



# MMWR<sup>TM</sup>

## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Surveillance Summaries

May 21, 2004 / Vol. 53 / No. SS-2

### Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2003



**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Epidemiology Program Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

#### SUGGESTED CITATION

General: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Surveillance Summaries*, May 21, 2004. MMWR 2004;53(No. SS-2).

Specific: [Author(s)]. [Title of particular article]. In: *Surveillance Summaries*, May 21, 2004. MMWR 2004;53(No. SS-2):[inclusive page numbers].

#### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Julie L. Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H.  
*Director*

Dixie E. Snider, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.  
*(Acting) Deputy Director for Public Health Science*

Tanja Popovic, M.D., Ph.D.  
*(Acting) Associate Director for Science*

#### Epidemiology Program Office

Stephen B. Thacker, M.D., M.Sc.  
*Director*

#### Office of Scientific and Health Communications

John W. Ward, M.D.  
*Director*  
*Editor, MMWR Series*

Suzanne M. Hewitt, M.P.A.  
*Managing Editor, MMWR Series*

C. Kay Smith-Akin, M.Ed.  
*Lead Technical Writer/Editor*  
*Project Editor*

Beverly J. Holland  
*Lead Visual Information Specialist*

Lynda G. Cupell  
Malbea A. Heilman  
*Visual Information Specialists*

Kim L. Bright, M.B.A.  
Quang M. Doan, M.B.A.  
Erica R. Shaver  
*Information Technology Specialists*

#### CONTENTS

Introduction .....	2
Methods .....	2
Results .....	4
Discussion .....	28
Conclusion .....	29
References .....	29

## Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2003

Jo Anne Grunbaum, Ed.D.<sup>1</sup>  
Laura Kann, Ph.D.<sup>1</sup>  
Steve Kinchen<sup>1</sup>  
James Ross, M.S.<sup>2</sup>  
Joseph Hawkins, M.A.<sup>3</sup>  
Richard Lowry, M.D., M.S.<sup>1</sup>  
William A. Harris, M.M.<sup>1</sup>  
Tim McManus, M.S.<sup>1</sup>  
David Chyen, M.S.<sup>1</sup>  
Janet Collins, Ph.D.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Division of Adolescent and School Health  
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC*

<sup>2</sup>*ORC Macro*

*Calverton, Maryland*

<sup>3</sup>*Westat*

*Rockville, Maryland*

### Abstract

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

**Reporting Period:** This report covers data collected during February–December 2003.

**Description of 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 injuries and violence; 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 — plus overweight. YRBSS includes a national school-based survey conducted by CDC as well as state and local school-based surveys conducted by education and health agencies. This report summarizes results from the national survey, 32 state surveys, and 18 local surveys conducted among students in grades 9–12 during February–December 2003.

**Results and Interpretation:** In the United States, 70.8% of all deaths among persons aged 10–24 years result from only four causes: motor-vehicle crashes, other unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide. Results from the 2003 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey demonstrated that, during the 30 days preceding the survey, numerous high school students engage in behaviors that increase their likelihood of death from these four causes: 30.2% had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol; 17.1% had carried a weapon; 44.9% had drunk alcohol; and 22.4% had used marijuana. In addition, during the 12 months preceding the survey, 33.0% of high school students had been in a physical fight, and 8.5% had attempted suicide. Substantial morbidity and social problems among young persons also result from unintended pregnancies and STDs, including HIV infection. In 2003, 46.7% of high school students had ever had sexual intercourse; 37% of sexually active students had not used a condom at last sexual intercourse; and 3.2% had ever injected an illegal drug. Among adults aged  $\geq 25$  years, 62.9% of all deaths results from two causes: cardiovascular diseases and cancer. Results from the 2003 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey demonstrate that the majority of risk behaviors associated with these two causes of death are initiated during adolescence. In 2003, a total of 21.9% of high school students had smoked cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey; 78% had not eaten  $\geq 5$  servings/day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey; 33.4% had participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity; and 13.5% were overweight.

**Actions Taken:** YRBSS data are being used to measure progress toward achieving 15 national health objectives for 2010 and three of the 10 leading health indicators. In addition, education and health officials at national, state, and local levels are using these YRBSS data to improve policies and programs to reduce priority health-risk behaviors among youth.

## Introduction

In the United States, 70.8% of all deaths among youth and young adults aged 10–24 years result from only four causes: motor-vehicle crashes (32.3%), other unintentional injuries (11.7%), homicide (15.1%), and suicide (11.7%) (1). Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately 870,000 pregnancies that occur each year among females aged 15–19 years (2) and the estimated 3 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) that occur each year among persons aged 10–19 years (3).

Among adults aged  $\geq 25$  years, 62.9% of all deaths in the United States result from cardiovascular diseases (39.4%) and cancer (23.5%) (1). Leading causes of morbidity and mortality among all age groups in the United States are related to the following: behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 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; physical inactivity; and overweight. Behaviors are frequently interrelated and often are established during youth and extend into adulthood.

To monitor priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults in each of these six categories, CDC developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) (4). YRBSS includes national, state, and local school-based surveys of students in grades 9–12. National surveys were conducted biennially since 1991. Comparable state and local surveys also were conducted (Box).

This report summarizes results from the 2003 national school-based survey and trends during 1991–2003 in selected risk behaviors. Data from the 32 state and 18 of the 20 local school-based surveys with weighted data in 2003 also are included (Figure 1). Data from the remaining 11 state and 2 local school-based surveys with unweighted data are not included in this report. The national survey, the 32 weighted state surveys, and 15 of the weighted local surveys were conducted during spring 2003. Three of the local surveys were conducted during fall 2003.

**BOX. State and local surveys, by year of survey, number of states, and number of large cities — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1991–2003**

Survey year	Number of States	Number of large cities
1991	26	11
1993	40	14
1995	39	17
1997	38	17
1999	41	17
2001	37	19
2003	43	22

## Methods

### Sampling

#### National Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The sampling frame for the 2003 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was obtained from the Quality Education Data (QED), Inc., database (5). The QED database encompasses both private and public schools, includes the latest data from the Common Core of Data from the National Center for Educational Statistics (6), and describes school-level enrollment by grade and minority status. The sampling frame consisted of all public and private schools with students in at least one of grades 9–12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. A three-stage cluster sample design produced a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12 who attend public and private schools. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,262 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of counties, subareas of large counties, or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. The 1,262 PSUs were organized into 16 strata, based on the degree of urbanization and the percentage of black\* and Hispanic† students in the PSU. From the 1,262 PSUs, 57 were selected with probability proportional to overall school enrollment size.

At the second sampling stage, 195 schools with any of grades 9–12 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 sampling stage consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes from each grade 9–12 from either a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) or a required period (e.g., second period) at each chosen school. All students in selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

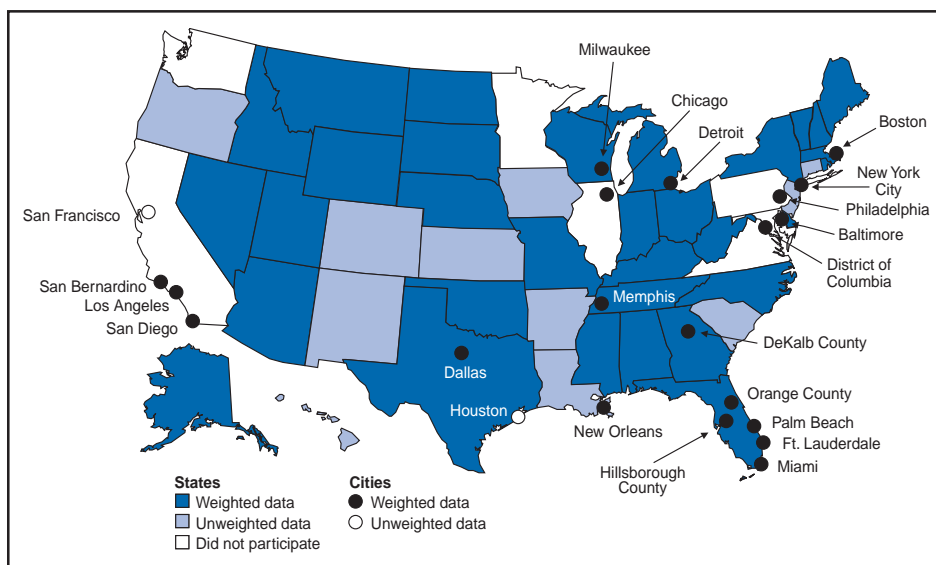
A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from oversampling of black and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in other racial/ethnic populations (excluding white,§ black, and Hispanic students) were too low to analyze separately in this report. Weights were scaled so that 1) the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size, and 2) the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

\* In this report, *black students* refers to black or African-American, non-Hispanic students.

† In this report, *Hispanic students* refers to Hispanic or Latino students of any race.

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

FIGURE 1. State and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003



For the national YRBS, 15,240 questionnaires were completed in 158 schools. Schools that refused to participate were not replaced. The school response rate was 81%, and the student response rate was 83%. The school response rate multiplied by student response rate produces an overall response rate of 67% (Table 1). Additional information regarding YRBS is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbbs>.

