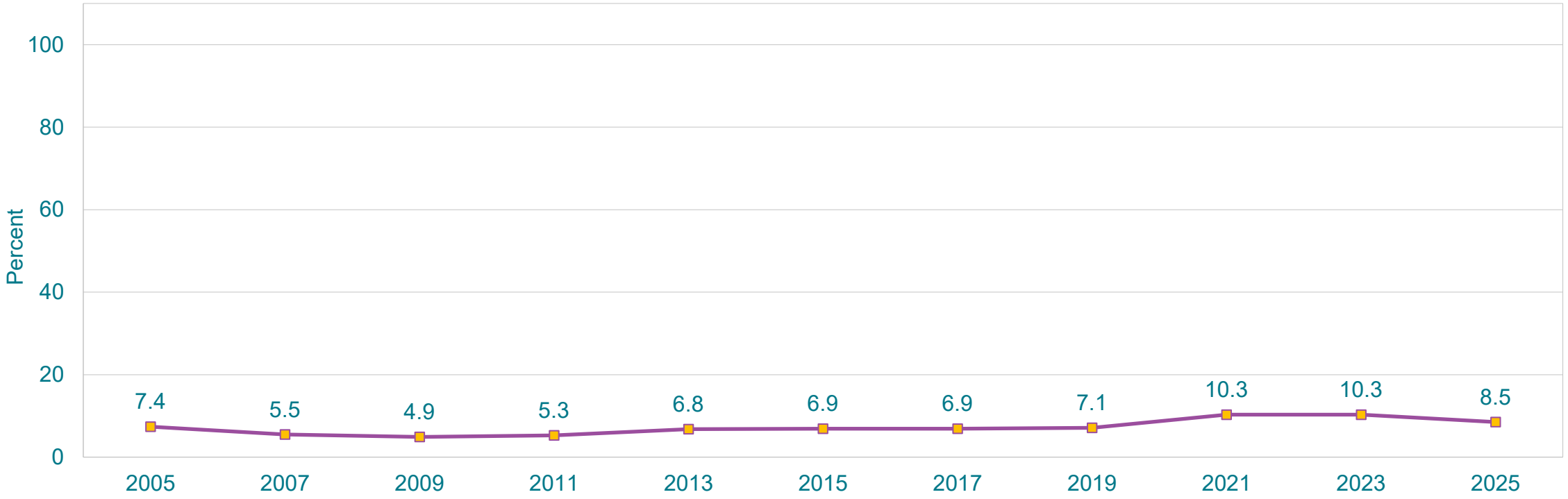
Injury and Violence

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,† 2025



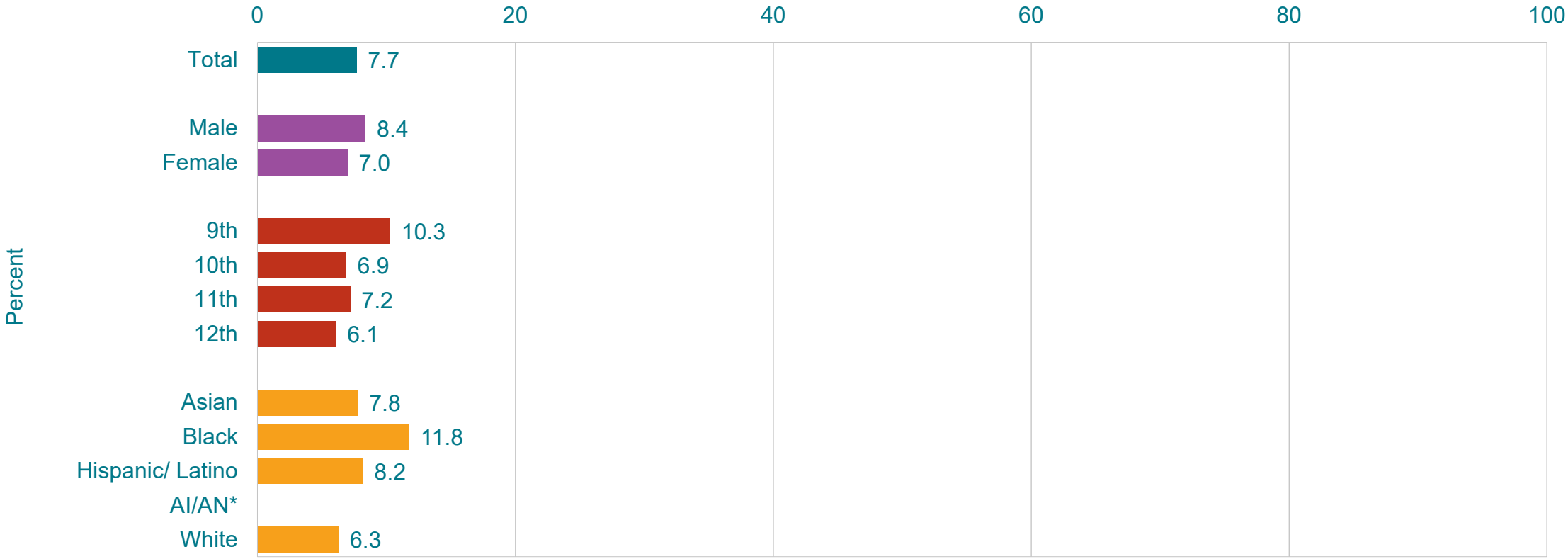
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†B > A, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph 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,* 2005-2025†



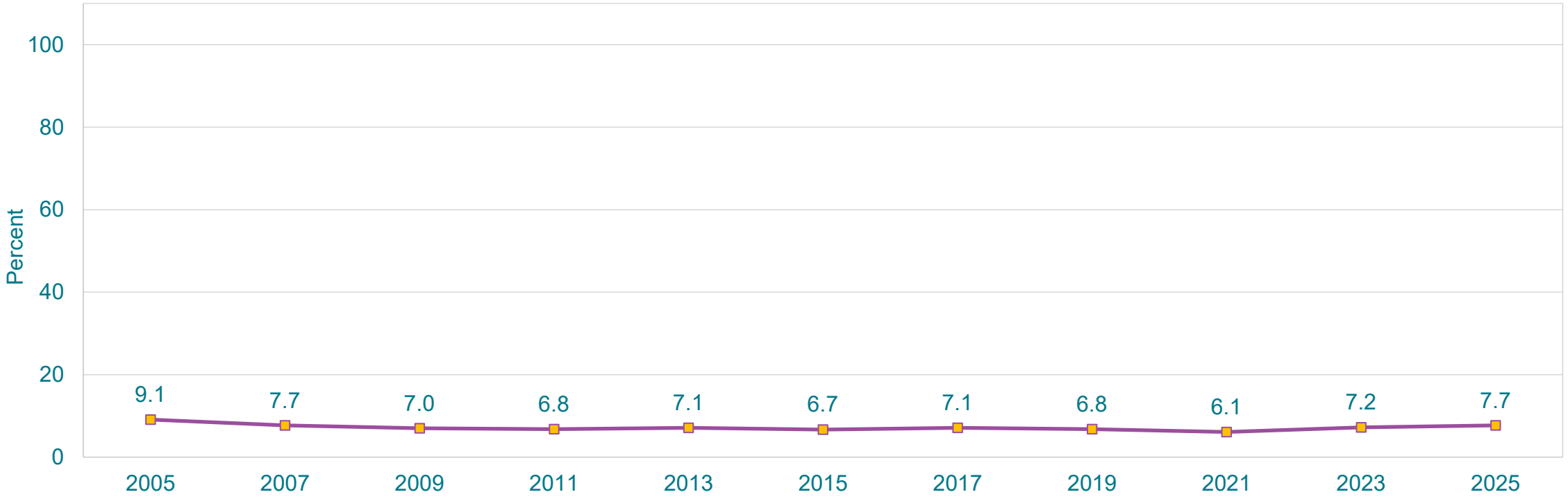
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†9th > 12th; 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 2005-2025†

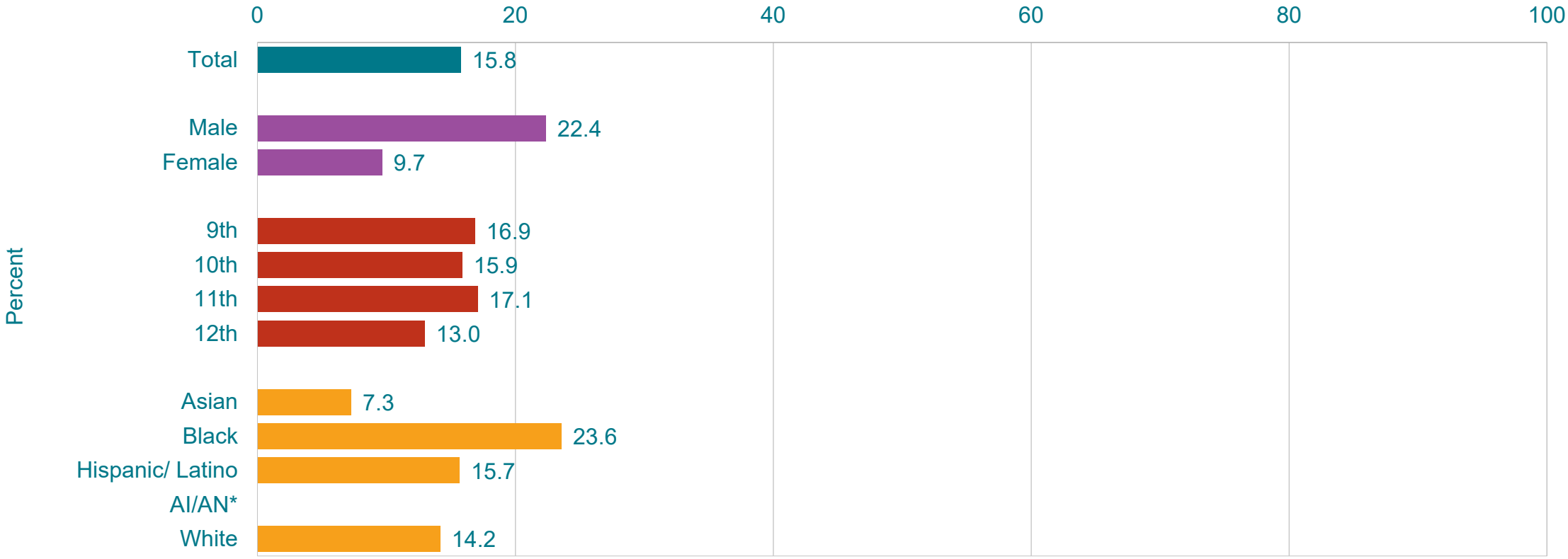


*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased, 2005-2011, no change, 2011-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

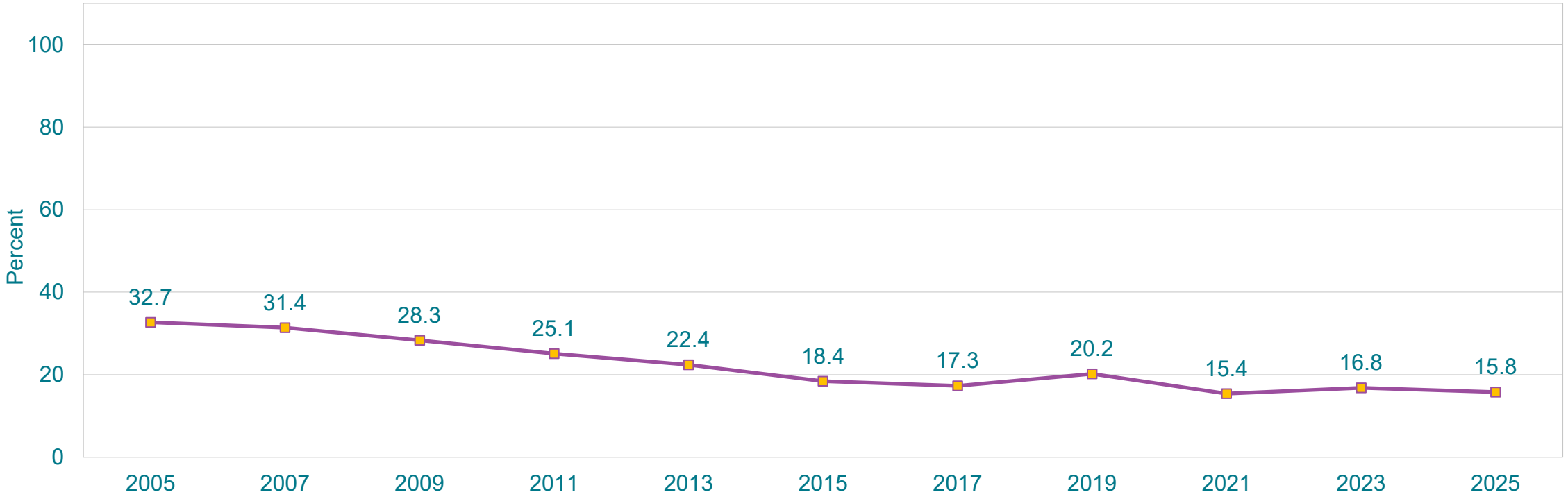
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; B > A, B > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 2005-2025†

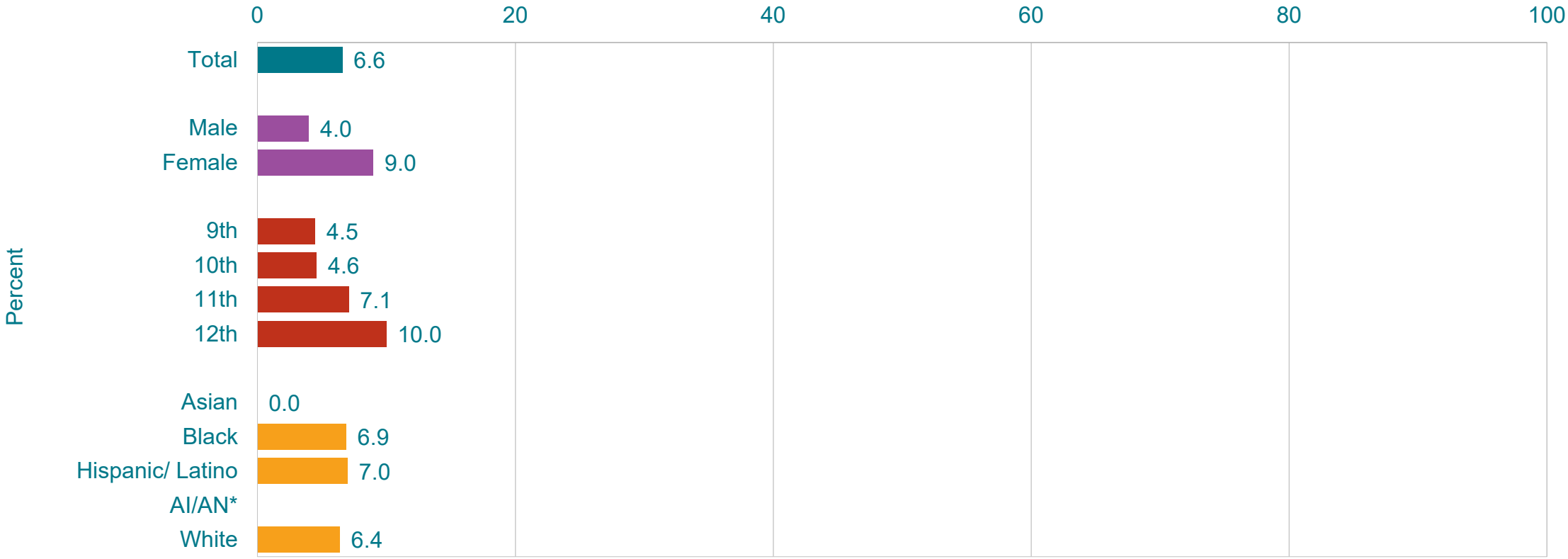


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2005-2025, decreased 2005-2015, decreased 2015-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

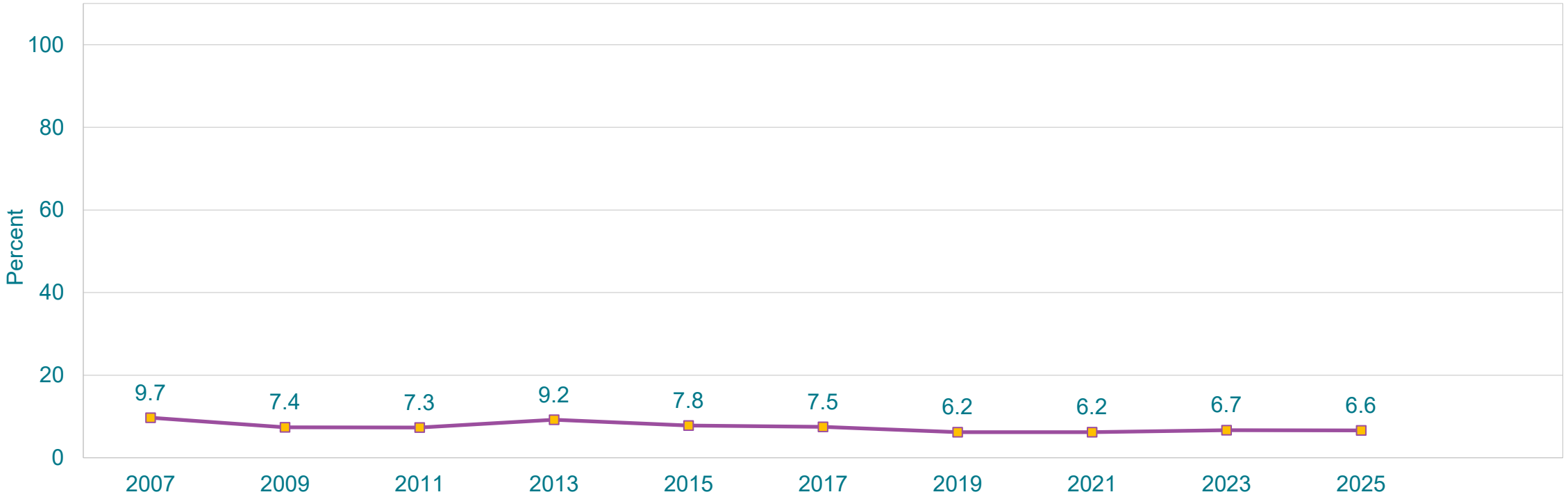
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*When they did not want to
†F > M; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2025†



*When they did not want to

†Decreased 2007-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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, 2025

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

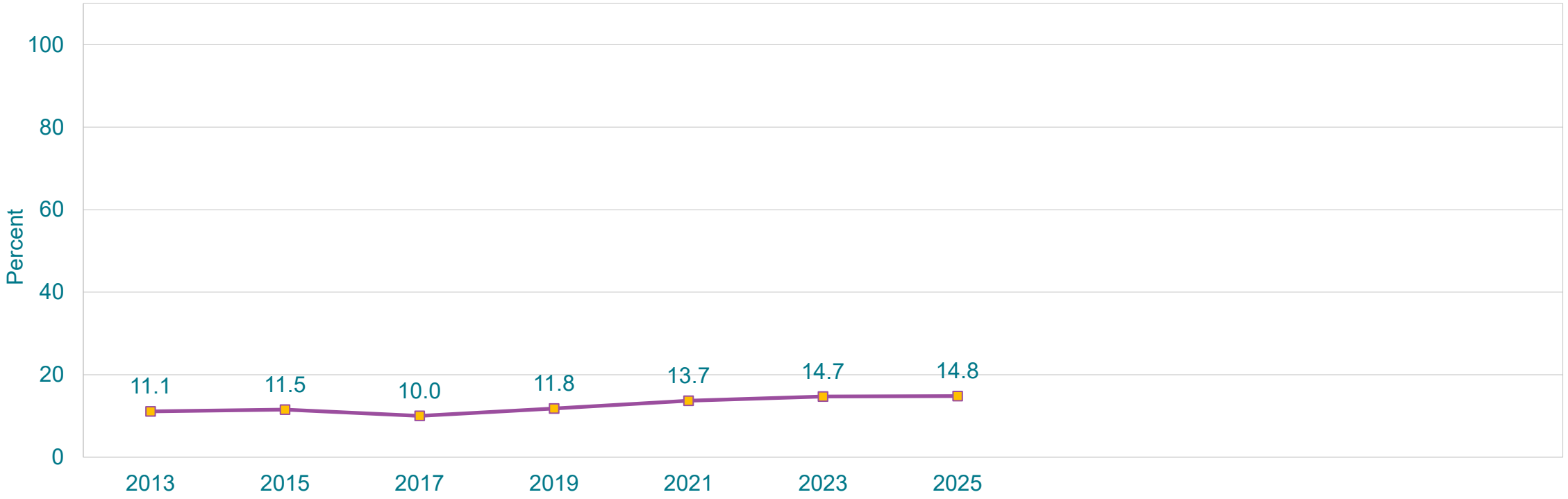
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* 2013-2025†

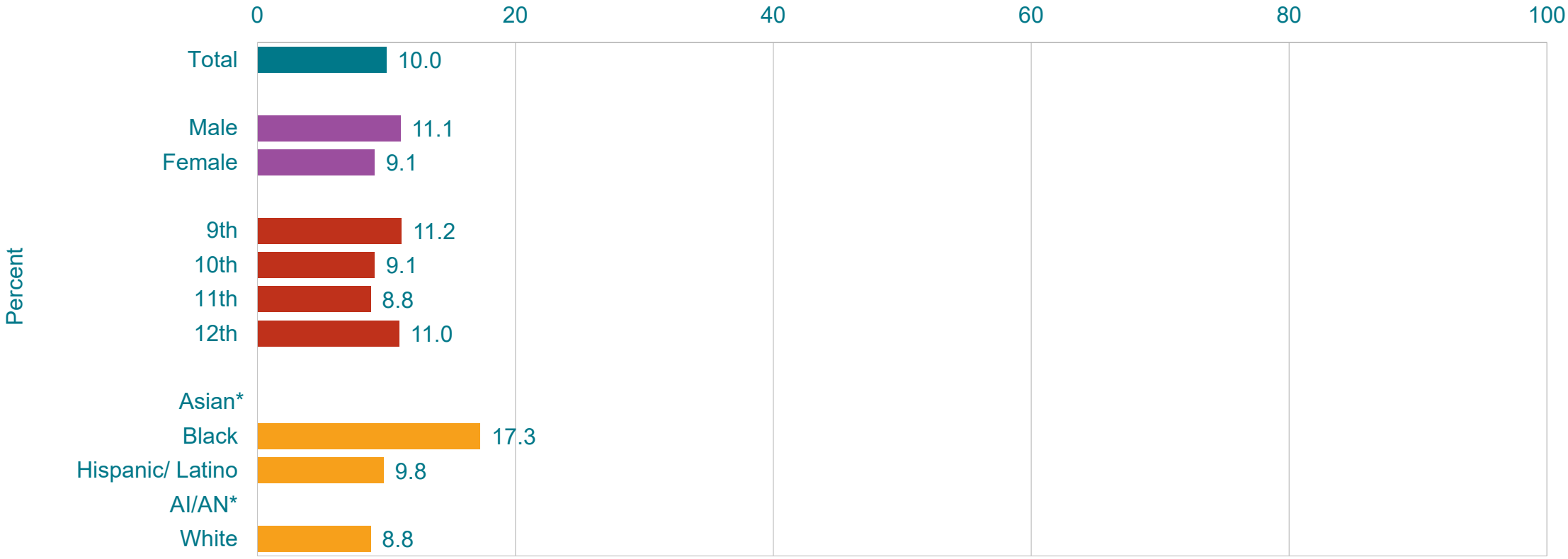


*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out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

†Increased 2013-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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 Physical Dating Violence,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



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

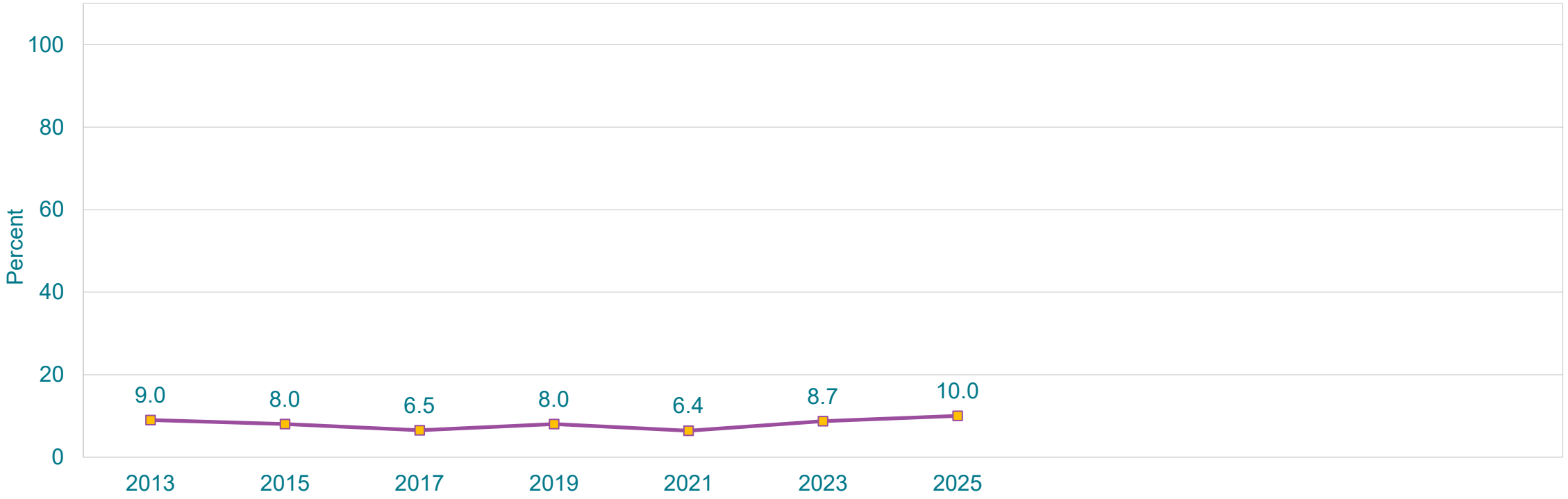
†B > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* 2013-2025†

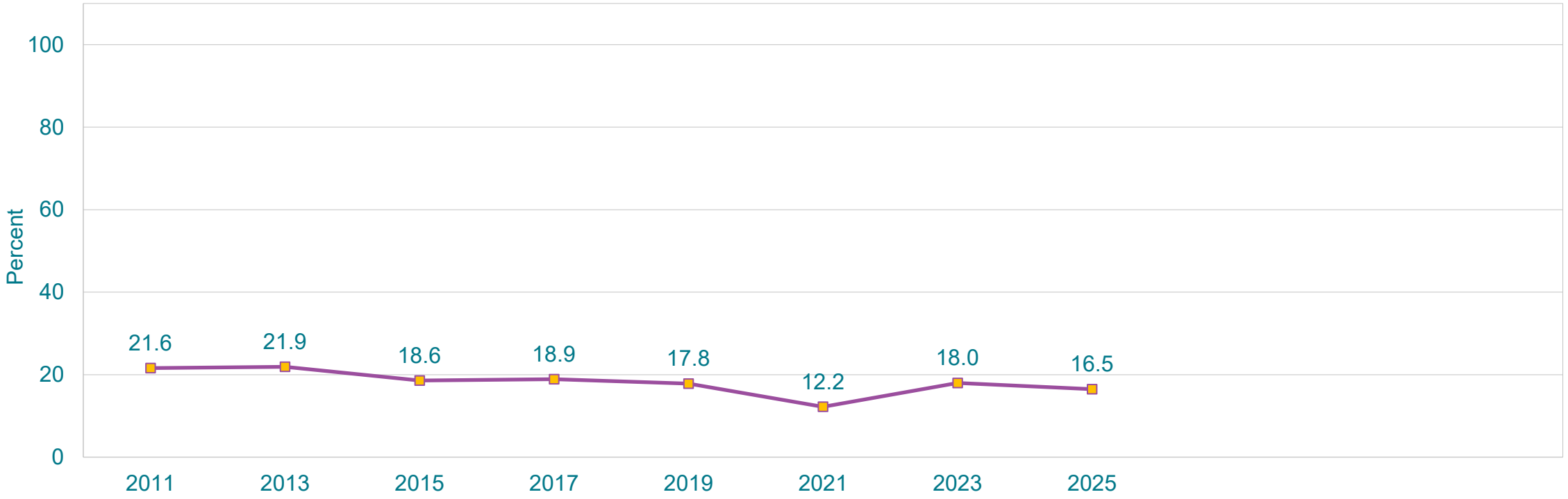


*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased, 2013-2021, increased, 2021-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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 Bullied on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

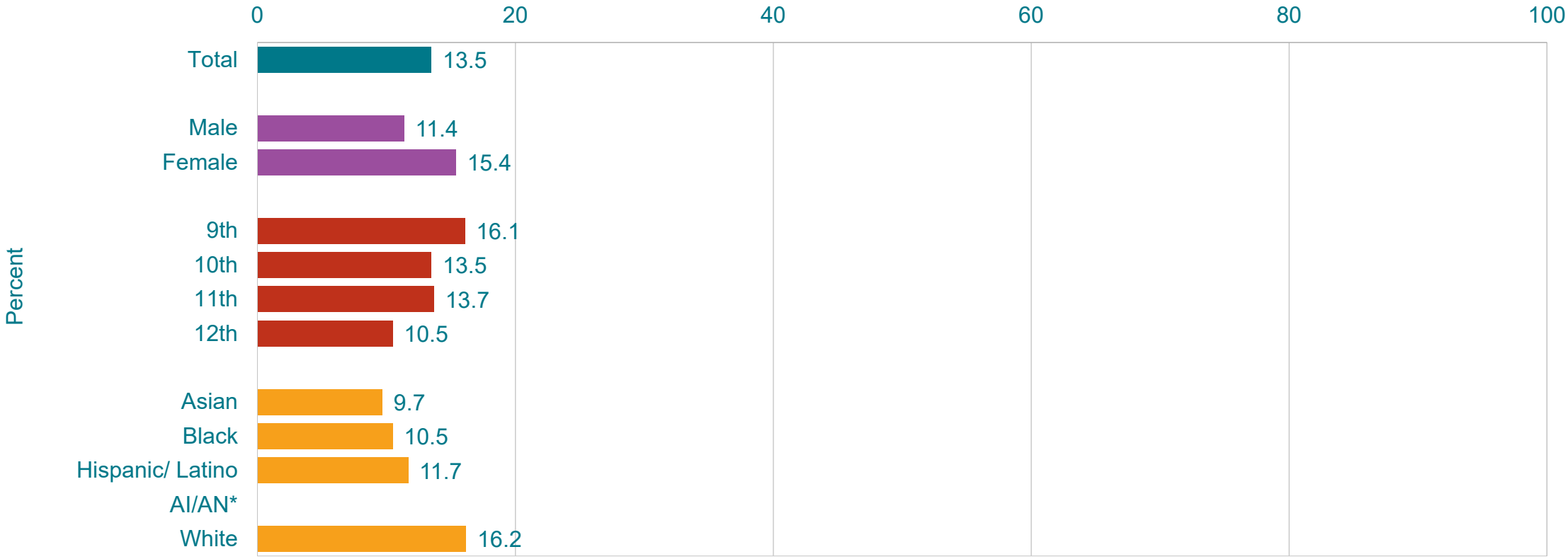
*During the 12 months before the survey
†9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2011-2025†



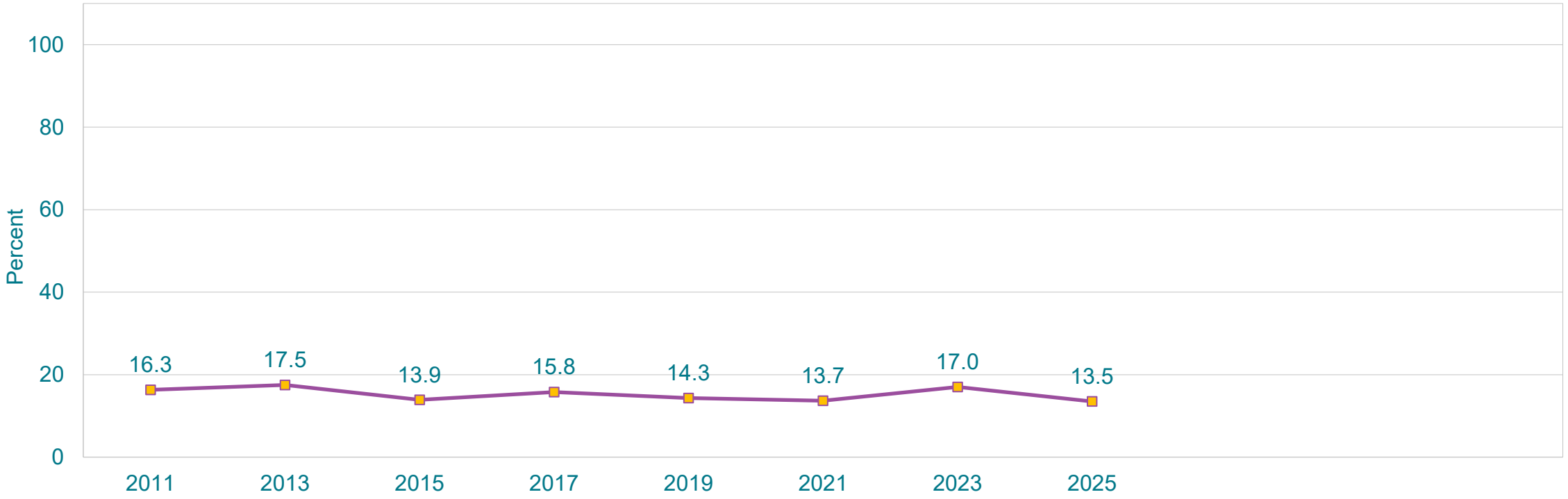
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2011-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear 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,† 2025



*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 12th; 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

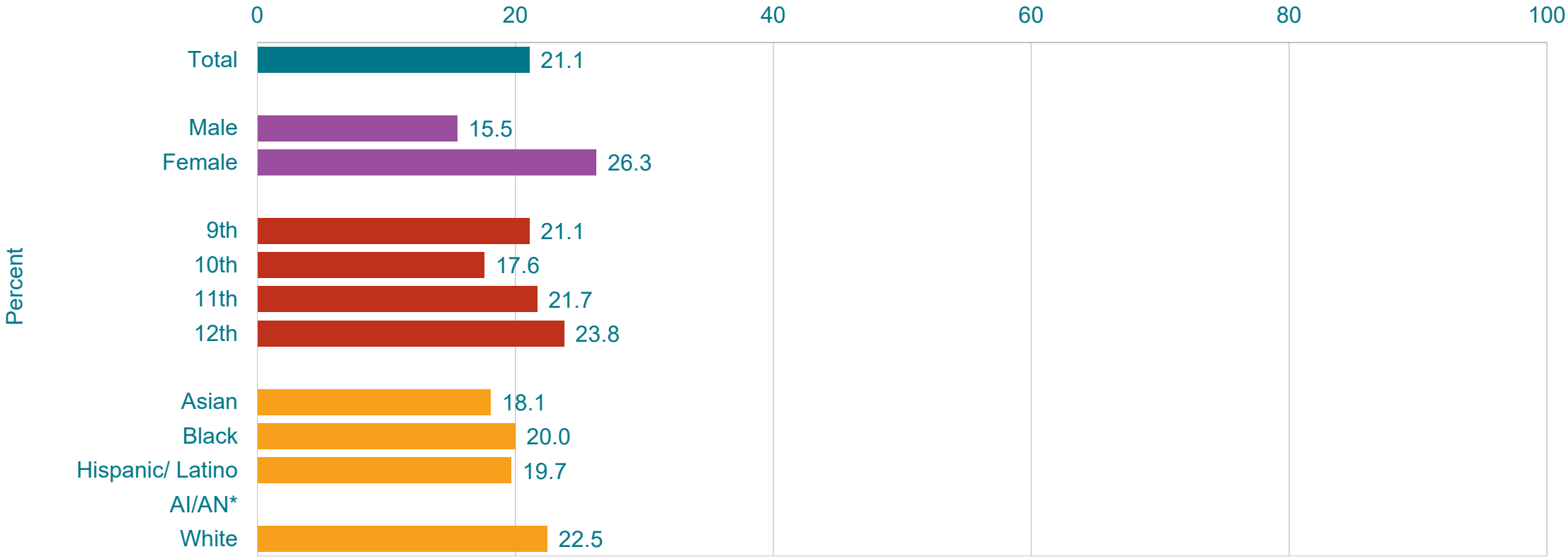
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* 2011-2025†



*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2011-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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.

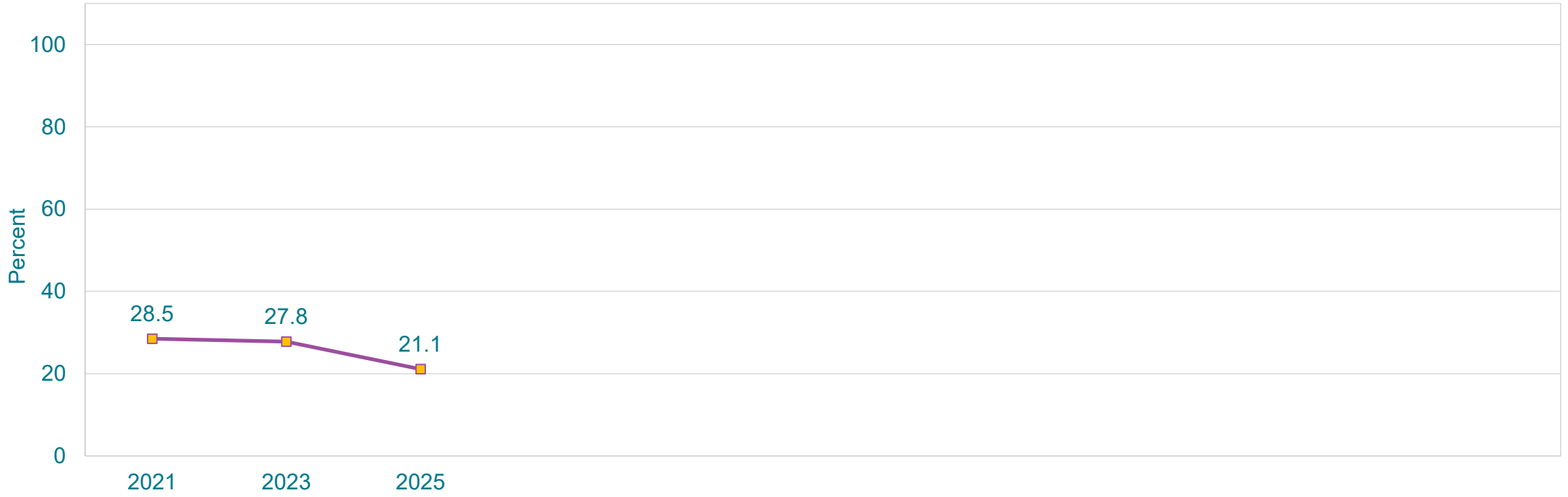
Mental Health and Suicide Ideation

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, 2025



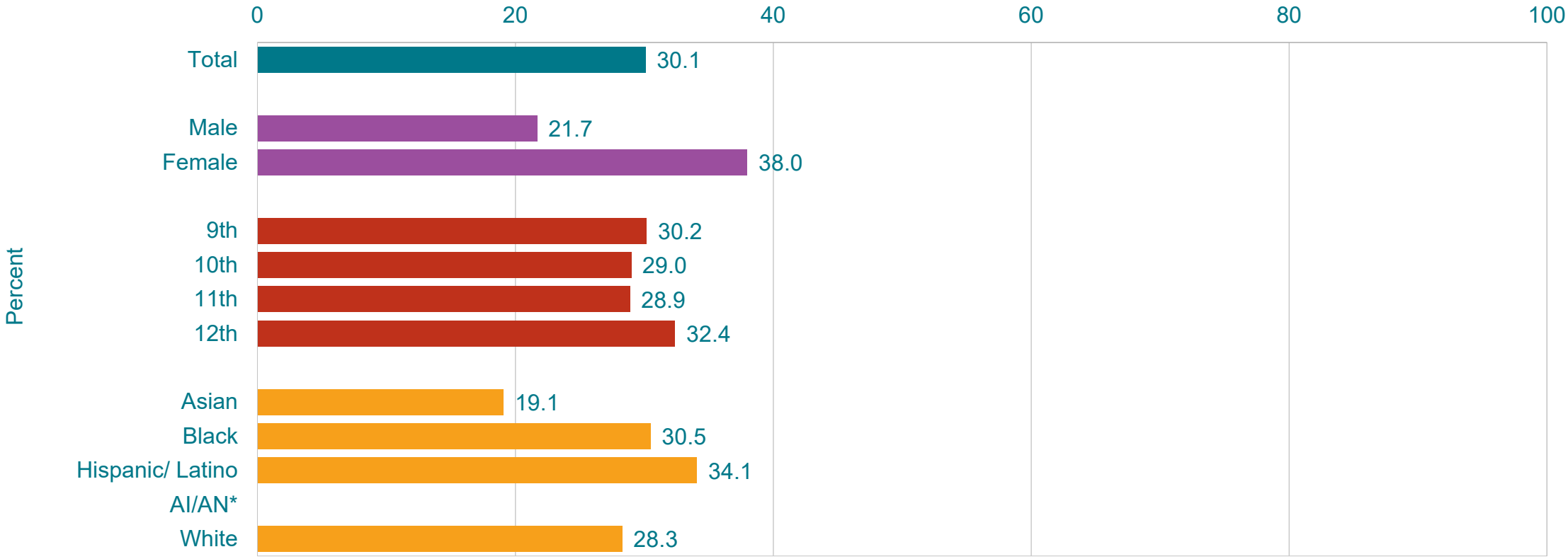
*Poor mental health includes stress, anxiety, and depression, during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Mental Health Was Most of the Time or Always Not Good,* 2021-2025†



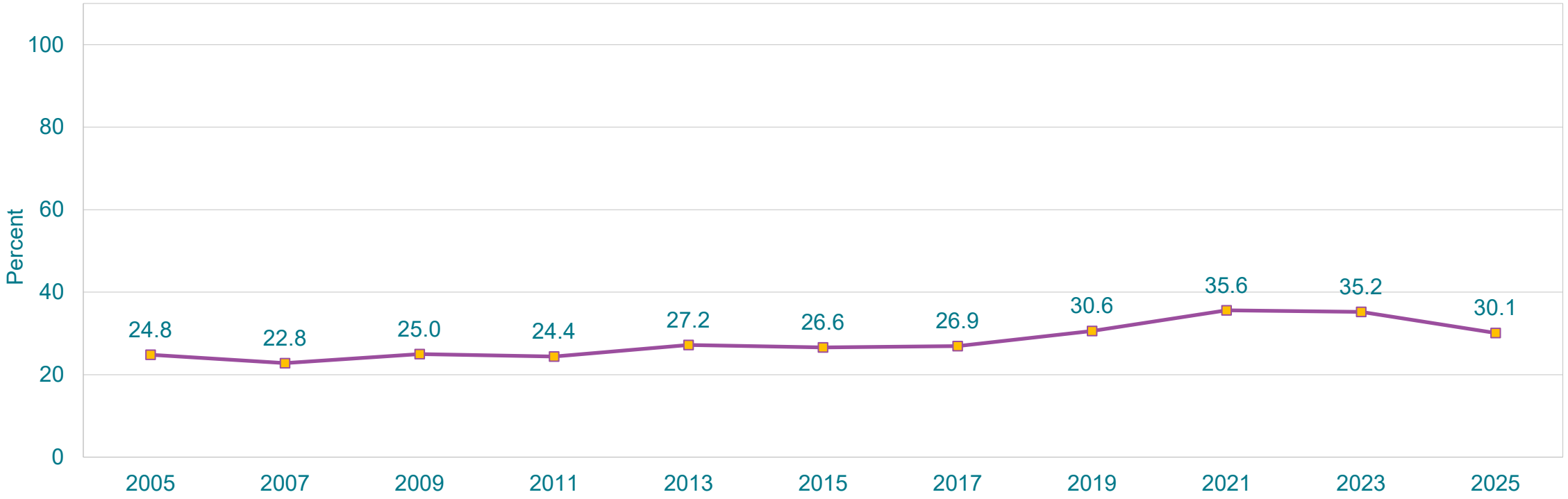
*Poor mental health includes stress, anxiety, and depression, during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



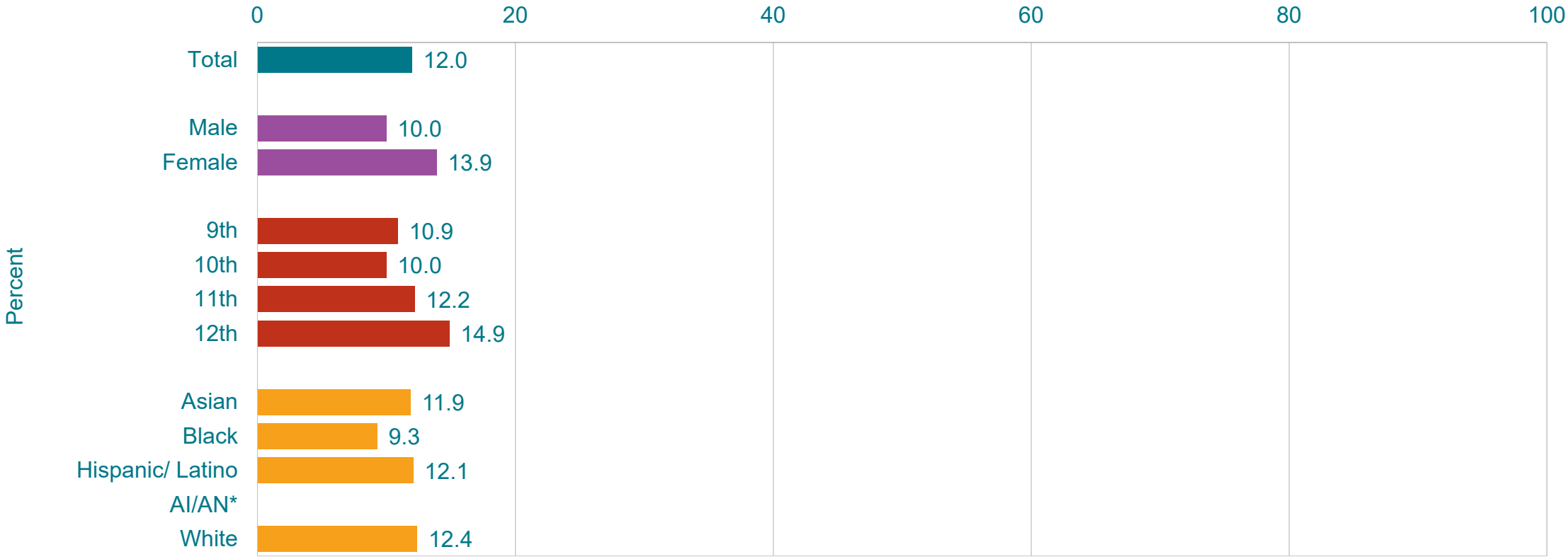
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 2005-2025†



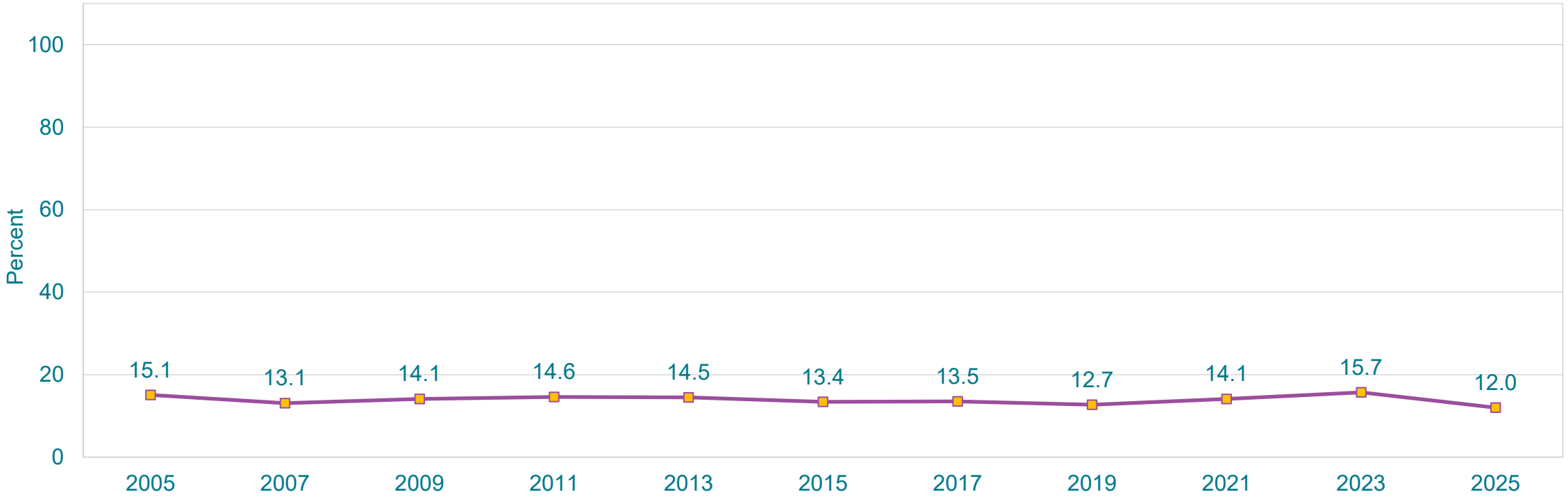
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, during the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



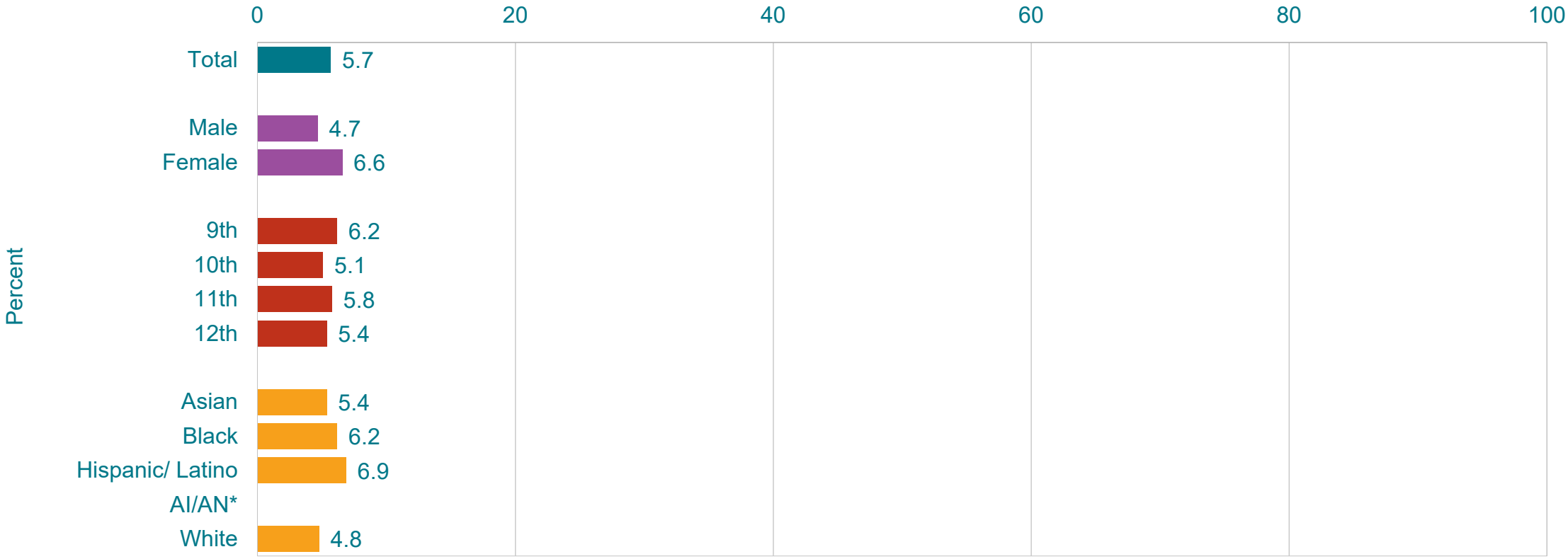
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 2005-2025†



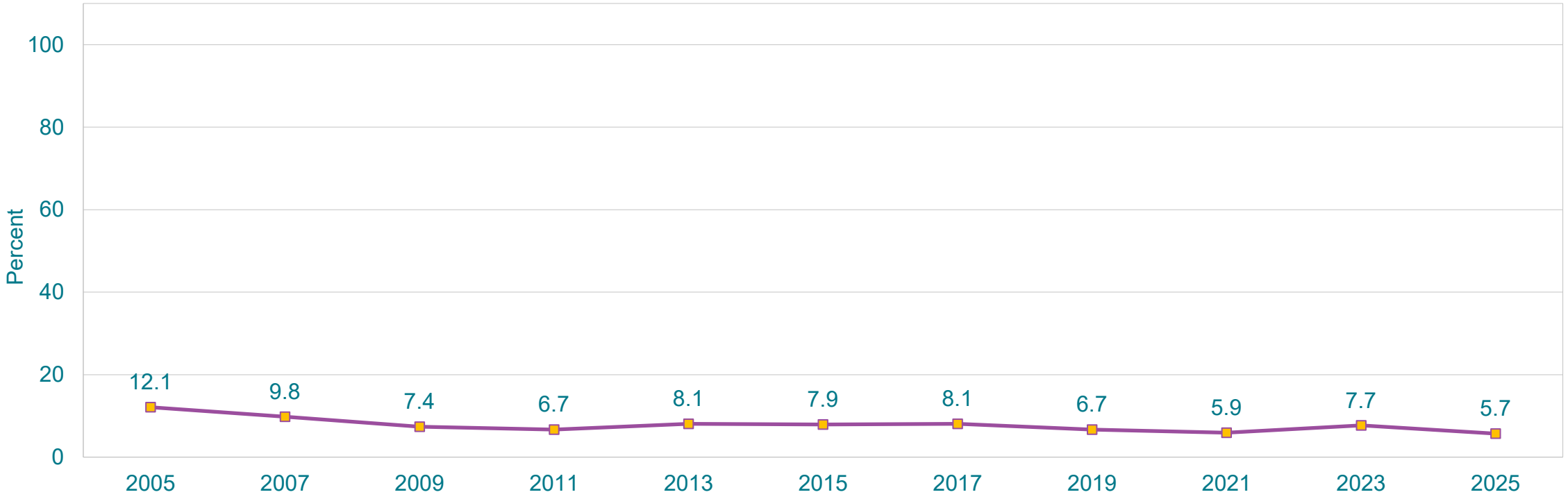
*During the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Actually Attempted Suicide,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



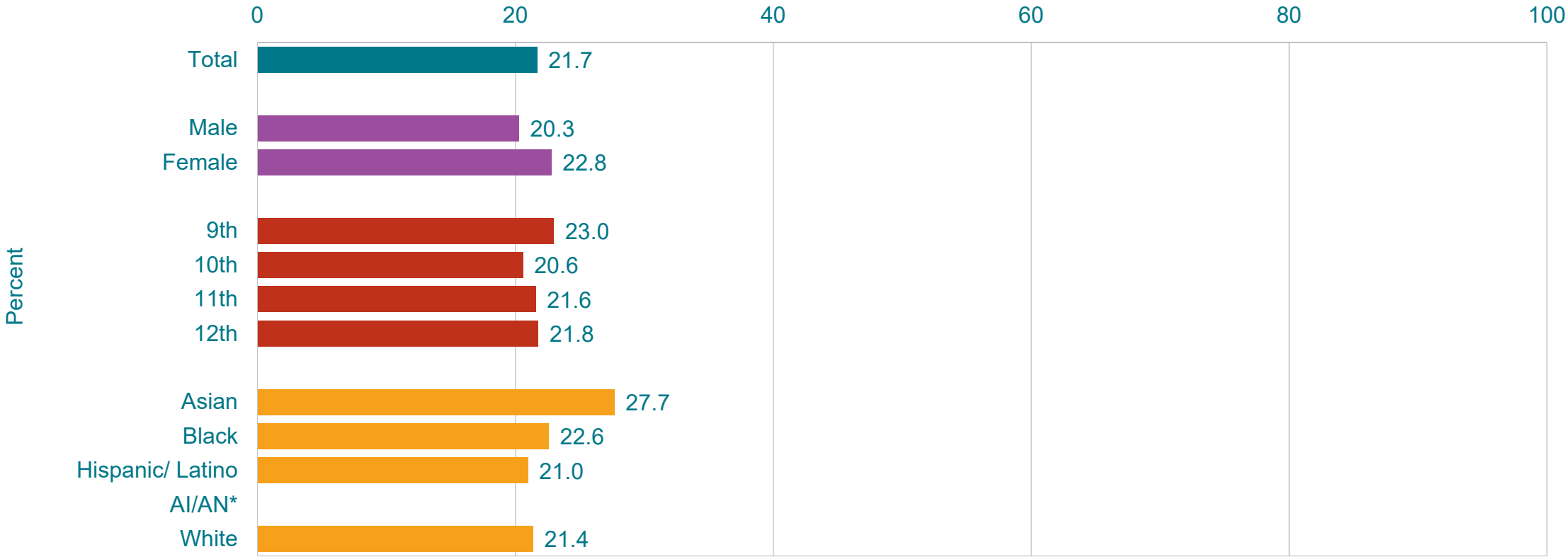
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Actually Attempted Suicide,* 2005-2025†



*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2005-2025, decreased 2005-2009, decreased 2009-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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.

