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Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 1997

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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Contents

Reports Published in <i>CDC Surveillance Summaries</i> Since January 1, 1985	ii
State, Territorial, and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Coordinators	iv
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 1997	1
Introduction	2
Methods	3
Results	4
Discussion	26
References	31
State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors	Inside back cover

Reports Published in *CDC Surveillance Summaries* Since January 1, 1985

Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Abortion	NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-2
AIDS/HIV		
Distribution by Racial/Ethnic Group	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Among Black & Hispanic Children & Women of Childbearing Age	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Asthma	NCEH	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-1
Behavioral Risk Factors	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-3
Birth Defects		
B.D. Monitoring Program (see also Malformations)	NCEH	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-1
Contribution of B.D. to Infant Mortality		
Among Minority Groups	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Breast & Cervical Cancer	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-2
<i>Campylobacter</i>	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-2
Chancroid	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Chlamydia	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Cholera	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-2
Congenital Malformations, Minority Groups	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Contraception Practices	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Cytomegalovirus Disease, Congenital	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-2
Dengue	NCID	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Dental Caries & Periodontal Disease Among Mexican-American Children	NCPS	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Developmental Disabilities	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Diabetes Mellitus	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Dracunculiasis	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Ectopic Pregnancy	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Elderly, Hospitalizations Among	NCCDPHP	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
Endometrial & Ovarian Cancers	EPO, NCCDPHP	1986; Vol. 35, No. 2SS
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
Evacuation Camps	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Family Planning Services at Title X Clinics	NCCDPHP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-2
Foodborne Disease	NCID	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-5
Gonorrhea & Syphilis, Teenagers	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Hazardous Substances Emergency Events	ATSDR	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Health Surveillance Systems	IHPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Hepatitis	NCID	1985; Vol. 34, No. 1SS
Homicide	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Homicides, Black Males	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Hysterectomy	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Infant Mortality (see also National Infant Mortality; Birth Defects; Postneonatal Mortality)	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Influenza	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-1
Injury		
Death Rates, Blacks & Whites	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Drownings	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Falls, Deaths	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Firearm-Related Deaths, Unintentional	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1

***Abbreviations**

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CIO	Centers/Institute/Offices
EPO	Epidemiology Program Office
IHPO	International Health Program Office
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health
NCEHIC	National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control
NCID	National Center for Infectious Diseases
NCIPC	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
NCPS	National Center for Prevention Services
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIP	National Immunization Program

Reports Published in *CDC Surveillance Summaries* Since January 1, 1985 — Continued

Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Head & Neck	NCIPC	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
In Developing Countries	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
In the Home, Persons <15 Years of Age	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Motor Vehicle-Related Deaths	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Objectives of Injury Control, State & Local	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Objectives of Injury Control, National	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Residential Fires, Deaths	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Tap Water Scalds	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Lead Poisoning, Childhood	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-4
Low Birth Weight	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Malaria	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-2
Measles	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Meningococcal Disease	NCID	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Mining	NIOSH	1986; Vol. 35, No. 2SS
Mumps	NIP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-3
National Infant Mortality (see also Infant Mortality; Birth Defects)	NCCDPHP	1989; Vol. 38, No. SS-3
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , Antimicrobial Resistance in	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Neural Tube Defects	NCEH	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-4
Nosocomial Infection	NCID	1986; Vol. 35, No. 1SS
Occupational Injuries/Disease		
Asthma	NIOSH	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-1
Hazards, Occupational	NIOSH	1985; Vol. 34, No. 2SS
In Meatpacking Industry	NIOSH	1985; Vol. 34, No. 1SS
Silicosis	NIOSH	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
State Activities	NIOSH	1987; Vol. 36, No. SS-2
Parasites, Intestinal	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-4
Pediatric Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pertussis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-8
Plague	NCID	1985; Vol. 34, No. 2SS
Plague, American Indians	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Poliomyelitis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Postneonatal Mortality	NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-2
Pregnancy Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pregnancy-Related Mortality	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Pregnancy, Teenage	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Rabies	NCID	1989; Vol. 38, No. SS-1
Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups	Various	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Respiratory Disease	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Rotavirus	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
<i>Salmonella</i>	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-2
Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Italy	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Silicosis		1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-1
Smoking	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Smoking-Attributable Mortality	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-1
Tobacco Control Laws, State	NCCDPHP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-6
Tobacco-Use Behaviors	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-3
Spina Bifida	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Streptococcal Disease (Group B)	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome Among Southeast Asian Refugees	NCEHIC, NCPS	1987; Vol. 36, No. 1SS
Suicides, Persons 15–24 Years of Age	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Syphilis, Congenital	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Syphilis, Primary & Secondary	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Tetanus	NIP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-2
Trichinosis	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Tuberculosis	NCPS	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Waterborne Disease Outbreaks	NCID	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-1
Years of Potential Life Lost	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Youth Risk Behaviors	NCCDPHP	1996; Vol. 47, No. SS-3
Youth Risk Behaviors, College Students	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-6

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Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 1997

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Abstract

Problem/Condition: Priority health-risk behaviors, which contribute to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among youth and adults, often are established during youth, extend into adulthood, and are interrelated.

Reporting Period: February–May 1997.

Description of the System: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults — behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (including human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection); unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity. The YRBSS includes a national school-based survey conducted by CDC as well as state, territorial, and local school-based surveys conducted by education and health agencies. This report summarizes results from the national survey, 33 state surveys, 3 territorial surveys, and 17 local surveys conducted among high school students from February through May 1997.

Results and Interpretation: In the United States, 73% of all deaths among youth and young adults 10–24 years of age result from only four causes: motor vehicle crashes, other unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide. Results from the national 1997 YRBSS demonstrate that many high school students engage in behaviors that increase their likelihood of death from these four causes — 19.3% had rarely or never worn a seat belt; during the 30 days preceding the survey, 36.6% had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol; 18.3% had carried a weapon during the 30 days preceding the survey; 50.8% had drunk alcohol during the 30 days preceding the

survey; 26.2% had used marijuana during the 30 days preceding the survey; and 7.7% had attempted suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey. Substantial morbidity among school-age youth, young adults, and their children also result from unintended pregnancies and STDs, including HIV infection. YRBSS results indicate that in 1997, 48.4% of high school students had ever had sexual intercourse; 43.2% of sexually active students had not used a condom at last sexual intercourse; and 2.1% had ever injected an illegal drug. Of all deaths and substantial morbidity among adults ≥ 25 years of age, 67% result from two causes — cardiovascular disease and cancer. Most of the risk behaviors associated with these causes of death are initiated during adolescence. In 1997, 36.4% of high school students had smoked cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey; 70.7% had not eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables during the day preceding the survey; and 72.6% had not attended physical education class daily.

Actions Taken: These YRBSS data are already being used by health and education officials to improve national, state, and local policies and programs to reduce risks associated with the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. YRBSS data also are being used to measure progress toward achieving 21 national health objectives and 1 of the 8 National Education Goals.

INTRODUCTION

In the United States, 73% of all deaths among youth and young adults 10–24 years of age result from only four causes — motor vehicle crashes (30%), other unintentional injuries (10%), homicide (20%), and suicide (13%) (1). Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately 1 million pregnancies that occur each year among adolescents (2) as well as the estimated 3 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) that occur each year among the same age group (3). In the United States, 67% of all deaths and substantial morbidity among adults ≥ 25 years of age result from two causes — cardiovascular disease (43%) and cancer (24%) (1). Therefore, six categories of behaviors contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the United States — behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and STDs (including human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection); unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity. These behaviors, which frequently are interrelated, often are established during youth and extend into adulthood.

To monitor the priority health-risk behaviors in each of these categories among youth and young adults, CDC developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) (4). The YRBSS includes national, state, territorial, and local school-based surveys of high school students. National surveys were conducted in 1990, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 1997.* Comparable state and local surveys were first conducted in 1990, when 23 states and 9 large cities participated. In 1991, 26 states, 2 territories, and 11 large cities conducted surveys; in 1993, 40 states, 2 territories, and 14 large cities; in 1995, 40 states, 4 territories, and 17 large cities; and in 1997, 38 states, 4 territories, and 17 large cities conducted surveys. This report summarizes the results from the

*The school-based components of the YRBSS were implemented in 1990 and 1991 and biennially during odd-numbered years thereafter.

1997 national school-based survey and trends from 1991 through 1997 in selected risk behaviors. Data from 33 state, 3 territorial, and 17 local school-based surveys conducted during 1997 also are included. Data from 1 territorial and 5 state surveys conducted during 1997 were not included in this report because of their low overall response rate.

METHODS

Sampling

The 1997 national school-based survey employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,719 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,719 PSUs, 54 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 191 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of data for black* and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black and Hispanic students were sampled at higher rates than all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9–12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in other racial/ethnic groups were too low for meaningful analysis in this report. The weights were scaled so that a) the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and b) the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions. SUDAAN[†] was used to compute 95% confidence intervals, which were used to determine differences between subgroups at the $p < 0.05$ level (5). Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap. The national data are representative of students in grades 9–12 in public and private schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The 1997 state, territorial, and local school-based surveys employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9–12 in their jurisdictions. In most states, territories, and cities, the first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any of grades 9–12. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, intact classes of a required subject or a required period (e.g., second period) were randomly selected. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey. Some states, territories, and large cities modified these procedures to meet their individual needs. For example, either classes were selected as

*In this report, *black students* refers to black, non-Hispanic students.

[†]SURvey DATA ANalysis, a computer software for the statistical analysis of correlated data; for additional information, contact Research Triangle Institute, 3040 Cornwallis Road, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 (Telephone: 919-541-6000).

the first stage of sampling, or all schools — rather than a sample of schools — were selected to participate.

For the surveys from 24 states, 3 territories, and 15 large cities, each with an overall response rate of at least 60% and appropriate documentation, the data were weighted (Table 1). Weighted data from most of these states and cities can be generalized to all public-school students in grades 9–12 in the respective jurisdiction. For the surveys that did not have an overall response rate of at least 60% and appropriate documentation, the data were not weighted. The unweighted data from nine states and two large cities apply only to the students participating in the survey. The California survey excludes students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

For the national survey, 16,262 questionnaires were completed in 151 schools. The school response rate was 79%, and the student response rate was 87%, resulting in an overall response rate of 69% (Table 1). For the state, territorial, and local surveys, sample sizes ranged from 334 to 6,964. School response rates ranged from 49% to 100%; student response rates ranged from 60% to 97%; and overall response rates ranged from 44% to 89%. In the national, state, territorial, and local surveys, students were evenly distributed across grades and between sexes.

Incidence rates for two variables were calculated to provide data for monitoring relevant year 2000 national health objectives (6). For weapon carrying, students who reported that they had carried a weapon 2–3 days during the 30 days preceding the survey were assigned a weapon-carrying frequency of 2.5; 4–5 days, 4.5; and ≥ 6 days, 6.0. For physical fighting, students who reported having fought 2 or 3 times during the 12 months preceding the survey were assigned a fighting frequency of 2.5; 4–5 times, 4.5; 6–7 times, 6.5; 8–9 times, 8.5; 10–11 times, 10.5; and ≥ 12 times, 12.0.

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, these data apply only to youth who attend high school and, therefore, are not representative of all persons in this age group. Second, these data apply only to youth who were in school on the day of survey administration.

Data Collection

Survey procedures were designed to protect the students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. The students completed the self-administered questionnaire in their classrooms during a regular class period, recording their responses directly on a computer-scannable booklet or answer sheet. The core questionnaire contained 84 multiple-choice questions. State, territorial, and local education agencies added or deleted items to meet individual needs. Local parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration.

RESULTS

Behaviors That Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Seat Belt Use

Nationwide, 19.3% of students had rarely or never worn seat belts when riding in a car or truck driven by someone else (Table 2). Overall, male students (23.2%) were

significantly more likely than female students (14.5%) to have rarely or never worn seat belts. White* male students (22.0%) were significantly more likely than white female students (10.8%) to have rarely or never worn seat belts, and male students in grades 9 and 12 (25.9% and 24.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in the same grades (16.0% and 13.5%, respectively) to have rarely or never worn seat belts. Overall, black students (31.3%) were significantly more likely than white students (17.1%) to have rarely or never worn seat belts. Black female students (28.3%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white female students (17.0% and 10.8%, respectively) to have rarely or never worn seat belts, and black male students (34.4%) were significantly more likely than white male students (22.0%) to have rarely or never worn seat belts. The prevalence rates across the state[†] surveys varied sixfold from 6.1% to 36.5% (median: 23.3%) (Table 3). Across the local surveys, the prevalence rates varied sixfold from 7.3% to 45.1% (median: 31.1%).

Motorcycle Helmet Use

Nationwide, 21.0% of students had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months preceding the survey. Of these students, 36.2% rarely or never wore a motorcycle helmet (Table 2). Overall, Hispanic students (54.7%) were significantly more likely than white students (34.2%) to have rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet. Prevalence rates of rarely or never wearing a motorcycle helmet varied across the state surveys threefold from 23.6% to 72.9% (median: 40.0%) (Table 3). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 30.2% to 73.1% (median: 42.0%).

Bicycle Helmet Use

Nationwide, 75.4% of students had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey. Of these students, 88.4% had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet (Table 2). Overall, black students (95.8%) were significantly more likely than white students (87.1%) to have rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. Black male students (96.1%) were significantly more likely than white male students (86.9%) to have rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. The prevalence rates of rarely or never wearing a bicycle helmet ranged from 63.9% to 97.7% (median: 92.2%) across the state surveys and from 75.6% to 96.6% (median: 94.1%) across the local surveys (Table 3).

Riding with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days preceding the survey, more than one third (36.6%) of students nationwide had ridden one or more times with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (Table 2). Male students in grade 10 (35.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 10 (28.2%) to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Overall, Hispanic students (42.8%) were significantly more likely than black students (33.5%) to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Hispanic female students (40.6%) were significantly more likely than black female students (29.8%) to report this behavior. Female students in grade 12 (39.1%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 10 (28.2%) to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Male students in grade 11 (42.9%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (31.8%) to report this behavior. Prevalence rates

*In this report, *white students* refers to white, non-Hispanic students.

†In this report, *state* refers to both states and U.S. territories.

across the state surveys ranged from 19.4% to 52.5% (median: 36.0%) and across the local surveys from 20.7% to 43.1% (median: 32.1%) (Table 3).

Driving After Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 16.9% of students nationwide had driven a vehicle one or more times after drinking alcohol (Table 2). Overall, male students (21.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (12.0%) to have driven after drinking alcohol. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic subgroups and for students in grades 10 and 11. Overall, white and Hispanic students (18.9% and 18.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (9.4%) to have driven after drinking alcohol. This significant difference was identified for both female and male students. Female students in grade 12 (18.8%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9 and 10 (7.5% and 7.5%, respectively) to report this behavior. Male students in grades 11 and 12 (25.1% and 30.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 10 (11.7% and 14.8%, respectively) to have driven after drinking alcohol. Prevalence rates across the state surveys varied sevenfold from 4.6% to 33.2% (median: 15.1%) (Table 3). Prevalence rates across the local surveys varied nearly threefold from 4.6% to 13.7% (median: 8.5%).

Behaviors That Contribute to Intentional Injuries

Carrying a Weapon

Almost one fifth (18.3%) of students nationwide had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 4). Overall, male students (27.7%) were significantly more likely than female students (7.0%) to have carried a weapon. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, Hispanic students (23.3%) were significantly more likely than white students (17.0%) to have carried a weapon. Black female students (14.7%) were significantly more likely than white female students (4.4%) to report this behavior. Female students in grade 9 (10.9%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (5.7% and 5.3%, respectively) to have carried a weapon, and male students in grade 9 (33.2%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 12 (23.3%) to have done so. State prevalence rates ranged from 14.1% to 27.5% (median: 20.3%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 14.2% to 31.8% (median: 20.7%) (Table 5).

Nationwide, 5.9% of students had carried a gun on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 4). Overall, male students (9.6%) were significantly more likely than female students (1.5%) to have carried a gun. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, Hispanic and black students (10.1% and 9.2%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (4.4%) to have carried a gun. Black male and female students (16.3% and 2.5%, respectively) and Hispanic male students (16.9%) were significantly more likely than white male and female students (7.2% and 0.8%, respectively) to report this behavior. State prevalence rates ranged from 4.1% to 11.4% (median: 6.8%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 3.3% to 10.6% (median: 7.0%) (Table 5).

An estimated 74.2 separate incidents of weapon carrying had occurred per 100 students on ≥ 1 days during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 4). Overall, the weapon-carrying incident rate was significantly higher for male students (115.5 per 100 students) than for female students (25.0 per 100 students). This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. The weapon-carrying incident rate was significantly higher for black and Hispanic female students (51.0 and 32.5 per 100 students, respectively) than for white female students (14.9 per 100 students). State incidence rates ranged from 47.8 per 100 students to 123.3 per 100 students (median: 82.1 per 100 students), and local incidence rates ranged from 53.1 per 100 students to 133.5 per 100 students (median: 77.6 per 100 students) (Table 5).

Physical Fighting

Among students nationwide, 36.6% had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, male students (45.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (26.0%) to have been in a physical fight. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, black and Hispanic students (43.0% and 40.7%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (33.7%) to have been in a physical fight. Black and Hispanic female students (37.7% and 30.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white female students (21.4%) to report this behavior. Male and female students in grade 9 (56.0% and 32.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and 12 (43.5% and 36.6%, respectively) and female students in grade 12 (18.9%) to have been in a physical fight. Male and female students in grade 10 (48.2% and 30.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male and female students in grade 12 (36.6% and 18.9%, respectively) to report this behavior. Across the state surveys, the prevalence rates ranged from 27.6% to 50.4% (median: 33.3%) (Table 7). Across the local surveys, the prevalence rates ranged from 26.6% to 48.8% (median: 39.4%).

Nationwide, 3.5% of students had been treated by a doctor or nurse for injuries sustained in a physical fight during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, male students (4.6%) were significantly more likely than female students (2.2%) to have been injured in a physical fight. This significant difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and for students in grades 9, 11, and 12. Overall, black and Hispanic students (5.7% and 4.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (2.5%) to have been injured in a physical fight. Black female students (4.4%) were significantly more likely than white female students (1.2%) to have been injured in a physical fight, and black and Hispanic male students (7.1% and 6.2%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white male students (3.4%) to report this behavior. Across the state surveys, the prevalence rates of injurious physical fighting ranged from 2.4% to 8.9% (median: 3.6%) (Table 7). Across the local surveys, the prevalence rates ranged from 2.9% to 8.7% (median: 5.0%).

Nationwide, an estimated 115.1 incidents of physical fighting had occurred per 100 students on ≥ 1 days during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, male students (153.1 per 100 students) were significantly more likely than female students (69.4 per 100 students) to have been in a physical fight. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Incidence rates were significantly higher for female students in grades 9 and 10 (103.1 and 81.6 per

100 students, respectively) than for female students in grade 12 (40.6 per 100 students). Incidence rates were significantly higher for male students in grade 9 (200.2 per 100 students) than for male students in grade 11 (126.1 per 100 students). State incidence rates ranged from 89.8 per 100 students to 213.0 per 100 students (median: 108.9 per 100 students), and local incidence rates ranged from 90.1 to 157.5 (median: 126.5) (Table 7).

School-Related Violence

Nationwide, 4.0% of students had missed ≥ 1 days of school during the 30 days preceding the survey because they had felt unsafe at school or when traveling to or from school (Table 8). Overall, Hispanic and black students (7.2% and 6.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (2.4%) to have felt unsafe. Hispanic and black male (6.8% and 7.5%, respectively) and female (7.7% and 6.1%, respectively) students were significantly more likely than white male and female students (2.3% and 2.5%, respectively) to have missed school because they felt unsafe. Male and female students in grade 9 (5.2% and 5.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male and female students in grade 12 (2.3% and 3.0%, respectively) to have missed school for this reason. A nearly fivefold difference was observed in prevalence rates across the state surveys, which ranged from 2.7% to 13.1% (median: 4.8%) (Table 9). The prevalence rates across the local surveys ranged from 5.7% to 13.9% (median: 9.0%).

The prevalence of weapon carrying on school property on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey was 8.5% nationwide (Table 8). Overall, male students (12.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (3.7%) to have carried a weapon on school property. This significant difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and all grade subgroups. Black female students (7.8%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white female students (4.3% and 2.1%, respectively) to have carried a weapon on school property. State prevalence rates varied nearly threefold from 5.4% to 15.2% (median: 8.5%), and local prevalence rates varied nearly threefold from 5.8% to 16.5% (median: 9.3%) (Table 9).

Nationwide, the prevalence of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey was 7.4%. Overall, male students (10.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (4.0%) to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic subgroups and students in grades 9, 11, and 12. Overall, black and Hispanic students (9.9% and 9.0%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (6.2%) to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property. Black and Hispanic male students (14.0% and 12.7%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white male students (8.2%) to have experienced this. Female students in grade 9 (6.1%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (2.3% and 2.5%, respectively) to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, and female students in grade 10 (5.2%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (2.5%) to have experienced this. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 5.2% to 9.6% (median: 7.5%) (Table 9). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 7.5% to 13.3% (median: 9.4%).

Nationwide, 14.8% of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8). Overall, male students (20.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (8.6%) to have been in a physical fight on school property. This significant difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and all grade subgroups. Overall, black and Hispanic students (20.7% and 19.0%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (13.3%) to have been in a physical fight on school property. Black and Hispanic female students (17.0% and 12.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white female students (5.9%) to report this behavior. Female students in grades 9 and 10 (12.4% and 11.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (4.9%) to have been in a physical fight on school property, and female students in grade 9 (12.4%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 11 (6.2%) to report this behavior. Male students in grades 9 and 10 (29.3% and 21.6%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 12 (13.1%) to have been in a physical fight on school property, and male students in grade 9 (29.3%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 11 (17.8%) to report this behavior. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 11.3% to 33.6% (median: 13.5%) (Table 9). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 11.2% to 26.7% (median: 16.3%).

Approximately one third (32.9%) of students nationwide had had property (e.g., a car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8). Overall, male students (36.1%) were significantly more likely than female students (29.0%) to have had property stolen or damaged on school property. This significant difference was identified for students in grade 10. Male students in grades 9 and 10 (39.8% and 39.7%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 12 (30.0%) to have experienced this. State prevalence rates ranged from 25.3% to 50.2% (median: 31.7%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 23.6% to 41.4% (median: 33.7%) (Table 9).

Suicide Ideation and Attempts

Nationwide, 20.5% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 10). Overall, female students (27.1%) were significantly more likely than male students (15.1%) to have considered attempting suicide. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, Hispanic students (23.1%) were significantly more likely than black students (16.4%) to have considered attempting suicide. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. Prevalence rates ranged from 16.3% to 29.7% (median: 22.9%) across the state surveys and from 15.5% to 23.2% (median: 18.3%) across the local surveys (Table 11).

More serious suicide ideation was observed among the 15.7% of students nationwide who, during the 12 months preceding the survey, had made a specific plan to attempt suicide (Table 10). Overall, female students (20.0%) were significantly more likely than male students (12.2%) to have made a suicide plan. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic subgroups and for students in grades 10 and 11. Overall, Hispanic students (19.6%) were significantly more likely than white and black students (14.3% and 12.5%, respectively) to have made a suicide plan. Hispanic

female students (23.9%) were significantly more likely than black female students (16.0%) to have made a suicide plan. Hispanic male students (16.0%) were significantly more likely than white and black male students (11.0% and 8.8%, respectively) to report this behavior. Female students in grade 10 (24.2%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (15.3%) to have made a suicide plan. Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 14.0% to 28.6% (median: 17.6%) (Table 11). Prevalence rates across the local surveys ranged from 11.0% to 21.1% (median: 14.4%).

Nationwide, 7.7% of students had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 10). Overall, female students (11.6%) were significantly more likely than male students (4.5%) to have attempted suicide. This significant difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in grades 9–11. Overall, Hispanic students (10.7%) were significantly more likely than white students (6.3%) to have attempted suicide. Hispanic male students (7.2%) were significantly more likely than white male students (3.2%) to report this behavior. Female students in grades 9 and 10 (15.1% and 14.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (6.2%) to have attempted suicide. The percentage of students attempting suicide ranged from 7.8% to 22.0% (median: 9.1%) across the state surveys and from 7.5% to 12.6% (median: 10.2%) across the local surveys (Table 11).

Nationwide, 2.6% of students reported having made a suicide attempt during the 12 months preceding the survey that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had been treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 10). Female students in grade 9 (5.0%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (2.0%) to have made a suicide attempt that required medical attention. The prevalence of injurious suicide attempts varied sixfold from 1.3% to 7.8% (median: 3.0%) across the state surveys and varied nearly twofold from 2.5% to 4.6% (median: 3.4%) across the local surveys (Table 11).

Tobacco Use

Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 70.2% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (Table 12). Hispanic male students (76.9%) were significantly more likely than white male students (70.4%) to have ever tried cigarette smoking. State prevalence rates ranged from 38.1% to 79.1% (median: 72.0%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 59.2% to 71.4% (median: 68.2%) (Table 13).

More than one third of students (36.4%) nationwide had smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) (Table 12). Black male students (28.2%) were significantly more likely than black female students (17.4%) to report current cigarette use. Overall, white students (39.7%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (34.0% and 22.7%, respectively) to report current cigarette use, and Hispanic students (34.0%) were significantly more likely than black students (22.7%) to report this behavior. White female students (39.9%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black female students (32.3% and 17.4%, respectively) to report current cigarette use, and Hispanic female students (32.3%)

were significantly more likely than black female students (17.4%) to do so. White male students (39.6%) were significantly more likely than black male students (28.2%) to report current cigarette use. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates varied more than sevenfold from 6.3% to 47.0% (median: 36.5%) (Table 13). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 19.0% to 29.4% (median: 24.2%).

Nationwide, 16.7% of students had smoked cigarettes on ≥ 20 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., frequent cigarette use) (Table 12). Black male students (10.1%) were significantly more likely than black female students (4.3%) to report frequent cigarette use. Overall, white students (19.9%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (10.9% and 7.1%, respectively) to have done so. White female students (20.1%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black female students (8.1% and 4.3%, respectively) to report frequent cigarette use, and white male students (19.8%) were significantly more likely than black male students (10.1%) to report this behavior. Female students in grade 12 (19.0%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (11.6%) to report frequent cigarette use. State prevalence rates ranged from 0.3% to 27.6% (median: 19.1%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 5.8% to 13.7% (median: 7.9%) (Table 13).

Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 9.3% of students had used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco or snuff) on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 12). Overall, male students (15.8%) were significantly more likely than female students (1.5%) to have used smokeless tobacco. This significant difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and for all grade subgroups. Overall, white students (12.2%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (5.1% and 2.2%, respectively) to have used smokeless tobacco. White male students (20.6%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black male students (8.3% and 3.2%, respectively) to have used smokeless tobacco, and Hispanic male students (8.3%) were significantly more likely than black male students (3.2%) to report this behavior. State prevalence rates ranged from 0.5% to 22.5% (median: 7.9%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 0.9% to 4.6% (median: 2.4%) (Table 13).

Access to Cigarettes

Data about access to cigarettes are reported only for those students < 18 years of age who reported current cigarette use. Nationwide, 29.8% of these students had purchased their cigarettes in a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 14). Male students in grade 9 (23.7%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (10.8%) to have purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station. For both male and female students, the percentage of students who purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station significantly increased as grade level increased. State prevalence rates varied more than threefold from 10.5% to 36.6% (median: 22.6%), and local prevalence rates varied nearly threefold from 17.6% to 51.4% (median: 30.0%) (Table 15).

Nationwide, 66.7% of students who purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station had not been asked to show proof of age (Table 14). Male students in grade 9 who purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station (83.0%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and 12 (54.6% and 50.8%, respectively) not to have

been asked to show proof of age. State prevalence rates ranged from 52.4% to 76.3% (median: 63.7%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 55.1% to 80.4% (median: 67.6%) (Table 15).

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 79.1% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime (Table 16). Overall, Hispanic and white students (83.1% and 81.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (73.0%) to have had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime. Hispanic female students (82.1%) were significantly more likely than black female students (73.8%) to have had at least one drink of alcohol, and Hispanic and white male students (83.9% and 82.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male students (72.2%) to report this behavior. Female students in grade 12 (82.3%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (73.6%) to have had at least one drink of alcohol. Male students in grade 12 (85.3%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 10 (70.5% and 77.9%, respectively) to have had at least one drink of alcohol, and male students in grade 11 (83.4%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (70.5%) to have done so. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use across the state surveys ranged from 41.3% to 84.3% (median: 78.2%) (Table 17). The prevalence rates across the local surveys ranged from 59.2% to 78.2% (median: 72.5%).

Nationwide, half (50.8%) of all students had had at least one drink of alcohol on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current alcohol use) (Table 16). Male students in grade 11 (57.8%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 11 (47.8%) to report current alcohol use. Overall, white and Hispanic students (54.0% and 53.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (36.9%) to report current alcohol use. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. Male students in grades 11 and 12 (57.8% and 60.2%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 10 (44.7% and 48.7%, respectively) to report this behavior. State prevalence rates ranged from 24.3% to 61.1% (median: 50.5%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 27.5% to 48.7% (median: 40.0%) (Table 17).

One third (33.4%) of all students nationwide had had five or more drinks of alcohol on ≥ 1 occasions during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., episodic heavy drinking) (Table 16). Overall, male students (37.3%) were significantly more likely than female students (28.6%) to report episodic heavy drinking. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic subgroups and for grade 11. Overall, white and Hispanic students (37.7% and 34.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (16.1%) to report episodic heavy drinking. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. Male students in grades 11 and 12 (45.2% and 44.0%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 10 (25.5% and 32.7%, respectively) to report this behavior. Prevalence rates across the state surveys varied more than fourfold from 10.7% to 45.2% (median: 31.2%) and across the local surveys from 12.6% to 27.1% (median: 19.8%) (Table 17).

Marijuana Use

Nationwide, 47.1% of students had used marijuana during their lifetime (Table 16). Overall, male students (50.7%) were significantly more likely than female students (42.9%) to have ever used marijuana. This significant difference was identified for black students and students in grade 11. Black male students (59.3%) were significantly more likely than white male students (48.3%) to have ever used marijuana. Male students in grades 11 and 12 (55.6% and 56.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (41.3%) to report this behavior. Lifetime marijuana use varied twofold from 24.8% to 51.9% (median: 45.3%) across the state surveys and ranged from 31.2% to 51.5% (median: 44.7%) across the local surveys (Table 17).

One fourth (26.2%) of all students had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) (Table 16). Overall, male students (30.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (21.4%) to report current marijuana use. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic subgroups and for grade 11. Current marijuana use varied nearly threefold from 12.3% to 35.3% (median: 25.3%) across the state surveys and ranged from 15.7% to 29.3% (median: 23.6%) across the local surveys (Table 17).

Cocaine Use

Nationwide, 8.2% of students had used some form of cocaine (e.g., powder, "crack,"* or "freebase"†) during their lifetime (Table 18). Overall, Hispanic students (14.4%) were significantly more likely than white and black students (8.0% and 1.9%, respectively) to have ever used cocaine, and white students (8.0%) were significantly more likely than black students (1.9%) to have done so. Hispanic and white female students (12.5% and 7.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black female students (1.0%) to have ever used cocaine. Hispanic male students (16.1%) were significantly more likely than white and black male students (8.5% and 2.9%, respectively) to have ever used cocaine, and white male students (8.5%) were significantly more likely than black male students (2.9%) to have ever done so. Lifetime cocaine use ranged from 0.5% to 12.8% (median: 7.0%) across the state surveys and from 1.1% to 12.3% (median: 3.7%) across the local surveys (Table 19).

Nationwide, 3.3% of students had used some form of cocaine at least once during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cocaine use) (Table 18). Overall, male students (4.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (2.4%) to report current cocaine use. This significant difference was identified for students in grade 10. Overall, Hispanic students (6.2%) were significantly more likely than white and black students (3.1% and 0.7%, respectively) to report current cocaine use, and white students (3.1%) were significantly more likely than black students (0.7%) to do so. These significant differences were identified for male students. Among female students, Hispanic and white students (5.3% and 2.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (0.2%) to report current cocaine use. Current cocaine use ranged from 0.2% to 5.8% (median: 3.5%) across the state surveys and from 0.6% to 4.4% (median: 1.8%) across the local surveys (Table 19).

*Pellet-sized pieces of highly purified cocaine.

†A process whereby cocaine is dissolved in ether or sodium hydroxide and the precipitate filtered off.

Nationwide, 4.7% of students had used "crack" or "freebase" forms of cocaine during their lifetime (Table 18). Overall, Hispanic students (8.0%) were significantly more likely than white and black students (4.5% and 1.2%, respectively) to have ever used "crack" or "freebase," and white students (4.5%) were significantly more likely than black students (1.2%) to have done so. These significant differences were identified for male students. Among female students, Hispanic and white students (7.7% and 4.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (0.9%) to have ever used "crack" or "freebase." Lifetime "crack" or "freebase" use ranged from 0.4% to 8.4% (median: 4.6%) across the state surveys and from 0.9% to 8.1% (median: 2.7%) across the local surveys (Table 19).

Steroid Use

Nationwide, 3.1% of students had used illegal steroids (i.e., without a doctor's prescription) during their lifetime (Table 20). Overall, male students (4.1%) were significantly more likely than female students (2.0%) to have ever used illegal steroids. This significant difference was identified for white and black students and students in grade 11. Overall, Hispanic and white students (3.4% and 3.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (1.5%) to have ever used illegal steroids. Among female students, Hispanic students (2.8%) were significantly more likely than black students (0.7%) to have ever used illegal steroids. Lifetime illegal steroid use ranged from 0.5% to 6.7% (median: 4.2%) across the state surveys and from 1.8% to 4.6% (median: 3.4%) across the local surveys (Table 21).

Injecting-Drug Use

Nationwide, 2.1% of students had injected illegal drugs during their lifetime* (Table 20). State prevalence rates ranged from 0.3% to 4.2% (median: 2.5%) across the state surveys and from 0.8% to 3.5% (median: 2.0%) across the local surveys (Table 21).