### State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys

In 2003, each state and local school-based YRBS employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9–12 in their jurisdiction. In 30 states and six cities, schools with any of grades 9–12 were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. In two states and 12 cities, all schools with any of grades 9–12 were selected. The second sampling stage consisted of randomly selecting intact classes from either a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) or a required period (e.g., second period) at each chosen school. All students in selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey, except in Florida. In Florida, one third of randomly selected students in selected classes were eligible to participate in the YRBS survey; the remaining two thirds of students participated in other surveys.

In 2003, the student sample sizes for the state and local YRBS ranged from 968 to 9,320. School response rates ranged from 67% to 100%; student response rates ranged from 60% to 94%; and overall response rates ranged from 60% to 90% (Table 1). The 32 state and 18 local surveys reported here each had an overall response rate  $\geq 60\%$  and appropriate documentation to allow the data to be weighted. Thus, the data

are considered representative of students in grades 9–12 in those jurisdictions. The Texas survey excludes students from Houston.

### Data Collection

Survey procedures for the national, state, and local surveys were designed to protect students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire during one class period and recorded their responses directly on a computer-scannable questionnaire booklet or answer sheet. The core questionnaire contained 87 multiple-choice questions. To meet individual needs, 21

states and 12 cities added or deleted questions. Before the survey was conducted, local parental permission procedures were followed.

### Data Analysis

Each data set was cleaned and edited for inconsistencies. Missing data were not statistically imputed. Of the 15,240 completed questionnaires from the national YRBS, 26 failed quality control<sup>§</sup> and were excluded from analysis, leaving a total of 15,214 usable questionnaires. The number of completed questionnaires that failed quality-control checks and were excluded from analysis from the state and local surveys ranged from 0 to 86 across states (median: 4) and from 0 to 35 across cities (median: 8).

At risk for overweight and overweight were calculated from self-reported height and weight and then applied to reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (7) to determine the percentage of students who were at risk for becoming overweight and who were overweight. At risk for becoming overweight was defined as a body mass index (BMI) of  $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$  percentile and  $< 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile by age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI  $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile by age and sex. A BMI  $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile by age and sex among youth is approximately equivalent to a BMI  $\geq 30$  among adults. For an adult, a BMI of 30 is approximately 30 pounds overweight. SAS<sup>®</sup> (8) and SUDAAN (9) were used to compute prevalence estimates and confidence intervals for all variables and all data sets.

<sup>§</sup> A questionnaire that fails quality control has  $< 20$  remaining responses after editing or has the same answer to  $\geq 15$  questions in a row.



## National Youth Risk Behavior Survey

For the 2003 national YRBS data, SUDAAN was used to compute t-tests, which were used to determine pair-wise differences between subpopulations at the  $p < 0.05$  level (10). Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the p-value was  $< 0.05$  for main effects (sex, race/ethnicity, and grade) and for interactions (sex by race/ethnicity and sex by grade). Only statistically significant differences are reported in the Results section in the following order: sex, sex by race/ethnicity, sex by grade, race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity by sex, grade, and grade by sex. Secular trends were analyzed by using logistic regression analyses that controlled for sex, grade, and race/ethnicity, and that simultaneously assessed linear and quadratic time effects (10). Quadratic trends indicate a significant but nonlinear trend in the data. When the trend includes significant linear and quadratic components, the data demonstrate nonlinear variation (e.g., leveling off or change of direction) in addition to a linear trend.

## Results

### Behaviors That Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

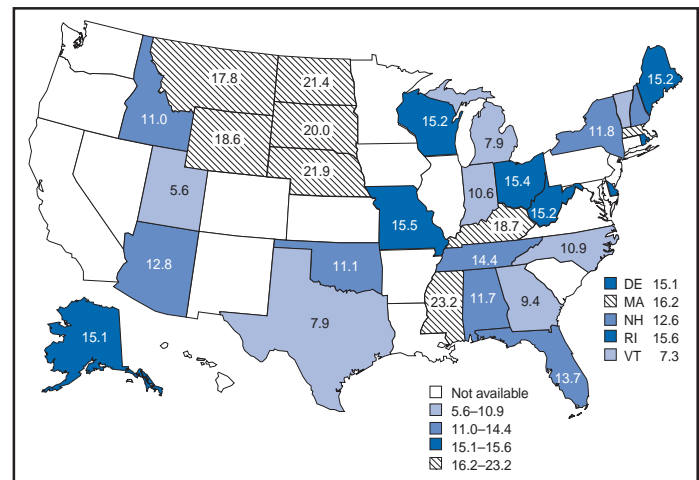
#### Seat Belt Use

Nationwide, 18.2% of students had rarely or never worn seat belts when riding in a car driven by someone else (Table 2). Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn seat belts was higher among male (21.5%) than female (14.6%) students; higher among black male (25.6%) than black female (15.6%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (20.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (21.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.3%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (10.9%) students, respectively. Prevalence of having rarely or never worn seat belts ranged from 5.6% to 23.2% across state surveys (median: 15.1%) and from 5.4% to 33.7% across local surveys (median: 12.1%) (Table 3, Figure 2).

#### Bicycle Helmet Use

Among the 62.3% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, 85.9% had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet (Table 2). Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among black (94.6%) than white (83.8%) and Hispanic students (90.1%) students; higher among Hispanic (90.1%) than white students (83.8%); higher among black female (94.3%) than white female (82.0%) and Hispanic female (87.9%) students; and higher among black male

**FIGURE 2. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore seat belts\* — selected U.S. states, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003**



\* When riding in a car driven by someone else.

(95.0%) and Hispanic male (91.4%) than white male (85.2%) students. Prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet ranged from 52.0% to 95.7% across state surveys (median: 86.6%) and from 75.2% to 97.1% across local surveys (median: 89.0%) (Table 3).

#### Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 30.2% of students nationwide had ridden in a car or other vehicle one or more times with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (Table 4). The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among Hispanic female (40.0%) than Hispanic male (32.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among Hispanic (36.4%) than white (28.5%) and black (30.9%) students and higher among Hispanic female (40.0%) than white female (29.8%) and black female (29.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (33.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (28.2%) students and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (34.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (26.4%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.6%) students. Prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ranged from 17.9% to 42.8% across state surveys (median: 28.2%) and from 18.6% to 40.6% across local surveys (median: 28.8%) (Table 5).

#### Drove After Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 12.1% of students nationwide had driven a car or other vehicle one or more

times after drinking alcohol (Table 4). Overall, the prevalence of having driven after drinking alcohol was higher among male (15.0%) than female (8.9%) students; higher among white male (15.2%), black male (13.4%), and Hispanic male (14.9%) than white female (10.3%), black female (4.6%), and Hispanic female (8.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (11.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (19.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.1%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having driven after drinking alcohol was higher among white (12.9%) than black (9.1%) students and higher among white female (10.3%) and Hispanic female (8.6%) than black female students (4.6%). Overall, the prevalence of having driven after drinking alcohol was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (9.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (15.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (19.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (6.2%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (15.3%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (19.8%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (9.2%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (19.8%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (15.3%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.1%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.9%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (11.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (19.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.2%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (19.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (11.3%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.6%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (19.5%) students. Prevalence of having driven after drinking alcohol ranged from 7.4% to 26.7% across state surveys (median: 11.3%) and from 4.5% to 12.3% across local surveys (median: 7.4%) (Table 5).

## Behaviors That Contribute to Violence

### Carried a Weapon

Nationwide, 17.1% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among male (26.9%) than female (6.7%) students; higher among white male (27.1%), black male (24.9%), and Hispanic male (24.3%) than white female (5.5%), black female (9.8%), and Hispanic female (8.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (26.6%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (26.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among black female (9.8%) and Hispanic female (8.5%) than white female (5.5%) students. The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.8%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.2%)

and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.2%) students. Prevalence of having carried a weapon ranged from 12.3% to 24.6% across state surveys (median: 16.9%) and from 11.3% to 25.0% across local surveys (median: 16.0%) (Table 7, Figure 3).

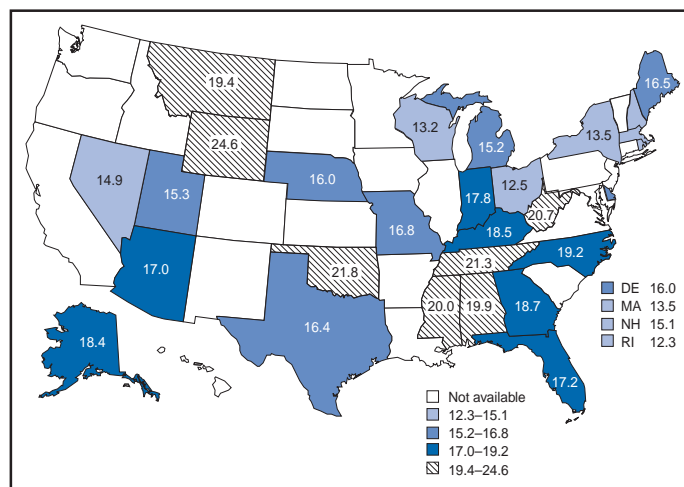
### Carried a Gun

Nationwide, 6.1% of students had carried a gun on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among male (10.2%) than female (1.6%) students; higher among white male (10.0%), black male (10.6%), and Hispanic male (8.2%) than white female (1.5%), black female (1.4%), and Hispanic female (2.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.3%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.4%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.1%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.4%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.0%) students, respectively. Prevalence of having carried a gun ranged from 3.4% to 10.5% across state surveys (median: 5.9%) and from 3.4% to 8.9% across local surveys (median: 5.7%) (Table 7).