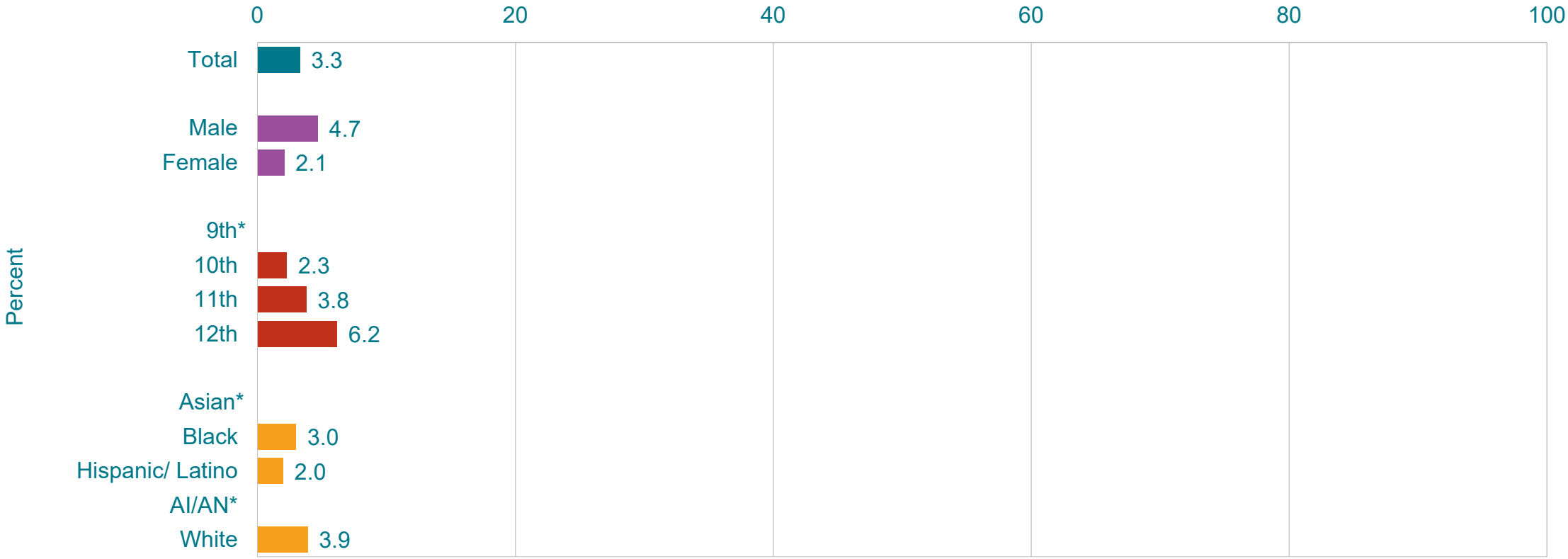
Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Got the Kind of Help They Needed When Feeling Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry, or Anxious,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*Among students who needed help with feeling sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, during the 12 months before the survey
†A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

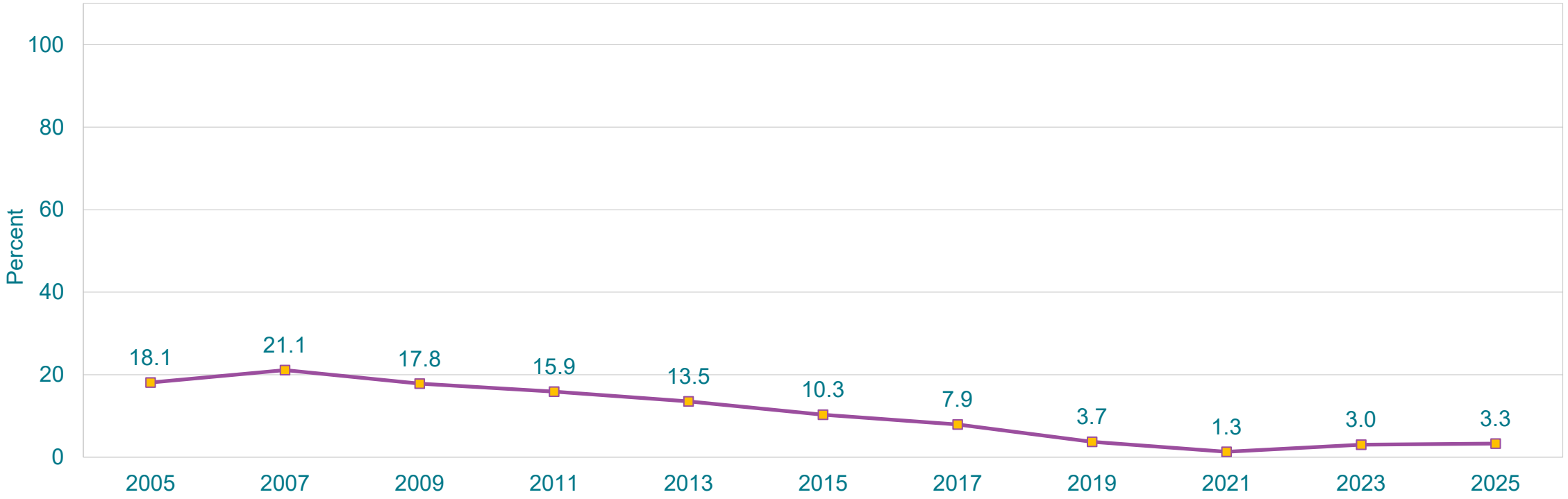
Tobacco Use & Vaping

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



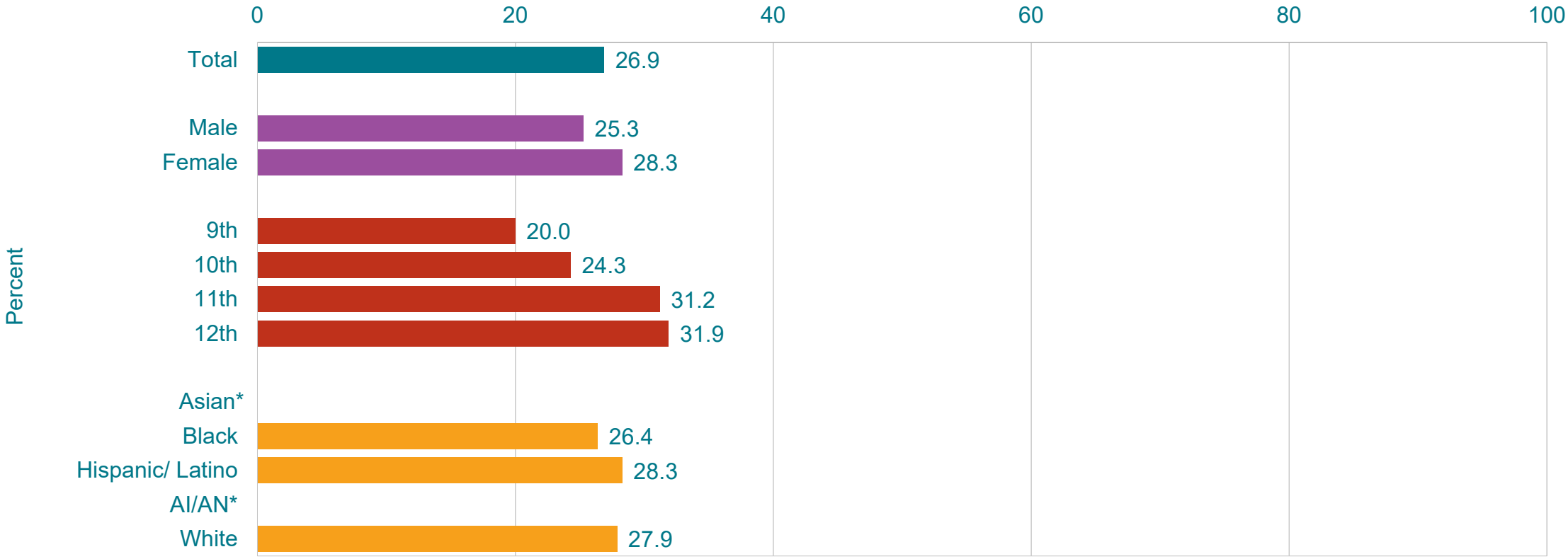
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* 2005-2025†



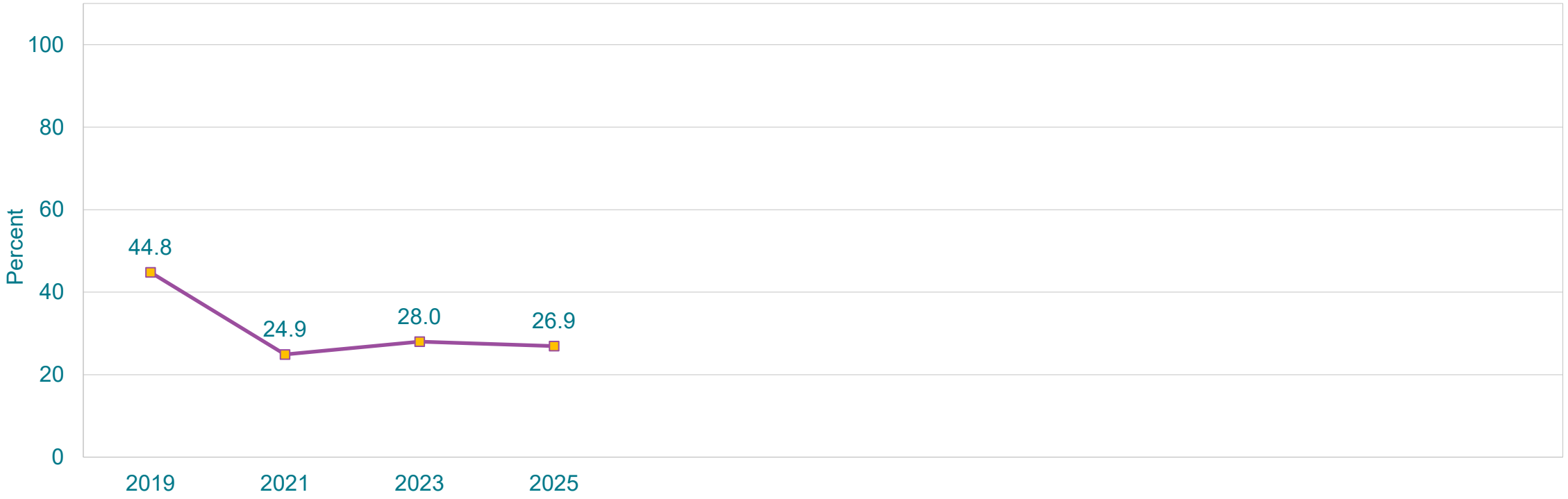
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2005-2025, no change 2005-2011, decreased 2011-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



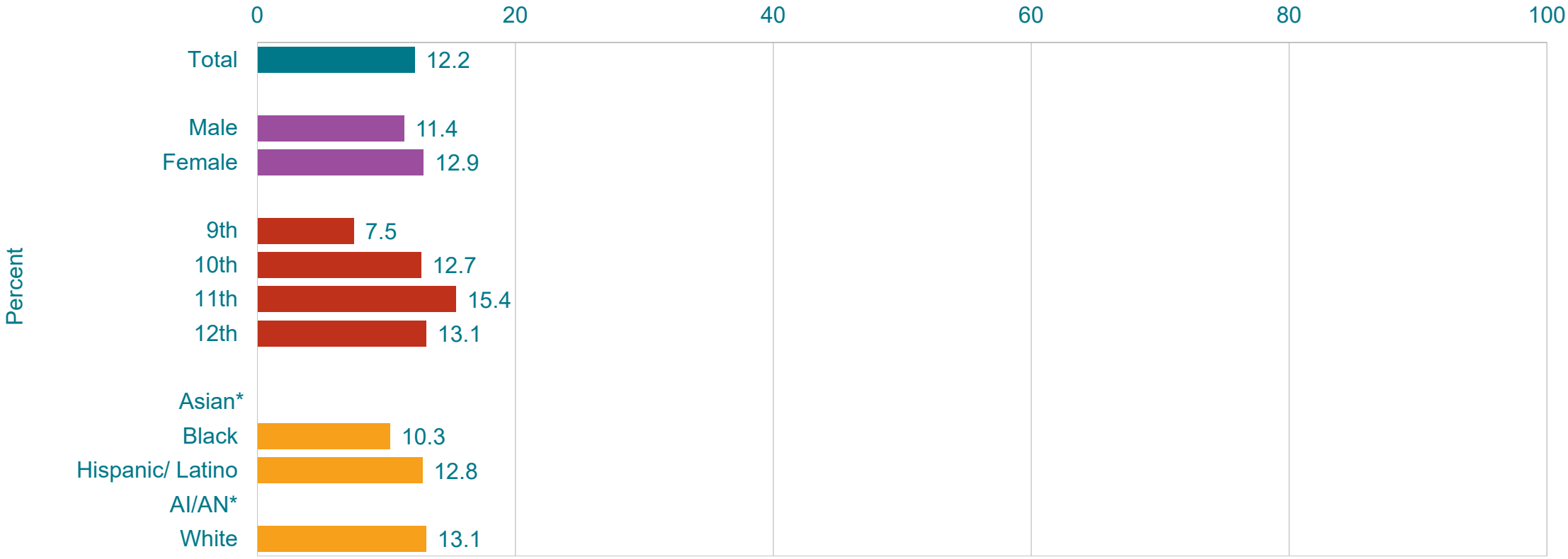
*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, or vape pens
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2019-2025†



*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, or vape pens
†Decreased 2019-2025 [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,† 2025

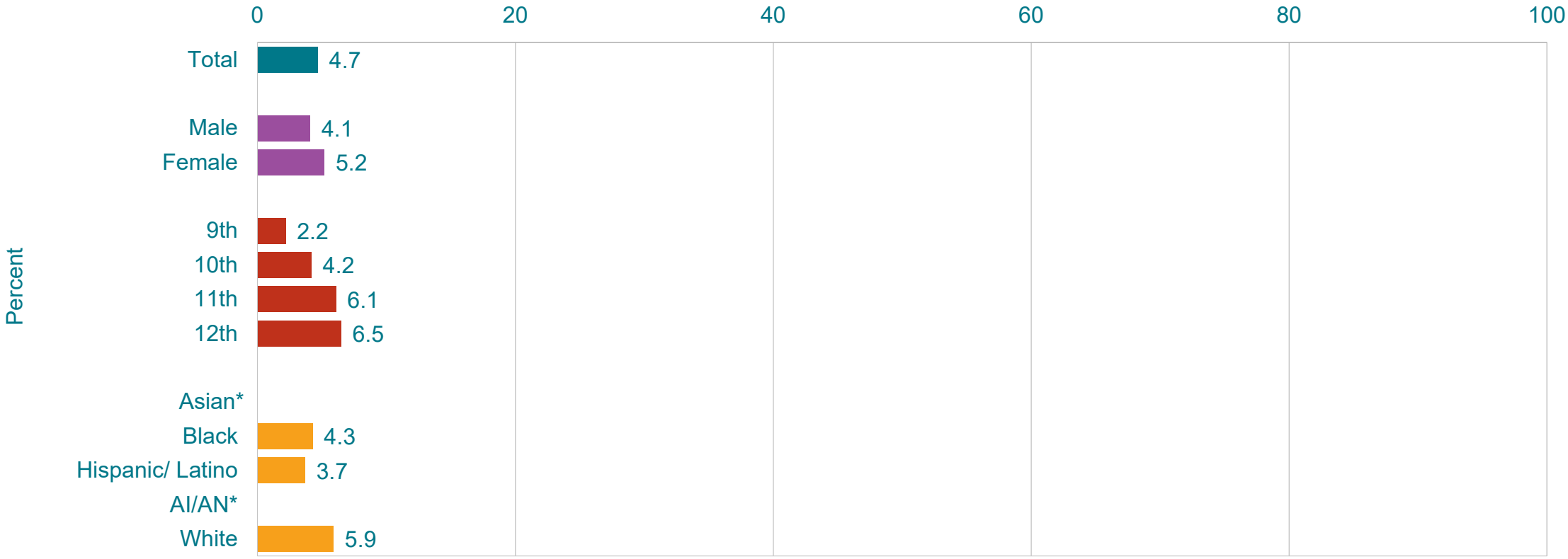


*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, or vape pens, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2019-2025†

*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, or vape pens, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2019-2025 [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,† 2025

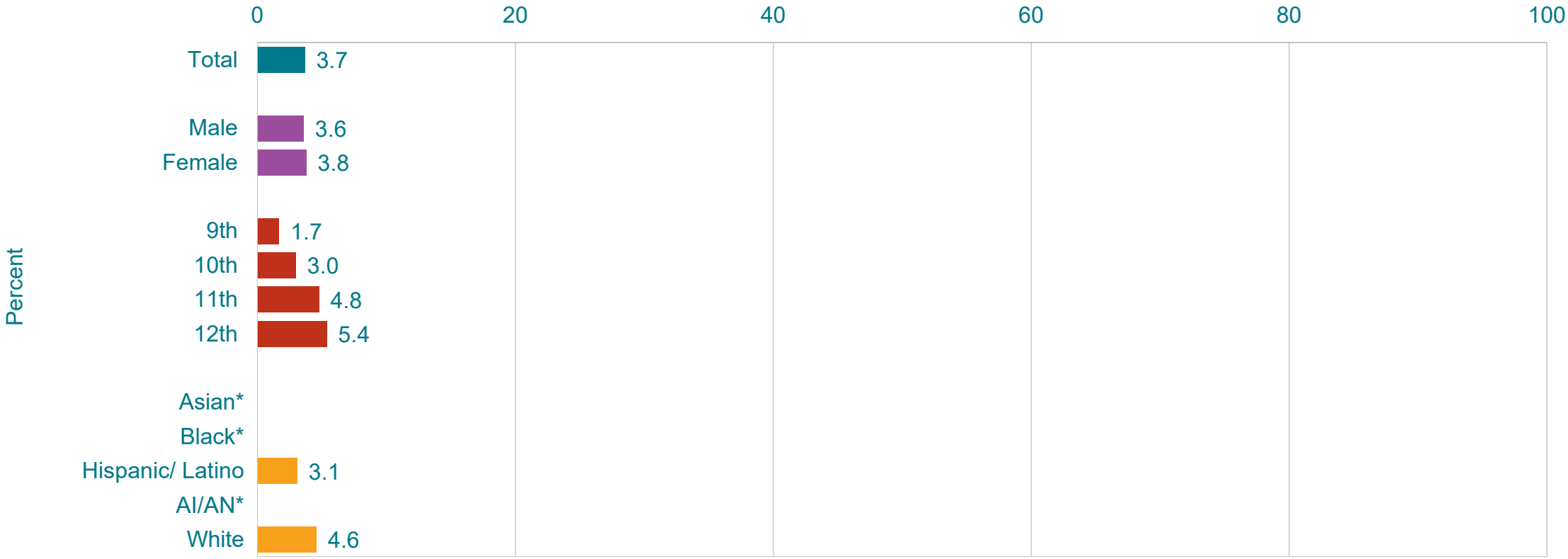


*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* 2019-2025†

*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2019-2025 [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,† 2025

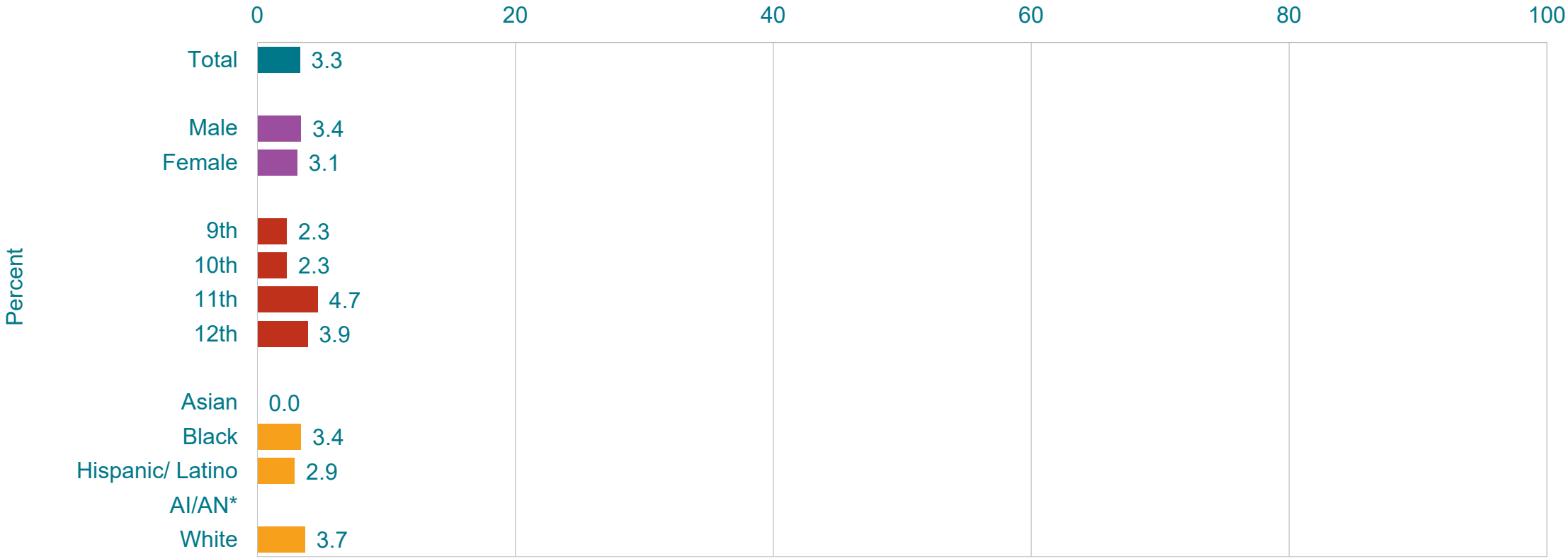


*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* 2019-2025†

*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2019-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

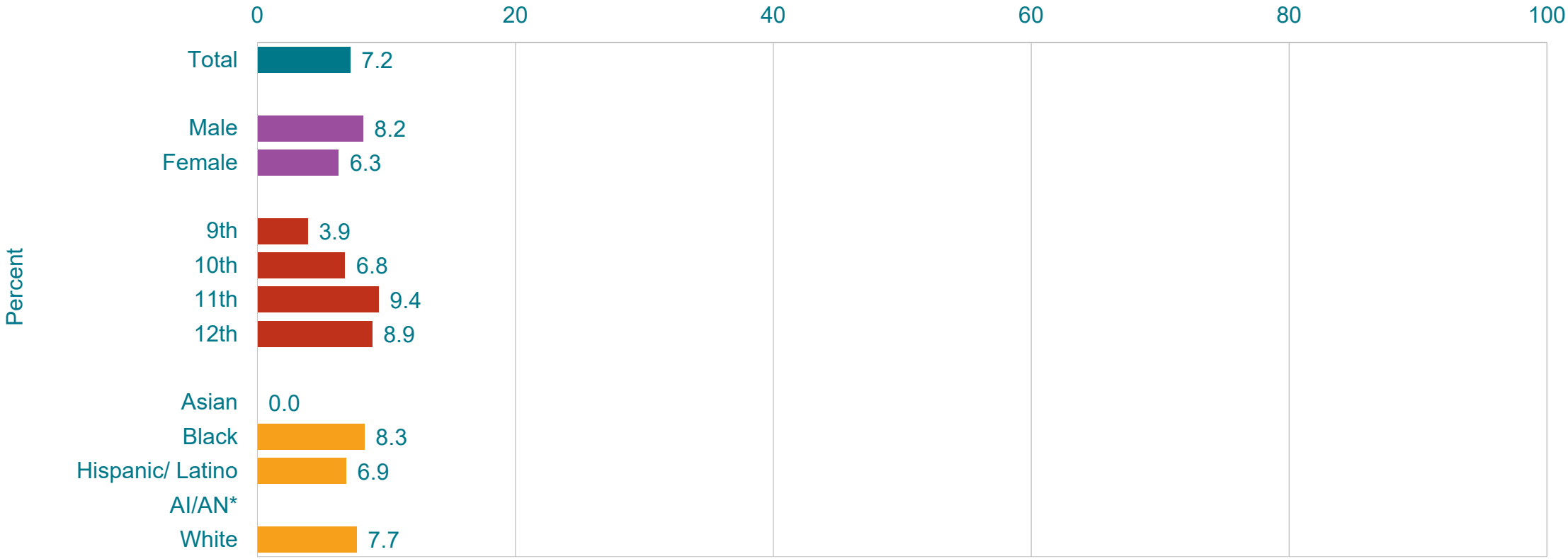


*During the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product on School Property,* 2019-2025†

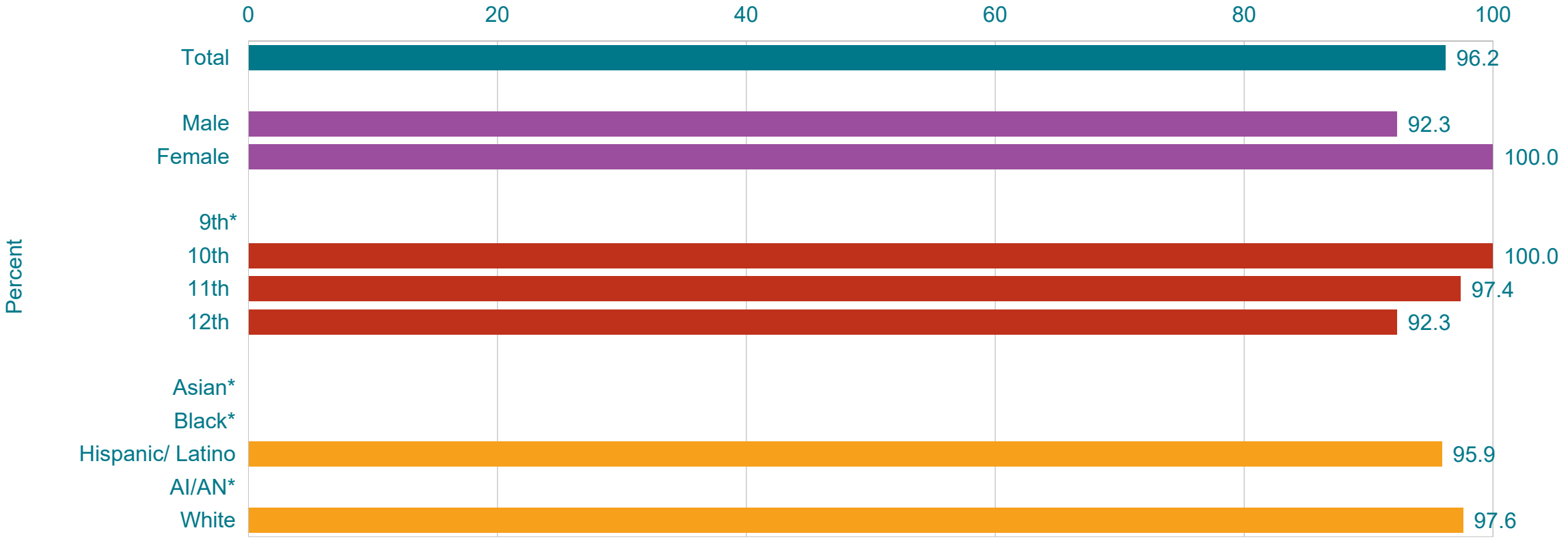
*During the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2019-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product to Vape Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



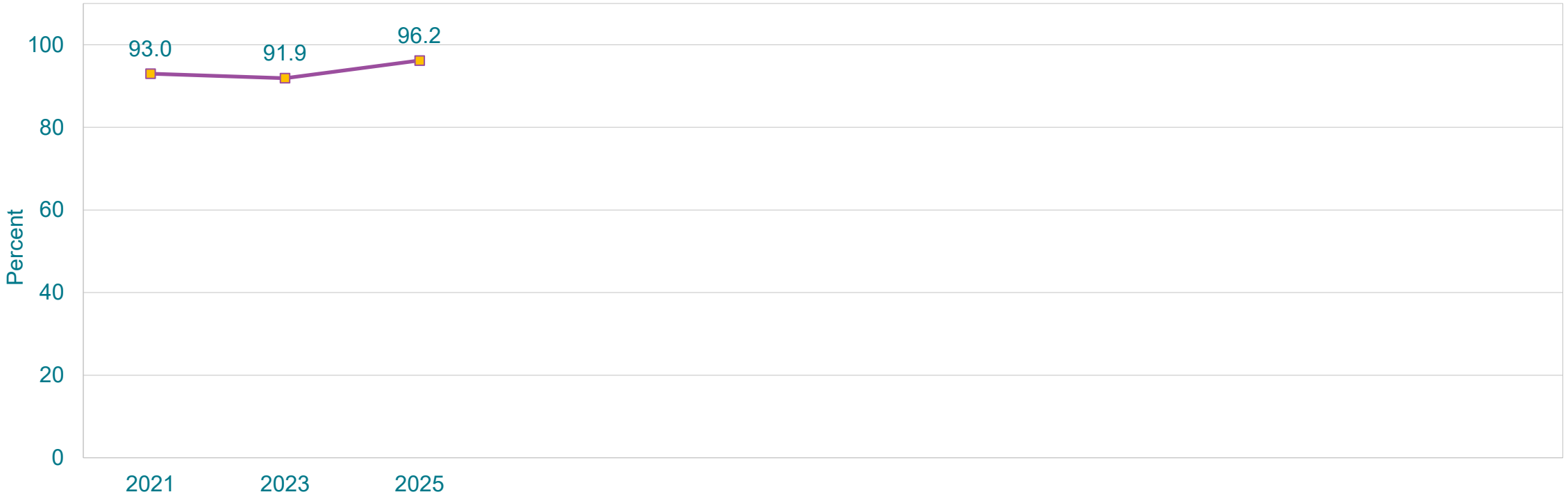
*Also called pot or weed, including THC, THC concentrates, hash oil, or waxes, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most Often Used Flavored Vaping Products,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



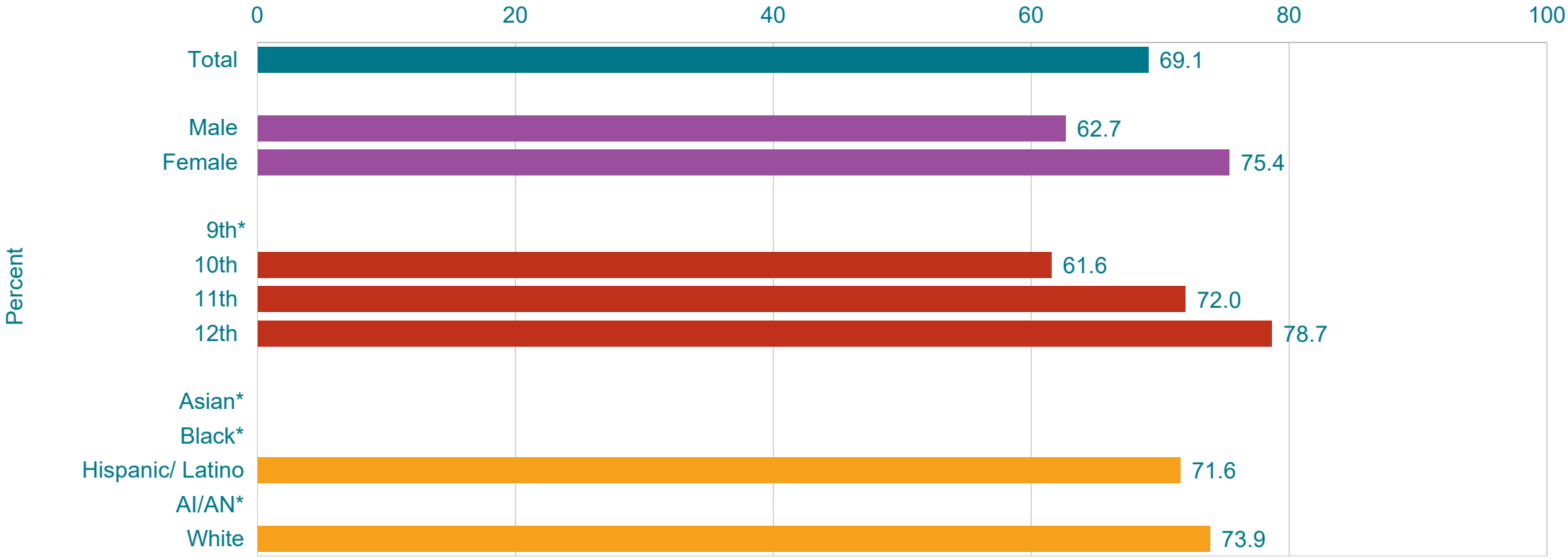
*Among students who used any electronic vapor product during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most Often Used Flavored Vaping Products,* 2021-2025†



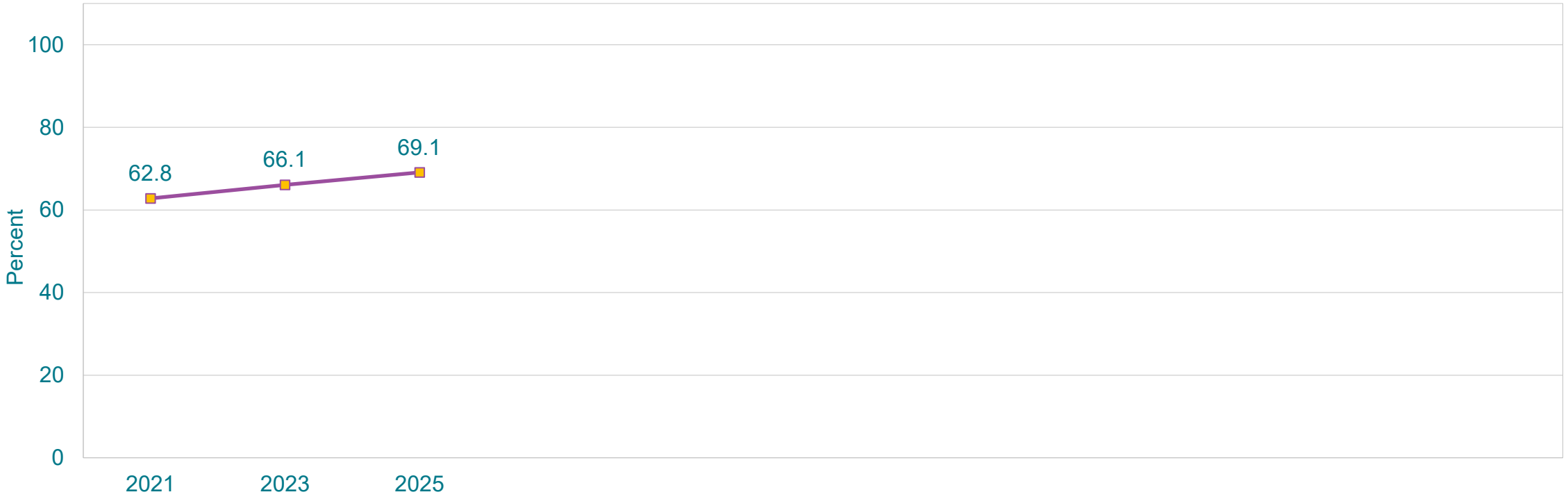
*Among students who used any electronic vapor product during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most Often Used Disposable Vaping Products,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



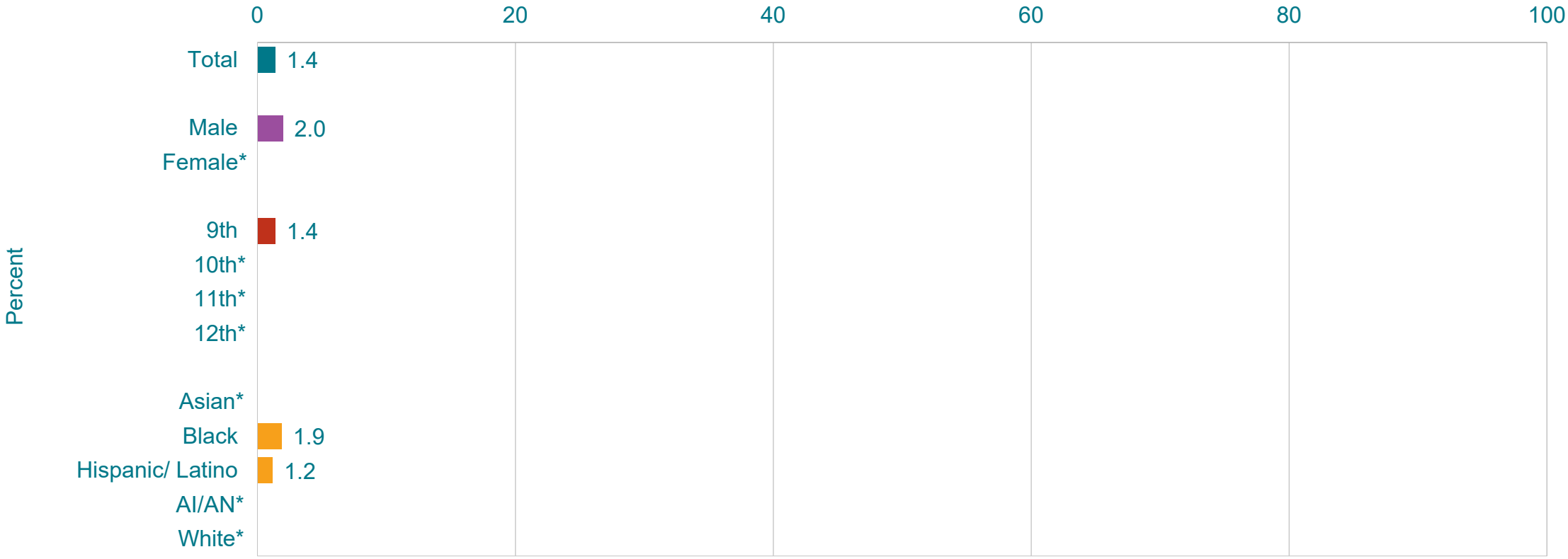
*Such as Puff Bar, Cloud, or Posh, among students who used any electronic vapor product during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most Often Used Disposable Vaping Products,* 2021-2025†



*Such as Puff Bar, Cloud, or Posh, among students who used any electronic vapor product during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2021-2025 [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 Smoked Tobacco in a Hookah, Narghile, or Other Type of Waterpipe,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025

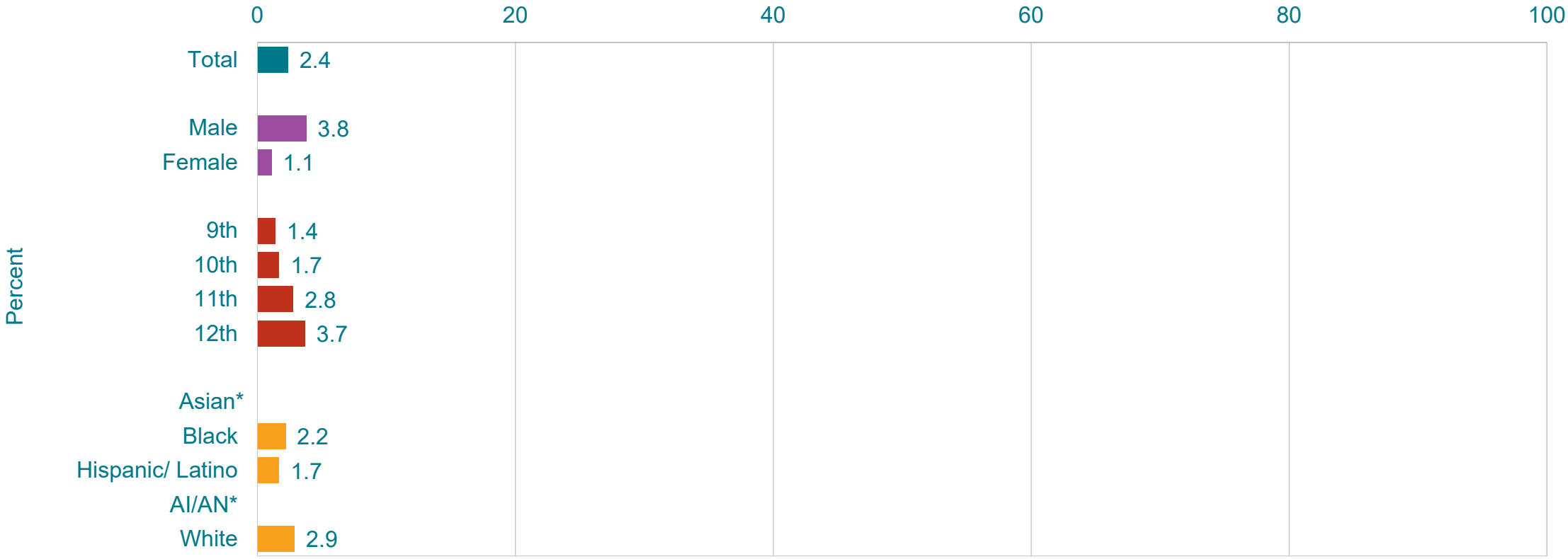


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Tobacco in a Hookah, Narghile, or Other Type of Waterpipe,* 2019-2025†

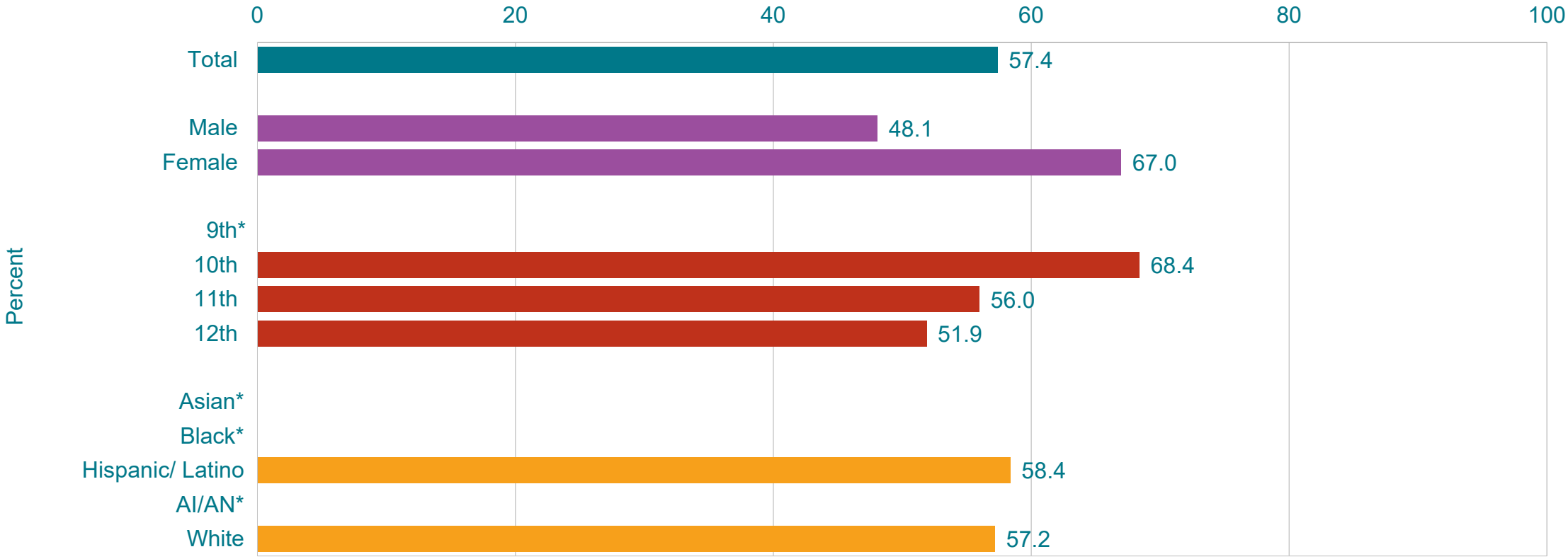
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2019-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used a Nicotine Pouch,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



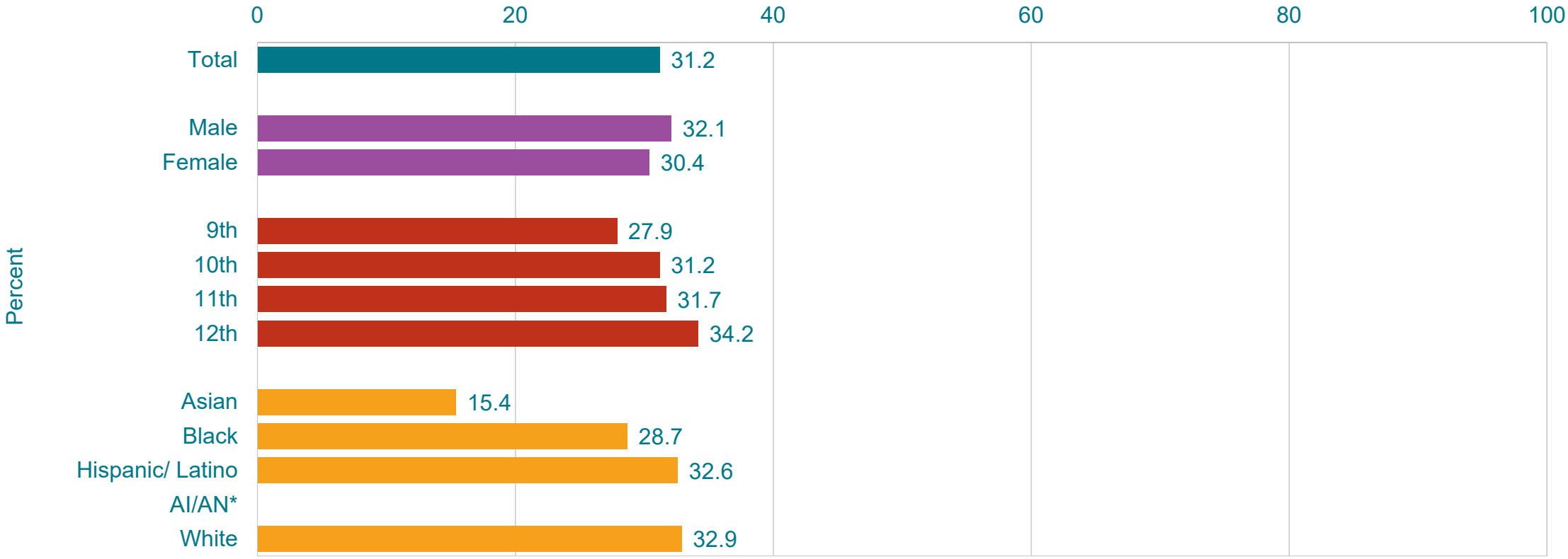
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 12th > 9th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Plan to Quit Using All Tobacco Products,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



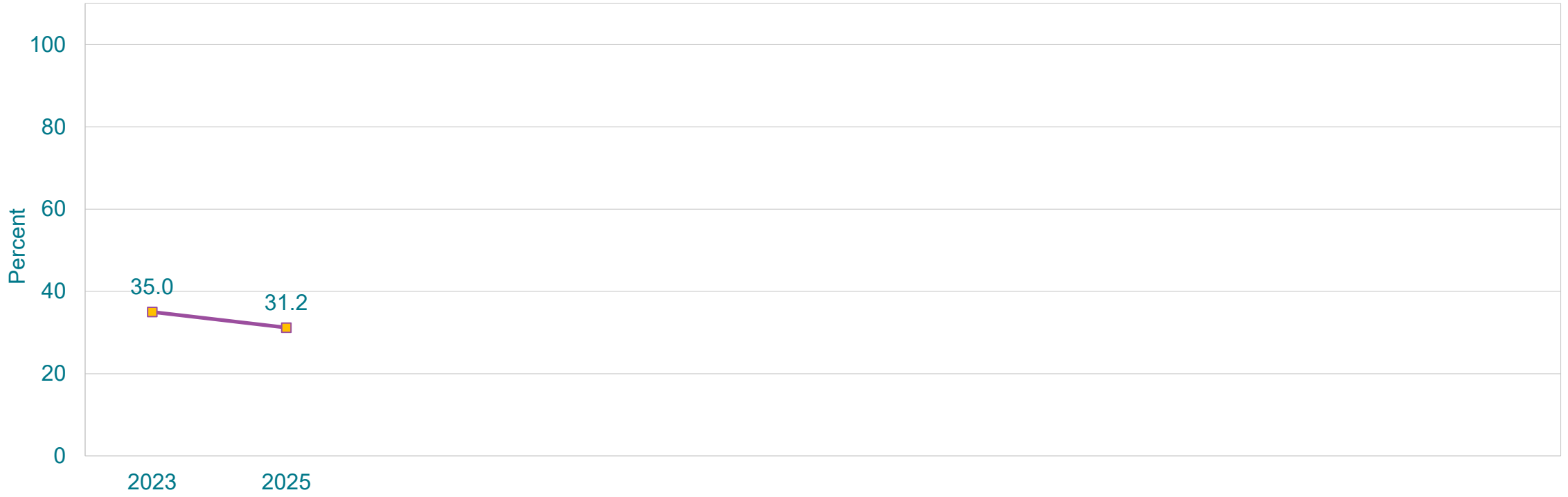
*Among students who used some tobacco products, during the following 6 months after the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Breathed the Smoke, Vapor, or Aerosol from Someone Who Was Smoking or Vaping a Tobacco or Marijuana Product,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



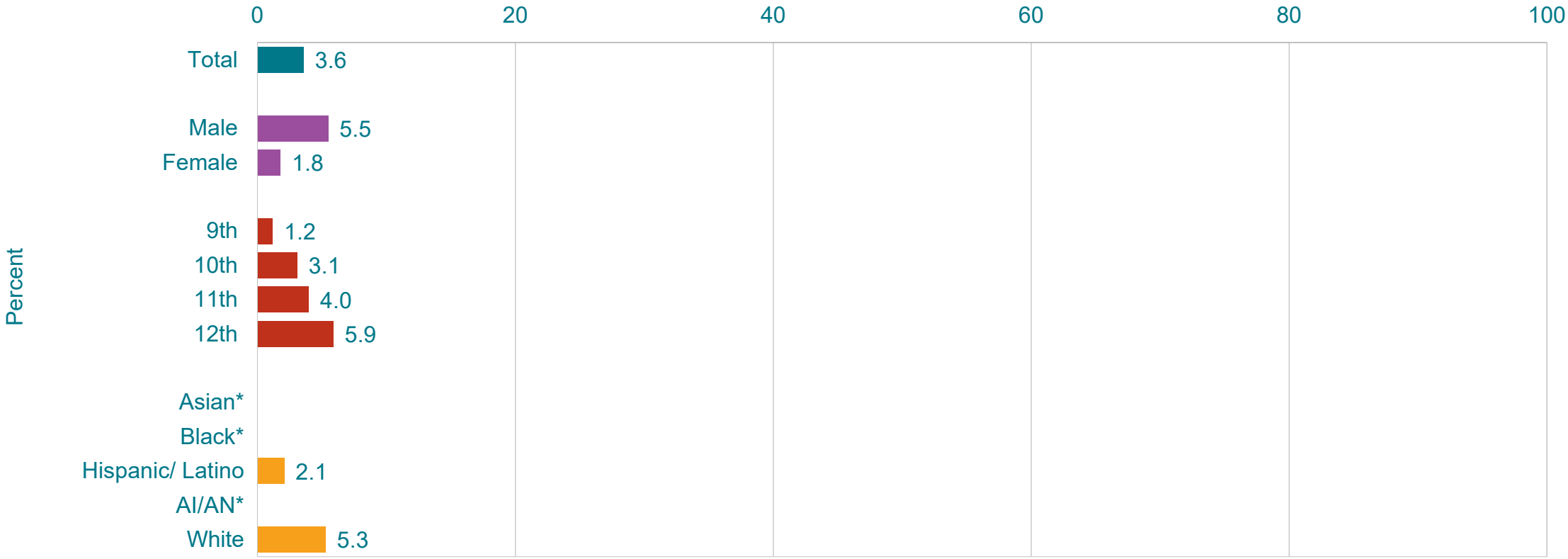
*During the 7 days before the survey
†B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Breathed the Smoke, Vapor, or Aerosol from Someone Who Was Smoking or Vaping a Tobacco or Marijuana Product,* 2023-2025†



*During the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



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

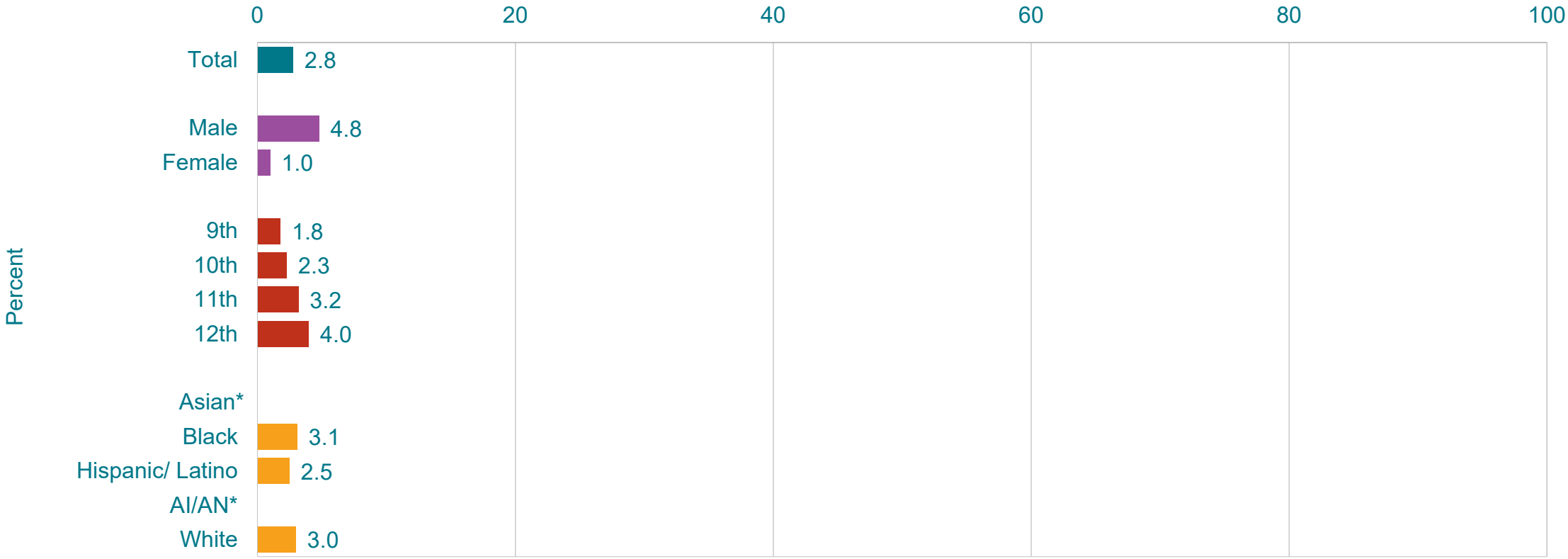
†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.