Other Illegal Drug Use

Nationwide, 17.0% of students had used other illegal drugs during their lifetime (e.g., LSD [lysergic acid diethylamide], PCP [phencyclidine], "ecstasy" [methylenedioxymethamphetamine], mushrooms, "speed" [a stimulant, especially an amphetamine], "ice" [methamphetamine], or heroin) (Table 20). Overall, white and Hispanic students (19.1% and 17.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (3.4%) to have ever used other illegal drugs. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 0.9% to 26.4% (median: 16.4%) (Table 21). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 2.6% to 15.9% (median: 7.6%).

*Students were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered "one or more" to any of the following questions:

"During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?" "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug, such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, or heroin?" Or, "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

Inhalant Use

Nationwide, 16.0% of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled paint sprays to become intoxicated during their lifetime (i.e., inhalant use) (Table 20). Overall, male students (17.6%) were significantly more likely than female students (14.1%) to report inhalant use. This significant difference was identified for white students and students in grades 11 and 12. Overall, white and Hispanic students (18.0% and 17.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (6.6%) to report inhalant use. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. White male students (20.0%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic male students (17.7%) to report this behavior. Female students in grade 9 (19.9%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (11.2% and 9.5%, respectively) to report this behavior. State prevalence rates varied nearly fourfold from 7.4% to 28.4% (median: 18.3%), and local prevalence rates varied nearly threefold from 6.2% to 17.7% (median: 12.1%) (Table 21).

Initiation of Risk Behaviors

Cigarette Smoking

Nationwide, one fourth (24.8%) of students had smoked a whole cigarette before 13 years of age (Table 22). Overall, male students (28.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (20.9%) to have smoked a whole cigarette before 13 years of age. This significant difference was identified for students in grade 11. Overall, white and Hispanic students (25.6% and 24.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (17.4%) to have smoked a whole cigarette before 13 years of age. White male students (28.5%) were significantly more likely than black male students (19.5%) to have done so. Female students in grades 9 and 10 (28.8% and 23.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (17.1% and 14.6%, respectively) to have smoked a whole cigarette before 13 years of age. Male students in grade 10 (30.5%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 12 (21.8%) to have done so. State prevalence rates varied threefold from 12.0% to 37.9% (median: 25.6%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 14.2% to 23.5% (median: 18.0%) (Table 23).

Alcohol Use

Nationwide, nearly one third (31.1%) of students had first drunk alcohol (more than a few sips) before 13 years of age (Table 22). Overall, male students (35.7%) were significantly more likely than female students (25.7%) to have drunk alcohol before 13 years of age. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups except for grade 9. Overall, Hispanic students (37.9%) were significantly more likely than white students (28.8%) to have drunk alcohol before 13 years of age. This significant difference was identified for male students. Female students in grade 9 (38.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 10–12 (27.5%, 23.3%, and 15.1%, respectively) to have drunk alcohol before 13 years of age, and female students in grades 10 and 11 (27.5% and 23.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (15.1%) to have done so. Male students in grade 9 (44.9%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and

12 (35.4% and 28.8%, respectively) to have drunk alcohol before 13 years of age. State prevalence rates varied more than twofold from 17.2% to 41.5% (median: 31.5%), and local prevalence rates ranged from 26.3% to 38.4% (median: 33.0%) (Table 23).

Marijuana Use

Approximately one in ten students (9.7%) nationwide had tried marijuana before 13 years of age (Table 22). Overall, male students (12.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (6.7%) to have tried marijuana before 13 years of age. This significant difference was identified for black and Hispanic students and students in grades 11 and 12. Overall, Hispanic students (13.2%) were significantly more likely than white students (7.5%) to have tried marijuana before 13 years of age. Among males, Hispanic and black students (17.2% and 15.6%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (9.0%) to have done so. Female students in grade 9 (10.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (4.6% and 3.6%, respectively) to have tried marijuana before 13 years of age, and male students in grade 9 (18.9%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 12 (7.6%) to have done so. State prevalence rates varied fourfold from 4.8% to 19.3% (median: 10.0%), and local prevalence rates varied more than twofold from 6.2% to 14.7% (median: 10.5%) (Table 23).

Cocaine Use

Nationwide, 1.1% of students had tried cocaine (including powder, "crack," or "freebase" forms of cocaine) before 13 years of age (Table 22). Overall, Hispanic students (1.4%) were significantly more likely than black students (0.4%) to have tried cocaine before 13 years of age. This significant difference was identified for female students. State prevalence rates varied more than threefold from 0.8% to 2.6% (median: 1.5%), and local prevalence rates varied more than sixfold from 0.4% to 2.7% (median: 1.3%) (Table 23).

Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use on School Property

Nationwide, 14.6% of students had smoked cigarettes on school property on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 24). Black and Hispanic male students (12.4% and 15.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black and Hispanic female students (5.5% and 7.7%, respectively) to have smoked cigarettes on school property. Overall, white students (15.8%) were significantly more likely than black students (8.8%) to have smoked cigarettes on school property. White female students (14.9%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black female students (7.7% and 5.5%, respectively) to have engaged in this behavior. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 0.7% to 25.3% (median: 17.0%) (Table 25). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 8.9% to 18.8% (median: 10.7%).

Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco or snuff) use on school property on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey was reported by 5.1% of students nationwide (Table 24). Overall, male students (9.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (0.4%) to have used smokeless tobacco on school property. This significant difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and for all grade subgroups. Overall, white students (6.5%) were significantly more likely than black students (1.4%) to have

used smokeless tobacco on school property. This significant difference was identified for male students. An eightfold variation was observed across the state surveys, with prevalence rates ranging from 1.9% to 15.2% (median: 5.0%) (Table 25). A nearly fivefold variation was observed across the local surveys, with prevalence rates ranging from 0.6% to 2.9% (median: 1.6%).

Nationwide, 5.6% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 24). Overall, male students (7.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (3.6%) to have drunk alcohol on school property. This significant difference was identified for white students and students in grade 12. Overall, Hispanic students (8.2%) were significantly more likely than white students (4.8%) to have drunk alcohol on school property. This significant difference was identified for female students. Female students in grade 9 (5.3%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (2.2%) to have engaged in this behavior. Prevalence rates across the state surveys varied more than fourfold from 2.9% to 12.9% (median: 6.2%), and prevalence rates across the local surveys varied more than twofold from 5.1% to 12.1% (median: 7.7%) (Table 25).

Nationwide, 7.0% of students had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 24). Overall, male students (9.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (4.6%) to have used marijuana on school property. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic subgroups and students in grades 10 and 12. Overall, Hispanic students (10.4%) were significantly more likely than white students (5.8%) to have used marijuana on school property. Hispanic and black male students (14.1% and 13.0%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white male students (7.3%) to have used marijuana on school property. Female students in grade 9 (6.5%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (2.6%) to have done so. Prevalence rates across the state surveys varied threefold from 4.0% to 12.6% (median: 7.7%), and prevalence rates across the local surveys varied more than twofold from 5.9% to 13.6% (median: 9.6%) (Table 25).

Nearly one third (31.7%) of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 24). Overall, male students (37.4%) were significantly more likely than female students (24.7%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic subgroups and students in grades 10–12. Overall, Hispanic students (41.1%) were significantly more likely than white and black students (31.0% and 25.4%, respectively) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. White female students (24.5%) were significantly more likely than black female students (16.7%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. Prevalence rates across the state surveys varied more than twofold from 15.2% to 42.2% (median: 30.1%), and prevalence rates across the local surveys varied more than twofold from 18.4% to 46.1% (median: 28.4%) (Table 25).

Sexual Behaviors That Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and STDs, Including HIV Infection

Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, nearly half (48.4%) of all students had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime (Table 26). Black and Hispanic male students (80.3% and 57.7%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black and Hispanic female students (65.6% and 45.7%, respectively) to have had sexual intercourse. Overall, black students (72.7%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (52.2% and 43.6%) to have had sexual intercourse, and Hispanic students (52.2%) were significantly more likely than white students (43.6%) to have done so. These significant differences were identified for male students. Black female students (65.6%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white female students (45.7% and 44.0%, respectively) to have had sexual intercourse. Among male and female students, students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 to have had sexual intercourse. Prevalence rates ranged from 37.2% to 69.5% (median: 47.8%) across the state surveys and from 40.0% to 74.2% (median: 56.5%) across the local surveys (Table 27).

The percentage of students nationwide who had initiated sexual intercourse before 13 years of age was 7.2% (Table 26). Overall, male students (9.4%) were significantly more likely than female students (4.5%) to have initiated sexual intercourse before 13 years of age. This significant difference was identified for black and Hispanic students and students in grades 9–11. Overall, black students (21.7%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (7.7% and 4.0%, respectively) to have initiated sexual intercourse before 13 years of age, and Hispanic students (7.7%) were significantly more likely than white students (4.0%) to have done so. These significant differences were identified for male students. Black female students (11.0%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white female students (3.4% and 3.2%, respectively) to have initiated sexual intercourse before 13 years of age. Female students in grade 9 (6.5%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (2.9%) to have initiated sexual intercourse before 13 years of age, and male students in grade 9 (14.7%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and 12 (8.2% and 6.0%, respectively) to have done so. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates varied sixfold from 3.8% to 22.6% (median: 7.1%) (Table 27). Across the local surveys, the prevalence rates varied more than fivefold from 4.6% to 24.0% (median: 14.3%).

The percentage of students nationwide who had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime with four or more sex partners was 16.0% (Table 26). Black and Hispanic male students and male students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than female students in the same race/ethnicity and grade subgroups to have had four or more sex partners during their lifetime. Overall, black students (38.5%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (15.5% and 11.6%, respectively) to have had four or more sex partners. Black female students (25.4%) were significantly more likely than white and Hispanic students (12.1% and 10.2%, respectively) to have had four or more sex partners. Black male students (52.8%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white male students (20.1% and 11.3%, respectively) to have had

four or more sex partners, and Hispanic male students (20.1%) were significantly more likely than white male students (11.3%) to have done so. Female students in grades 11 and 12 (15.8% and 20.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (7.9%) to have had four or more sex partners, and female students in grade 12 (20.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 10 (11.7%) to have done so. Prevalence rates across the state surveys varied more than threefold from 9.1% to 31.4% (median: 13.7%) (Table 27). Prevalence rates across the local surveys varied more than fourfold from 8.8% to 38.2% (median: 21.7%).

More than one third (34.8%) of students nationwide had had sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey (i.e., currently sexually active) (Table 26). Black male students (60.5%) were significantly more likely than black female students (47.3%) to be currently sexually active. Overall, black students (53.6%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (35.4% and 32.0%, respectively) to be currently sexually active. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. Female students in grades 10–12 (31.2%, 41.5%, and 49.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (22.4%) to be currently sexually active, and female students in grade 12 (49.5%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 10 (31.2%) to be so. Male students in grade 12 (43.1%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 10 (25.9% and 27.6%, respectively) to be currently sexually active. Prevalence rates across state surveys ranged from 21.4% to 52.1% (median: 33.0%) (Table 27). Prevalence rates across the local surveys ranged from 19.7% to 59.0% (median: 39.3%).

Among students who had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime, more than one fourth (27.8%) had been abstinent during the 3 months preceding the survey (i.e., currently abstinent) (Table 26). Overall, male students (31.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (23.4%) to report current abstinence. This significant difference was identified for white students and students in grade 11. Black female students (27.9%) were significantly more likely than white female students (20.2%) to report current abstinence, and Hispanic male students (35.2%) were significantly more likely than black male students (24.6%) to do so. Female students in grade 9 (33.3%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (17.5% and 20.0%, respectively) to report current abstinence. Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 22.9% to 42.5% (median: 29.2%) and across the local surveys from 20.4% to 36.2% (median: 29.5%) (Table 27).

Condom Use

Nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 56.8% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (Table 28). Overall, male students (62.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (50.8%) to report condom use. This significant difference was identified for white and black students and students in grade 12. Overall, black students (64.0%) were significantly more likely than white and Hispanic students (55.8% and 48.3%, respectively) to report condom use. Black female students (58.9%) were significantly more likely than white and Hispanic female students (49.2% and 40.0%, respectively) to report condom use, and black male students (68.4%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic male students (54.7%) to do so. Female students in grades 9 and 11 (58.3% and 55.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (43.0%)

to report condom use. Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 30.4% to 68.1% (median: 57.2%) and across the local surveys from 50.1% to 73.5% (median: 64.0%) (Table 29).

Birth Control Pill Use

Nationwide, among currently sexually active students, 16.6% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (Table 28). Overall, female students (20.5%) were significantly more likely than male students (13.0%) to report birth control pill use. This significant difference was identified for students in grades 10 and 12. Overall, white students (20.6%) were significantly more likely than black and Hispanic students (11.9% and 9.5%, respectively) to report birth control pill use. White female students (24.7%) were significantly more likely than black female students (14.7%) to report birth control pill use. White male students (16.7%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic male students (6.9%) to report birth control pill use. Among both male and female students, students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 to report birth control pill use. Prevalence rates varied nearly sevenfold from 4.4% to 29.8% (median: 18.3%) across the state surveys and more than twofold from 6.5% to 14.9% (median: 9.1%) across the local surveys (Table 29).

Alcohol or Drug Use at Last Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, among students who were currently sexually active, one fourth (24.7%) had used alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse (Table 28). Overall, male students (30.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (18.5%) to report this behavior. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic subgroups and for grades 10–12. Overall, white students (26.0%) were significantly more likely than black students (18.1%) to have used alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse. This significant difference was identified for male and female students. Prevalence rates ranged from 10.9% to 36.1% (median: 26.6%) across the state surveys and from 15.5% to 28.4% (median: 20.0%) across the local surveys (Table 29).

Pregnancy

Nationwide, 6.5% of students reported that they had been pregnant or had gotten someone else pregnant. Overall, female students (8.5%) were significantly more likely to have been pregnant than male students (4.7%) were to have gotten someone else pregnant. This significant difference was identified for white students and students in grade 12. Overall, black students (14.9%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (7.1% and 4.5%, respectively) to have been pregnant or to have gotten someone else pregnant. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. Hispanic male students (6.3%) were significantly more likely than white male students (3.0%) to have gotten someone else pregnant. Female students in grade 12 (11.1%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (5.1%) to have been pregnant. Prevalence rates ranged from 3.5% to 12.1% (median: 5.7%) across the state surveys and from 4.6% to 19.5% (median: 10.2%) across the local surveys (Table 29).

HIV Education

Nationwide, 91.5% of students had been taught about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or HIV infection in school (Table 30). Overall, white students (93.3%) were significantly more likely than black and Hispanic students (89.7% and 85.9%, respectively) to have received HIV education in school. White female students (92.8%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic female students (85.1%) to have received HIV education in school, and white male students (93.6%) were significantly more likely than black and Hispanic male students (89.1% and 86.6%, respectively) to report this. Prevalence rates ranged from 79.9% to 96.5% (median: 91.6%) across the state surveys and from 82.7% to 93.8% (median: 88.6%) across the local surveys (Table 31).

Nationwide, 62.8% of students had talked about AIDS or HIV infection with parents or other adult family members (Table 30). Overall, female students (67.4%) were significantly more likely than male students (59.1%) to report having done so. This significant difference was identified for students in grades 11 and 12. Overall, black students (72.7%) were significantly more likely than white and Hispanic students (62.0% and 60.5%, respectively) to have talked with parents or other adult family members about AIDS or HIV infection. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 49.6% to 69.8% (median: 62.1%) (Table 31). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 53.1% to 75.7% (median: 66.2%).

Dietary Behaviors

Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables

Nationwide, 29.3% of students had eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables* during the day preceding the survey (Table 32). Overall, male students (32.1%) were significantly more likely than female students (25.7%) to report this behavior. This significant difference was identified for black students and students in grade 11. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 18.7% to 41.6% (median: 28.5%) (Table 33). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 20.4% to 34.1% (median: 28.8%).

Consumption of Foods Typically High in Fat Content

Nationwide, 62.3% of students had eaten two or fewer servings of foods typically high in fat content[†] during the day preceding the survey (Table 32). Overall, female students (70.6%) were significantly more likely than male students (55.5%) to have eaten two or fewer servings of such foods. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, Hispanic and white students (63.8% and 62.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (54.9%) to have eaten two or fewer servings of foods typically high in fat content. White female students (73.0%) were significantly more likely than black female students (62.5%) to report this behavior, and Hispanic male students (60.0%) were significantly more likely than black male students (47.0%) to do so. Female students in grade 12 (77.1%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (65.2%) to have eaten two or

*Fruit, fruit juice, green salad, or cooked vegetables.

†Hamburgers, hot dogs, or sausage; french fries or potato chips; and cookies, doughnuts, pie, or cake.

fewer servings of foods typically high in fat content. Male students in grade 12 (58.9%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 10 (51.6%) to have eaten two or fewer servings of foods typically high in fat content. Male students in grade 11 (60.7%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 10 (49.7% and 51.6%, respectively) to have done so. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 46.5% to 81.3% (median: 61.6%) (Table 33). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 48.6% to 72.3% (median: 59.8%).

Perceived Overweight

More than one fourth (27.3%) of students nationwide thought they were overweight (Table 32). Overall, female students (33.5%) were significantly more likely than male students (22.2%) to consider themselves overweight. This significant difference was identified for white and black students and students in grades 9, 10, and 12. Overall, Hispanic students (30.4%) were significantly more likely than black students (23.5%) to consider themselves overweight. Among male students, Hispanic and white students (27.4% and 21.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (14.8%) to consider themselves overweight. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 21.1% to 33.5% (median: 28.6%) (Table 33). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 21.2% to 30.3% (median: 24.1%).

Attempted Weight Control

Nationwide, 39.7% of students were trying to lose weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 34). Overall, female students (59.7%) were significantly more likely than male students (23.1%) to be trying to lose weight. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, Hispanic students (45.7%) were significantly more likely than black students (35.7%) to be trying to lose weight. White and Hispanic female students (62.2% and 61.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black female students (50.7%) to be trying to lose weight, and Hispanic male students (32.7%) were significantly more likely than white and black male students (22.0% and 20.0%, respectively) to report this. Prevalence rates ranged from 31.1% to 51.0% (median: 42.4%) across the state surveys and from 33.0% to 46.1% (median: 38.0%) across the local surveys (Table 35).

The percentage of students nationwide who had taken laxatives or had vomited either to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey was 4.5% (Table 34). Overall, female students (7.5%) were significantly more likely than male students (2.1%) to have taken laxatives or to have vomited to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. This significant difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and for all grade subgroups. Overall, Hispanic students (6.5%) were significantly more likely than white students (4.2%) to have taken laxatives or to have vomited to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. Hispanic female students (10.4%) were significantly more likely than black female students (6.3%) to have taken laxatives or to have vomited to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight, and black male students (4.0%) were significantly more likely than white male students (1.6%) to have done so. Prevalence rates ranged from 3.1% to 9.8% (median: 6.1%) across the state surveys and from 3.6% to 8.3% (median: 5.2%) across the local surveys (Table 35).

Nationwide, 4.9% of students had taken diet pills either to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 34). Overall, female students (8.0%) were significantly more likely than male students (2.4%) to have taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. This significant difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and all grade subgroups. Prevalence rates ranged from 2.8% to 9.5% (median: 7.1%) across the state surveys and from 2.2% to 7.0% (median: 4.6%) across the local surveys (Table 35).

Nearly one third (30.4%) of students had dieted either to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 34). Overall, female students (45.7%) were significantly more likely than male students (17.6%) to have dieted to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, Hispanic and white students (33.4% and 30.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (25.0%) to have dieted to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. White and Hispanic female students (47.9% and 46.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (33.8%) to have dieted to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight, and Hispanic male students (22.6%) were significantly more likely than white and black male students (16.6% and 15.6%, respectively) to have done so. Prevalence rates ranged from 21.1% to 44.0% (median: 31.1%) across the state surveys and from 22.3% to 35.8% (27.4%) across the local surveys (Table 35).

Approximately half (51.5%) of students had exercised either to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 34). Overall, female students (65.4%) were significantly more likely than male students (39.9%) to have exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, Hispanic and white students (55.5% and 52.2%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (43.5%) to have exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. White and Hispanic female students (69.7% and 64.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black female students (49.2%) to have exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight, and Hispanic male students (47.9%) were significantly more likely than white and black male students (38.6% and 37.5%, respectively) to have done so. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 38.4% to 62.3% (median: 53.0%) (Table 35). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 42.4% to 54.9% (median: 48.5%).

Physical Activity

Vigorous and Moderate Physical Activity

Nearly two thirds (63.8%) of students nationwide had participated in activities that made them sweat and breathe hard for at least 20 minutes on ≥ 3 of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., vigorous physical activity) (Table 36). Overall, male students (72.3%) were significantly more likely than female students (53.5%) to have participated in vigorous physical activity. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, white students (66.8%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (60.4% and 53.9%, respectively) to have participated in vigorous physical activity, and Hispanic students (60.4%) were

significantly more likely than black students (53.9%) to do so. Among both male and female students, white students were significantly more likely than black students to have participated in vigorous physical activity. Female students in grade 9 (66.1%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 10–12 (55.7%, 49.4%, and 43.6%, respectively) to have participated in vigorous physical activity, and female students in grade 10 (55.7%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (43.6%) to do so. Male students in grade 9 (78.7%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and 12 (68.9% and 68.4%, respectively) to have participated in vigorous physical activity. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 50.6% to 71.2% (median: 61.2%) (Table 37). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 42.6% to 67.4% (median: 52.3%).

One fifth (20.4%) of students nationwide had walked or bicycled for at least 30 minutes on ≥ 5 of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., moderate physical activity) (Table 36). Overall, black and Hispanic students (28.3% and 26.7%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (16.8%) to have participated in moderate physical activity. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. Among male and female students, students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to have participated in moderate physical activity, and students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to have done so. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 13.2% to 34.8% (median: 20.5%) (Table 37). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 24.2% to 44.2% (median: 32.5%).

Stretching Exercises

Nationwide, 51.3% of students had done stretching exercises (e.g., toe touching, knee bending, and leg stretching) on ≥ 3 of the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 36). Black male students (54.0%) were significantly more likely than black female students (41.8%) to have participated in stretching exercises. White female students (53.4%) were significantly more likely than black female students (41.8%) to have participated in stretching exercises. Female students in grade 9 (59.8%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (46.9% and 41.0%, respectively) to have participated in stretching exercises, and female students in grade 10 (54.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (41.0%) to have done so. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 34.8% to 58.8% (median: 48.6%) (Table 37). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 36.1% to 58.6% (median: 44.1%).

Strengthening Exercises

Approximately half (51.4%) of students nationwide had done strengthening exercises (e.g., push-ups, sit-ups, and weightlifting) on ≥ 3 of the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 36). Overall, male students (58.1%) were significantly more likely than female students (43.2%) to have participated in strengthening exercises. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, Hispanic students (53.3%) were significantly more likely than black students (46.7%) to have participated in strengthening exercises. White female students (46.1%) were significantly more likely than black female students (34.8%) to have participated in strengthening exercises. Female students in grades 9 and 10 (52.0% and 44.5%,

respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (34.3%) to report this behavior. Prevalence rates ranged from 31.2% to 60.3% (median: 46.8%) across the state surveys and from 33.7% to 52.5% (median: 44.0%) across the local surveys (Table 37).

Participation in Physical Education Class

Nationwide, 48.8% of students were enrolled in a physical education (PE) class (Table 38). Black male students (53.7%) were significantly more likely than black female students (39.4%) to be enrolled in a PE class. Among both male and female students, students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to be enrolled in a PE class. The percentage of students enrolled in a PE class varied nearly threefold from 31.3% to 91.9% (median: 50.0%) across the state surveys and more than threefold from 26.8% to 90.2% (median: 58.1%) across the local surveys (Table 39).

Nationwide, 27.4% of students attended PE class daily (Table 38). Overall, Hispanic students (38.4%) were significantly more likely than white students (23.8%) to attend PE class daily. This significant difference was identified for both male and female students. Female students in grades 9 and 10 (42.1% and 28.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (15.5% and 13.9%, respectively) to attend PE class daily, and male students in grade 9 (43.0%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and 12 (22.5% and 23.2%, respectively) to do so. The percentage of students who attended PE class daily varied more than eightfold from 7.3% to 62.2% (median: 28.0%) across the state surveys and varied more than twelvefold from 6.6% to 80.7% (median: 31.4%) across the local surveys (Table 39).

Nationwide, 73.9% of students enrolled in PE class reported exercising ≥ 20 minutes during an average PE class. Overall, male students enrolled in PE class (78.5%) were significantly more likely than female students enrolled in PE class (67.5%) to report exercising ≥ 20 minutes during an average PE class. This significant difference was identified for students in grade 11. The percentage of students enrolled in PE class who reported exercising ≥ 20 minutes during an average PE class ranged from 41.9% to 85.4% (median: 73.9%) across the state surveys and from 44.6% to 79.0% (median: 66.1%) across the local surveys (Table 39).

Participation on Sports Teams

Half (49.5%) of students nationwide had played on sports teams run by their school during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 38). Overall, male students (55.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (42.3%) to have played on sports teams run by their school. This significant difference was identified for black and Hispanic students and students in grades 10–12. Overall, white students (54.6%) were significantly more likely than black and Hispanic students (44.3% and 40.2%, respectively) to have played on sports teams run by their school. This significant difference was identified for female students. Among male students, white and black students (58.7% and 56.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than Hispanic students (46.9%) to have played on sports teams run by their school. Across the state surveys, the percentage of students who had played on sports teams run by their schools

ranged from 27.2% to 60.3% (median: 46.4%) (Table 39). Across the local surveys, the percentage ranged from 31.4% to 42.2% (median: 38.0%).

Nationwide, 38.3% of students had played on sports teams run by organizations unaffiliated with their school during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 38). Overall, male students (45.4%) were significantly more likely than female students (29.8%) to have played on sports teams run by organizations unaffiliated with their school. This significant difference was identified for all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups. Overall, white students (41.4%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic students (32.9%) to have played on sports teams run by organizations unaffiliated with their school. White female students (34.7%) were significantly more likely than black and Hispanic female students (25.1% and 24.0%, respectively) to have played on sports teams run by organizations unaffiliated with their school, and black male students (51.8%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic male students (40.5%) to have done so. Female students in grade 9 (36.8%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (26.4% and 21.9%, respectively) to have played on sports teams run by organizations unaffiliated with their school, and female students in grade 10 (34.7%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (21.9%) to have done so. The percentage of students who played on sports teams run by organizations unaffiliated with their school ranged from 30.1% to 61.4% (median: 37.9%) across the state surveys and from 26.4% to 38.7% (median: 33.1%) across the local surveys (Table 39).

DISCUSSION

Many high school students continue to practice behaviors that place them at risk for serious health problems. Some risk behaviors are more likely to be found among particular subgroups of students. For example, male students were more likely than female students to report

- rarely or never wearing seat belts;
- driving after drinking alcohol;
- weapon carrying;
- gun carrying;
- participating and being injured in a physical fight;
- weapon carrying on school property;
- being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property;
- being in a physical fight on school property;
- having property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property;
- smokeless tobacco use;
- episodic heavy drinking;
- lifetime and current marijuana use;

- current cocaine use;
- lifetime illegal steroid and inhalant use;
- initiating cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use before 13 years of age;
- smokeless tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use on school property;
- being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property;
- not talking with parents or other adult family members about AIDS or HIV infection;
- initiating sexual intercourse before 13 years of age;
- their partner not using birth control pills;
- alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse; and
- eating more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content daily.

In contrast, female students were more likely than male students to report

- suicide-related behaviors;
- not using a condom;
- not eating fruits and vegetables daily;
- using laxatives or vomiting and taking diet pills either to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight;
- not participating in vigorous physical activity;
- not participating in strengthening exercises;
- exercising for <20 minutes during PE class; and
- not participating on sports teams.

White students were more likely than black or Hispanic students to report

- driving after drinking alcohol;
- current and frequent cigarette use;
- initiating cigarette use before 13 years of age;
- cigarette use on school property;
- smokeless tobacco use;
- smokeless tobacco use on school property;
- lifetime and current alcohol use;
- episodic heavy drinking;
- lifetime and current cocaine use;

- lifetime “crack,” steroid, inhalant, and other illegal drug use;
- not talking with parents or other adult family members about AIDS or HIV infection;
- not using condoms;
- alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse;
- not participating in moderate physical activity; and
- not attending PE class daily.

Black students were more likely than white or Hispanic students to report

- rarely or never wearing seat belts or bicycle helmets;
- gun carrying;
- participating and being injured in a physical fight;
- being in a physical fight on school property;
- being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property;
- feeling too unsafe to go to school;
- not being taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school;
- having had sexual intercourse during their lifetime;
- being currently sexually active;
- initiating sexual intercourse before 13 years of age;
- having had four or more sex partners during their lifetime;
- not using birth control pills;
- ever being pregnant or getting someone else pregnant;
- eating more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content daily;
- not participating in vigorous physical activity;
- not participating in strengthening exercises; and
- not participating on school-sponsored sports teams.

Hispanic students were more likely than white or black students to report

- rarely or never wearing motorcycle helmets;
- riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol;
- driving after drinking alcohol;
- weapon and gun carrying;

- being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property;
- participating and being injured in a physical fight;
- being in a physical fight on school property;
- feeling too unsafe to go to school;
- suicide-related behaviors;
- current cigarette use;
- lifetime and current alcohol use;
- episodic heavy drinking;
- lifetime and current cocaine use;
- lifetime “crack,” steroid, inhalant, and other illegal drug use;
- initiating cigarette, alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine use before 13 years of age;
- alcohol and marijuana use on school property;
- being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property;
- not being taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school;
- not talking with parents or other adult family members about AIDS or HIV infection;
- having had sexual intercourse during their lifetime;
- initiating sexual intercourse before 13 years of age;
- not using condoms or birth control pills;
- using laxatives or vomiting either to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight;
- not participating in vigorous physical activity; and
- not participating on sports teams.

Students in grades 9 and 10 were more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report

- weapon carrying;
- being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property;
- participating in a physical fight;
- being in a physical fight on school property;
- having property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property;
- feeling too unsafe to go to school;
- suicide-related behaviors;

- lifetime inhalant use;
- initiating cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use before 13 years of age;
- initiating sexual intercourse before 13 years of age;
- not using birth control pills; and
- eating more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content daily.

Students in grades 11 and 12 were more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 to report

- driving after drinking alcohol;
- lifetime and current alcohol use;
- episodic heavy drinking;
- lifetime marijuana use;
- having had sexual intercourse during their lifetime;
- having had four or more sex partners during their lifetime;
- being currently sexually active;
- ever being pregnant or getting someone else pregnant;
- not participating in vigorous and moderate physical activity;
- not participating in stretching and strengthening exercises;
- not being enrolled in a PE class;
- not attending PE class daily; and
- not participating on nonschool-sponsored sports teams.

These subgroup findings can assist in identifying the need for education and services based on a higher prevalence of risk behaviors. However, the underlying causes (e.g., education levels, economic factors, or cultural influences) for subgroup differences (7) could not be addressed in this analysis.

Considerable variation occurs from state to state and from city to city for some priority health-risk behaviors. For example, across the state surveys, a fivefold variation or greater was identified for

- rarely or never wearing seat belts;
- driving after drinking alcohol;
- feeling too unsafe to go to school;
- injurious suicide attempts;
- current and frequent cigarette use;
- smokeless tobacco use;

- lifetime and current cocaine use;
- lifetime “crack,” steroid, injecting-drug, and other drug use;
- cigarette and smokeless tobacco use on school property;
- initiating sexual intercourse before 13 years of age;
- birth control pill use; and
- attending PE class daily.

Across the local surveys, a similar level of variation was found for

- rarely or never wearing seat belts;
- smokeless tobacco use;
- smokeless tobacco use on school property;
- lifetime and current cocaine use;
- lifetime “crack” and other illegal drug use;
- cocaine use before 13 years of age;
- initiating sexual intercourse before 13 years of age; and
- attending PE class daily.

These variations may occur, in part, because of differences in state and local laws and policies, enforcement practices, access to illegal drugs, the availability of effective intervention programs, prevailing behavioral norms, and adult practices.

The YRBSS continues to be used at the national, state, and local levels to improve health-related policies and programs for youth. For example, YRBS data are used to monitor 21 national health objectives (6) and National Education Goal 7, which focuses on safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools (8). In Massachusetts, YRBS data are being used to identify high-risk youth and target programs appropriately. In Nevada, YRBS data are being used by state and local agencies and organizations to support the need for increased funding of health programs for youth. In Wisconsin, YRBS data are being used to support the implementation of a statewide pregnancy prevention initiative. In Philadelphia, YRBS data are being used as the framework for health education teacher-training programs, and YRBS data are being incorporated into math and English curricula. In San Diego, YRBS data are being used to encourage colleges and universities to become actively involved in reducing alcohol use among teenagers throughout their community. Continued support for the YRBSS is critical to the success of these and other public health and school health programs.