### Physical Fighting

Nationwide, 33.0% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8). Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male (40.5%) than female (25.1%) students; higher among white male (38.4%), black male (45.6%), and Hispanic male (42.6%) than white female (22.1%), black female (34.0%), and Hispanic female (29.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male

**FIGURE 3. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\* — selected U.S. states, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003**



\* For example, a gun, knife, or club on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

(44.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (41.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (38.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (35.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (31.9%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (25.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among black (39.7%) than white (30.5%) and Hispanic (36.1%) students; higher among Hispanic (36.1%) than white (30.5%) students; higher among black female (34.0%) and Hispanic female (29.5%) than white female (22.1%) students; higher among black female (34.0%) than Hispanic female (29.5%) students; and higher among black male (45.6%) than white male (38.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (38.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (33.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (30.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (26.5%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (33.5%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (30.9%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (26.5%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (31.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (25.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.7%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (25.0%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.0%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.7%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (44.8%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (38.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (35.0%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (41.8%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (35.0%) students. Prevalence of having been in a physical fight ranged from 26.4% to 35.0% across state surveys (median: 30.3%) and from 27.2% to 44.3% across local surveys (median: 37.4%) (Table 9).

### **Injured in a Physical Fight**

Among students nationwide, 4.2% had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey that resulted in injuries that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 8). Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among male (5.7%) than female (2.6%) students; higher among white male (4.0%), black male (7.3%), and Hispanic male (6.5%) than white female (1.7%), black female (3.7%), and Hispanic female (3.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.3%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among black (5.5%) and Hispanic (5.2%) than white (2.9%) students; higher among black female (3.7%) and Hispanic female (3.9%) than white female (1.7%) students; and higher among black male (7.3%) and Hispanic male (6.5%) than white male (4.0%) students. Prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight ranged from 2.4% to 4.8% across state surveys (median: 3.4%) and from 2.3% to 8.6% across local surveys (median: 4.2%) (Table 9).

### **Dating Violence**

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 8.9% of students nationwide had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence) (Table 10). Overall, the prevalence of dating violence was higher among black (13.9%) than white (7.0%) and Hispanic (9.3%) students; higher among Hispanic (9.3%) than white (7.0%) students; higher among black female (14.0%) than Hispanic female (9.2%) and white female (7.5%) students; and higher among black male (13.7%) than Hispanic male (9.2%) and white male (6.6%) students. Prevalence of dating violence ranged from 6.5% to 14.0% across state surveys (median: 10.0%) and from 7.3% to 16.0% across local surveys (median: 11.7%) (Table 11).

### **Forced Sexual Intercourse**

Nationwide, 9.0% of students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Table 10). Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among female (11.9%) than male (6.1%) students; higher among white female (11.2%) and Hispanic female (13.0%) than white male (3.7%) and Hispanic male (7.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (5.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among black (12.3%) and Hispanic (10.4%) than white (7.3%) students, and higher among black male (11.7%) and Hispanic male (7.6%) than white male (3.7%) students. Prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse ranged from 5.4% to 11.0% across state surveys (median: 8.7%) and from 5.5% to 12.4% across local surveys (median: 8.5%) (Table 11).

### **Carried a Weapon on School Property**

Nationwide, 6.1% of students carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 12). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among male (8.9%) than female (3.1%) students; higher among white male (8.5%) and Hispanic male (7.7%) than white female (2.2%) and Hispanic female (4.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (8.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.2%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.7%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among black female (5.5%) and Hispanic female (4.2%) than white female (2.2%) students. The prevalence of having carried a



weapon on school property was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (8.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.6%) students. Prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property ranged from 3.2% to 10.1% across state surveys (median: 5.8%) and from 3.5% to 10.6% across local surveys (median: 6.1%) (Table 13).

### Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 9.2% of students nationwide had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times (Table 12). Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among male (11.6%) than female (6.5%) students; higher among white male (9.6%), black male (14.3%), and Hispanic male (11.9%) than white female (5.8%), black female (7.5%), and Hispanic female (6.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (15.4%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (11.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (8.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.3%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among black (10.9%) than white (7.8%) students and higher among black male (14.3%) than white male (9.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (12.1%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (7.3%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (6.3%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (9.2%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (6.3%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.3%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.9%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.0%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.9%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (15.4%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (8.5%) students. Prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ranged from 5.2% to 9.7% across state surveys (median: 7.5%) and from 6.8% to 12.7% across local surveys (median: 9.7%) (Table 13).

### Physical Fight on School Property

Nationwide, 12.8% of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 14). Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male (17.1%) than female (8.0%) students; higher among white male (14.3%), black male (21.5%), and Hispanic male (19.3%) than white female (5.3%), black female (12.6%), and Hispanic female (13.8%) students, respectively;

and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (23.3%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (18.1%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (12.2%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (4.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among black (17.1%) and Hispanic (16.7%) than white (10.0%) students; higher among black female (12.6%) and Hispanic female (13.8%) than white female (5.3%) students; and higher among black male (21.5%) and Hispanic male (19.3%) than white male (14.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (18.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (12.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (10.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7.3%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (12.8%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (10.4%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7.3%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (12.2%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (4.7%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.3%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (4.7%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (23.3%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (18.1%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.6%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (18.1%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.6%) students; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.2%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.6%) students. Prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property ranged from 8.6% to 14.6% across state surveys (median: 11.3%) and from 9.3% to 22.5% across local surveys (median: 15.3%) (Table 15).

### Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

Among students nationwide, 5.4% had not gone to school on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (Table 14). Overall, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among black (8.4%) and Hispanic (9.4%) than white (3.1%) students; higher among black female (9.0%) and Hispanic female (10.0%) than white female (2.9%) students; and higher among black male (7.9%) and Hispanic male (8.9%) than white male (3.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (6.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (5.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (4.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (3.8%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.6%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (4.6%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.9%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.1%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.3%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (3.8%) students. Prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns ranged from 2.8% to 8.7% across state surveys (median: 4.9%) and from 5.5% to 16.2% across local surveys (median: 9.8%) (Table 15).

## Property Stolen or Damaged on School Property

Nationwide, 29.8% of students had their property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 14). Overall, the prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was higher among male (33.1%) than female (26.2%) students; higher among white male (30.6%), black male (33.9%), and Hispanic male (37.0%) than white female (25.6%), black female (27.0%), and Hispanic female (27.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (37.4%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (34.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (30.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (31.9%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (26.6%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was higher among Hispanic (32.3%) than white (28.2%) students and higher among Hispanic male (37.0%) than white male (30.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (34.8%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (30.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (27.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (24.2%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (30.5%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (27.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (24.2%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (31.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (26.6%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.2%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (26.6%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.2%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (37.4%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (34.3%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (30.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.9%) students. Prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property ranged from 23.0% to 35.7% across state surveys (median: 28.8%) and from 22.9% to 36.2% across local surveys (median: 29.0%) (Table 15).

## Felt Sad or Hopeless

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 28.6% of students nationwide had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities (Table 16). Overall, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks was higher among female (35.5%) than male (21.9%) students; higher among white female (33.3%), black female (30.8%), and Hispanic female (44.9%) than white male (19.6%), black male (21.7%), and Hispanic male (25.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (35.7%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (36.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (35.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (32.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (21.0%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.1%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.0%) students,

respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks was higher among Hispanic (35.4%) than white (26.2%) and black (26.3%) students; higher among Hispanic female (44.9%) than white female (33.3%) and black female (30.8%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (25.9%) than white male (19.6%) students. Prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks ranged from 20.8% to 31.9% across state surveys (median: 27.9%) and from 25.9% to 34.6% across local surveys (median: 31.1%) (Table 17).

## Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

Nationwide, 16.9% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 16). Overall, the prevalence of having considered attempting suicide was higher among female (21.3%) than male (12.8%) students; higher among white female (21.2%), black female (14.7%), and Hispanic female (23.4%) than white male (12.0%), black male (10.3%), and Hispanic male (12.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (22.2%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (11.9%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (12.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having considered attempting suicide was higher among white (16.5%) and Hispanic (18.1%) than black (12.5%) students and higher among white female (21.2%) and Hispanic female (23.4%) than black female (14.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having considered attempting suicide was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (18.3%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (15.5%) students and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (22.2%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.8%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.0%) students. Prevalence of having considered attempting suicide ranged from 13.5% to 21.0% (median: 17.3%) across state surveys and from 11.5% to 19.4% across local surveys (median: 14.3%) (Table 17).

## Made a Suicide Plan

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 16.5% of students nationwide had made a plan to attempt suicide (Table 16). The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among black female (12.4%) than black male (8.4%) students and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (19.5%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among white (16.2%) and Hispanic (17.6%) than black (10.4%) students; higher among white female (18.6%) and Hispanic female (20.7%) than black female (12.4%) students; and higher among white male (13.9%) than black male (8.4%) students. Prevalence of

having made a suicide plan ranged from 10.9% to 17.2% across state surveys (median: 13.3%) and from 8.6% to 16.7% across local surveys (median: 11.7%) (Table 17).