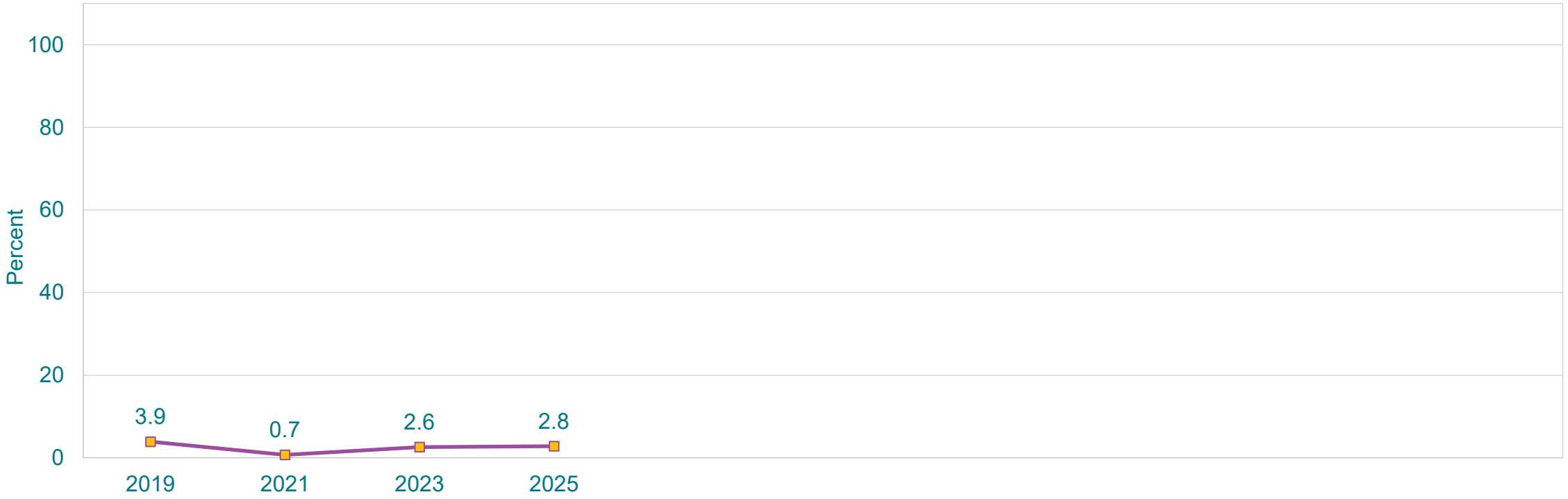
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



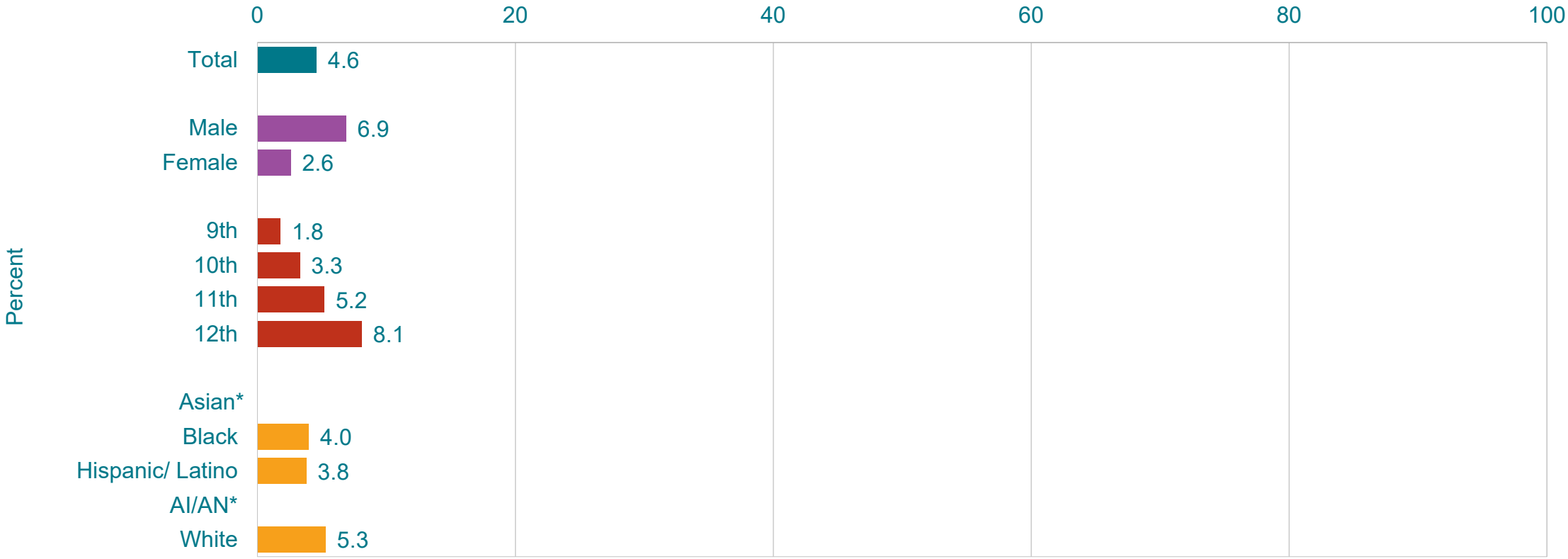
*Including [Black & Mild], or Backwoods, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 12th > 9th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* 2019-2025†



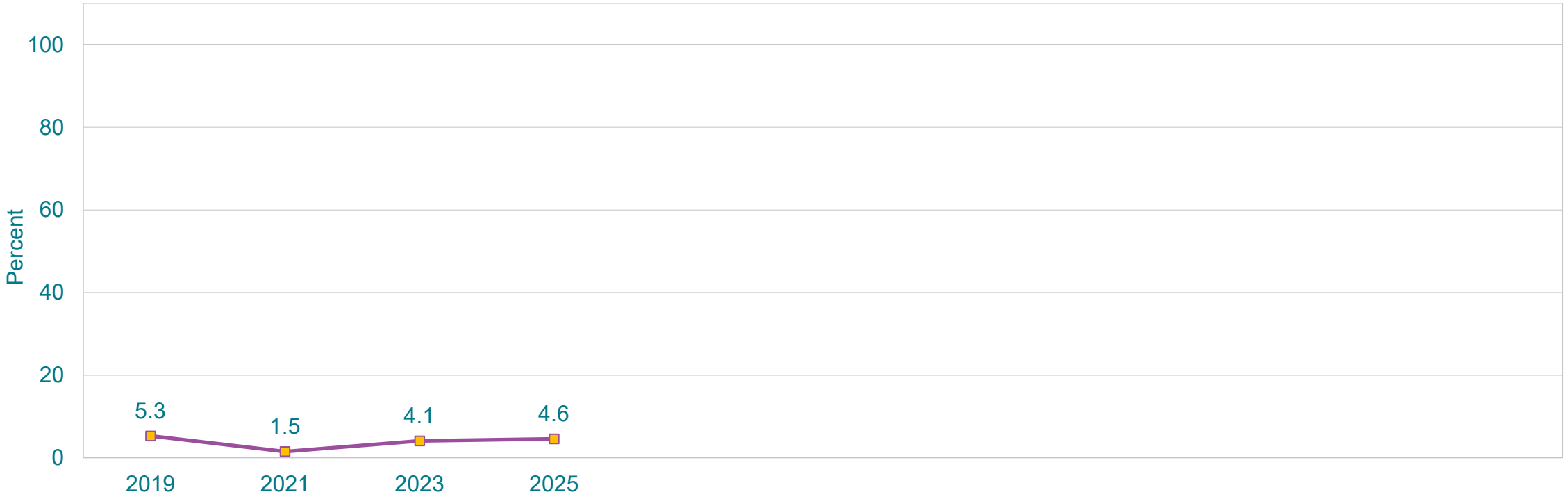
*Including [Black & Mild], or Backwoods, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2019-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



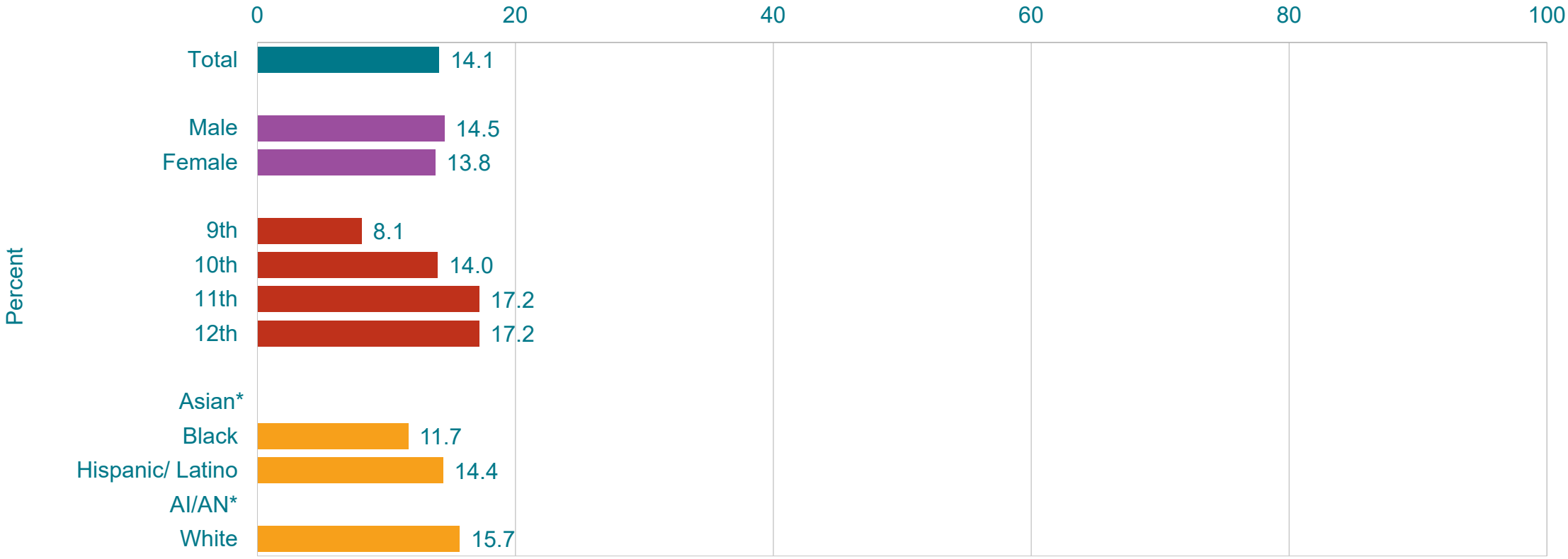
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* 2019-2025†



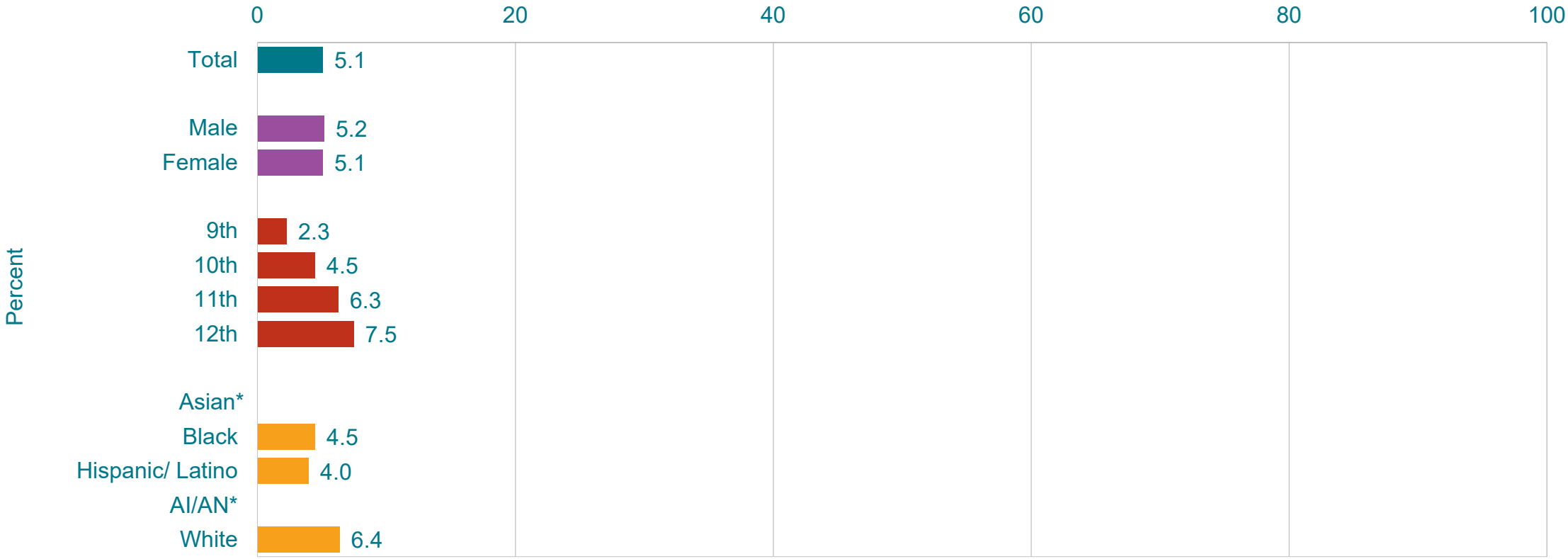
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2019-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

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,† 2025



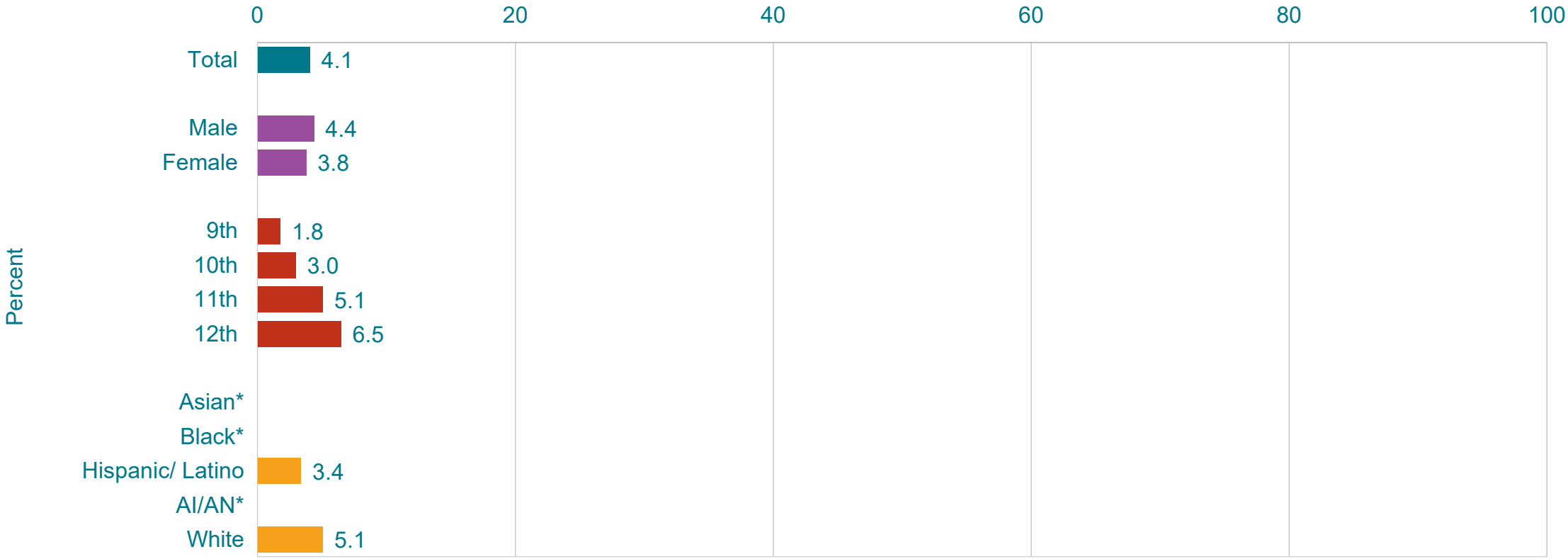
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

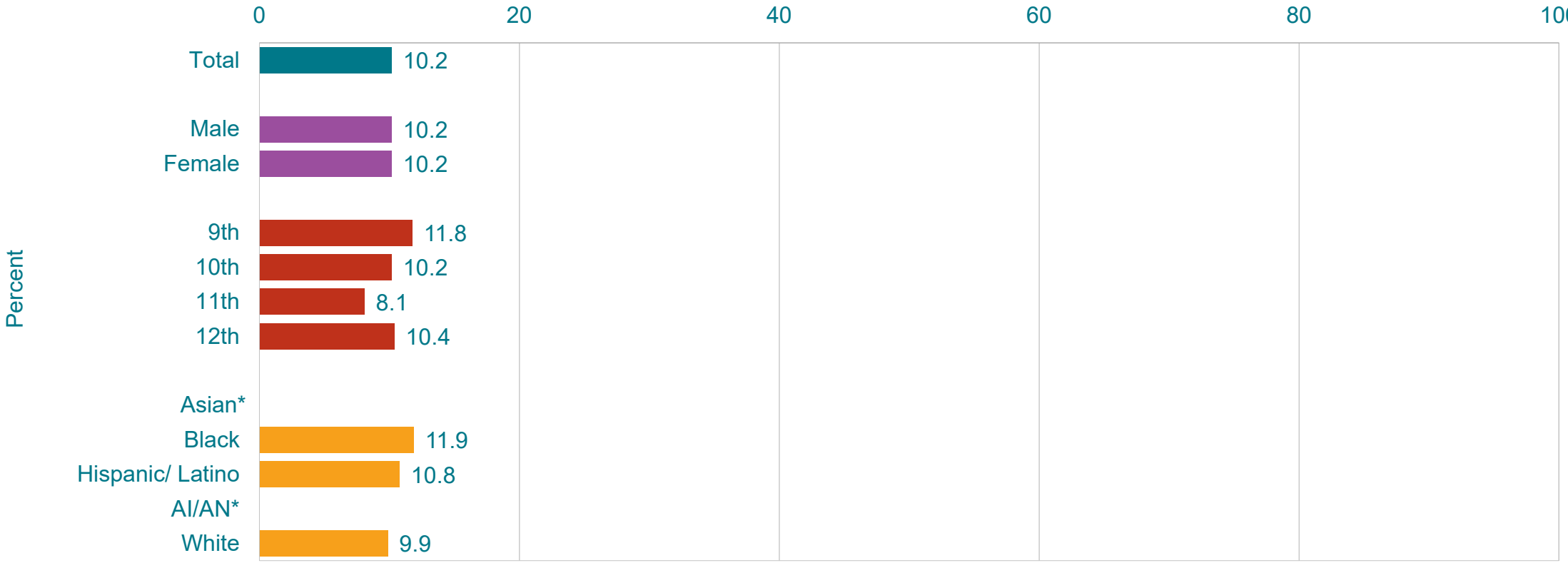
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

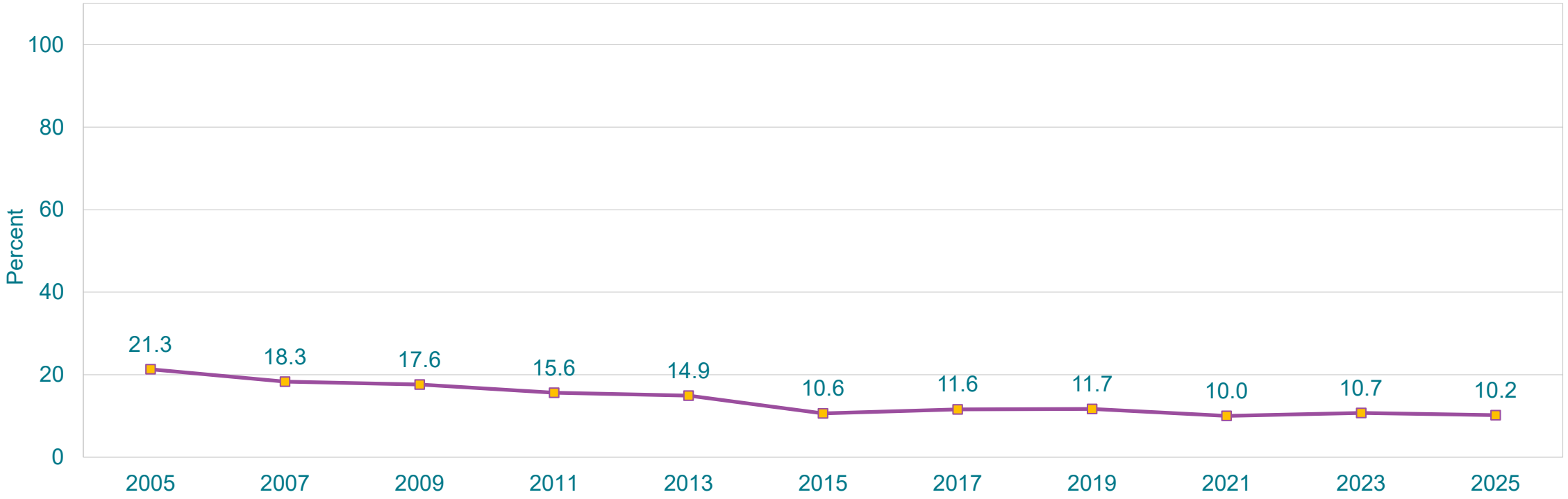
Alcohol & Drug Use & Gambling Behavior

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*Other than a few sips
†B > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* 2005-2025†

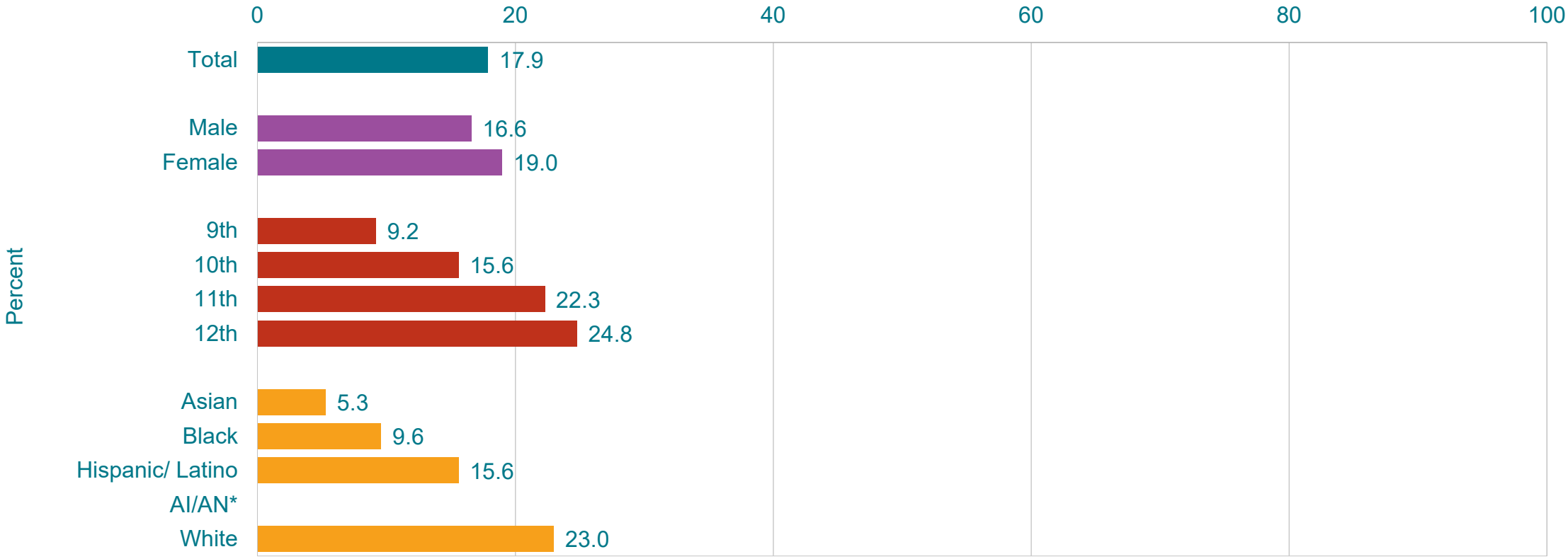


*Other than a few sips

†Decreased 2005-2025, decreased 2005-2015, no change 2015-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

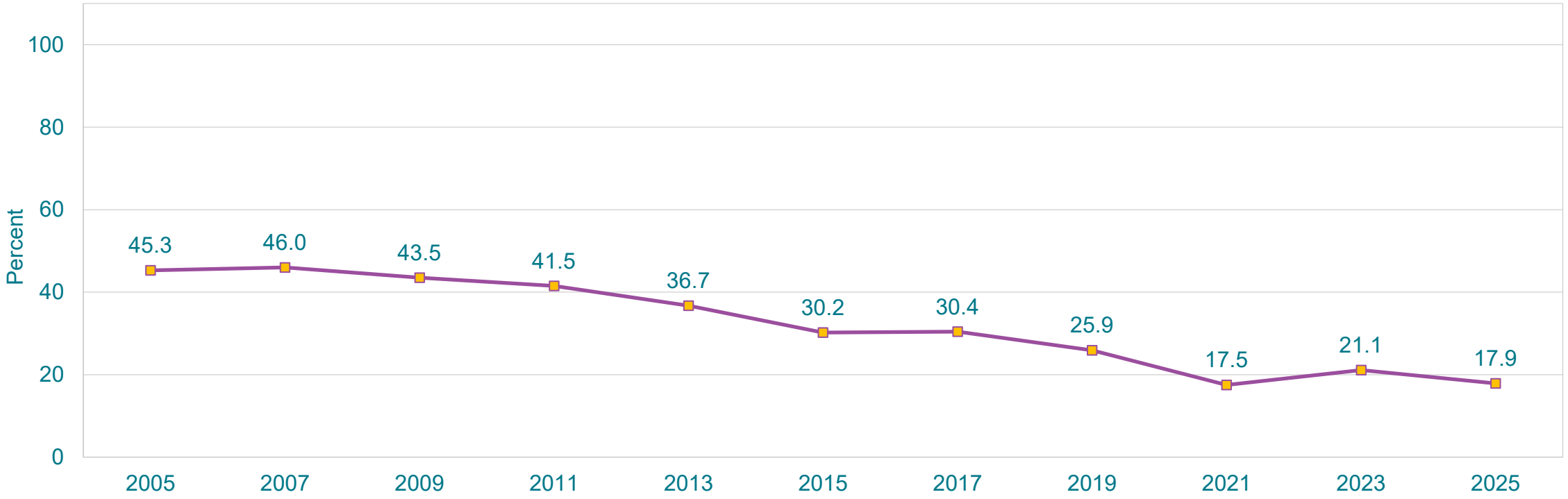
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



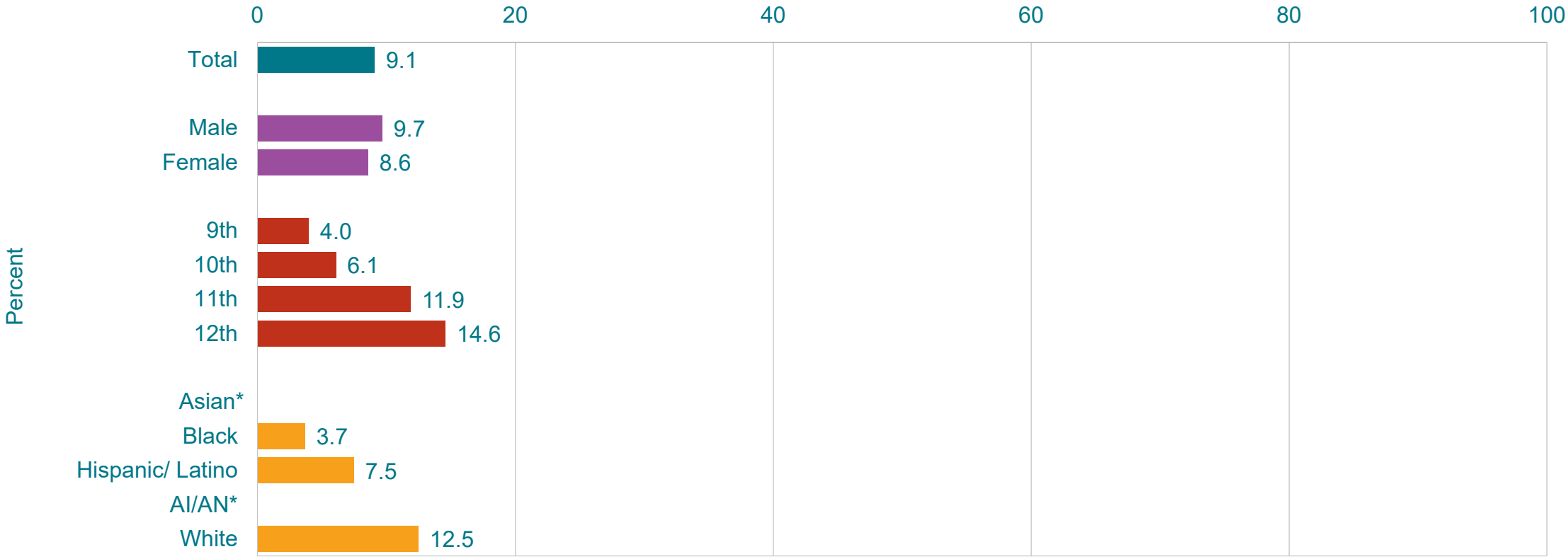
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* 2005-2025†



*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



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

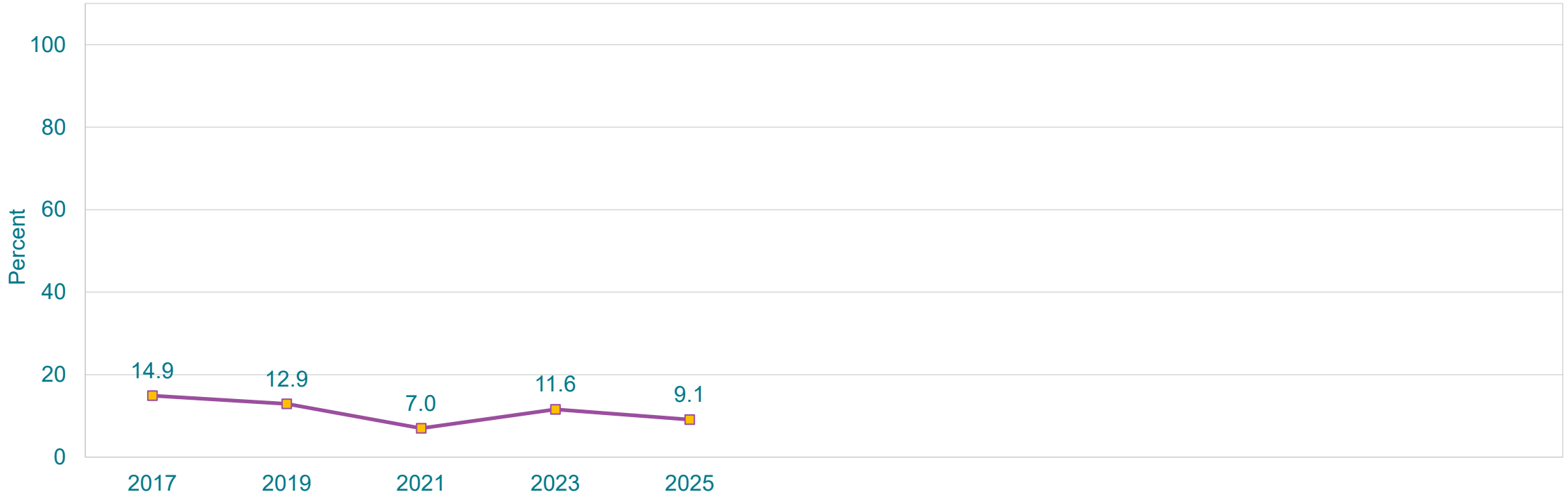
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* 2017-2025†

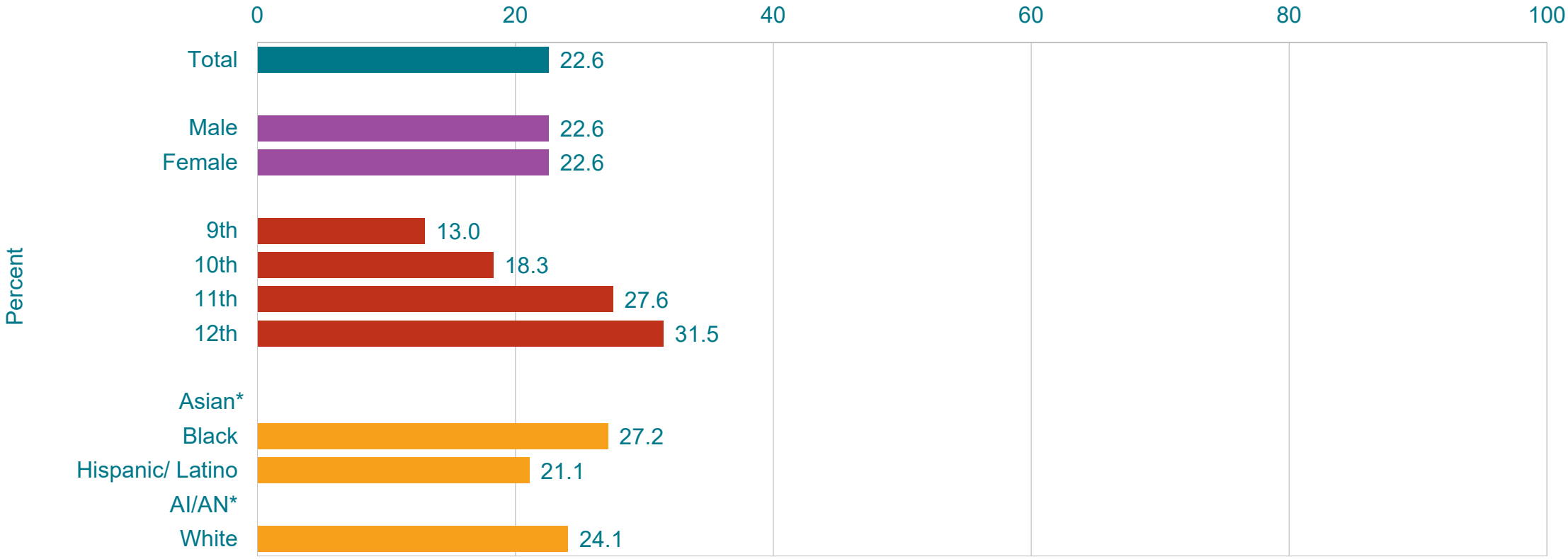


*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were female or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were male, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2017-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

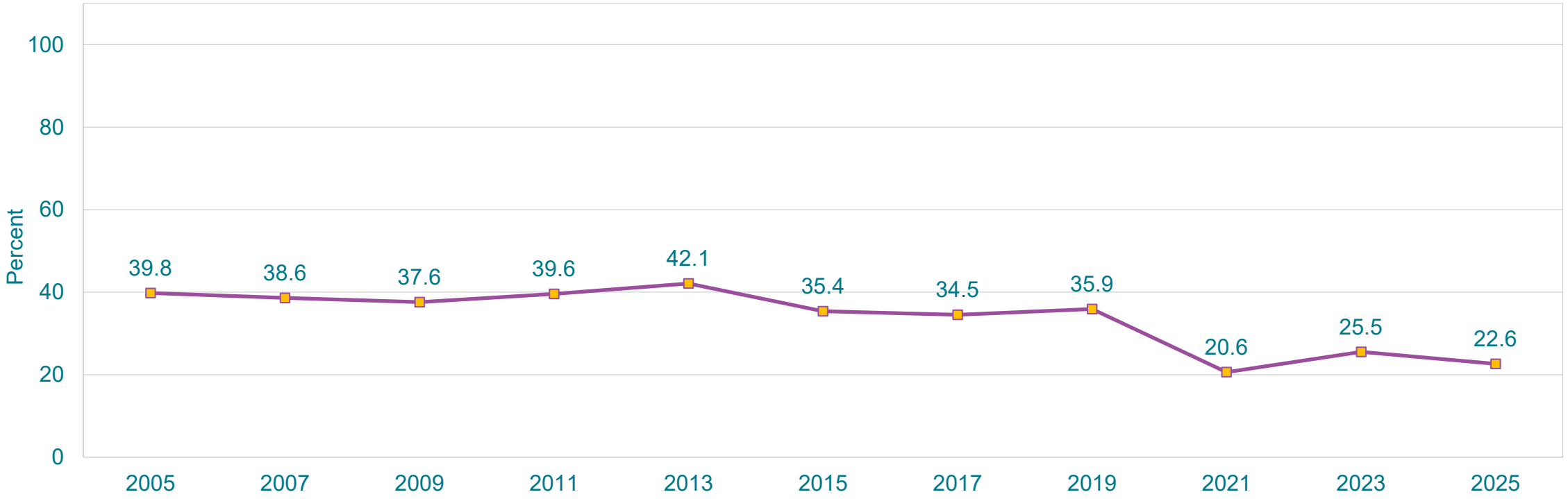
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



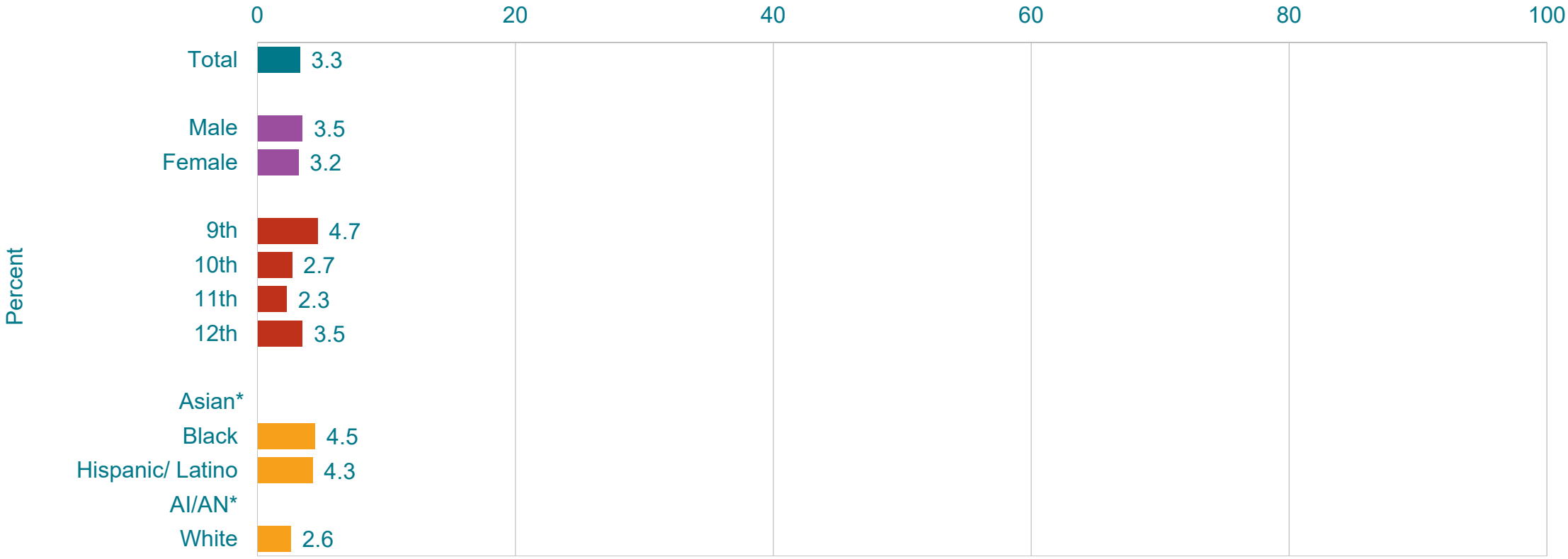
*One or more times during their life
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* 2005-2025†



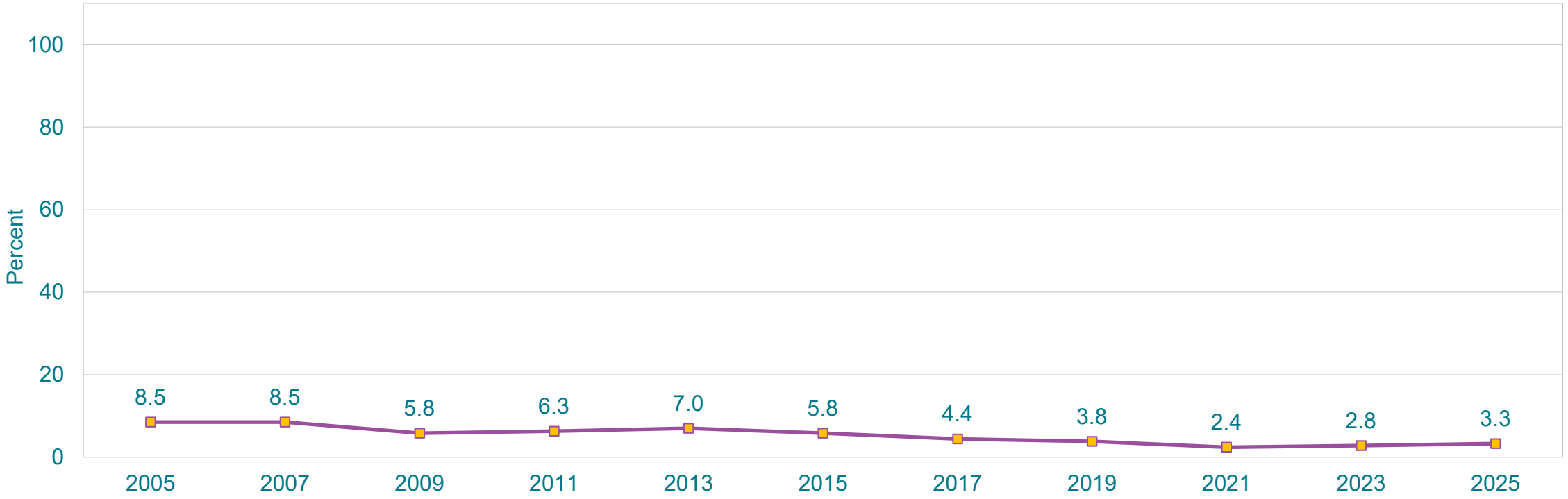
*One or more times during their life
†Decreased 2005-2025, no change 2005-2013, decreased 2013-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



*B > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 2005-2025*

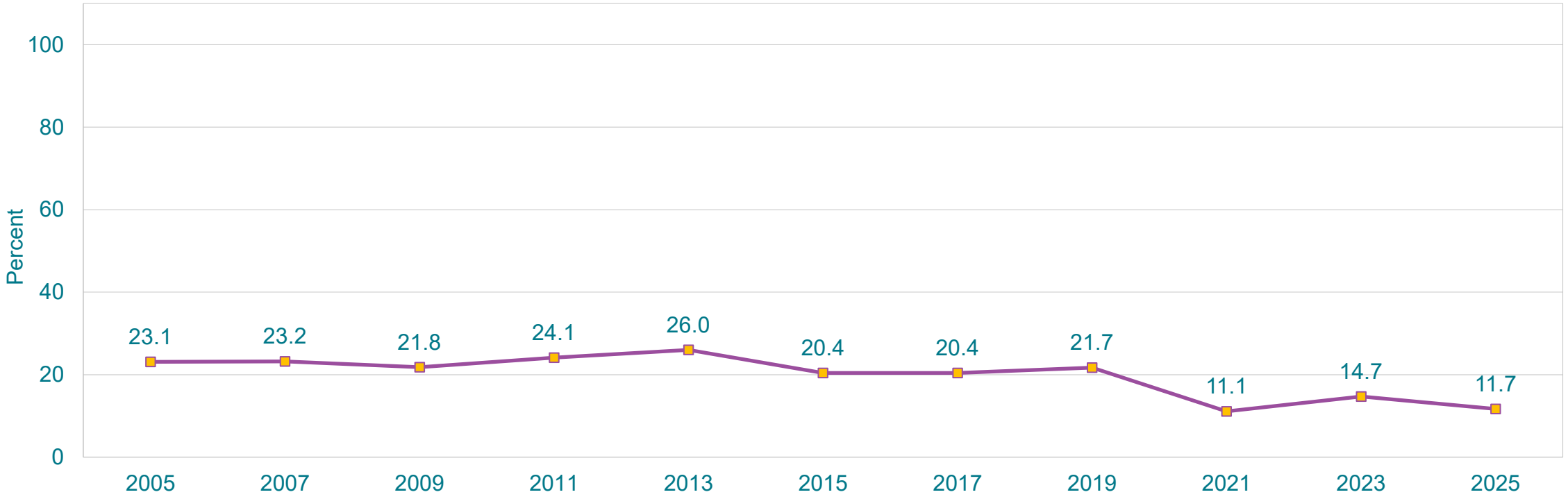


*Decreased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

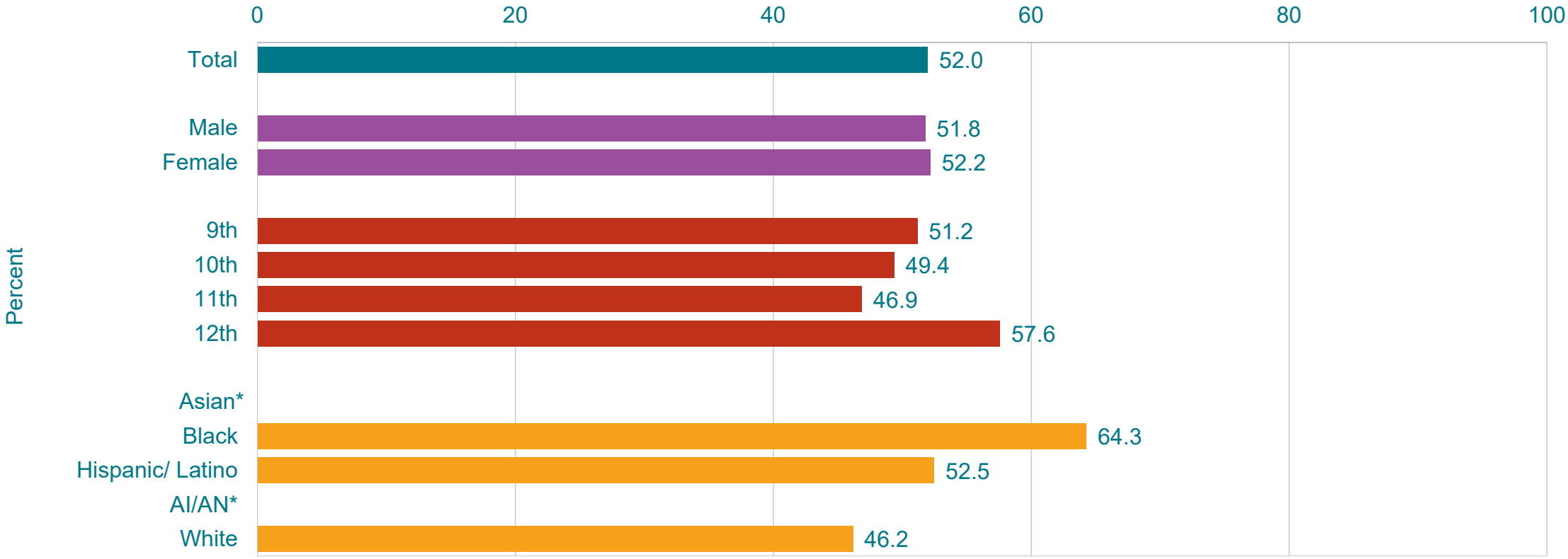
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* 2005-2025†



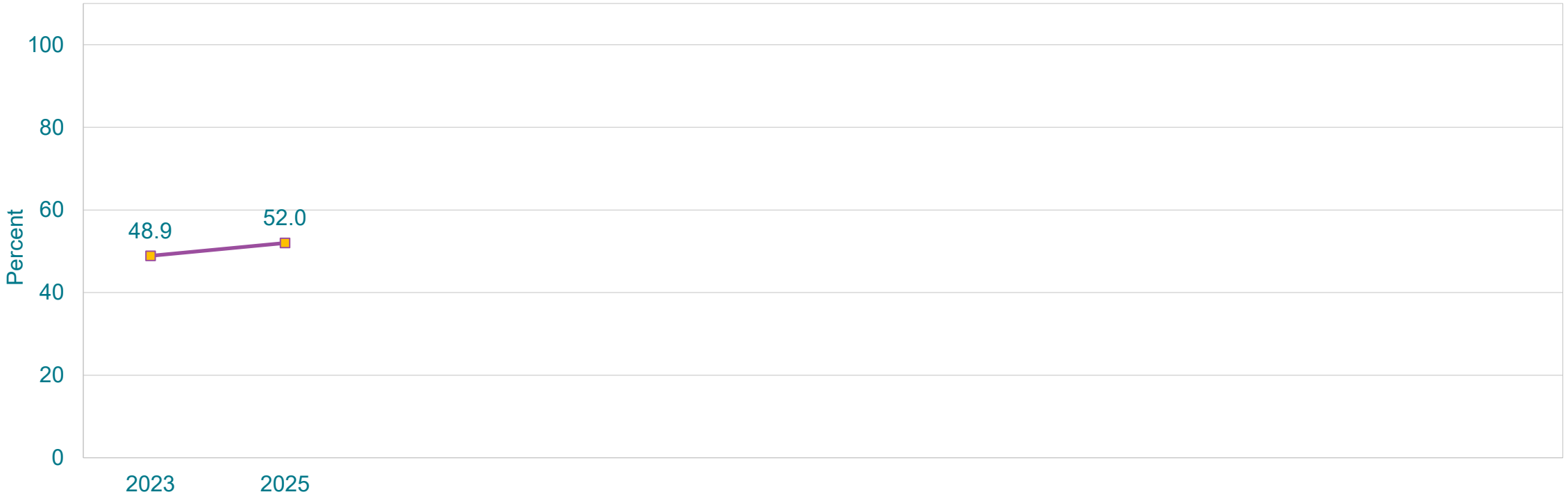
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2005-2025, no change 2005-2013, decreased 2013-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across 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 Usually Used Marijuana by Smoking It in a Joint, Bong, Pipe, or Blunt,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



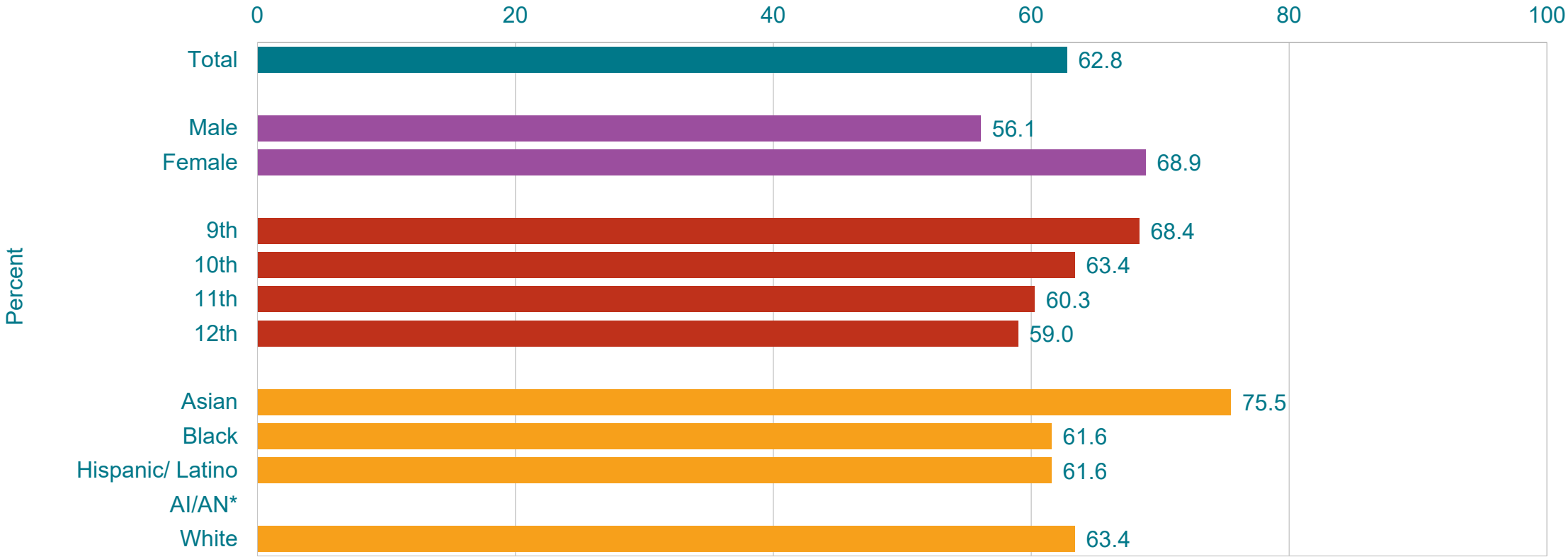
*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who used marijuana
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Used Marijuana by Smoking It in a Joint, Bong, Pipe, or Blunt,* 2023-2025†



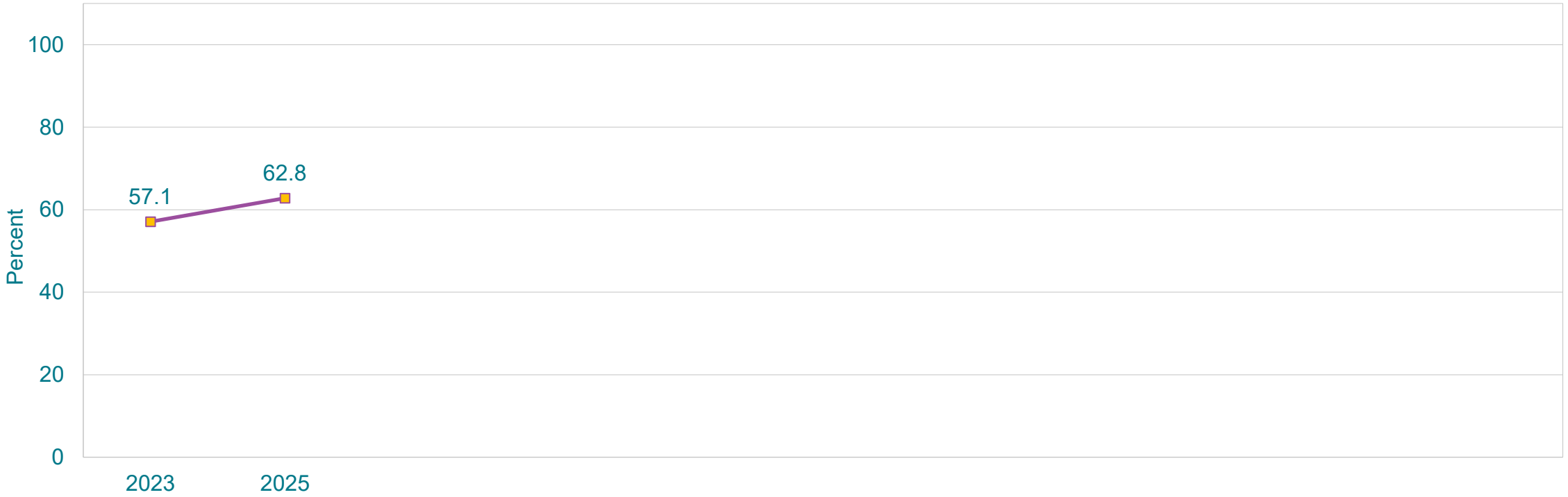
*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who used marijuana
†No change 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways If They Use Marijuana Regularly, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



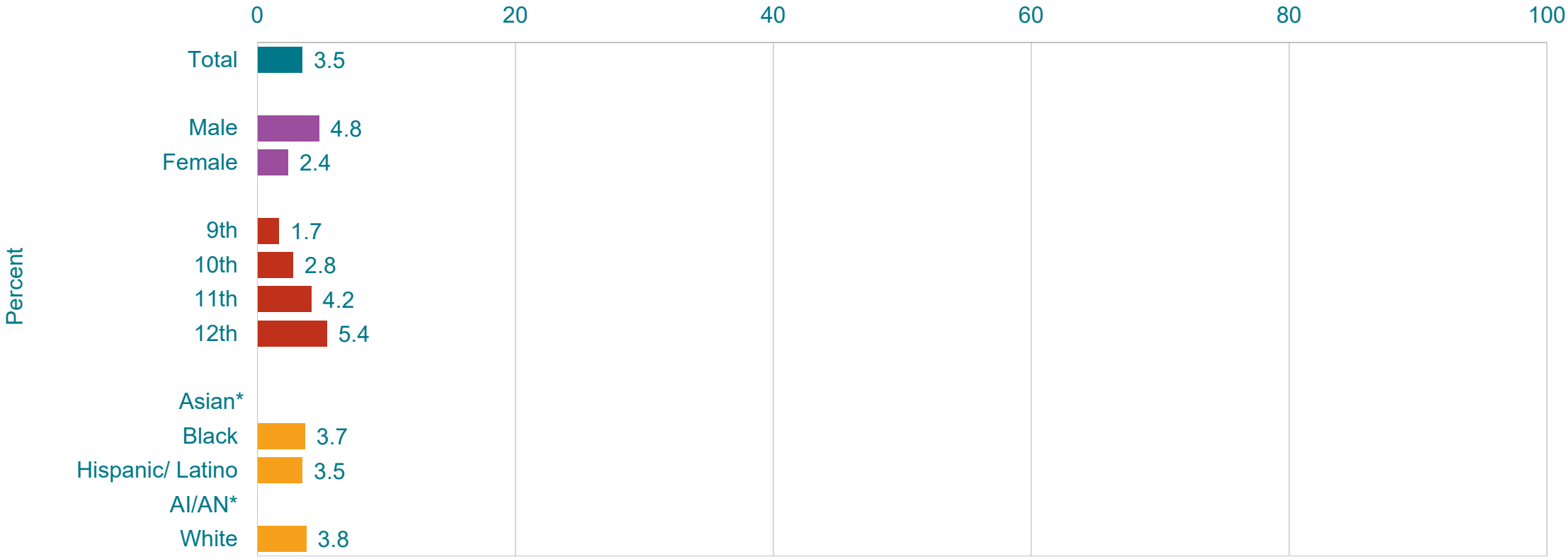
*F > M; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; A > B, A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways If They Use Marijuana Regularly, 2023-2025*



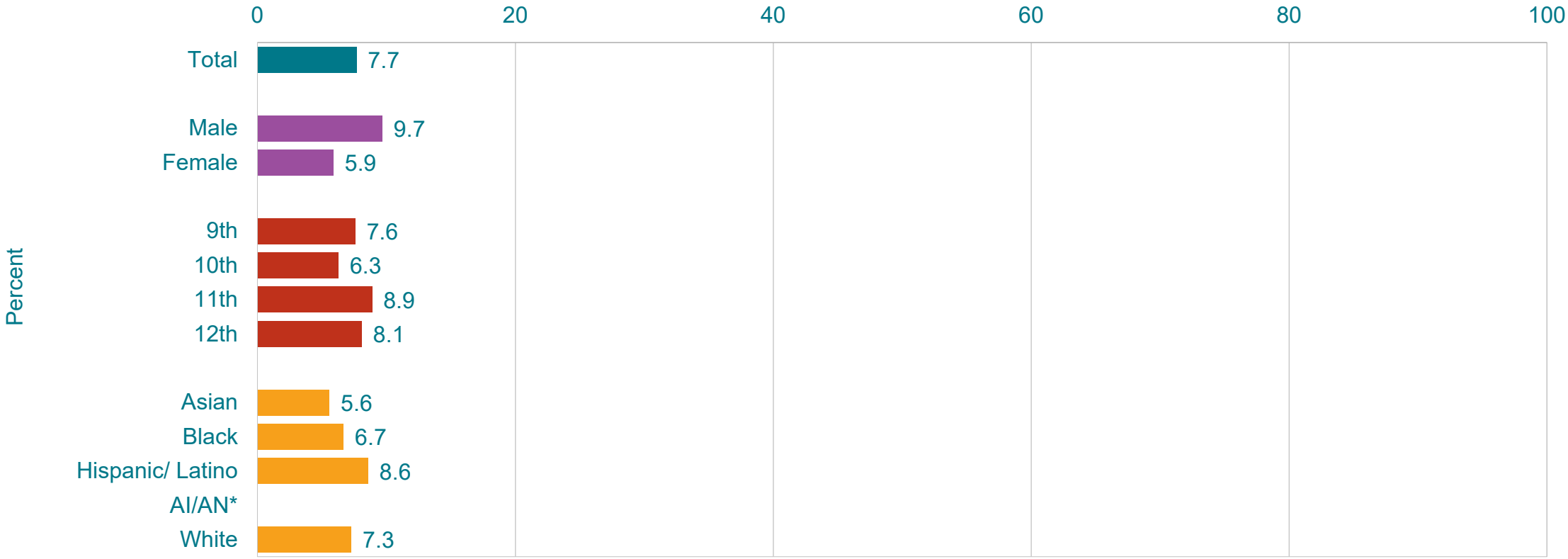
*Increased 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



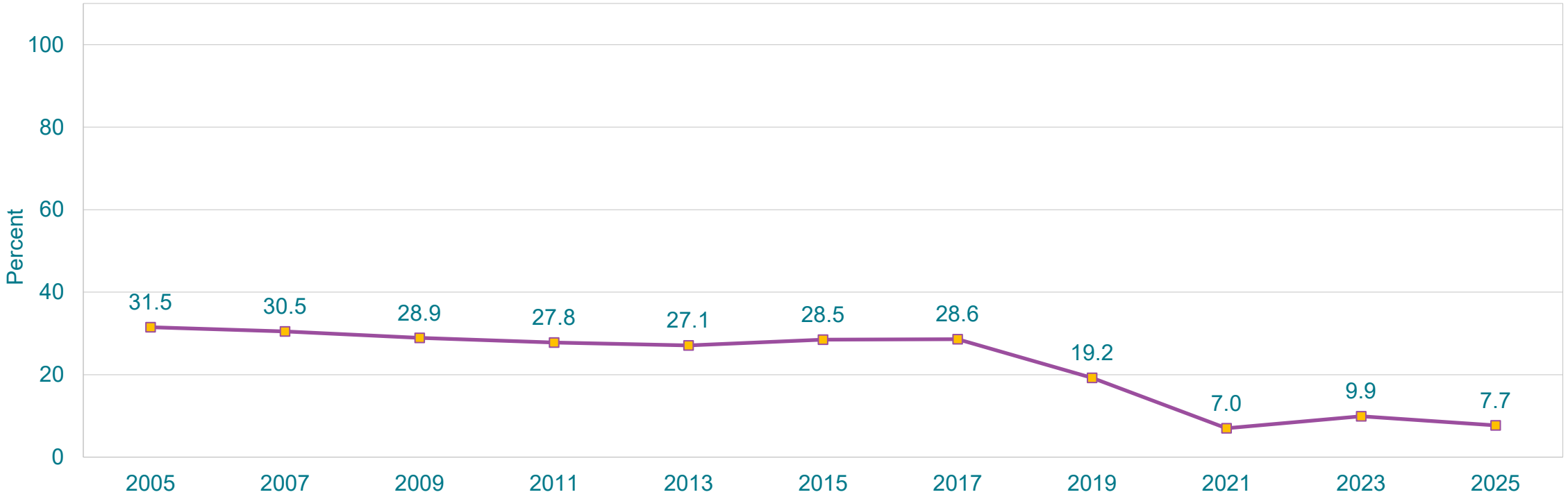
*Such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