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TABLE 1. Size, response rates, and demographic characteristics of samples — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Other
NATIONAL SURVEY	16,262	79	87	69	45.2	54.8	23.6	23.9	25.2	27.2	62.4	12.5	9.8	15.3
STATE SURVEYS														
Weighted data														
Alabama	3,787	90	86	78	50.1	49.9	30.4	25.3	22.7	19.8	66.1	30.4	0.8	2.7
American Samoa†	1,038	100	89	89	55.9	44.1	30.3	25.1	22.9	21.6	7.8	4.5	1.6	86.1
Arkansas	1,991	76	87	66	48.9	51.1	28.5	27.0	23.5	20.8	67.4	25.5	1.6	5.6
Connecticut	1,690	75	82	62	49.8	50.2	29.6	25.9	23.3	21.0	77.7	6.4	8.0	7.9
Guam†	334	NA§	67	67	52.6	47.4	40.3	26.2	18.2	15.4	6.1	2.0	2.0	89.9
Hawaii	1,409	100	63	63	48.1	51.9	31.3	25.4	23.6	19.7	13.5	2.1	3.4	81.1
Iowa	1,521	78	91	71	48.9	51.1	26.2	25.8	24.4	22.8	92.2	2.2	1.3	4.3
Kentucky	1,465	72	86	62	49.9	50.1	29.8	26.1	23.3	20.8	87.7	8.1	0.7	3.4
Louisiana	3,897	97	81	79	49.7	50.3	32.0	25.8	22.1	19.4	52.8	39.0	1.8	6.4
Maine	1,837	86	97	83	48.6	51.4	27.9	25.6	24.1	22.3	91.6	1.6	0.9	5.9
Massachusetts	3,982	88	79	70	49.2	50.8	28.7	26.1	23.8	21.2	72.9	6.8	8.8	11.5
Michigan	3,933	85	74	63	49.8	50.2	29.9	26.2	23.1	20.7	74.3	15.0	2.5	8.2
Mississippi	1,532	78	80	62	50.5	49.5	32.4	26.1	21.6	19.2	36.9	58.4	0.6	4.0
Missouri	1,483	81	80	65	49.2	50.8	28.4	26.3	23.7	21.2	75.9	17.0	1.5	5.6
Montana	2,457	72	83	60	48.5	51.5	27.9	26.1	23.9	22.1	84.8	0.6	2.1	12.5
Nevada	1,464	96	62	60	48.8	51.2	28.9	27.1	23.7	20.2	65.1	6.5	13.0	15.4
New York	3,741	79	81	64	49.7	50.3	31.4	26.4	23.0	19.0	60.2	13.9	11.8	14.2
Ohio	2,188	87	85	74	49.2	50.8	29.6	25.9	23.2	21.3	73.3	18.6	2.7	5.4
Rhode Island	1,528	72	83	60	50.2	49.8	30.0	26.1	23.1	20.5	73.4	4.3	9.1	13.2
South Carolina	5,539	72	88	63	49.4	50.6	33.5	26.0	20.9	19.4	49.1	44.3	1.8	4.8
South Dakota	1,604	84	80	67	49.2	50.8	28.1	25.9	24.1	21.8	93.1	0.6	0.8	5.5
Utah	1,388	96	74	71	49.0	51.0	26.4	26.3	23.0	23.5	87.9	1.4	4.5	6.2
Vermont	8,636	87	82	71	48.4	51.6	28.3	25.7	23.8	22.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands†	824	100	76	76	50.3	49.7	39.7	19.4	23.5	17.5	0.7	86.1	6.5	6.7
West Virginia	1,818	98	83	81	51.2	48.8	27.5	26.0	24.1	22.4	92.1	2.8	1.0	4.1
Wisconsin	1,325	72	85	61	49.0	51.0	28.0	26.5	24.0	21.5	84.4	4.3	3.8	7.5
Wyoming	2,081	83	81	67	49.0	51.0	26.9	26.2	23.9	22.7	85.1	1.3	6.6	7.0
Unweighted data														
California¶	2,596	72	72	52	54.0	46.0	20.8	24.7	26.0	28.3	38.6	6.8	25.0	29.6
Colorado	1,170	54	85	46	51.0	49.0	40.8	19.5	21.4	18.2	79.6	1.7	9.4	9.3
Delaware	2,433	77	76	59	51.9	48.1	34.8	18.0	28.5	18.4	65.5	22.9	3.7	7.9
Florida	2,555	80	73	58	50.6	49.4	40.1	31.4	19.4	9.0	67.0	13.6	11.5	7.9
New Hampshire	1,600	52	87	45	52.8	47.2	33.6	24.5	24.0	17.8	92.6	1.1	1.3	5.0
New Jersey	1,986	58	87	50	52.2	47.8	32.3	26.2	22.7	18.7	69.0	12.4	8.7	9.9
North Carolina	2,340	72	81	58	54.1	45.9	40.0	21.5	20.9	17.5	55.0	35.3	2.5	7.2
North Dakota	1,097	49	90	44	49.7	50.3	26.8	31.1	25.9	16.2	94.2	0.9	0.9	4.0
Tennessee	1,418	67	82	55	52.9	47.1	29.9	27.1	26.1	16.8	72.0	21.3	1.5	5.2

TABLE 1. Size, response rates, and demographic characteristics of samples — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Other
LOCAL SURVEYS														
Weighted data														
Boston	1,393	96	68	65	50.5	49.5	30.6	25.3	24.3	19.3	16.4	36.7	20.5	26.4
Chicago	1,423	95	72	68	54.3	45.7	34.1	28.5	21.0	16.0	8.1	47.8	34.7	9.4
Dallas	1,583	100	70	70	51.0	49.0	38.7	24.3	19.3	17.7	11.4	51.4	33.1	4.1
Detroit	2,113	98	70	69	53.5	46.5	36.9	25.4	20.4	17.0	3.4	85.0	3.3	8.3
District of Columbia	1,356	100	70	70	49.1	50.9	18.9	33.5	22.3	23.9	1.8	83.2	7.6	7.4
Ft. Lauderdale	1,628	100	80	80	49.5	50.5	32.1	26.6	22.3	19.0	39.8	31.3	18.6	10.3
Houston	1,262	92	80	73	53.2	46.8	37.9	22.0	17.9	22.1	9.7	39.1	43.4	7.9
Jersey City	1,095	100	85	85	52.5	47.5	36.1	24.3	20.3	18.8	4.0	42.0	32.0	22.0
Los Angeles	1,761	100	77	77	53.3	46.7	29.7	29.4	19.0	21.7	10.0	10.7	61.9	17.3
Miami	2,029	81	82	66	48.9	51.1	32.6	27.0	20.5	17.6	10.5	25.7	55.6	8.3
New Orleans	1,666	96	68	65	53.0	47.0	31.4	25.4	22.5	20.5	7.1	86.5	1.5	4.9
New York City	2,014	100	78	78	50.5	49.5	37.5	27.8	21.9	12.6	27.7	24.2	25.9	22.1
Philadelphia	1,729	100	78	78	50.5	49.5	38.7	25.9	20.0	15.3	23.9	53.8	8.1	14.1
San Diego	2,445	100	75	75	49.6	50.4	29.1	27.5	24.3	18.9	31.7	16.4	25.8	26.0
San Francisco	1,914	100	61	61	48.7	51.3	28.1	26.8	27.5	17.3	7.8	11.9	17.4	62.9
Unweighted data														
Baltimore	999	89	60	53	57.6	42.4	28.5	19.2	28.1	24.1	8.8	82.4	1.6	7.1
Newark	2,033	100	68	68	57.7	42.3	16.2	15.0	35.4	33.0	6.7	61.8	23.4	8.1

* Non-Hispanic.

† U.S. territories are included as states.

§ Not available.

¶ Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 2. Percentage of high school students who rarely, or never wore seat belts,* motorcycle helmets,[†] or bicycle helmets,[§] who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol,[¶] and who drove after drinking alcohol,[¶] by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Rarely or never wore seat belts			Rarely or never wore motorcycle helmets			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets			Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol			Drove after drinking alcohol		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White**	10.8 (±3.5) ^{††}	22.0 (±5.0)	17.1 (±4.2)	29.5 (±13.4)	36.6 (±7.9)	34.2 (±8.6)	87.3 (±5.6)	86.9 (±4.7)	87.1 (±4.8)	34.5 (±3.2)	38.9 (±3.4)	36.9 (±2.8)	14.0 (±3.7)	22.8 (±4.1)	18.9 (±3.7)
Black**	28.3 (±5.0)	34.4 (±7.0)	31.6 (±5.3)	51.4 (±12.6)	41.8 (±10.6)	44.7 (±7.9)	95.4 (±2.5)	96.1 (±2.0)	95.8 (±1.6)	29.8 (±4.4)	37.3 (±6.4)	33.5 (±4.3)	4.8 (±1.2)	14.3 (±3.5)	9.4 (±2.0)
Hispanic	17.0 (±5.8)	23.1 (±7.7)	20.3 (±6.2)	52.7 (±16.6)	55.4 (±12.6)	54.7 (±9.9)	91.3 (±2.9)	92.0 (±4.5)	91.7 (±3.2)	40.6 (±4.5)	44.6 (±6.5)	42.8 (±4.0)	11.0 (±2.4)	24.2 (±5.5)	18.1 (±3.2)
Grade															
9	16.0 (±3.9)	25.9 (±4.4)	21.2 (±3.7)	40.5 (±14.9)	41.9 (±7.5)	41.5 (±8.1)	86.5 (±8.3)	87.3 (±4.7)	86.9 (±6.1)	34.9 (±4.9)	31.8 (±3.7)	33.3 (±2.9)	7.5 (±4.0)	11.7 (±2.4)	9.7 (±2.0)
10	13.5 (±3.6)	19.1 (±5.0)	16.6 (±4.1)	26.5 (±9.8)	36.3 (±7.2)	33.3 (±5.8)	87.2 (±4.1)	86.2 (±4.9)	86.6 (±3.9)	28.2 (±3.7)	35.6 (±3.4)	32.3 (±2.4)	7.5 (±2.5)	14.8 (±2.2)	11.5 (±1.5)
11	15.1 (±4.4)	23.1 (±5.1)	19.5 (±4.3)	31.2 (±19.6)	36.9 (±12.3)	35.0 (±12.1)	90.7 (±2.9)	90.4 (±4.4)	90.5 (±3.7)	35.1 (±5.4)	42.9 (±5.2)	39.4 (±4.4)	13.6 (±4.6)	25.1 (±4.9)	19.9 (±4.2)
12	13.5 (±2.9)	24.5 (±4.9)	19.7 (±3.7)	29.7 (±11.8)	37.7 (±8.7)	34.9 (±8.7)	89.4 (±5.8)	89.8 (±4.1)	89.6 (±4.6)	39.1 (±5.1)	41.7 (±6.2)	40.5 (±5.1)	18.8 (±5.6)	30.4 (±6.4)	25.3 (±5.9)
Total	14.5 (±2.9)	23.2 (±4.2)	19.3 (±3.4)	31.7 (±10.3)	38.3 (±6.7)	36.2 (±6.7)	88.3 (±4.8)	88.4 (±4.1)	88.4 (±4.3)	34.5 (±2.2)	38.3 (±2.5)	36.6 (±2.1)	12.0 (±2.5)	21.0 (±3.2)	16.9 (±2.8)

*When riding in a car or truck driven by someone else.

[†]Among the 21.0% of students who rode motorcycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.

[§]Among the 75.4% of students who rode bicycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.

[¶]One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

**Non-Hispanic.

^{††}Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 3. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore seat belts,* motorcycle helmets,[†] or bicycle helmets,[§] who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol,[¶] and who drove after drinking alcohol,[¶] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Rarely or never wore seat belts			Rarely or never wore motorcycle helmets			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets			Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol			Drove after drinking alcohol		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	18.4	30.8	24.9	29.3	38.1	35.9	93.0	92.1	92.4	38.7	41.5	40.3	13.4	21.1	17.3
American Samoa**	36.1	34.8	35.5	NA ^{††}	NA	38.5	83.1	87.3	85.2	37.8	43.8	40.5	4.5	13.9	8.6
Arkansas	21.0	36.7	29.0	27.8	48.0	42.0	94.2	95.6	95.0	39.3	43.4	41.4	9.6	24.7	17.3
Connecticut	20.0	27.0	23.6	54.7	46.8	49.3	86.8	87.5	87.2	38.4	38.2	38.3	10.6	18.6	14.6
Guam**	13.3	12.9	13.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	91.6	91.9	41.7	48.6	45.0	2.6	16.1	8.9
Hawaii	12.1	16.8	14.6	69.6	66.9	68.1	93.8	94.0	93.9	37.0	35.1	36.1	8.0	12.6	10.3
Iowa	7.7	17.2	12.6	75.2	71.2	72.9	93.1	92.9	93.0	38.7	42.0	40.4	15.6	24.7	20.2
Kentucky	15.5	31.2	23.5	33.9	49.2	45.3	95.2	95.5	95.4	30.2	41.5	35.9	10.1	21.1	15.8
Louisiana	16.8	30.0	23.5	34.8	51.6	46.3	97.0	96.0	96.4	44.5	46.6	45.7	13.4	23.1	18.2
Maine	14.7	29.7	22.3	30.3	36.7	34.5	84.3	85.3	84.7	32.1	35.5	34.0	10.3	21.2	15.8
Massachusetts	23.1	35.1	29.2	18.9	26.2	23.9	85.7	86.4	86.1	35.0	35.8	35.4	10.9	17.5	14.2
Michigan	13.8	22.7	18.5	20.1	25.4	23.9	95.3	94.6	95.0	36.7	37.4	37.1	12.4	20.5	16.5
Mississippi	22.4	40.2	31.2	NA	52.0	48.3	97.3	96.7	97.0	38.5	44.2	41.3	8.8	21.8	15.1
Missouri	23.0	34.9	29.1	NA	46.0	39.9	92.1	92.9	92.5	40.3	39.2	39.8	16.7	23.4	20.2
Montana	25.9	37.9	32.0	52.4	49.3	50.2	87.0	88.1	87.5	46.2	47.1	46.6	22.2	30.9	26.7
Nevada	14.5	20.7	17.6	26.9	31.5	30.0	91.4	91.5	91.4	34.8	32.2	33.4	12.0	17.8	15.0
New York	20.3	26.2	23.3	18.3	26.3	23.6	87.4	88.2	87.9	26.0	31.5	28.8	4.5	11.6	8.1
Ohio	18.4	30.0	24.3	40.8	41.4	41.4	93.9	93.1	93.5	33.6	35.7	34.7	10.7	16.3	13.6
Rhode Island	28.7	36.9	32.7	25.3	47.4	40.0	90.9	90.9	90.7	34.0	37.6	35.9	11.6	17.0	14.4
South Carolina	18.3	32.0	25.3	52.6	59.7	57.1	96.3	94.5	95.3	34.6	41.0	37.9	11.8	21.4	16.6
South Dakota	25.8	46.8	36.5	55.2	55.0	55.1	98.2	95.2	96.7	49.2	50.2	49.7	25.1	36.6	30.9
Utah	11.9	20.3	16.6	55.1	54.8	54.8	87.7	85.5	86.4	19.3	19.3	19.4	7.9	9.4	8.7
Vermont	8.0	16.5	12.5	NA	NA	NA	62.3	65.5	63.9	31.4	33.8	32.7	10.6	18.1	14.5
Virgin Islands**	7.4	10.1	8.7	NA	NA	NA	96.5	98.0	97.4	25.8	26.9	26.3	2.4	6.8	4.6
West Virginia	14.6	29.0	21.6	41.9	52.9	49.1	87.8	89.8	88.9	27.9	42.5	35.0	8.5	20.7	14.4
Wisconsin	18.7	34.0	26.6	26.5	37.3	33.6	92.3	92.8	92.6	35.6	36.5	36.0	12.7	18.7	15.8
Wyoming	23.5	41.9	32.9	47.7	45.1	46.3	91.0	89.9	90.3	39.7	42.2	40.9	17.9	25.3	21.6
Unweighted data															
California ^{§§}	4.1	8.6	6.1	17.8	30.3	26.4	78.6	78.1	78.3	29.5	30.3	29.8	6.0	14.3	9.8
Colorado	15.0	27.3	21.0	52.2	53.5	52.7	84.8	82.8	83.6	39.2	38.9	39.2	12.8	20.9	16.8
Delaware	15.9	28.6	22.2	28.7	43.5	37.8	90.0	89.6	89.7	33.4	34.4	34.0	14.2	17.4	15.7
Florida	14.0	20.8	17.4	26.9	36.7	33.2	95.7	93.3	94.4	33.2	35.6	34.4	10.8	18.6	14.6
New Hampshire	19.2	27.5	23.1	24.4	33.9	29.7	82.5	77.8	80.2	29.7	31.1	30.4	9.9	16.5	13.0
New Jersey	18.7	24.9	21.7	24.4	28.6	26.8	88.4	89.9	89.1	27.6	30.7	29.0	6.8	12.8	9.8
North Carolina	6.3	15.4	10.6	24.2	34.9	31.3	92.7	93.6	93.1	26.1	32.0	28.9	8.3	13.6	10.8
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	64.8	53.0	56.8	98.3	97.1	97.7	54.5	50.5	52.5	32.2	34.2	33.2
Tennessee	22.3	28.8	25.3	35.0	34.0	34.3	93.4	92.8	93.0	35.0	35.9	35.3	12.0	18.8	15.2

TABLE 3. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore seat belts,* motorcycle helmets,[†] or bicycle helmets,[§] who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol,[¶] and who drove after drinking alcohol,[¶] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Rarely or never wore seat belts			Rarely or never wore motorcycle helmets			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets			Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol			Drove after drinking alcohol		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	37.1	42.7	39.9	NA	45.8	42.0	90.8	91.6	91.2	26.0	32.0	29.0	4.4	9.9	7.1
Chicago	39.3	43.3	41.2	NA	NA	73.1	94.4	93.8	94.1	30.7	38.2	34.1	4.1	11.7	7.5
Dallas	9.0	15.8	12.4	NA	48.6	46.5	92.7	94.9	93.9	42.0	44.3	43.1	7.6	13.6	10.6
Detroit	26.6	36.2	31.1	27.4	40.3	35.2	97.2	96.1	96.6	36.8	45.1	40.6	5.6	11.9	8.5
District of Columbia	26.6	36.5	31.9	NA	65.8	58.4	93.7	92.9	93.2	29.4	40.1	34.6	4.9	14.6	9.8
Ft. Lauderdale	13.1	21.1	17.1	NA	36.9	34.8	94.7	96.0	95.4	30.2	31.3	30.7	6.6	15.6	11.1
Houston	10.6	18.3	14.2	NA	NA	41.4	88.3	88.9	88.7	35.1	44.9	39.7	6.4	22.0	13.7
Jersey City	40.8	45.4	43.1	NA	NA	56.4	95.0	93.4	94.2	28.6	32.6	30.5	4.5	10.8	7.5
Los Angeles	7.1	11.5	9.2	NA	50.6	46.7	90.8	89.6	90.2	35.3	38.0	36.7	6.2	12.7	9.3
Miami	16.4	26.5	21.5	NA	47.7	47.9	93.6	94.8	94.3	30.8	33.4	32.1	6.2	12.8	9.6
New Orleans	29.5	37.0	33.1	NA	30.3	32.0	95.9	92.4	94.1	35.2	40.5	37.8	6.9	15.2	10.8
New York City	33.8	33.5	33.7	NA	40.4	39.9	90.0	91.5	90.7	21.6	23.8	22.7	2.9	6.4	4.7
Philadelphia	43.7	46.6	45.1	37.8	46.4	43.0	94.5	95.9	95.3	26.3	29.8	28.1	3.4	12.3	7.8
San Diego	5.8	8.6	7.3	23.2	34.2	30.2	80.0	78.7	79.2	32.5	35.0	33.8	9.0	14.9	11.9
San Francisco	6.2	10.5	8.5	NA	NA	31.2	76.6	74.9	75.6	20.1	21.2	20.7	3.8	5.4	4.6
Unweighted data															
Baltimore	25.8	32.9	29.0	NA	NA	65.4	92.7	95.7	94.4	20.5	27.9	23.8	5.1	6.9	6.1
Newark	34.4	43.6	38.2	NA	49.3	39.8	94.9	93.4	94.1	26.2	35.6	30.2	3.8	12.0	7.3

*When riding in a car or truck driven by someone else.

[†]Among students who rode motorcycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.

[§]Among students who rode bicycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.

[¶]One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

**U.S. territories are included as states.

^{††}Not available.

^{§§}Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 4. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon* or a gun† and the 30-day incidence of weapon carrying per 100 students,‡ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Carried a weapon			Carried a gun			30-day incidence of weapon carrying (per 100 students)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity									
White¶	4.4 (±1.2)**	27.0 (±4.2)	17.0 (±2.5)	0.8 (±0.4)	7.2 (±1.9)	4.4 (±1.0)	14.9 (±5.5)	112.9 (±32.0)	69.5 (±19.2)
Black¶	14.7 (±4.2)	29.1 (±4.8)	21.7 (±3.9)	2.5 (±1.0)	16.3 (±3.6)	9.2 (±1.9)	51.0 (±21.9)	119.4 (±41.1)	84.2 (±30.0)
Hispanic	9.6 (±2.2)	35.0 (±4.5)	23.3 (±2.8)	2.1 (±1.1)	16.9 (±3.9)	10.1 (±2.3)	32.5 (±10.9)	144.5 (±52.6)	92.9 (±28.5)
Grade									
9	10.9 (±2.5)	33.2 (±3.9)	22.6 (±2.6)	2.6 (±1.4)	12.5 (±2.6)	7.8 (±1.4)	36.5 (±13.0)	126.5 (±26.4)	83.6 (±17.5)
10	6.3 (±2.2)	26.6 (±4.4)	17.4 (±2.6)	1.1 (±0.6)	9.9 (±2.5)	5.9 (±1.3)	20.4 (±5.8)	106.6 (±17.7)	67.5 (±11.0)
11	5.7 (±1.9)	28.8 (±5.2)	18.2 (±3.3)	1.2 (±0.6)	9.1 (±2.7)	5.5 (±1.4)	20.8 (±7.6)	124.8 (±29.3)	77.3 (±17.3)
12	5.3 (±1.6)	23.3 (±5.3)	15.4 (±3.2)	0.9 (±1.0)	7.6 (±3.1)	4.6 (±1.8)	22.3 (±7.9)	105.9 (±30.9)	69.1 (±18.5)
Total	7.0 (±1.1)	27.7 (±3.1)	18.3 (±1.8)	1.5 (±0.6)	9.6 (±1.6)	5.9 (±0.8)	25.0 (±4.6)	115.5 (±20.2)	74.2 (±11.7)

* Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Students who replied that they carried a weapon 0 or 1 days during the 30-day period were assigned a weapon-carrying frequency of 0 or 1, respectively; 2–3 days, 2.5; 4–5 days, 4.5; and ≥6 days, 6.0.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

** Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon* or a gun† and the 30-day incidence of weapon carrying per 100 students,^s by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Carried a weapon			Carried a gun			30-day incidence of weapon carrying (per 100 students)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Alabama	9.3	43.2	26.1	2.2	17.9	10.1	36.3	199.4	117.1
American Samoa [¶]	14.2	35.1	23.0	4.6	20.7	11.4	52.7	139.8	89.3
Arkansas	12.6	42.3	27.5	3.1	18.0	10.6	46.7	197.2	122.4
Connecticut	7.2	26.8	17.0	1.5	6.8	4.2	23.6	119.2	71.6
Guam [¶]	6.3	34.7	19.6	1.8	11.5	6.4	18.3	109.1	60.7
Hawaii	6.1	21.5	14.1	1.3	6.8	4.1	16.7	77.2	47.8
Iowa	4.9	31.9	18.6	0.6	11.6	6.2	15.7	139.6	78.7
Kentucky	6.6	46.0	26.4	1.9	16.3	9.3	25.1	220.4	123.3
Louisiana	9.3	34.8	22.0	2.2	15.3	8.7	34.2	153.0	93.4
Maine	6.3	36.9	22.0	1.5	11.7	6.8	21.8	156.3	90.7
Massachusetts	8.2	29.6	19.0	1.5	7.9	4.9	28.0	117.8	73.4
Michigan	6.5	31.3	18.9	1.5	12.3	7.0	23.2	125.7	74.7
Mississippi	11.1	35.8	23.3	1.1	19.8	10.3	36.8	165.7	100.4
Missouri	7.1	34.6	20.9	1.5	13.4	7.5	30.5	151.4	91.3
Montana	9.6	37.5	23.8	2.8	16.5	9.8	38.0	169.3	104.6
Nevada	9.8	30.6	20.4	3.2	9.4	6.3	34.5	127.9	82.2
New York	7.8	29.1	18.4	1.1	9.1	5.1	28.0	119.0	73.3
Ohio	6.2	28.9	17.7	2.0	11.5	6.8	23.8	128.7	76.9
Rhode Island	7.5	28.2	17.7	2.0	7.8	5.0	25.8	110.2	67.6
South Carolina	11.7	37.4	24.6	2.6	17.4	10.1	42.4	164.5	103.3
South Dakota	3.6	35.5	19.5	1.2	19.2	10.2	12.6	160.4	86.5
Utah	6.4	34.3	20.8	2.2	14.9	8.9	22.6	136.7	81.9
Vermont	NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands [¶]	8.4	34.0	20.9	1.0	7.8	4.4	27.9	127.8	77.0
West Virginia	7.5	44.8	25.5	1.5	17.9	9.4	26.2	201.8	110.9
Wisconsin	4.8	25.2	15.1	1.2	9.9	5.6	16.0	98.2	57.5
Wyoming	8.0	43.1	25.6	1.8	18.8	10.4	32.3	199.2	116.0
Unweighted data									
California ^{††}	7.7	27.4	16.7	1.3	8.7	4.7	25.6	104.9	61.8
Colorado	8.0	32.8	20.1	2.0	9.3	5.6	28.2	144.4	85.3
Delaware	8.5	30.2	19.0	2.2	12.2	7.2	33.1	129.2	79.6
Florida	6.6	31.0	18.7	1.7	9.9	5.8	24.6	131.9	77.6
New Hampshire	5.9	31.7	17.9	0.7	8.8	4.5	20.2	134.7	73.5
New Jersey	6.2	26.5	16.0	1.1	8.1	4.4	21.3	106.3	62.0
North Carolina	8.0	37.4	21.4	NA	NA	NA	28.3	161.0	88.8
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	8.6	41.2	23.9	1.5	15.0	7.8	32.6	193.1	107.6

TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon* or a gun† and the 30-day incidence of weapon carrying per 100 students,‡ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Carried a weapon			Carried a gun			30-day incidence of weapon carrying (per 100 students)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Boston	12.7	34.0	23.3	3.0	11.7	7.4	53.2	143.6	97.9
Chicago	20.6	27.2	23.5	2.5	11.5	6.5	70.1	100.0	83.4
Dallas	11.6	30.8	21.1	1.8	17.4	9.6	41.7	117.6	79.4
Detroit	15.7	29.6	22.3	3.1	17.5	9.9	54.7	116.5	83.9
District of Columbia	23.5	39.7	31.8	1.9	19.0	10.6	93.4	171.4	133.5
Ft. Lauderdale	5.0	24.0	14.5	1.1	8.9	5.0	13.8	98.3	56.2
Houston	7.6	31.4	18.7	1.8	16.3	8.5	21.9	126.1	70.7
Jersey City	16.9	28.8	22.5	2.6	8.9	5.6	61.0	114.8	86.4
Los Angeles	7.8	27.6	17.0	1.4	11.1	6.0	23.3	101.6	59.5
Miami	9.0	26.3	17.7	2.7	11.5	7.2	32.2	95.6	64.3
New Orleans	15.9	26.1	20.7	3.9	17.2	10.1	56.9	101.2	77.6
New York City	11.0	25.6	18.2	1.5	6.9	4.2	37.7	100.9	68.6
Philadelphia	14.7	29.5	22.0	1.9	13.1	7.4	50.8	112.4	81.3
San Diego	7.8	28.4	18.2	2.0	8.5	5.3	26.4	104.8	66.0
San Francisco	7.1	21.1	14.2	1.2	5.2	3.3	26.9	78.6	53.1
Unweighted data									
Baltimore	17.2	30.1	22.8	2.6	12.7	7.0	69.3	118.7	91.2
Newark	14.1	27.4	19.7	1.6	13.9	6.8	50.0	110.2	75.5

* Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Students who replied that they had carried a weapon 0 or 1 days during the 30-day period were assigned a weapon-carrying frequency of 0 or 1, respectively; 2–3 days, 2.5; 4–5 days, 4.5; and ≥ 6 days, 6.0.

¶ U.S. territories are included as states.

** Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 6. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight* or injured in a physical fight† and the 12-month incidence of physical fighting per 100 students,‡ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	In a physical fight			Injured in a physical fight			12-month incidence of physical fighting (per 100 students)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity									
White¶	21.4 (±2.8)**	43.4 (±2.3)	33.7 (±2.5)	1.2 (±0.5)	3.4 (±0.8)	2.5 (±0.5)	55.8 (±16.1)	131.9 (±25.1)	98.3 (±19.3)
Black¶	37.7 (±4.9)	48.7 (±3.7)	43.0 (±3.8)	4.4 (±2.0)	7.1 (±2.8)	5.7 (±1.7)	93.3 (±27.6)	174.8 (±47.9)	132.9 (±35.5)
Hispanic	30.3 (±4.4)	49.5 (±5.4)	40.7 (±3.3)	2.0 (±1.3)	6.2 (±1.6)	4.3 (±1.0)	77.8 (±17.4)	185.8 (±62.2)	136.3 (±34.8)
Grade									
9	32.4 (±5.8)	56.0 (±4.7)	44.8 (±3.9)	2.5 (±1.6)	6.5 (±2.2)	4.6 (±1.2)	103.1 (±37.6)	200.2 (±48.0)	154.3 (±38.7)
10	30.4 (±4.4)	48.2 (±4.2)	40.2 (±3.7)	3.2 (±1.4)	4.6 (±1.7)	4.0 (±1.0)	81.6 (±19.8)	172.4 (±24.2)	131.3 (±17.8)
11	23.0 (±4.5)	43.5 (±3.8)	34.2 (±3.4)	1.5 (±0.9)	3.8 (±1.3)	2.8 (±0.9)	55.0 (±13.2)	126.1 (±23.4)	93.8 (±15.9)
12	18.9 (±3.6)	36.6 (±3.3)	28.8 (±2.7)	1.6 (±1.0)	3.8 (±1.0)	2.8 (±0.7)	40.6 (±6.3)	122.7 (±29.5)	86.8 (±17.4)
Total	26.0 (±2.5)	45.5 (±2.1)	36.6 (±2.0)	2.2 (±0.5)	4.6 (±0.9)	3.5 (±0.6)	69.4 (±13.2)	153.1 (±18.2)	115.1 (±14.8)

* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

† Students who were injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

‡ Students who reported fighting 0 or 1 times during the 12-month period were assigned a fighting frequency of 0 or 1, respectively; 2–3 times, 2.5; 4–5 times, 4.5; 6–7 times, 6.5; 8–9 times, 8.5; 10–11 times, 10.5; and ≥12 times, 12.0.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

** Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 7. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight* or injured in a physical fight† and the 12-month incidence of physical fighting per 100 students,‡ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	In a physical fight			Injured in a physical fight			12-month incidence of physical fighting (per 100 students)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Alabama	23.4	42.7	33.0	1.5	4.4	2.9	60.6	139.7	99.5
American Samoa¶	41.0	63.0	50.4	5.2	13.5	8.9	140.0	309.8	213.0
Arkansas	27.0	45.2	36.2	1.7	5.3	3.5	76.0	155.0	116.3
Connecticut	23.9	43.5	33.8	2.2	5.6	3.9	72.2	141.7	107.5
Guam¶	27.6	59.7	42.8	3.8	6.2	4.9	80.9	208.8	141.4
Hawaii	24.7	38.4	31.7	2.2	4.0	3.1	70.8	115.4	93.6
Iowa	19.8	41.6	31.0	1.7	3.4	2.5	59.5	129.9	95.5
Kentucky	22.8	41.8	32.5	1.0	4.1	2.6	67.0	130.5	100.9
Louisiana	31.3	44.7	38.0	2.5	6.1	4.3	83.9	151.4	117.8
Maine	24.4	40.1	32.5	2.4	4.7	3.7	76.3	142.8	110.0
Massachusetts	26.5	44.0	35.5	3.2	5.3	4.3	82.3	152.3	118.4
Michigan	25.1	47.7	36.4	2.4	5.2	3.9	81.1	157.3	119.7
Mississippi	28.4	45.0	36.6	1.5	4.8	3.1	64.0	163.4	112.6
Missouri	23.7	42.2	33.1	2.5	6.3	4.4	71.2	136.6	104.7
Montana	22.5	41.3	32.2	1.7	4.1	2.9	70.4	130.3	101.5
Nevada	24.7	43.2	34.0	2.1	4.2	3.2	71.1	152.6	112.4
New York	24.9	43.6	34.2	2.1	5.6	3.9	70.9	145.0	108.1
Ohio	30.0	44.3	37.3	3.2	4.0	3.7	87.4	158.8	124.3
Rhode Island	28.3	42.2	35.2	2.8	8.7	5.8	86.0	153.3	119.0
South Carolina	30.0	42.4	36.2	2.4	5.6	4.0	87.7	146.5	117.4
South Dakota	21.3	40.9	31.1	1.1	3.6	2.4	49.2	141.9	95.7
Utah	22.7	40.7	31.9	2.3	5.3	4.0	79.2	151.3	116.0
Vermont	18.9	35.8	27.6	1.7	4.9	3.3	54.1	127.1	91.8
Virgin Islands¶	26.1	38.6	32.3	1.8	6.8	4.3	68.1	120.2	94.0
West Virginia	23.4	41.3	32.1	2.6	5.1	3.8	74.5	149.8	111.0
Wisconsin	25.1	42.2	34.0	2.7	4.1	3.5	72.0	146.9	110.7
Wyoming	24.0	43.8	34.0	1.9	5.3	3.6	73.1	144.9	109.7
Unweighted data									
California**	20.1	38.7	28.6	1.8	5.5	3.5	62.0	124.9	90.7
Colorado	27.4	44.6	36.0	2.9	5.3	4.0	80.2	141.9	110.2
Delaware	28.0	39.5	33.6	3.4	6.0	4.8	85.5	143.3	113.4
Florida	23.2	41.2	32.2	2.5	4.6	3.5	70.1	141.0	104.9
New Hampshire	22.6	40.0	30.8	1.8	4.4	3.0	52.8	132.0	89.8
New Jersey	27.5	45.3	36.1	2.9	4.6	3.8	72.3	144.1	106.6
North Carolina	25.8	41.5	33.1	1.9	4.9	3.4	67.6	136.9	99.7
North Dakota	23.1	41.3	32.2	2.2	3.3	2.8	63.1	140.6	101.8
Tennessee	25.8	40.5	32.7	1.6	5.2	3.3	65.2	149.0	104.5

TABLE 7. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight* or injured in a physical fight† and the 12-month incidence of physical fighting per 100 students,‡ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	In a physical fight			Injured in a physical fight			12-month incidence of physical fighting (per 100 students)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Boston	29.1	43.1	36.2	5.5	7.7	6.7	95.1	177.4	135.5
Chicago	35.9	46.4	40.7	5.4	8.8	6.9	99.1	167.7	130.5
Dallas	34.2	46.2	40.0	3.8	6.3	5.0	97.6	175.3	135.7
Detroit	30.5	49.9	39.5	2.4	5.5	3.8	85.7	192.8	135.2
District of Columbia	35.8	43.4	39.4	4.7	8.2	6.4	114.7	161.7	138.3
Ft. Lauderdale	22.7	39.2	31.0	2.0	7.8	4.9	63.9	146.5	105.4
Houston	25.1	43.5	33.6	3.5	7.8	5.5	78.0	165.8	118.4
Jersey City	34.0	50.2	41.7	6.4	8.9	7.5	103.2	167.0	133.2
Los Angeles	28.2	46.6	36.7	3.5	6.4	4.8	80.5	160.2	117.2
Miami	26.7	45.4	36.0	2.4	6.5	4.5	79.9	152.8	116.2
New Orleans	43.5	54.9	48.8	6.9	10.6	8.7	123.2	189.0	153.4
New York City	26.3	43.3	34.6	2.4	4.7	3.5	66.5	144.3	104.6
Philadelphia	38.9	52.7	45.7	5.1	8.7	6.9	116.3	200.2	157.5
San Diego	28.9	45.6	37.2	3.2	6.2	4.7	85.8	167.3	126.5
San Francisco	19.1	33.7	26.6	1.9	3.9	2.9	52.5	126.6	90.1
Unweighted data									
Baltimore	33.5	49.6	40.5	3.2	6.9	4.7	99.1	149.4	122.1
Newark	33.8	48.4	39.9	5.8	9.5	7.3	90.3	167.8	122.8

* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

† Students who were injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

‡ Students who reported fighting 0 or 1 times during the 12-month period were assigned a fighting frequency of 0 or 1, respectively; 2–3 times, 2.5; 4–5 times, 4.5; 6–7 times, 6.5; 8–9 times, 8.5; 10–11 times, 10.5; and ≥12 times, 12.0.