### Attempted Suicide

Nationwide, 8.5% of students had actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 18). Overall, the prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among female (11.5%) than male (5.4%) students; higher among white female (10.3%) and Hispanic female (15.0%) than white male (3.7%) and Hispanic male (6.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (14.7%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (12.7%), and 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (10.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (5.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (5.5%), and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among Hispanic (10.6%) than white (6.9%) and black (8.4%) students; higher among Hispanic female (15.0%) than white female (10.3%) and black female (9.0%) students; and higher among black male (7.7%) and Hispanic male (6.1%) than white male (3.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (10.1%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (7.3%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (6.1%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (9.1%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (6.1%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (14.7%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (10.0%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.9%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (12.7%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.9%) students. Prevalence of having attempted suicide ranged from 6.6% to 11.9% across state surveys (median: 8.5%) and from 7.4% to 12.3% across local surveys (median: 9.9%) (Table 19).

### Suicide Attempt Required Medical Attention

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 2.9% of students nationwide had made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 18). The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that required medical attention was higher among white female (2.4%) than white male (1.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that required medical attention was higher among black (3.7%) and Hispanic (5.0%) than white (1.7%) students; higher among Hispanic female (5.7%) than white female (2.4%) and black female (2.2%) students; and higher among black male (5.2%) and Hispanic male (4.2%) than white male (1.1%) students. Prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that required medical attention ranged from 1.6% to 5.0% across state surveys (median: 2.7%) and from 1.7% to 4.8% across local surveys (median: 3.3%) (Table 19).

## Tobacco Use

### Lifetime Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 58.4% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (i.e., lifetime cigarette use) (Table 20). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (58.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (60.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (65.4%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (52.0%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (65.4%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (58.3%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (60.0%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (59.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (65.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (50.9%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (65.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (57.7%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (59.8%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (64.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (53.0%) students. Prevalence of lifetime cigarette use ranged from 32.8% to 71.1% across state surveys (median: 59.9%) and from 43.9% to 66.4% across local surveys (median: 53.5%) (Table 21).

### Lifetime Daily Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 15.8% of students had ever smoked one or more cigarettes every day for 30 days (i.e., lifetime daily cigarette use) (Table 20). The prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use was higher among white female (20.9%) and black male (10.9%) than white male (17.1%) and black female (5.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use was higher among white (18.9%) than black (8.2%) and Hispanic (10.7%) students; higher among white female (20.9%) than black female (5.2%) and Hispanic female (9.1%) students; higher among Hispanic female (9.1%) than black female (5.2%) students; and higher among white male (17.1%) than black male (10.9%) and Hispanic male (12.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (18.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (19.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (11.5%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (19.8%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (15.0%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.6%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (17.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (21.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (11.4%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (21.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.3%) students. Prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use ranged from 6.0% to 26.0% (median: 17.0%) across state surveys and from 4.7% to 13.4% across local surveys (median: 7.9%) (Table 21).

### Current Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 21.9% of students had smoked cigarettes on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) (Table 20). The prevalence of current cigarette use was

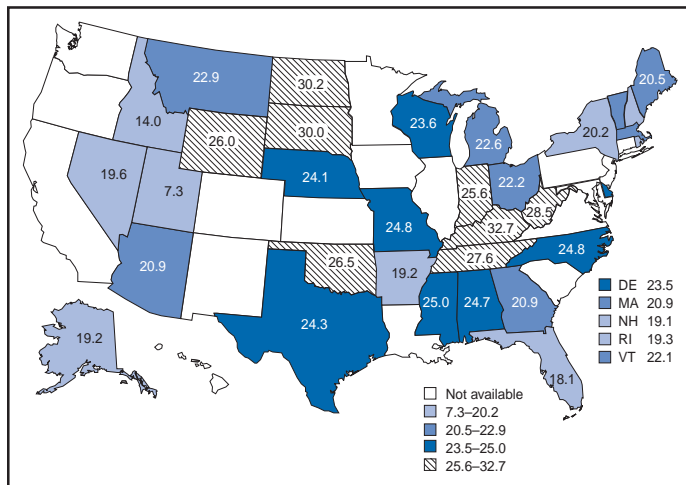


higher among black male (19.3%) than black female (10.8%) students and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.0%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among white (24.9%) than black (15.1%) and Hispanic (18.4%) students; higher among white female (26.6%) than black female (10.8%) and Hispanic female (17.7%) students; and higher among Hispanic female (17.7%) than black female (10.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (21.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (23.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (26.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (17.4%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (26.2%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (21.8%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (21.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (23.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (16.0%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (21.7%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (23.2%) students. Prevalence of current cigarette use ranged from 7.3% to 32.7% across state surveys (median: 23.2%) and from 9.1% to 18.1% across local surveys (median: 13.4%) (Table 21, Figure 4).

### Current Frequent Cigarette Use

Approximately one tenth (9.7%) of students nationwide had smoked cigarettes on  $\geq 20$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette use) (Table 22). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among black male (7.9%) than black female (3.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among white (11.8%) than black (5.5%) and Hispanic (5.5%) students; higher among white female (13.2%) than black female (3.1%) and Hispanic female (4.4%) students; and higher

**FIGURE 4. Percentage of high school students who reported current cigarette use\* — selected U.S. states, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003**



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

among white male (10.4%) than Hispanic male (6.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (9.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (11.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (13.1%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (6.3%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (13.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (9.2%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.4%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.9%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (5.7%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.5%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.5%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.5%) students. Prevalence of current frequent cigarette use ranged from 3.0% to 18.4% across state surveys (median: 11.1%) and from 1.7% to 8.2% across local surveys (median: 4.0%) (Table 23).

### Smoked > 10 Cigarettes/Day

Nationwide, 3.1% of students had smoked >10 cigarettes/day on the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 22). Overall, the prevalence of having smoked >10 cigarettes/day was higher among male (3.6%) than female (2.4%) students; higher among black male (2.1%) than black female (0.6%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.8%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked >10 cigarettes/day was higher among white (3.4%) than black (1.4%) and Hispanic (1.7%) students; higher among white female (3.1%) than black female (0.6%) and Hispanic female (1.4%) students; and higher among white male (3.6%) than black male (2.1%) and Hispanic male (2.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked >10 cigarettes/day was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (4.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (1.9%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (2.4%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.1%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.3%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (2.4%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (2.4%), and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (3.5%) students. Prevalence of having smoked >10 cigarettes/day ranged from 0.3% to 5.8% across state surveys (median: 2.8%) and from 0.2% to 2.3% across local surveys (median: 0.9%) (Table 23).

### Purchased Cigarettes at a Store or Gas Station

Data regarding access to cigarettes are reported only for the 20.8% of students aged <18 years who reported current cigarette smoking. Nationwide, 18.9% of these students had purchased their cigarettes in a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 22). Overall, the prevalence of having purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station was higher among male (24.2%) than female (13.8%) students; higher among white male (24.1%) than white female (12.0%)



students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (19.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (34.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (21.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (27.9%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (26.1%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (12.0%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (13.6%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (21.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (10.4%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.8%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.8%) students; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (34.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.8%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (19.3%) students. Prevalence of having purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station ranged from 5.9% to 24.1% across state surveys (median: 16.3%) and from 13.2% to 39.9% across local surveys (median: 22.7%) (Table 23).

### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 6.7% of students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use) (Table 24). Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (11.0%) than female (2.2%) students; higher among white male (13.2%) than white female (1.6%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.1%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.6%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (12.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among white (7.6%) than black (3.0%) students and higher among white male (13.2%) than black male (4.1%) and Hispanic male (6.1%) students. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.8%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.0%) students and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.1%) students. Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use ranged from 3.1% to 15.3% across state surveys (median: 7.2%) and from 1.5% to 5.5% across local surveys (median: 2.7%) (Table 25).

### Current Cigar Use

Nationwide, 14.8% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigar use) (Table 24). Overall, the prevalence of current cigar use was higher among male (19.9%) than female (9.4%) students; higher among white male (21.3%) and black male (19.5%) than white female (8.6%) and black female (10.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade

# MMWR<sup>TM</sup>

(MMWR on line)

[cdc.gov/mmwr](http://cdc.gov/mmwr)

MMWR<sup>TM</sup>  
Online

male (17.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.8%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (9.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (10.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among white male (21.3%) and black male (19.5%) than Hispanic male (14.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigar use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (16.3%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (19.1%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (11.9%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (19.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (13.2%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.6%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (17.0%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.8%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.2%) students. Prevalence of current cigar use ranged from 7.3% to 18.7% across state surveys (median: 13.5%) and from 5.2% to 17.0% across local surveys (median: 10.6%) (Table 25).