*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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

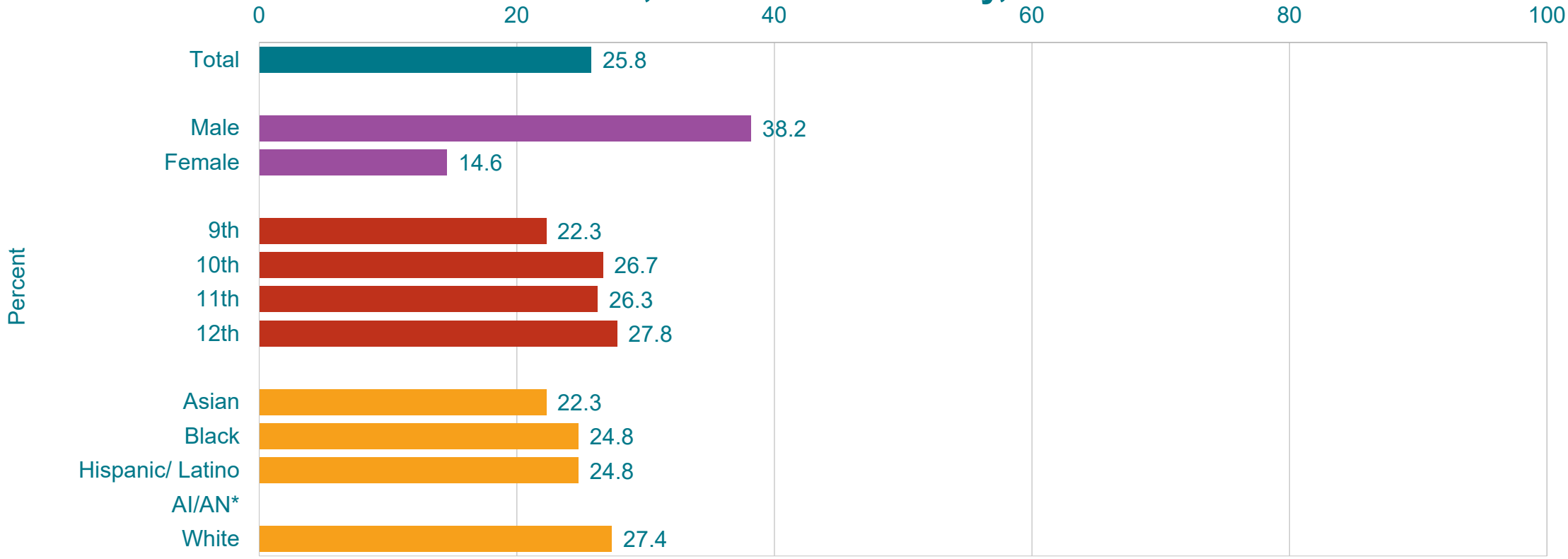
Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* 2005-2025†



*During the 12 months before the survey

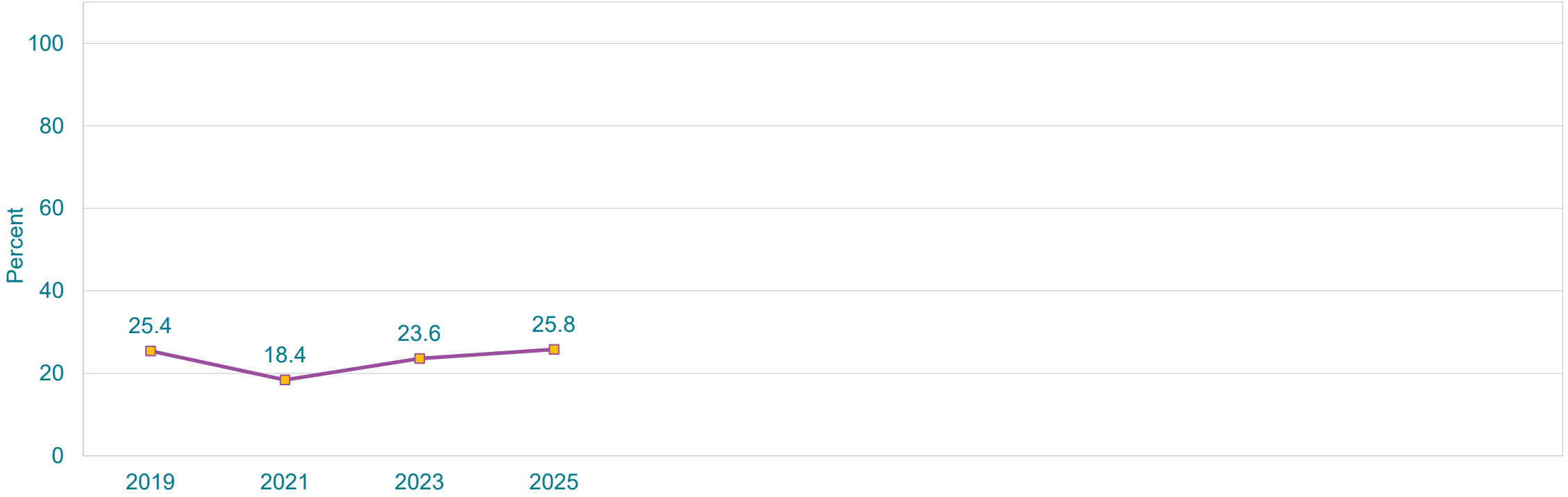
†Decreased 2005-2025, decreased 2005-2017, decreased 2017-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Percentage of High School Students Who 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, 2025



*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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

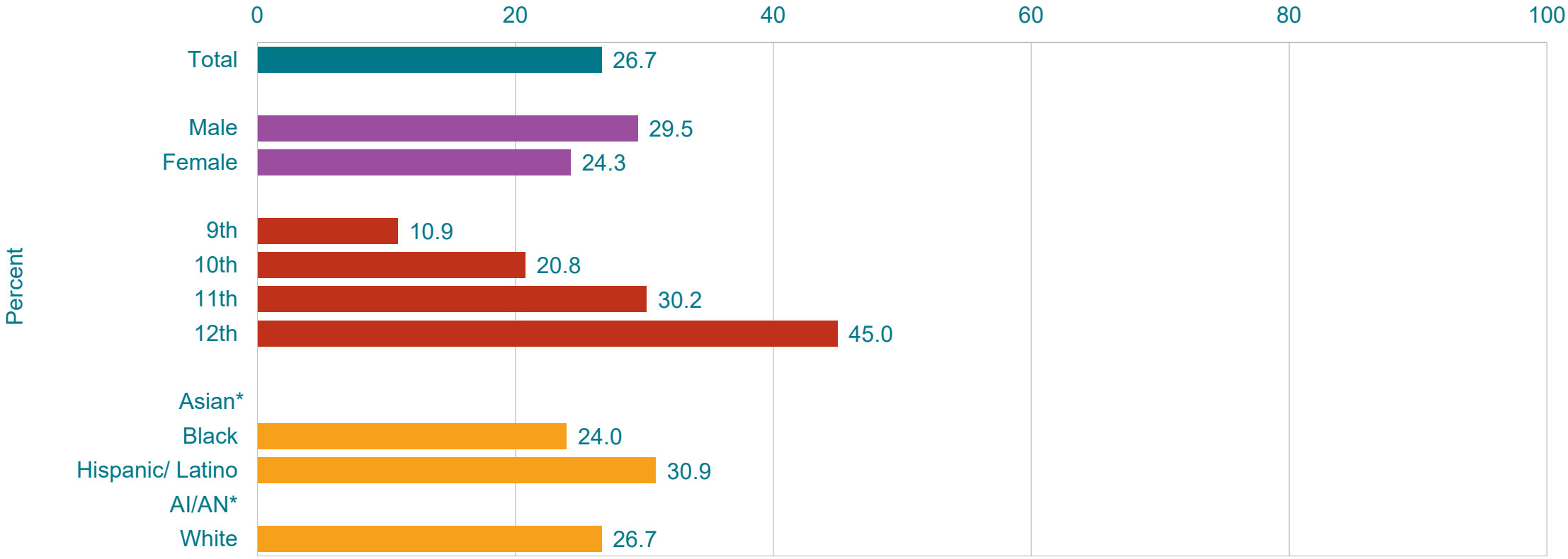
Percentage of High School Students Who Gambled on a Sports Team, Gambled When Playing Cards or a Dice Game, Played One of Their State's Lottery Games, Gambled on the Internet, or Bet on a Game of Personal Skill Such As Pool or a Video Game,* 2019-2025†



*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2019-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

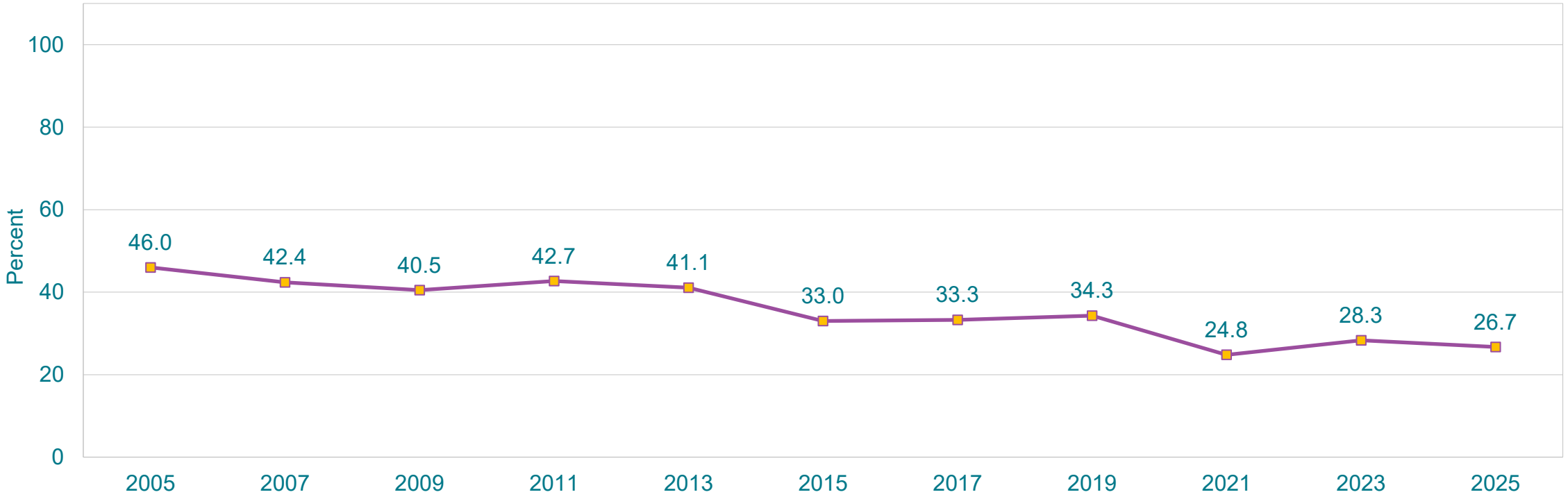
Sexual Activity & Behaviors Sexuality

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



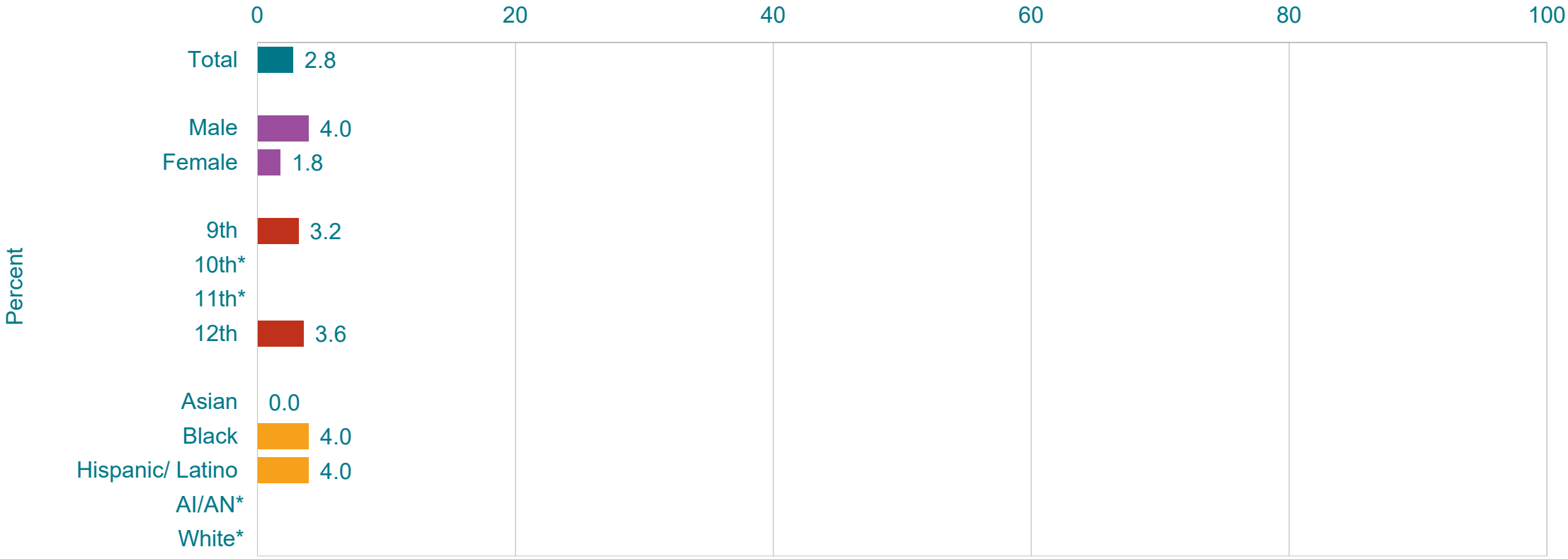
*M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 2005-2025*



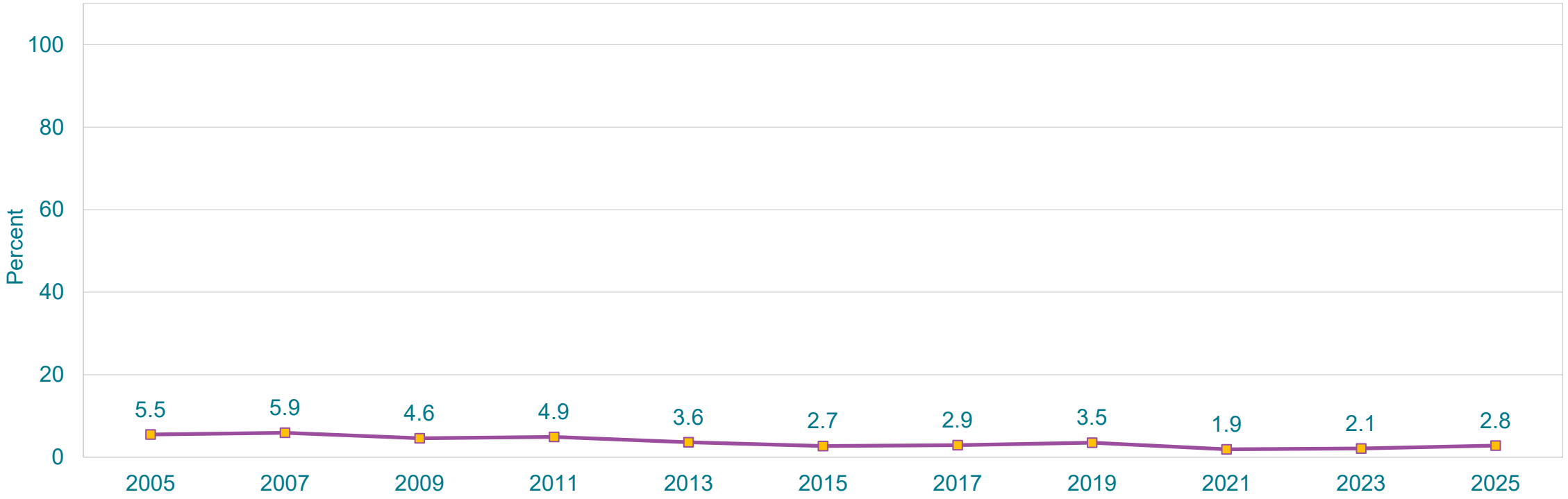
*Decreased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



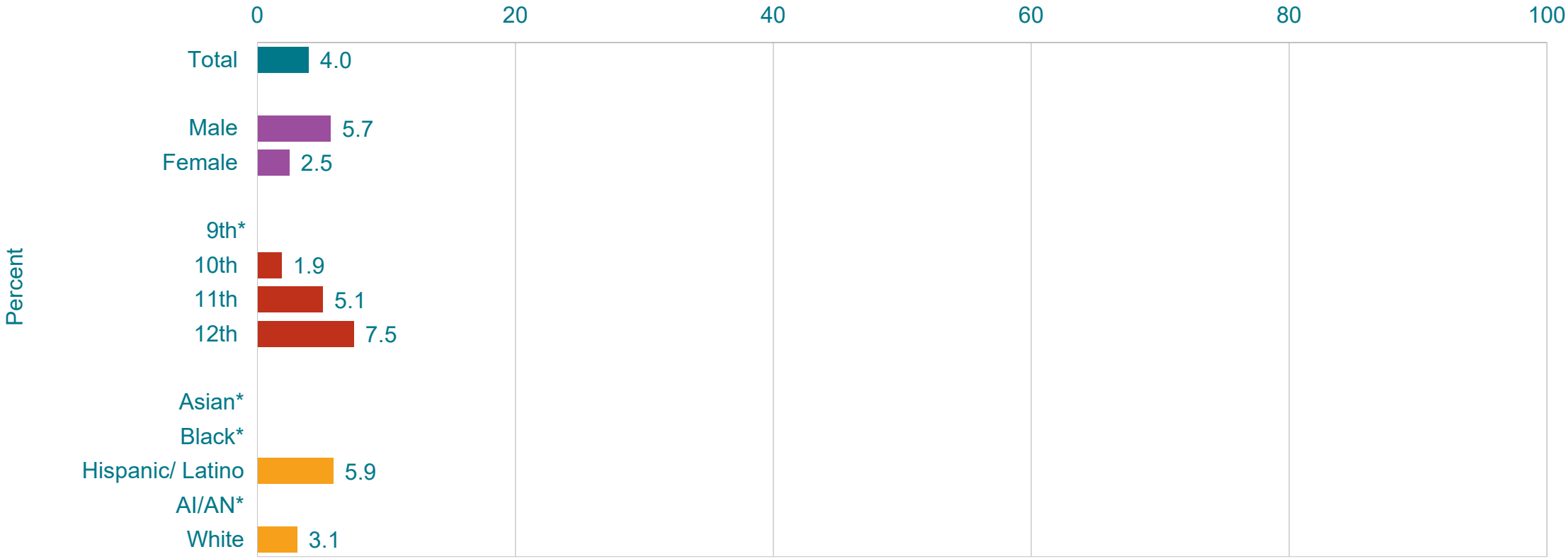
*M > F; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 2005-2025*



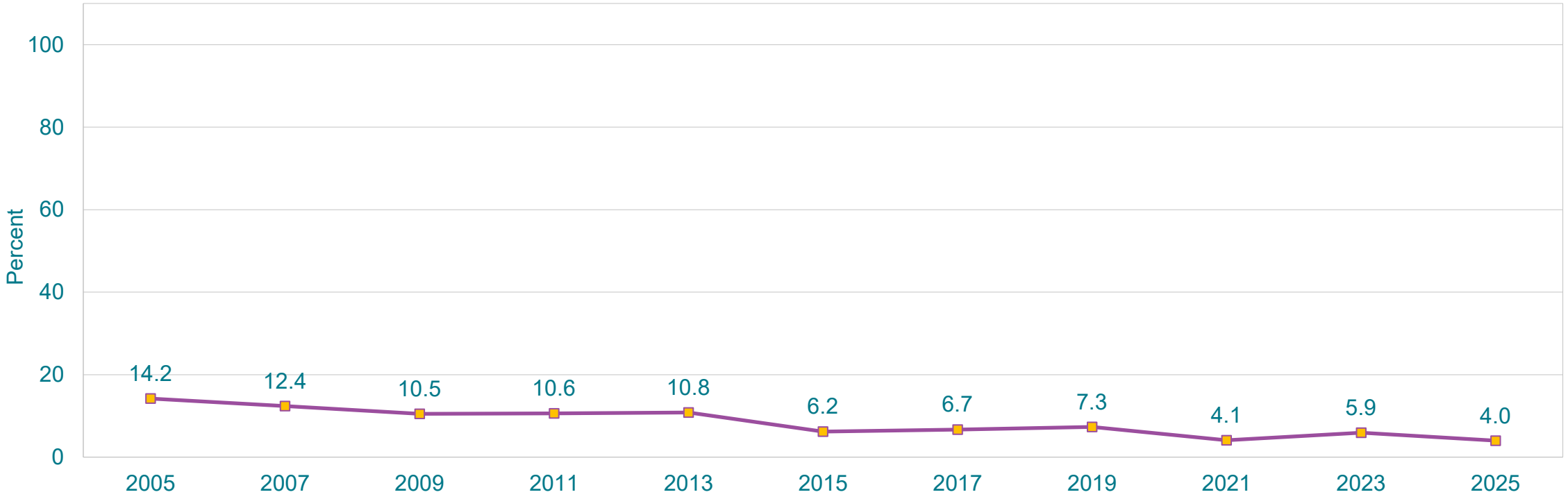
*Decreased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



*M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, 2005-2025*

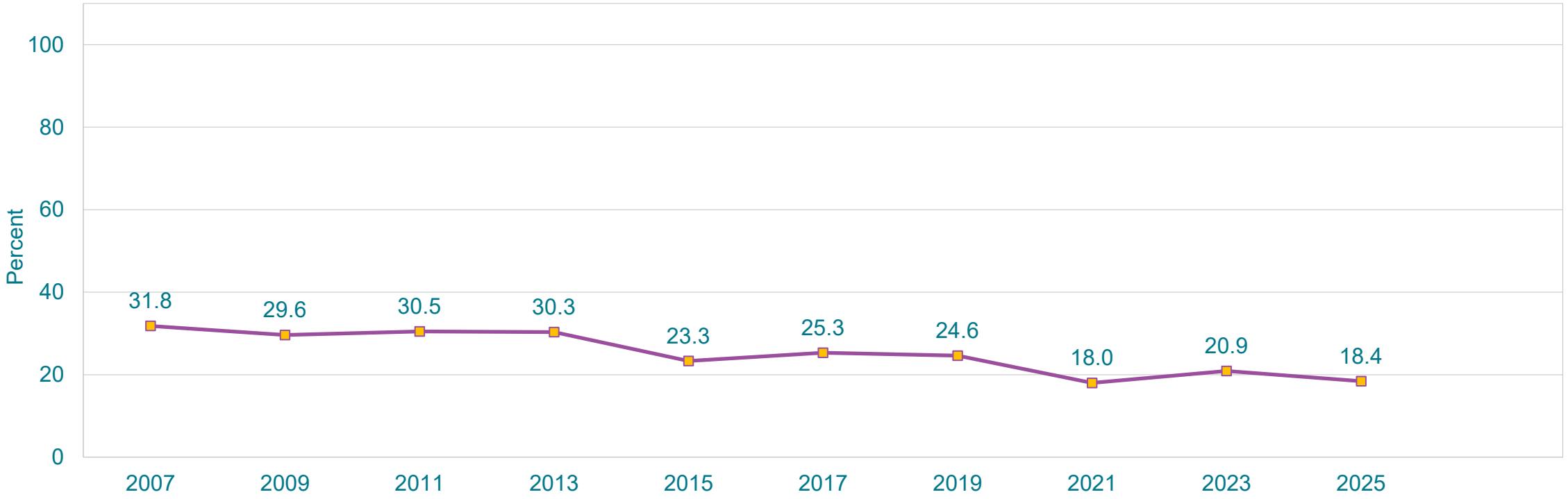


*Decreased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 2007-2025†



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

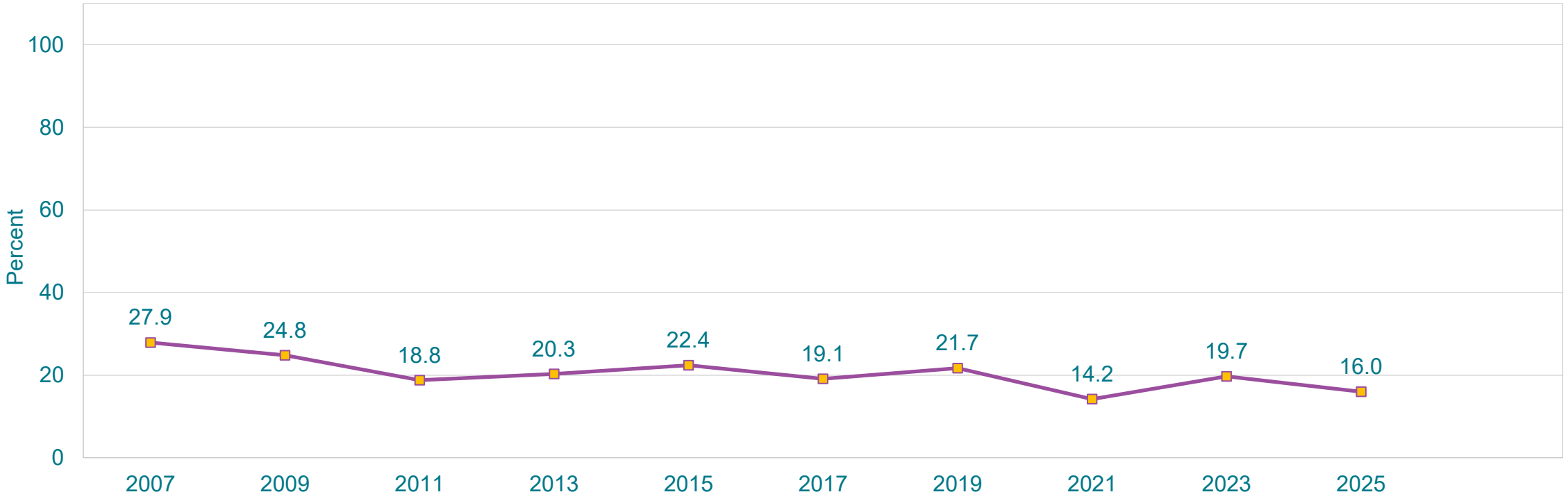
†Decreased 2007-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant 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, 2025

*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 estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2025†

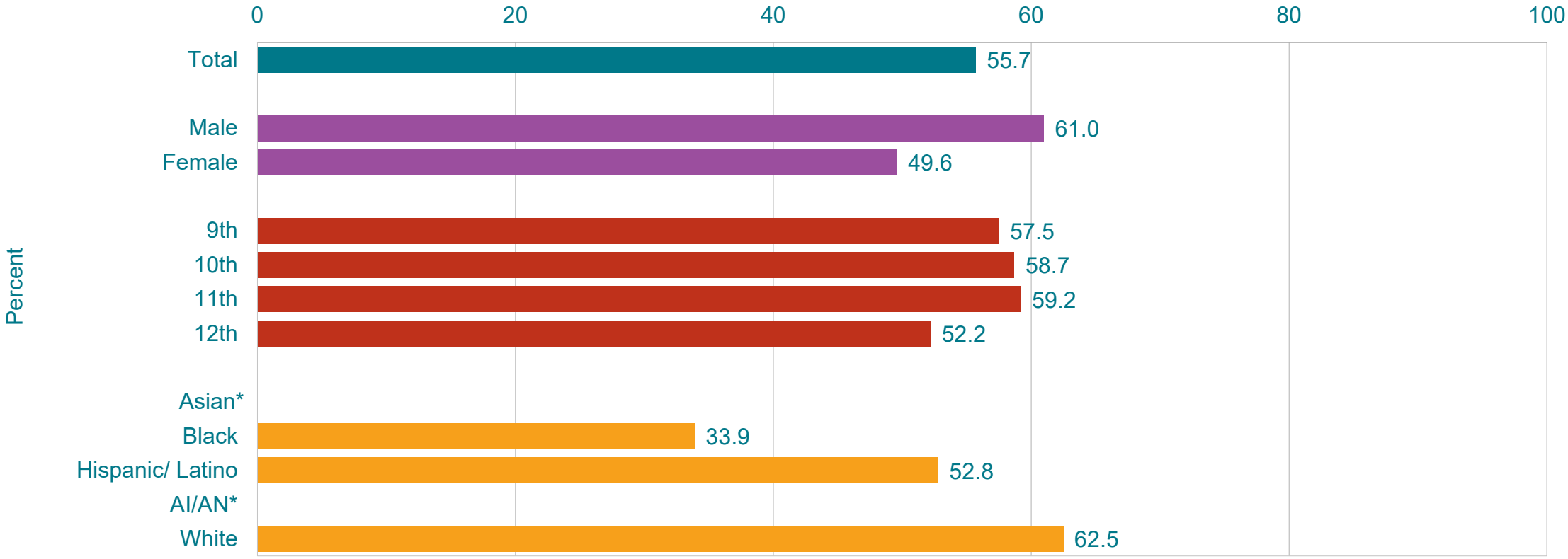


*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Decreased 2007-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

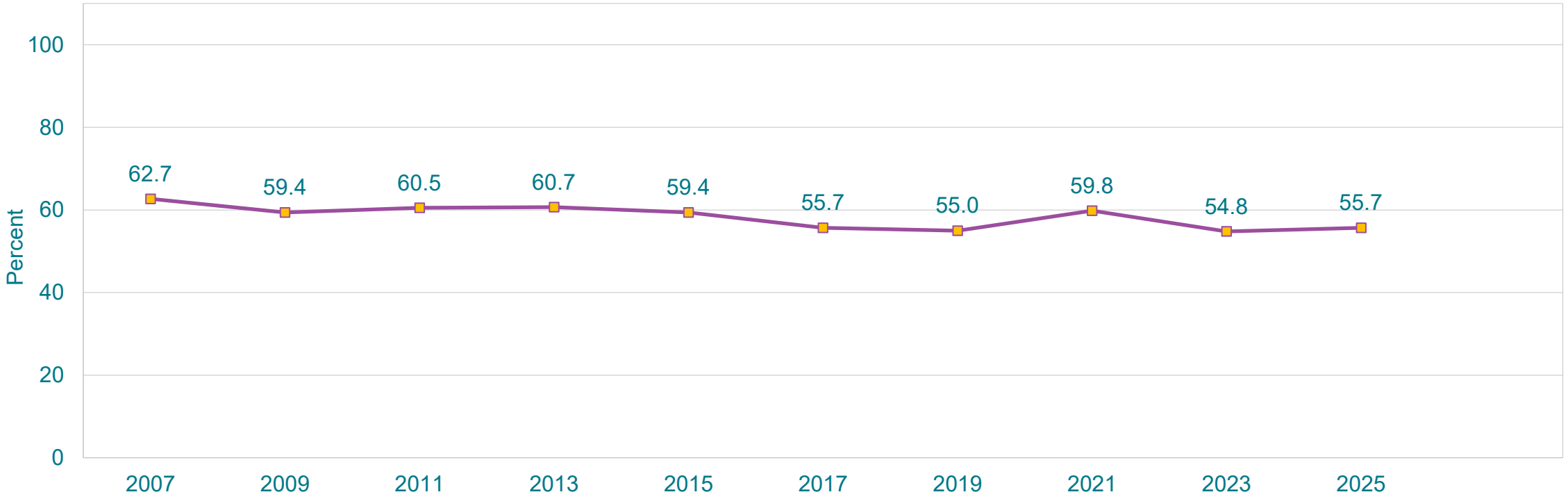
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*Among students who were currently sexually active
†M > F; 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2007-2025†

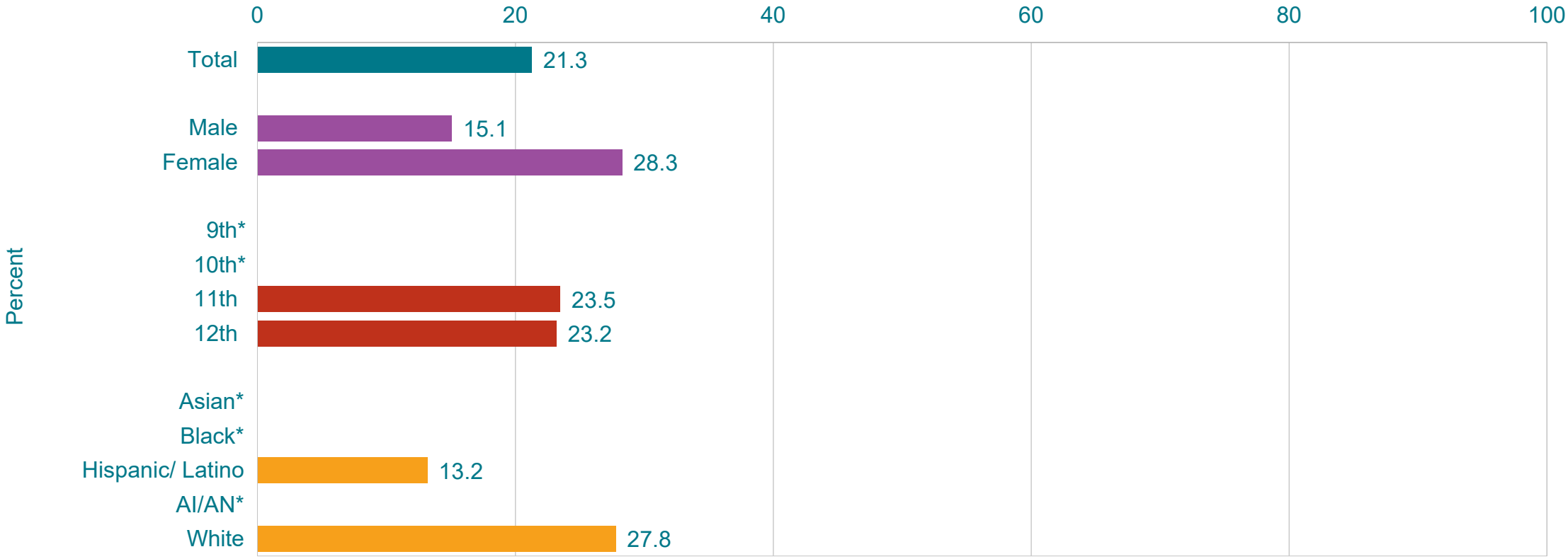


*Among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2007-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

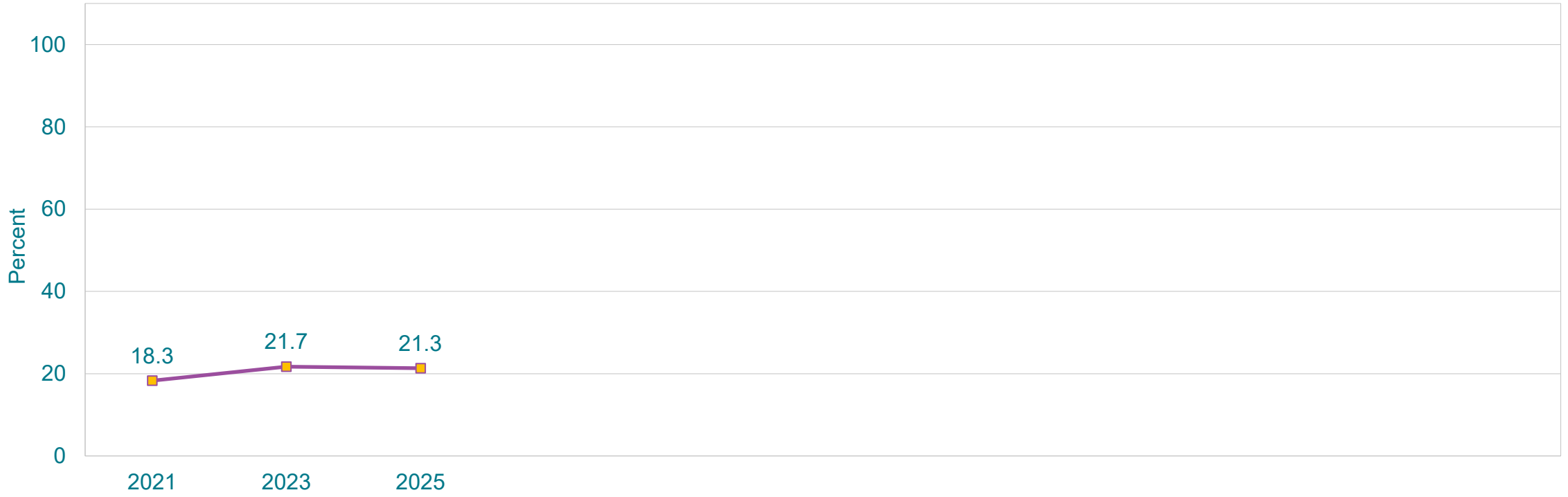
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse with Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



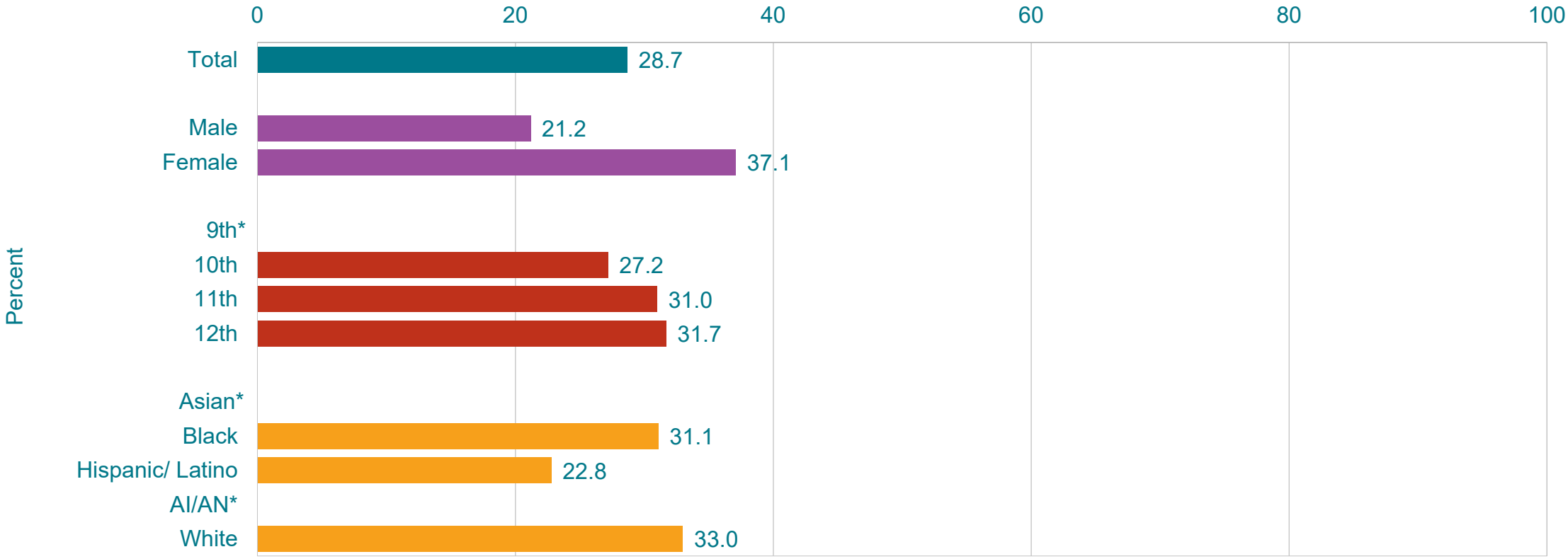
*To prevent pregnancy, not counting emergency contraception such as Plan B or the "morning after" pill, among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse with Opposite-Sex Partner,* 2021-2025†



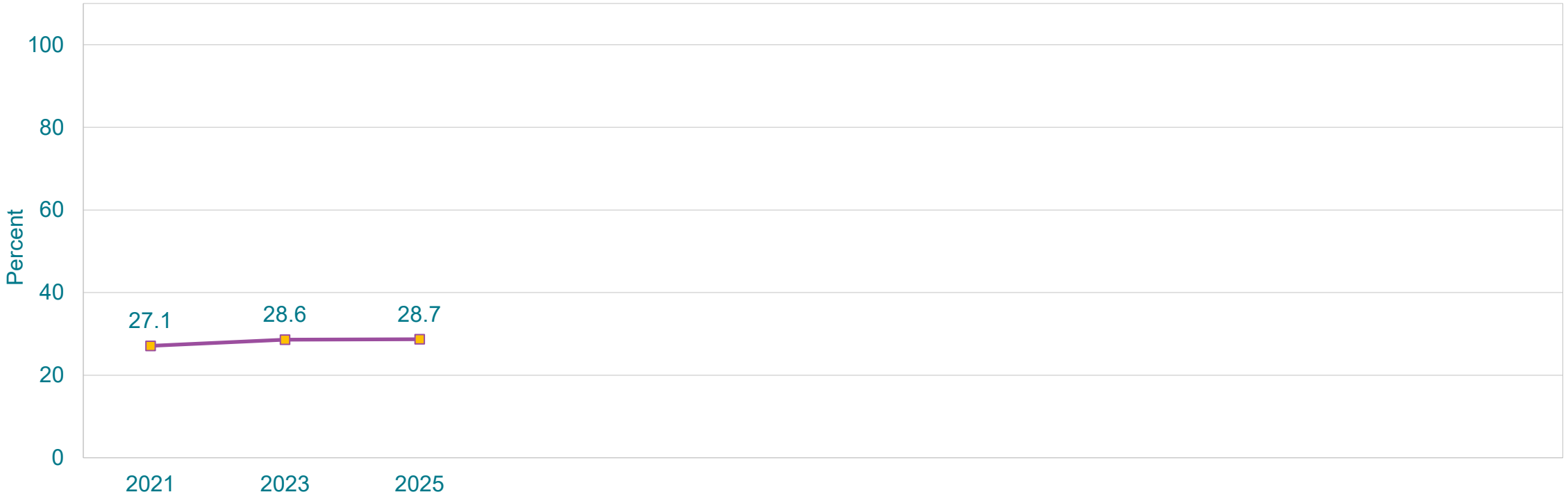
*To prevent pregnancy, not counting emergency contraception such as Plan B or the "morning after" pill, among students who were currently sexually active
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



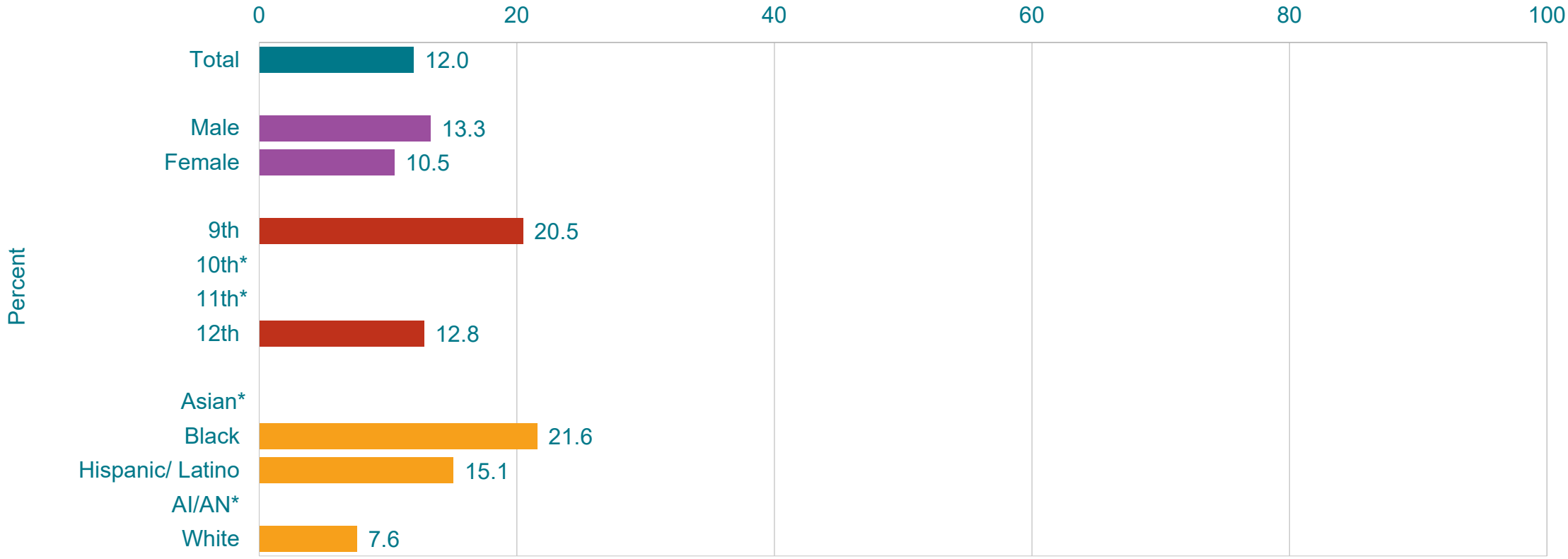
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
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,* 2021-2025†



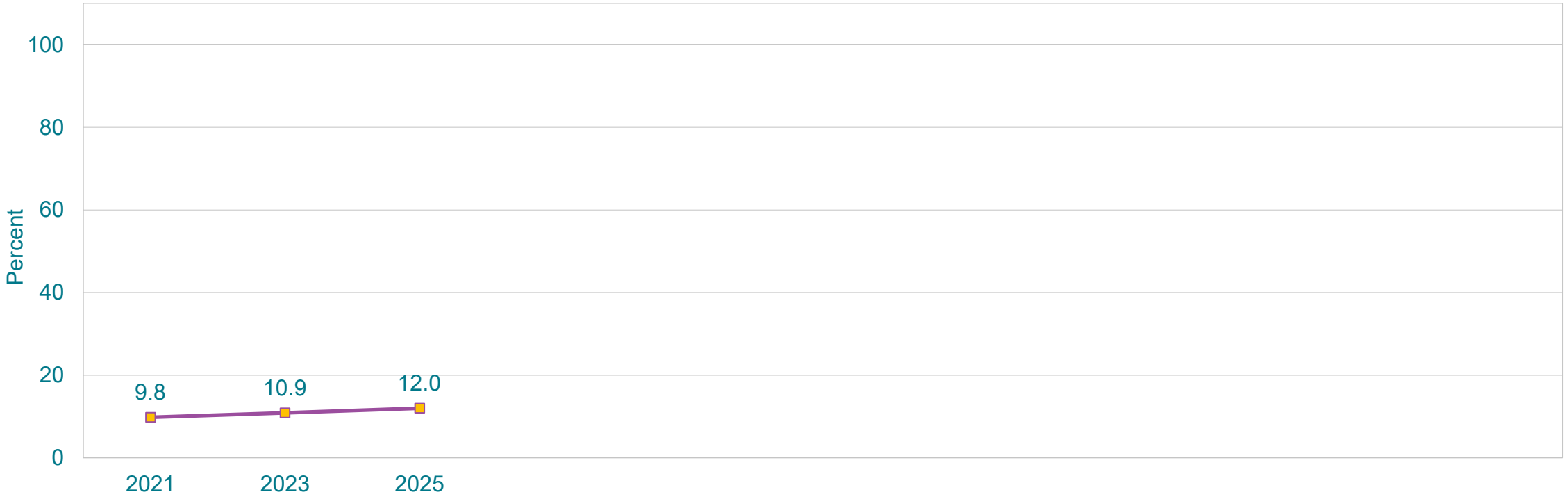
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy During Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



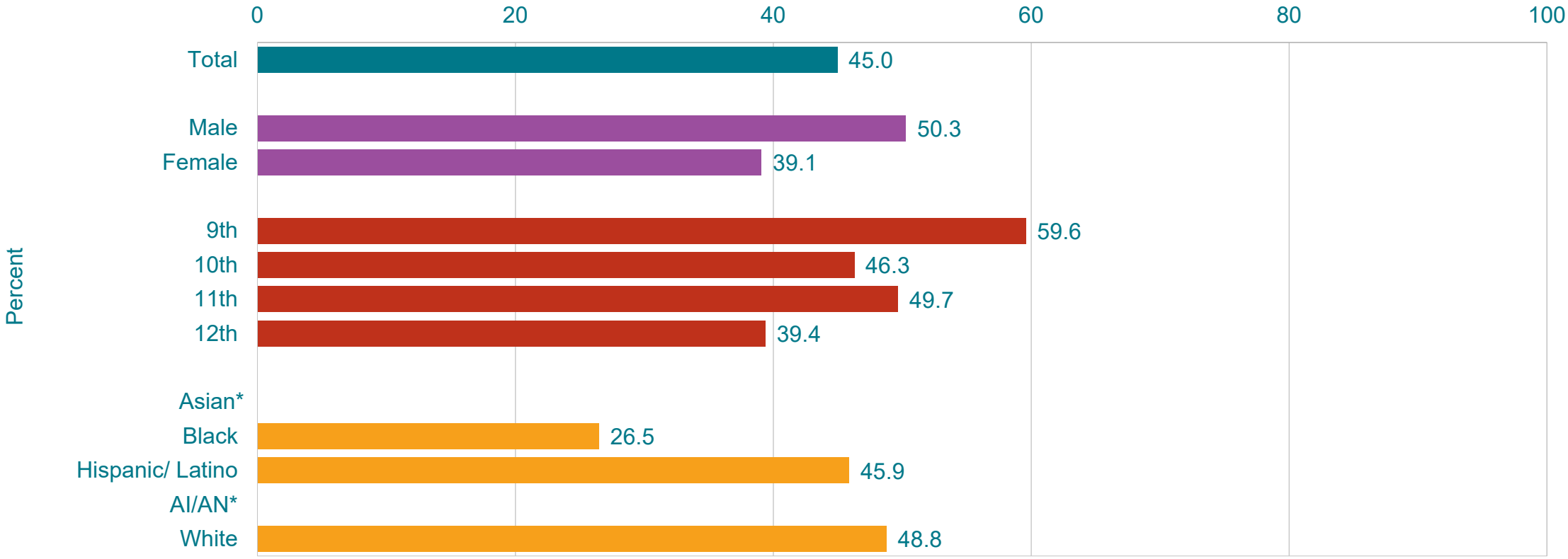
*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.
†9th > 11th; B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
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,* 2021-2025†



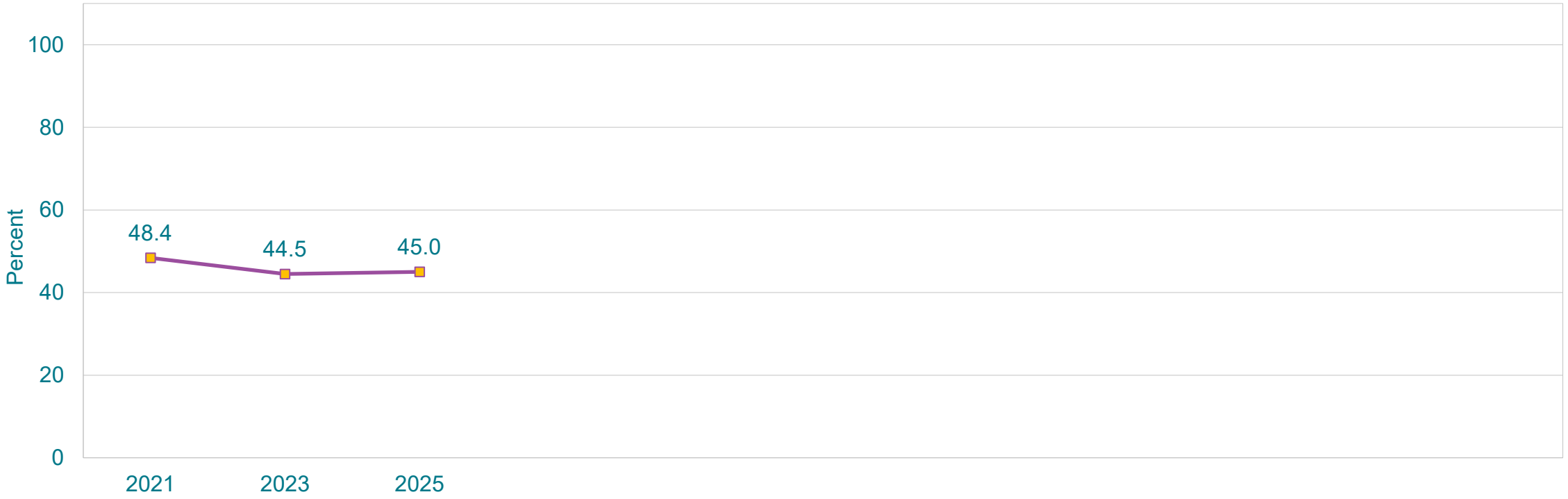
*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom As the Primary Method to Prevent Pregnancy Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*Among students who were currently sexually active
†M > F; 9th > 12th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom As the Primary Method to Prevent Pregnancy Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,* 2021-2025†



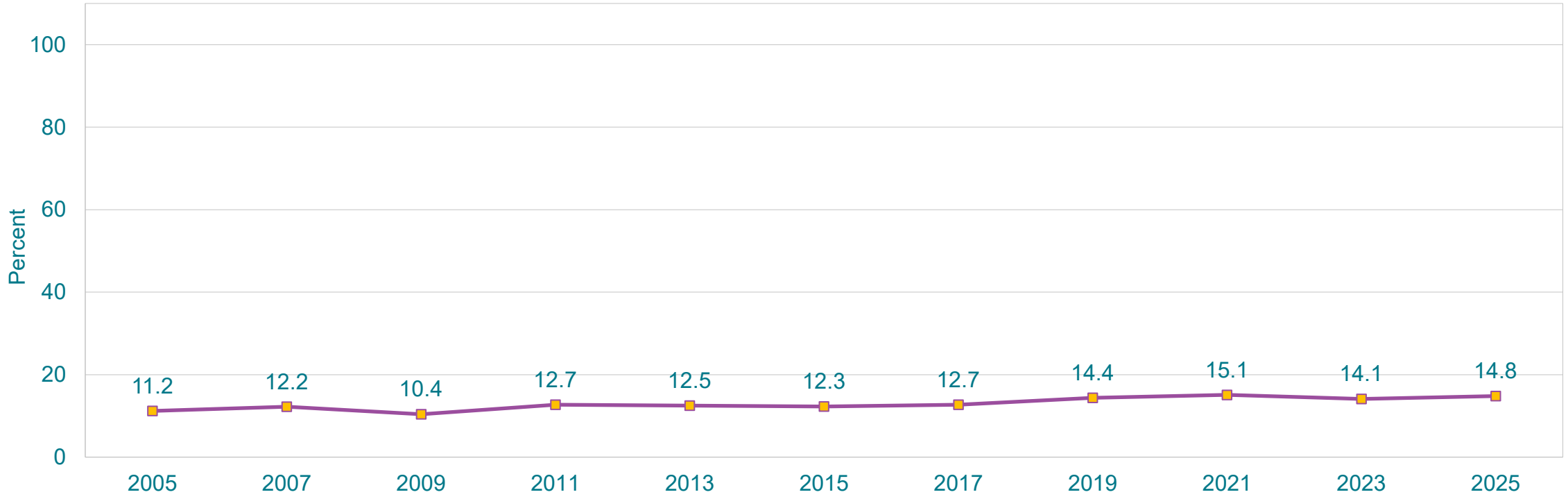
*Among students who were currently sexually active
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Nutrition, Physical Activity, Weight Status

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 2005-2025†

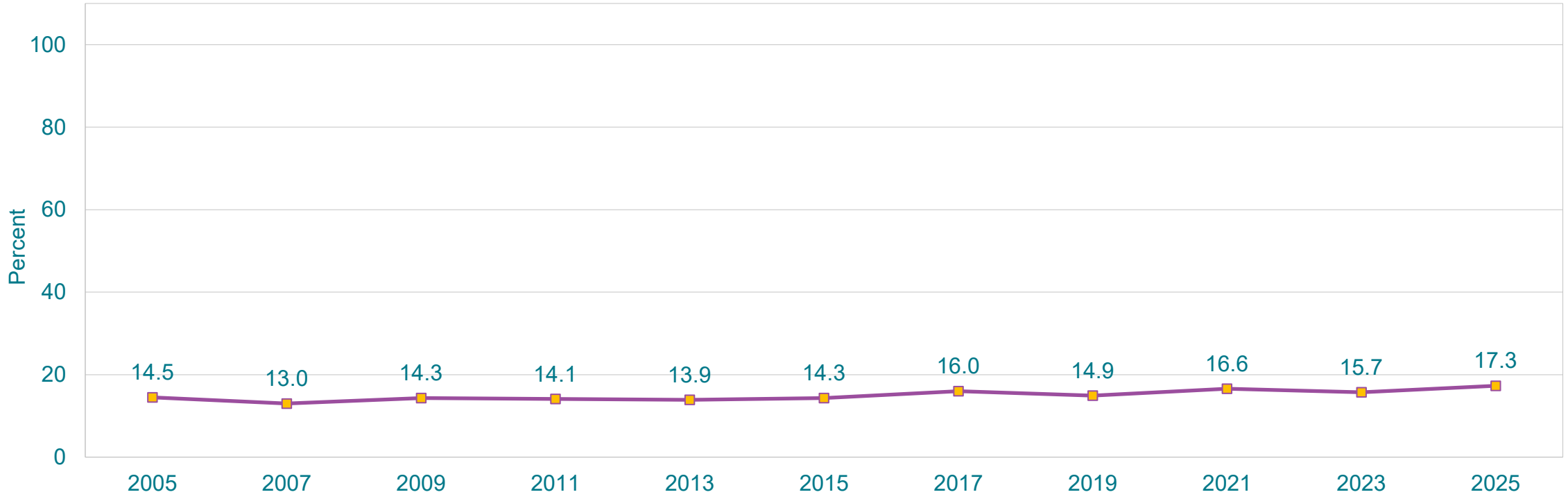


* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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, 2025