¶ U.S. territories are included as states.

** Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 8. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in violence or in behaviors resulting from violence on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Felt too unsafe to go to school*			Carried a weapon on school property*†			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property‡			In a physical fight on school property‡			Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property‡		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White¶	2.5 (±0.8)**	2.3 (±0.7)	2.4 (±0.6)	2.1 (±0.7)	12.3 (±4.0)	7.8 (±2.3)	3.7 (±1.1)	8.2 (±1.7)	6.2 (±1.1)	5.9 (±1.1)	19.1 (±2.9)	13.3 (±1.7)	28.6 (±5.6)	35.7 (±3.4)	32.6 (±3.7)
Black¶	6.1 (±2.2)	7.5 (±2.1)	6.8 (±1.5)	7.8 (±1.9)	10.7 (±2.9)	9.2 (±1.9)	5.8 (±1.4)	14.0 (±3.3)	9.9 (±1.8)	17.0 (±4.3)	24.6 (±3.3)	20.7 (±2.4)	30.6 (±3.2)	37.5 (±3.9)	34.0 (±3.1)
Hispanic	7.7 (±2.6)	6.8 (±2.1)	7.2 (±1.7)	4.3 (±1.5)	15.6 (±3.0)	10.4 (±1.9)	4.6 (±1.8)	12.7 (±1.9)	9.0 (±1.2)	12.3 (±2.7)	24.7 (±5.3)	19.0 (±2.9)	30.6 (±2.8)	33.4 (±4.9)	32.1 (±3.3)
Grade															
9	5.8 (±1.5)	5.2 (±1.5)	5.5 (±1.0)	5.4 (±1.4)	14.5 (±3.7)	10.2 (±1.8)	6.1 (±1.6)	13.7 (±3.6)	10.1 (±2.0)	12.4 (±2.7)	29.3 (±5.3)	21.3 (±2.5)	33.7 (±4.5)	39.8 (±4.8)	36.9 (±2.6)
10	3.9 (±1.2)	4.0 (±1.3)	4.0 (±1.0)	3.5 (±1.3)	11.1 (±3.1)	7.7 (±1.9)	5.2 (±1.9)	10.1 (±3.1)	7.9 (±2.2)	11.3 (±3.9)	21.6 (±3.6)	17.0 (±3.3)	30.0 (±4.2)	39.7 (±4.4)	35.4 (±3.5)
11	3.2 (±1.3)	5.0 (±2.9)	4.2 (±1.7)	3.1 (±1.3)	14.6 (±4.9)	9.4 (±2.6)	2.3 (±0.8)	9.0 (±2.4)	5.9 (±1.4)	6.2 (±2.0)	17.8 (±2.4)	12.5 (±1.7)	27.5 (±6.7)	36.2 (±4.2)	32.3 (±4.9)
12	3.0 (±1.2)	2.3 (±0.8)	2.6 (±0.8)	3.0 (±1.3)	10.1 (±2.8)	7.0 (±1.8)	2.5 (±1.2)	8.4 (±2.3)	5.8 (±1.6)	4.9 (±2.2)	13.1 (±2.6)	9.5 (±1.4)	25.4 (±4.8)	30.0 (±3.8)	27.9 (±3.6)
Total	3.9 (±0.7)	4.1 (±0.8)	4.0 (±0.6)	3.7 (±0.7)	12.5 (±2.9)	8.5 (±1.5)	4.0 (±0.6)	10.2 (±1.4)	7.4 (±0.9)	8.6 (±1.5)	20.0 (±2.0)	14.8 (±1.3)	29.0 (±3.7)	36.1 (±2.6)	32.9 (±2.6)

*On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

†Such as a gun, knife, or club.

‡One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

¶Non-Hispanic.

**Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 9. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in violence or in behaviors resulting from violence on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Felt too unsafe to go to school*			Carried a weapon on school property*†			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property [§]			In a physical fight on school property [§]			Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property [§]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	5.5	6.0	5.8	4.7	16.9	10.9	4.8	9.8	7.5	8.2	20.0	14.1	26.0	34.8	30.5
American Samoa [¶]	9.4	15.0	11.9	5.4	13.9	9.0	6.6	12.9	9.3	26.8	42.5	33.6	49.5	51.0	50.2
Arkansas	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.7	17.6	11.7	6.1	10.5	8.3	8.5	21.6	15.1	30.5	35.9	33.3
Connecticut	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.4	9.5	6.5	4.5	7.5	6.1	8.5	17.6	13.2	24.8	34.3	29.6
Guam [¶]	10.7	15.8	13.1	1.1	11.5	6.0	7.9	11.0	9.3	10.6	28.2	18.9	44.8	38.7	41.9
Hawaii	5.4	6.0	5.6	2.9	9.1	6.1	4.6	8.0	6.3	7.8	17.7	12.9	27.9	38.4	33.5
Iowa	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	14.3	8.6	4.2	9.7	7.0	6.3	20.3	13.5	31.0	45.2	38.3
Kentucky	3.3	5.0	4.3	3.7	26.5	15.2	3.8	9.6	6.8	5.9	18.6	12.5	27.6	33.2	30.4
Louisiana	5.5	6.5	6.1	3.6	10.7	7.2	5.4	9.4	7.6	9.7	18.4	14.1	27.6	34.6	31.2
Maine	3.7	5.1	4.4	3.4	19.1	11.3	5.4	9.3	7.5	6.6	21.3	14.1	27.3	33.5	30.7
Massachusetts	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.0	11.9	8.1	4.4	10.1	7.5	8.1	17.3	12.9	23.5	31.3	27.5
Michigan	3.7	6.3	5.1	3.6	12.8	8.2	5.4	12.7	9.2	8.1	22.3	15.2	28.3	40.9	34.7
Mississippi	5.6	6.4	6.0	5.1	14.6	9.8	5.8	12.5	9.1	9.3	22.8	16.0	32.6	40.0	36.2
Missouri	3.1	5.5	4.3	3.2	15.7	9.6	4.4	10.6	7.5	7.5	18.5	13.1	28.4	38.7	33.7
Montana	3.9	4.8	4.4	5.4	19.1	12.4	5.6	8.5	7.1	7.4	19.3	13.6	31.7	40.9	36.4
Nevada	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.6	15.3	10.1	6.1	10.8	8.5	9.2	21.0	15.2	29.3	34.5	32.0
New York	3.6	5.9	4.8	4.1	13.8	8.9	4.2	9.6	6.9	7.5	19.5	13.5	26.6	34.3	30.5
Ohio	5.3	3.3	4.3	3.1	13.1	8.1	5.2	8.5	7.0	8.1	17.2	12.8	28.4	33.9	31.5
Rhode Island	5.2	6.2	5.8	4.0	11.1	7.5	5.5	10.9	8.2	8.6	18.8	13.6	21.2	29.4	25.3
South Carolina	5.1	6.4	5.8	5.2	14.0	9.7	7.0	11.0	9.1	9.7	15.8	12.8	27.1	34.2	30.7
South Dakota	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.8	15.0	8.5	3.0	7.5	5.2	5.3	17.3	11.3	28.3	33.4	30.8
Utah	4.2	4.4	4.6	3.2	18.1	11.2	3.7	10.5	7.5	7.0	20.6	13.9	33.8	36.1	35.2
Vermont	3.1	4.9	4.1	4.7	19.2	12.2	3.7	10.4	7.3	6.3	18.7	12.6	26.6	35.0	31.0
Virgin Islands [¶]	5.7	6.8	6.3	4.3	12.4	8.3	5.5	13.8	9.6	8.5	21.2	14.8	26.5	32.4	29.4
West Virginia	5.6	5.8	5.7	2.7	19.4	10.8	6.1	9.6	7.8	8.1	18.4	13.1	26.3	34.3	30.2
Wisconsin	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.6	8.2	5.4	6.2	9.1	7.8	7.7	18.8	13.5	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	3.4	5.2	4.3	3.6	22.4	13.1	3.8	10.7	7.3	7.4	20.5	14.0	31.3	35.7	33.5
Unweighted data															
California**	4.6	6.1	5.3	3.2	12.3	7.4	4.2	10.9	7.3	6.6	18.3	11.9	31.0	39.3	34.9
Colorado	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.9	19.3	11.4	6.2	11.2	8.7	8.6	20.9	14.9	32.2	35.8	34.2
Delaware	3.8	6.1	5.0	4.0	13.1	8.5	6.1	9.0	7.8	9.3	17.8	13.5	26.3	31.0	28.9
Florida	5.9	5.3	5.6	2.9	12.1	7.5	5.8	10.4	8.1	8.0	18.0	12.9	30.8	37.8	34.2
New Hampshire	3.7	2.1	2.9	2.1	13.4	7.4	3.9	9.7	6.6	7.7	19.9	13.5	27.5	35.0	31.1
New Jersey	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.1	12.7	7.7	4.7	8.6	6.6	10.0	21.6	15.6	30.0	33.6	31.7
North Carolina	5.2	5.5	5.4	3.3	13.2	8.0	6.1	10.3	8.1	8.4	19.2	13.3	29.1	37.5	32.9
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	1.8	14.9	8.4	3.7	7.5	5.6	5.0	19.7	12.4	35.6	39.2	37.4
Tennessee	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	19.2	11.2	5.9	8.4	7.1	9.1	19.7	14.1	28.8	32.9	30.8

TABLE 9. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in violence or in behaviors resulting from violence on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Felt too unsafe to go to school*			Carried a weapon on school property**†			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property‡			In a physical fight on school property‡			Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property‡		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	6.2	10.8	8.6	6.8	15.8	11.4	6.7	12.6	10.0	11.5	18.3	15.0	21.9	25.0	23.6
Chicago	12.6	15.2	13.9	12.5	12.3	12.4	9.7	16.5	12.8	13.6	23.2	17.9	32.0	39.5	35.4
Dallas	6.8	7.7	7.2	7.5	8.5	8.1	6.0	11.7	8.9	13.3	23.5	18.3	37.0	46.1	41.4
Detroit	12.7	14.2	13.3	7.8	12.7	10.1	8.4	14.4	11.1	13.1	28.1	20.0	32.8	45.3	38.6
District of Columbia	9.1	12.3	10.8	13.4	19.3	16.5	8.5	17.6	13.3	15.5	23.2	19.2	32.0	35.5	33.7
Ft. Lauderdale	4.5	8.8	6.7	2.5	9.9	6.2	5.2	11.1	8.2	7.0	20.4	13.8	27.7	33.7	30.7
Houston	7.7	11.5	9.6	3.1	12.4	7.6	5.9	16.3	10.8	10.3	23.2	16.3	33.1	39.3	36.1
Jersey City	10.0	14.0	12.1	9.7	15.2	12.3	5.8	16.1	10.7	15.1	25.0	19.7	22.9	30.8	26.6
Los Angeles	11.0	10.1	10.6	2.9	9.1	5.8	4.9	12.7	8.6	10.5	22.7	16.2	30.8	38.5	34.4
Miami	9.3	8.6	9.0	3.6	8.9	6.4	4.9	11.5	8.3	11.2	20.3	15.7	35.2	37.4	36.4
New Orleans	10.1	11.5	10.8	7.6	9.9	8.7	10.4	13.9	12.1	21.7	32.5	26.7	30.1	38.3	33.9
New York City	5.5	9.7	7.6	5.6	13.2	9.3	5.1	10.1	7.5	6.8	16.4	11.5	22.6	29.7	26.1
Philadelphia	7.5	8.5	8.1	7.9	12.5	10.1	6.8	11.8	9.4	15.2	26.1	20.5	26.6	35.3	31.0
San Diego	5.3	5.9	5.7	3.7	10.6	7.2	5.3	10.8	8.1	9.2	20.4	14.8	31.6	41.2	36.5
San Francisco	5.0	8.0	6.6	3.6	11.8	7.8	4.1	12.5	8.5	5.2	16.9	11.2	24.8	29.1	27.0
Unweighted data															
Baltimore	6.8	9.2	7.8	9.6	11.4	10.5	7.4	9.8	8.4	10.4	23.7	16.3	24.5	29.7	26.8
Newark	9.3	10.0	9.6	8.0	11.2	9.3	8.3	13.4	10.6	14.6	22.5	18.0	29.4	35.9	32.2

*On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

†Such as a gun, knife, or club.

‡One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

¶U.S. territories are included as states.

**Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 10. Percentage of high school students who reported having seriously considered attempting suicide and who reported suicidal behavior, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Seriously considered attempting suicide*			Made a suicide plan*			Attempted suicide*†			Suicide attempt required medical attention*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White [§]	26.1 (±3.7) [¶]	14.4 (±2.2)	19.5 (±2.8)	18.5 (±2.2)	11.0 (±1.1)	14.3 (±1.3)	10.3 (±2.2)	3.2 (±0.7)	6.3 (±1.2)	2.6 (±1.0)	1.5 (±0.6)	2.0 (±0.5)
Black [§]	22.0 (±2.4)	10.6 (±2.8)	16.4 (±2.0)	16.0 (±2.5)	8.8 (±2.8)	12.5 (±2.3)	9.0 (±1.6)	5.6 (±2.1)	7.3 (±1.4)	3.0 (±1.1)	1.8 (±1.6)	2.4 (±0.8)
Hispanic	30.3 (±4.7)	17.1 (±3.0)	23.1 (±2.3)	23.9 (±3.7)	16.0 (±3.7)	19.6 (±2.5)	14.9 (±4.5)	7.2 (±2.6)	10.7 (±2.3)	3.8 (±1.9)	2.1 (±1.1)	2.8 (±1.0)
Grade												
9	28.9 (±6.0)	16.1 (±4.6)	22.2 (±5.0)	19.9 (±4.6)	13.0 (±3.2)	16.3 (±3.3)	15.1 (±4.0)	6.3 (±1.7)	10.5 (±2.2)	5.0 (±1.8)	3.2 (±1.5)	4.1 (±1.1)
10	30.0 (±4.6)	14.5 (±2.8)	21.5 (±3.2)	24.2 (±3.9)	11.0 (±1.4)	16.9 (±2.1)	14.3 (±3.9)	3.8 (±1.2)	8.5 (±1.4)	3.7 (±1.8)	1.4 (±0.7)	2.4 (±0.9)
11	26.2 (±3.8)	16.6 (±2.4)	21.0 (±2.5)	21.0 (±3.4)	13.5 (±2.4)	16.9 (±2.1)	11.3 (±3.4)	4.4 (±1.6)	7.6 (±1.5)	2.8 (±2.1)	2.6 (±1.3)	2.7 (±1.0)
12	23.6 (±3.8)	13.5 (±2.1)	17.9 (±2.2)	15.3 (±2.7)	11.2 (±2.1)	13.0 (±1.8)	6.2 (±1.7)	3.7 (±2.0)	4.8 (±1.3)	2.0 (±1.0)	1.0 (±1.1)	1.4 (±0.7)
Total	27.1 (±2.8)	15.1 (±1.7)	20.5 (±2.3)	20.0 (±1.8)	12.2 (±1.1)	15.7 (±1.3)	11.6 (±2.0)	4.5 (±0.8)	7.7 (±0.9)	3.3 (±1.0)	2.0 (±0.8)	2.6 (±0.5)

* During the 12 months preceding the survey.

† One or more times.

§ Non-Hispanic.

¶ Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who reported having seriously considered attempting suicide and who reported suicidal behavior, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Seriously considered attempting suicide*			Made a suicide plan*			Attempted suicide*†			Suicide attempt required medical attention*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Alabama	23.6	14.3	19.0	17.8	12.2	15.1	9.8	6.4	8.1	2.8	3.1	2.9
American Samoa [§]	34.7	22.5	29.3	33.1	22.9	28.6	25.7	17.0	22.0	9.4	5.6	7.8
Arkansas	27.3	17.4	22.2	21.8	13.5	17.6	14.3	5.7	10.0	3.7	1.3	2.5
Connecticut	27.5	15.7	21.6	19.9	13.4	16.6	12.5	5.6	9.1	4.3	1.7	3.0
Guam [§]	35.7	23.1	29.7	29.6	20.2	25.2	20.9	17.9	19.5	4.3	4.7	4.5
Hawaii	35.4	19.4	26.9	26.6	14.1	20.1	17.1	6.3	11.5	5.9	2.3	4.0
Iowa	30.5	15.6	23.0	23.4	14.0	18.6	13.8	4.3	9.0	4.4	2.0	3.2
Kentucky	26.1	18.4	22.4	21.4	12.7	17.0	9.1	6.5	8.0	2.2	2.5	2.5
Louisiana	26.0	17.5	21.7	19.9	14.3	17.1	12.7	7.2	10.0	3.7	2.8	3.3
Maine	28.2	21.0	24.5	23.7	18.2	20.8	11.2	5.8	8.5	3.7	2.0	2.8
Massachusetts	29.9	17.3	23.5	23.3	15.1	19.2	12.7	6.3	9.5	4.5	2.9	3.7
Michigan	28.0	19.4	23.8	19.9	17.3	18.6	11.7	9.0	10.4	3.2	3.1	3.1
Mississippi	22.5	16.5	19.5	16.2	12.9	14.5	9.4	7.9	8.6	2.4	3.0	2.7
Missouri	27.1	17.5	22.2	19.0	12.3	15.6	11.1	7.0	9.1	3.5	2.5	3.0
Montana	30.9	17.3	23.9	23.0	14.7	18.7	11.5	5.5	8.4	2.8	1.9	2.4
Nevada	29.5	15.4	22.2	18.5	10.7	14.5	12.4	4.0	8.2	2.8	1.0	1.9
New York	25.3	14.3	19.8	18.6	11.1	14.8	9.6	5.8	7.8	3.3	2.2	2.8
Ohio	30.8	15.2	23.0	23.3	12.0	17.8	15.0	6.0	10.5	3.7	2.2	3.0
Rhode Island	29.9	17.2	23.6	21.2	12.7	17.1	12.9	6.1	9.6	3.9	2.5	3.2
South Carolina	26.6	16.1	21.3	19.0	12.4	15.7	13.2	7.3	10.3	4.2	3.0	3.6
South Dakota	31.7	22.0	26.7	23.7	18.0	20.8	12.1	9.2	10.7	2.5	2.8	2.7
Utah	29.3	16.4	22.8	19.9	14.3	17.2	11.6	5.4	8.6	4.8	2.9	3.9
Vermont	28.8	18.3	23.5	21.6	14.2	17.8	10.1	6.7	8.4	3.3	3.1	3.2
Virgin Islands [§]	22.2	10.3	16.3	18.2	9.8	14.0	12.2	6.0	9.3	1.6	1.1	1.3
West Virginia	28.5	17.7	23.2	22.7	14.0	18.5	12.0	7.3	9.7	3.6	2.4	3.0
Wisconsin	28.2	20.2	24.1	NA [¶]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7	3.3	4.0
Wyoming	28.4	16.3	22.4	23.8	14.0	19.0	11.5	5.2	8.4	2.9	1.8	2.3
Unweighted Data												
California**	28.3	15.2	22.3	20.3	11.5	16.3	11.6	4.4	8.3	2.5	0.8	1.7
Colorado	29.6	18.6	24.2	23.6	13.9	18.9	15.1	6.0	10.8	4.6	2.3	3.5
Delaware	27.3	16.9	22.5	20.1	14.3	17.5	10.6	8.1	9.6	3.5	3.8	3.6
Florida	30.5	16.7	23.6	23.1	13.1	18.1	12.8	4.7	8.9	3.7	1.5	2.6
New Hampshire	32.7	15.2	24.5	24.9	14.8	20.1	14.0	5.1	9.8	3.3	2.0	2.7
New Jersey	24.8	14.4	19.8	18.3	11.2	14.9	10.2	5.4	7.9	2.8	2.2	2.5
North Carolina	26.8	17.6	22.6	19.5	14.8	17.6	10.7	7.2	9.1	3.9	2.2	3.1
North Dakota	30.1	19.7	24.9	26.1	15.6	20.8	11.6	5.6	8.6	4.2	2.1	3.1
Tennessee	26.8	15.8	21.6	20.9	12.7	17.0	12.7	6.4	9.8	3.8	2.7	3.3

TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who reported having seriously considered attempting suicide and who reported suicidal behavior, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Seriously considered attempting suicide*			Made a suicide plan*			Attempted suicide*†			Suicide attempt required medical attention*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Boston	23.6	14.2	19.0	20.2	11.7	16.0	12.0	7.1	9.8	5.6	3.2	4.6
Chicago	20.4	14.3	17.7	17.3	11.1	14.5	13.5	10.2	12.1	4.3	4.0	4.2
Dallas	23.6	11.8	17.9	17.3	8.9	13.2	12.2	3.7	8.2	4.2	1.7	3.1
Detroit	21.9	12.3	17.4	15.9	9.4	12.8	13.0	8.6	10.9	4.1	3.3	3.7
District of Columbia	22.4	12.3	17.6	17.0	10.5	13.9	11.8	8.3	10.2	3.6	4.1	3.8
Ft. Lauderdale	26.7	14.2	20.4	19.2	8.9	14.0	11.6	5.7	8.7	3.2	1.9	2.5
Houston	24.1	15.6	20.1	21.4	14.5	18.1	14.9	7.2	11.5	5.0	3.4	4.4
Jersey City	20.7	14.9	17.9	19.3	12.9	16.3	14.5	8.5	11.7	3.1	2.8	3.0
Los Angeles	30.8	14.6	23.2	22.2	12.8	17.7	17.6	6.9	12.6	5.6	2.4	4.1
Miami	24.7	14.9	19.7	18.2	10.6	14.4	13.8	6.7	10.3	3.6	2.6	3.1
New Orleans	18.3	12.2	15.5	14.2	9.9	12.2	11.9	8.3	10.2	4.9	3.5	4.3
New York City	22.5	10.9	16.8	18.3	9.1	13.8	10.6	4.6	7.8	3.5	1.3	2.5
Philadelphia	26.6	14.0	20.4	20.3	11.1	15.7	13.7	7.2	10.5	3.8	3.0	3.4
San Diego	29.3	16.0	22.7	26.9	15.3	21.1	13.9	4.9	9.5	3.9	2.2	3.0
San Francisco	25.1	15.2	20.1	18.1	12.4	15.2	10.7	4.3	7.5	4.3	1.3	2.8
Unweighted Data												
Baltimore	20.1	11.6	16.5	12.9	8.4	11.0	9.8	4.4	7.6	2.8	2.0	2.6
Newark	22.8	12.3	18.3	17.5	8.3	13.6	13.4	6.1	10.4	4.6	2.2	3.6

*During the 12 months preceding the survey.
 †One or more times.
 ‡U.S. territories are included as states.
 ¶Not available.
 **Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 12. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Lifetime cigarette use*			Current cigarette use [†]			Frequent cigarette use [§]			Smokeless tobacco use [¶]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White**	70.3 (±3.3) ^{††}	70.4 (±2.4)	70.4 (±2.3)	39.9 (±3.2)	39.6 (±3.8)	39.7 (±2.4)	20.1 (±3.2)	19.8 (±3.3)	19.9 (±2.2)	1.6 (±0.9)	20.6 (±4.0)	12.2 (±2.5)
Black**	66.8 (±5.2)	70.1 (±4.7)	68.4 (±4.4)	17.4 (±3.9)	28.2 (±5.5)	22.7 (±3.8)	4.3 (±1.8)	10.1 (±3.1)	7.1 (±1.8)	1.3 (±1.2)	3.2 (±1.7)	2.2 (±1.1)
Hispanic	72.7 (±3.9)	76.9 (±3.6)	75.0 (±2.7)	32.3 (±3.7)	35.5 (±3.6)	34.0 (±2.7)	8.1 (±2.7)	13.2 (±3.7)	10.9 (±2.6)	1.2 (±1.0)	8.3 (±3.3)	5.1 (±2.3)
Grade												
9	69.1 (±5.5)	66.5 (±5.9)	67.7 (±5.1)	32.6 (±4.9)	34.2 (±7.3)	33.4 (±5.1)	11.6 (±3.4)	14.5 (±6.3)	13.1 (±3.8)	2.1 (±1.7)	16.6 (±5.1)	9.7 (±2.7)
10	68.9 (±5.1)	70.8 (±3.9)	70.0 (±3.9)	35.1 (±7.8)	35.6 (±2.9)	35.3 (±4.1)	14.1 (±2.9)	15.7 (±2.7)	15.0 (±1.9)	0.9 (±0.6)	11.6 (±3.2)	6.8 (±1.7)
11	67.1 (±4.5)	70.2 (±3.5)	68.8 (±3.1)	31.7 (±5.2)	40.7 (±4.7)	36.6 (±3.6)	17.7 (±4.2)	19.9 (±3.3)	18.9 (±2.8)	2.1 (±1.7)	16.5 (±4.5)	10.0 (±2.5)
12	71.7 (±4.4)	75.1 (±4.6)	73.7 (±4.1)	38.8 (±6.8)	40.0 (±5.0)	39.6 (±4.9)	19.0 (±3.3)	19.7 (±4.3)	19.4 (±3.1)	0.6 (±0.6)	18.3 (±6.2)	10.5 (±3.6)
Total	69.3 (±2.6)	70.9 (±1.9)	70.2 (±1.9)	34.7 (±2.8)	37.7 (±2.7)	36.4 (±2.3)	15.7 (±2.1)	17.6 (±2.7)	16.7 (±1.9)	1.5 (±0.7)	15.8 (±3.7)	9.3 (±2.2)

*Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

[†]Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[§]Smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[¶]Used chewing tobacco or snuff on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

** Non-Hispanic.

^{††}Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 13. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Lifetime cigarette use*			Current cigarette use [†]			Frequent cigarette use [§]			Smokeless tobacco use [¶]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Alabama	71.1	78.7	74.9	32.2	39.5	35.8	14.2	19.4	16.8	1.8	22.1	11.8
American Samoa**	75.2	70.0	72.9	34.8	36.6	35.5	13.4	22.0	17.2	2.5	9.0	5.3
Arkansas	75.4	76.8	76.1	40.8	45.6	43.2	21.7	24.8	23.3	2.5	24.9	13.8
Connecticut	67.4	67.5	67.5	36.5	34.0	35.2	18.8	16.9	17.9	1.3	10.0	5.7
Guam**	76.9	81.6	79.1	41.6	48.3	44.7	22.9	24.3	23.5	3.9	8.0	5.9
Hawaii	68.7	66.0	67.4	30.7	27.4	29.2	14.8	14.1	14.5	0.4	6.4	3.4
Iowa	63.3	70.4	66.9	35.4	39.6	37.5	16.6	19.3	18.0	2.8	22.4	12.8
Kentucky	76.3	78.1	77.3	45.3	48.4	47.0	24.8	30.0	27.6	2.3	28.6	15.6
Louisiana	76.4	80.5	78.5	34.6	38.2	36.4	16.5	19.4	18.0	1.8	18.3	10.1
Maine	NA ^{††}	NA	NA	40.8	37.7	39.2	21.5	22.7	22.1	2.2	13.3	7.9
Massachusetts	70.1	68.1	69.1	35.8	33.0	34.4	18.3	18.5	18.4	1.4	10.3	6.0
Michigan	74.1	76.0	75.0	38.2	38.2	38.2	20.1	19.5	19.8	2.0	14.8	8.4
Mississippi	67.1	75.9	71.4	25.4	37.6	31.3	10.5	17.2	13.8	0.6	13.3	6.8
Missouri	73.7	74.3	74.0	40.8	39.7	40.3	23.1	21.4	22.3	1.9	16.2	9.1
Montana	71.5	75.1	73.4	37.3	38.8	38.1	19.7	18.9	19.3	8.4	33.1	21.0
Nevada	69.8	67.4	68.6	30.3	28.3	29.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	2.2	16.3	9.5
New York	68.8	67.3	68.1	33.1	32.7	32.9	14.3	18.2	16.3	0.9	9.3	5.1
Ohio	67.8	70.5	69.2	32.0	36.9	34.5	16.4	19.7	18.2	1.7	18.9	10.4
Rhode Island	68.7	69.4	69.1	35.4	35.3	35.4	18.7	19.8	19.3	1.6	10.4	6.1
South Carolina	74.0	76.2	75.1	36.5	40.6	38.6	15.8	20.6	18.2	1.4	11.8	6.7
South Dakota	72.7	76.7	74.8	43.6	44.3	44.0	24.0	24.7	24.3	6.3	28.8	17.7
Utah	37.7	45.4	41.6	15.0	17.4	16.4	6.1	8.4	7.3	2.9	9.9	6.5
Vermont	71.3	74.1	72.7	38.8	37.8	38.3	19.8	22.1	21.0	2.5	12.8	7.8
Virgin Islands**	34.6	41.7	38.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
West Virginia	73.7	77.2	75.4	41.3	42.4	41.9	23.4	24.8	24.1	1.3	31.0	15.8
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	31.7	39.8	36.0	15.7	22.7	19.5	3.2	19.0	11.4
Wyoming	70.6	77.6	74.1	36.7	38.1	37.4	20.2	20.3	20.3	9.7	34.7	22.5
Unweighted data												
California ^{§§}	62.1	67.4	64.5	24.8	28.6	26.6	6.5	10.9	8.5	1.3	7.5	4.2
Colorado	67.3	69.6	68.4	38.1	35.2	36.6	19.9	18.6	19.2	2.9	23.2	12.7
Delaware	74.1	73.6	73.9	34.0	36.1	35.0	18.7	19.2	18.9	1.7	11.9	6.7
Florida	69.2	70.9	70.1	34.4	32.8	33.6	15.1	16.3	15.7	2.2	15.8	8.8
New Hampshire	70.9	67.1	69.1	42.5	36.3	39.6	23.8	18.8	21.5	2.0	12.9	7.2
New Jersey	70.6	69.4	70.1	38.8	36.7	37.9	19.2	19.4	19.3	1.5	9.7	5.4
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	34.1	37.6	35.8	14.8	19.4	16.9	1.6	14.3	7.4
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	46.8	43.2	45.0	21.0	19.5	20.2	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	72.2	76.5	74.1	38.0	39.6	38.6	20.6	22.3	21.3	3.0	27.0	14.2

TABLE 13. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Lifetime cigarette use*			Current cigarette use [†]			Frequent cigarette use [§]			Smokeless tobacco use [¶]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Boston	60.8	63.0	62.0	19.6	18.3	19.0	8.7	7.0	7.9	1.1	4.6	3.2
Chicago	68.1	73.3	70.5	26.2	27.4	26.8	5.5	9.8	7.6	1.5	4.5	2.9
Dallas	64.6	71.0	67.7	18.0	27.3	22.5	4.4	7.3	5.8	0.7	4.2	2.4
Detroit	68.0	69.2	68.5	19.8	24.3	21.8	4.3	9.9	6.9	0.7	2.5	1.5
District of Columbia	67.6	68.7	68.2	21.3	24.3	22.7	5.4	11.6	8.4	1.4	5.1	3.2
Ft. Lauderdale	62.2	61.2	61.7	24.7	25.3	25.0	10.2	11.4	10.8	0.8	8.3	4.6
Houston	66.9	74.3	70.3	22.2	37.3	29.1	3.2	12.6	7.5	2.1	7.3	4.5
Jersey City	70.3	69.3	69.9	28.0	30.7	29.4	11.8	11.8	11.9	2.3	5.4	3.9
Los Angeles	68.0	72.0	69.8	25.5	27.5	26.5	6.3	6.6	6.4	1.7	2.9	2.3
Miami	60.2	65.7	63.1	22.9	27.0	25.0	7.9	10.9	9.5	1.3	3.4	2.4
New Orleans	62.5	69.8	65.9	18.1	27.7	22.6	4.2	9.6	6.7	2.0	4.4	3.2
New York City	63.5	56.1	59.9	23.9	22.8	23.4	8.6	10.8	9.7	0.5	2.6	1.6
Philadelphia	71.5	70.0	70.7	26.4	30.6	28.5	12.2	15.3	13.7	0.7	3.0	1.8
San Diego	69.2	72.2	70.8	23.0	25.5	24.2	6.5	8.7	7.6	1.6	3.4	2.5
San Francisco	54.4	63.8	59.2	17.8	20.2	19.1	5.7	8.1	6.9	0.8	3.2	2.0
Unweighted data												
Baltimore	60.1	63.2	61.5	16.1	23.0	19.2	6.0	10.3	8.1	0.5	3.6	2.0
Newark	71.8	70.8	71.4	23.7	25.4	24.4	7.1	11.7	9.1	0.3	1.5	0.9

*Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

[†]Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[§]Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[¶]Used chewing tobacco or snuff during the 30 days preceding the survey.