### Current Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 27.5% of students had reported current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current tobacco use) (Table 24). Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among male (30.3%) than female (24.6%) students; higher among black male (23.7%) and Hispanic male (24.9%) than black female (14.9%) and Hispanic female (19.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.7%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (40.3%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.6%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (27.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (25.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among white (31.1%) than black (19.3%) and Hispanic (22.4%) students; higher among white female (28.9%) than black female (14.9%) and Hispanic female (19.8%) students; higher among Hispanic female (19.8%) than black female (14.9%) students; and higher among white male (33.2%) than black male (23.7%) and Hispanic male (24.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (26.4%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (30.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (33.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (22.0%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (33.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (26.4%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.7%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (40.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (21.5%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (40.3%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.2%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.7%) students. Prevalence of current tobacco use ranged from 10.3% to 41.2% across state surveys (median: 27.7%) and from 11.8% to 22.0% across local surveys (median: 15.8%) (Table 25).

## Alcohol and Other Drug Use

### Lifetime Alcohol Use

Approximately three fourths (74.9%) of students nationwide had had one or more drinks of alcohol on  $\geq 1$  day during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime alcohol use) (Table 26). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among Hispanic (79.5%) than black (71.4%) students; higher among Hispanic female (81.4%) than black female (74.0%) students; and higher among white male (74.3%) and Hispanic male (77.5%) than black male (68.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (75.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (78.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (83.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (65.0%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (83.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (75.7%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (76.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (80.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (83.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (66.2%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (83.3%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (76.5%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (74.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (76.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (82.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (64.0%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (82.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (74.9%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (76.4%) students. Prevalence of lifetime alcohol use ranged from 43.3% to 81.1% across state surveys (median: 75.7%) and from 63.7% to 81.5% across local surveys (median: 70.1%) (Table 27).

### Current Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 44.9% of students had had one or more drinks of alcohol on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current alcohol use) (Table 26). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among Hispanic female (48.4%) than Hispanic male (42.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among white (47.1%) and Hispanic (45.6%) than black (37.4%) students; higher among white female (48.4%) and Hispanic female (48.4%) than black female (37.0%) students; and higher among white male (45.9%) than black male (37.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (43.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (47.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (55.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (36.2%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (55.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (43.5%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (47.0%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (44.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (46.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (55.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (38.5%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (55.5%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (44.9%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (46.8%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (42.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (47.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (56.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.9%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (56.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (42.2%)

and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (47.3%) students. Prevalence of current alcohol use ranged from 21.3% to 54.2% across state surveys (median: 44.3%) and from 28.7% to 44.4% across local surveys (median: 37.6%) (Table 27).

### Episodic Heavy Drinking

Nationwide, 28.3% of students had had  $\geq 5$  drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., episodic heavy drinking) (Table 26). The prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among black male (17.9%) than black female (12.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among white (31.8%) and Hispanic (28.9%) than black (15.3%) students; higher among white female (31.5%) and Hispanic female (29.8%) than black female (12.7%) students; and higher among white male (32.1%) and Hispanic male (27.9%) than black male (17.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (27.4%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (31.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (37.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (19.8%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (31.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (37.2%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (27.4%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (37.2%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (31.8%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (27.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (29.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (34.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.9%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (34.5%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (27.2%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (29.4%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (34.1%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (39.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (18.8%) students; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (34.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (39.5%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.7%) students. Prevalence of episodic heavy drinking ranged from 14.3% to 39.5% across state surveys (median: 27.1%) and from 10.0% to 24.5% across local surveys (median: 16.7%) (Table 27).

### Lifetime Marijuana Use

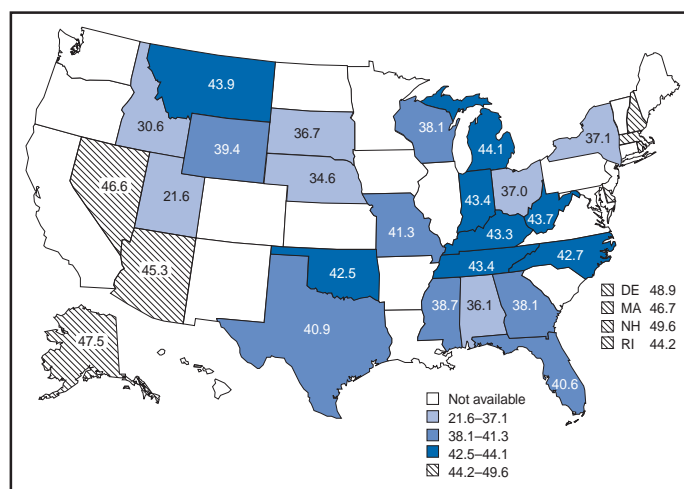
Nationwide, 40.2% of students had used marijuana one or more times during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime marijuana use) (Table 28). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among male (42.7%) than female (37.6%) students; higher among black male (49.0%) and Hispanic male (46.7%) than black female (37.6%) and Hispanic female (38.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (44.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (51.7%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (36.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (44.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among black male (49.0%) and Hispanic male (46.7%) than white male (40.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (40.4%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (44.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (48.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade

(30.7%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (48.5%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (40.4%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (36.4%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (43.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (44.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (28.1%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (43.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (44.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (36.4%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (44.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (45.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (51.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.1%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (51.7%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (44.2%) students. Prevalence of lifetime marijuana use ranged from 21.6% to 49.6% across state surveys (median: 42.5%) and from 29.8% to 52.2% across local surveys (median: 40.9%) (Table 29, Figure 5).

### Current Marijuana Use

Nationwide, 22.4% of students had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) (Table 28). Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among male (25.1%) than female (19.3%) students; higher among black male (29.8%) and Hispanic male (27.1%) than black female (18.1%) and Hispanic female (20.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (30.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (21.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among black male (29.8%) than white male (23.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (24.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (25.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (18.5%) students; higher among

**FIGURE 5. Percentage of high school students who reported lifetime marijuana use\* — selected U.S. states, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003**



\* One or more times during their lifetime.

12<sup>th</sup> grade (25.8%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (22.0%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (30.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (19.6%) students. Prevalence of current marijuana use ranged from 11.4% to 30.6% across state surveys (median: 21.9%) and from 15.3% to 28.7% across local surveys (median: 22.3%) (Table 29).

### Lifetime Cocaine Use

Nationwide, 8.7% of students had used a form of cocaine (e.g., powder, “crack,”\*\* or “freebase”††) one or more times during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime cocaine use) (Table 30). The prevalence of lifetime cocaine use was higher among black male (4.8%) than black female (1.4%) students and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (12.9%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cocaine use was higher among white (8.7%) and Hispanic (12.5%) than black (3.2%) students; higher among Hispanic (12.5%) than white (8.7%) students; higher among white female (8.0%) and Hispanic female (13.0%) than black female (1.4%) students; higher among Hispanic female (13.0%) than white female (8.0%) students; and higher among white male (9.3%) and Hispanic male (12.0%) than black male (4.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cocaine use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (9.0%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (10.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (6.8%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (12.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.1%) students. Prevalence of lifetime cocaine use ranged from 5.7% to 12.7% across state surveys (median: 8.4%) and from 2.3% to 11.9% across local surveys (median: 6.0%) (Table 31).

### Current Cocaine Use

Nationwide, 4.1% of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cocaine use) (Table 30). The prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among black male (3.3%) than black female (0.9%) students and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (5.8%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among white (3.8%) and Hispanic (5.7%) than black (2.2%) students; higher among Hispanic (5.7%) than white (3.8%) students; higher among white female (3.7%) and Hispanic female (5.8%) than black female (0.9%) students; higher among Hispanic female (5.8%) than white female (3.7%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (5.5%) than black male (3.3%) students. The prevalence of current cocaine use was

higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (5.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (3.1%) students. Prevalence of current cocaine use ranged from 2.0% to 5.8% across state surveys (median: 3.8%) and from 0.8% to 4.9% across local surveys (median: 2.8%) (Table 31).

### Lifetime Illegal Injection-Drug Use

Nationwide, 3.2% of students had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their lifetime<sup>§§</sup> (i.e., lifetime illegal injection-drug use) (Table 30). The prevalence of lifetime illegal injection-drug use was higher among black male (3.4%) than black female (1.5%) students. Prevalence of lifetime illegal injection-drug use ranged from 1.3% to 3.3% across state surveys (median: 2.3%) and from 0.7% to 3.9% across local surveys (median: 1.7%) (Table 31).

### Lifetime Inhalant Use

Nationwide, 12.1% of student had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime inhalant use) (Table 32). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among white (12.8%) and Hispanic (12.7%) than black (7.0%) students; higher among white female (12.2%) and Hispanic female (13.9%) than black female (6.4%) students; and higher among white male (13.3%) and Hispanic male (11.6%) than black male (7.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (13.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (11.1%) students and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (14.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (10.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (9.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (10.3%) students. Prevalence of lifetime inhalant use ranged from 9.6% to 15.4% across state surveys (median: 12.4%) and from 5.1% to 13.5% across local surveys (median: 9.2%) (Table 33).

### Current Inhalant Use

Nationwide, 3.9% of students had used inhalants one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current inhalant use) (Table 32). The prevalence of current inhalant use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.3%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.6%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.0%) students, respectively. The preva-

<sup>§§</sup> Students were classified as injection-drug users only if they 1) reported injecting-drug use and 2) answered “one or more times” 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 heroin (also called smack, junk, or China white)?”; “During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?”; or “During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription?”