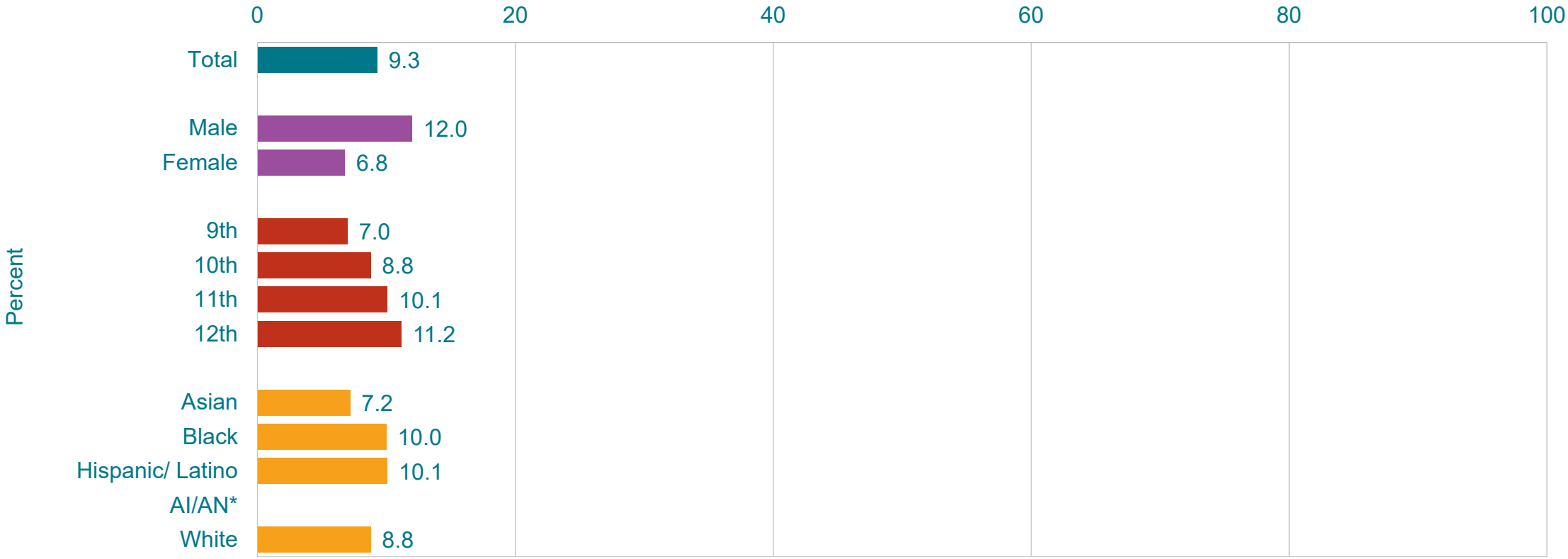
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 2005-2025†



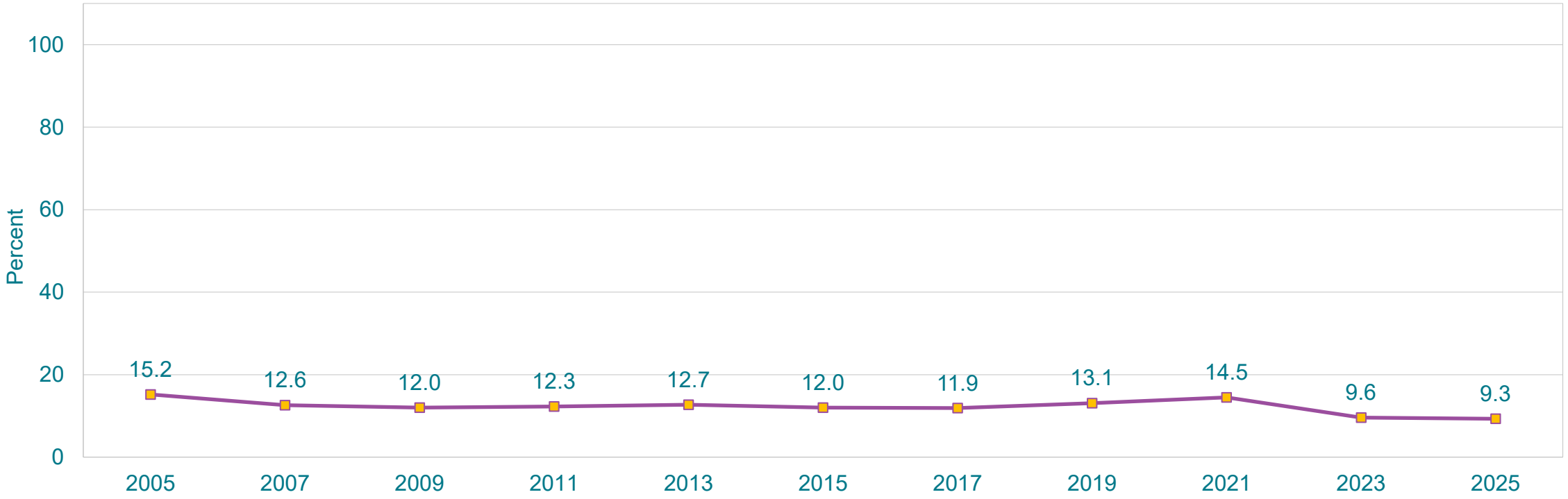
* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



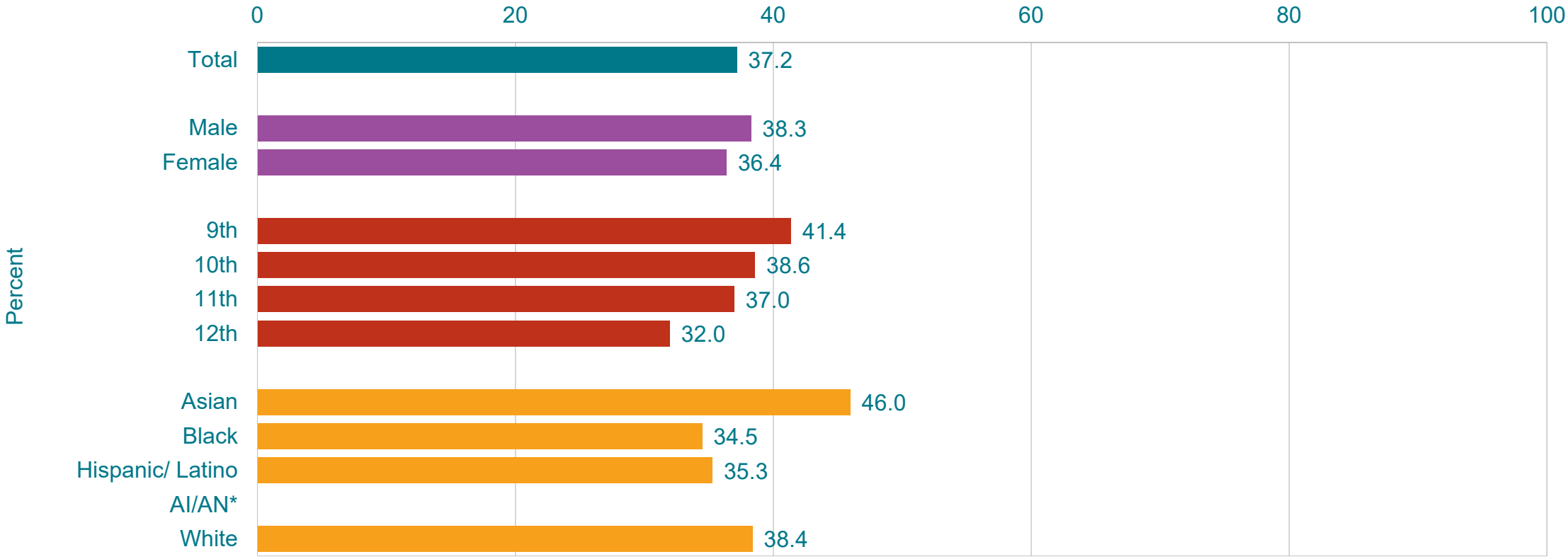
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* 2005-2025†



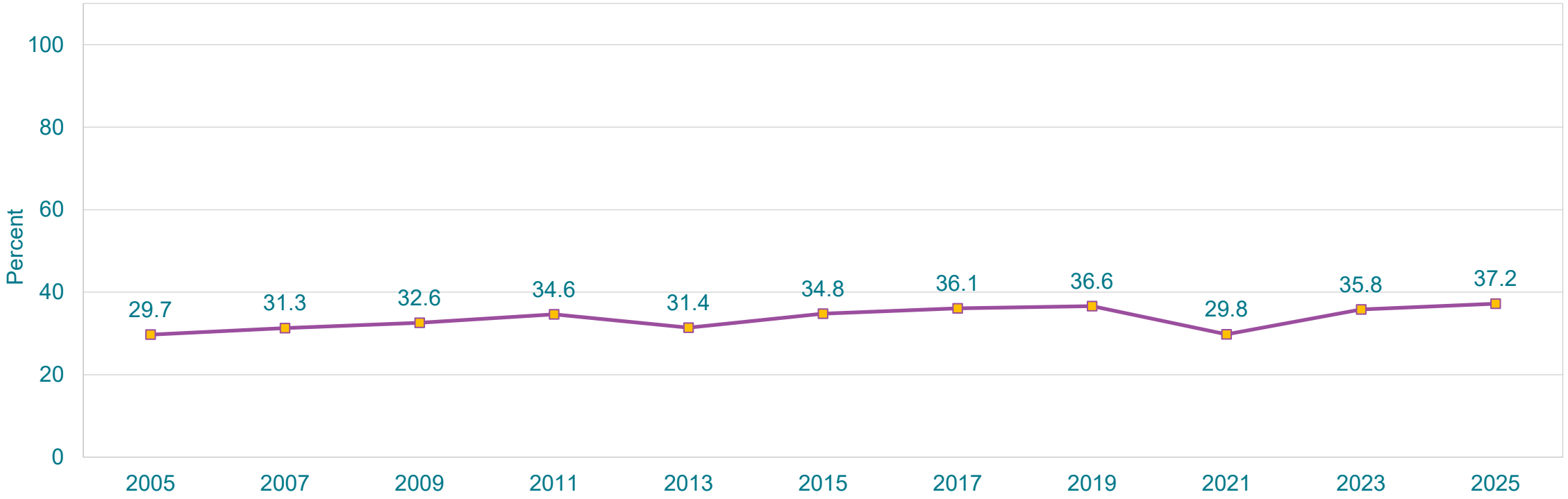
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first 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 One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*During the 7 days before the survey
†9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; A > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit One or More Times Per Day,* 2005-2025†

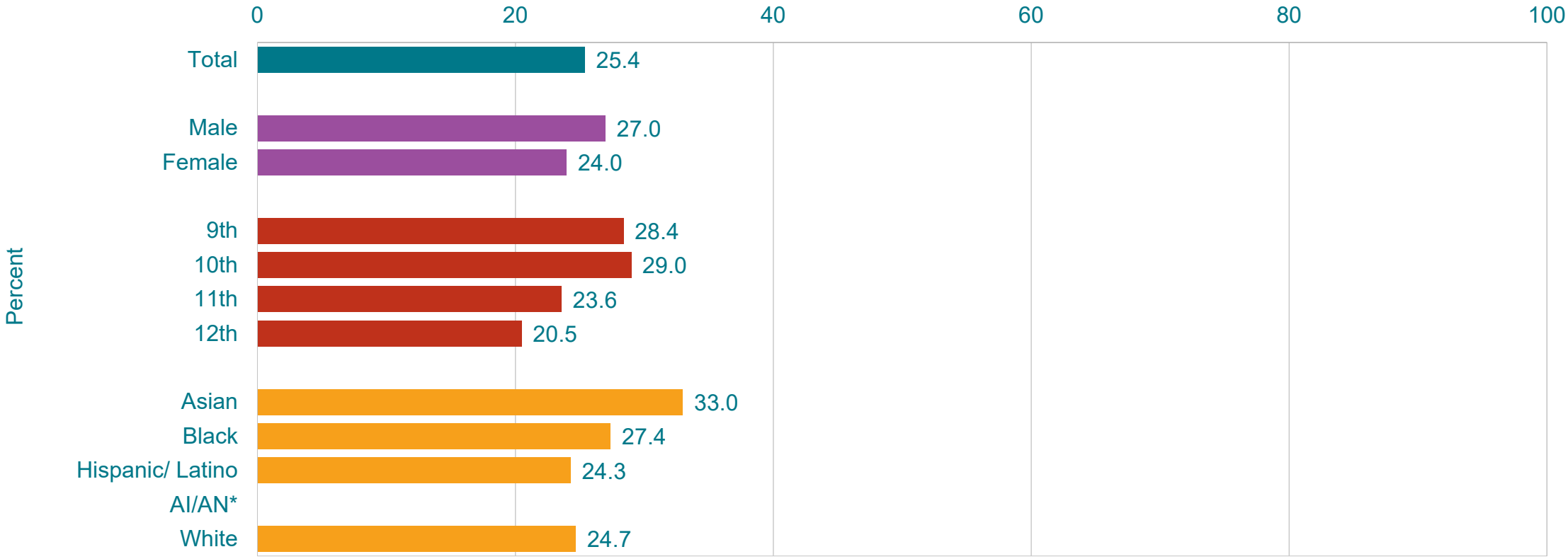


*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

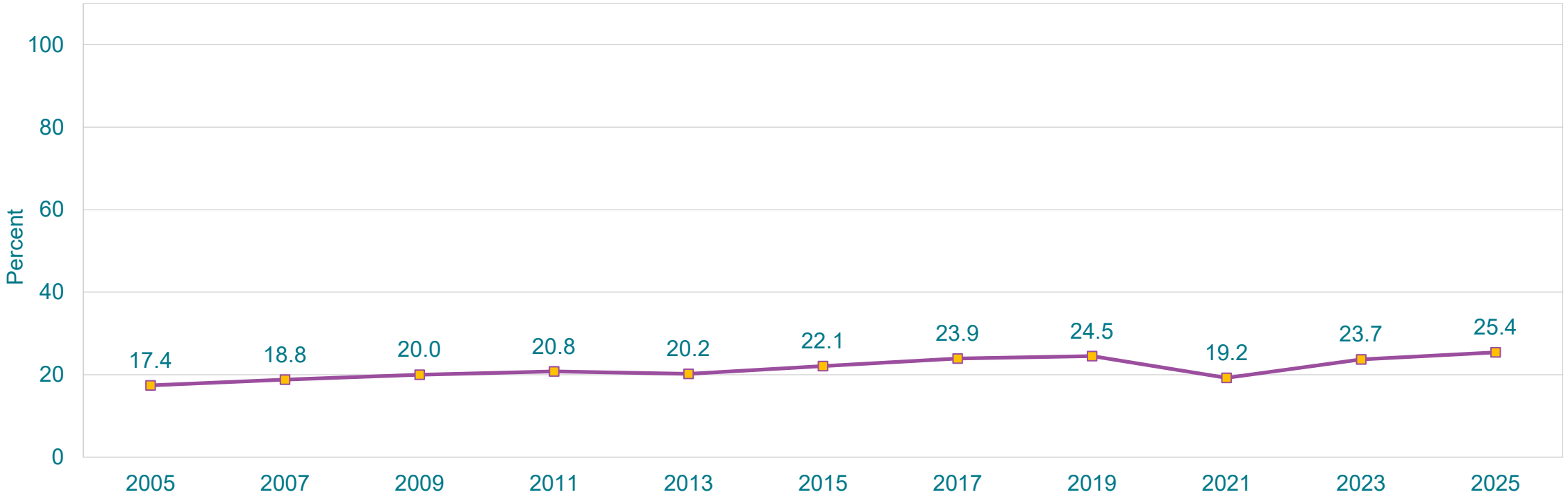
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*During the 7 days before the survey
†9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit Two or More Times Per Day,* 2005-2025†

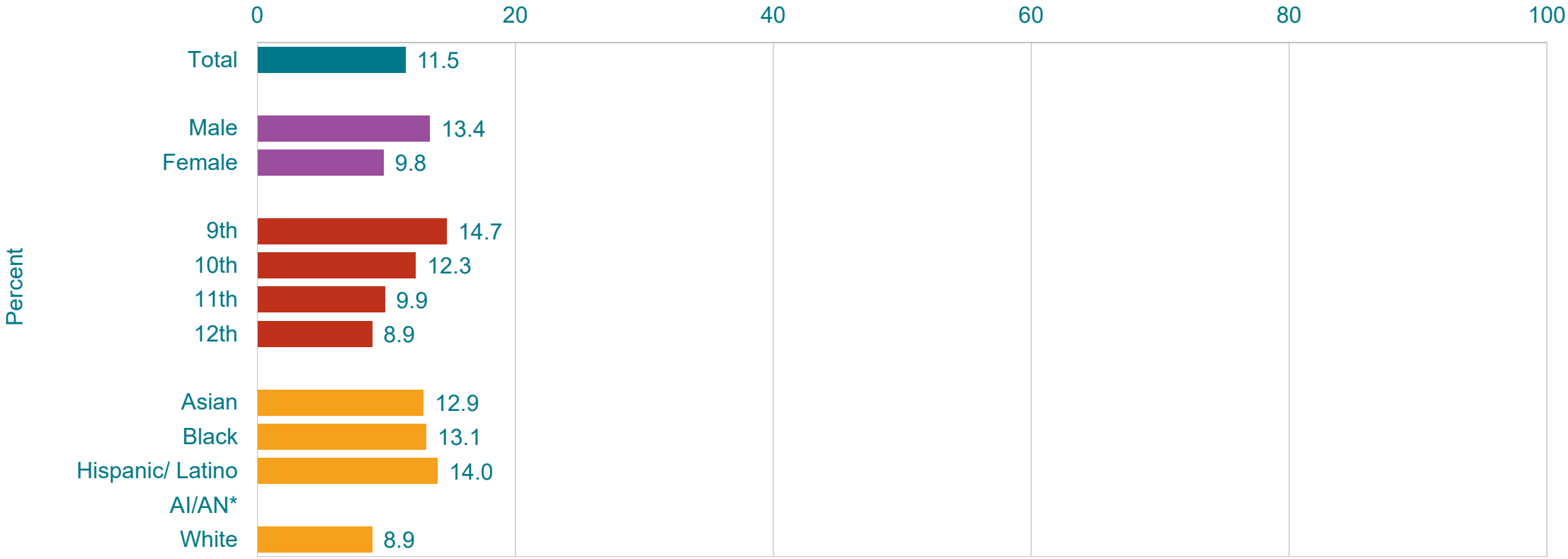


*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

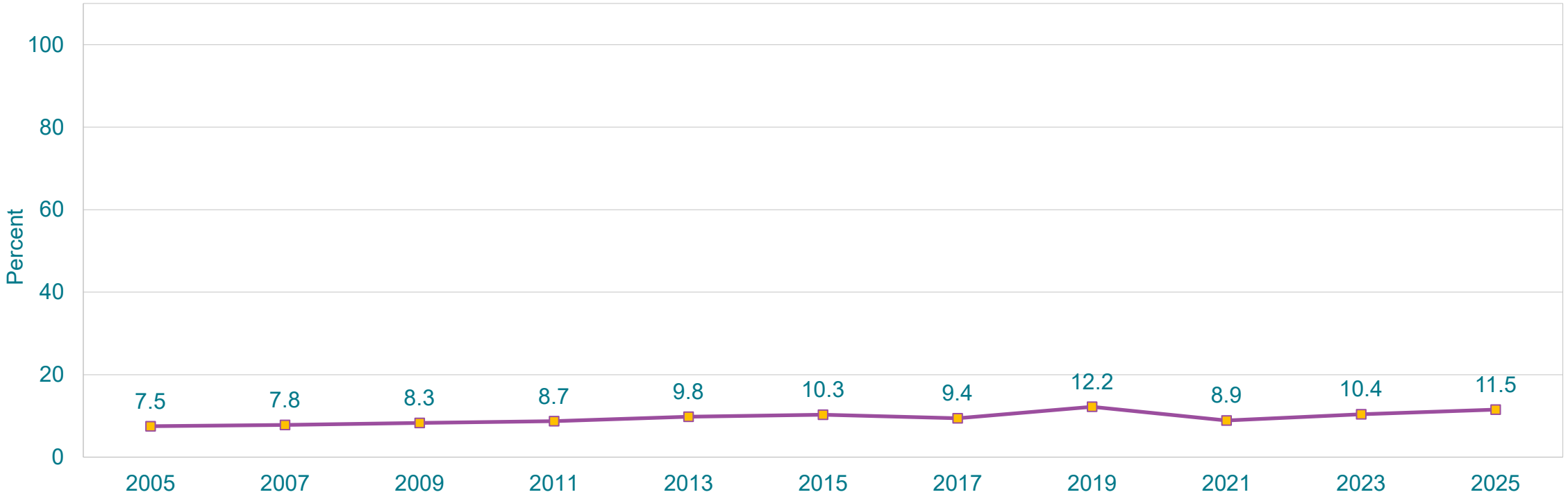
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit Three or More Times Per Day,* 2005-2025†

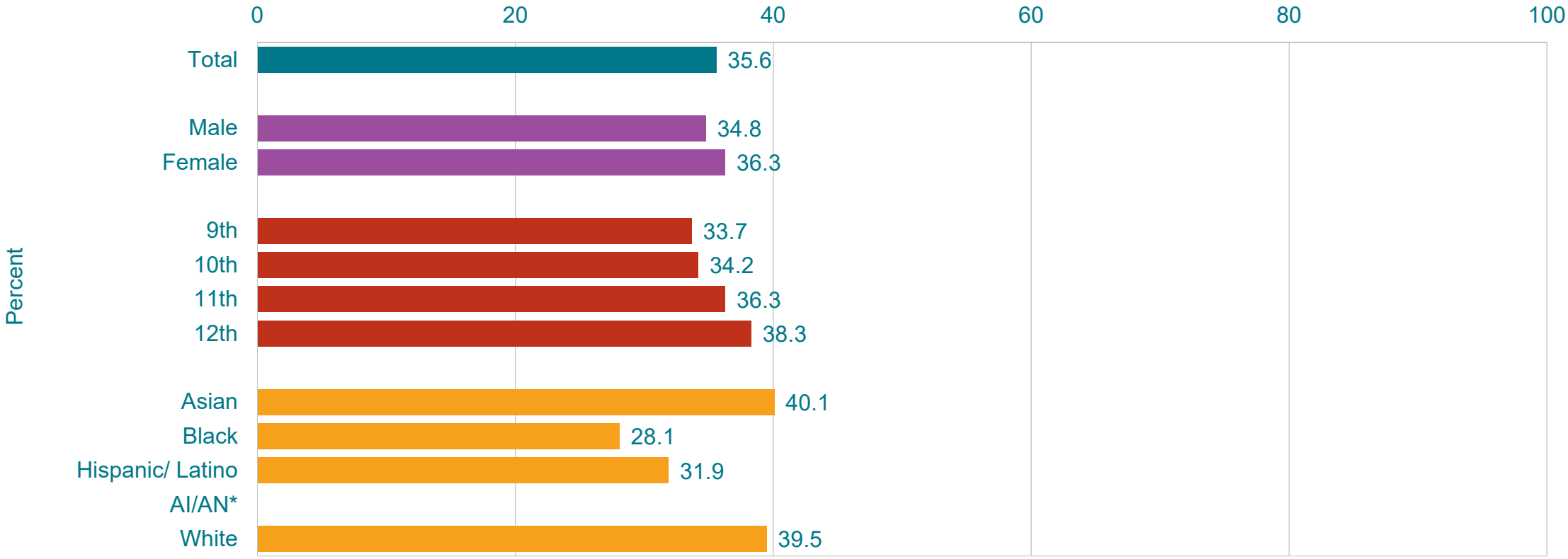


*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

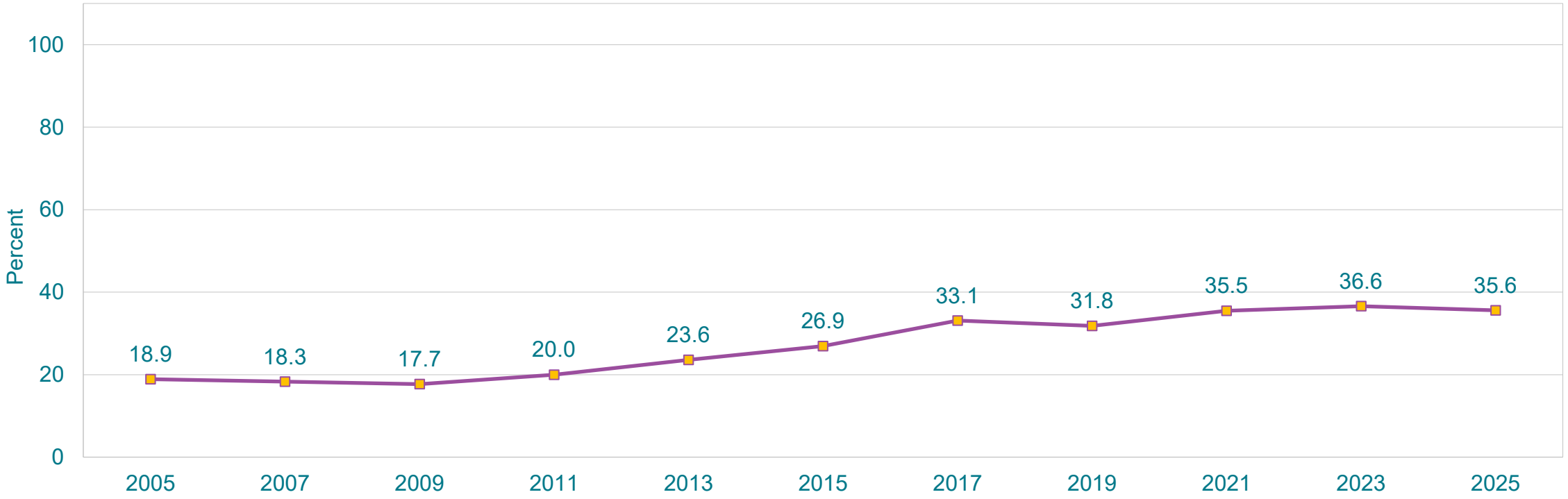
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†A > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

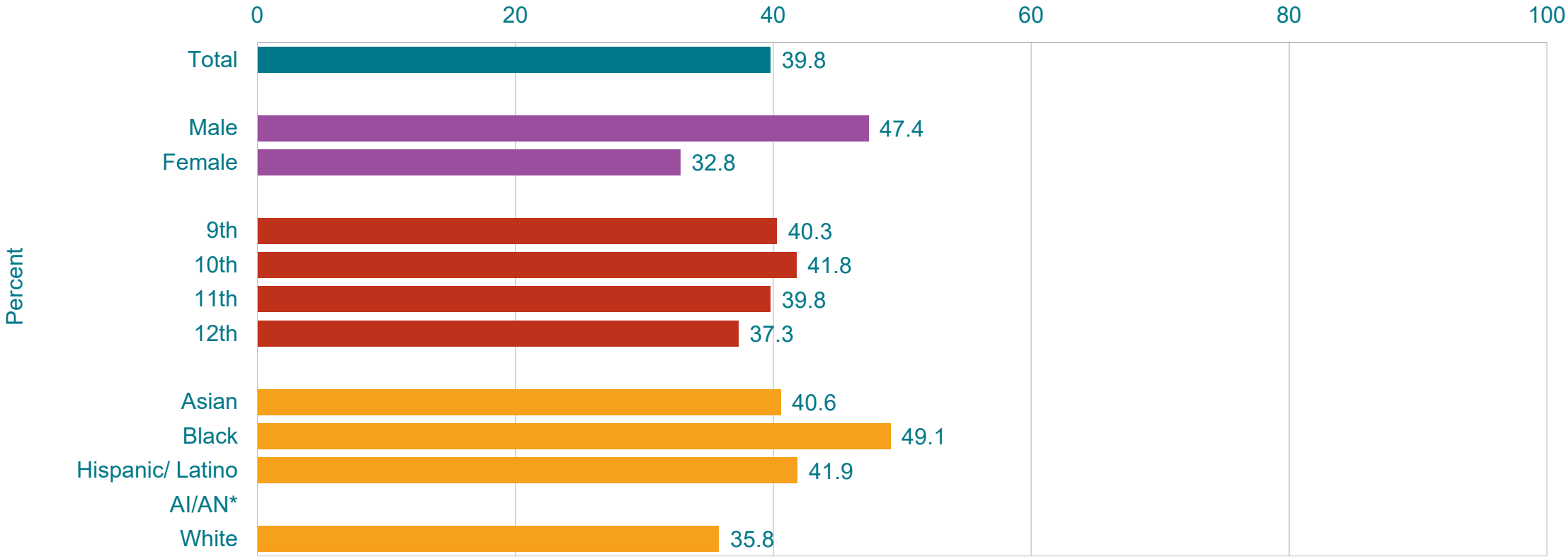
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* 2005-2025†



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

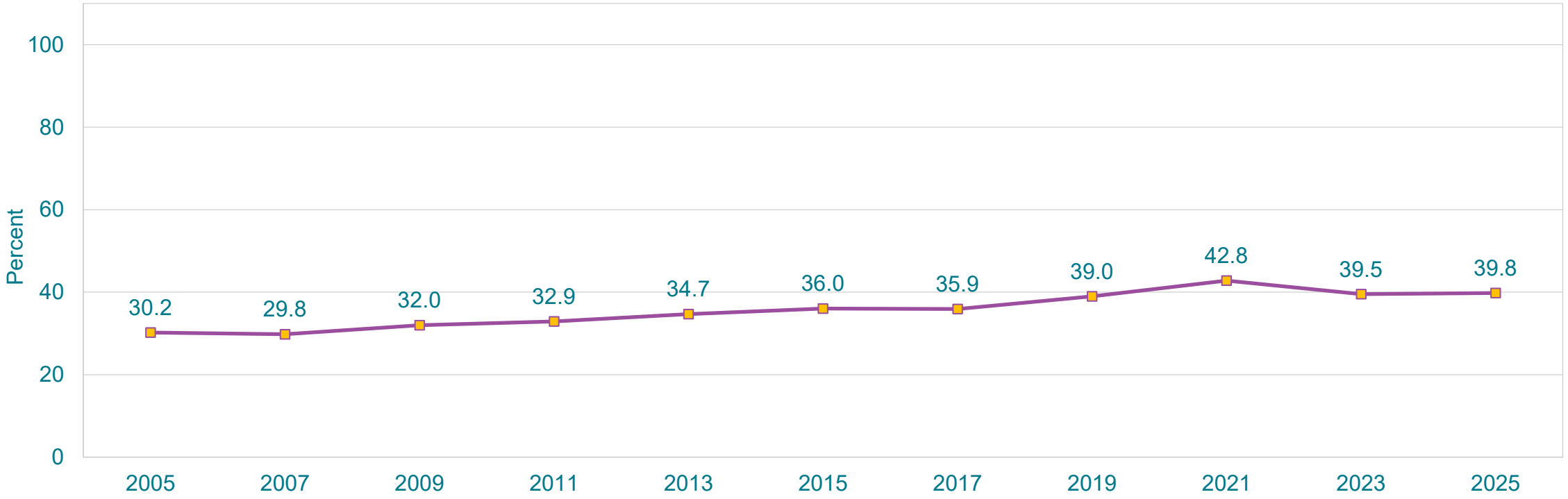
†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



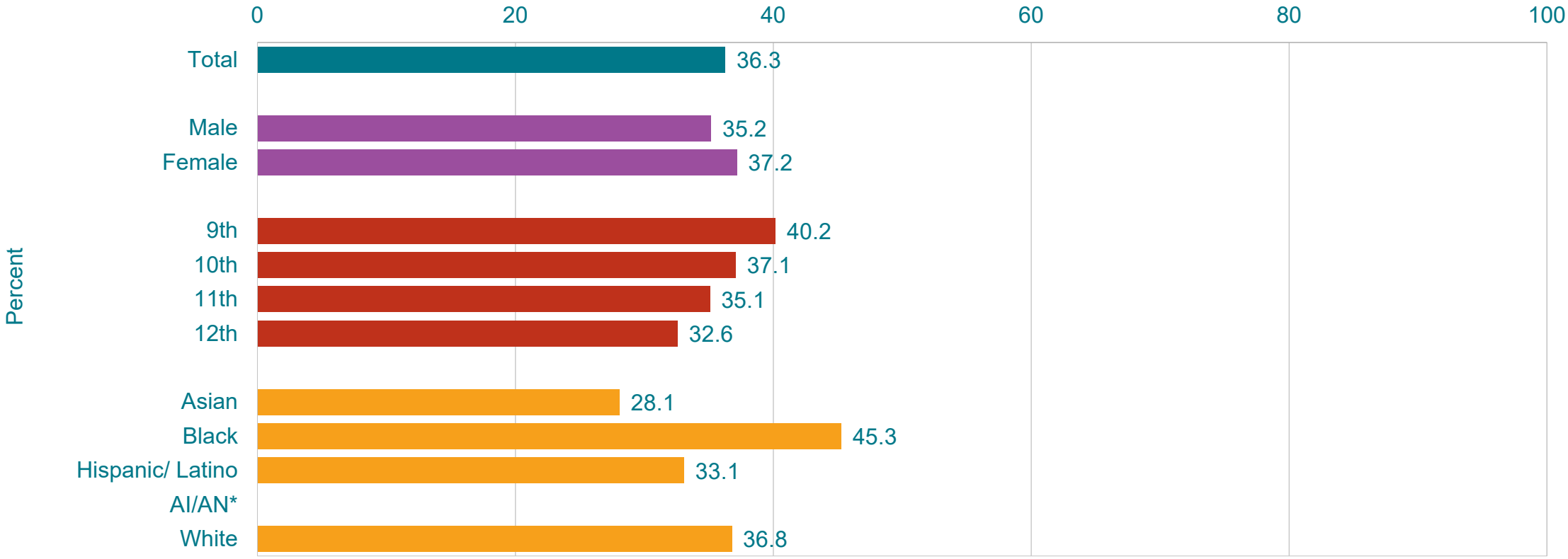
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 10th > 12th; B > A, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* 2005-2025†



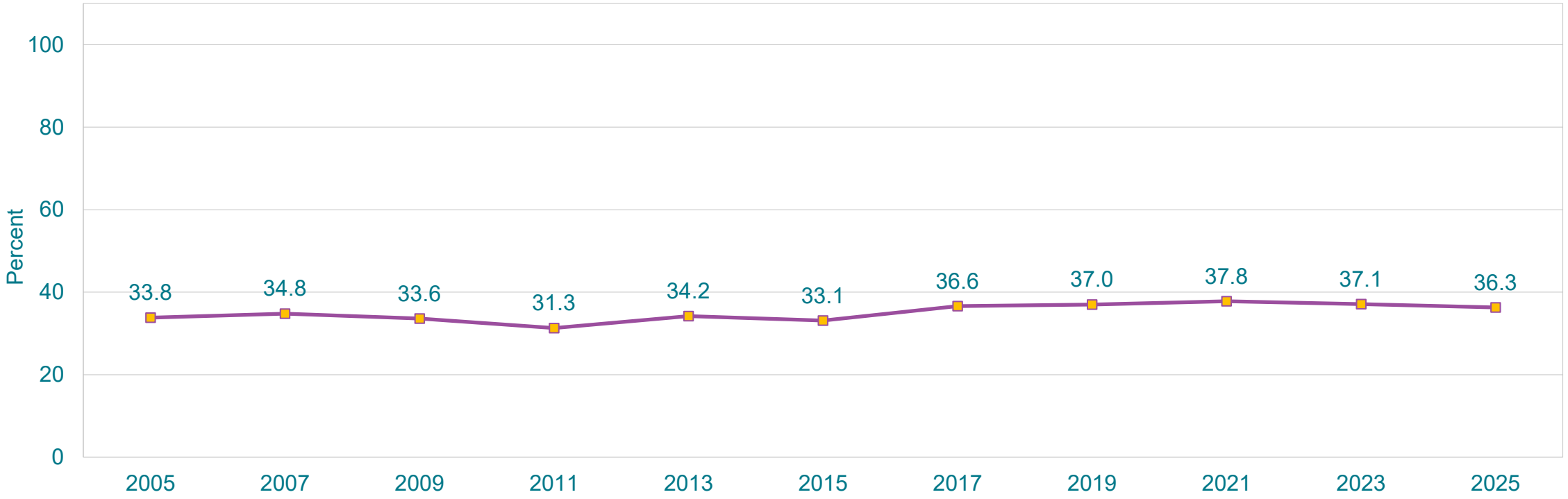
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



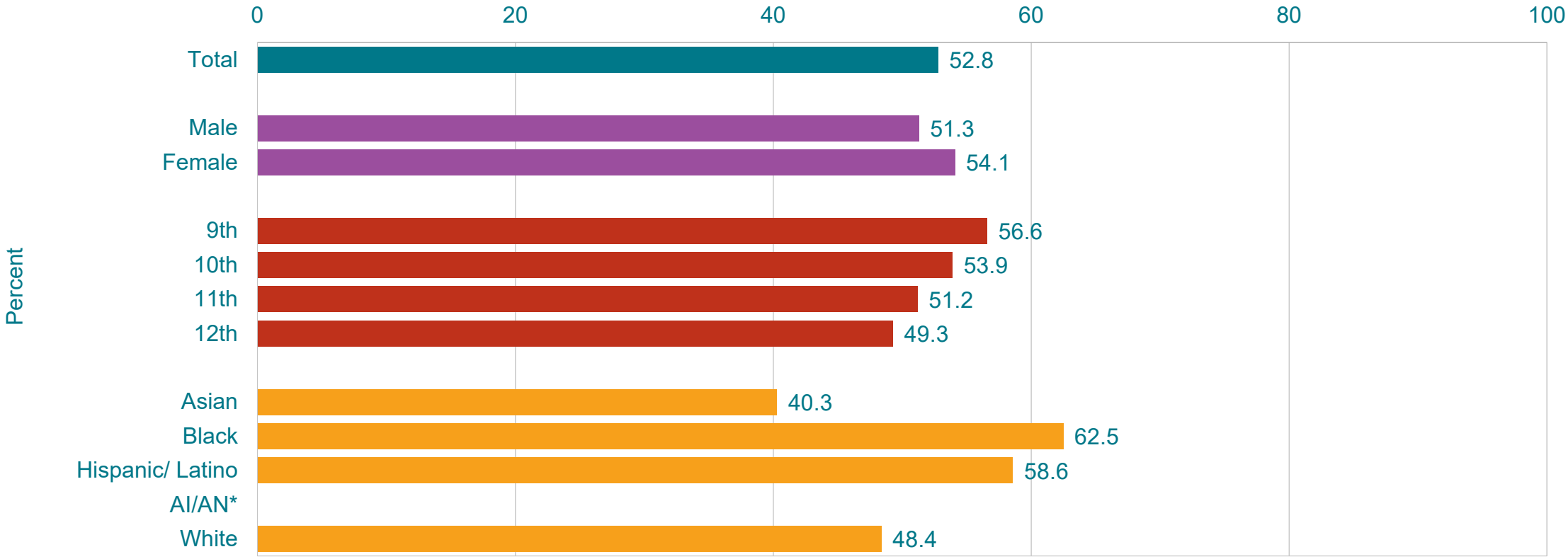
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; B > A, B > W, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* 2005-2025†



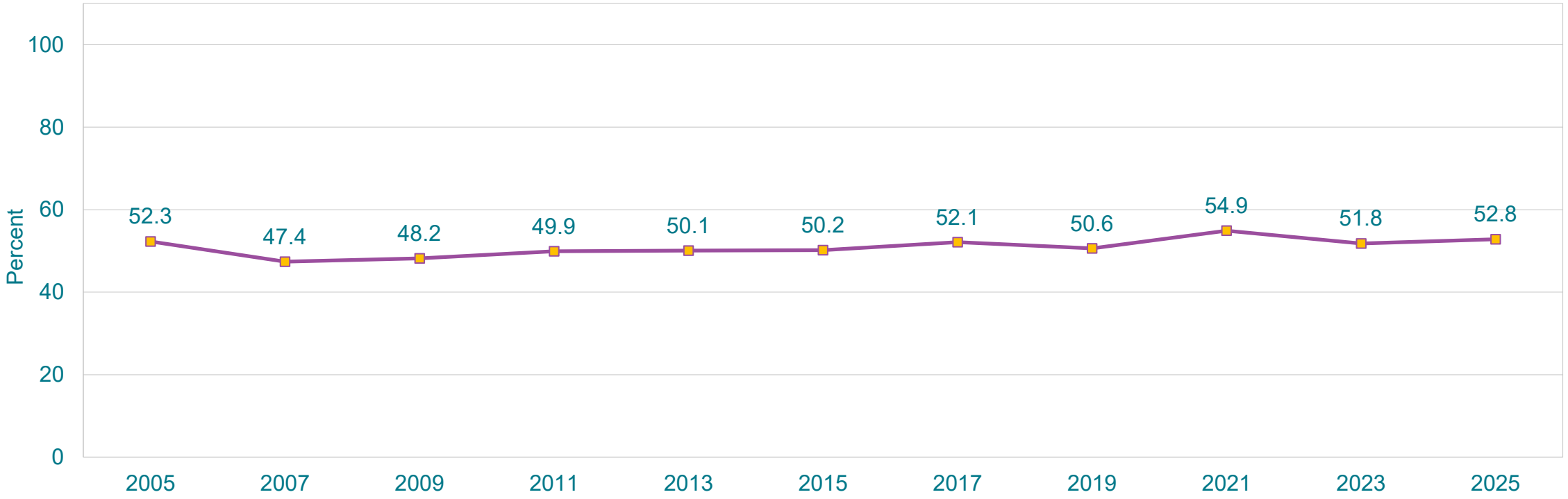
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



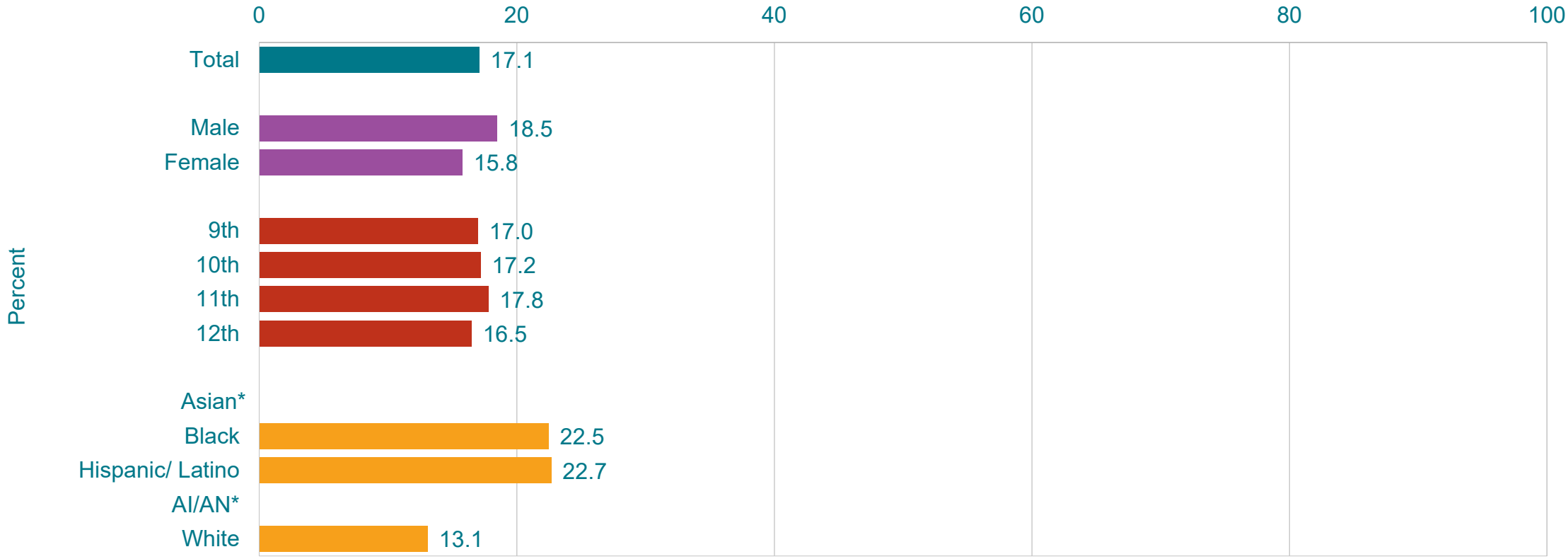
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†B > A, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* 2005-2025†



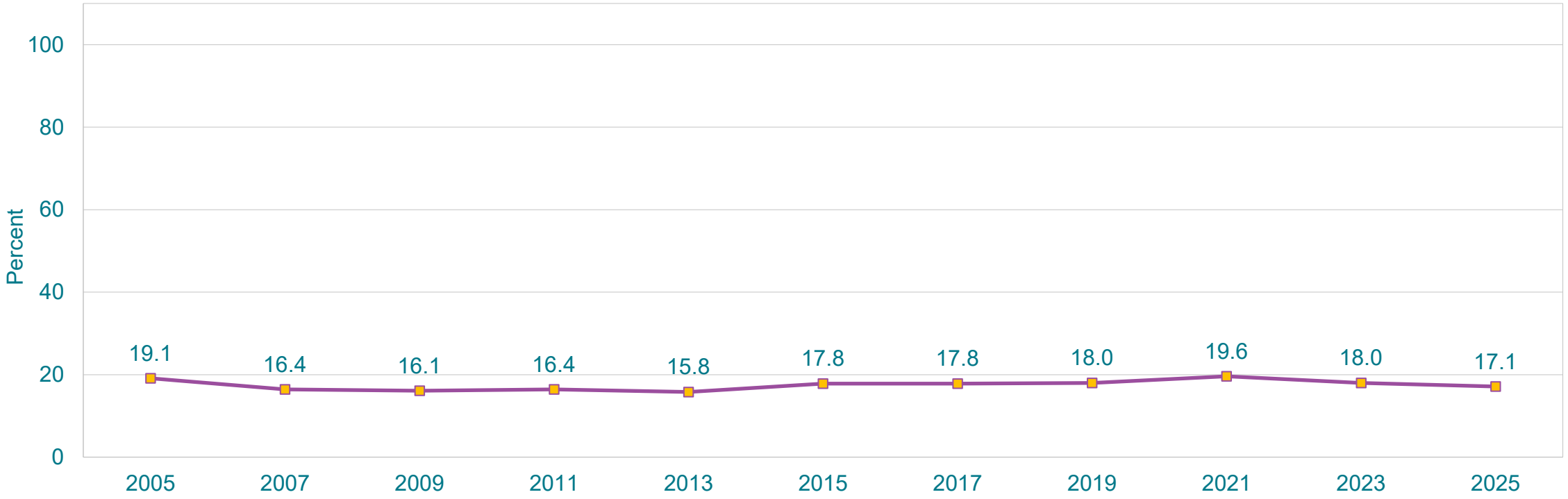
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†B > A, B > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* 2005-2025†

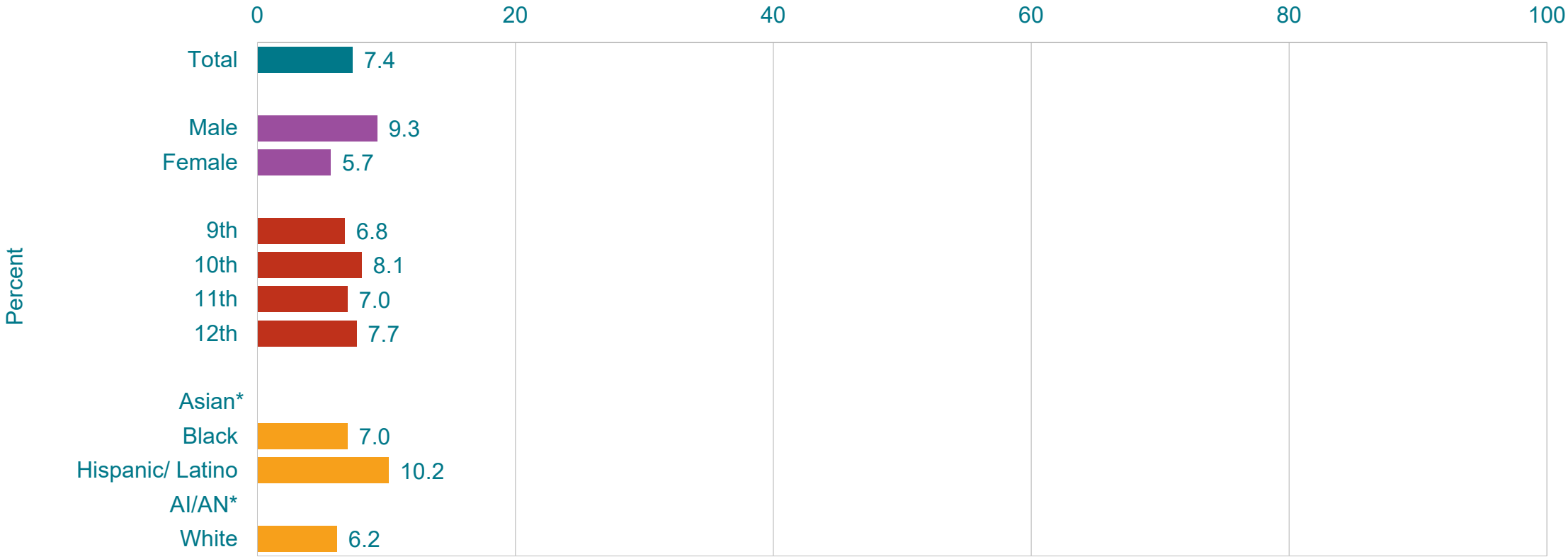


*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

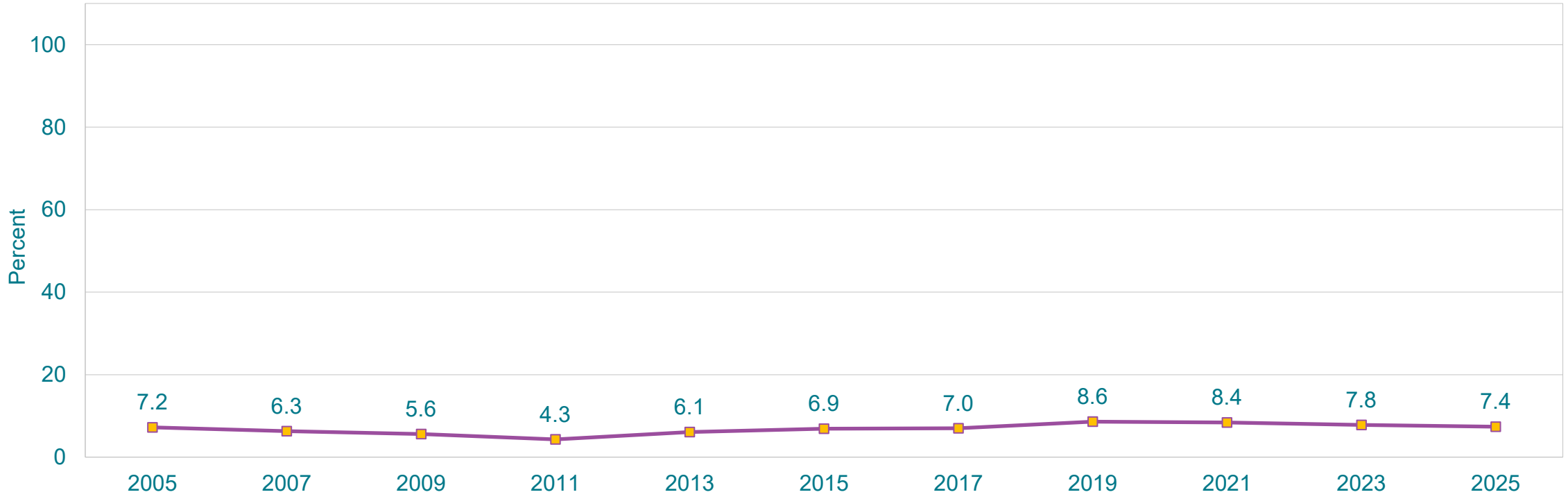
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; B > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 2005-2025†

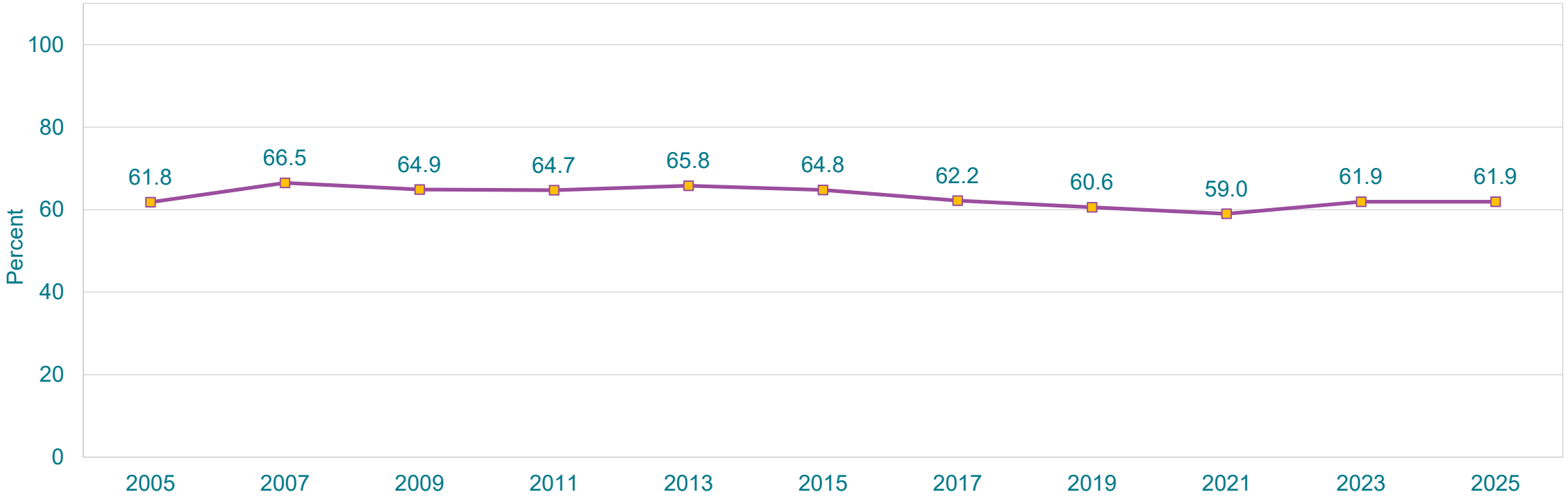


*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

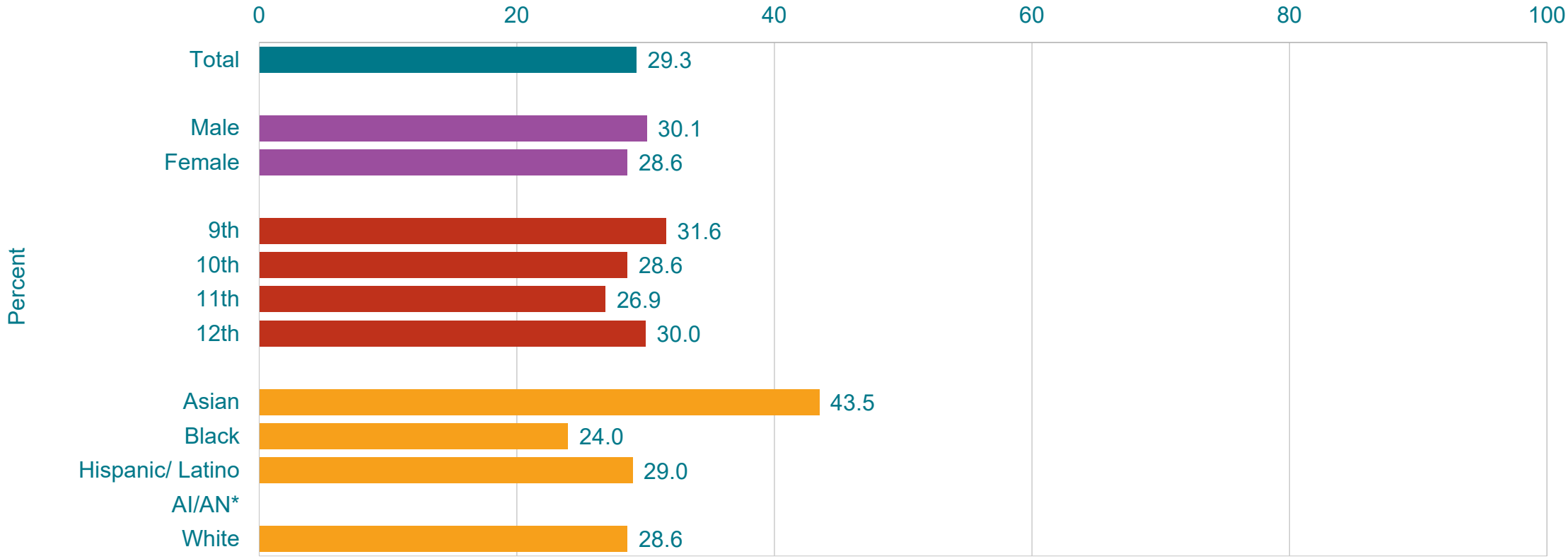
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†A > B, A > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* 2005-2025†



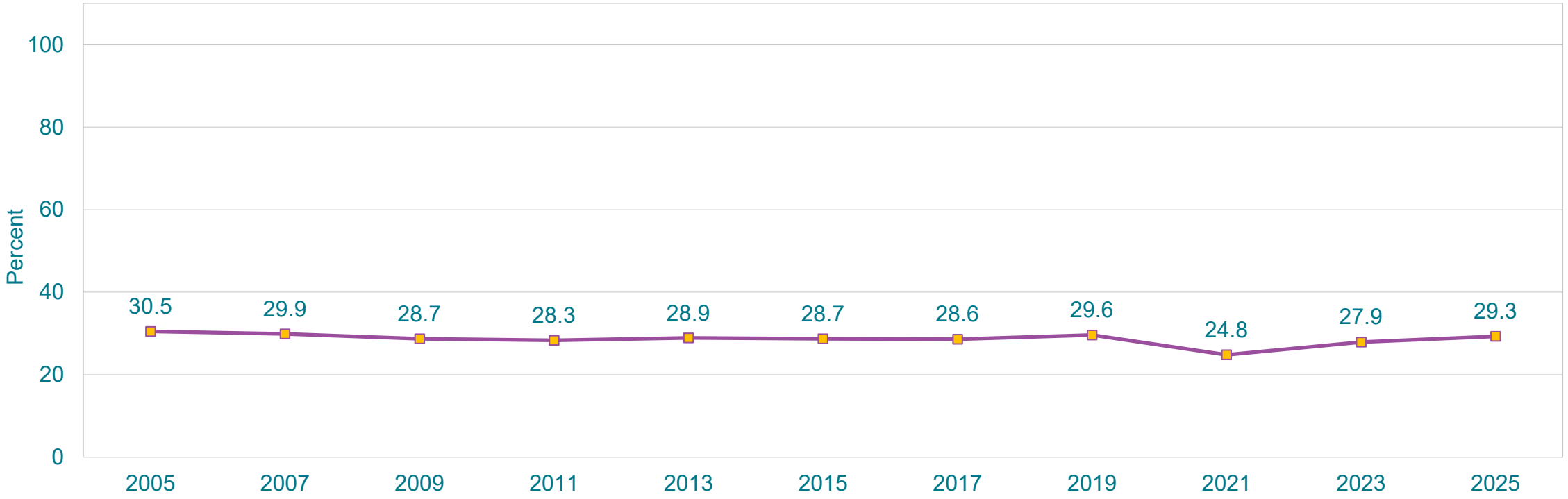
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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,† 2025