**U.S. territories are included as states.

^{††}Not available.^{§§}Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 14. Percentage of high school students <18 years of age who were current cigarette smokers* and reported having purchased cigarettes† without being asked to show proof of age,‡ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station			Were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity						
White¶	27.1 (±8.8)**	33.7 (±4.1)	30.8 (±5.4)	72.1 (±7.9)	61.5 (±6.1)	65.7 (±6.2)
Black¶	24.9 (±7.7)	38.8 (±9.2)	32.6 (±6.6)	81.9 (±8.7)	68.5 (±8.6)	73.3 (±7.6)
Hispanic	16.8 (±6.4)	30.3 (±11.0)	24.1 (±6.7)	59.8 (±16.1)	69.1 (±10.2)	66.2 (±7.7)
Grade						
9	10.8 (±6.9)	23.7 (±5.2)	17.8 (±5.3)	82.4 (±8.3)	83.0 (±9.0)	82.8 (±7.9)
10	21.2 (±5.3)	29.5 (±5.5)	25.7 (±4.9)	77.4 (±9.1)	69.1 (±8.0)	72.1 (±6.3)
11	33.7 (±9.3)	38.8 (±6.0)	36.7 (±4.8)	69.2 (±11.8)	54.6 (±10.6)	59.8 (±8.0)
12	44.9 (±13.1)	42.1 (±12.5)	43.5 (±9.7)	59.7 (±19.3)	50.8 (±14.2)	54.9 (±14.3)
Total	26.0 (±7.1)	32.8 (±4.6)	29.8 (±4.8)	71.6 (±6.2)	63.6 (±4.8)	66.7 (±4.8)

*Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

†Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡Among those who purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶Non-Hispanic.

**Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 15. Percentage of high school students <18 years of age who were current cigarette smokers* and reported having purchased cigarettes† without being asked to show proof of age,‡ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station			Were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS						
Weighted data						
Alabama	24.1	36.1	30.5	79.8	74.2	76.3
American Samoa¶	17.9	29.4	22.7	70.4	60.3	65.4
Arkansas	17.4	31.0	24.5	63.8	61.6	62.3
Connecticut	33.1	41.1	36.6	60.9	56.3	58.5
Guam¶	NA**	NA	33.8	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	18.2	31.5	24.9	NA	NA	65.0
Iowa	8.6	15.0	11.9	NA	NA	62.8
Kentucky	16.1	24.9	20.5	NA	55.1	56.0
Louisiana	22.8	37.5	30.2	77.9	61.4	68.3
Maine	9.8	19.2	14.7	NA	NA	61.0
Massachusetts	21.3	30.1	25.5	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	23.4	33.8	28.4	67.3	63.6	64.6
Mississippi	16.4	26.5	22.0	NA	63.7	67.5
Missouri	19.9	27.4	23.4	63.5	61.1	62.3
Montana	10.1	18.0	14.0	NA	57.3	62.1
Nevada	8.2	17.2	12.4	NA	NA	52.4
New York	29.9	38.4	34.0	64.8	55.7	60.1
Ohio	25.5	31.0	28.2	72.0	62.6	66.8
Rhode Island	27.6	30.4	29.0	61.2	59.8	60.4
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	8.4	14.4	11.4	NA	NA	68.2
Utah	NA	15.9	10.5	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	7.9	15.5	11.6	62.9	59.1	60.3
Virgin Islands¶	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	14.9	27.4	20.7	70.1	64.6	66.8
Wisconsin	15.2	23.6	19.8	NA	NA	67.9
Wyoming	11.6	20.3	15.9	NA	48.8	54.4
Unweighted data						
California††	14.1	26.0	19.8	NA	64.6	64.7
Colorado	10.5	26.1	17.7	NA	NA	65.0
Delaware	20.7	30.8	25.7	62.1	59.4	60.8
Florida	13.5	21.1	17.2	60.8	56.7	58.2
New Hampshire	19.4	26.9	22.5	71.2	63.0	66.8
New Jersey	27.6	33.6	30.4	62.1	59.4	61.0
North Carolina	17.2	27.9	22.9	70.7	62.4	65.9
North Dakota	9.2	18.7	13.8	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	19.0	28.6	23.6	71.8	59.7	65.5
LOCAL SURVEYS						
Weighted data						
Boston	35.4	35.5	34.9	NA	NA	NA
Chicago	24.4	37.1	30.0	72.9	61.2	66.8
Dallas	15.7	31.2	24.6	NA	NA	69.2
Detroit	30.7	41.7	36.3	76.6	70.7	73.6
District of Columbia	32.8	39.2	36.3	NA	NA	67.0
Ft. Lauderdale	22.3	27.4	24.9	NA	NA	60.4
Houston	15.4	25.8	20.9	NA	NA	68.1
Jersey City	50.0	46.2	47.9	74.7	69.0	71.6
Los Angeles	14.7	20.5	17.6	NA	NA	63.2
Miami	24.4	28.8	26.7	NA	50.8	55.1
New Orleans	24.0	35.5	29.7	83.3	66.6	74.0
New York City	44.3	51.3	47.7	69.5	64.0	67.1
Philadelphia	47.8	44.6	46.2	69.0	68.2	68.7
San Diego	17.4	19.6	18.6	NA	61.7	58.2
San Francisco	23.6	29.8	26.8	NA	NA	57.9
Unweighted data						
Baltimore	NA	NA	30.0	NA	NA	72.1
Newark	49.3	54.0	51.4	87.0	70.8	80.4

* Smoked cigarettes on 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Among those who purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ U.S. territories are included as states.

** Not available.

†† Survey did not include student's from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 16. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used marijuana, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use [†]			Episodic heavy drinking [§]			Lifetime marijuana use [¶]			Current marijuana use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White ^{††}	79.9 (±2.9) ^{§§}	82.4 (±2.0)	81.3 (±2.1)	51.6 (±4.8)	56.0 (±2.8)	54.0 (±3.0)	32.9 (±3.2)	41.6 (±3.1)	37.7 (±2.3)	41.9 (±4.4)	48.3 (±3.8)	45.4 (±3.9)	21.2 (±2.8)	28.0 (±3.6)	25.0 (±3.1)
Black ^{††}	73.8 (±3.4)	72.2 (±2.8)	73.0 (±2.4)	34.9 (±3.5)	39.2 (±4.5)	36.9 (±2.9)	11.5 (±2.8)	21.0 (±3.0)	16.1 (±2.0)	45.4 (±4.4)	59.3 (±4.2)	52.2 (±3.7)	21.4 (±3.6)	35.6 (±4.4)	28.2 (±3.3)
Hispanic	82.1 (±3.8)	83.9 (±3.6)	83.1 (±2.3)	50.7 (±3.9)	56.7 (±6.5)	53.9 (±3.8)	28.8 (±4.2)	40.0 (±6.1)	34.9 (±3.4)	43.2 (±5.5)	54.7 (±6.1)	49.5 (±4.9)	23.3 (±4.4)	33.1 (±4.9)	28.6 (±4.0)
Grade															
9	73.6 (±5.0)	70.5 (±5.6)	72.0 (±4.9)	43.7 (±6.6)	44.7 (±7.4)	44.2 (±6.1)	25.8 (±4.9)	25.5 (±5.6)	25.7 (±4.0)	36.1 (±6.2)	41.3 (±5.5)	38.8 (±4.5)	20.1 (±4.3)	26.8 (±5.3)	23.6 (±3.8)
10	76.9 (±5.7)	77.9 (±3.5)	77.4 (±4.0)	45.3 (±7.5)	48.7 (±3.9)	47.2 (±4.3)	26.3 (±7.2)	32.7 (±2.9)	29.9 (±3.7)	43.3 (±6.0)	48.1 (±4.9)	45.9 (±4.7)	20.9 (±4.7)	28.5 (±2.9)	25.0 (±2.5)
11	80.1 (±2.7)	83.4 (±2.0)	81.9 (±1.6)	47.8 (±6.2)	57.8 (±2.9)	53.2 (±2.9)	28.2 (±4.2)	45.2 (±4.5)	37.5 (±2.9)	43.8 (±5.0)	55.6 (±3.8)	50.3 (±3.8)	22.9 (±4.5)	34.7 (±4.4)	29.3 (±3.6)
12	82.3 (±3.4)	85.3 (±3.0)	84.0 (±2.6)	53.7 (±5.5)	60.2 (±5.6)	57.3 (±4.9)	33.6 (±5.0)	44.0 (±5.6)	39.3 (±4.6)	47.7 (±6.8)	56.1 (±5.9)	52.4 (±5.1)	21.9 (±5.1)	30.3 (±5.8)	26.6 (±4.1)
Total	78.4 (±2.2)	79.7 (±2.0)	79.1 (±2.0)	47.8 (±3.9)	53.3 (±2.4)	50.8 (±2.8)	28.6 (±2.8)	37.3 (±2.4)	33.4 (±2.1)	42.9 (±3.6)	50.7 (±2.8)	47.1 (±2.9)	21.4 (±2.0)	30.2 (±2.9)	26.2 (±2.2)

*Ever had at least one drink of alcohol.

[†]Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[§]Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[¶]Ever used marijuana.^{**}Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.^{††}Non-Hispanic.^{§§}Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 17. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used marijuana, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use†			Episodic heavy drinking [§]			Lifetime marijuana use [¶]			Current marijuana use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	73.9	76.0	75.1	43.8	49.4	46.7	24.4	32.6	28.5	34.1	45.3	39.8	17.0	26.6	21.8
American Samoa ^{††}	50.9	57.9	53.9	27.1	34.3	30.1	16.4	23.9	19.6	17.3	35.2	25.1	8.7	20.7	13.9
Arkansas	77.9	80.6	79.3	45.8	54.3	50.1	26.3	39.7	33.1	42.0	50.4	46.3	23.6	31.5	27.6
Connecticut	77.2	78.9	78.1	51.3	54.1	52.6	27.9	34.5	31.2	42.6	46.9	44.9	24.0	27.5	25.8
Guam ^{††}	72.3	76.3	74.1	37.9	46.9	42.0	17.7	29.2	22.9	43.0	54.3	48.3	18.0	38.6	27.8
Hawaii	73.5	71.5	72.5	38.8	41.5	40.3	20.6	29.1	25.1	43.6	48.9	46.4	21.6	27.0	24.3
Iowa	79.2	80.5	79.9	48.6	55.7	52.1	32.0	42.9	37.5	30.3	38.4	34.5	13.7	21.2	17.5
Kentucky	76.6	79.9	78.4	44.5	53.8	49.3	30.4	43.4	37.1	44.0	51.9	48.1	23.3	33.5	28.6
Louisiana	84.2	82.6	83.5	53.2	56.7	54.9	27.4	37.9	32.7	37.7	49.9	43.8	19.8	29.4	24.6
Maine	NA ^{§§}	NA	NA	49.6	53.0	51.3	30.5	36.8	33.8	48.4	52.8	50.7	27.3	33.2	30.4
Massachusetts	78.8	79.7	79.2	51.8	55.3	53.5	29.4	35.8	32.7	49.6	52.2	50.9	27.5	34.2	30.9
Michigan	81.4	82.3	81.9	48.7	52.2	50.5	29.2	35.7	32.4	44.8	51.4	48.1	24.1	32.2	28.2
Mississippi	76.4	81.2	78.7	43.3	49.9	46.4	19.2	28.9	23.9	33.3	48.6	40.7	14.3	28.7	21.3
Missouri	81.4	75.2	78.3	53.0	49.8	51.4	37.4	38.2	37.9	46.7	45.9	46.3	26.9	29.4	28.2
Montana	84.6	83.9	84.3	57.5	60.4	59.0	40.4	47.6	44.1	41.8	48.3	45.1	23.2	30.3	26.9
Nevada	79.7	79.0	79.3	50.5	49.2	49.9	30.2	33.7	32.0	45.8	46.6	46.2	23.7	25.9	24.8
New York	75.5	77.9	76.7	45.4	50.9	48.2	24.3	33.5	28.9	37.9	44.3	41.1	18.0	27.7	22.9
Ohio	76.3	77.2	76.7	44.3	48.4	46.3	27.1	33.6	30.3	40.0	47.9	44.2	20.2	28.8	24.6
Rhode Island	78.1	78.1	78.1	50.9	53.7	52.2	28.2	36.2	32.2	43.1	50.9	47.0	26.0	31.3	28.7
South Carolina	76.0	74.5	75.2	44.1	46.5	45.3	20.8	28.8	24.8	39.8	49.7	44.7	21.5	31.4	26.5
South Dakota	82.7	82.4	82.6	58.2	62.2	60.2	40.5	49.9	45.2	34.2	36.4	35.3	17.9	21.9	19.9
Utah	39.1	43.0	41.3	23.2	25.1	24.3	14.3	18.1	16.5	23.3	25.9	24.8	10.8	13.5	12.3
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	52.8	56.8	54.9	30.9	39.5	35.3	NA	NA	NA	31.3	39.0	35.3
Virgin Islands ^{††}	64.6	74.7	69.4	37.3	34.5	36.0	9.3	12.2	10.7	25.3	43.2	34.0	8.8	20.9	14.7
West Virginia	79.8	82.8	81.2	44.6	58.9	51.5	31.8	46.0	38.7	43.7	52.0	47.7	24.0	33.3	28.5
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	46.3	54.7	50.5	26.1	35.9	31.0	31.2	39.6	35.5	17.4	24.3	20.9
Wyoming	78.0	83.4	80.7	51.9	58.1	55.0	37.0	44.0	40.6	39.6	45.7	42.8	19.4	27.1	23.4
Unweighted data															
California ^{¶¶}	74.6	76.5	75.4	45.5	49.0	47.0	24.5	31.3	27.5	43.1	51.0	46.6	22.7	30.2	26.1
Colorado	77.9	78.2	78.1	51.8	56.1	54.0	33.2	41.6	37.4	43.5	48.9	46.1	25.2	30.7	27.9
Delaware	79.0	75.6	77.4	46.9	46.6	46.7	24.5	29.8	27.0	47.8	50.7	49.1	25.6	32.0	28.7
Florida	79.7	77.5	78.6	49.2	51.9	50.6	26.2	32.3	29.2	42.8	48.4	45.5	21.2	27.3	24.2
New Hampshire	82.0	80.7	81.4	54.2	54.7	54.5	30.5	41.0	35.5	50.9	53.1	51.9	30.3	33.9	32.0
New Jersey	79.5	79.1	79.2	52.5	53.0	52.7	26.4	33.8	29.9	38.2	44.0	41.0	20.0	26.5	23.1
North Carolina	72.9	75.8	74.3	39.6	46.1	42.7	18.1	28.2	22.9	38.2	48.6	43.0	20.9	29.7	24.9
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	62.5	59.7	61.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.8	19.9	19.8
Tennessee	76.1	73.7	74.8	43.4	47.1	45.0	24.3	33.4	28.6	43.9	48.5	45.9	23.8	31.8	27.5

TABLE 17. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used marijuana, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use [†]			Episodic heavy drinking [§]			Lifetime marijuana use [¶]			Current marijuana use ^{**}		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	63.1	71.2	67.0	35.9	44.7	40.1	14.9	21.4	18.2	36.9	47.7	42.2	18.4	28.3	23.2
Chicago	72.2	70.3	71.2	36.5	37.3	36.9	16.6	24.1	19.9	40.8	49.6	44.7	20.6	27.1	23.6
Dallas	80.3	74.3	77.4	42.7	43.1	42.9	18.0	23.2	20.6	39.6	51.1	45.3	16.9	32.1	24.5
Detroit	72.2	69.9	71.2	35.4	34.6	35.0	12.4	18.1	14.9	44.5	52.7	48.2	21.2	29.3	24.8
District of Columbia	71.8	70.0	70.8	36.5	38.9	37.7	14.0	22.5	18.3	47.6	55.7	51.5	25.6	33.5	29.3
Ft. Lauderdale	73.3	74.3	73.8	41.6	46.4	44.0	18.4	26.8	22.6	36.2	43.0	39.6	15.6	22.4	19.0
Houston	76.0	77.8	76.8	42.1	48.5	44.9	19.3	29.6	24.0	32.2	53.1	41.8	12.4	32.8	21.8
Jersey City	71.2	70.6	70.9	36.4	43.0	39.4	19.2	27.0	22.8	32.7	39.7	36.1	17.8	22.3	19.9
Los Angeles	78.7	77.5	78.2	46.9	46.2	46.6	24.6	28.2	26.4	42.6	49.4	45.7	23.3	27.7	25.4
Miami	71.9	73.1	72.5	40.0	44.2	42.2	17.4	25.9	21.7	29.1	40.7	34.9	13.1	22.6	17.9
New Orleans	77.2	73.8	75.6	49.6	47.6	48.7	15.9	22.1	18.8	40.4	53.9	46.7	22.6	34.6	28.1
New York City	71.7	69.2	70.4	37.4	42.1	39.7	14.4	22.6	18.4	28.5	34.1	31.2	12.0	19.4	15.7
Philadelphia	71.1	70.4	70.6	36.6	36.1	36.3	15.2	20.6	17.8	43.8	49.4	46.5	21.1	27.5	24.3
San Diego	75.0	77.2	76.1	45.5	48.8	47.1	23.9	30.2	27.1	46.3	52.9	49.6	23.0	29.7	26.4
San Francisco	56.7	61.7	59.2	27.0	27.9	27.5	11.1	14.0	12.6	30.2	35.6	33.0	13.5	20.4	17.1
Unweighted data															
Baltimore	73.5	72.4	73.2	35.1	43.2	38.7	15.0	20.6	17.5	42.9	57.3	49.2	19.3	31.7	24.7
Newark	73.3	77.2	74.9	39.9	47.1	42.9	16.1	25.0	19.8	37.4	48.4	42.1	17.7	27.2	21.7

*Ever had at least one drink of alcohol.

[†]Drank alcohol on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[§]Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[¶]Ever used marijuana.^{**}Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.^{††}U.S. territories are included as states.^{§§}Not available.^{¶¶}Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 18. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine, "crack," or "freebase," by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Lifetime cocaine use*			Current cocaine use†			Lifetime "crack" or "freebase" use‡		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity									
White¶	7.5 (±1.7)**	8.5 (±1.7)	8.0 (±1.1)	2.3 (±0.9)	3.7 (±0.7)	3.1 (±0.4)	4.3 (±1.5)	4.7 (±1.2)	4.5 (±0.7)
Black¶	1.0 (±1.0)	2.9 (±1.3)	1.9 (±0.8)	0.2 (±0.2)	1.2 (±0.8)	0.7 (±0.3)	0.9 (±1.0)	1.5 (±1.1)	1.2 (±0.8)
Hispanic	12.5 (±4.0)	16.1 (±3.1)	14.4 (±2.9)	5.3 (±2.6)	6.9 (±2.1)	6.2 (±1.4)	7.7 (±3.2)	8.2 (±2.0)	8.0 (±2.3)
Grade									
9	6.8 (±2.7)	6.6 (±2.8)	6.7 (±2.2)	3.6 (±2.1)	4.1 (±2.9)	3.9 (±1.9)	4.5 (±2.6)	5.7 (±2.8)	5.1 (±2.0)
10	6.3 (±2.8)	8.5 (±1.3)	7.5 (±1.4)	1.5 (±0.8)	3.6 (±1.1)	2.6 (±0.6)	4.4 (±2.2)	4.2 (±1.2)	4.3 (±1.1)
11	7.9 (±2.3)	10.1 (±2.3)	9.1 (±1.7)	2.2 (±1.1)	3.7 (±1.5)	3.1 (±1.0)	3.9 (±1.7)	5.6 (±2.3)	4.8 (±1.4)
12	7.6 (±1.7)	10.5 (±1.6)	9.2 (±1.2)	2.2 (±1.2)	4.5 (±1.5)	3.5 (±1.0)	4.0 (±1.3)	5.2 (±1.6)	4.7 (±1.1)
Total	7.2 (±1.5)	9.1 (±1.1)	8.2 (±1.1)	2.4 (±0.7)	4.0 (±0.8)	3.3 (±0.5)	4.2 (±1.1)	5.2 (±1.0)	4.7 (±0.8)

*Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, "crack," or "freebase").

†Used cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡Ever used "crack" or "freebase."

¶Non-Hispanic.

**Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine, "crack," or "freebase," by sex —selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Lifetime cocaine use*			Current cocaine use†			Lifetime "crack" or "freebase" use‡		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Alabama	4.7	7.7	6.3	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	5.6	4.4
American Samoa¶	5.1	7.5	6.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.8	3.9
Arkansas	7.9	9.1	8.5	3.1	4.9	4.0	5.2	6.2	5.7
Connecticut	4.3	6.4	5.3	1.9	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.9	3.4
Guam¶	6.2	6.8	6.5	4.5	5.3	4.9	3.6	5.2	4.3
Hawaii	6.6	8.2	7.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.9	5.9	5.4
Iowa	5.0	8.3	6.7	1.7	5.2	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.1
Kentucky	6.3	9.8	8.3	3.2	5.2	4.4	3.9	6.7	5.6
Louisiana	4.5	6.9	5.7	1.5	3.3	2.5	2.9	4.2	3.6
Maine	7.0	9.7	8.5	2.8	3.6	3.2	NA**	NA	NA
Massachusetts	5.9	7.9	7.0	2.0	3.8	3.0	3.1	4.3	3.7
Michigan	5.6	9.1	7.4	1.9	5.0	3.5	3.7	5.4	4.6
Mississippi	2.9	5.5	4.1	0.6	3.4	2.0	1.3	4.0	2.6
Missouri	9.0	9.3	9.3	4.3	5.7	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.1
Montana	8.6	10.3	9.6	3.5	4.7	4.1	6.1	7.0	6.6
Nevada	14.2	11.6	12.8	5.3	5.8	5.5	8.7	6.9	7.8
New York	3.7	7.5	5.7	1.1	2.8	2.0	1.7	4.4	3.0
Ohio	4.6	8.0	6.4	2.2	4.2	3.2	3.4	5.9	4.6
Rhode Island	4.3	9.9	7.0	2.4	5.3	3.8	2.9	6.8	4.8
South Carolina	4.7	6.1	5.4	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.3
South Dakota	8.5	9.5	9.0	3.1	5.6	4.3	6.3	6.5	6.4
Utah	4.3	5.5	5.1	2.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	5.0	4.5
Vermont	8.1	12.5	10.5	3.0	6.7	4.9	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands¶	0.2	0.7	0.5	NA	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
West Virginia	7.8	11.3	9.5	2.6	5.4	3.9	5.3	7.3	6.2
Wisconsin	4.6	8.6	6.6	2.0	4.6	3.3	2.3	6.2	4.3
Wyoming	9.8	12.7	11.4	4.5	7.0	5.8	8.3	8.6	8.4
Unweighted data									
California††	10.3	10.9	10.6	3.4	4.7	4.0	6.4	7.8	7.1
Colorado	13.8	10.7	12.3	4.1	5.4	4.7	8.7	6.0	7.4
Delaware	6.5	9.9	8.2	2.8	5.3	4.0	2.8	6.4	4.5
Florida	7.2	9.2	8.1	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.3	5.0	4.1
New Hampshire	8.9	10.6	9.7	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.8
New Jersey	6.1	7.4	6.8	2.0	3.6	2.8	2.6	4.2	3.3
North Carolina	4.9	8.3	6.5	2.0	4.0	3.0	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	2.8	4.7	3.8	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	5.6	8.4	6.9	1.9	4.6	3.1	4.1	5.2	4.6

TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine, "crack," or "freebase," by sex —selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Lifetime cocaine use*			Current cocaine use†			Lifetime "crack" or "freebase" use‡		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Boston	1.9	3.8	3.0	0.6	2.8	1.8	0.9	2.5	1.7
Chicago	3.4	7.2	5.1	2.1	4.6	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.0
Dallas	6.5	9.1	7.8	1.9	5.6	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.6
Detroit	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.6	2.2	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.4
District of Columbia	1.3	5.6	3.5	0.6	4.6	2.6	0.6	4.7	2.7
Ft. Lauderdale	6.3	6.5	6.4	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.7	3.8	2.7
Houston	6.3	9.8	7.8	2.0	4.6	3.1	3.1	4.8	3.9
Jersey City	1.8	3.9	2.8	1.2	2.5	1.8	1.4	3.5	2.4
Los Angeles	12.4	11.9	12.3	3.0	4.8	3.9	8.3	7.8	8.1
Miami	5.9	11.7	8.9	2.3	6.5	4.4	2.3	5.8	4.1
New Orleans	2.5	5.1	3.7	1.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.0
New York City	2.4	4.3	3.3	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.7	2.0
Philadelphia	2.3	4.2	3.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.7
San Diego	10.5	9.3	9.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	5.9	5.0	5.4
San Francisco	4.4	7.1	5.7	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.7	4.0	3.3
Unweighted data									
Baltimore	1.8	2.2	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.5
Newark	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.9

* Ever tried any form of cocaine, including powder, "crack," and "freebase."

† Used cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Ever used "crack" or "freebase."

¶ U.S. territories are included as states.

** Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 20. Percentage of high school students who used illegal steroids,* injected illegal drugs,[†] used other illegal drugs,[§] and sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances,[¶] by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Lifetime illegal steroid use			Lifetime injected illegal drug use			Lifetime use of other illegal drugs			Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White**	2.0 (±0.9) ^{††}	3.9 (±0.8)	3.1 (±0.5)	1.3 (±0.8)	2.2 (±0.5)	1.8 (±0.5)	17.5 (±2.9)	20.4 (±2.9)	19.1 (±2.3)	15.6 (±1.6)	20.0 (±2.0)	18.0 (±1.4)
Black**	0.7 (±0.4)	2.3 (±0.9)	1.5 (±0.5)	0.4 (±0.5)	1.6 (±1.4)	1.0 (±0.7)	2.1 (±1.6)	4.8 (±1.8)	3.4 (±1.3)	6.1 (±1.3)	7.2 (±2.3)	6.6 (±1.4)
Hispanic	2.8 (±1.4)	3.9 (±1.8)	3.4 (±1.2)	1.3 (±1.1)	2.9 (±1.0)	2.2 (±0.6)	14.5 (±4.2)	20.0 (±4.2)	17.5 (±2.9)	17.0 (±3.0)	17.7 (±3.3)	17.4 (±2.3)
Grade												
9	3.9 (±2.8)	4.7 (±2.4)	4.3 (±1.7)	2.5 (±2.2)	3.3 (±2.9)	3.0 (±1.8)	12.4 (±4.4)	13.9 (±4.0)	13.2 (±3.0)	19.9 (±4.4)	18.2 (±3.3)	19.0 (±2.4)
10	1.7 (±1.0)	4.1 (±1.5)	3.0 (±0.8)	2.2 (±2.0)	2.7 (±1.6)	2.5 (±1.3)	15.1 (±3.8)	17.2 (±3.1)	16.2 (±2.6)	16.1 (±3.7)	16.9 (±2.7)	16.5 (±2.2)
11	0.9 (±0.6)	4.2 (±1.5)	2.7 (±0.9)	0.7 (±0.7)	2.4 (±1.2)	1.6 (±0.7)	18.3 (±4.2)	19.9 (±2.8)	19.2 (±2.8)	11.2 (±1.6)	18.9 (±4.3)	15.4 (±2.5)
12	1.4 (±1.0)	3.3 (±1.5)	2.5 (±0.8)	0.8 (±0.4)	2.0 (±1.3)	1.5 (±0.8)	15.6 (±5.0)	21.7 (±3.9)	19.0 (±3.2)	9.5 (±3.2)	16.5 (±2.5)	13.4 (±2.4)
Total	2.0 (±0.8)	4.1 (±0.7)	3.1 (±0.5)	1.5 (±0.8)	2.6 (±0.6)	2.1 (±0.5)	15.4 (±2.8)	18.4 (±2.2)	17.0 (±2.0)	14.1 (±1.6)	17.6 (±1.7)	16.0 (±1.3)

*Ever used illegal steroids.

[†]Ever injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered "one or more" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?" "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?" Or, "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

[§]Ever used any other type of illegal drug, (e.g., LSD [lysergic acid diethylamide], PCP [phencyclidine], "ecstasy" [methylenedioxymethamphetamine], mushrooms, "speed" [a stimulant, especially an amphetamine], "ice" [methamphetamine], or heroin).

[¶]Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paint sprays to become intoxicated.

**Non-Hispanic.

^{††}Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who used illegal steroids,* injected illegal drugs,† used other illegal drugs,§ and sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances,¶ by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Lifetime illegal steroid use			Lifetime injected drug use			Lifetime use of other illegal drugs			Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Alabama	2.8	6.8	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.5	12.3	15.3	13.9	17.8	20.9	19.4
American Samoa**	4.3	5.4	4.8	1.8	2.4	2.1	4.3	8.5	6.2	15.8	18.6	17.1
Arkansas	4.3	6.1	5.2	1.6	2.6	2.1	13.9	17.4	15.6	21.2	19.8	20.4
Connecticut	2.1	3.6	2.8	1.1	1.9	1.5	12.7	17.5	15.0	18.4	20.0	19.1
Guam**	3.6	4.3	3.9	1.3	2.9	2.1	16.1	18.5	17.2	17.8	18.5	18.2
Hawaii	1.4	2.8	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	13.6	15.5	14.5	16.0	15.7	15.7
Iowa	1.5	3.7	2.6	1.1	2.7	1.9	13.2	13.8	13.5	14.8	18.9	16.9
Kentucky	4.6	7.2	6.1	1.4	3.3	2.6	14.2	20.8	17.7	22.5	26.5	24.7
Louisiana	3.3	7.4	5.4	1.3	4.3	2.8	10.9	15.7	13.3	16.2	18.5	17.4
Maine	2.6	7.2	4.9	2.0	3.6	2.8	19.0	21.5	20.4	18.3	20.4	19.3
Massachusetts	2.6	5.4	4.2	1.1	2.9	2.0	NA††	NA	NA	16.4	18.0	17.3
Michigan	3.6	6.7	5.4	1.9	3.8	2.9	17.7	21.5	19.7	19.5	23.4	21.6
Mississippi	2.6	5.1	3.8	1.4	3.7	2.5	7.8	9.6	8.7	17.4	15.9	16.6
Missouri	2.9	4.9	3.9	1.9	3.7	2.8	16.3	18.0	17.3	16.8	17.9	17.4
Montana	2.8	5.6	4.2	1.8	3.8	2.8	19.9	20.5	20.3	21.1	20.6	20.8
Nevada	2.5	4.2	3.4	1.9	2.7	2.3	21.3	18.8	19.9	20.6	19.8	20.2
New York	1.6	3.6	2.7	0.9	2.3	1.6	11.0	16.6	13.8	15.0	18.7	16.9
Ohio	3.4	5.5	4.4	2.0	3.0	2.5	12.8	15.2	14.1	17.6	20.2	19.0
Rhode Island	3.9	7.7	5.8	1.3	3.5	2.5	14.7	20.2	17.4	19.2	22.2	20.7
South Carolina	3.2	5.3	4.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	NA	NA	NA	16.6	17.6	17.1
South Dakota	2.5	4.5	3.5	2.0	4.2	3.1	13.6	16.1	14.8	18.6	17.1	17.8
Utah	3.2	4.6	4.2	1.9	3.7	3.0	11.2	13.3	12.4	16.3	17.0	17.0
Vermont	3.4	7.8	5.8	2.5	5.7	4.2	21.2	26.6	24.1	20.8	24.0	22.5
Virgin Islands**	NA	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.9	9.0	5.8	7.4
West Virginia	4.8	8.8	6.7	2.2	4.6	3.4	20.9	26.3	23.5	26.4	30.6	28.4
Wisconsin	2.4	4.7	3.7	1.2	2.2	1.7	NA	NA	NA	15.5	16.6	16.0
Wyoming	4.1	7.7	6.1	3.2	4.1	3.8	17.8	21.0	19.4	25.2	26.3	25.7
Unweighted data												
California§§	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.4	2.1	1.7	15.2	19.3	17.1	14.3	16.8	15.4
Colorado	3.9	4.9	4.5	2.4	3.5	3.0	25.3	24.9	25.1	20.1	20.2	20.1
Delaware	3.1	6.6	4.9	2.4	4.8	3.7	16.0	21.4	18.8	14.1	18.3	16.3
Florida	2.8	5.7	4.2	1.3	3.3	2.3	18.0	19.6	18.8	17.5	19.2	18.3
New Hampshire	4.4	6.6	5.4	1.7	4.1	2.8	24.9	28.1	26.4	24.7	24.5	24.7
New Jersey	1.5	4.3	2.9	0.3	2.5	1.4	12.6	17.6	15.0	17.6	20.9	19.2
North Carolina	1.9	6.2	4.0	1.7	3.6	2.6	NA	NA	NA	16.9	18.4	17.7
North Dakota	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.4	3.7	3.0	8.8	14.2	11.5	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	5.2	7.5	6.3	1.9	4.5	3.1	11.9	18.4	15.0	20.8	23.3	21.9

TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who used illegal steroids,* injected illegal drugs,† used other illegal drugs,§ and sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances,¶ by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Lifetime illegal steroid use			Lifetime injected drug use			Lifetime use of other illegal drugs			Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Boston	2.7	5.2	4.3	0.9	2.5	1.8	NA	NA	NA	6.0	7.5	7.0
Chicago	3.0	5.5	4.2	1.4	3.5	2.4	4.5	10.0	7.0	11.9	14.0	13.0
Dallas	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	5.5	11.0	8.2	17.5	15.8	16.7
Detroit	1.3	3.4	2.3	0.7	3.3	1.9	1.8	4.3	3.0	7.3	7.9	7.6
District of Columbia	1.2	5.8	3.6	1.0	4.4	2.7	2.7	8.5	5.6	10.6	12.2	11.4
Ft. Lauderdale	1.1	5.3	3.2	0.7	4.6	2.6	13.4	15.1	14.2	14.2	16.5	15.3
Houston	2.5	7.1	4.6	1.3	5.9	3.5	9.0	14.7	11.6	12.9	14.9	13.8
Jersey City	2.3	4.3	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.4	4.3	6.6	5.4	6.7	8.9	7.7
Los Angeles	3.8	3.0	3.4	1.6	2.9	2.2	15.6	16.1	15.9	18.0	17.2	17.7
Miami	1.9	5.3	3.6	0.7	3.2	2.0	12.5	13.9	13.2	12.4	11.8	12.1
New Orleans	2.8	4.9	3.8	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.8	7.0	5.3	13.7	11.8	12.9
New York City	1.8	3.1	2.4	0.7	2.0	1.3	6.4	8.9	7.7	11.3	13.2	12.2
Philadelphia	2.8	4.0	3.4	0.3	2.1	1.2	6.3	8.8	7.5	10.0	11.6	10.8
San Diego	2.9	4.5	3.7	1.3	3.0	2.2	14.9	16.7	15.8	14.5	13.9	14.3
San Francisco	2.2	3.6	2.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	8.3	10.9	9.7	8.7	7.9	8.3
Unweighted data												
Baltimore	1.9	2.9	2.4	0.4	2.4	1.3	3.2	4.5	3.9	7.0	7.4	7.3
Newark	0.9	3.0	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.5	4.0	2.6	6.6	5.6	6.2

* Ever used illegal steroids.