\*\* Pellet-sized pieces of highly purified cocaine.

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



lence of current inhalant use was higher among Hispanic female (4.7%) than black female (2.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current inhalant use was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (5.4%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (3.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (3.1%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (2.7%) students and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.7%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.6%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.3%) students. Prevalence of current inhalant use ranged from 2.4% to 5.5% across state surveys (median: 3.8%) and from 1.4% to 5.0% across local surveys (median: 3.6%) (Table 33).

### Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use

Nationwide, 6.1% of students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime illegal steroid use) (Table 32). The prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among black male (5.4%) than black female (1.9%) students and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.4%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among white (6.2%) and Hispanic (7.2%) than black (3.6%) students and higher among white female (5.6%) and Hispanic female (6.6%) than black female (1.9%) students. The prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.3%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.3%) students. Prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use ranged from 3.2% to 7.1% across state surveys (median: 4.8%) and from 2.3% to 7.4% across local surveys (median: 3.1%) (Table 33).

### Lifetime Heroin Use

Nationwide, 3.3% of students had used heroin one or more times during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime heroin use) (Table 34). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime heroin use was higher among male (4.3%) than female (2.0%) students; higher among white male (3.3%) and black male (4.4%) than white female (1.8%) and black female (0.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (3.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime heroin use was higher among Hispanic (3.9%) than white (2.6%) students; higher among white female (1.8%) and Hispanic female (3.4%) than black female (0.8%) students; and higher among Hispanic female (3.4%) than white female (1.8%) students. Prevalence of lifetime heroin use ranged from 1.7% to 3.8% across state surveys (median: 2.8%) and from 1.4% to 5.4% across local surveys (median: 2.3%) (Table 35).

### Lifetime Methamphetamine Use

Nationwide, 7.6% of students had used methamphetamines one or more times during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime meth-

amphetamine use) (Table 34). The prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use was higher among black male (4.6%) than black female (1.7%) students and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.8%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.7%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use was higher among white (8.1%) and Hispanic (8.3%) than black (3.1%) students; higher among white female (7.8%) and Hispanic female (8.1%) than black female (1.7%) students; and higher among white male (8.4%) and Hispanic male (8.5%) than black male (4.6%) students. The prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (9.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.3%) students. Prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use ranged from 4.7% to 12.5% across state surveys (median: 7.5%) and from 1.7% to 8.5% across local surveys (median: 4.5%) (Table 35).

### Lifetime Ecstasy Use

Nationwide, 11.1% of students had used ecstasy one or more times during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime ecstasy use) (Table 34). The prevalence of lifetime ecstasy use was higher among black male (8.3%) than black female (3.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime ecstasy use was higher among Hispanic (13.0%) than black (6.0%) students; higher among white female (11.4%) and Hispanic female (11.5%) than black female (3.8%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (14.4%) than black male (8.3%) students. Prevalence of lifetime ecstasy use ranged from 4.9% to 10.3% across states (median: 7.6%) and from 3.1% to 12.1% across local surveys (median: 6.3%) (Table 35).

## Age of Initiation of Risk Behaviors

### Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 18.3% of students had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years (Table 36). Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among male (20.0%) than female (16.4%) students; higher among black male (19.2%) than black female (11.5%) students; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (18.0%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (14.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among white (18.9%) and Hispanic (18.3%) than black (15.3%) students and higher among white female (18.4%) and Hispanic female (16.1%) than black female (11.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (20.1%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (16.0%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade

(16.5%) students and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.4%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (14.1%) students. Prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years ranged from 9.1% to 29.4% across state surveys (median: 19.2%) and from 12.4% to 18.8% across local surveys (median: 15.0%) (Table 37).

### Alcohol Use Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 27.8% of students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years (Table 36). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among male (32.0%) than female (23.3%) students; higher among white male (30.0%), black male (35.7%), and Hispanic male (34.1%) than white female (21.2%), black female (26.8%), and Hispanic female (26.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (15.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among black (31.2%) and Hispanic (30.2%) than white (25.7%) students; higher among black female (26.8%) and Hispanic female (26.3%) than white female (21.2%) students; and higher among black male (35.7%) than white male (30.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (36.4%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (28.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (23.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (20.3%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (28.5%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (23.0%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (20.3%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (33.3%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (15.2%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.5%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (15.2%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (39.4%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.1%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.3%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.1%) students. Prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years ranged from 17.4% to 34.7% across state surveys (median: 26.4%) and from 24.4% to 32.9% across local surveys (median: 28.9%) (Table 37).

### Marijuana Use Before Age 13 Years

One tenth (9.9%) of students nationwide had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (Table 36). Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among male (12.6%) than female (6.9%) students; higher among white male (10.5%), black male (18.5%), and Hispanic male (13.0%) than white female (6.8%), black female (5.8%), and Hispanic female (8.5%)

students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.6%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (11.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (9.7%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (4.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among black (12.1%) than white (8.7%) students and higher among black male (18.5%) than white male (10.5%) and Hispanic male (13.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (11.7%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (10.8%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (8.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7.8%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (9.7%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (4.3%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.3%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (4.3%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.3%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (11.0%) students. Prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years ranged from 5.8% to 13.4% across state surveys (median: 10.4%) and from 6.8% to 14.4% across local surveys (median: 11.0%) (Table 37).

## Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use on School Property

### Cigarette Use on School Property

Nationwide, 8.0% of students had smoked cigarettes on school property on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 38). The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among black male (8.4%) than black female (3.5%) students and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.5%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among white (8.9%) than black (5.9%) and Hispanic (6.0%) students; higher among white female (9.6%) and Hispanic female (5.8%) than black female (3.5%) students; and higher among white female (9.6%) than Hispanic female (5.8%) students. The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.3%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.5%) students. Prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property ranged from 2.7% to 14.3% across state surveys (median: 7.7%) and from 2.5% to 8.7% across local surveys (median: 5.1%) (Table 39).

### Smokeless Tobacco Use on School Property

Nationwide, 5.9% of students had used smokeless tobacco on school property on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 38). Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among male (8.5%)

than female (3.3%) students; higher among white male (9.9%) than white female (3.3%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.6%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among white male (9.9%) than black male (3.2%) students. The prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.0%) students. Prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property ranged from 1.5% to 9.3% across state surveys (median: 4.1%) and from 0.4% to 3.5% across local surveys (median: 1.6%) (Table 39).

### Alcohol Use on School Property

Nationwide, 5.2% of students had had one or more drinks of alcohol on school property on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 38). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among male (6.0%) than female (4.2%) students; higher among black male (7.9%) than black female (3.8%) students; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.5%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among black (5.8%) and Hispanic (7.6%) than white (3.9%) students; higher among Hispanic female (7.9%) than white female (3.2%) and black female (3.8%) students; and higher among black male (7.9%) and Hispanic male (7.4%) than white male (4.5%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.2%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.0%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.6%) students. Prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property ranged from 2.6% to 7.4% across state surveys (median: 4.6%) and from 3.1% to 8.8% across local surveys (median: 5.7%) (Table 39).

### Marijuana Use on School Property

Nationwide, 5.8% of students had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 40). Overall, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among male (7.6%) than female (3.7%) students; higher among white male (5.8%), black male (9.7%), and Hispanic male (10.4%) than white female (3.1%), black female (3.6%), and Hispanic female (6.0%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher

among Hispanic (8.2%) than white (4.5%) students; higher among Hispanic female (6.0%) than white female (3.1%) and black female (3.6%) students; and higher among black male (9.7%) and Hispanic male (10.4%) than white male (5.8%) students. The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.1%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.6%) students. Prevalence of having used marijuana on school property ranged from 2.6% to 8.0% across state surveys (median: 4.5%) and from 3.3% to 8.2% across local surveys (median: 6.7%) (Table 41).

### Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property

Nationwide, 28.7% of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 40). Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among male (31.9%) than female (25.0%) students; higher among black male (27.7%) and Hispanic male (40.6%) than black female (18.3%) and Hispanic female (32.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.7%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (26.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (19.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among Hispanic (36.5%) than white (27.5%) and black (23.1%) students; higher among Hispanic female (32.5%) than white female (24.5%) and black female (18.3%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (40.6%) than white male (30.2%) and black male (27.7%) students. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (26.7%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (26.5%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (19.6%) students. Prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property ranged from 18.1% to 34.5% across state surveys (median: 26.7%) and from 18.3% to 41.1% across local surveys (median: 31.2%) (Table 41).