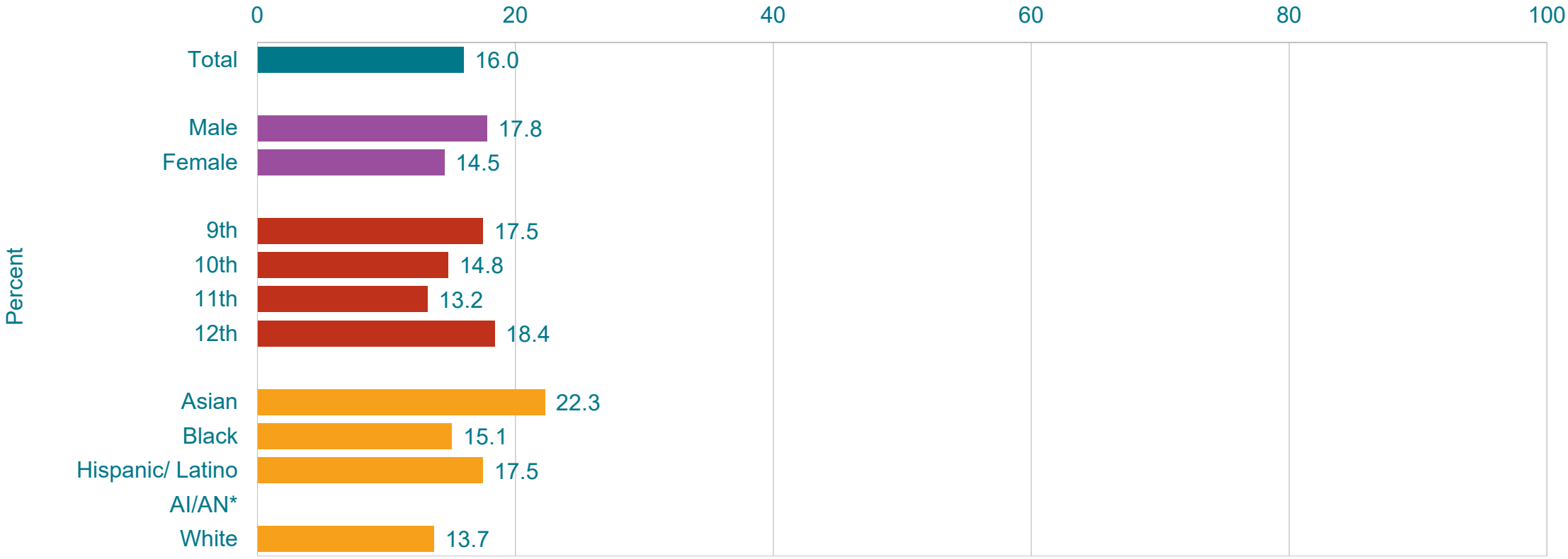
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†A > B, A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 2005-2025†



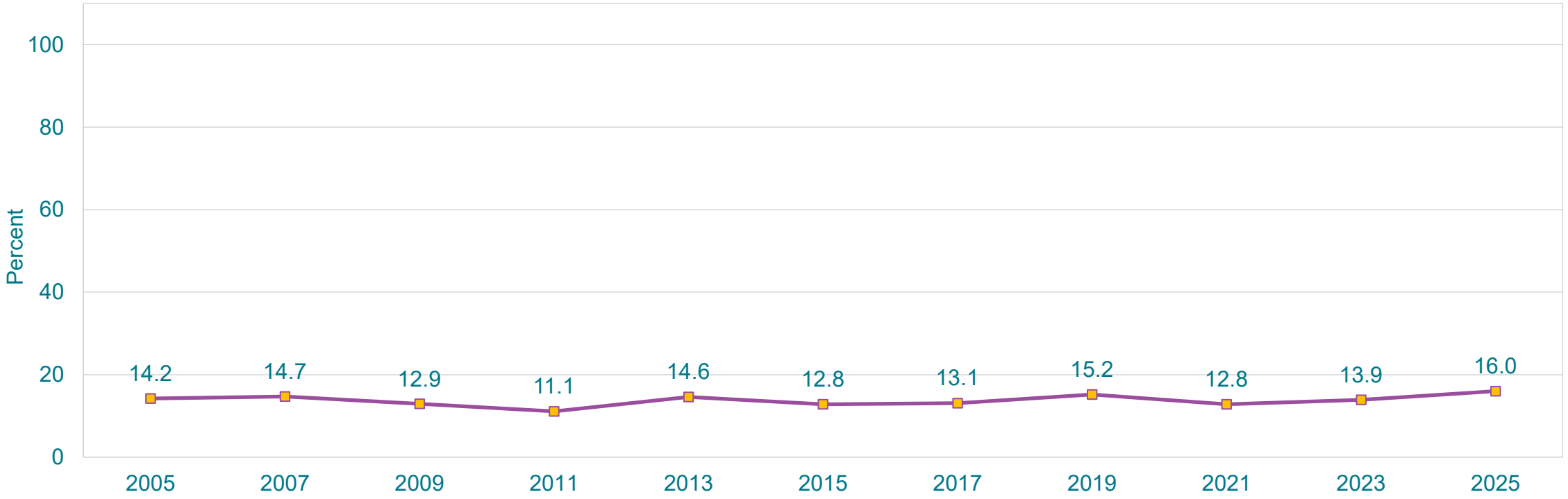
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†12th > 11th; A > B, A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* 2005-2025†



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

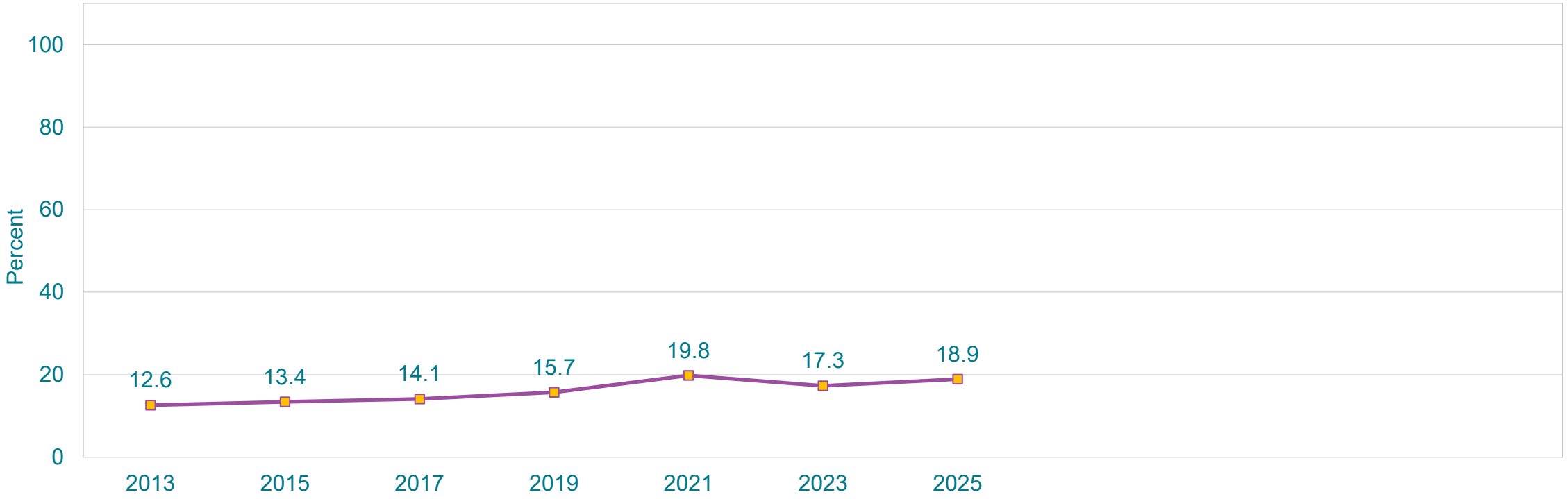
†Decreased, 2005-2011, increased, 2011-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

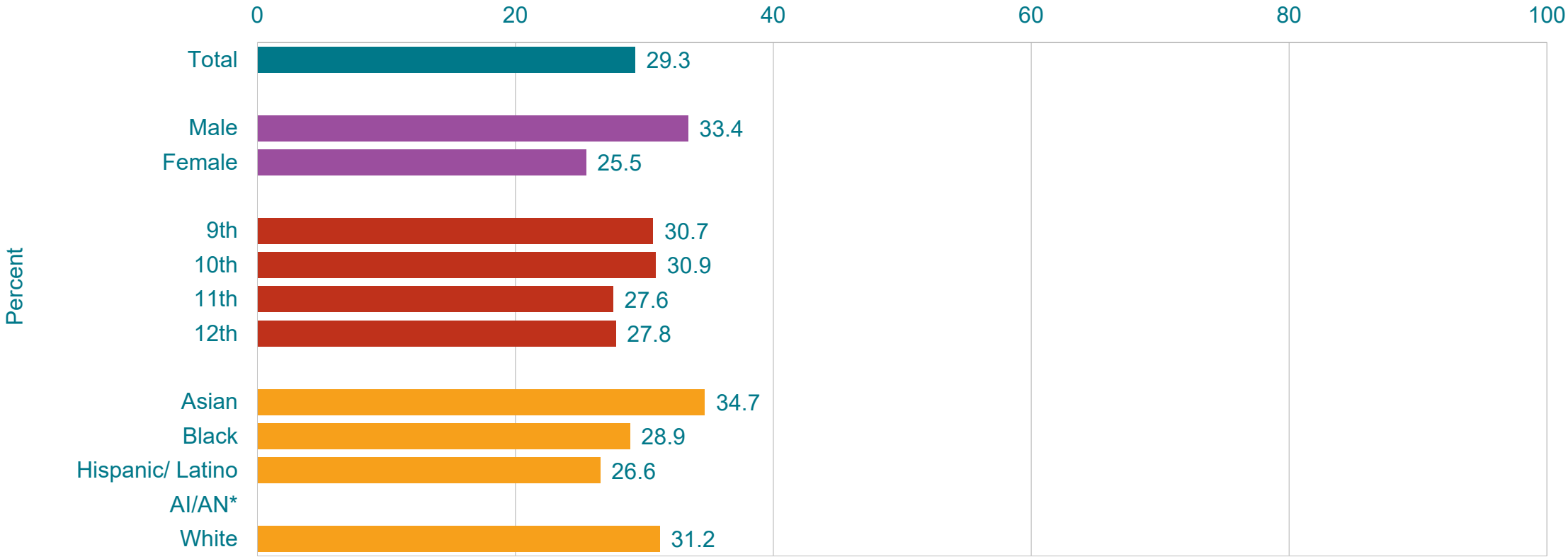
*During the 7 days before the survey
†B > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* 2013-2025†



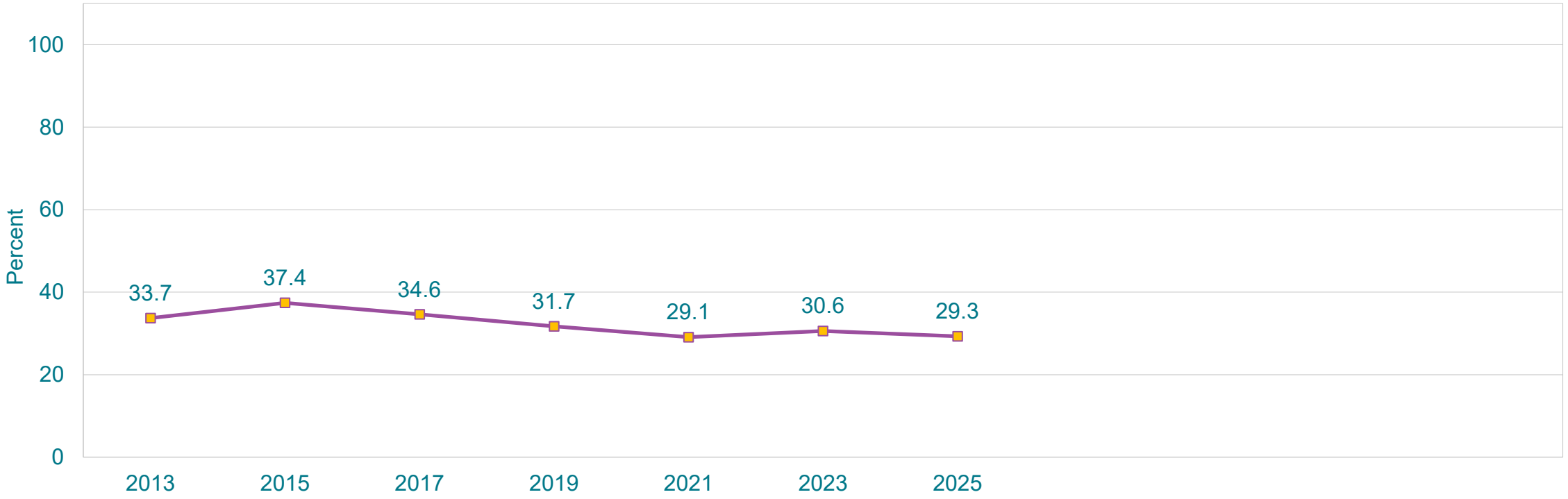
*During the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2013-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear 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, 2025



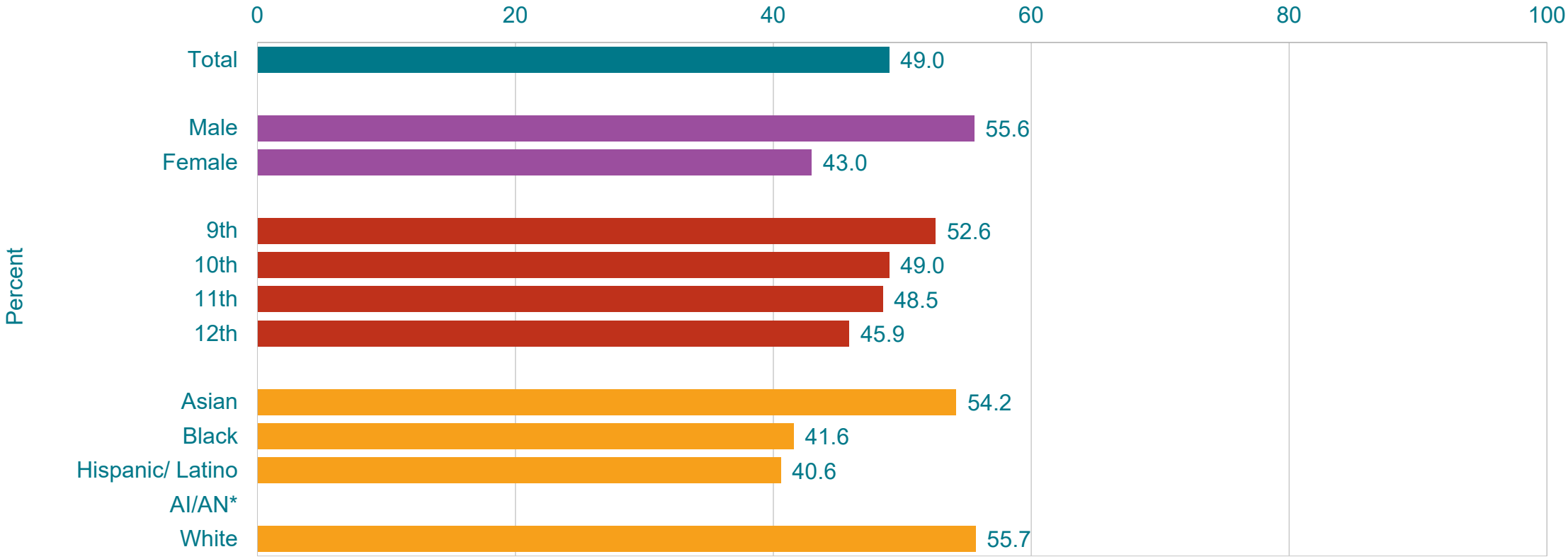
*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* 2013-2025†



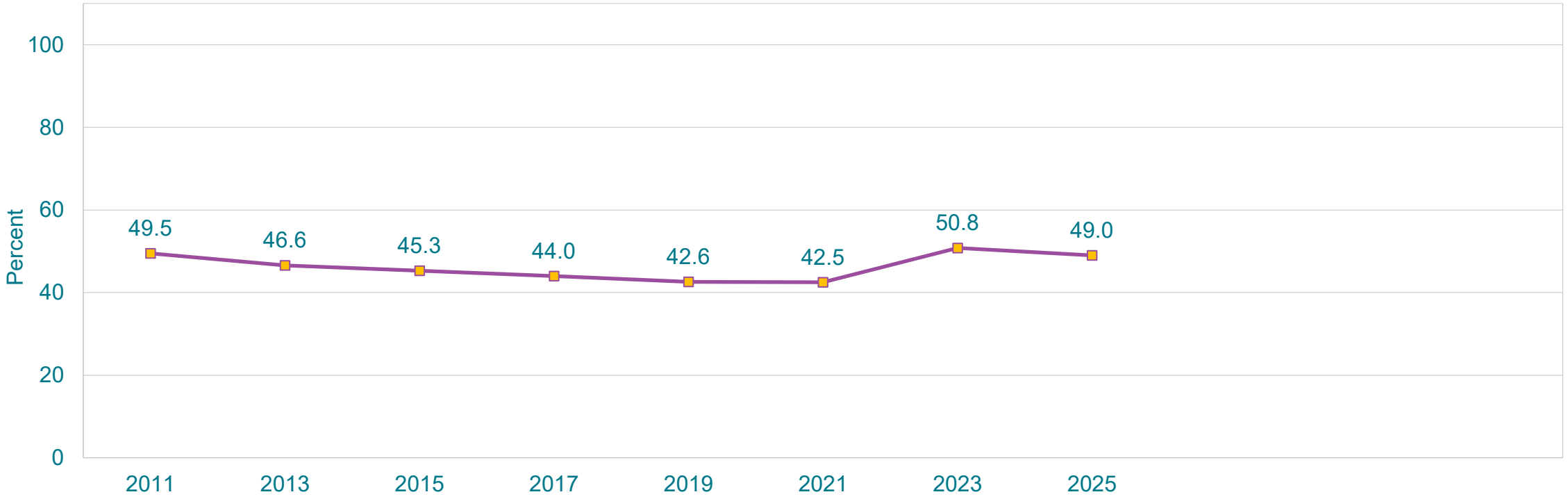
*During the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2013-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*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 > 12th; A > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
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,* 2011-2025†

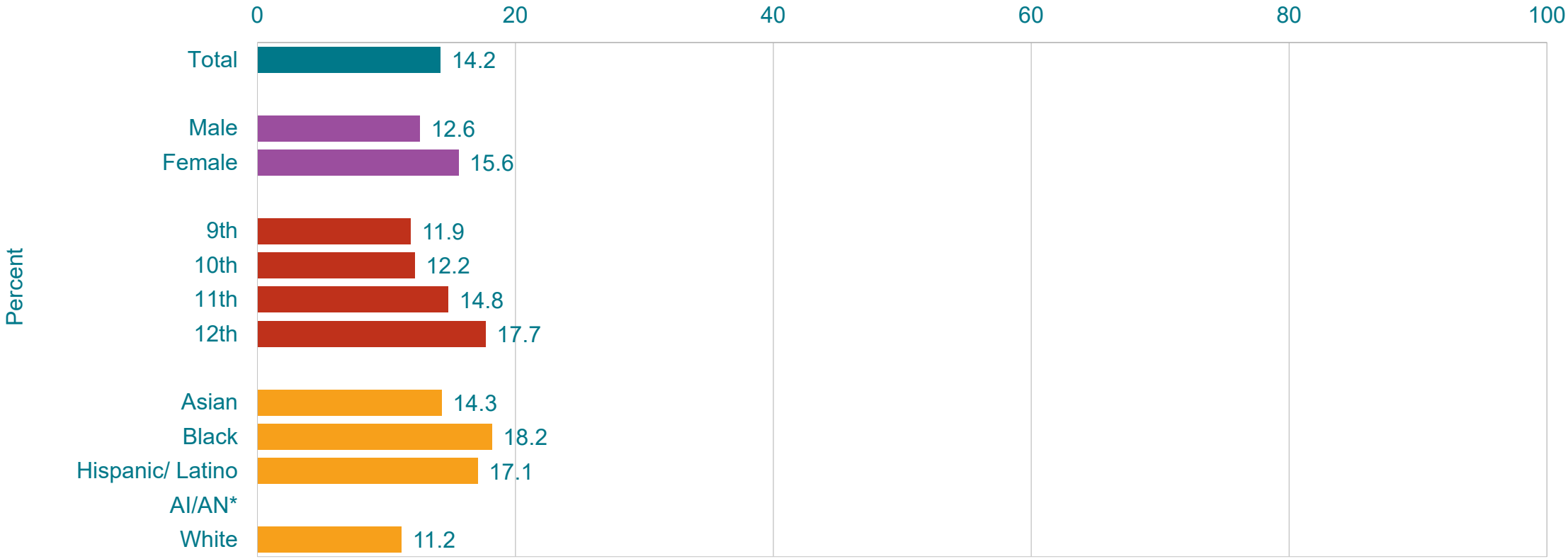


*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2011-2025, decreased 2011-2019, increased 2019-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

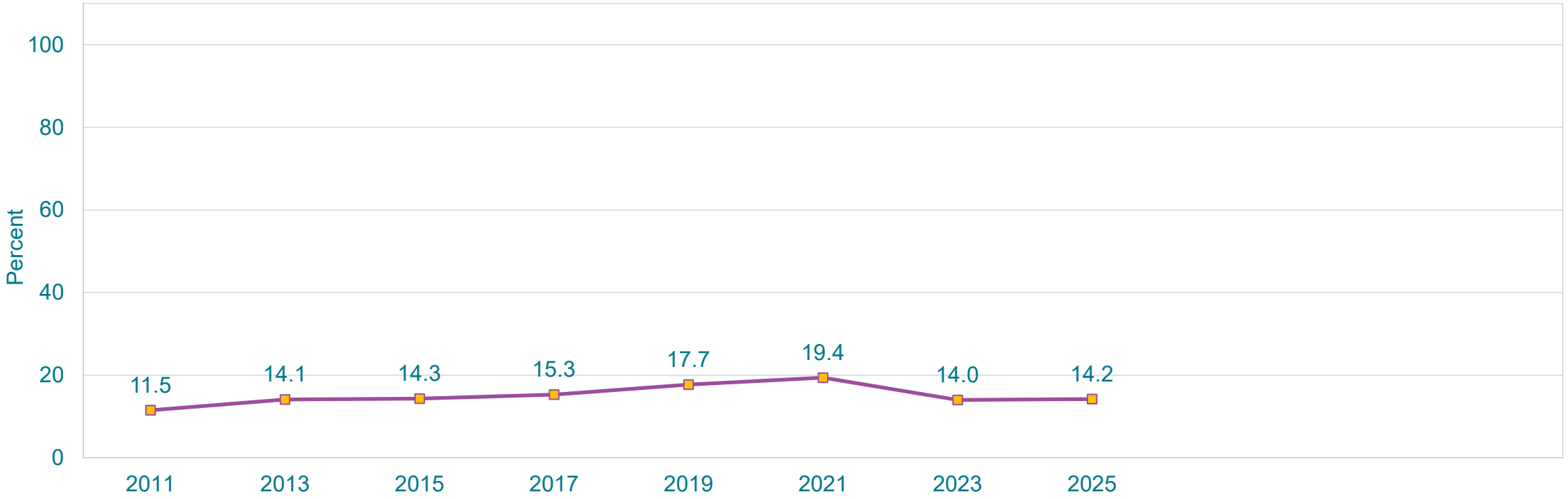
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



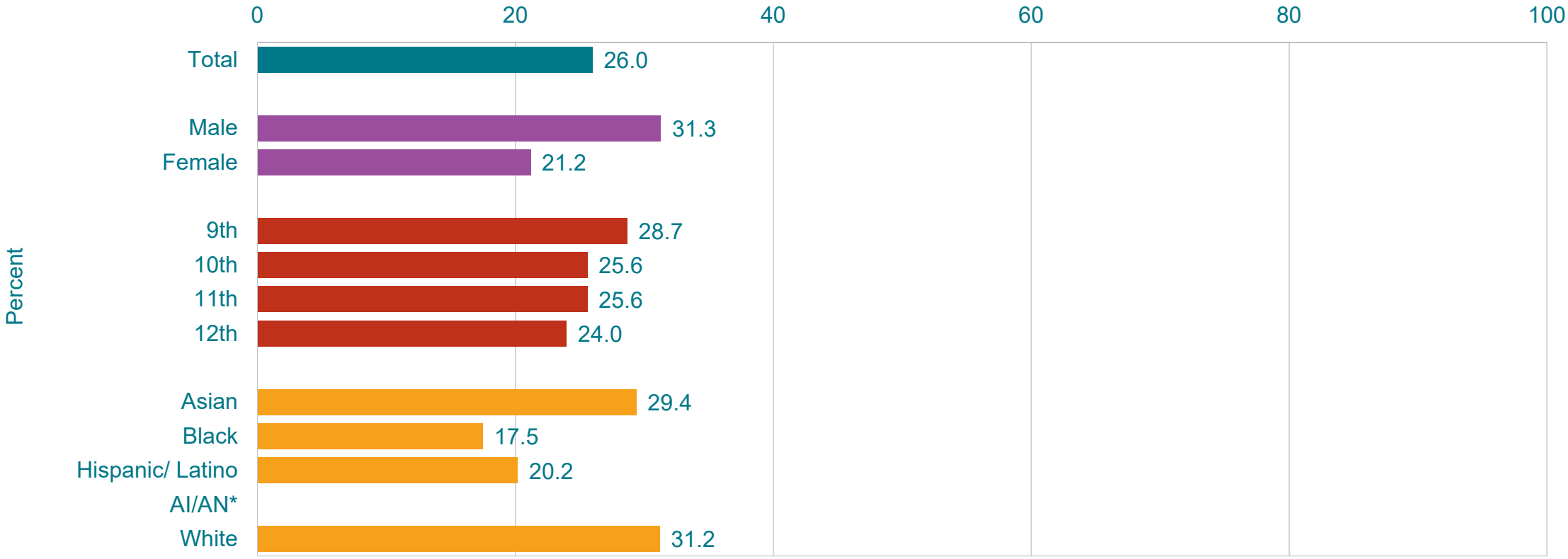
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* 2011-2025†



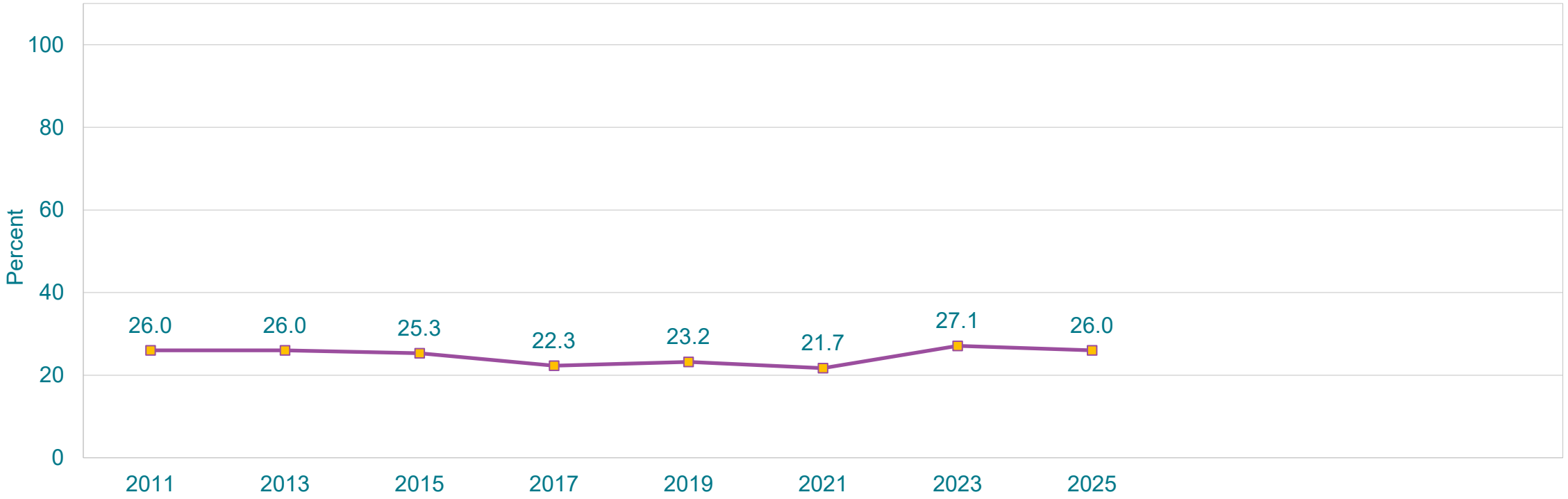
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased, 2011-2019, decreased, 2019-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*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; A > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* 2011-2025†

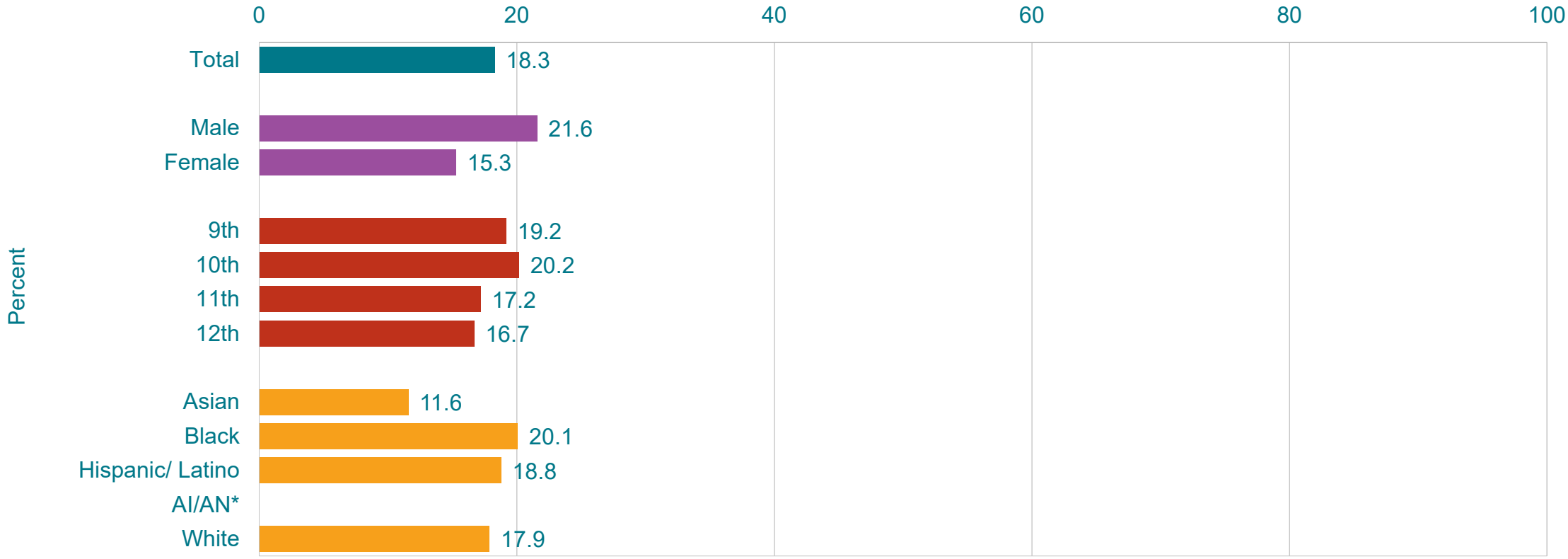


*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†No change, 2011-2019, increased, 2019-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

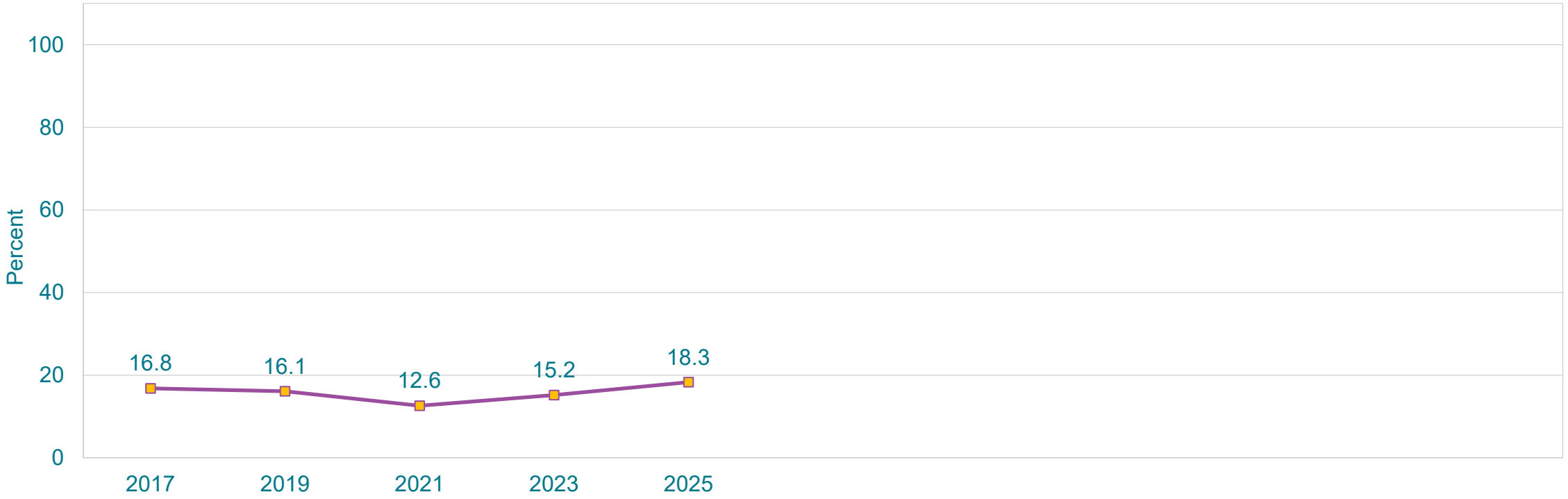
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



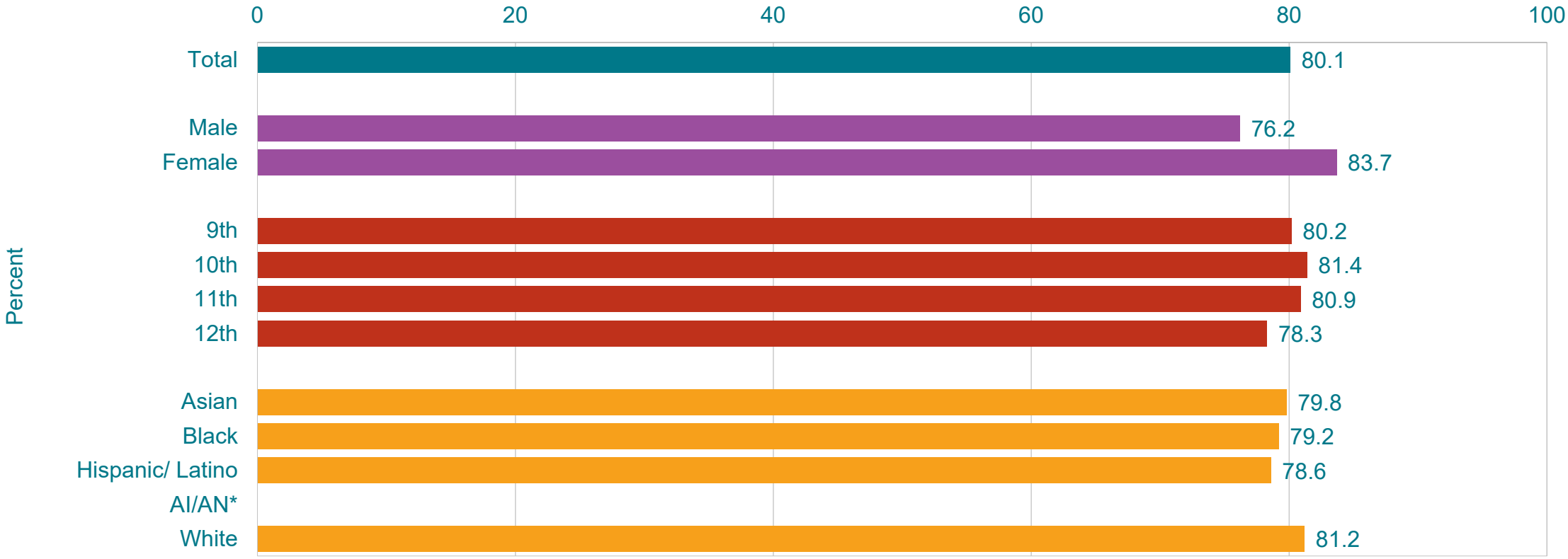
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* 2017-2025†



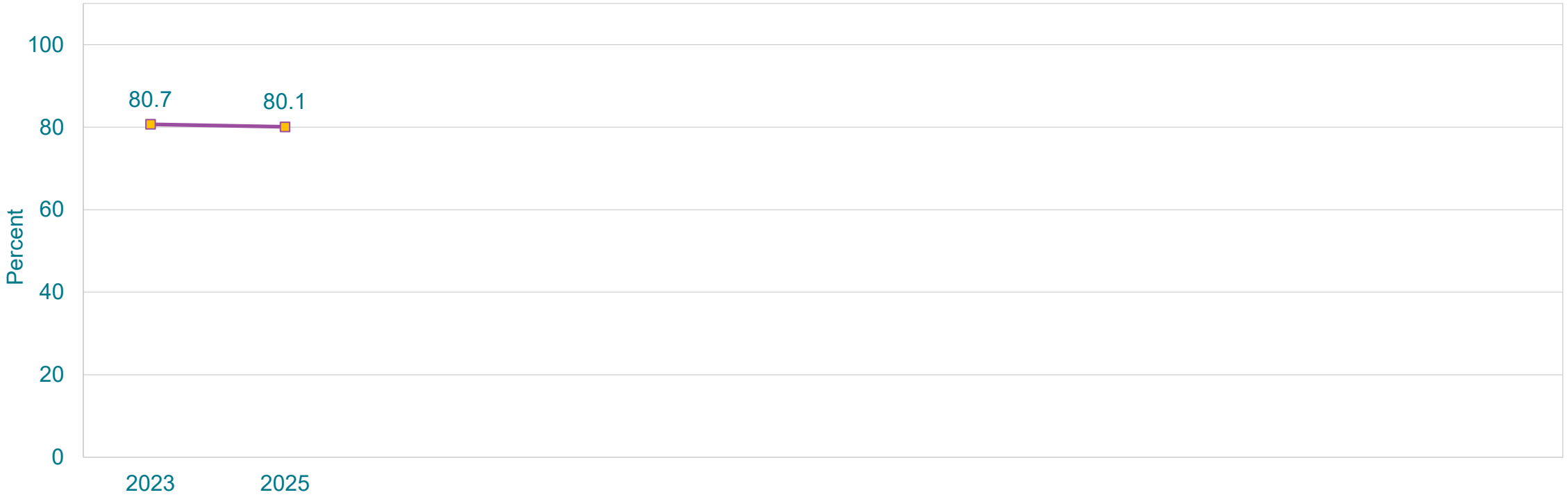
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2017-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Social Media Several Times a Day, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



*F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

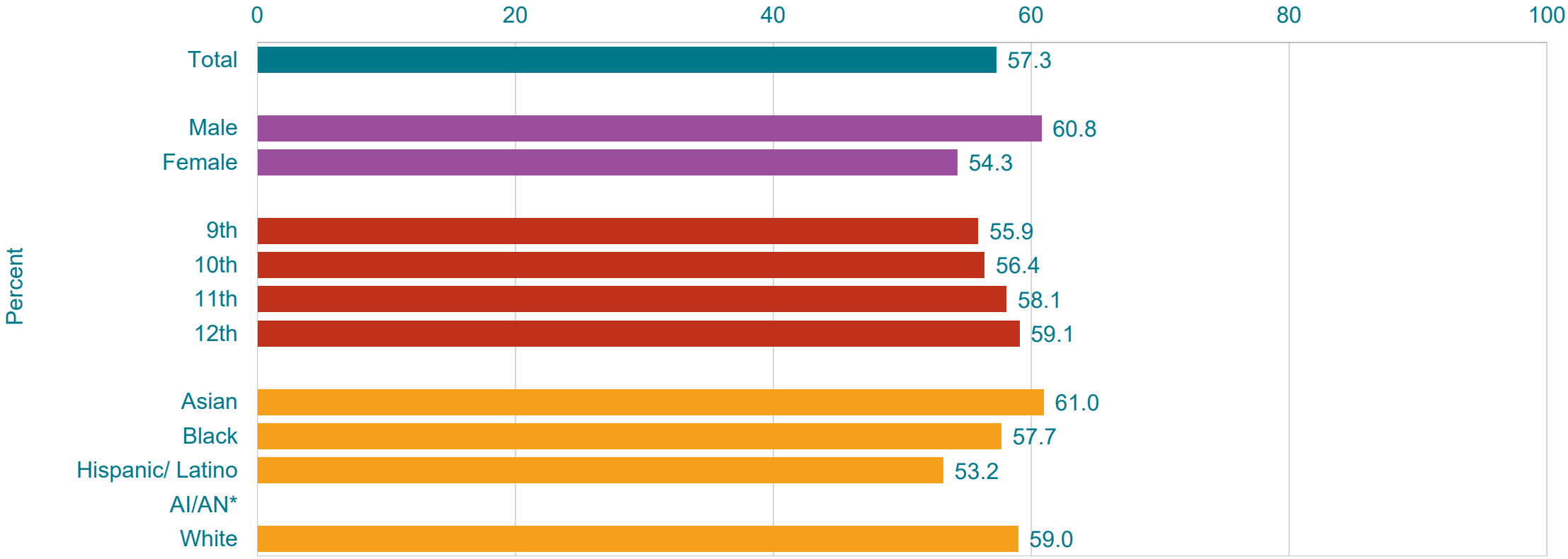
Percentage of High School Students Who Used Social Media Several Times a Day, 2023-2025*



*No change 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

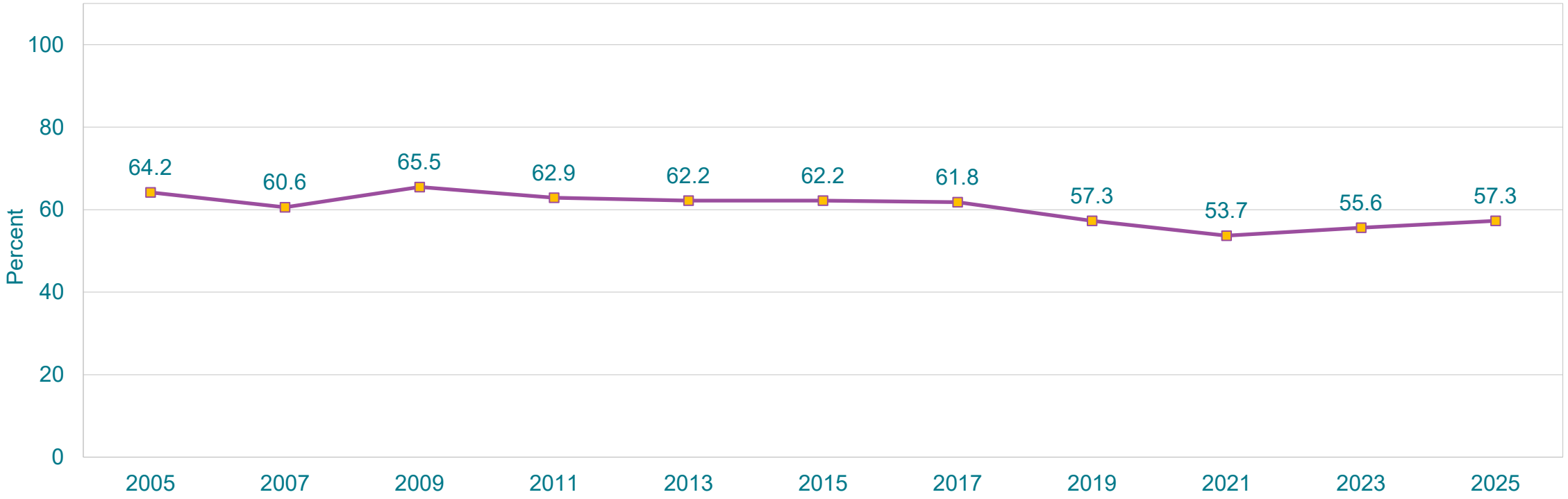
General Health

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Health in General As Excellent or Very Good, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



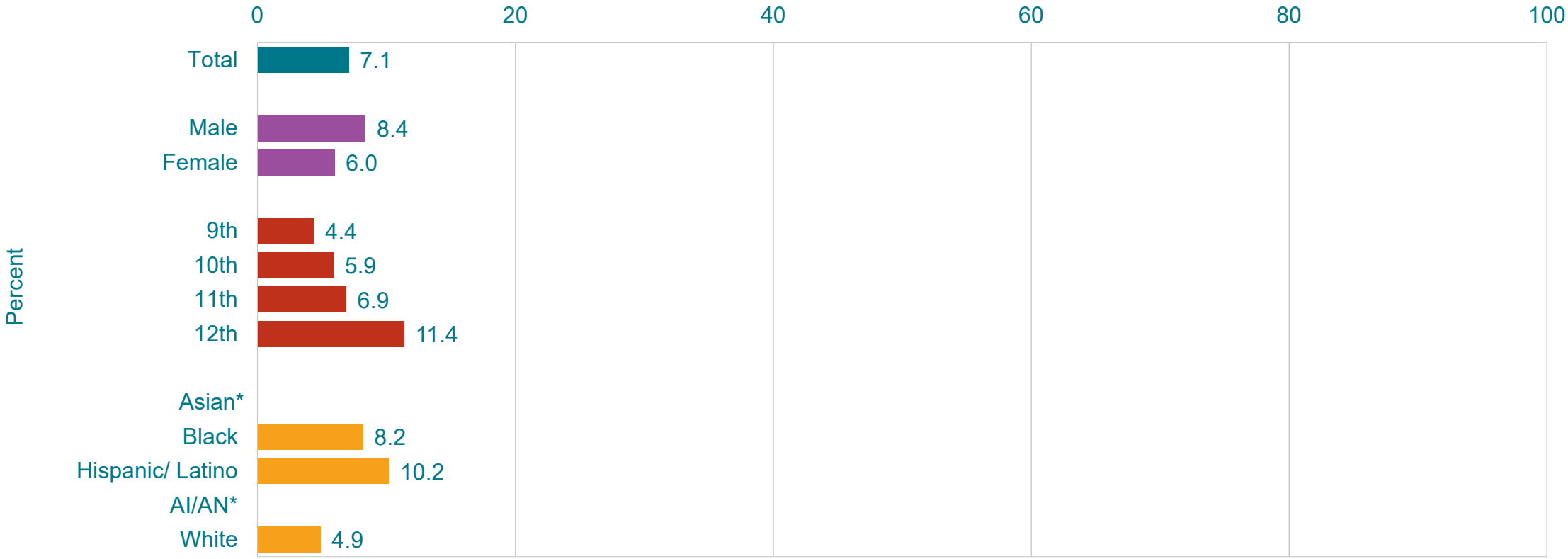
*M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Health in General As Excellent or Very Good, 2005-2025*



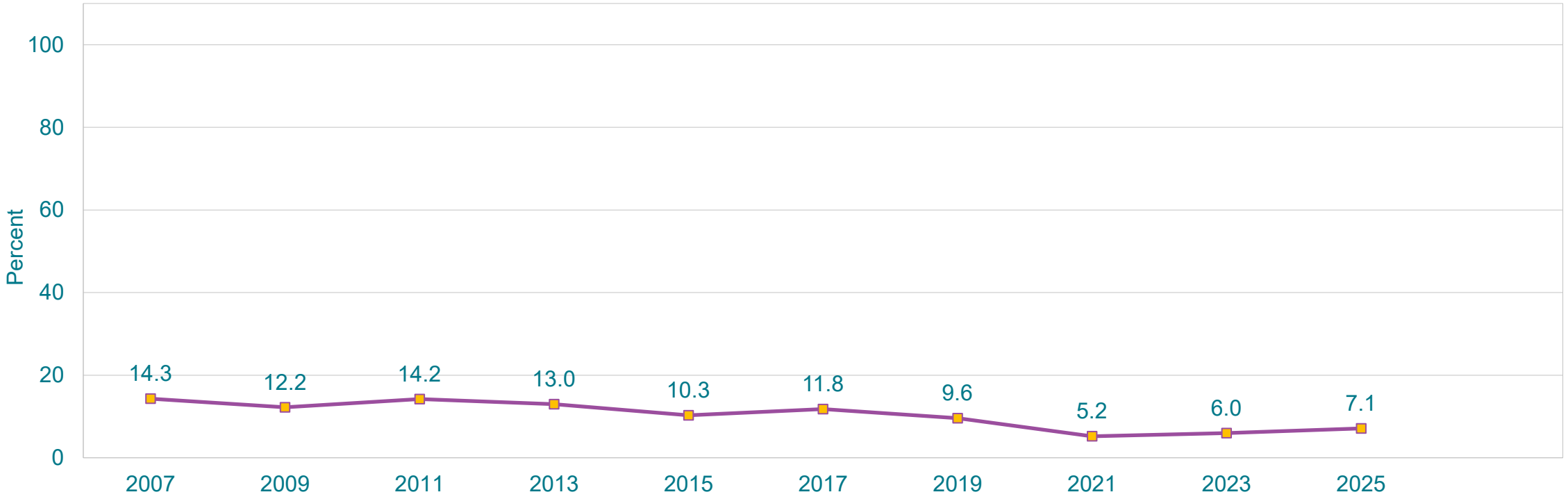
*Decreased 2005-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



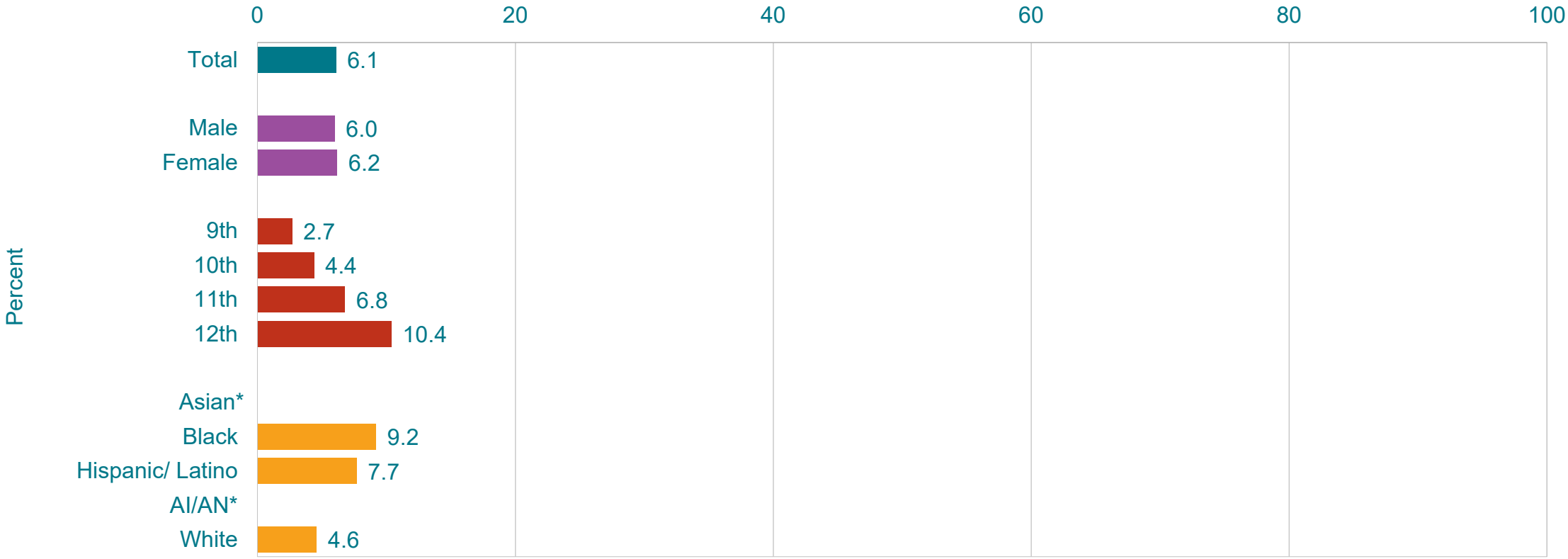
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood
†12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* 2007-2025†



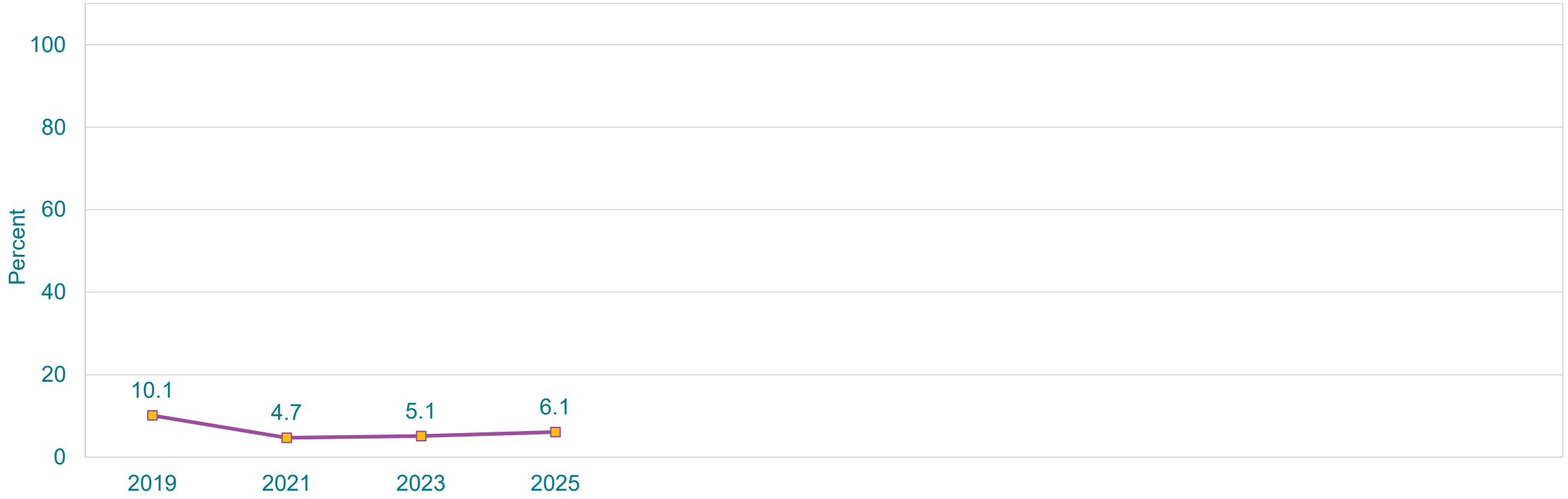
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood
†Decreased 2007-2025, no change 2007-2013, decreased 2013-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available 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 Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Infection (Sti) Other Than HIV, Such As Chlamydia or Gonorrhea,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



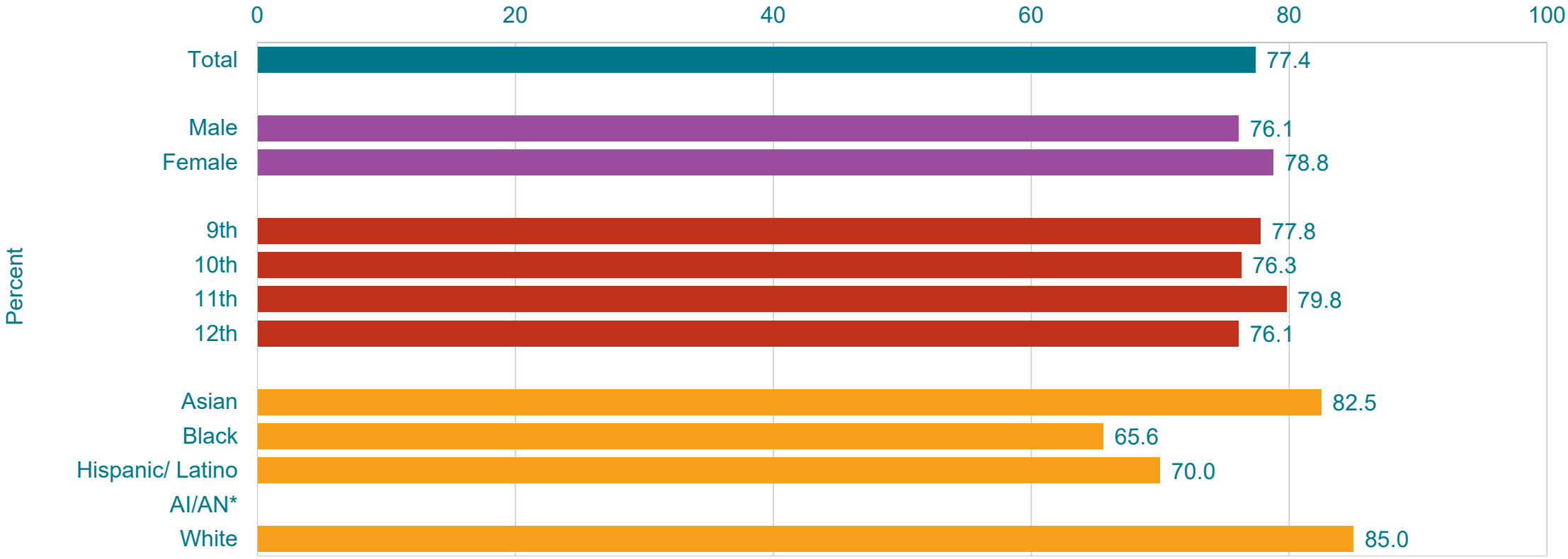
*During the 12 months before the survey
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > W, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Infection (Sti) Other Than HIV, Such As Chlamydia or Gonorrhea,* 2019-2025†