† Ever injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered "one or more" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug, such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, or heroin?" Or, "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

§ Ever used any other type of illegal drug, (e.g., LSD [lysergic acid diethylamide], PCP [phencyclidine], "ecstasy" [methylenedioxymethamphetamine], mushrooms, "speed" [a stimulant, especially an amphetamine], "ice" [methamphetamine], or heroin).

¶ Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paint sprays to become intoxicated.

** U.S. territories are included as states.

†† Not available.

§§ Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 22. Percentage of high school students who reported initiating drug-related behaviors before age 13, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13			Drank alcohol before age 13*			Tried marijuana before age 13			Tried cocaine before age 13 [†]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White [§]	22.0 (±3.4) [¶]	28.5 (±3.8)	25.6 (±3.0)	23.7 (±2.6)	32.9 (±2.8)	28.8 (±1.9)	5.6 (±1.7)	9.0 (±1.7)	7.5 (±1.4)	0.7 (±0.5)	1.1 (±0.8)	0.9 (±0.5)
Black [§]	15.3 (±3.5)	19.5 (±4.0)	17.4 (±2.4)	27.1 (±3.1)	39.4 (±4.5)	33.1 (±3.0)	6.5 (±2.4)	15.6 (±3.9)	11.0 (±2.8)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.7 (±0.5)	0.4 (±0.2)
Hispanic	20.3 (±4.2)	28.6 (±5.6)	24.9 (±3.2)	31.8 (±5.7)	43.0 (±4.4)	37.9 (±3.5)	8.3 (±2.0)	17.2 (±4.3)	13.2 (±2.6)	1.0 (±0.6)	1.8 (±1.1)	1.4 (±0.5)
Grade												
9	28.8 (±5.8)	34.9 (±8.6)	32.0 (±6.2)	38.6 (±4.5)	44.9 (±5.5)	41.9 (±4.0)	10.6 (±3.6)	18.9 (±5.1)	14.9 (±2.8)	1.8 (±1.6)	1.9 (±1.8)	1.8 (±1.3)
10	23.8 (±3.2)	30.5 (±3.9)	27.5 (±2.3)	27.5 (±4.3)	35.7 (±3.8)	32.0 (±2.6)	8.3 (±3.4)	12.2 (±3.3)	10.4 (±2.9)	1.3 (±1.5)	1.3 (±0.9)	1.3 (±1.0)
11	17.1 (±2.3)	26.3 (±3.9)	22.2 (±2.7)	23.3 (±2.9)	35.4 (±3.5)	29.9 (±2.4)	4.6 (±1.6)	11.3 (±2.6)	8.3 (±1.9)	0.3 (±0.4)	1.7 (±1.1)	1.0 (±0.7)
12	14.6 (±3.3)	21.8 (±4.6)	18.6 (±2.9)	15.1 (±2.9)	28.8 (±3.3)	22.8 (±2.5)	3.6 (±1.5)	7.6 (±2.4)	5.8 (±1.5)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.4)	0.3 (±0.3)
Total	20.9 (±2.4)	28.0 (±3.3)	24.8 (±2.3)	25.7 (±2.4)	35.7 (±2.1)	31.1 (±1.7)	6.7 (±1.5)	12.2 (±1.9)	9.7 (±1.4)	0.8 (±0.6)	1.3 (±0.6)	1.1 (±0.5)

*Other than a few sips.

[†]Including powder, "crack," or "freebase" forms of cocaine.

[§]Non-Hispanic.

[¶]Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 23. Percentage of high school students who reported initiating drug-related behaviors before age 13 by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13			Drank alcohol before age 13*			Tried marijuana before age 13			Tried cocaine before age 13†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Alabama	22.2	33.6	27.9	26.0	41.3	33.8	5.1	12.7	9.0	0.5	2.4	1.5
American Samoa [§]	20.5	29.5	24.5	17.8	24.7	20.8	4.4	8.6	6.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
Arkansas	25.7	33.6	29.7	29.5	44.6	37.2	6.6	13.5	10.1	0.9	1.7	1.3
Connecticut	18.3	25.1	21.7	23.5	33.5	28.4	5.7	9.6	7.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
Guam [§]	37.3	38.5	37.9	23.3	34.5	28.4	12.4	27.1	19.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Hawaii	23.4	27.8	25.6	27.0	36.0	31.7	12.5	16.3	14.4	0.7	1.6	1.2
Iowa	15.4	23.5	19.6	22.8	34.8	28.9	3.5	6.4	5.0	0.7	1.4	1.0
Kentucky	28.9	35.8	32.5	22.6	37.5	30.4	6.8	11.3	9.3	0.1	1.1	0.8
Louisiana	23.3	31.2	27.3	34.6	47.1	40.8	6.5	12.8	9.7	0.7	2.3	1.6
Maine	28.1	32.5	30.2	22.2	34.5	28.5	8.0	16.5	12.3	1.1	2.6	1.9
Massachusetts	22.2	26.3	24.3	26.3	35.3	30.8	8.3	13.7	11.1	0.8	2.4	1.7
Michigan	25.8	28.3	27.2	31.1	38.8	34.9	8.2	16.1	12.2	0.7	2.1	1.6
Mississippi	17.8	28.8	23.1	26.6	46.1	36.2	3.9	13.9	8.8	0.6	1.8	1.2
Missouri	23.1	31.4	27.4	28.4	38.4	33.6	6.9	12.4	9.8	1.3	2.5	1.9
Montana	21.6	30.4	26.1	31.6	45.9	38.8	6.6	12.6	9.7	0.9	2.5	1.7
Nevada	20.7	25.8	23.4	32.6	41.1	37.0	7.5	13.1	10.3	1.1	2.8	2.0
New York	20.4	24.9	22.7	24.6	36.5	30.6	4.8	9.8	7.3	0.5	1.6	1.1
Ohio	19.4	24.8	22.1	25.2	35.6	30.5	6.9	10.9	8.9	1.2	2.6	1.9
Rhode Island	22.1	26.7	24.4	30.8	36.7	33.7	7.8	14.0	10.9	0.4	1.9	1.2
South Carolina	21.9	31.0	26.5	30.8	42.0	36.4	6.2	13.9	10.1	0.9	1.7	1.4
South Dakota	21.8	29.3	25.6	25.6	36.9	31.3	3.8	7.5	5.7	0.4	1.6	1.0
Utah	9.2	15.8	12.6	14.0	19.9	17.2	4.3	6.9	5.8	1.1	2.5	2.0
Vermont	23.5	30.2	27.0	27.5	38.2	33.0	8.8	15.7	12.5	NA††	NA	NA
Virgin Islands [§]	10.8	13.2	12.0	35.4	47.8	41.5	7.1	14.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	26.4	37.2	31.7	26.8	41.7	34.1	6.7	15.6	11.0	0.8	2.9	1.8
Wisconsin	18.8	29.1	24.1	22.8	34.1	28.7	5.0	9.6	7.5	0.5	1.7	1.1
Wyoming	25.9	32.1	29.1	32.9	47.9	40.5	6.6	13.8	10.3	1.5	3.6	2.6
Unweighted data												
California**	17.2	22.4	19.6	23.6	36.7	29.5	7.5	14.6	10.8	1.5	1.6	1.6
Colorado	25.0	29.9	27.4	30.0	42.1	35.8	10.7	14.7	12.7	1.0	1.4	1.2
Delaware	25.9	29.1	27.5	33.1	39.5	36.2	9.0	16.5	12.7	1.1	3.5	2.4
Florida	22.4	27.0	24.7	28.0	36.9	32.5	7.7	13.0	10.4	0.6	1.9	1.2

TABLE 23. Percentage of high school students who reported initiating drug-related behaviors before age 13 by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997— Continued

Site	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13			Drank alcohol before age 13*			Tried marijuana before age 13			Tried cocaine before age 13†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
New Hampshire	23.1	25.7	24.4	24.7	33.4	28.9	7.5	12.2	9.7	0.5	2.5	1.4
New Jersey	19.3	25.1	22.2	24.7	34.5	29.4	4.2	9.0	6.5	0.2	1.4	0.8
North Carolina	23.3	31.7	27.3	25.5	37.8	31.0	5.8	14.0	9.6	1.3	3.6	2.4
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	23.0	29.4	26.2	3.5	6.0	4.8	1.5	1.8	1.6
Tennessee	22.5	35.8	28.7	23.5	34.7	28.7	6.3	14.7	10.3	1.5	1.7	1.6
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Boston	16.6	19.2	18.0	26.5	40.3	33.1	6.8	14.8	10.9	0.9	3.2	2.1
Chicago	16.5	24.3	20.2	29.6	41.6	35.0	7.1	19.0	12.5	1.0	2.8	1.8
Dallas	14.2	20.2	17.2	32.6	39.1	35.8	7.3	15.9	11.7	0.3	1.6	1.0
Detroit	15.7	20.7	18.0	28.6	37.9	33.0	8.9	21.5	14.7	0.5	1.2	0.8
District of Columbia	14.0	20.4	17.1	26.4	38.6	32.5	7.6	19.4	13.4	1.0	4.3	2.7
Ft. Lauderdale	17.5	19.2	18.3	29.0	35.6	32.3	5.3	10.9	8.1	0.8	2.3	1.5
Houston	15.2	25.6	20.0	33.8	40.8	37.0	5.5	16.3	10.5	1.0	1.4	1.2
Jersey City	17.0	19.0	18.0	27.5	38.6	32.7	6.6	10.2	8.3	1.0	2.3	1.6
Los Angeles	18.6	26.1	22.0	31.2	40.1	35.3	8.9	15.5	11.9	1.4	1.6	1.5
Miami	16.0	21.3	18.8	31.6	40.1	36.0	5.0	11.9	8.5	0.9	1.8	1.3
New Orleans	12.8	20.0	16.2	35.0	42.5	38.4	7.3	16.2	11.5	1.5	1.9	1.7
New York City	18.4	18.4	18.3	28.2	32.9	30.5	5.5	9.1	7.2	0.7	1.0	0.8
Philadelphia	22.3	24.7	23.5	28.8	35.9	32.3	7.5	13.4	10.4	0.1	1.8	0.9
San Diego	19.0	22.9	20.9	30.3	38.4	34.3	11.4	16.6	14.0	1.0	1.7	1.4
San Francisco	15.6	18.9	17.3	23.0	33.9	28.6	6.9	10.2	8.6	1.0	1.6	1.3
Unweighted data												
Baltimore	16.1	17.3	16.8	27.2	35.6	30.9	7.4	14.2	10.5	0.5	1.4	1.1
Newark	12.3	16.5	14.2	20.3	34.7	26.3	2.9	10.9	6.2	0.3	0.4	0.4

* More than a few sips.

† Including powder, "crack" or "freebase" forms of cocaine.

‡ U.S. territories are included as states.

¶ Not available.

** Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 24. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Cigarette use on school property			Smokeless tobacco use on school property [†]			Alcohol use on school property [§]			Marijuana use on school property [¶]			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property ^{**}		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White ^{††}	14.9	16.5	15.8	0.4	11.3	6.5	2.9	6.3	4.8	3.9	7.3	5.8	24.5	36.1	31.0
	(±3.2) ^{§§}	(±2.4)	(±1.8)	(±0.3)	(±2.9)	(±1.7)	(±0.9)	(±1.6)	(±0.8)	(±1.4)	(±1.5)	(±1.4)	(±3.2)	(±3.5)	(±2.7)
Black ^{††}	5.5	12.4	8.8	0.4	2.5	1.4	4.0	7.3	5.6	5.4	13.0	9.1	16.7	34.6	25.4
	(±2.0)	(±3.1)	(±2.0)	(±0.7)	(±1.6)	(±0.9)	(±1.5)	(±2.1)	(±1.4)	(±1.8)	(±2.9)	(±2.1)	(±3.4)	(±4.6)	(±3.3)
Hispanic	7.7	15.3	11.9	0.3	5.8	3.3	7.6	8.7	8.2	5.9	14.1	10.4	34.4	46.8	41.1
	(±1.8)	(±3.7)	(±2.5)	(±0.2)	(±2.6)	(±1.6)	(±2.9)	(±2.9)	(±1.9)	(±2.5)	(±2.8)	(±2.0)	(±4.8)	(±5.3)	(±4.0)
Grade															
9	11.8	15.9	14.0	0.4	9.5	5.2	5.3	6.3	5.9	6.5	9.6	8.1	28.0	34.5	31.4
	(±3.5)	(±4.3)	(±2.6)	(±0.5)	(±3.6)	(±1.8)	(±2.0)	(±2.3)	(±1.6)	(±2.7)	(±1.8)	(±1.8)	(±5.3)	(±5.7)	(±4.6)
10	13.2	15.5	14.4	0.1	5.7	3.2	3.2	5.6	4.6	4.2	8.2	6.4	25.3	40.0	33.4
	(±3.3)	(±2.6)	(±2.0)	(±0.1)	(±2.4)	(±1.3)	(±1.1)	(±2.3)	(±1.4)	(±1.5)	(±1.8)	(±1.4)	(±3.4)	(±4.3)	(±3.3)
11	15.2	16.2	15.8	0.6	9.8	5.6	3.8	7.9	6.0	5.2	10.2	7.9	26.4	38.8	33.2
	(±4.1)	(±3.1)	(±2.7)	(±0.7)	(±3.2)	(±1.8)	(±1.7)	(±2.6)	(±1.7)	(±3.0)	(±2.5)	(±2.3)	(±3.5)	(±3.7)	(±2.8)
12	11.6	16.1	14.1	0.1	10.6	6.0	2.2	8.8	5.9	2.6	8.2	5.7	19.6	36.4	29.0
	(±2.3)	(±3.3)	(±2.3)	(±0.1)	(±3.8)	(±2.2)	(±0.9)	(±1.8)	(±1.3)	(±0.9)	(±2.2)	(±1.2)	(±4.3)	(±4.1)	(±3.5)
Total	13.0	15.9	14.6	0.4	9.0	5.1	3.6	7.2	5.6	4.6	9.0	7.0	24.7	37.4	31.7
	(±2.2)	(±1.7)	(±1.5)	(±0.2)	(±2.5)	(±1.4)	(±0.7)	(±1.3)	(±0.7)	(±1.1)	(±1.3)	(±1.0)	(±2.4)	(±2.3)	(±1.8)

* On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[†] Used chewing tobacco or snuff on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[§] Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[¶] Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.^{**} During the 12 months preceding the survey.^{††} Non-Hispanic.^{§§} Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 25. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Cigarette use on school property*			Smokeless tobacco use on school property†			Alcohol use on school property§			Marijuana use on school property¶			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	9.4	16.4	12.9	0.5	13.9	7.1	4.7	8.0	6.4	2.1	8.0	5.0	22.8	35.8	29.3
American Samoa††	19.6	23.1	21.1	1.2	4.6	2.7	11.5	14.7	12.9	4.5	13.0	8.2	20.1	30.2	24.6
Arkansas	13.6	18.0	15.8	0.7	15.0	7.9	4.1	6.8	5.5	3.7	11.3	7.5	21.0	30.6	25.9
Connecticut	20.0	18.4	19.3	0.7	6.2	3.4	5.9	8.4	7.1	5.5	10.2	7.9	25.6	32.5	29.0
Guam††	14.4	21.5	17.7	2.7	7.1	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.4	8.2	15.8	11.8	35.1	45.3	40.0
Hawaii	15.9	16.0	16.0	0.4	3.4	1.9	7.9	9.0	8.5	10.2	14.8	12.6	35.2	47.2	41.4
Iowa	13.8	17.9	15.9	0.7	12.3	6.6	2.7	6.1	4.4	2.6	6.4	4.5	18.4	27.1	22.8
Kentucky	22.1	28.0	25.3	0.9	18.1	9.7	5.8	6.9	6.5	4.4	10.7	7.8	28.2	39.8	34.2
Louisiana	10.8	14.0	12.4	0.5	10.0	5.2	3.9	6.6	5.2	3.1	6.8	4.9	22.9	33.4	28.1
Maine	18.7	17.7	18.2	1.0	5.5	3.3	4.9	7.4	6.2	6.2	12.4	9.5	36.0	44.8	40.7
Massachusetts	18.3	19.6	18.9	0.4	4.9	2.7	4.6	7.5	6.2	6.8	13.1	10.0	37.5	46.8	42.2
Michigan	17.3	17.4	17.3	1.1	7.2	4.3	6.1	8.1	7.2	5.7	12.0	8.9	29.6	42.6	36.2
Mississippi	7.7	19.1	13.2	0.3	10.6	5.3	5.2	8.6	6.8	1.9	8.6	5.2	18.5	29.9	24.1
Missouri	15.8	19.0	17.5	0.6	9.7	5.2	3.8	6.7	5.3	5.3	11.5	8.5	20.4	30.9	25.8
Montana	13.3	17.2	15.3	3.2	22.9	13.3	6.7	10.1	8.4	7.0	10.6	8.9	31.1	37.8	34.6
Nevada	15.8	13.7	14.8	1.0	11.5	6.3	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.2	11.1	9.7	33.3	42.3	38.0
New York	16.7	18.4	17.6	0.2	4.9	2.5	4.8	7.6	6.2	5.1	9.8	7.5	21.9	32.8	27.4
Ohio	12.2	16.3	14.4	0.8	11.1	6.1	3.1	5.4	4.3	4.5	9.4	7.0	22.6	32.9	27.8
Rhode Island	21.1	19.5	20.4	1.2	5.8	3.6	5.7	8.9	7.3	6.5	11.7	9.1	24.7	34.3	29.4
South Carolina	13.8	19.0	16.5	0.7	6.3	3.6	3.8	7.6	5.7	3.4	9.6	6.6	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	18.9	20.2	19.5	1.7	15.8	8.9	5.0	11.0	8.0	2.4	7.7	5.1	25.9	34.1	30.1
Utah	5.5	7.1	6.5	1.2	6.8	4.3	4.1	6.4	5.3	3.4	5.8	4.7	24.8	29.2	27.3
Vermont	16.6	19.4	18.0	1.3	7.6	4.6	3.9	7.9	6.0	6.9	14.2	10.7	34.0	45.5	39.9
Virgin Islands††	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.5	2.9	2.4	5.7	4.0	10.9	19.7	15.2
West Virginia	18.9	23.3	21.0	0.7	20.3	10.2	4.4	9.4	6.8	4.9	13.9	9.3	29.2	39.1	34.0
Wisconsin	12.9	20.4	16.9	NA ^{§§}	NA	NA	2.6	4.9	3.9	5.1	9.9	7.5	25.3	31.0	28.3
Wyoming	16.0	17.0	16.6	5.1	24.9	15.2	5.5	9.1	7.4	5.5	10.3	8.0	27.1	35.7	31.5
Unweighted data															
California¶¶	6.9	10.4	8.5	0.5	4.2	2.2	5.9	8.0	6.8	4.7	12.6	8.3	29.7	46.2	37.2
Colorado	19.2	16.4	17.9	1.5	12.2	6.7	5.2	9.0	7.0	6.6	9.9	8.2	26.5	34.6	30.4
Delaware	15.5	18.6	17.0	1.0	6.9	3.9	4.6	8.0	6.3	4.9	10.3	7.6	32.9	45.2	38.9
Florida	11.7	14.3	12.9	0.9	9.9	5.3	3.7	5.2	4.4	4.0	9.2	6.6	29.3	42.4	35.7

TABLE 25. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Cigarette use on school property*			Smokeless tobacco use on school property [†]			Alcohol use on school property [§]			Marijuana use on school property [¶]			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
New Hampshire	20.0	16.1	18.2	0.2	6.0	2.9	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.0	9.9	7.9	30.9	38.9	34.7
New Jersey	18.5	20.2	19.4	0.6	4.9	2.7	2.7	7.1	4.8	3.3	8.1	5.6	21.6	34.4	27.7
North Carolina	15.2	19.6	17.2	0.7	8.2	4.2	4.8	7.5	6.0	3.8	10.4	6.8	25.8	37.7	31.2
North Dakota	17.6	16.2	16.9	2.6	12.9	7.8	5.7	8.0	6.9	7.2	8.2	7.7	26.5	30.5	28.5
Tennessee	11.4	19.2	15.0	2.0	17.4	9.2	3.4	6.1	4.6	1.8	8.7	5.0	23.3	33.5	28.1
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	10.3	9.6	10.0	0.6	2.6	1.7	5.7	7.6	6.7	5.4	11.9	8.8	28.9	41.6	35.1
Chicago	11.6	13.9	12.6	1.0	3.2	2.0	6.1	8.2	7.0	6.9	12.8	9.6	23.1	34.8	28.4
Dallas	5.8	13.5	9.6	0.5	2.0	1.3	6.7	8.4	7.7	5.8	13.7	9.8	25.9	38.3	32.0
Detroit	7.6	13.7	10.4	0.4	2.2	1.2	6.8	10.0	8.3	6.9	14.6	10.5	19.6	33.3	26.0
District of Columbia	8.8	16.5	12.6	1.0	3.8	2.4	7.4	16.6	12.1	9.2	18.3	13.6	20.4	29.2	24.8
Ft. Lauderdale	9.9	11.8	10.9	0.4	5.2	2.8	4.2	8.3	6.2	2.8	30.1	9.0	5.9	26.4	33.6
Houston	6.3	13.6	9.6	1.3	4.8	2.9	4.4	12.3	8.0	3.3	12.3	7.4	23.6	35.9	29.3
Jersey City	17.4	20.4	18.8	0.9	4.8	2.8	7.9	11.6	9.7	6.1	10.6	8.2	16.0	24.7	20.1
Los Angeles	7.9	9.9	8.9	0.8	2.1	1.4	8.3	9.1	8.6	6.7	13.1	9.7	30.8	42.2	36.2
Miami	10.2	14.2	12.2	0.8	2.4	1.6	4.2	8.3	6.3	5.0	10.2	7.7	28.2	40.7	34.5
New Orleans	6.7	15.3	10.7	1.7	2.6	2.1	4.6	8.8	6.6	6.8	14.5	10.4	19.5	31.8	25.2
New York City	13.9	14.8	14.4	0.3	1.4	0.9	4.0	6.4	5.2	3.9	10.3	7.0	15.6	25.6	20.6
Philadelphia	14.4	18.8	16.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	4.0	6.2	5.1	5.3	13.9	9.6	17.8	33.4	25.5
San Diego	7.5	11.8	9.6	0.9	2.1	1.5	11.2	10.6	11.0	8.0	11.7	9.8	39.8	52.3	46.1
San Francisco	7.5	10.9	9.3	0.5	1.6	1.0	4.6	6.0	5.4	4.6	8.6	6.7	32.1	41.8	37.0
Unweighted data															
Baltimore	6.3	14.5	10.1	0.4	2.9	1.6	9.6	15.0	12.1	6.9	15.2	10.5	16.6	27.6	21.5
Newark	10.2	13.4	11.5	0.3	1.1	0.6	5.3	11.7	8.0	5.4	12.8	8.5	13.1	25.9	18.4

* On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[†] Used chewing tobacco or snuff on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[§] Drank alcohol on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.[¶] Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

** During the 12 months preceding the survey.

†† U.S. territories are included as states.

^{§§} Not available.^{¶¶} Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 26. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in sexual behaviors, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Ever had sexual intercourse			First sexual intercourse before age 13			Four or more sex partners during lifetime			Currently sexually active*			Currently abstinent†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White [§]	44.0	43.3	43.6	3.2	4.6	4.0	12.1	11.3	11.6	35.1	29.6	32.0	20.2	31.7	26.6
	(±5.7) [¶]	(±3.9)	(±4.2)	(±1.0)	(±1.0)	(±0.8)	(±1.9)	(±1.5)	(±1.5)	(±4.4)	(±3.0)	(±3.1)	(±2.3)	(±3.4)	(±2.4)
Black [§]	65.6	80.3	72.7	11.0	33.3	21.7	25.4	52.8	38.5	47.3	60.5	53.6	27.9	24.6	26.1
	(±4.4)	(±2.8)	(±2.8)	(±3.4)	(±4.6)	(±2.3)	(±5.9)	(±3.9)	(±3.6)	(±4.2)	(±4.1)	(±3.2)	(±3.8)	(±4.2)	(±2.7)
Hispanic	45.7	57.7	52.2	3.4	11.4	7.7	10.2	20.1	15.5	33.2	37.3	35.4	27.2	35.2	32.0
	(±3.9)	(±6.3)	(±3.6)	(±1.4)	(±2.5)	(±1.4)	(±3.0)	(±3.2)	(±2.4)	(±3.8)	(±5.6)	(±3.9)	(±5.5)	(±5.4)	(±4.1)
Grade															
9	34.0	41.8	38.0	6.5	14.7	10.8	7.9	16.2	12.2	22.4	25.9	24.2	33.3	37.5	35.7
	(±4.0)	(±6.1)	(±3.8)	(±2.0)	(±3.2)	(±2.0)	(±2.4)	(±3.2)	(±2.5)	(±3.5)	(±4.8)	(±3.3)	(±5.9)	(±6.3)	(±4.4)
10	43.5	41.7	42.5	5.1	9.7	7.6	11.7	15.5	13.8	31.2	27.6	29.2	28.4	33.9	31.3
	(±5.2)	(±4.6)	(±4.3)	(±1.2)	(±3.0)	(±1.8)	(±3.2)	(±2.8)	(±2.7)	(±5.2)	(±3.0)	(±2.9)	(±8.3)	(±6.4)	(±5.7)
11	50.3	49.3	49.7	3.5	8.2	6.1	15.8	17.4	16.7	41.5	34.8	37.8	17.5	29.2	23.8
	(±5.8)	(±5.5)	(±5.2)	(±1.3)	(±2.3)	(±1.6)	(±3.9)	(±3.4)	(±2.9)	(±5.7)	(±4.9)	(±4.8)	(±4.9)	(±4.5)	(±3.7)
12	61.9	60.1	60.9	2.9	6.0	4.7	20.6	20.6	20.6	49.5	43.1	46.0	20.0	28.2	24.5
	(±7.4)	(±6.8)	(±6.5)	(±1.3)	(±2.0)	(±1.4)	(±4.4)	(±3.8)	(±3.5)	(±5.9)	(±5.4)	(±5.0)	(±4.7)	(±3.5)	(±3.1)
Total	47.7	48.9	48.4	4.5	9.4	7.2	14.1	17.6	16.0	36.5	33.4	34.8	23.4	31.5	27.8
	(±3.7)	(±3.4)	(±3.1)	(±0.7)	(±1.8)	(±0.9)	(±2.0)	(±1.5)	(±1.4)	(±2.7)	(±2.6)	(±2.2)	(±2.9)	(±2.3)	(±1.8)

* Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

† Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, no sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

§ Non-Hispanic.

¶ Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 27. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in sexual behaviors, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Category	Ever had sexual intercourse			First sexual intercourse before age 13			Four or more sex partners during lifetime			Currently sexually active*			Currently abstinent†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	NA [§]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa [¶]	25.8	52.1	37.2	2.3	15.7	8.1	3.2	19.4	10.2	13.6	31.7	21.4	47.5	38.1	41.9
Arkansas	57.5	61.9	59.7	5.9	18.7	12.4	19.2	29.7	24.5	45.4	43.5	44.4	20.9	29.3	25.3
Connecticut	42.3	44.4	43.5	3.3	5.9	4.7	10.0	13.0	11.7	33.4	31.6	32.7	21.0	28.6	24.7
Guam [¶]	44.7	54.7	49.4	8.4	13.2	10.6	10.1	15.8	12.8	29.1	27.5	28.4	NA	NA	42.5
Hawaii	44.8	35.8	40.3	4.9	9.1	7.0	8.2	9.7	9.1	32.6	19.3	25.8	27.3	45.9	35.7
Iowa	39.2	46.3	42.8	2.0	5.6	3.8	13.4	11.9	12.7	31.5	34.3	33.0	19.8	25.5	22.9
Kentucky	50.3	56.9	53.7	3.4	10.7	7.2	12.6	23.1	18.1	38.3	40.2	39.4	24.1	29.3	26.7
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	50.1	52.9	51.6	4.3	9.2	6.8	11.9	13.2	12.5	38.3	34.0	36.2	23.6	35.7	29.8
Massachusetts	42.4	46.8	44.7	4.2	9.8	7.1	10.6	14.8	12.7	31.8	30.0	31.0	25.2	35.7	30.6
Michigan	47.2	50.7	48.9	5.0	11.8	8.3	14.2	18.5	16.4	36.0	32.7	34.4	24.1	35.4	29.7
Mississippi	64.5	74.9	69.5	8.5	34.7	21.2	19.7	44.1	31.4	49.2	55.1	52.1	23.6	26.1	24.9
Missouri	52.4	50.4	51.5	4.5	11.9	8.2	13.1	18.3	15.8	41.2	31.9	36.7	21.4	36.1	28.5
Montana	44.4	47.3	45.9	4.1	9.0	6.5	14.5	16.6	15.5	33.1	29.8	31.5	25.7	36.8	31.3
Nevada	46.7	47.6	47.1	3.9	9.1	6.5	12.6	18.0	15.3	35.6	31.5	33.5	23.9	33.7	29.1
New York	37.0	45.4	41.2	3.2	11.7	7.4	8.0	17.4	12.6	27.9	30.5	29.2	24.8	32.3	28.9
Ohio	47.4	49.9	48.7	4.7	14.2	9.4	13.0	20.1	16.6	35.3	32.9	34.2	25.6	33.9	29.7
Rhode Island	42.2	43.1	42.7	3.8	7.5	5.7	9.8	14.2	12.1	33.8	27.9	31.1	19.9	35.1	27.2
South Carolina	59.1	64.0	61.5	9.3	22.5	15.8	20.1	29.9	25.0	43.4	41.0	42.3	26.5	35.9	31.3
South Dakota	43.1	39.4	41.2	3.9	6.1	5.0	14.5	12.9	13.7	30.3	26.9	28.6	29.7	32.0	30.8
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	4.3	9.5	7.0	9.8	13.3	11.6	31.5	29.6	30.6	24.9	33.2	29.2
Virgin Islands [¶]	43.3	71.7	57.1	5.1	41.7	22.6	10.1	37.9	23.6	30.9	37.8	34.2	28.9	47.2	40.0
West Virginia	53.1	58.0	55.5	3.6	11.4	7.4	15.1	19.1	17.0	40.1	40.7	40.4	24.6	29.8	27.3
Wisconsin	38.7	43.7	41.3	4.2	6.8	5.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	30.5	27.0	28.7	21.4	38.5	30.7
Wyoming	44.0	45.9	45.0	4.3	8.2	6.2	16.3	17.5	16.9	32.4	28.8	30.6	26.7	37.6	32.2
Unweighted data															
California**	40.6	47.1	43.5	3.4	7.9	5.4	9.3	15.1	11.9	31.7	29.8	30.8	21.1	33.3	27.0
Colorado	39.4	43.8	41.4	3.1	8.5	5.7	12.9	13.4	13.1	31.5	27.4	29.4	20.3	37.3	29.0
Delaware	54.8	56.0	55.4	8.4	14.1	11.1	18.7	21.7	20.1	42.5	37.5	40.3	22.9	32.7	27.3

TABLE 27. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in sexual behaviors, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Category	Ever had sexual intercourse			First sexual intercourse before age 13			Four or more sex partners during lifetime			Currently sexually active*			Currently abstinent†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Florida	45.0	51.5	48.2	3.8	13.2	8.4	12.5	19.2	15.7	34.8	32.9	33.9	23.6	36.7	30.3
New Hampshire	47.9	47.8	47.8	4.4	7.9	6.0	12.6	11.1	11.9	35.9	31.2	33.7	25.1	34.4	29.4
New Jersey	41.0	40.5	40.8	3.0	9.2	6.0	8.3	14.0	11.1	30.4	26.3	28.5	25.8	34.7	29.9
North Carolina	56.9	62.6	59.6	8.0	19.6	13.0	17.9	27.5	22.3	43.0	43.5	43.4	24.6	30.5	27.2
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	2.7	5.2	3.9	10.3	11.0	10.7	32.1	27.9	30.0	24.2	28.6	26.3
Tennessee	51.9	54.9	53.4	5.8	15.2	10.2	17.2	22.7	19.7	39.6	37.0	38.4	23.4	32.6	28.0
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	47.4	62.7	54.7	7.4	21.6	14.3	13.5	29.1	20.9	39.2	39.0	39.3	17.7	37.5	28.1
Chicago	47.5	61.9	53.9	6.7	20.6	12.8	10.8	31.3	19.9	35.0	40.9	37.7	26.2	33.5	29.7
Dallas	55.3	69.3	62.1	6.6	26.0	16.1	14.9	37.2	25.8	40.4	47.2	43.7	26.9	31.8	29.5
Detroit	57.4	78.0	66.9	9.1	36.2	21.4	14.9	43.1	27.7	41.4	51.9	46.2	27.6	33.3	30.6
District of Columbia	62.0	79.8	70.7	9.5	33.7	21.3	25.9	51.3	38.2	48.8	57.5	53.1	21.2	27.8	24.6
Ft. Lauderdale	44.0	56.9	50.4	3.9	17.2	10.4	10.2	26.5	18.2	32.4	35.9	34.1	26.3	36.5	32.0
Houston	46.8	64.5	54.8	6.5	22.1	13.6	13.0	32.3	21.7	31.2	45.1	37.4	33.0	29.3	31.0
Jersey City	50.7	66.4	58.1	5.8	29.4	16.9	10.2	37.9	23.2	36.8	45.4	40.9	27.0	30.5	28.8
Los Angeles	41.1	50.7	45.4	2.9	12.2	7.1	7.4	19.2	12.8	31.2	33.3	32.1	24.3	34.0	29.4
Miami	42.1	61.6	51.8	3.5	21.0	12.2	8.6	30.9	19.6	30.8	37.7	34.2	26.7	38.3	33.5
New Orleans	50.4	75.2	61.6	6.8	35.2	19.6	11.4	44.8	26.3	37.4	53.8	44.7	25.9	28.1	27.1
New York City	33.4	47.0	40.0	3.7	15.6	9.4	7.6	22.6	14.8	25.5	30.4	27.8	23.7	35.1	30.2
Philadelphia	59.1	68.7	63.9	8.4	25.9	17.0	18.7	38.4	28.4	45.2	46.7	46.0	23.3	31.9	27.9
San Diego	43.4	46.0	44.7	5.1	10.1	7.6	12.2	17.9	15.1	33.1	29.3	31.2	23.8	35.9	29.9
San Francisco	NA	NA	NA	2.5	6.6	4.6	6.3	11.2	8.8	21.7	17.6	19.7	24.0	46.8	36.2
Unweighted data															
Baltimore	69.2	80.9	74.2	12.5	39.7	24.0	25.3	52.4	36.7	56.6	61.9	59.0	18.0	23.5	20.4
Newark	62.1	80.5	69.7	6.0	31.8	16.6	17.4	48.9	30.3	49.0	58.9	53.1	20.9	26.6	23.5

*Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

†Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, no sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

‡Not available.