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

#### Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, 46.7% of students had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime (Table 42). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among black male (73.8%) and Hispanic male (56.8%) than black female (60.9%) and Hispanic female (46.4%) students, respectively, and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (37.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (27.9%) stu-

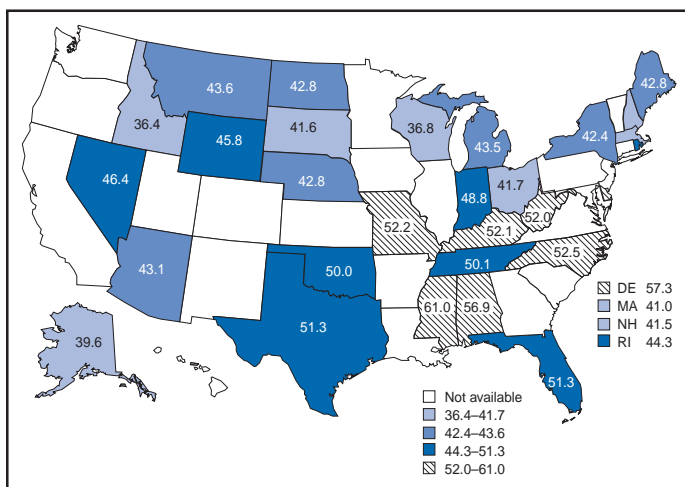


dents. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among black (67.3%) than white (41.8%) and Hispanic (51.4%) students; higher among Hispanic (51.4%) than white (41.8%) students; higher among black female (60.9%) than white female (43.0%) and Hispanic female (46.4%) students; higher among black male (73.8%) than white male (40.5%) and Hispanic male (56.8%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (56.8%) than white male (40.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (44.1%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (53.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (61.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (32.8%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (53.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (61.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (44.1%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (61.6%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (53.2%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (43.1%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (53.1%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (62.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (27.9%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (53.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (62.3%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (43.1%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (62.3%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (53.1%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (45.1%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (53.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (60.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (37.3%) students; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (53.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (60.7%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (45.1%) students. Prevalence of having had sexual intercourse ranged from 36.4% to 61.0% across state surveys (median: 44.3%) and from 38.8% to 63.9% across local surveys (median: 53.7%) (Table 43, Figure 6).

### Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 7.4% of students had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years (Table 42). Overall, the preva-

**FIGURE 6. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse — selected U.S. states, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003**



lence of having sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among male (10.4%) than female (4.2%) students; higher among black male (31.8%) and Hispanic male (11.6%) than black female (6.9%) and Hispanic female (5.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.2%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (11.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (8.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.3%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among black (19.0%) and Hispanic (8.3%) than white (4.2%) students; higher among black (19.0%) than Hispanic (8.3%) students; higher among black female (6.9%) than white female (3.4%) students; higher among black male (31.8%) and Hispanic male (11.6%) than white male (5.0%) students; and higher among black male (31.8%) than Hispanic male (11.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (9.3%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (8.5%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (5.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (5.5%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.3%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.7%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (1.9%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.7%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (3.2%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (13.2%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (8.8%) students. Prevalence of having sexual intercourse before age 13 years ranged from 2.8% to 11.4% across state surveys (median: 5.8%) and from 5.9% to 18.2% across local surveys (median: 11.1%) (Table 43).

### Four or More Sex Partners

Nationwide, 14.4% of students had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime with  $\geq 4$  sex partners (Table 42). Overall, the prevalence of having had  $\geq 4$  sex partners was higher among male (17.5%) than female (11.2%) students; higher among black male (41.7%) and Hispanic male (20.5%) than black female (16.3%) and Hispanic female (11.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.2%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (16.4%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (18.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.4%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having had  $\geq 4$  sex partners was higher among black (28.8%) and Hispanic (15.7%) than white (10.8%) students; higher among black (28.8%) than Hispanic (15.7%) students; higher among black female (16.3%) than white female (10.1%) and Hispanic female (11.2%) students; higher among black male (41.7%) and Hispanic male (20.5%) than white male (11.5%) students; and higher among black male (41.7%) than Hispanic male (20.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of hav-



ing had  $\geq 4$  sex partners was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (20.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (10.4%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade (12.6%), and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (16.0%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (16.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (10.4%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (6.4%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.8%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.9%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.4%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.2%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (16.4%) students. Prevalence of having had  $\geq 4$  sex partners ranged from 8.9% to 23.6% across state surveys (median: 13.8%) and from 9.5% to 28.0% across local surveys (median: 20.2%) (Table 43).

### Currently Sexually Active

Approximately one third (34.3%) of students nationwide had had sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey (i.e., currently sexually active) (Table 44). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among white female (33.1%) and black male (54.0%) than white male (28.5%) and black female (44.2%) students, respectively, and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (24.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among black (49.0%) than white (30.8%) and Hispanic (37.1%) students; higher among Hispanic (37.1%) than white (30.8%) students; higher among black female (44.2%) than white female (33.1%) and Hispanic female (35.8%) students; higher among black male (54.0%) and Hispanic male (38.5%) than white male (28.5%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (38.5%) than white male (28.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (30.6%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (41.1%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (48.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (21.2%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (41.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (48.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (30.6%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (48.9%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (41.1%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (31.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (42.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (51.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.3%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (42.9%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (51.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (31.2%) students; higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (51.0%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (42.9%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (30.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (39.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (46.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (24.0%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (39.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (46.5%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (30.0%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (46.5%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (39.2%) students. Prevalence of being currently sexually

active ranged from 26.5% to 46.3% across state surveys (median: 31.6%) and from 25.0% to 47.6% across local surveys (median: 39.0%) (Table 45).

### Condom Use During Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 34.3% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 63.0% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (Table 44). Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among male (68.8%) than female (57.4%) students; higher among white male (69.0%), black male (81.2%), and Hispanic male (62.5%) than white female (56.5%), black female (63.6%), and Hispanic female (52.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (66.7%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (67.0%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (55.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (48.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among black (72.8%) than white (62.5%) and Hispanic (57.4%) students; higher among black female (63.6%) than white female (56.5%) and Hispanic female (52.3%) students; higher among black male (81.2%) and white male (69.0%) than Hispanic male (62.5%) students; and higher among black male (81.2%) than white male (69.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (69.0%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (69.0%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (60.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (57.4%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (66.1%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (66.4%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (48.5%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (66.4%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (55.5%) students. Prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse ranged from 55.4% to 70.4% across state surveys (median: 62.0%) and from 52.7% to 77.5% (median: 70.2%) across local surveys (Table 45).

### Birth Control Pill Use Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 34.3% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 17.0% reported either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 44). Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (20.6%) than male (13.1%) students; higher among white female (26.5%) and black female (11.7%) than white male (17.3%) and black male (4.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (24.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (27.2%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (17.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual

intercourse was higher among white (22.3%) than black (7.9%) and Hispanic (11.2%) students; higher among white female (26.5%) than black female (11.7%) and Hispanic female (12.1%) students; higher among white male (17.3%) and Hispanic male (10.3%) than black male (4.4%) students; and higher among white male (17.3%) than Hispanic male (10.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (19.6%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (22.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (8.7%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (12.7%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (24.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (27.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.6%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.5%) students; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (17.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.6%) students. Prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse ranged from 11.9% to 36.7% across state surveys (median: 21.6%) and from 5.5% to 16.1% across local surveys (median: 8.6%) (Table 45).

### Alcohol or Drug Use Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 34.3% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 25.4% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (Table 46). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among male (29.8%) than female (21.0%) students; higher among white male (30.5%), black male (23.8%), and Hispanic male (29.5%) than white female (23.6%), black female (14.6%), and Hispanic female (18.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (28.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.5%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (21.0%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (26.8%) and Hispanic (24.1%) than black (19.5%) students; higher among white female (23.6%) than black female (14.6%) students; and higher among white male (30.5%) than black male (23.8%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (23.1%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.6%) students. Prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse ranged from 18.1% to 33.7% across state surveys (median: 24.4%) and from 13.2% to 25.5% across local surveys (median: 18.4%) (Table 47).

### Pregnancy

Nationwide, 4.2% of students had been pregnant or had gotten someone pregnant (Table 46). Overall, the prevalence

of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant was higher among female (4.9%) than male (3.5%) students; higher among white female (2.8%) than white male (1.7%) students; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.3%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.6%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (3.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (4.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant was higher among black (9.1%) and Hispanic (6.4%) than white (2.3%) students; higher among black (9.1%) than Hispanic (6.4%) students; higher among black female (10.4%) and Hispanic female (7.3%) than white female (2.8%) students; higher among black male (7.6%) and Hispanic male (5.2%) than white male (1.7%) students; and higher among black male (7.6%) than Hispanic male (5.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (4.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (4.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (6.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (2.6%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (2.3%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (5.0%) students. Prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant ranged from 2.3% to 7.7% across state surveys (median: 4.1%) and from 2.4% to 10.3% across local surveys (median: 7.7%) (Table 47).

### AIDS or HIV Infection Education

Nationwide 87.9% of students had been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or HIV infection (Table 46). Overall, the prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among white (90.3%) than black (85.1%) and Hispanic (83.4%) students; higher among white female (90.6%) than Hispanic female (83.9%) students; and higher among white male (90.1%) than black male (82.5%) and Hispanic male (82.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (89.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (89.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (90.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (84.3%) students; higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (90.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (90.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (85.4%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (88.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (88.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (90.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (83.2%) students. Prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection ranged from 77.9% to 93.6% across state surveys (median: 88.4%) and from 78.8% to 92.7% across local surveys (median: 84.6%) (Table 47).