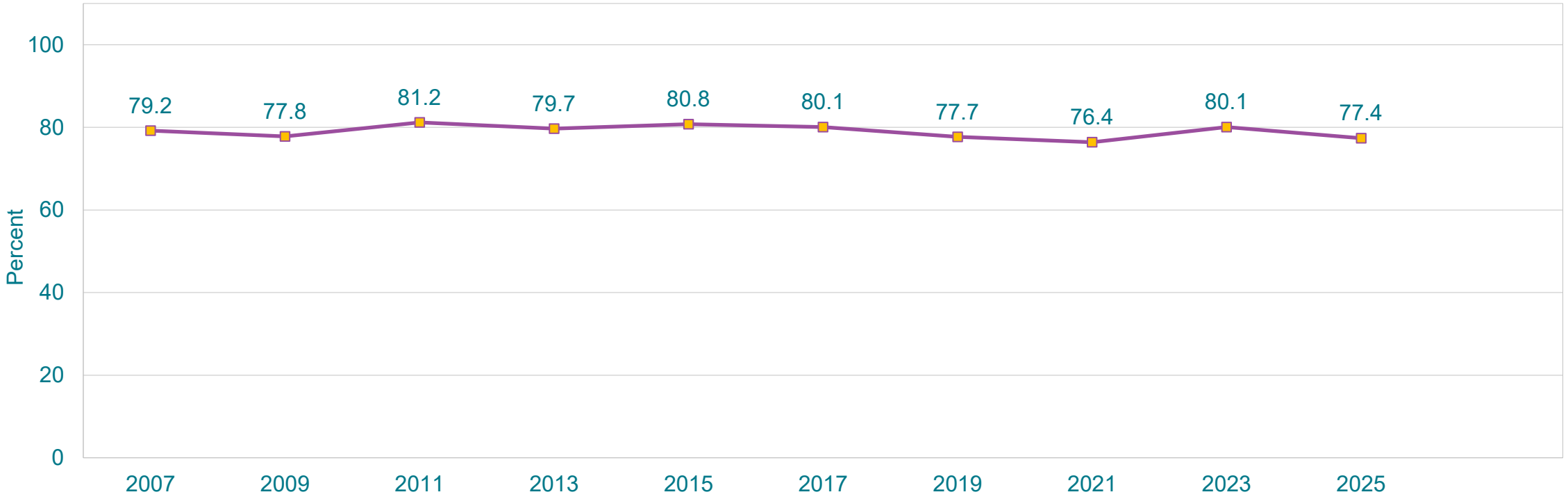
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2019-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



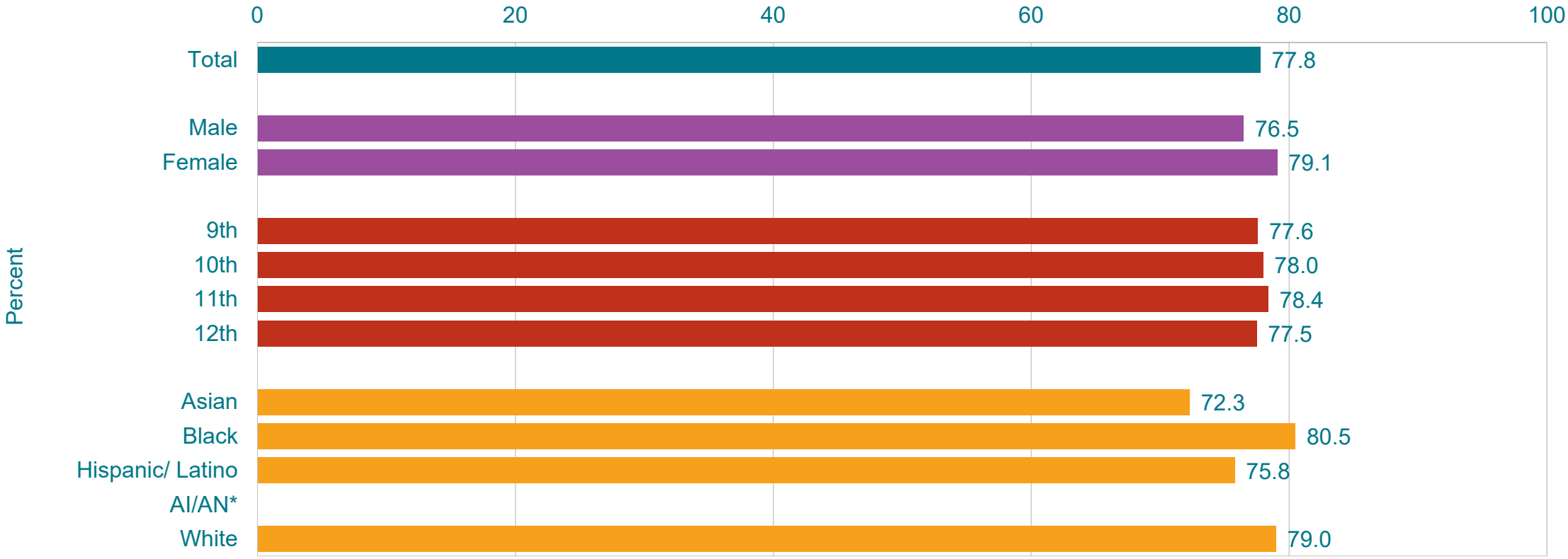
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
†A > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* 2007-2025†



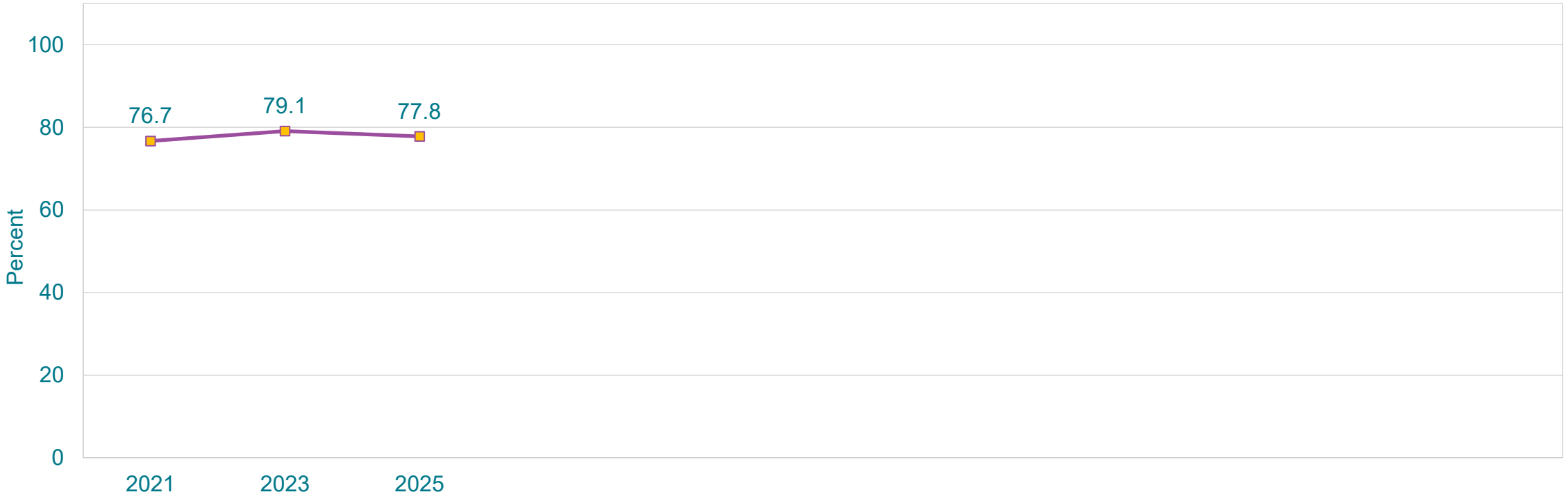
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2007-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across 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 of Screen Time,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



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

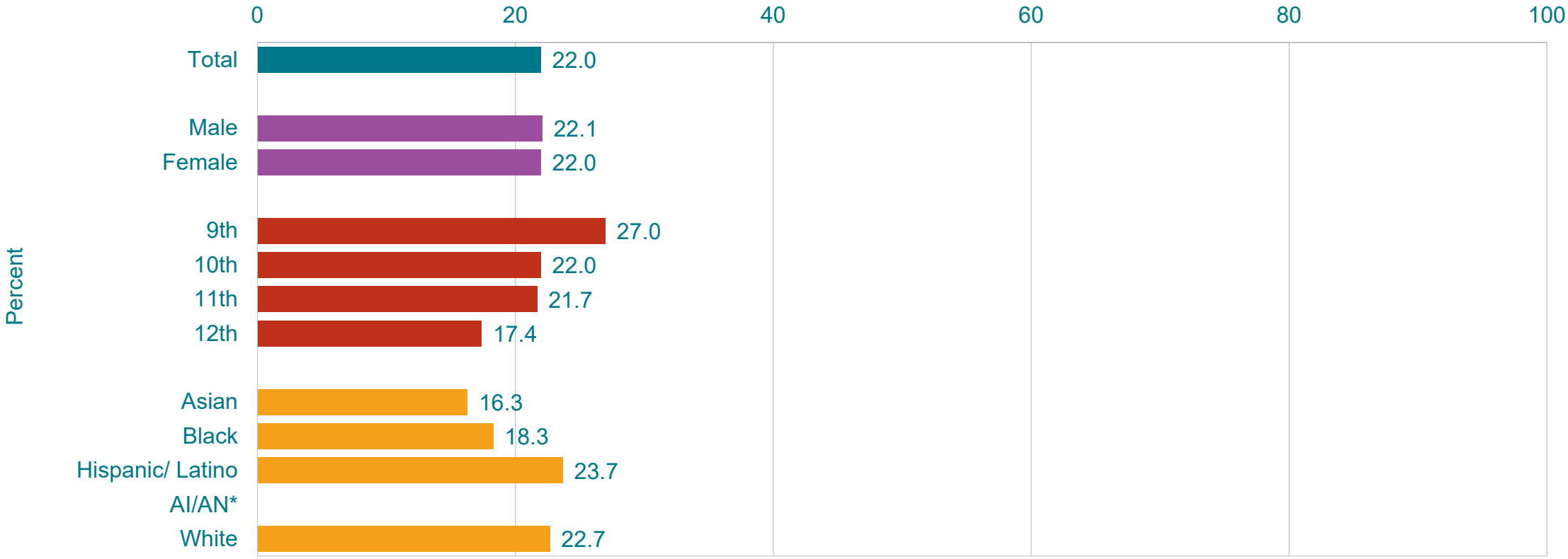
Percentage of High School Students Who Spent 3 or More Hours Per Day of Screen Time,* 2021-2025†



*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

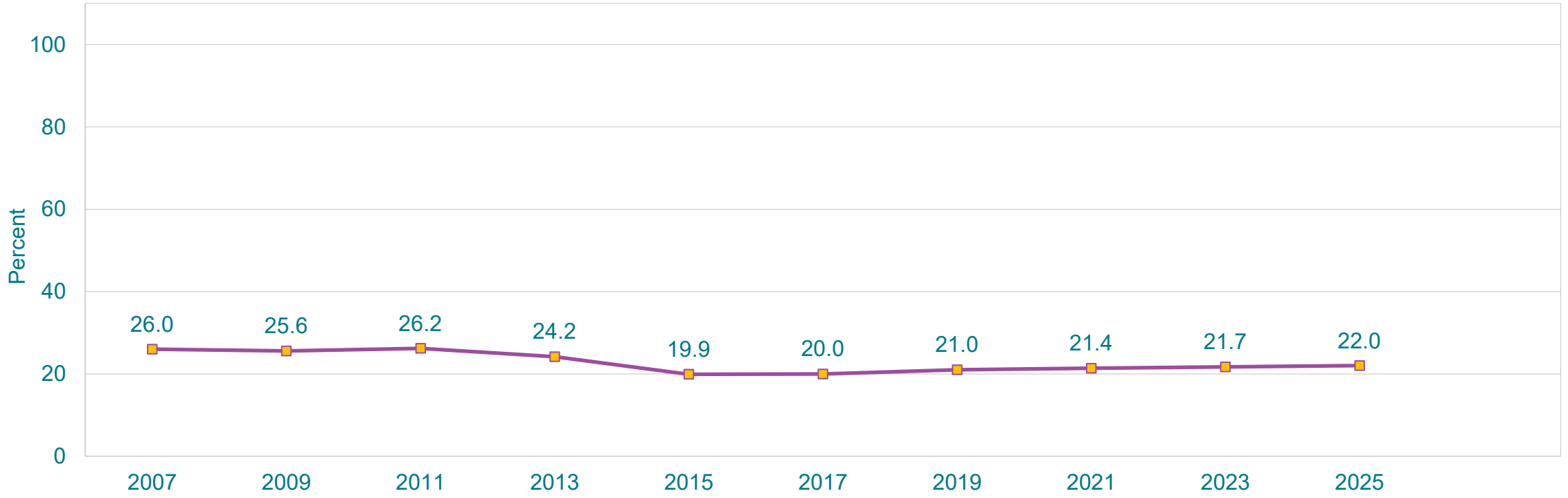
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*On an average school night
†9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* 2007-2025†



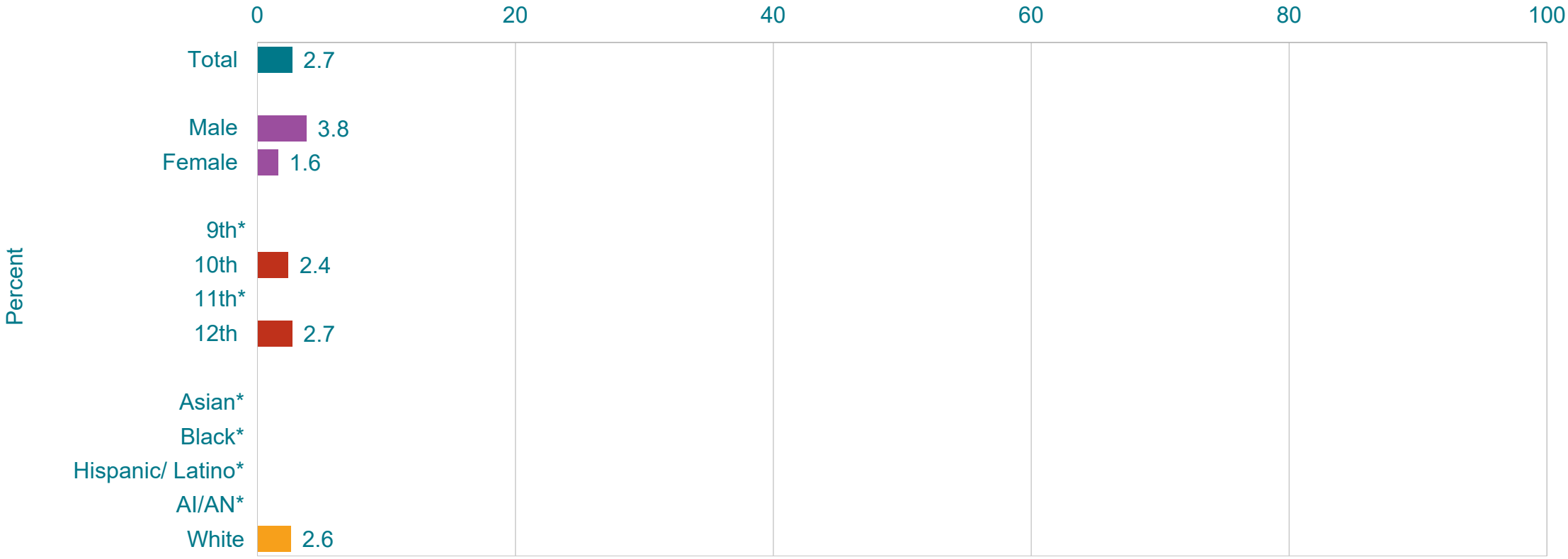
*On an average school night

†Decreased 2007-2025, decreased 2007-2017, no change 2017-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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.

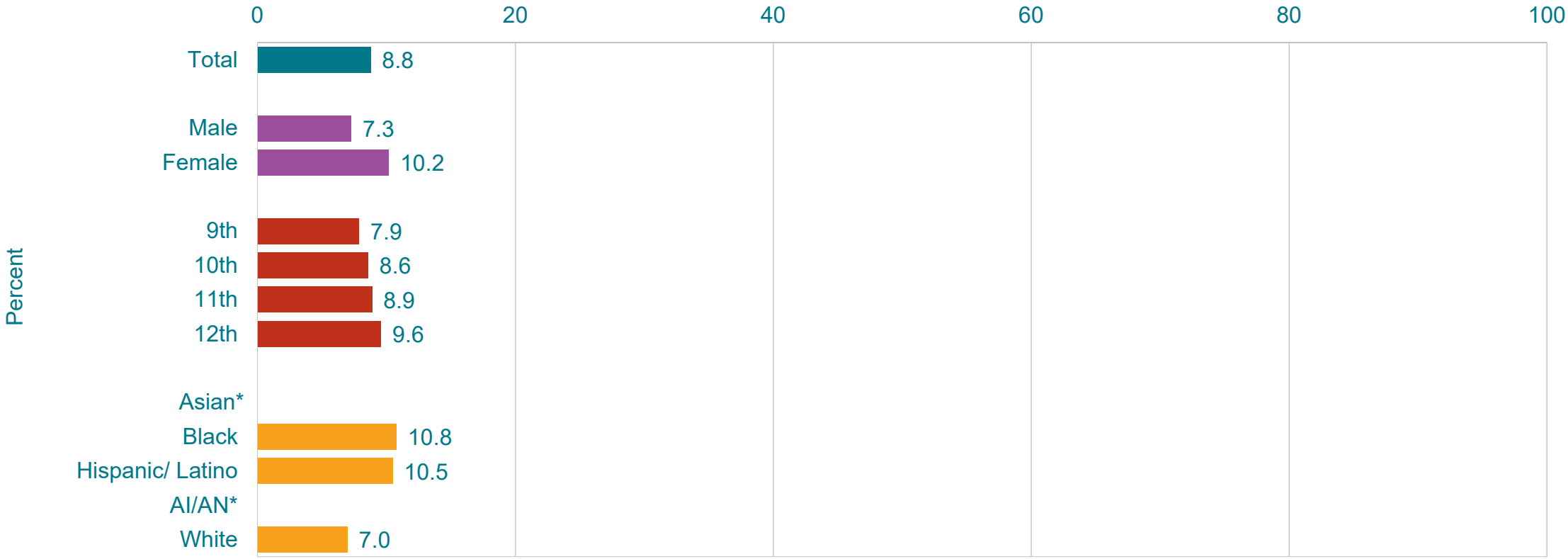
Family Related Factors

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Unstable Housing,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



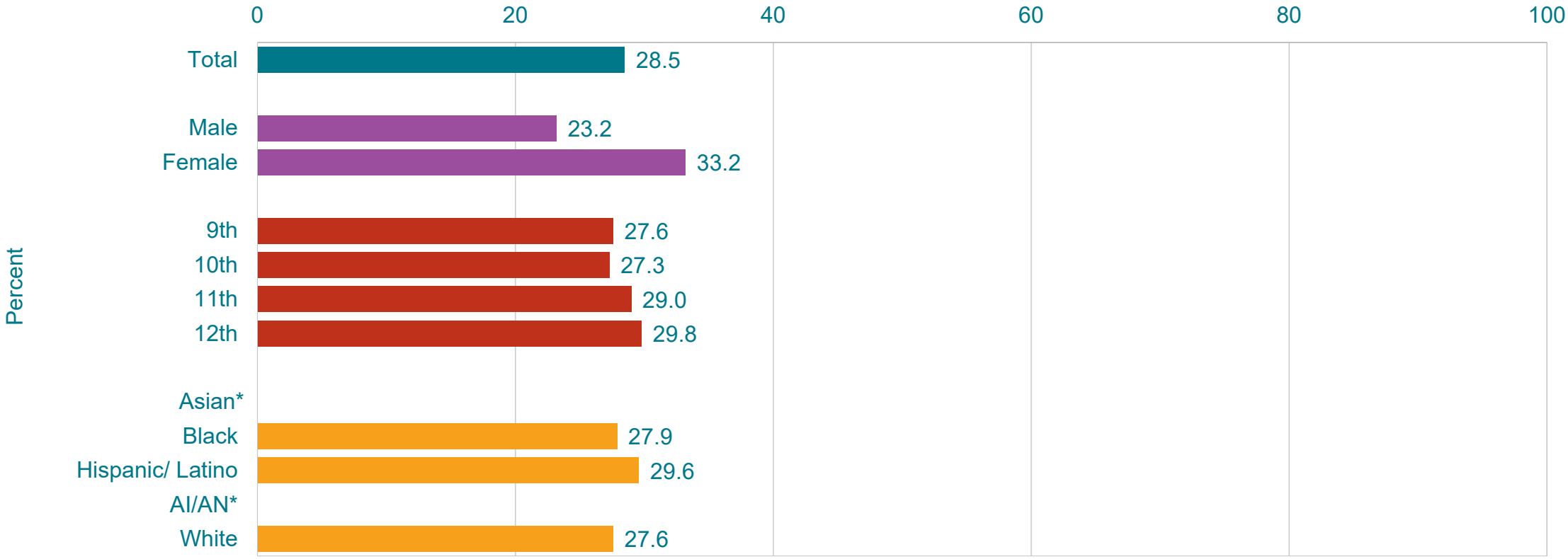
*During the 12 months before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Sometimes, Most of the Time, or Always Felt at Risk of Being Shot by a Gun,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



*On school property or in their neighborhood during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Someone They Were Dating or Going out with Purposely Tried to Control Them or Emotionally Hurt Them One or More Times,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



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

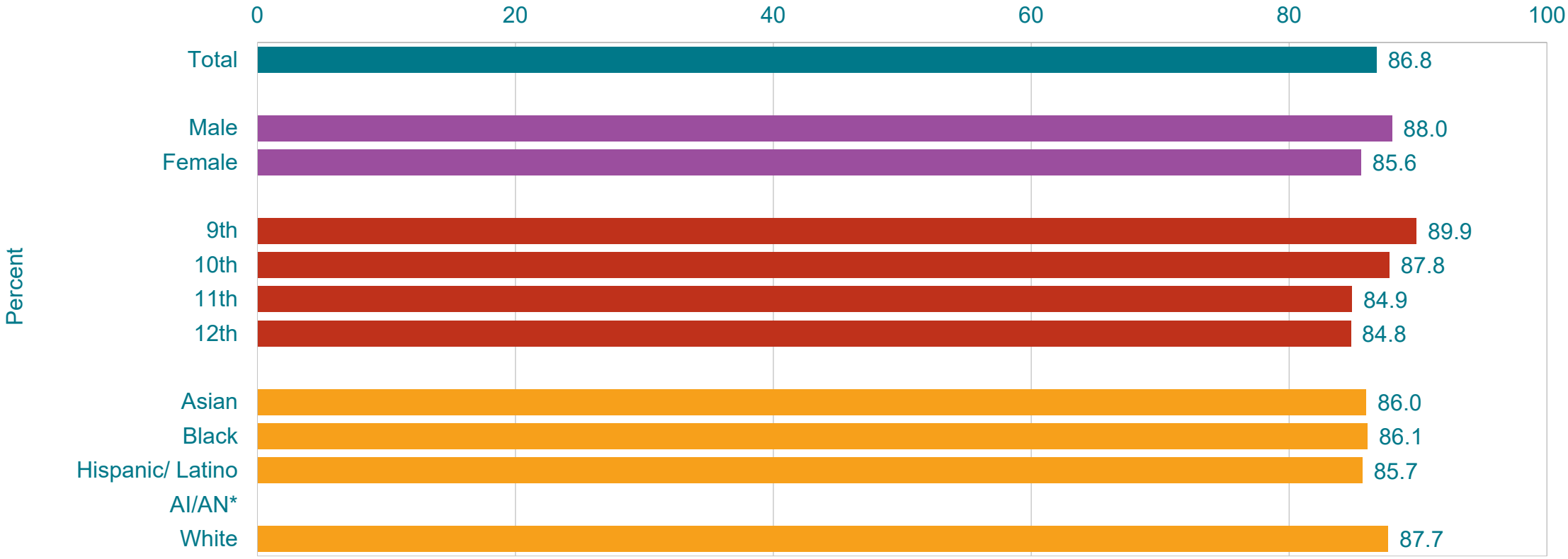
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.

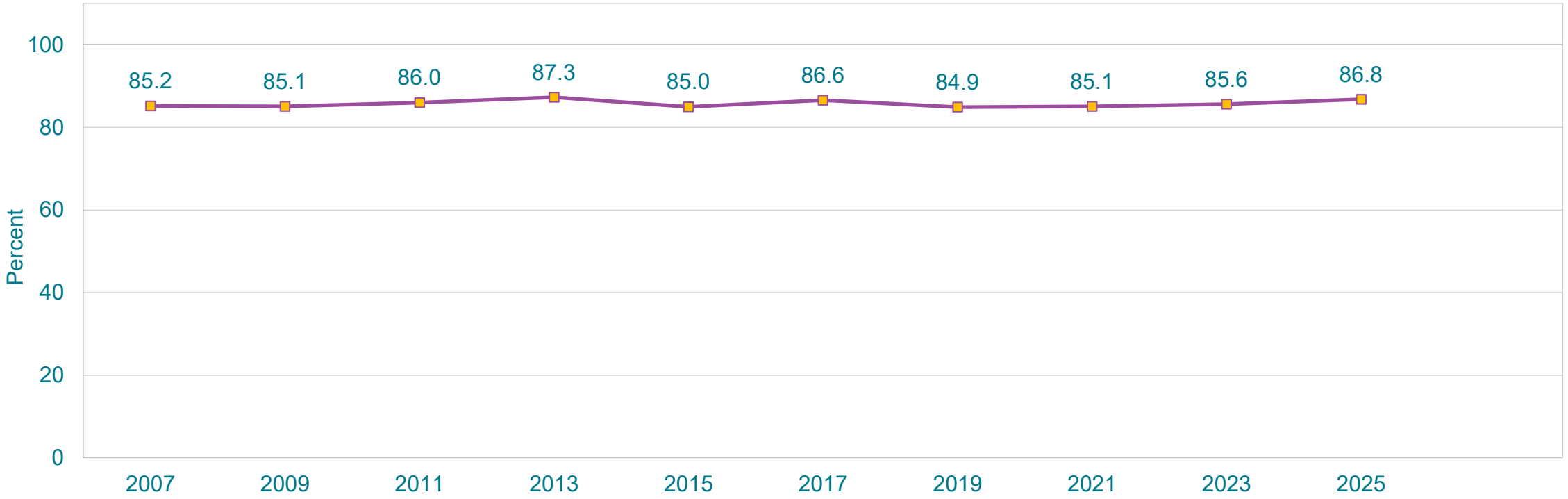
This graph contains weighted results.

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, 2025



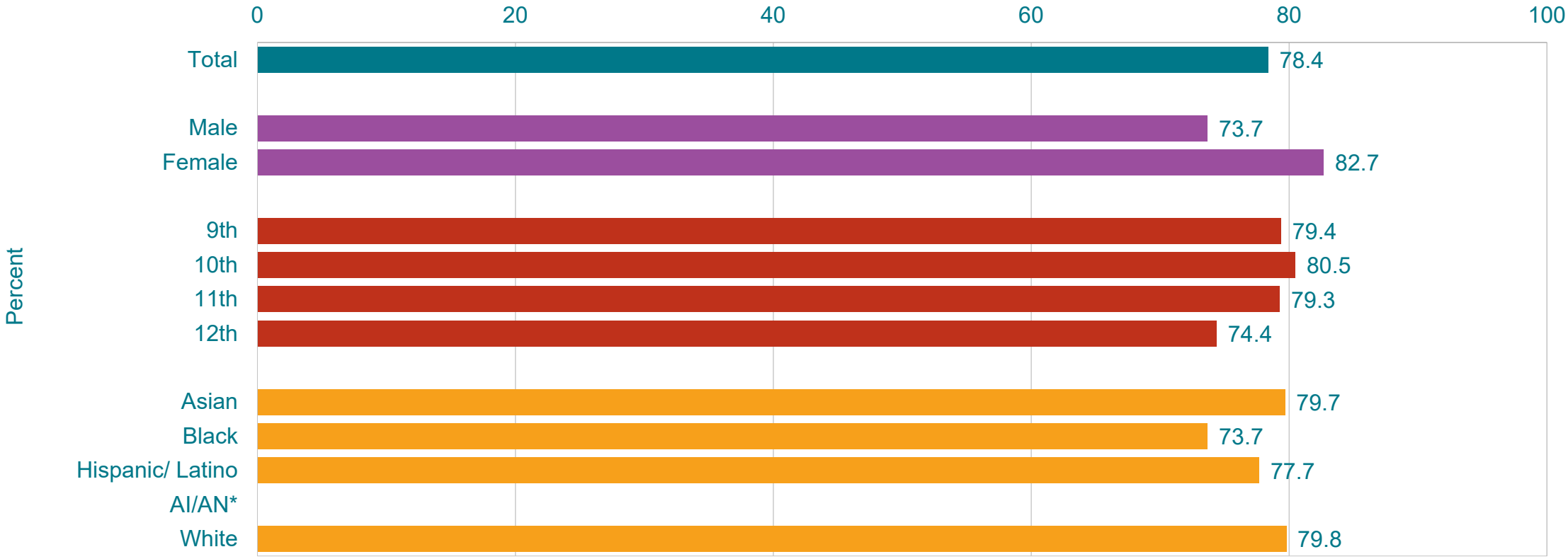
*9th > 11th, 9th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

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, 2007-2025*



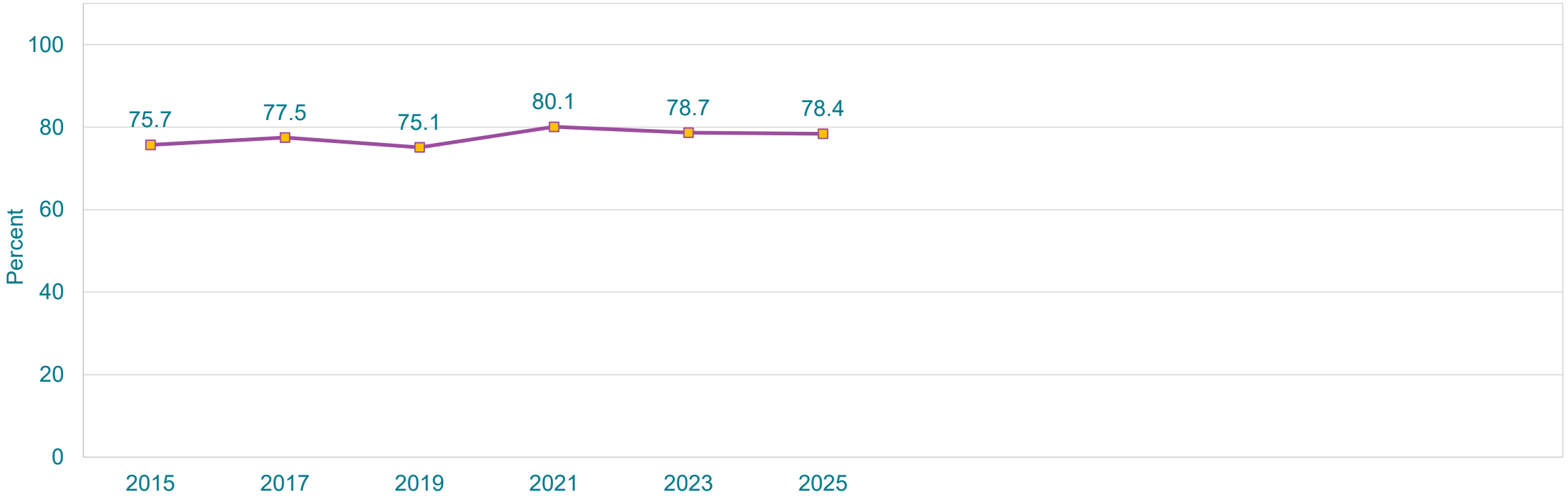
*Increased 2007-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported 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,* 2025



*F > M; 10th > 12th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

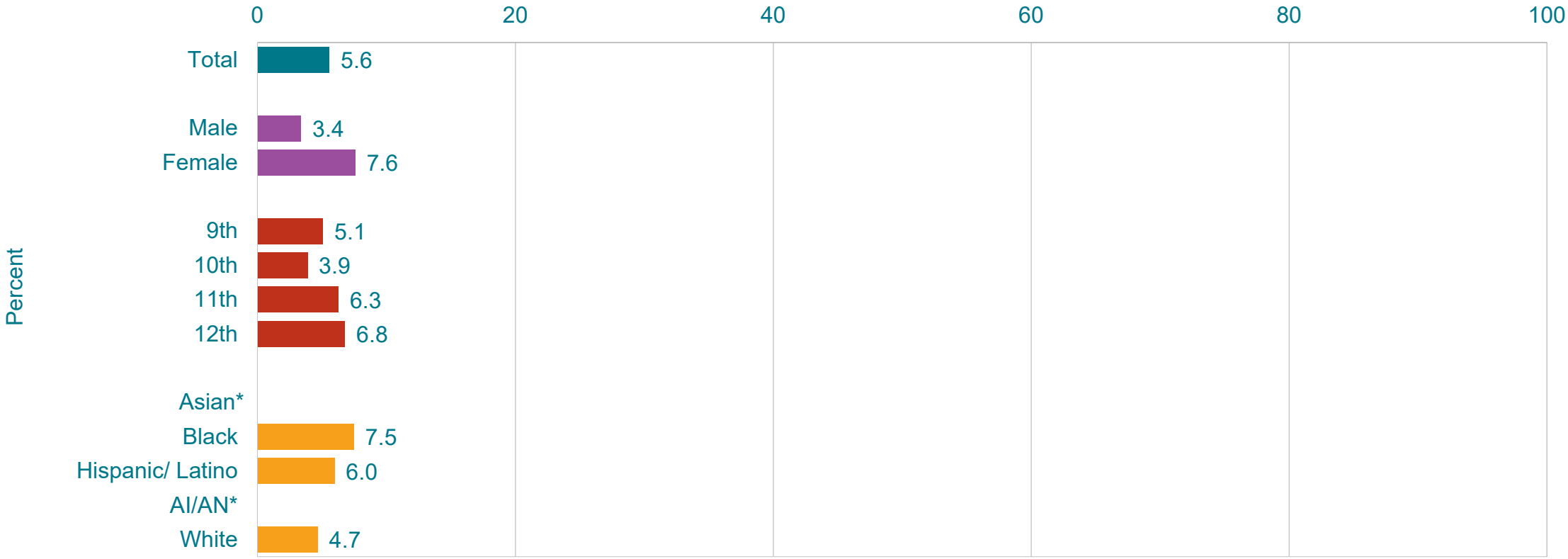
Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Most of the Time or Always Ask Where They Are Going or with Whom They Will Be, 2015-2025*



*Increased 2015-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant 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.

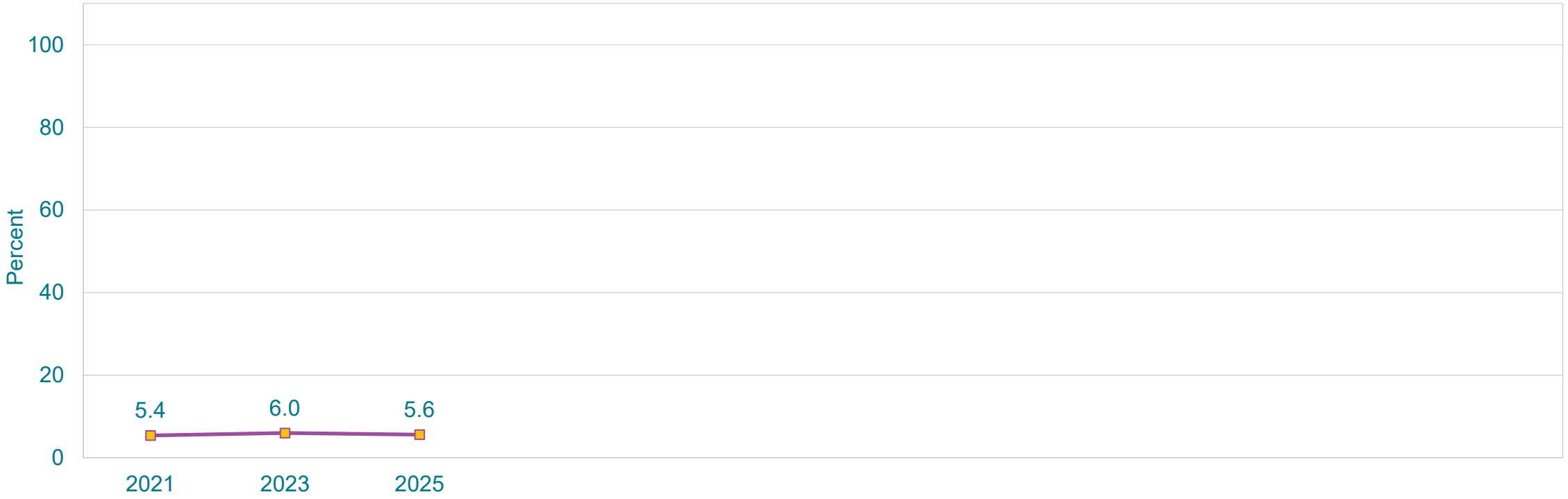
Adverse Childhood Experiences

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That an Adult or Person at Least 5 Years Older Than Them Ever Made Them Do Sexual Things They Did Not Want to Do,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



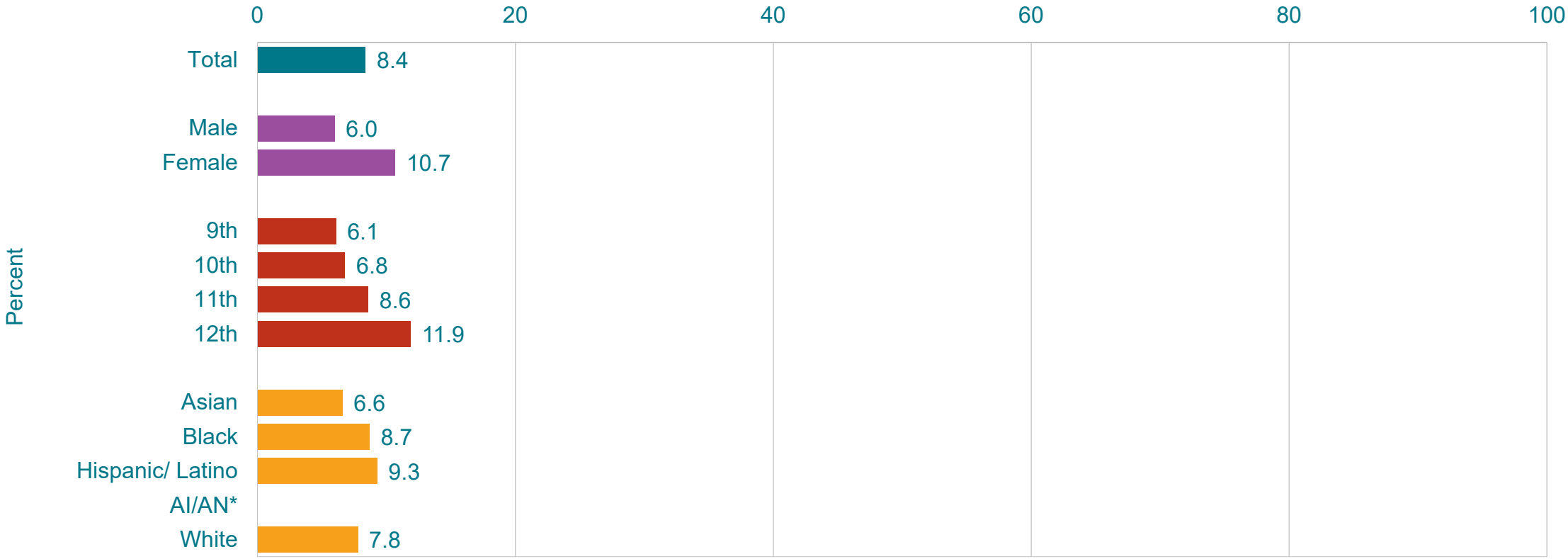
*Counting such things as kissing, touching, or being made to have sexual intercourse
†F > M; 11th > 10th; B > A, B > W, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That an Adult or Person at Least 5 Years Older Than Them Ever Made Them Do Sexual Things They Did Not Want to Do,* 2021-2025†



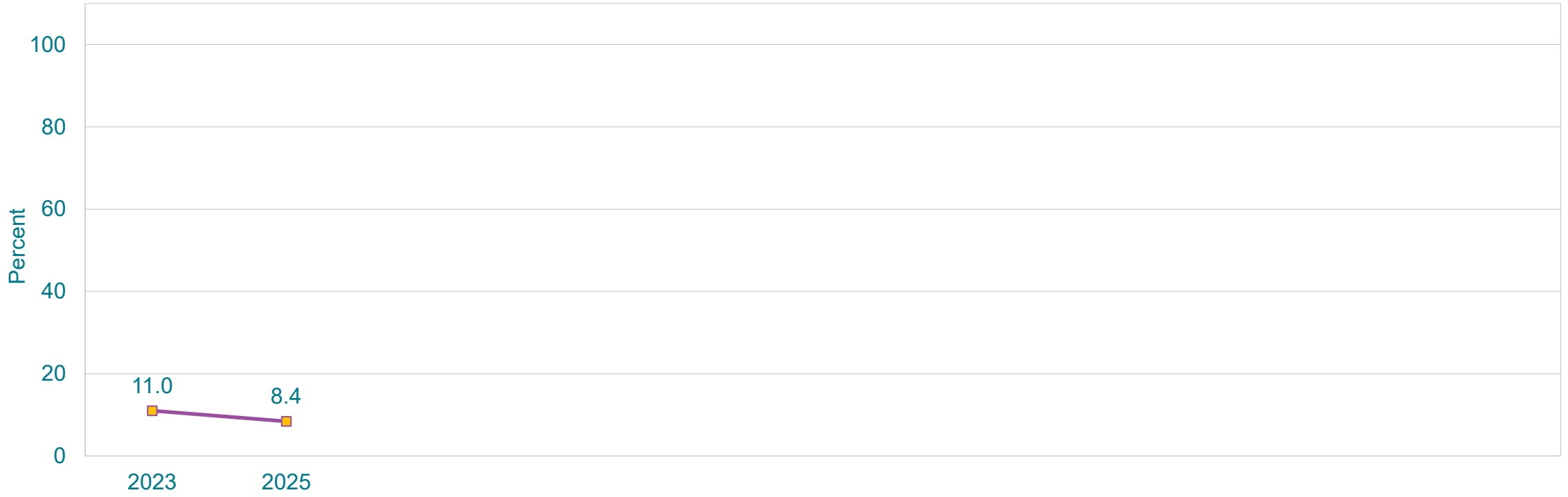
*Counting such things as kissing, touching, or being made to have sexual intercourse
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That a Parent or Other Adult in Their Home Most of the Time or Always Insulted Them or Put Them Down,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2025



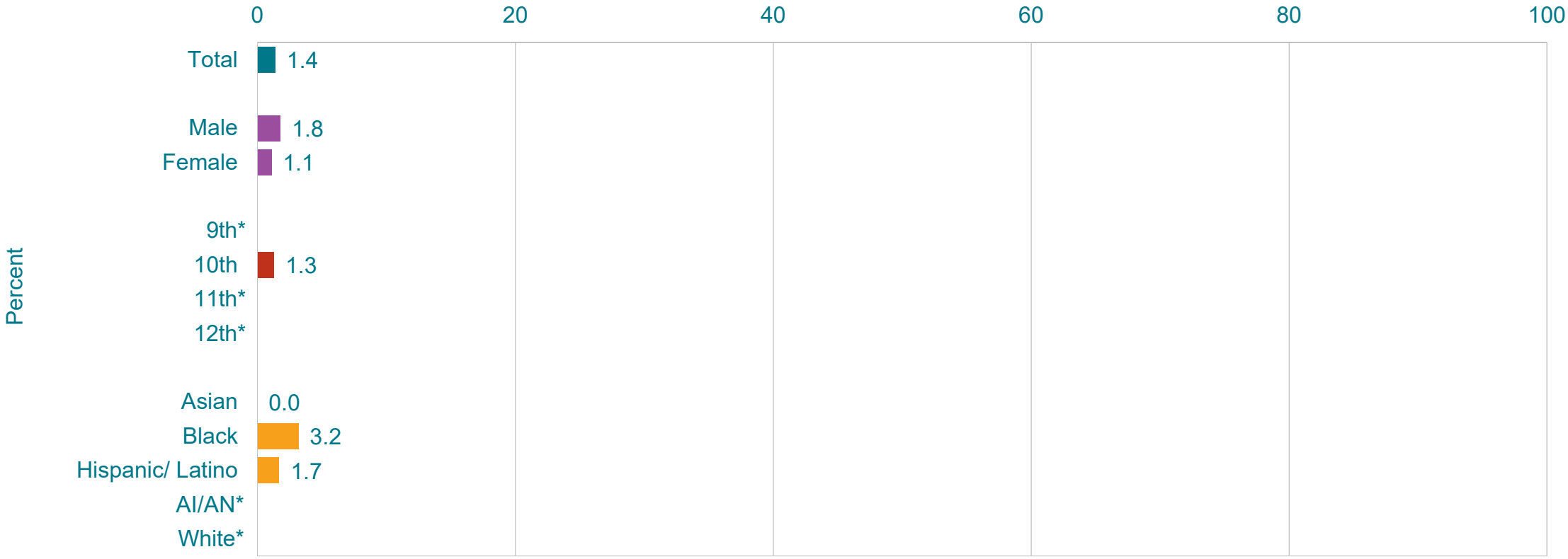
*During their life
†F > M; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That a Parent or Other Adult in Their Home Most of the Time or Always Insulted Them or Put Them Down,* 2023-2025†



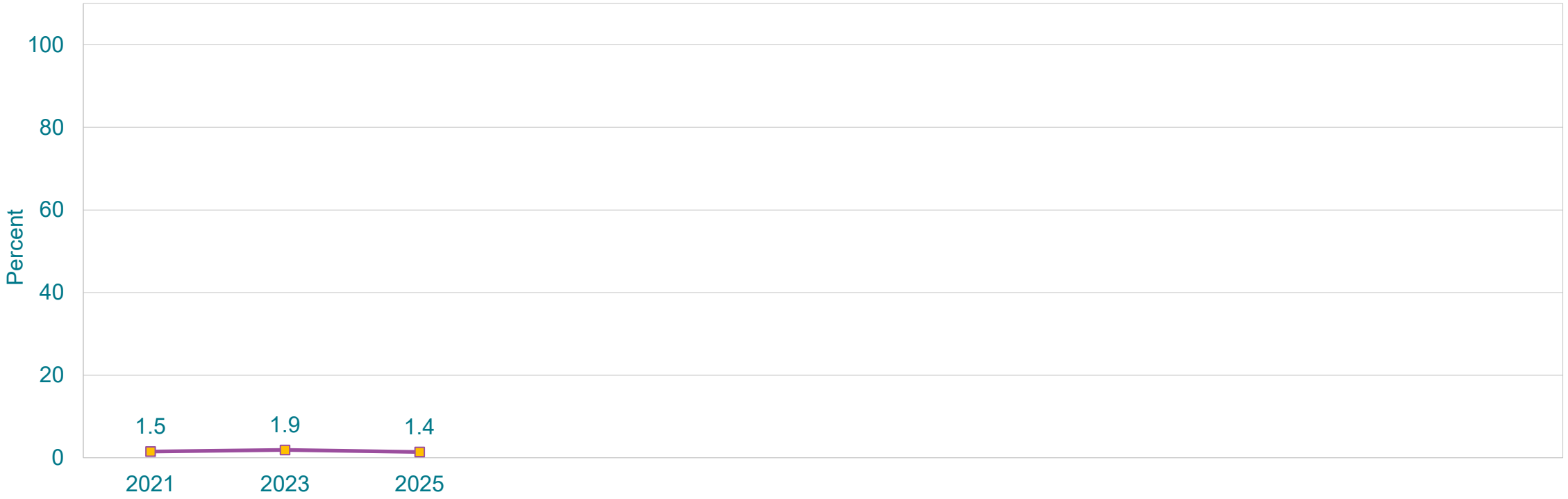
*During their life
†Decreased 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That 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,† 2025



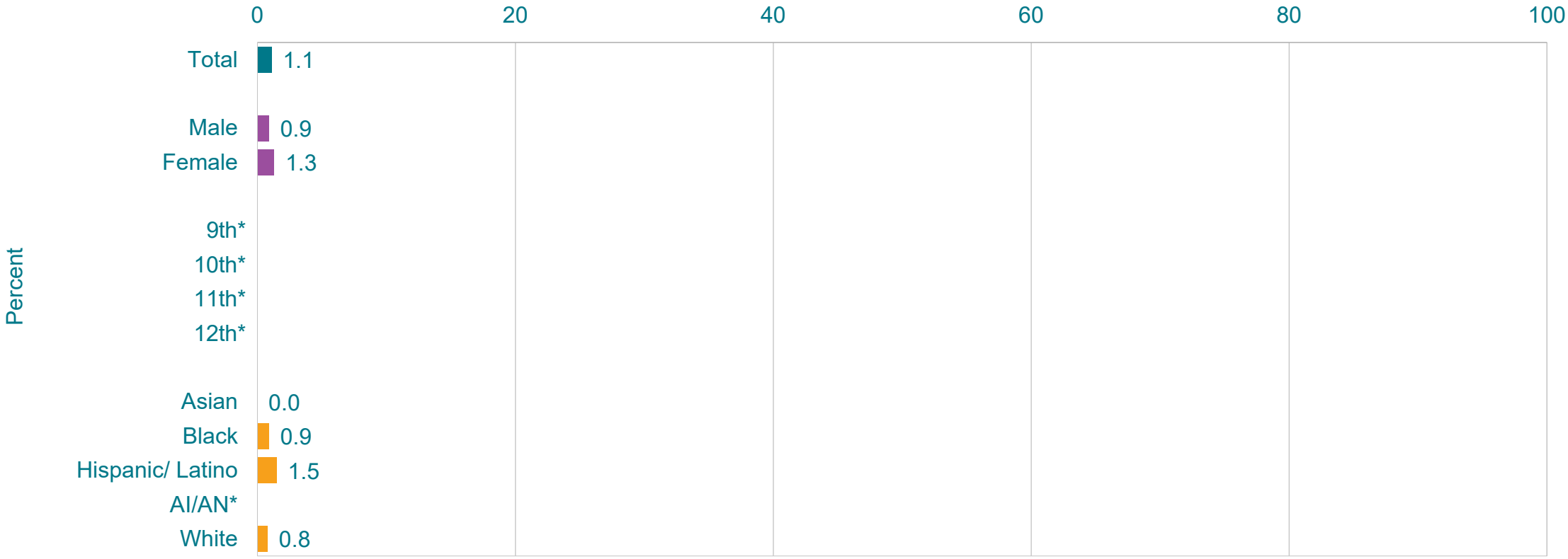
*During their life
†B > A, B > W, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 2021-2025†



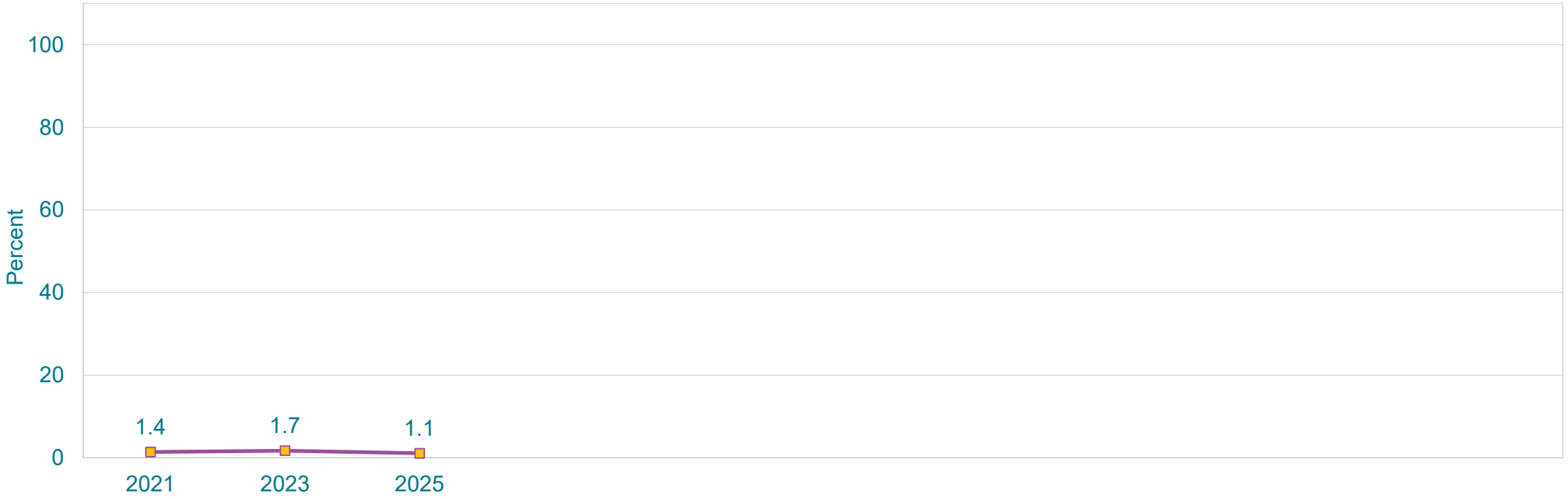
*During their life
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their 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,† 2025



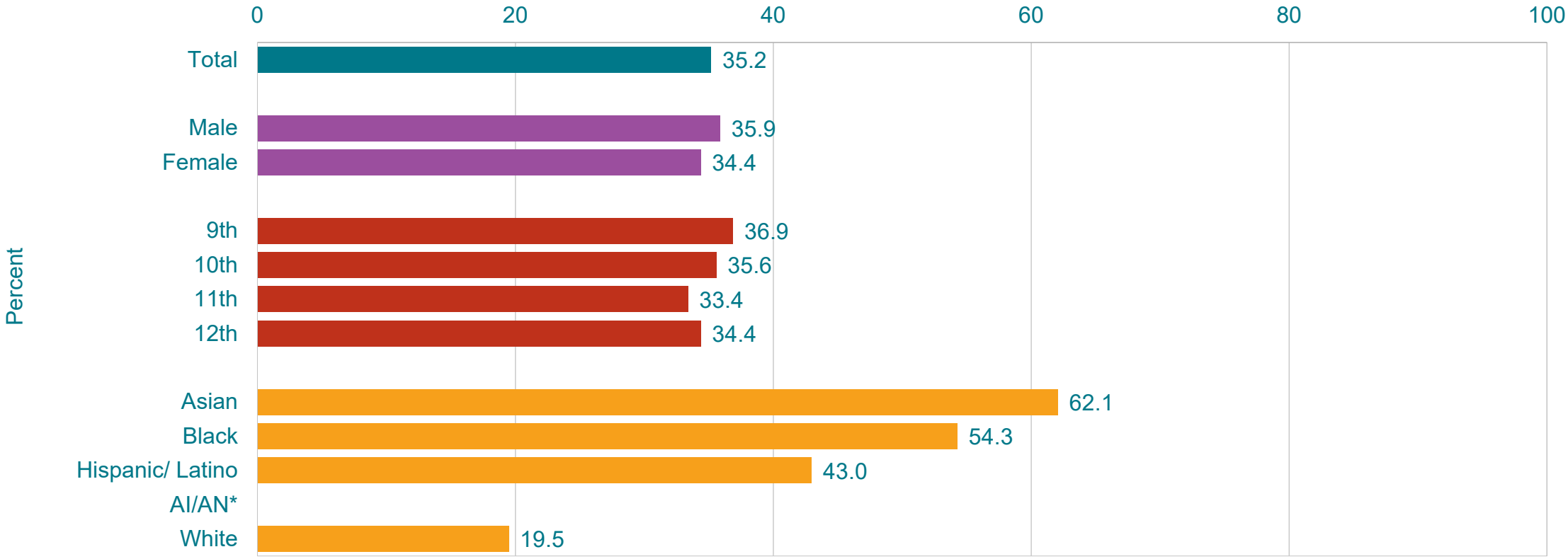
*During their life
†B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 2021-2025†



*During their life
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt That They Were Ever Treated Badly or Unfairly in School Because of Their Race or Ethnicity,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025

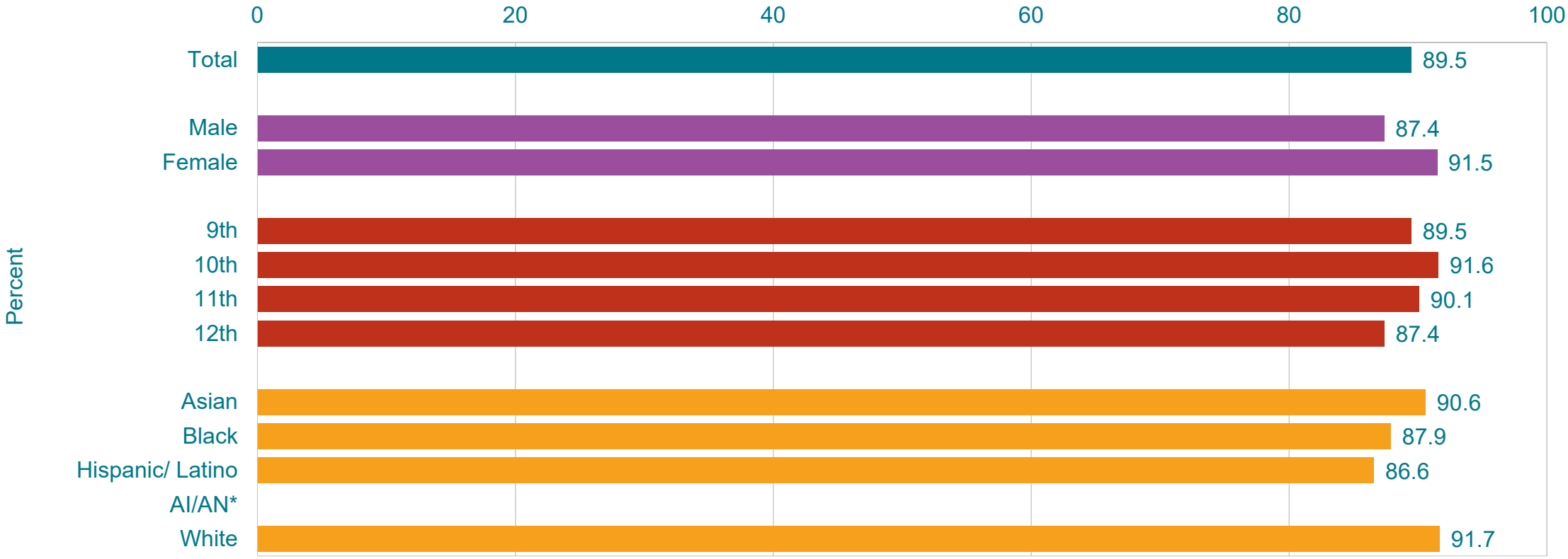


*During their life
†A > W, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt That They Were Ever Treated Badly or Unfairly Because They Are or People Think They Are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Questioning,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2025