§U.S. territories are included as states.

**Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 28. Percentage of high school students who reported using a condom during* or using birth control pills before sexual intercourse;* using alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse;† and ever being pregnant or getting someone else pregnant, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Condom use during last sexual intercourse			Birth control pill use before last sexual intercourse			Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse			Have been pregnant or have gotten someone else pregnant		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White [§]	49.2	62.2	55.8	24.7	16.7	20.6	20.5	31.1	26.0	6.2	3.0	4.5
	(±3.5) [¶]	(±3.8)	(±2.0)	(±4.6)	(±4.8)	(±3.7)	(±3.9)	(±3.5)	(±2.5)	(±1.8)	(±0.7)	(±0.8)
Black [§]	58.9	68.4	64.0	14.7	9.4	11.9	13.4	22.2	18.1	15.9	13.7	14.9
	(±5.0)	(±4.0)	(±2.8)	(±5.0)	(±3.7)	(±2.7)	(±2.3)	(±4.9)	(±3.1)	(±2.9)	(±2.5)	(±2.0)
Hispanic	40.0	54.7	48.3	12.9	6.9	9.5	16.1	32.4	25.3	8.1	6.3	7.1
	(±8.5)	(±8.2)	(±5.6)	(±8.0)	(±2.9)	(±3.7)	(±6.1)	(±7.9)	(±5.3)	(±2.7)	(±2.1)	(±1.9)
Grade												
9	58.3	59.2	58.8	8.0	7.6	7.8	27.3	37.9	33.2	5.1	3.3	4.2
	(±8.5)	(±8.5)	(±5.6)	(±4.9)	(±3.4)	(±3.2)	(±10.5)	(±8.4)	(±8.3)	(±2.2)	(±1.7)	(±1.3)
10	52.8	64.6	58.9	16.6	7.6	12.0	14.8	30.5	22.9	8.5	3.8	6.0
	(±7.7)	(±7.7)	(±3.6)	(±5.0)	(±3.3)	(±3.0)	(±3.6)	(±5.4)	(±3.3)	(±3.9)	(±1.5)	(±2.2)
11	55.4	64.8	60.1	18.7	12.4	15.6	17.7	28.5	23.1	8.9	5.1	6.9
	(±5.5)	(±7.0)	(±5.2)	(±6.0)	(±3.8)	(±3.1)	(±4.8)	(±5.2)	(±4.1)	(±3.0)	(±1.4)	(±1.8)
12	43.0	61.2	52.4	29.7	19.0	24.0	17.6	28.4	23.2	11.1	6.0	8.4
	(±5.4)	(±5.7)	(±3.5)	(±5.2)	(±4.3)	(±3.7)	(±4.2)	(±5.0)	(±1.9)	(±2.3)	(±1.9)	(±1.5)
Total	50.8	62.5	56.8	20.5	13.0	16.6	18.5	30.5	24.7	8.5	4.7	6.5
	(±3.0)	(±2.8)	(±1.6)	(±2.9)	(±2.7)	(±2.0)	(±3.0)	(±2.8)	(±1.8)	(±1.5)	(±0.7)	(±0.7)

*During/before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students.

†Among currently sexually active students.

§Non-Hispanic.

¶Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 29. Percentage of high school students who reported using a condom during* or using birth control pills before sexual intercourse;* using alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse;† and being pregnant or getting someone else pregnant, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 —

Site	Condom use during last sexual intercourse			Birth control pill use during last sexual intercourse			Used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse			Have been pregnant or have gotten someone else pregnant		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Alabama	NA [§]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa [¶]	NA	32.4	30.4	NA	3.5	4.4	NA	39.0	33.4	2.3	6.7	4.2
Arkansas	52.4	62.0	57.2	17.7	11.5	14.6	20.7	37.5	28.9	12.3	7.3	9.7
Connecticut	50.1	64.7	57.3	21.2	16.0	18.5	23.1	31.1	27.2	6.6	3.9	5.3
Guam [¶]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.8	8.5	9.7
Hawaii	35.5	50.1	41.0	21.5	16.2	19.3	14.9	35.7	22.7	8.7	3.0	5.7
Iowa	41.5	53.4	47.6	35.3	21.8	28.2	19.4	28.9	24.3	6.1	3.8	4.9
Kentucky	49.7	65.5	57.3	22.3	15.1	18.5	19.4	34.8	27.6	5.8	5.4	5.8
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	44.8	56.6	50.7	36.1	23.2	29.8	17.2	31.2	24.2	4.1	4.3	4.2
Massachusetts	50.4	64.2	57.0	18.5	11.2	14.9	21.5	32.3	26.7	7.2	5.8	6.6
Michigan	54.7	62.0	58.2	26.0	18.4	22.3	26.3	40.1	32.8	7.2	4.5	5.8
Mississippi	54.4	69.3	62.0	19.4	9.3	14.3	11.6	27.0	19.4	14.3	9.8	12.1
Missouri	52.9	65.8	58.2	26.8	12.2	20.7	21.5	32.6	26.5	6.5	4.1	5.2
Montana	43.9	53.6	48.6	27.6	15.2	21.6	24.2	37.2	30.4	5.3	5.1	5.2
Nevada	52.5	66.5	59.1	20.8	9.5	15.4	20.8	37.0	28.5	7.2	4.5	5.9
New York	62.2	73.3	68.1	17.2	9.5	13.1	21.5	34.2	28.0	5.1	5.3	5.2
Ohio	50.7	65.7	57.5	15.7	10.6	13.2	18.5	35.0	26.6	7.3	5.3	6.3
Rhode Island	49.8	56.1	52.4	23.5	14.8	19.9	23.6	41.6	31.8	6.4	5.2	5.8
South Carolina	53.1	67.3	59.8	18.0	9.1	13.8	16.6	31.3	23.6	9.3	5.2	7.2
South Dakota	41.3	52.2	46.4	23.1	17.7	20.5	31.4	41.4	36.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	54.1	60.5	57.2	29.6	22.7	26.1	23.5	35.3	29.2	3.8	4.0	3.9
Virgin Islands [¶]	49.7	69.2	59.9	7.1	2.8	4.8	6.0	15.3	10.9	5.9	5.3	5.6
West Virginia	54.6	63.6	58.9	28.1	12.3	20.4	19.0	36.3	27.4	6.0	4.4	5.2
Wisconsin	54.5	61.2	57.7	22.7	23.9	23.3	20.4	31.7	25.8	5.5	4.1	4.8
Wyoming	42.7	57.8	49.5	26.1	16.4	21.5	27.5	39.9	33.3	7.4	4.0	5.7
Unweighted data												
California**	50.1	63.2	55.8	19.7	11.4	16.1	16.1	31.7	22.9	8.1	6.1	7.2
Colorado	55.5	62.2	58.5	16.5	16.4	16.5	27.2	35.8	31.0	6.1	2.3	4.3
Delaware	48.0	60.4	53.3	23.0	11.7	18.0	18.6	32.7	24.7	10.1	7.5	8.9
Florida	48.1	59.2	53.2	19.5	12.6	16.2	17.8	26.6	22.0	6.0	4.4	5.4
New Hampshire	45.2	63.2	52.9	31.6	21.6	27.3	20.1	27.2	23.1	6.3	3.9	5.2
New Jersey	55.4	64.6	59.3	12.4	9.4	11.2	19.2	27.5	22.9	5.7	4.1	4.9
North Carolina	53.8	68.5	60.6	19.4	13.0	16.4	15.1	23.7	19.1	8.5	7.7	8.2

TABLE 29. Percentage of high school students who reported using a condom during* or using birth control pills before sexual intercourse;* using alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse;† and being pregnant or getting someone else pregnant, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Condom use during last sexual intercourse			Birth control pill use during last sexual intercourse			Used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse			Have been pregnant or have gotten someone else pregnant		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Dakota	47.6	46.2	46.9	22.9	17.4	20.3	27.8	42.5	34.6	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	44.7	67.0	54.6	20.7	7.2	14.6	16.7	28.1	21.8	9.9	5.8	8.0
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Boston	56.4	72.7	64.0	12.1	5.2	8.9	11.8	23.0	17.2	12.8	10.0	11.5
Chicago	58.4	75.9	67.0	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.3	26.0	19.1	11.0	9.3	10.2
Dallas	53.1	68.4	60.8	10.0	6.4	8.2	9.8	20.6	15.5	11.0	8.2	9.7
Detroit	66.9	80.0	73.5	12.3	6.2	9.2	13.5	27.6	20.5	14.7	10.9	12.9
District of Columbia	63.1	72.4	67.9	10.9	4.9	7.7	14.0	26.8	20.5	18.0	16.2	17.2
Ft. Lauderdale	56.2	71.9	64.3	13.5	10.8	12.1	14.6	26.6	20.8	6.4	5.5	5.9
Houston	48.6	74.3	62.5	14.9	9.0	11.7	7.1	30.6	20.0	9.2	11.0	10.0
Jersey City	51.5	65.9	59.1	7.8	7.3	7.5	15.6	24.4	20.1	10.8	11.0	10.9
Los Angeles	49.6	59.6	54.4	6.2	12.1	9.1	18.4	32.3	25.0	7.9	5.5	6.8
Miami	51.6	70.7	61.8	8.9	6.9	7.8	14.5	27.5	21.7	7.7	6.3	7.2
New Orleans	57.1	79.0	68.8	11.8	8.0	9.8	12.8	23.0	18.3	13.3	10.4	12.0
New York City	66.4	78.4	72.7	6.2	6.7	6.5	14.6	26.9	21.1	5.9	5.4	5.7
Philadelphia	61.7	79.3	70.5	15.4	6.7	11.2	9.4	24.0	16.7	12.0	9.1	10.6
San Diego	45.8	55.0	50.1	14.1	12.0	13.1	20.6	37.7	28.4	6.3	5.2	5.9
San Francisco	50.3	66.0	57.1	16.1	8.4	12.6	12.6	20.2	16.4	5.1	4.1	4.6
Unweighted data												
Baltimore	52.9	69.4	60.2	21.1	7.2	14.9	9.1	27.3	17.5	21.4	16.5	19.5
Newark	60.9	74.0	66.7	8.3	5.4	6.9	10.6	25.5	17.3	20.0	13.6	17.4

* During/before last sexual intercourse, among currently sexually active students.

† Among currently sexually active students.

‡ Not available.

¶ U.S. territories are included as states.

** Survey did not include students from Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 30. Percentage of high school students who reported having been taught about human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in school and percentage who reported talking about HIV/AIDS with parents or other adult family members, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Taught about HIV/AIDS in school			Talked about HIV/AIDS with parents or other adult family members		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity						
White*	92.8 (±1.8) [†]	93.6 (±1.5)	93.3 (±1.3)	66.1 (±4.1)	58.8 (±3.8)	62.0 (±3.7)
Black*	90.4 (±1.7)	89.1 (±2.3)	89.7 (±1.6)	75.3 (±3.1)	70.0 (±5.1)	72.7 (±3.2)
Hispanic	85.1 (±4.0)	86.6 (±2.7)	85.9 (±2.7)	64.7 (±4.1)	57.0 (±3.7)	60.5 (±3.0)
Grade						
9	89.6 (±1.7)	89.9 (±2.6)	89.8 (±1.5)	65.2 (±5.5)	57.4 (±4.0)	61.1 (±3.6)
10	91.5 (±3.2)	91.6 (±1.7)	91.6 (±2.0)	64.4 (±4.5)	60.2 (±2.7)	62.1 (±2.8)
11	92.8 (±2.1)	92.1 (±1.7)	92.4 (±1.6)	67.8 (±4.1)	57.5 (±4.1)	62.2 (±3.4)
12	91.4 (±2.6)	92.7 (±2.2)	92.2 (±1.7)	71.7 (±3.4)	60.9 (±3.7)	65.6 (±3.2)
Total	91.3 (±1.6)	91.6 (±1.2)	91.5 (±1.1)	67.4 (±2.8)	59.1 (±2.7)	62.8 (±2.5)

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 31. Percentage of high school students who reported being taught about human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in school and percentage who reported talking about HIV/AIDS with parents or other adult family members, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Taught about HIV/AIDS infection in school			Talked about HIV/AIDS infection with parents or other adult family members		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS						
Weighted data						
Alabama	79.9	79.9	79.9	67.1	57.4	62.2
American Samoa*	86.0	80.2	83.5	55.3	42.4	49.6
Arkansas	90.2	84.6	87.4	69.6	59.5	64.4
Connecticut	96.0	97.1	96.5	65.6	56.3	60.9
Guam*	85.6	80.7	83.3	59.1	41.6	50.8
Hawaii	94.5	94.1	94.3	55.9	48.2	51.8
Iowa	92.6	92.2	92.4	61.8	50.6	56.1
Kentucky	89.8	86.1	87.7	68.2	59.9	64.0
Louisiana	86.5	81.8	84.0	64.8	54.7	59.7
Maine	95.0	91.0	93.0	69.4	55.7	62.3
Massachusetts	94.2	91.7	92.9	61.1	52.8	56.8
Michigan	87.0	88.9	87.9	64.4	55.9	60.1
Mississippi	87.2	84.8	86.0	68.4	60.7	64.7
Missouri	90.1	88.1	89.1	62.9	52.5	57.6
Montana	93.4	93.0	93.2	66.1	58.0	62.0
Nevada	92.0	90.0	91.0	69.0	61.6	65.2
New York	93.8	90.6	92.2	68.1	59.1	63.6
Ohio	87.6	87.6	87.6	61.8	55.2	58.5
Rhode Island	96.3	93.9	95.0	66.2	50.8	58.4
South Carolina	90.8	89.9	90.3	70.2	60.6	65.4
South Dakota	93.9	91.8	92.8	61.6	45.9	53.6
Utah	91.8	90.3	90.9	64.9	57.3	60.9
Vermont	92.5	90.4	91.4	64.9	55.4	60.1
Virgin Islands*	95.5	90.2	92.9	69.2	58.5	63.9
West Virginia	91.5	92.3	91.9	70.5	56.0	63.5
Wisconsin	91.7	89.7	90.6	58.7	48.8	53.8
Wyoming	93.9	90.9	92.4	66.8	57.6	62.1
Unweighted data						
California†	91.3	92.2	91.8	64.2	56.5	60.6
Colorado	88.4	88.4	88.2	68.6	59.3	64.0
Delaware	95.4	91.1	93.1	69.1	59.7	64.8
Florida	93.3	90.2	91.7	73.3	63.3	68.4
New Hampshire	95.0	93.8	94.4	68.3	61.2	65.0
New Jersey	96.1	95.7	95.8	68.3	56.5	62.6
North Carolina	93.2	92.5	92.9	74.4	64.4	69.8
North Dakota	91.9	88.1	90.0	58.0	44.4	51.2
Tennessee	90.7	89.0	89.9	70.2	58.7	64.8
LOCAL SURVEYS						
Weighted data						
Boston	86.7	83.4	84.9	59.0	51.7	55.2
Chicago	88.0	82.7	85.6	73.6	57.3	66.2
Dallas	89.2	88.1	88.6	68.8	60.2	64.6
Detroit	85.1	80.5	82.9	74.3	68.1	71.5
District of Columbia	92.8	88.8	90.5	77.4	68.6	72.6
Ft. Lauderdale	92.5	89.3	90.9	73.2	63.8	68.5
Houston	85.0	80.3	82.7	68.3	59.4	64.1
Jersey City	89.6	86.0	87.9	68.8	62.9	66.0
Los Angeles	83.4	87.5	85.3	63.5	53.5	58.8
Miami	89.2	86.5	87.8	72.3	67.3	69.7
New Orleans	90.4	84.1	87.4	74.3	64.7	69.8
New York City	92.1	86.6	89.3	64.6	59.6	62.1
Philadelphia	92.4	91.1	91.8	73.2	63.8	68.5
San Diego	94.0	93.7	93.8	65.6	61.1	63.3
San Francisco	93.2	90.5	91.8	55.2	51.1	53.1
Unweighted data						
Baltimore	91.8	91.4	91.7	78.7	71.5	75.7
Newark	93.3	89.1	91.5	78.3	69.9	74.7

* Territories are included as states.

† Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 32. Percentage of high school students who had eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables,*† percentage who had eaten no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content,*‡ and percentage who thought they were overweight, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables			Ate no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content			Thought they were overweight		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity									
White [¶]	25.7	31.0	28.8	73.0	54.9	62.9	33.6	21.9	27.0
	(±4.9)**	(±2.7)	(±2.9)	(±3.2)	(±4.0)	(±2.2)	(±3.5)	(±2.2)	(±2.0)
Black [¶]	23.7	31.9	27.7	62.5	47.0	54.9	31.8	14.8	23.5
	(±3.5)	(±3.3)	(±2.4)	(±4.1)	(±4.2)	(±3.4)	(±4.1)	(±2.0)	(±2.4)
Hispanic	24.6	30.3	27.7	68.3	60.0	63.8	34.0	27.4	30.4
	(±4.8)	(±4.7)	(±2.5)	(±4.8)	(±2.8)	(±2.7)	(±4.6)	(±3.6)	(±3.5)
Grade									
9	27.9	34.5	31.3	65.2	49.7	57.0	31.2	23.4	27.1
	(±4.8)	(±4.7)	(±3.7)	(±4.6)	(±6.3)	(±3.6)	(±3.3)	(±3.4)	(±2.2)
10	29.3	33.6	31.7	69.4	51.6	59.6	31.9	21.2	26.0
	(±4.2)	(±2.5)	(±2.3)	(±4.7)	(±2.9)	(±2.9)	(±5.2)	(±3.5)	(±3.7)
11	22.8	30.9	27.2	70.1	60.7	65.0	31.9	25.0	28.1
	(±3.8)	(±3.3)	(±2.6)	(±3.8)	(±4.0)	(±2.6)	(±4.9)	(±3.0)	(±3.3)
12	23.3	30.1	27.2	77.1	58.9	66.9	38.3	19.8	27.9
	(±5.8)	(±4.7)	(±3.5)	(±4.2)	(±4.0)	(±3.5)	(±5.7)	(±2.3)	(±2.6)
Total	25.7	32.1	29.3	70.6	55.5	62.3	33.5	22.2	27.3
	(±3.5)	(±2.3)	(±2.4)	(±2.5)	(±2.9)	(±1.9)	(±2.4)	(±1.5)	(±1.5)

*Students who replied they had eaten a particular type of food zero, one, or two times were assigned a frequency of 0, 1.0, or 2.0, respectively; students who replied they had eaten a particular food three or more times were assigned a frequency of 3.0. The number of servings of fruits and vegetables ranged from zero through 12. The number of servings of foods typically high in fat content ranged from zero through nine.

†Had eaten ≥5 servings of fruit, fruit juice, green salad, or cooked vegetables during the day preceding the survey.

‡Had eaten ≤2 servings of hamburgers, hot dogs, sausage, french fries, potato chips, cookies, doughnuts, pie, or cake during the day preceding the survey.

¶Non-Hispanic.

**Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 33. Percentage of high school students who had eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables,*† percentage who had eaten no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content,*§ and percentage who thought they were overweight, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables			Ate no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content			Thought they were overweight		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Alabama	16.7	21.2	19.0	63.4	47.2	55.4	30.8	21.0	26.1
American Samoa [¶]	35.4	49.7	41.6	46.8	46.3	46.5	33.8	18.9	27.2
Arkansas	16.6	23.0	19.9	63.8	45.5	54.4	36.4	22.6	29.4
Connecticut	29.9	36.6	33.5	75.9	57.7	66.8	33.1	24.2	28.6
Guam [¶]	33.7	34.7	34.2	69.5	51.3	60.9	31.5	27.8	29.8
Hawaii	27.8	37.4	32.8	69.7	59.6	64.5	40.7	27.2	33.5
Iowa	26.7	31.6	29.2	71.0	48.9	59.7	39.2	23.7	31.3
Kentucky	17.3	25.9	21.7	63.6	41.7	52.5	38.0	26.3	32.0
Louisiana	15.5	22.0	18.7	60.4	45.2	52.9	31.2	20.6	25.9
Maine	30.8	34.1	32.4	77.8	52.5	64.8	36.7	23.8	30.1
Massachusetts	NA**	NA	NA	75.6	56.5	65.9	36.1	21.5	28.7
Michigan	23.5	28.2	25.8	72.8	50.7	61.8	39.1	22.0	30.4
Mississippi	18.0	24.3	21.1	55.2	46.3	50.9	31.1	19.3	25.3
Missouri	21.3	28.7	25.0	64.5	45.9	55.1	35.1	20.8	28.0
Montana	24.6	29.4	27.0	74.1	53.7	63.8	39.5	17.5	28.2
Nevada	23.5	27.3	25.4	75.4	60.2	67.6	31.7	21.8	26.6
New York	27.5	35.4	31.5	74.8	61.0	68.0	34.8	21.3	28.0
Ohio	21.6	27.0	24.4	69.0	50.2	59.5	35.2	20.4	27.8
Rhode Island	28.9	34.8	31.9	76.6	56.6	66.6	36.4	22.1	29.2
South Carolina	16.6	23.1	19.9	60.8	47.9	54.3	30.0	19.2	24.5
South Dakota	17.0	23.7	20.4	65.8	48.5	57.0	38.1	24.9	31.4
Utah	27.8	35.4	31.6	74.7	57.9	65.9	33.6	15.1	24.2
Vermont	36.7	42.2	39.5	NA	NA	NA	38.9	22.1	30.2
Virgin Islands [¶]	24.3	33.7	28.8	80.2	82.5	81.3	25.1	17.0	21.1
West Virginia	21.6	27.5	24.5	71.3	46.3	59.2	40.8	24.3	32.8
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.4	26.9	31.1
Wyoming	22.1	29.3	25.8	74.3	49.0	61.5	35.3	20.3	27.6
Unweighted data									
California ^{††}	30.1	35.4	32.5	78.2	63.9	71.6	37.1	22.3	30.3
Colorado	28.5	35.9	32.3	71.2	52.0	61.8	28.7	17.2	23.0
Delaware	24.9	31.9	28.2	65.5	50.3	58.1	33.8	24.2	29.4
Florida	26.5	31.8	29.1	73.3	54.4	64.1	31.7	22.5	27.1
New Hampshire	26.0	39.3	32.3	80.4	56.2	69.0	37.6	21.9	30.2
New Jersey	29.4	32.9	31.2	74.9	55.5	65.7	32.6	18.6	25.9
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.0	20.0
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	19.1	25.2	21.9	64.5	47.0	56.3	36.7	20.8	29.3
LOCAL SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Boston	NA	NA	NA	69.7	60.5	65.1	28.5	17.3	23.0
Chicago	28.0	33.2	30.5	52.3	44.0	48.6	28.8	18.4	24.1
Dallas	17.9	22.8	20.4	60.7	52.3	56.6	33.5	17.8	25.9
Detroit	24.2	30.7	27.2	57.0	44.8	51.3	27.5	17.0	22.7
District of Columbia	26.8	32.6	29.8	64.1	49.9	57.0	27.0	20.4	23.8
Ft. Lauderdale	27.9	33.5	30.7	68.7	58.2	63.4	28.9	20.7	24.8
Houston	21.9	31.8	26.5	67.4	52.1	60.2	30.5	22.2	26.6
Jersey City	23.6	23.0	23.3	62.3	56.9	59.8	26.2	18.2	22.4
Los Angeles	27.0	34.6	30.5	73.3	61.5	67.8	34.9	24.5	30.0
Miami	25.5	33.3	29.5	70.1	55.3	62.7	30.3	22.6	26.4
New Orleans	21.7	27.3	24.3	56.6	45.6	51.5	27.5	16.3	22.2
New York City	29.2	35.7	32.5	74.1	62.8	68.5	32.8	21.0	27.0
Philadelphia	19.3	28.0	23.6	65.4	52.4	58.9	27.6	14.6	21.2
San Diego	27.8	32.8	30.3	68.4	56.6	62.5	34.6	21.9	28.2
San Francisco	29.7	38.5	34.1	77.2	67.5	72.3	37.3	23.4	30.3

TABLE 33. Percentage of high school students who had eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables,*† percentage who had eaten no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content,*§ and percentage who thought they were overweight, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables			Ate no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content			Thought they were overweight		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Unweighted data									
Baltimore	22.6	27.7	24.6	58.1	44.4	52.3	29.7	16.6	24.1
Newark	25.0	32.7	28.1	60.4	47.7	55.1	27.9	15.4	22.7

* Students who replied they had eaten a particular type of food zero, one, or two times were assigned a frequency of 0, 1.0, or 2.0, respectively; students who replied they had eaten a particular food three or more times were assigned a frequency of 3.0. The number of servings of fruits and vegetables ranged from zero through 12. The number of servings of food typically high in fat content ranged from zero through nine.

† Had eaten ≥ 5 servings of fruit, fruit juice, green salad, and cooked vegetables during the day preceding the survey.

§ Had eaten ≤ 2 servings of hamburgers, hot dogs, sausage, french fries, potato chips, cookies, doughnuts, pie, or cake during the day preceding the survey.

¶ U.S. territories are included as states.

** Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 34. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in behaviors associated with weight control,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Were attempting weight loss			Took laxatives or vomited to lose weight or to control weight gain			Took diet pills to lose weight or to control weight gain			Dieted to lose weight or to control weight gain			Exercised to lose weight or to control weight gain		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White [†]	62.2	22.0	39.6	7.5	1.6	4.2	8.5	1.9	4.8	47.9	16.6	30.4	69.7	38.6	52.2
	(±2.2) [§]	(±1.5)	(±2.5)	(±1.6)	(±0.6)	(±0.7)	(±2.0)	(±0.6)	(±1.0)	(±1.5)	(±1.7)	(±1.9)	(±3.8)	(±2.2)	(±2.6)
Black [†]	50.7	20.0	35.7	6.3	4.0	5.2	5.0	3.6	4.3	33.8	15.6	25.0	49.2	37.5	43.5
	(±4.2)	(±2.5)	(±2.7)	(±1.8)	(±1.7)	(±1.2)	(±1.6)	(±1.9)	(±1.5)	(±3.9)	(±3.0)	(±2.5)	(±4.0)	(±2.9)	(±2.0)
Hispanic	61.1	32.7	45.7	10.4	3.2	6.5	9.6	4.1	6.6	46.3	22.6	33.4	64.5	47.9	55.5
	(±4.3)	(±4.5)	(±4.1)	(±1.6)	(±1.3)	(±1.1)	(±3.0)	(±1.6)	(±1.7)	(±4.3)	(±3.1)	(±3.1)	(±4.4)	(±4.7)	(±3.9)
Grade															
9	60.5	23.0	40.8	8.3	2.2	5.1	8.2	2.5	5.2	45.6	17.9	31.0	67.1	40.5	53.1
	(±3.6)	(±2.8)	(±2.0)	(±2.4)	(±1.4)	(±1.1)	(±2.4)	(±1.5)	(±1.4)	(±3.9)	(±1.9)	(±2.5)	(±3.4)	(±3.7)	(±2.5)
10	59.5	21.2	38.4	8.8	1.9	5.0	7.5	2.2	4.6	47.3	16.7	30.5	67.2	40.2	52.3
	(±5.6)	(±3.4)	(±4.1)	(±2.2)	(±1.0)	(±1.2)	(±1.5)	(±0.9)	(±0.9)	(±3.4)	(±3.6)	(±3.3)	(±4.0)	(±4.1)	(±3.4)
11	58.5	23.5	39.4	7.0	2.4	4.5	7.7	1.9	4.5	43.5	17.0	29.0	64.3	38.8	50.4
	(±3.9)	(±2.1)	(±2.7)	(±2.2)	(±1.1)	(±1.3)	(±1.8)	(±1.3)	(±1.1)	(±3.0)	(±2.2)	(±1.8)	(±4.9)	(±2.2)	(±2.7)
12	60.3	24.5	40.2	6.0	1.6	3.5	8.3	2.8	5.2	46.4	18.7	30.8	63.4	40.2	50.3
	(±4.3)	(±3.0)	(±3.3)	(±1.7)	(±0.9)	(±0.9)	(±3.2)	(±1.3)	(±1.8)	(±3.6)	(±2.7)	(±2.8)	(±4.6)	(±3.0)	(±3.5)
Total	59.7	23.1	39.7	7.5	2.1	4.5	8.0	2.4	4.9	45.7	17.6	30.4	65.4	39.9	51.5
	(±1.8)	(±1.2)	(±1.7)	(±1.1)	(±0.6)	(±0.6)	(±1.5)	(±0.6)	(±0.8)	(±1.4)	(±1.4)	(±1.2)	(±2.6)	(±1.8)	(±1.7)

* During the 30 days preceding the survey.

[†] Non-Hispanic.