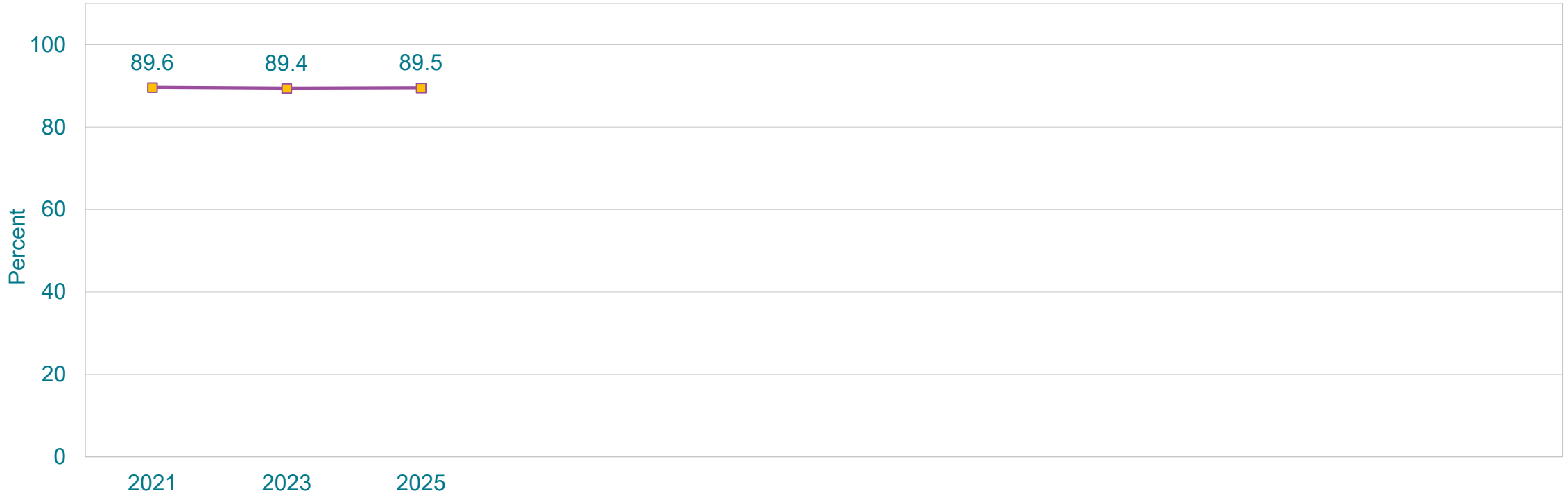
*Including being treated badly because of who they are sexually attracted to or who people think they are sexually attracted to, during their life
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That an Adult in Their Household Most of the Time or Always Tried Hard to Make Sure Their Basic Needs Were Met,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*Such as looking after their safety and making sure they had clean clothes and enough to eat, during their life
†F > M; 10th > 12th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

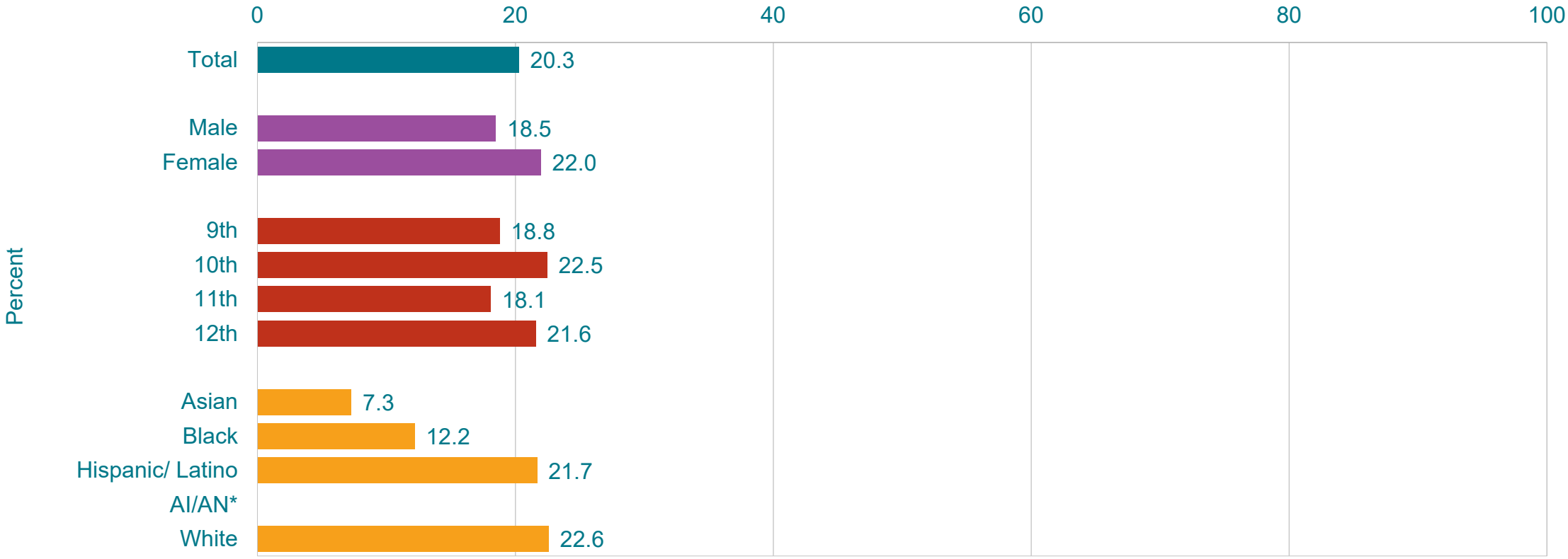
Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That an Adult in Their Household Most of the Time or Always Tried Hard to Make Sure Their Basic Needs Were Met,* 2021-2025†



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

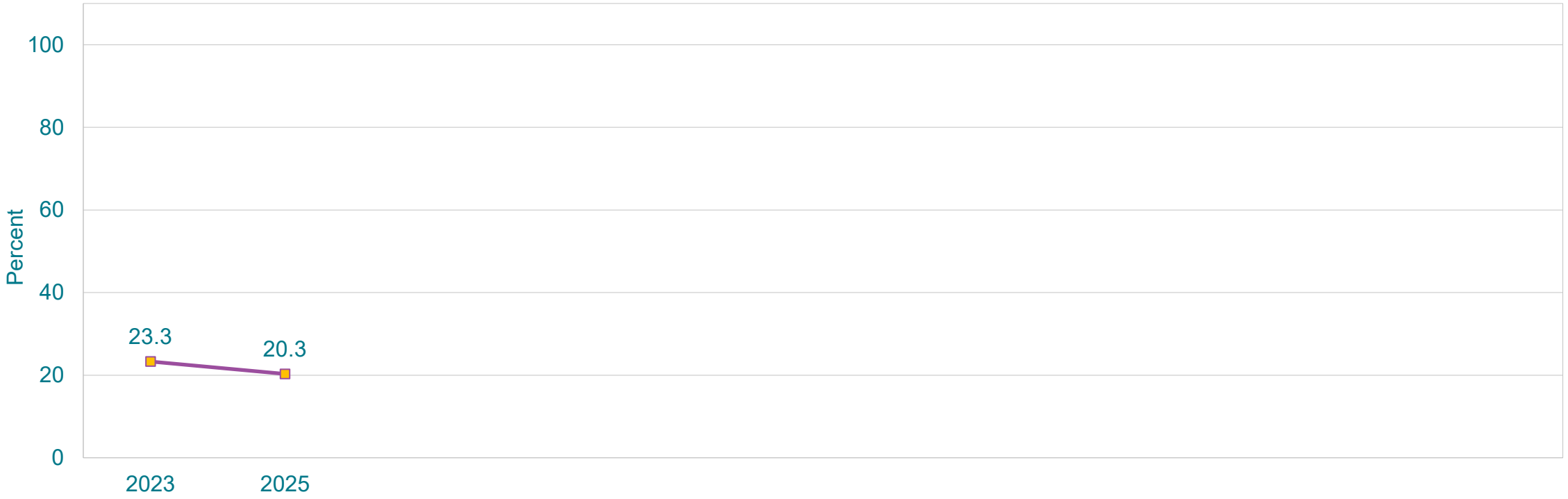
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Lived with a Parent or Guardian Who Was Having a Problem with Alcohol or Drug Use, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



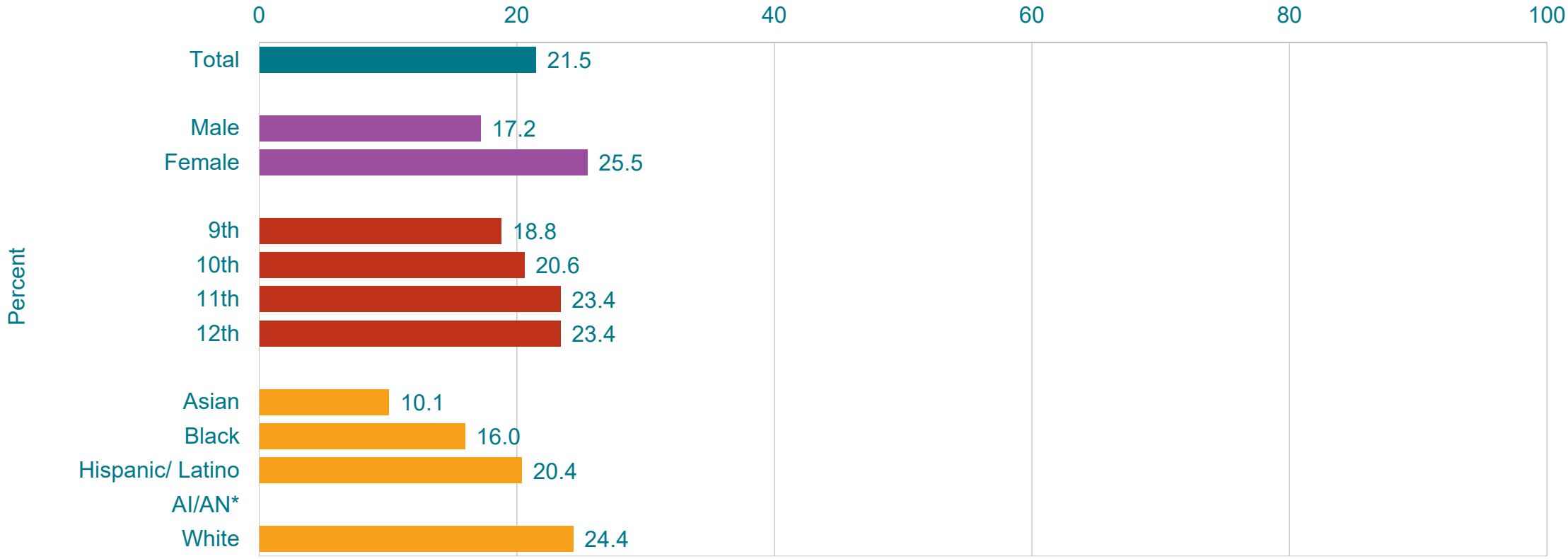
*B > A, W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Lived with a Parent or Guardian Who Was Having a Problem with Alcohol or Drug Use, 2023-2025*



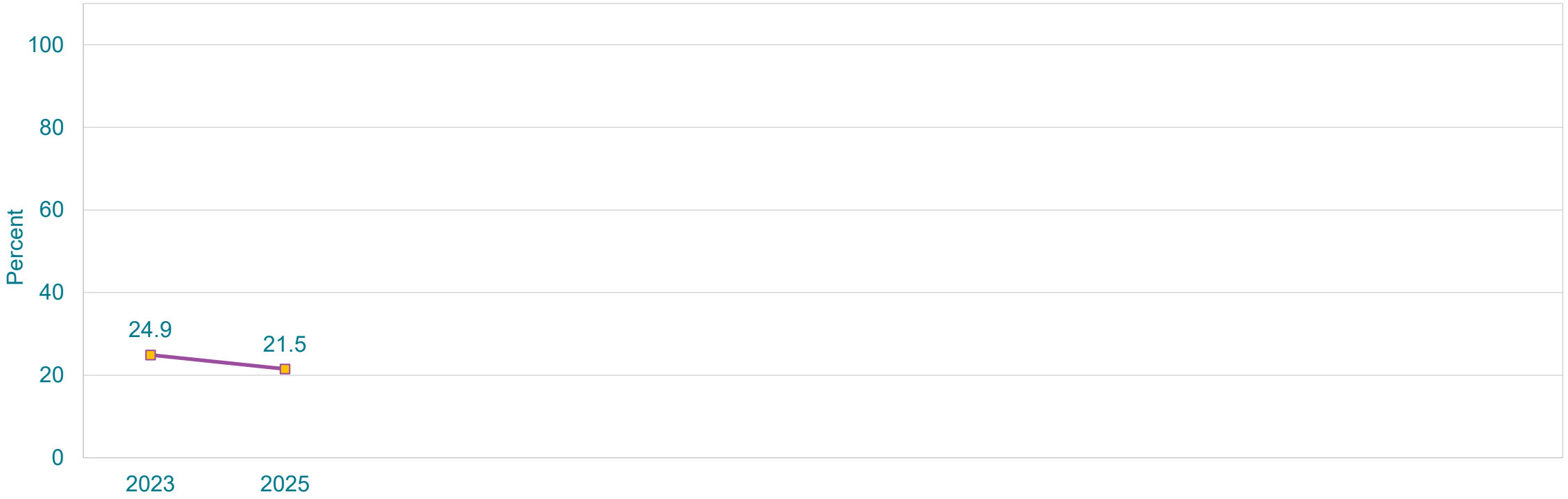
*No change 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Lived with a Parent or Guardian Who Had Severe Depression, Anxiety, or Another Mental Illness, or Was Suicidal, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



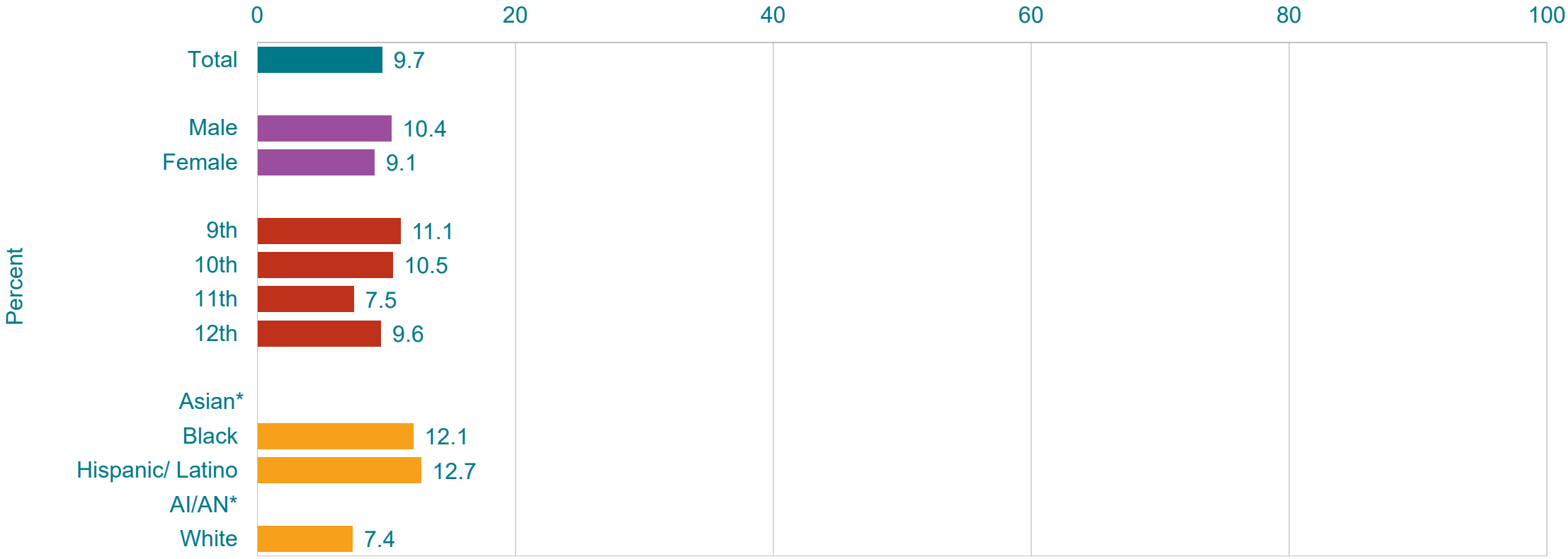
*F > M; 11th > 9th; W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Lived with a Parent or Guardian Who Had Severe Depression, Anxiety, or Another Mental Illness, or Was Suicidal, 2023-2025*



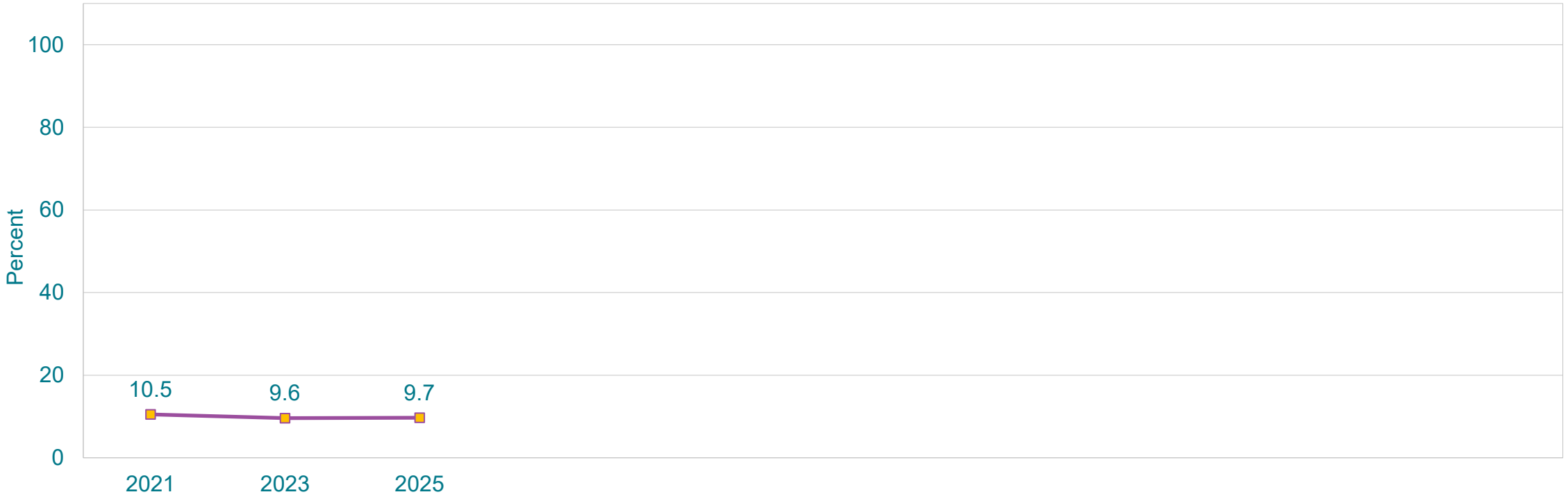
*No change 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Separated from a Parent or Guardian Because They Went to Jail, Prison, or a Detention Center, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



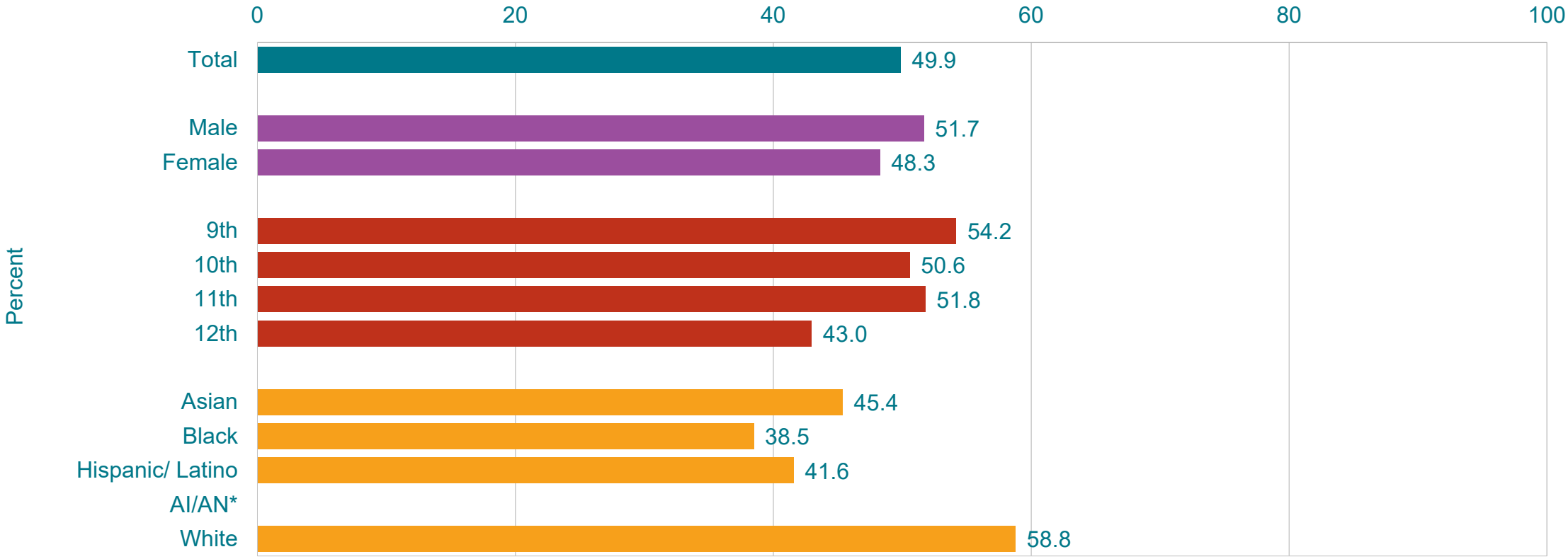
*9th > 11th; B > A, B > W, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Separated from a Parent or Guardian Because They Went to Jail, Prison, or a Detention Center, 2021-2025*



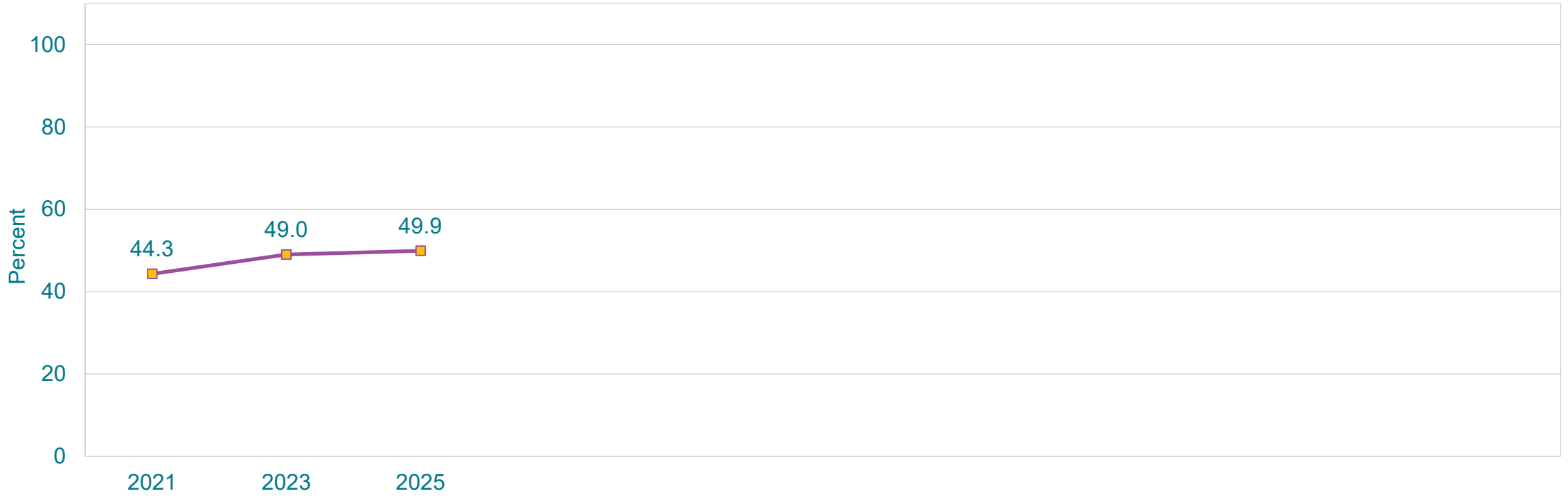
*No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always 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,† 2025



*During their life
†9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 2021-2025†

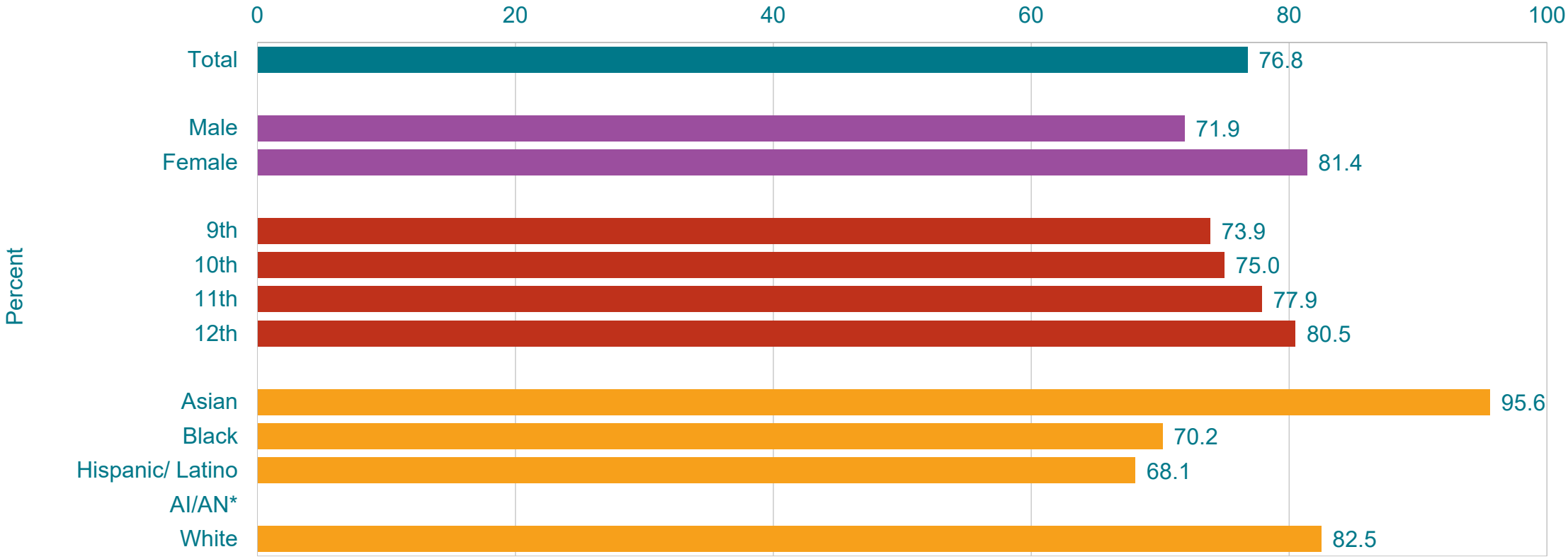


*During their life

†Increased 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

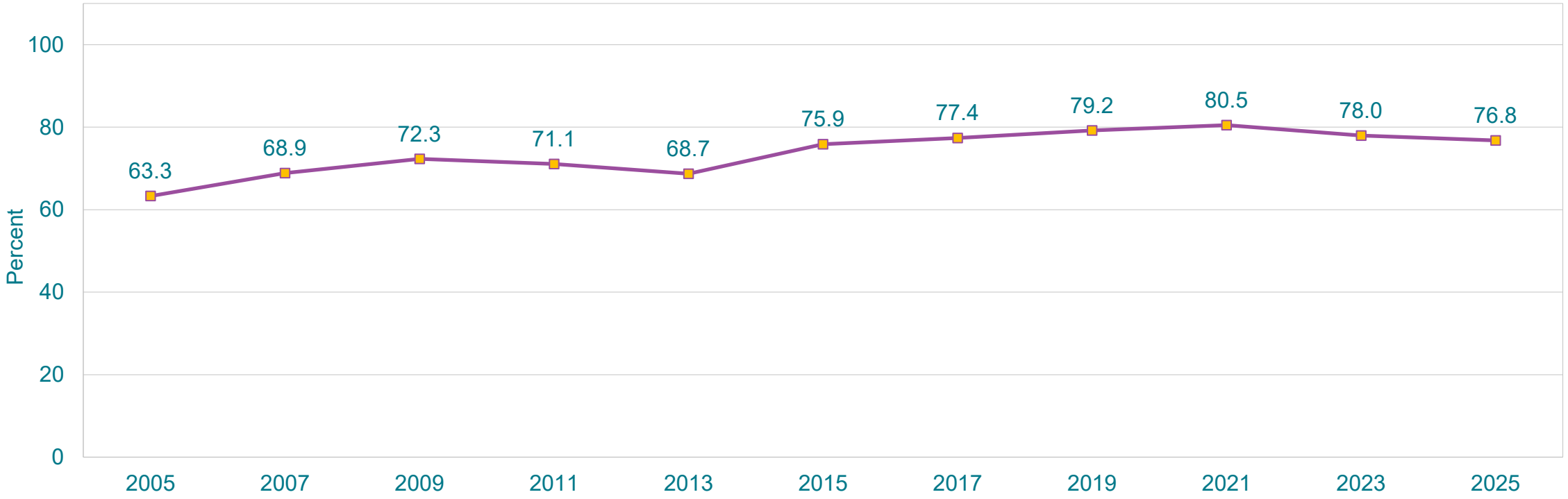
School Related Factors

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 12th > 9th; A > B, A > 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.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

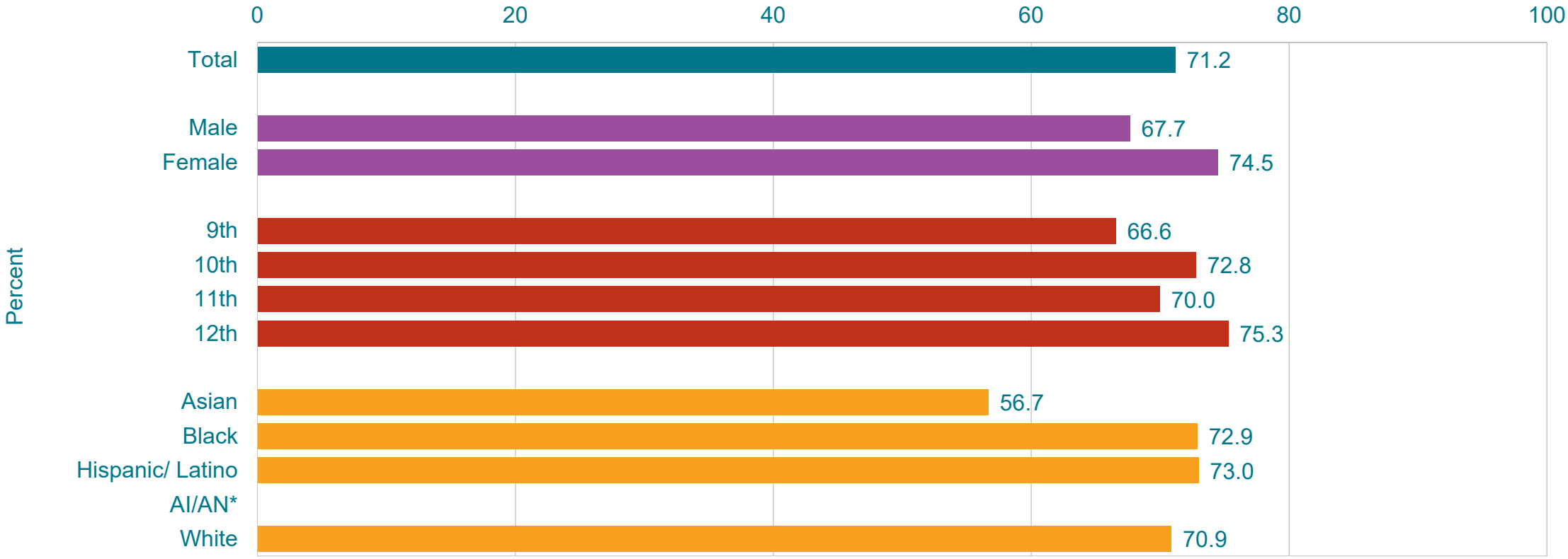
Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* 2005-2025†



*During the 12 months before the survey

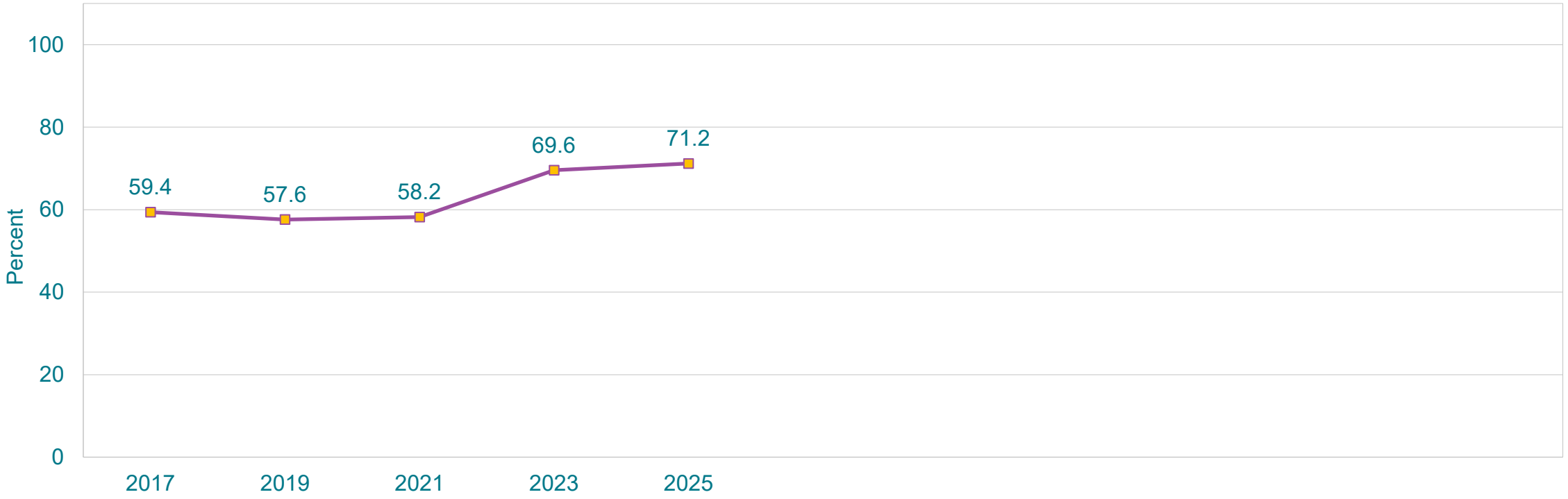
†Increased 2005-2025, increased 2005-2021, no change 2021-2025 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by 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,† 2025



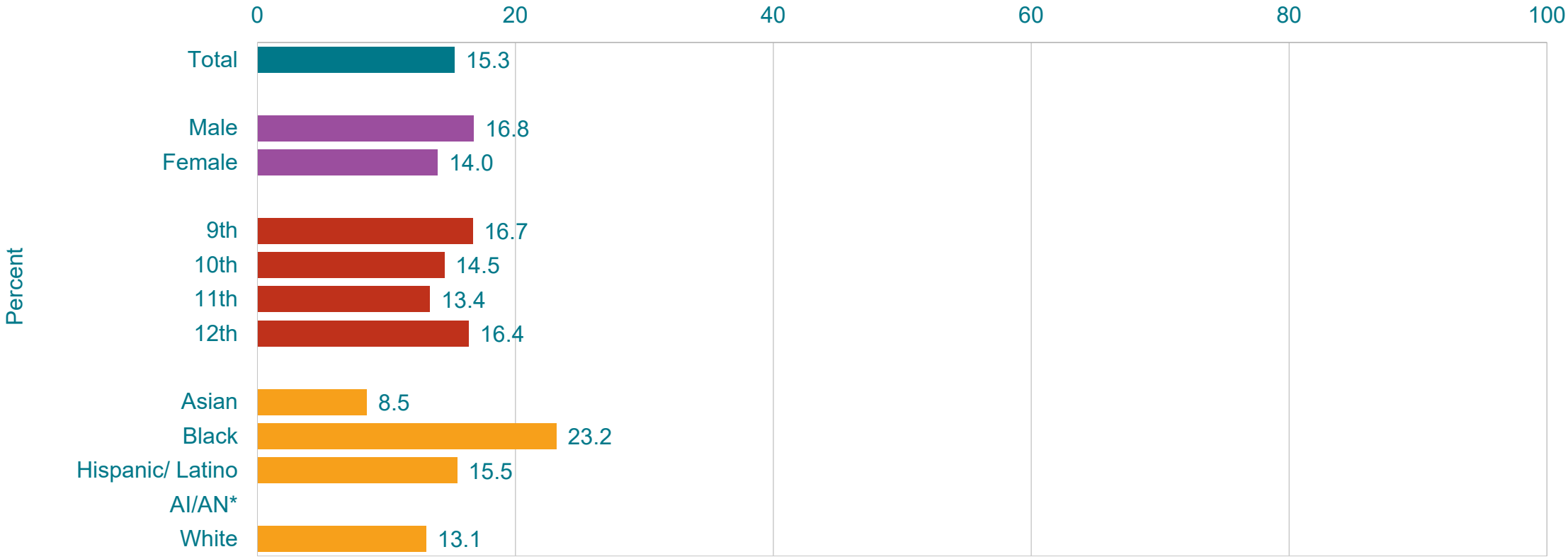
*Counting days with or without permission, days they were sick, or days missed due to a school suspension, during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 11th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Missed School on One or More Days,* 2017-2025†



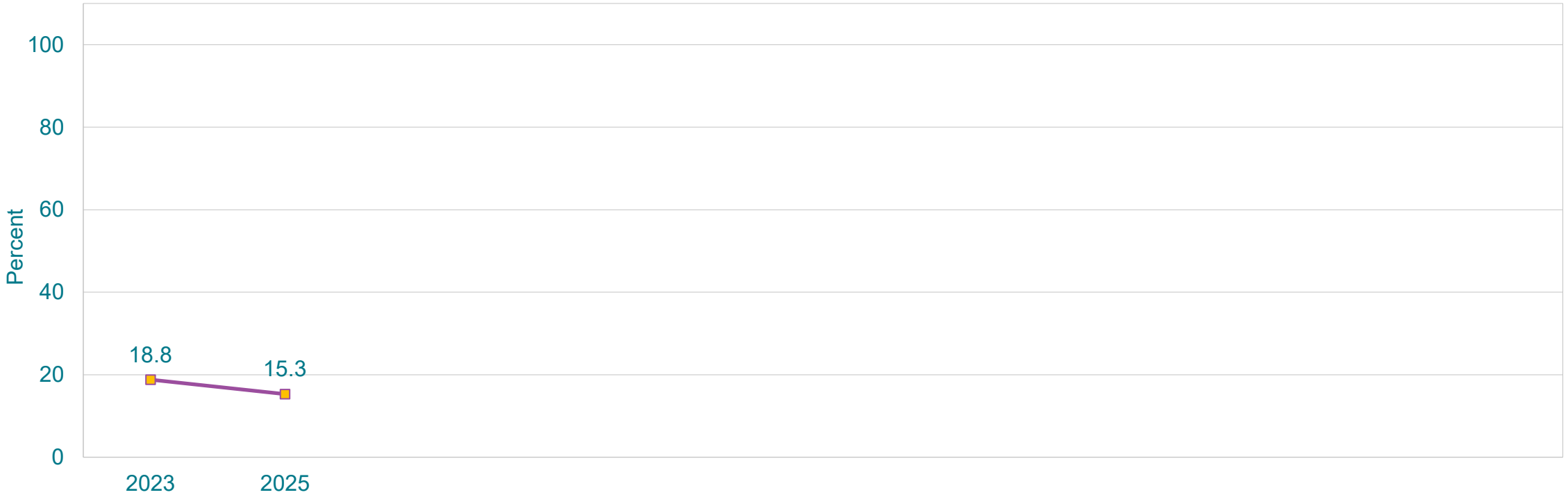
*Counting days with or without permission, days they were sick, or days missed due to a school suspension, during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2017-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had a Teacher or Other Adult in Their School Give Them a Gift, a Ride Home, or Special Privileges That Were Not Given to Other Students in Their School, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



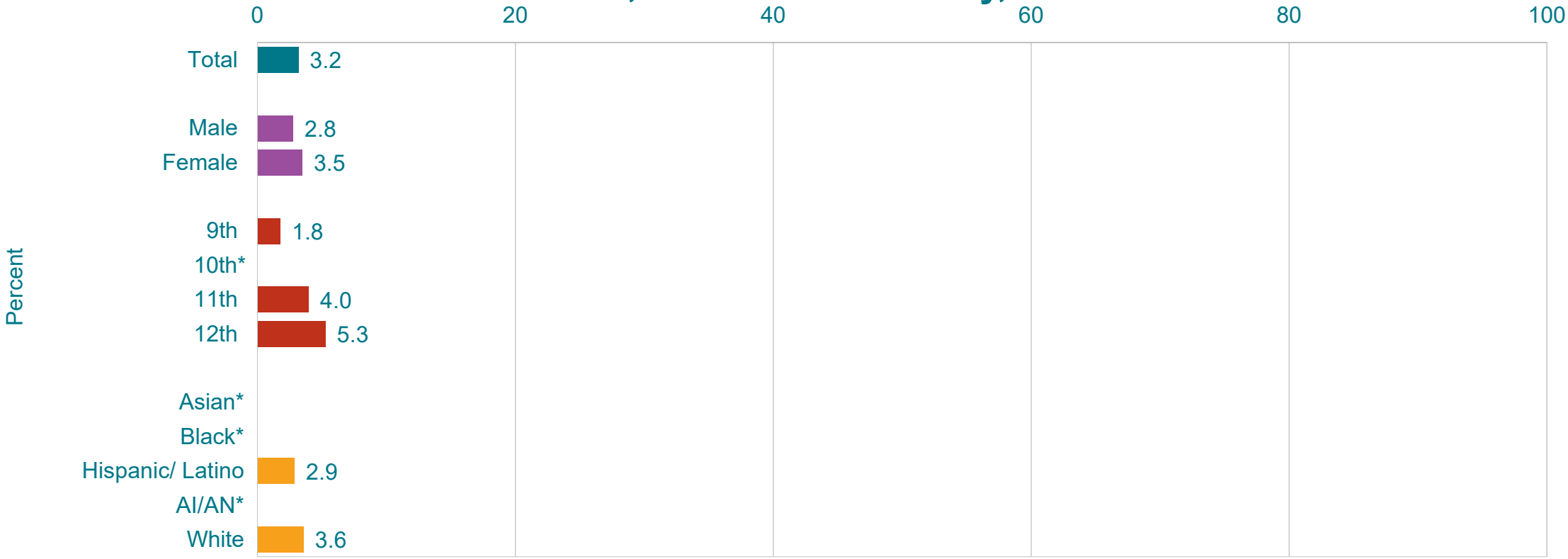
*M > F; B > A, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had a Teacher or Other Adult in Their School Give Them a Gift, a Ride Home, or Special Privileges That Were Not Given to Other Students in Their School, 2023-2025*



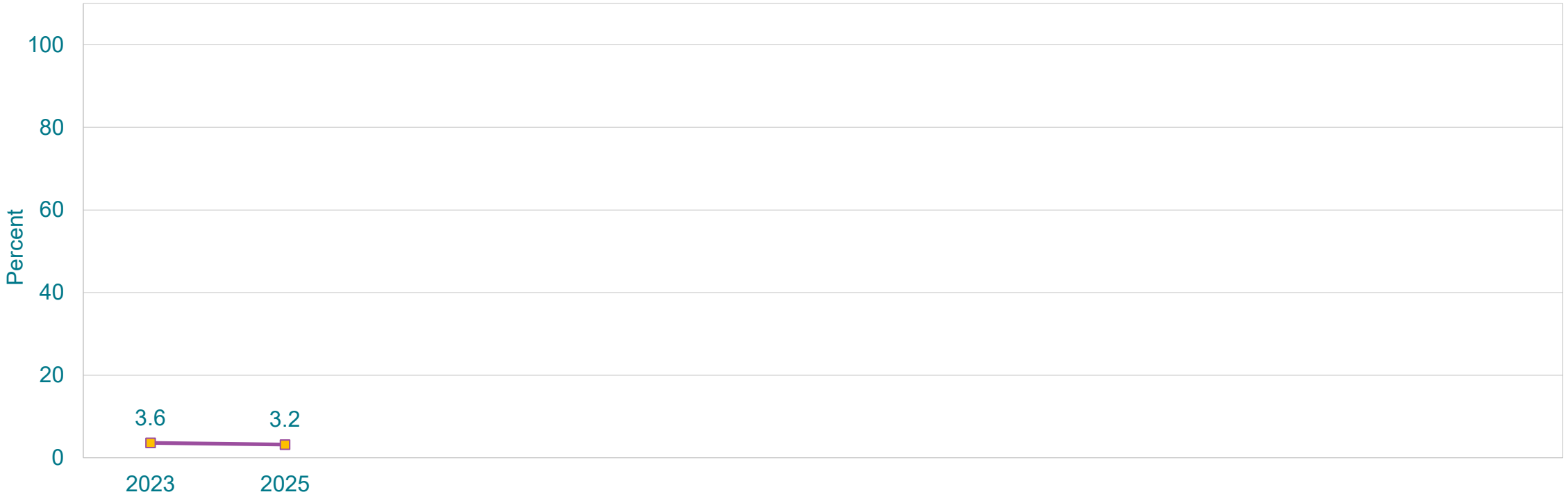
*Decreased 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had a Teacher or Other Adult in Their School Make Sexual Comments or Gestures to Them, Send Them Sexual or Romantic Messages or Pictures, or Touched Them in a Sexual or Inappropriate Way, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



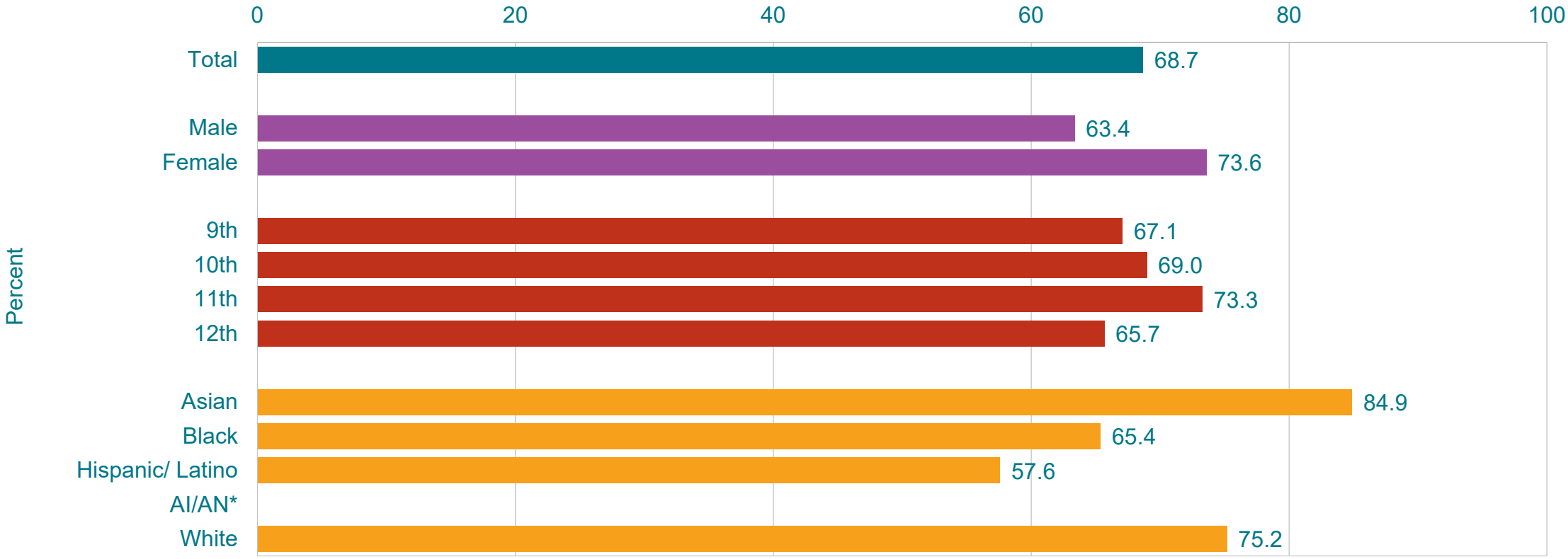
*11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had a Teacher or Other Adult in Their School Make Sexual Comments or Gestures to Them, Send Them Sexual or Romantic Messages or Pictures, or Touched Them in a Sexual or Inappropriate Way, 2023-2025*



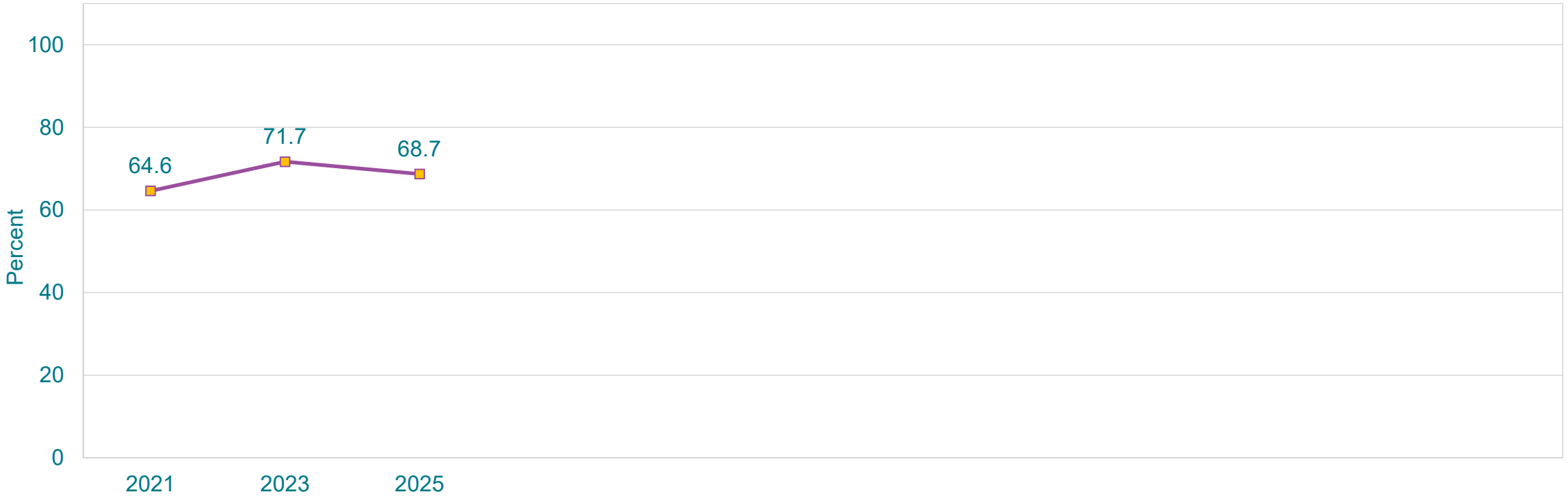
*No change 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Participated in Any Organized After School, Evening, or Weekend Activities,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2025



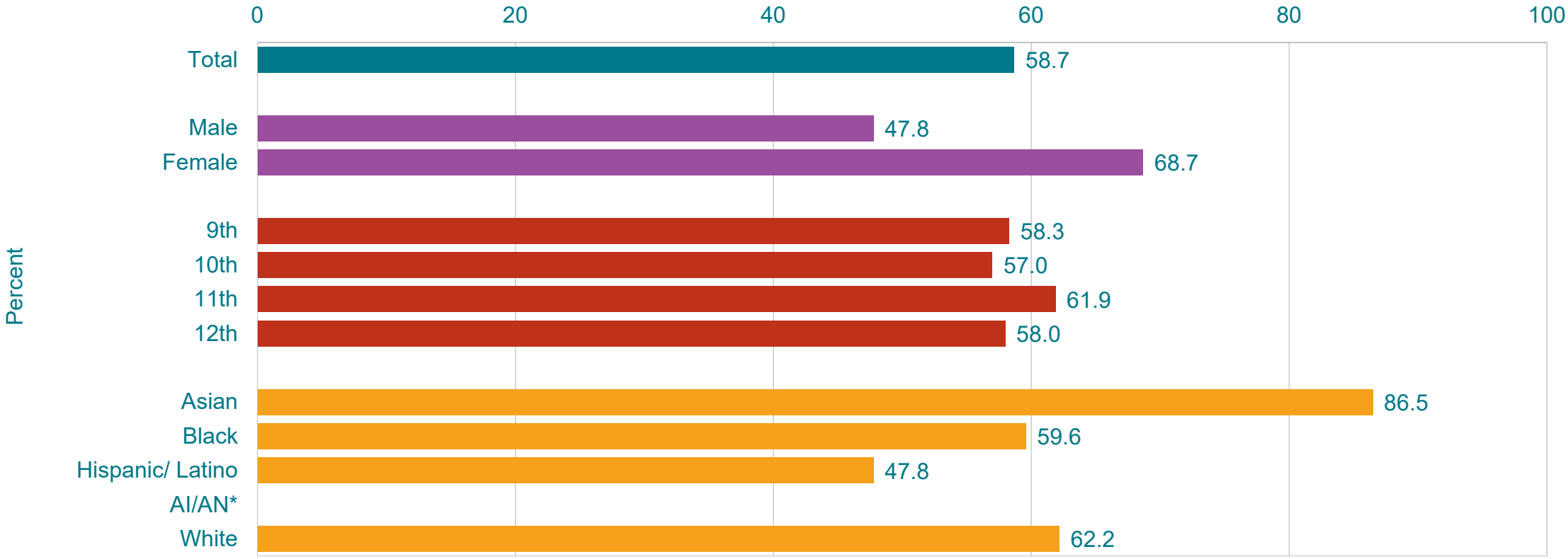
*Such as school clubs; sports; community center groups; music, art, or dance lessons; drama; church; or other supervised activities, during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 12th; A > B, A > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Participated in Any Organized After School, Evening, or Weekend Activities,* 2021-2025†



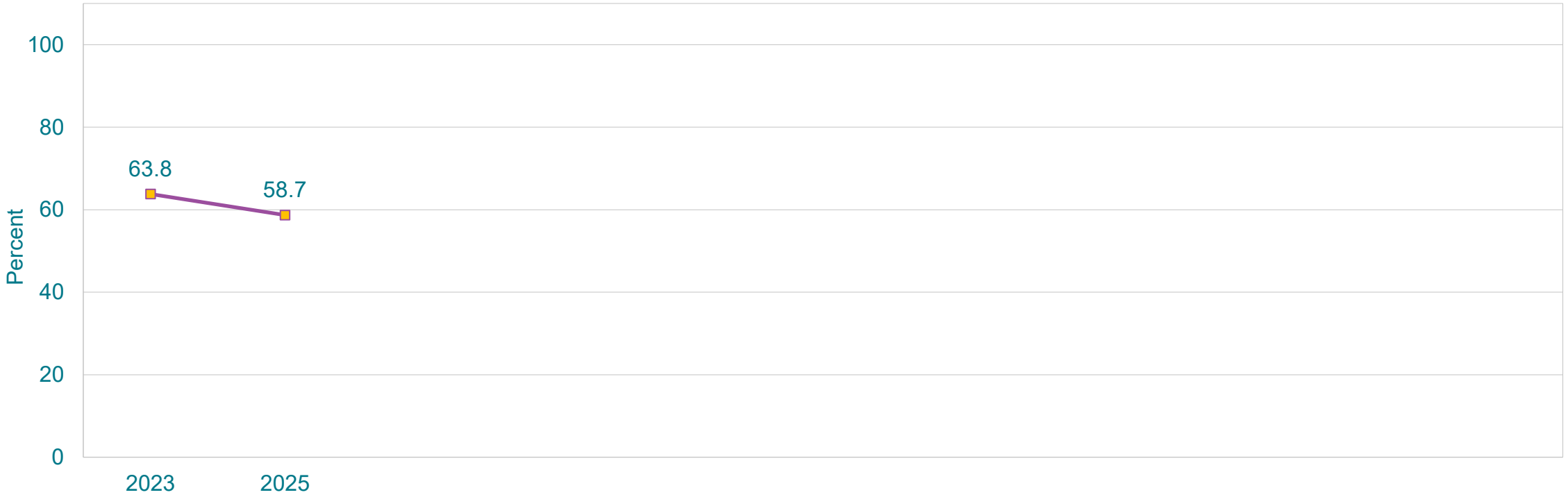
*Such as school clubs; sports; community center groups; music, art, or dance lessons; drama; church; or other supervised activities, during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2021-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported They Will Most Likely Attend a 4-Year College After They Complete High School, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2025



*F > M; A > B, A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates estimate was redacted due to CV>30% or sample size less than 30.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported They Will Most Likely Attend a 4-Year College After They Complete High School, 2023-2025*



*No change 2023-2025 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]