[§] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 35. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in behaviors associated with weight control,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Were attempting weight loss			Took laxatives or vomited to lose weight or to control weight gain			Took diet pills to lose weight or to control weight gain			Dieted to lose weight or to control weight gain			Exercised to lose weight or to control weight gain		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	55.8	22.8	39.4	9.5	3.6	6.6	12.6	4.0	8.5	47.3	14.4	31.0	60.1	34.7	47.5
American Samoa [†]	60.3	39.3	51.0	11.8	7.3	9.8	8.5	5.7	7.3	52.9	33.0	44.0	64.1	59.9	62.3
Arkansas	58.1	25.8	41.6	10.5	2.7	6.5	15.0	3.7	9.2	45.4	14.7	29.7	62.1	36.7	49.1
Connecticut	61.2	24.9	43.0	9.3	0.7	5.0	9.2	1.5	5.3	48.3	16.8	32.4	69.2	41.5	55.2
Guam [†]	54.9	31.9	44.0	13.9	4.8	9.6	8.2	3.5	6.0	51.0	28.2	40.3	55.7	50.9	53.4
Hawaii	60.2	31.0	45.1	7.0	2.1	4.4	6.1	1.8	3.8	45.8	22.0	33.4	66.3	52.2	59.0
Iowa	68.0	24.9	45.9	8.5	1.7	5.0	12.0	2.6	7.2	50.7	15.5	32.7	72.0	37.2	54.2
Kentucky	62.4	26.4	44.2	10.3	2.8	6.5	14.8	3.3	9.0	52.7	15.3	33.8	67.9	40.7	54.1
Louisiana	54.5	24.0	39.2	9.4	4.1	6.8	12.0	5.1	8.6	43.0	16.2	29.6	59.2	39.4	49.3
Maine	65.7	27.6	46.3	9.5	4.3	6.8	9.2	5.2	7.2	49.6	14.9	32.0	70.3	39.0	54.3
Massachusetts	62.5	23.2	42.6	8.4	4.5	6.5	9.0	3.5	6.3	47.1	14.0	30.3	66.3	37.7	51.9
Michigan	63.1	26.6	44.8	8.8	3.3	6.1	10.2	2.6	6.5	47.0	17.0	32.2	68.9	42.5	55.7
Mississippi	53.4	21.9	38.0	6.9	3.0	5.0	9.7	3.1	6.5	40.3	15.0	27.9	52.5	37.6	45.3
Missouri	59.0	25.9	42.4	8.6	3.2	5.9	11.6	3.3	7.4	44.0	18.2	30.9	64.9	41.6	53.2
Montana	65.0	19.5	41.7	10.5	3.3	6.9	11.5	3.6	7.4	45.7	14.2	29.6	70.7	36.6	53.2
Nevada	57.4	25.0	40.8	8.3	1.5	4.8	9.8	2.7	6.2	42.1	20.6	31.1	68.5	46.9	57.6
New York	57.1	24.5	40.7	8.1	2.5	5.3	7.7	2.7	5.2	45.2	17.9	31.5	65.9	41.3	53.5
Ohio	60.2	22.9	41.3	9.5	3.0	6.3	9.1	2.1	5.6	46.7	15.6	31.1	66.2	40.2	53.1
Rhode Island	61.5	25.0	43.2	8.8	3.3	6.1	7.5	2.7	5.1	48.5	16.2	32.4	67.5	39.5	53.5
South Carolina	54.2	23.2	38.5	8.5	3.8	6.1	9.9	4.8	7.4	40.5	14.1	27.2	56.9	36.7	46.7
South Dakota	66.0	26.3	46.0	10.1	1.6	5.8	11.3	3.4	7.3	46.0	14.8	30.2	68.2	35.5	51.7
Utah	62.7	16.3	39.0	10.7	2.6	6.6	12.3	2.0	7.1	43.2	11.0	26.8	74.7	31.8	52.8
Vermont	60.3	22.6	40.8	9.5	3.5	6.4	7.9	3.5	5.7	42.9	13.1	27.7	64.8	34.2	49.1
Virgin Islands [†]	39.9	22.1	31.1	2.7	3.6	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.8	26.5	15.5	21.1	40.0	36.7	38.4
West Virginia	66.0	26.6	46.8	9.4	2.7	6.1	13.3	3.4	8.5	52.6	16.6	35.0	69.2	39.0	54.6
Wisconsin	59.8	27.1	43.1	5.6	3.1	4.3	8.9	2.8	5.8	44.6	17.6	30.9	67.1	37.6	52.0
Wyoming	61.2	23.4	42.0	9.1	4.2	6.6	14.6	4.5	9.5	47.1	17.0	31.9	68.7	38.9	53.6
Unweighted data															
California [§]	62.6	24.3	45.0	7.5	2.4	5.2	8.1	2.5	5.5	46.6	17.2	33.1	66.5	41.7	55.1
Colorado	57.9	18.8	38.8	9.5	1.6	5.6	10.8	1.8	6.3	41.8	13.4	28.0	70.2	34.7	52.8
Delaware	55.0	27.5	41.8	8.0	4.8	6.7	10.2	5.8	8.1	40.3	18.0	29.7	57.2	36.3	47.2
Florida	56.9	23.4	40.4	7.9	3.2	5.6	9.1	3.6	6.4	44.7	16.5	30.9	62.6	38.8	50.9

TABLE 35. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in behaviors associated with weight control,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Were attempting weight loss			Took laxatives or vomited to lose weight or to control weight gain			Took diet pills to lose weight or to control weight gain			Dieted to lose weight or to control weight gain			Exercised to lose weight or to control weight gain		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
New Hampshire	65.1	25.0	46.2	10.3	1.7	6.3	12.0	1.6	7.1	51.0	13.5	33.3	72.5	37.9	56.2
New Jersey	61.3	21.6	42.3	7.6	1.5	4.7	7.7	2.3	5.1	47.7	14.3	31.7	65.0	38.8	52.5
North Carolina	58.1	23.9	42.3	7.9	4.2	6.2	10.7	6.1	8.6	42.0	16.5	30.4	62.3	37.2	50.7
North Dakota	62.4	25.0	43.6	9.2	2.0	5.6	13.1	2.9	8.0	45.3	9.4	27.3	69.8	31.3	50.6
Tennessee	60.7	26.9	44.7	10.1	2.6	6.5	13.0	2.3	7.9	50.7	16.5	34.6	62.4	40.6	52.2
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	49.2	25.1	37.7	7.4	9.2	8.3	7.8	5.8	7.0	36.3	17.8	27.4	50.6	36.6	43.7
Chicago	47.9	30.5	40.1	6.3	6.5	6.4	4.6	6.5	5.5	30.6	20.8	26.2	49.2	47.6	48.5
Dallas	54.8	26.8	41.0	7.0	3.3	5.2	6.5	1.6	4.1	39.5	17.2	28.6	57.9	45.4	51.8
Detroit	49.4	20.5	35.9	5.2	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.3	37.6	16.7	27.9	54.0	42.9	48.9
District of Columbia	46.7	23.3	35.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.6	5.1	31.9	18.2	25.1	50.1	43.0	46.7
Ft. Lauderdale	53.7	22.5	38.0	6.1	5.3	5.7	8.9	4.9	6.9	42.5	17.0	29.7	59.3	38.3	48.8
Houston	53.3	29.8	42.4	7.2	5.9	6.6	6.4	5.4	5.9	42.9	19.5	32.0	62.4	46.2	54.9
Jersey City	44.0	20.8	33.0	6.1	4.5	5.4	5.1	2.2	3.7	36.5	14.2	26.0	45.0	39.3	42.4
Los Angeles	58.0	32.5	46.1	6.5	2.8	4.8	7.5	2.8	5.3	48.4	21.5	35.8	61.1	47.8	54.8
Miami	52.7	28.2	40.2	7.7	3.3	5.5	5.5	3.7	4.6	42.1	22.6	32.2	57.9	43.4	50.5
New Orleans	44.5	21.7	34.0	7.4	6.4	6.9	6.2	5.4	5.8	32.6	16.8	25.3	48.0	39.6	44.1
New York City	53.6	25.8	40.0	6.5	2.8	4.7	4.9	2.7	3.8	39.0	17.3	28.4	59.5	44.3	52.1
Philadelphia	49.8	21.2	35.6	6.2	2.7	4.5	5.1	1.0	3.0	35.9	16.5	26.3	53.7	37.8	45.8
San Diego	54.8	27.3	41.0	7.8	3.0	5.4	7.7	4.5	6.1	42.2	17.4	29.7	64.6	44.6	54.5
San Francisco	56.2	26.8	41.3	5.5	2.7	4.1	4.8	3.3	4.0	38.0	16.1	26.9	54.2	40.3	47.1
Unweighted data															
Baltimore	45.5	21.1	35.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.6	1.7	2.2	28.5	13.8	22.3	46.8	37.0	42.8
Newark	43.4	18.5	33.0	5.1	2.5	4.0	4.5	2.2	3.6	31.5	14.8	24.6	47.3	35.4	42.5

* During the 30 days preceding the survey.

† U.S. territories are included as states.

§ Survey did not include students from Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE 36. Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity,* moderate physical activity,[†] stretching exercises,[§] and strengthening exercises,[¶] by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Participated in vigorous physical activity			Participated in moderate physical activity			Participated in stretching exercises			Participated in strengthening exercises		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White**	58.4 (±5.7) ^{††}	73.4 (±2.6)	66.8 (±3.2)	15.7 (±2.8)	17.8 (±2.5)	16.8 (±2.4)	53.4 (±4.8)	51.5 (±4.0)	52.4 (±3.5)	46.1 (±4.3)	57.8 (±3.1)	52.7 (±3.0)
Black**	41.3 (±4.1)	67.1 (±3.3)	53.9 (±3.0)	27.2 (±4.1)	29.4 (±4.2)	28.3 (±3.4)	41.8 (±4.2)	54.0 (±4.5)	47.8 (±4.0)	34.8 (±5.4)	59.2 (±2.1)	46.7 (±3.0)
Hispanic	49.9 (±4.9)	69.2 (±3.7)	60.4 (±3.1)	24.8 (±4.2)	28.4 (±4.0)	26.7 (±2.1)	49.9 (±4.8)	54.1 (±4.6)	52.2 (±2.4)	43.2 (±4.3)	61.7 (±3.6)	53.3 (±3.4)
Grade												
9	66.1 (±4.8)	78.7 (±4.1)	72.7 (±3.0)	27.6 (±5.0)	28.6 (±3.7)	28.1 (±3.2)	59.8 (±5.0)	57.1 (±5.8)	58.4 (±4.5)	52.0 (±3.9)	63.1 (±4.2)	57.8 (±3.5)
10	55.7 (±3.2)	74.3 (±3.4)	65.9 (±2.7)	20.8 (±3.0)	23.7 (±4.0)	22.3 (±2.9)	54.6 (±4.4)	55.0 (±6.3)	54.9 (±4.3)	44.5 (±4.7)	56.7 (±5.4)	51.2 (±4.1)
11	49.4 (±5.0)	68.9 (±3.8)	60.0 (±3.7)	17.0 (±4.0)	17.8 (±3.7)	17.4 (±3.4)	46.9 (±4.1)	47.9 (±4.3)	47.5 (±3.5)	42.9 (±5.2)	58.6 (±4.0)	51.5 (±4.3)
12	43.6 (±7.7)	68.4 (±2.6)	57.5 (±3.8)	14.2 (±3.0)	15.3 (±2.4)	14.8 (±1.8)	41.0 (±6.3)	48.9 (±5.2)	45.5 (±3.9)	34.3 (±5.2)	55.0 (±6.1)	46.0 (±4.1)
Total	53.5 (±3.8)	72.3 (±2.0)	63.8 (±2.1)	19.7 (±2.7)	20.9 (±2.1)	20.4 (±2.0)	50.4 (±3.1)	52.0 (±3.5)	51.3 (±2.8)	43.2 (±2.7)	58.1 (±2.8)	51.4 (±2.4)

* Activities that caused sweating and hard breathing for at least 20 minutes on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

[†] Walked or bicycled for at least 30 minutes on ≥5 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

[§] Such as toe touching, knee bending, or leg stretching on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

[¶] Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weightlifting on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

** Non-Hispanic.

^{††} Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 37. Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity,* moderate physical activity,† stretching exercises,§ and strengthening exercises,¶ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Participated in vigorous physical activity			Participated in moderate physical activity			Participated in stretching exercises			Participated in strengthening exercises		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Alabama	45.8	64.4	55.1	14.8	15.1	15.0	43.6	46.4	44.9	35.1	51.4	43.1
American Samoa**	55.7	73.1	63.4	33.9	35.9	34.8	42.7	55.4	48.3	33.9	57.8	44.3
Arkansas	46.7	69.9	58.5	19.8	19.7	19.8	41.5	46.8	44.2	32.6	53.9	43.5
Connecticut	56.2	76.2	66.3	18.9	23.3	21.1	48.1	49.1	48.6	42.9	50.6	46.7
Guam**	44.8	70.1	56.9	28.2	22.2	25.4	45.8	48.4	47.1	32.2	53.8	42.6
Hawaii	48.1	72.6	60.8	26.3	26.6	26.6	44.7	55.1	50.0	35.1	59.6	47.8
Iowa	57.1	76.1	66.8	16.7	16.1	16.4	54.3	54.4	54.3	45.5	59.6	52.6
Kentucky	48.5	71.0	59.7	17.4	18.7	18.1	41.8	46.8	44.2	33.7	50.8	42.2
Louisiana	49.0	68.9	59.0	20.9	22.4	21.7	46.2	51.4	48.8	36.1	55.4	45.7
Maine	59.3	64.5	61.9	15.6	19.7	17.7	53.2	49.6	51.3	48.3	53.1	50.7
Massachusetts	52.7	68.8	60.8	22.8	25.6	24.2	NA††	NA	NA	39.7	51.4	45.5
Michigan	51.0	67.0	59.0	20.9	19.7	20.5	50.5	49.8	50.2	47.7	56.1	51.9
Mississippi	40.4	65.8	53.0	20.8	27.1	23.9	30.6	47.0	38.7	26.8	52.7	39.6
Missouri	49.1	73.3	61.4	19.4	20.9	20.1	47.7	53.4	50.5	43.9	56.8	50.5
Montana	59.7	71.2	65.6	16.9	19.6	18.3	58.7	52.7	55.6	51.9	59.3	55.7
Nevada	58.1	73.6	66.0	24.4	25.8	25.2	53.7	58.9	56.4	47.8	64.9	56.7
New York	57.1	74.6	65.8	23.6	26.7	25.2	52.1	52.7	52.4	46.0	57.9	52.0
Ohio	49.5	68.2	59.1	18.9	21.0	19.9	50.3	52.6	51.6	46.0	58.5	52.3
Rhode Island	51.9	71.9	61.7	24.6	23.6	24.1	45.1	43.6	44.4	41.2	52.9	47.0
South Carolina	41.9	63.5	52.8	16.1	15.9	16.0	41.3	43.4	42.4	33.6	50.1	41.9
South Dakota	54.8	64.6	59.7	11.4	15.0	13.2	47.0	47.9	47.5	43.7	50.9	47.3
Utah	64.1	78.4	71.2	16.8	19.3	17.9	56.3	50.9	53.6	47.0	59.2	53.1
Vermont	57.8	65.1	61.5	17.0	21.4	19.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands**	41.1	60.3	50.6	38.0	31.1	34.6	31.4	38.2	34.8	18.4	44.2	31.2
West Virginia	53.5	74.6	63.7	20.2	21.0	20.6	48.3	46.0	47.2	39.0	55.2	46.9
Wisconsin	57.4	67.5	62.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	57.4	68.9	63.2	18.6	20.7	19.7	54.4	50.8	52.6	48.1	57.2	52.7
Unweighted data												
California§§	57.9	73.8	65.2	24.6	27.6	26.0	51.7	53.3	52.4	44.0	58.8	50.8
Colorado	63.8	73.2	68.5	27.3	23.7	25.5	60.1	57.5	58.8	55.8	65.0	60.3
Delaware	48.7	63.4	55.7	20.3	17.9	19.2	43.4	46.2	44.8	37.2	47.9	42.2
Florida	51.4	71.2	61.1	19.0	23.2	21.1	46.8	49.6	48.1	36.8	56.1	46.3
New Hampshire	58.0	73.6	65.4	20.0	22.5	21.1	48.3	48.3	48.3	40.9	53.4	46.8
New Jersey	59.0	76.4	67.3	24.7	25.8	25.2	60.0	57.4	58.6	49.6	61.1	55.0

TABLE 37. Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity,* moderate physical activity,† stretching exercises,‡ and strengthening exercises,¶ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Participated in vigorous physical activity			Participated in moderate physical activity			Participated in stretching exercises			Participated in strengthening exercises		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Carolina	46.8	65.6	55.3	NA	NA	NA	43.8	48.5	45.8	36.0	54.2	44.2
North Dakota	50.9	69.9	60.4	16.4	15.8	16.1	49.3	50.6	50.0	38.9	53.8	46.4
Tennessee	48.8	70.7	59.1	16.8	20.8	18.6	44.8	51.3	47.9	36.8	55.3	45.5
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Boston	29.3	56.8	42.6	30.2	27.0	28.7	NA	NA	NA	24.1	43.9	33.7
Chicago	49.6	65.4	56.7	36.1	33.3	34.8	45.7	54.2	49.5	38.2	60.4	48.2
Dallas	42.2	69.5	55.6	24.2	28.8	26.5	41.8	49.5	45.6	32.6	55.7	44.0
Detroit	39.4	64.4	50.9	29.9	27.6	29.0	40.0	45.4	42.5	34.3	59.4	45.8
District of Columbia	38.1	62.3	50.2	36.0	35.1	35.4	35.3	49.0	42.0	31.6	53.0	42.3
Ft. Lauderdale	44.1	68.2	56.2	24.0	26.0	25.0	42.1	45.1	43.6	36.2	55.3	45.8
Houston	53.0	68.6	60.2	23.2	27.0	25.0	46.7	46.2	46.5	40.1	56.7	47.8
Jersey City	37.8	57.5	47.0	47.1	41.2	44.2	40.5	47.3	43.8	33.4	51.2	41.8
Los Angeles	53.0	69.7	60.8	33.1	36.3	34.6	51.6	56.6	53.9	42.5	63.7	52.3
Miami	39.0	63.2	51.2	22.0	26.3	24.2	38.3	45.8	42.0	32.7	55.4	44.1
New Orleans	37.1	59.9	47.7	33.8	31.0	32.5	37.6	41.0	39.2	28.4	48.3	37.5
New York City	53.5	73.4	63.2	32.9	34.3	33.6	51.6	53.5	52.5	41.7	60.5	50.9
Philadelphia	38.0	71.4	54.4	37.2	35.7	36.4	40.9	47.9	44.3	34.0	54.1	43.8
San Diego	60.5	74.2	67.4	26.6	30.6	28.6	57.1	60.0	58.6	44.5	60.6	52.5
San Francisco	41.7	62.6	52.3	26.1	30.9	28.5	43.3	47.7	45.5	30.0	48.4	39.4
Unweighted data												
Baltimore	32.2	65.3	46.2	39.5	34.1	37.2	29.6	44.6	36.1	24.6	53.8	37.0
Newark	34.5	65.7	47.4	40.3	37.1	39.0	35.4	45.4	39.6	28.8	53.1	38.8

* Activities that caused sweating and hard breathing for at least 20 minutes on ≥ 3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

† Walked or bicycled for at least 30 minutes on ≥ 5 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

‡ Such as toe touching, knee bending, or leg stretching on ≥ 3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

¶ Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weightlifting on ≥ 3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

** U.S. territories are included as states.

†† Not available.

‡‡ Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles United School District.

TABLE 38. Percentage of high school students who were enrolled in a physical education (PE) class, attended PE class daily, spent at least 20 minutes exercising in an average PE class,* played on sports teams run by the school,[†] and played on sports teams unaffiliated with the school,[†] by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997

Category	Enrolled in PE class			Attended PE class daily			Exercised ≥20 minutes in an average PE class			Played on sports teams run by the school			Played on sports teams unaffiliated with the school		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White [§]	46.7 (±16.2) [¶]	51.8 (±14.8)	49.5 (±15.0)	21.3 (±6.9)	25.8 (±7.6)	23.8 (±6.8)	66.7 (±8.1)	79.4 (±5.4)	74.1 (±6.8)	49.4 (±6.6)	58.7 (±4.1)	54.6 (±4.6)	34.7 (±4.9)	46.6 (±3.9)	41.4 (±3.7)
Black [§]	39.4 (±6.0)	53.7 (±6.6)	46.3 (±5.7)	28.2 (±5.4)	37.1 (±6.7)	32.5 (±5.8)	67.3 (±6.8)	73.9 (±5.5)	71.0 (±4.6)	32.9 (±3.5)	56.4 (±3.2)	44.3 (±2.5)	25.1 (±3.4)	51.8 (±3.8)	38.0 (±2.9)
Hispanic	50.3 (±6.2)	52.6 (±6.0)	51.6 (±5.3)	37.3 (±5.9)	39.3 (±4.8)	38.4 (±3.9)	67.7 (±10.0)	78.6 (±3.8)	73.8 (±5.4)	32.3 (±3.9)	46.9 (±3.4)	40.2 (±2.6)	24.0 (±3.7)	40.5 (±3.4)	32.9 (±2.8)
Grade															
9	68.7 (±8.5)	69.6 (±6.9)	69.2 (±6.9)	42.1 (±11.2)	43.0 (±10.7)	42.6 (±10.5)	68.7 (±6.9)	78.5 (±4.3)	73.9 (±4.9)	48.5 (±4.8)	57.2 (±6.1)	53.1 (±4.5)	36.8 (±3.7)	51.3 (±4.4)	44.4 (±3.1)
10	50.1 (±14.2)	56.0 (±12.0)	53.3 (±12.7)	28.1 (±7.2)	32.8 (±6.9)	30.6 (±6.4)	65.8 (±9.0)	77.5 (±5.8)	72.6 (±7.3)	45.0 (±5.6)	58.0 (±6.4)	52.2 (±5.5)	34.7 (±5.3)	47.3 (±4.3)	41.7 (±3.9)
11	34.2 (±12.2)	43.5 (±12.8)	39.3 (±11.8)	15.5 (±4.0)	22.5 (±5.8)	19.3 (±3.8)	62.5 (±9.6)	78.3 (±3.8)	72.1 (±4.9)	40.7 (±5.8)	54.0 (±4.2)	48.0 (±3.3)	26.4 (±4.7)	41.6 (±5.5)	34.7 (±4.0)
12	28.4 (±12.4)	42.3 (±15.2)	36.1 (±13.6)	13.9 (±5.5)	23.2 (±7.3)	19.1 (±5.7)	73.3 (±6.9)	80.1 (±4.4)	77.7 (±5.1)	35.7 (±8.2)	53.4 (±5.5)	45.5 (±6.1)	21.9 (±5.9)	42.6 (±4.8)	33.5 (±4.9)
Total	44.9 (±11.2)	52.0 (±11.2)	48.8 (±10.9)	24.6 (±5.4)	29.8 (±6.5)	27.4 (±5.6)	67.5 (±6.3)	78.5 (±3.2)	73.9 (±4.6)	42.3 (±4.4)	55.5 (±3.4)	49.5 (±3.5)	29.8 (±3.9)	45.4 (±3.2)	38.3 (±3.0)

* Among students enrolled in PE class.

[†] During the 12 months preceding the survey.

[§] Non-Hispanic.

[¶] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 39. Percentage of high school students who were enrolled in a physical education (PE) class, attended PE class daily, spent at least 20 minutes exercising in an average PE class,* played on sports teams run by the school,[†] and played on sports teams unaffiliated with the school,[†] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997

Site	Enrolled in PE class			Attended PE class daily			Exercised ≥20 minutes in an average PE class			Played on sports teams run by the school			Played on sports teams unaffiliated with the school		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	42.7	58.0	50.3	37.1	48.1	42.4	62.0	75.7	69.7	34.5	50.2	42.3	29.1	39.6	34.3
American Samoa [§]	50.7	56.2	53.1	27.8	28.4	28.0	59.5	67.7	63.3	48.1	67.4	56.6	56.4	67.9	61.4
Arkansas	33.7	41.5	37.7	26.5	31.1	28.8	71.4	80.0	76.3	31.3	48.6	40.1	28.2	41.8	35.1
Connecticut	68.9	71.3	70.1	12.5	17.6	15.2	65.8	74.7	70.4	47.3	57.6	52.4	29.2	46.5	38.0
Guam [§]	50.5	49.3	50.0	41.7	39.7	40.8	NA [¶]	NA	66.4	23.7	31.1	27.2	30.9	41.6	35.9
Hawaii	34.7	45.7	40.4	8.7	14.5	11.6	76.1	82.4	79.7	32.9	47.8	40.6	32.6	45.8	39.6
Iowa	76.6	79.4	78.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	62.4	70.6	66.6	53.6	66.8	60.3	30.7	45.7	38.3
Kentucky	25.5	36.9	31.3	16.9	27.4	22.3	68.4	84.0	77.4	33.3	46.7	40.0	25.2	45.3	35.1
Louisiana	56.2	66.0	61.1	43.3	49.6	46.4	61.2	75.0	68.5	32.4	50.7	41.6	26.8	42.7	34.8
Maine	45.4	49.2	47.3	7.8	6.7	7.3	81.1	82.2	81.7	52.0	55.9	54.1	31.8	44.8	38.4
Massachusetts	71.1	73.7	72.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	NA	NA	NA	42.2	54.0	48.2	28.2	48.2	38.3
Michigan	29.3	44.6	37.2	23.3	35.2	29.2	69.8	83.1	77.7	45.3	55.5	50.6	30.3	44.2	37.4
Mississippi	30.6	47.7	39.1	21.2	34.1	27.6	55.9	70.7	64.8	30.3	53.0	41.5	25.4	44.5	34.8
Missouri	38.6	53.6	46.2	25.9	31.4	28.7	66.5	77.5	73.0	38.3	52.1	45.3	30.2	46.3	38.2
Montana	50.5	56.4	53.6	31.5	33.7	32.7	77.3	78.9	78.2	51.3	56.9	54.0	34.8	50.8	42.9
Nevada	52.2	62.1	57.3	30.3	43.1	36.9	71.0	79.9	75.9	37.6	53.0	45.4	28.2	41.7	35.2
New York	91.3	92.5	91.9	19.4	20.5	20.0	62.1	70.3	66.2	42.2	53.2	47.7	29.2	47.1	38.2
Ohio	37.5	44.0	40.9	28.8	31.2	30.1	65.6	73.7	69.9	45.5	55.4	50.6	34.0	48.2	41.3
Rhode Island	92.0	89.6	90.8	12.5	14.5	13.4	62.5	70.1	66.3	37.6	51.8	44.7	32.7	47.2	39.9
South Carolina	33.7	46.7	40.3	12.5	16.1	14.3	63.1	72.3	68.4	30.7	45.2	38.0	25.2	43.0	34.2
South Dakota	32.4	31.9	32.2	11.7	13.2	12.5	76.2	79.8	78.0	48.3	56.5	52.4	40.6	47.4	44.0
Utah	46.2	59.5	53.0	26.6	33.8	30.2	73.1	87.2	81.3	35.9	47.4	41.8	41.3	56.3	49.1
Vermont	46.4	51.0	48.8	20.7	21.8	21.3	75.7	76.4	75.9	52.0	58.6	55.4	33.0	44.9	39.1
Virgin Islands [§]	56.7	60.5	58.6	50.3	50.7	50.5	63.6	77.7	70.8	21.9	33.1	27.4	18.8	41.7	30.1
West Virginia	29.6	41.6	35.4	22.8	30.5	26.5	70.4	75.7	73.5	34.3	49.6	41.8	27.7	49.2	38.1
Wisconsin	63.7	68.9	66.3	48.6	45.1	46.7	74.5	75.8	75.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	49.1	57.5	53.3	26.5	32.0	29.2	75.5	80.6	78.1	44.8	54.7	49.9	38.4	47.2	43.0
Unweighted data															
California**	51.9	57.4	54.4	35.2	41.6	38.1	71.7	83.4	77.4	37.0	51.5	43.6	25.7	42.1	33.2
Colorado	34.8	46.7	40.6	24.8	34.9	29.7	85.0	86.3	85.4	49.2	54.7	51.8	37.3	46.9	42.0
Delaware	34.6	40.0	37.2	26.6	29.6	27.9	71.2	76.9	73.9	43.8	51.3	47.4	31.2	44.7	37.7

TABLE 39. Percentage of high school students who were enrolled in a physical education (PE) class, attended PE class daily, spent at least 20 minutes exercising in an average PE class,* played on sports teams run by the school,[†] and played on sports teams unaffiliated with the school,[‡] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 — Continued

Site	Enrolled in PE class			Attended PE class daily			Exercised ≥20 minutes in an average PE class			Played on sports teams run by the school			Played on sports teams unaffiliated with the school		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Florida	27.9	43.4	35.5	19.1	29.9	24.4	69.3	79.2	75.3	37.1	45.8	41.3	30.2	42.3	36.1
New Hampshire	33.3	41.1	36.9	21.8	26.4	23.9	78.6	80.0	79.3	44.6	52.7	48.4	28.9	46.0	37.0
New Jersey	87.3	86.1	86.7	63.5	60.9	62.2	58.2	67.0	62.3	51.8	56.5	54.0	28.9	44.6	36.3
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.5	50.2	41.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	56.1	60.2	58.1	40.8	45.2	43.0	75.0	75.2	75.1	51.3	59.5	55.4	32.5	42.6	37.5
Tennessee	34.0	41.6	37.5	23.9	29.1	26.2	63.0	78.7	71.2	33.5	47.6	40.0	27.6	43.1	34.8
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	62.4	63.0	62.8	4.8	8.3	6.6	NA	NA	NA	31.5	46.7	38.9	21.4	43.3	32.1
Chicago	90.9	89.6	90.2	83.4	77.5	80.7	55.6	68.4	61.2	33.2	50.7	41.0	28.0	52.1	38.7
Dallas	42.2	49.5	45.7	17.5	20.3	18.8	56.3	77.2	67.2	33.5	49.3	41.2	20.7	44.5	32.3
Detroit	30.5	46.4	37.7	23.8	34.9	28.7	54.6	66.7	61.5	29.5	43.6	36.0	25.1	44.5	34.1
District of Columbia	67.9	65.3	66.6	29.1	26.8	27.8	54.1	63.9	58.7	27.3	45.2	36.4	21.6	49.6	35.6
Ft. Lauderdale	25.4	43.4	34.4	17.9	29.9	23.9	65.3	78.1	73.4	33.5	45.0	39.3	25.4	47.2	36.4
Houston	65.8	69.6	67.6	26.1	29.2	27.5	60.0	70.5	65.2	33.9	42.6	38.0	26.4	41.4	33.5
Jersey City	52.5	52.2	52.3	39.6	38.4	39.0	67.3	73.2	70.1	33.1	48.0	40.1	18.7	38.9	28.2
Los Angeles	59.3	64.5	61.8	50.9	51.8	51.4	72.1	85.5	78.6	29.8	40.3	34.8	24.2	43.1	33.1
Miami	34.8	45.8	40.3	15.6	22.8	19.2	57.4	74.1	67.0	23.3	39.6	31.4	19.9	42.1	31.0
New Orleans	56.3	60.0	58.1	38.8	38.0	38.4	36.0	53.8	44.6	31.5	48.1	39.2	25.4	45.6	34.8
New York City	82.8	86.1	84.4	42.5	46.3	44.4	69.5	71.2	70.3	25.9	37.1	31.4	19.8	44.7	32.0
Philadelphia	51.3	63.5	57.2	26.7	36.4	31.4	51.4	69.3	61.1	27.4	39.9	33.5	21.1	53.1	36.8
San Diego	61.2	68.3	64.8	37.7	44.1	40.8	75.2	82.7	79.0	35.4	48.9	42.2	28.2	45.1	36.8
San Francisco	48.6	54.9	51.9	36.0	40.5	38.2	58.4	70.3	64.8	26.6	39.0	33.1	19.8	32.4	26.4
Unweighted data															
Baltimore	20.9	35.3	26.8	17.9	26.1	21.3	64.7	71.2	68.3	27.0	43.2	34.0	15.3	47.6	29.0
Newark	79.2	78.0	78.7	52.8	50.1	51.7	47.2	60.8	52.7	33.7	47.3	39.4	21.0	44.9	30.9

* Among students enrolled in PE class.

[†] During the 12 months preceding the survey.

[‡] U.S. territories are included as states.

[¶] Not available.

** Survey did not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors are acknowledged for their contributions to *CDC Surveillance Summaries*. The epidemiologists and the laboratory directors listed below were in the positions shown as of July 1998.

State/Territory	Epidemiologist	Laboratory Director
Alabama	John P. Lofgren, MD	William J. Callan, PhD
Alaska	John P. Middaugh, MD	Gregory V. Hayes, DrPH
Arizona	Robert W. England, Jr, MD, MPH	Barbara J. Erickson, PhD
Arkansas	Thomas C. McChesney, DVM	Michael G. Foreman
California	Stephen H. Waterman, MD, MPH	Paul Kimsey, PhD
Colorado	Richard E. Hoffman, MD, MPH	Ronald L. Cada, DrPH
Connecticut	James L. Hadler, MD, MPH	Sanders F. Hawkins, PhD
Delaware	A. LeRoy Hathcock, PhD	Roy Almeida, DrPH
District of Columbia	Adenike Bitto, MD, MPH, DrPH	James B. Thomas, ScD
Florida	Richard S. Hopkins, MD, MSPH	E. Charles Hartwig, ScD
Georgia	Kathleen E. Toomey, MD, MPH	Elizabeth A. Franko, DrPH
Hawaii	Paul Effler, MD, MPH	Vernon K. Miyamoto, PhD
Idaho	Christine G. Hahn, MD	Richard H. Hudson, PhD
Illinois	Byron J. Francis, MD, MPH	David F. Carpenter, PhD
Indiana	Gregory K. Steele, DrPH, MPH	David E. Nauth
Iowa	M. Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH	Mary J. R. Gilchrist, PhD
Kansas	Gianfranco Pezzino, MD, MPH	Roger H. Carlson, PhD
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Missouri	H. Denny Donnell, Jr, MD, MPH	Eric C. Blank, DrPH
Montana	Todd A. Damrow, PhD, MPH	Mike Spence, MD
Nebraska	Thomas J. Safranek, MD	Steve Hinrichs, MD
Nevada	Randall L. Todd, DrPH	L.D. Brown, MD, MPH
New Hampshire	Jesse Greenblatt, MD, MPH	Veronica C. Malmberg, MSN
New Jersey	Herman Ellis, MD	Thomas J. Domenico, PhD
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New York City	Benjamin A. Mojica, MD, MPH	Alex Ramon, MD, MPH
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North Carolina	J. Newton MacCormack, MD, MPH	Lou F. Turner, DrPH
North Dakota	Larry A. Shireley, MS, MPH	James D. Anders, PhD
Ohio	Thomas J. Halpin, MD, MPH	William Becker, DO
Oklahoma	J. Michael Crutcher, MD, MPH	Richard Baltaro, MD
Oregon	David W. Fleming, MD	Michael R. Skeels, PhD, MPH
Pennsylvania	James T. Rankin, Jr, DVM, PhD, MPH	Bruce Kleger, DrPH
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South Carolina	James J. Gibson, MD, MPH	Harold Dowda, PhD
South Dakota	Susan E. Lance, DVM, PhD, MPH	Michael Smith
Tennessee	William L. Moore, Jr, MD	Michael W. Kimberly, DrPH
Texas	Diane M. Simpson, MD, PhD	David L. Maserang, PhD
Utah	Craig R. Nichols, MPA	Charles D. Brokopp, DrPH
Vermont	Peter D. Galbraith, DMD, MPH	Burton W. Wilcke, Jr, PhD
Virginia	Suzanne R. Jenkins, VMD, MPH	James L. Pearson, DrPH
Washington	Paul A. Stehr-Green, DrPH, MPH	Jon M. Counts, DrPH
West Virginia	Loretta E. Haddy, MA, MS	Frank W. Lambert, Jr, DrPH
Wisconsin	Jeffrey P. Davis, MD	Ronald H. Laessig, PhD
Wyoming	Gayle L. Miller, DVM, MPH	Gary McKee, PhD, MPH
American Samoa	Edgar C. Reid, DSM, MPH	Edgar C. Reid, MO, MPH
Federated States of Micronesia	Jean-Paul Chaine	—
Guam	Robert L. Haddock, DVM, MPH	Florencia Nocon (Acting)
Marshall Islands	Tom D. Kijiner	—
Northern Mariana Islands	Jose L. Chong, MD	Joseph Villagomez
Palau	Jill McCready, MS, MPH	—
Puerto Rico	Carmen C. Deseda, MD, MPH	José Luis Miranda Arroyo, MD
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