## Dietary Behaviors

### Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables

Approximately one fifth (22.0%) of students nationwide had eaten fruits and vegetables<sup>44</sup>  $\geq 5$  times/day during the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 48). Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day was higher among male (23.6%) than female (20.3%) students; higher among black male (26.1%) than black female (20.3%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.3%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (24.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (21.2%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day was higher among Hispanic (24.4%) than white (20.5%) students and higher among black male (26.1%) and Hispanic male (27.4%) than white male (21.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (23.3%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (23.0%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (19.5%) students. Prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day ranged from 13.2% to 28.4% across state surveys (median: 18.4%) and from 14.5% to 29.1% across local surveys (median: 18.8%) (Table 49).

### Consumption of Milk

Nationwide, 17.1% of students had drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk during the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 48). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk was higher among male (22.7%) than female (11.2%) students; higher among white male (26.8%), black male (16.0%), and Hispanic male (17.0%) than white female (12.8%), black female (7.5%), and Hispanic female (9.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.1%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (23.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (18.1%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.5%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (9.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk was higher among white (20.0%) than black (11.6%) and Hispanic (13.1%) students; higher among white female (12.8%) than black female (7.5%) students; and higher among white male (26.8%) than black male (16.0%) and Hispanic male (17.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (19.5%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (13.6%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.5%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.9%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade

male (25.1%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (18.1%) students. Prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk ranged from 8.4% to 28.2% across state surveys (median: 16.7%) and from 5.7% to 11.9% across local surveys (median: 10.5%) (Table 49).

## Physical Activity

### Sufficient Vigorous Physical Activity

Nationwide, 62.6% of students had exercised or participated in physical activities that made them sweat and breathe hard (e.g., basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activity) for  $\geq 20$  minutes on  $\geq 3$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., sufficient vigorous physical activity) (Table 50). Overall, the prevalence of having participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity was higher among male (70.0%) than female (55.0%) students; higher among white male (71.9%), black male (65.0%), and Hispanic male (66.7%) than white female (58.1%), black female (44.9%), and Hispanic female (51.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (73.1%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (71.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (70.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (63.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (63.6%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (58.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (49.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (46.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity was higher among white (65.2%) than black (54.8%) and Hispanic (59.3%) students; higher among white female (58.1%) and Hispanic female (51.8%) than black female (44.9%) students; higher among white female (58.1%) than Hispanic female (51.8%) students; and higher among white male (71.9%) than black male (65.0%) and Hispanic male (66.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (68.5%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (64.9%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (60.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (55.0%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (60.1%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (55.0%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (63.6%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (58.2%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (49.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (46.4%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (73.1%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (71.5%), and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (70.4%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (63.7%) students. Prevalence of having participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity ranged from 53.3% to 71.1% across state surveys (median: 62.8%) and from 40.1% to 65.8% across local surveys (median: 54.0%) (Table 51).

<sup>44</sup> Consumption of fruits and vegetables includes 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.



### Sufficient Moderate Physical Activity

One fourth (24.7%) of students nationwide had participated in physical activities that did not make them sweat or breathe hard (e.g., fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors) for  $\geq 30$  minutes on  $\geq 5$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., sufficient moderate physical activity) (Table 50). Overall, the prevalence of having participated in sufficient moderate physical activity was higher among male (27.2%) than female (22.1%) students; higher among white male (28.9%) and black male (25.8%) than white female (23.3%) and black female (17.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (28.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (28.1%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (26.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (22.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having participated in sufficient moderate physical activity was higher among white (26.2%) than black (21.7%) and Hispanic (22.0%) students; higher among white female (23.3%) than black female (17.5%) students; and higher among white male (28.9%) than Hispanic male (23.3%) students. The prevalence of having participated in sufficient moderate physical activity was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (25.3%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.0%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (20.0%) students. Prevalence of having

participated in sufficient moderate physical activity ranged from 18.0% to 29.5% across state surveys (median: 25.6%) and from 14.9% to 27.2% across local surveys (median: 21.0%) (Table 51).

### Insufficient Amount of Physical Activity

Nationwide, 33.4% of students had not participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity and had not participated in sufficient moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., insufficient amount of physical activity) (Table 52). Overall, the prevalence of having participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity was higher among female (40.1%) than male (26.9%) students; higher among white female (37.5%), black female (50.4%), and Hispanic female (42.6%) than white male (24.8%), black male (31.8%), and Hispanic male (30.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (32.7%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (35.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (46.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (48.4%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (23.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.6%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (32.1%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity was higher among black (41.2%) and Hispanic (36.5%) than white (31.0%) students; higher among black (41.2%) than Hispanic (36.5%) students; higher among black female (50.4%) than white

---

*e* xperience.

For over 50 years, MMWR has been the key provider of up-to-date public health reports and news. All of our publications—the Weekly, Recommendations and Reports, and Surveillance Summaries—are available online, free of charge.

Visit [cdc.gov/mmwr](http://cdc.gov/mmwr) and experience timely public health information from a trusted source.

know what matters.





female (37.5%) and Hispanic female (42.6%) students; and higher among black male (31.8%) and Hispanic male (30.3%) than white male (24.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (36.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (40.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (28.1%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (30.8%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (46.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (48.4%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (32.7%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (35.9%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (32.1%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (23.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (25.6%), and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.0%) students. Prevalence of having participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity ranged from 24.8% to 41.9% across state surveys (median: 32.0%) and from 30.3% to 55.3% across local surveys (median: 41.5%) (Table 53).

### No Vigorous or Moderate Physical Activity

Nationwide, 11.5% of students had not participated in either vigorous physical activity or moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 52). The prevalence of no vigorous or moderate physical activity was higher among black female (20.0%) and Hispanic female (15.4%) than black male (12.6%) and Hispanic male (10.6%) students, respectively, and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (16.7%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.0%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of no vigorous or moderate physical activity was higher among black (16.3%) than white (10.2%) and Hispanic (13.0%) students and higher among black female (20.0%) than white female (11.1%) and Hispanic female (15.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of no vigorous or moderate physical activity was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (13.7%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (14.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (9.1%) students; and higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (16.7%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (17.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (9.7%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (10.2%) students. Prevalence of no vigorous or moderate physical activity ranged from 5.3% to 15.3% across state surveys (median: 9.1%) and from 9.4% to 26.1% across local surveys (median: 14.0%) (Table 53).

### Enrolled in Physical Education Class

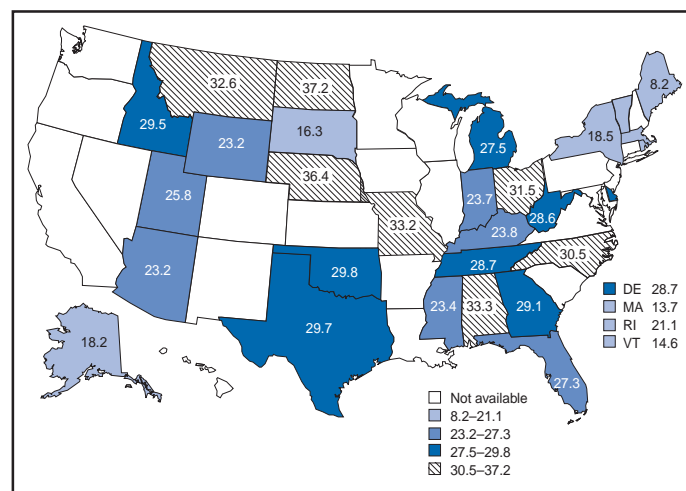
Nationwide, 55.7% of students went to physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., enrolled in PE class) (Table 54). The prevalence of having been enrolled in PE class was higher among black male (63.1%) than black female (49.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been enrolled in PE class was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (71.0%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (60.7%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (45.7%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (39.5%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (71.2%) and 10<sup>th</sup>

grade female (58.3%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (40.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (34.6%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (70.8%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (63.0%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (50.5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (44.5%) students. Prevalence of having been enrolled in PE class ranged from 27.3% to 93.7% across state surveys (median: 44.9%) and from 32.6% to 88.0% across local surveys (median: 48.1%) (Table 55).

### Attended PE Class Daily

Nationwide, 28.4% of students went to PE classes 5 days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., daily PE class attendance) (Table 54). Overall, the prevalence of daily PE class attendance was higher among Hispanic (36.7%) than white (24.9%) students and higher among black male (37.1%) and Hispanic male (39.5%) than white male (26.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of daily PE class attendance was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (37.9%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (31.3%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (18.2%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (37.9%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (22.6%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (38.0%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (29.1%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (15.2%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (38.0%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (19.2%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (37.7%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (33.5%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (21.4%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (37.7%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (26.0%) students. Prevalence of daily PE class attendance ranged from 8.2% to 37.2% across state surveys (median: 27.5%) and from 9.2% to 51.0% across local surveys (median: 24.5%) (Table 55, Figure 7).

**FIGURE 7. Percentage of high school students who attended PE class daily\* — selected U.S. states, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003**



\* Five days in an average week when they were in school.

## Exercised or Played Sports >20 Minutes During PE Class

Among the 55.7% of students nationwide enrolled in PE class, 80.3% actually exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class (Table 54). Overall, the prevalence of having exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class was higher among male (84.5%) than female (75.3%) students; higher among white male (85.8%), black male (80.0%), and Hispanic male (82.5%) than white female (76.6%), black female (66.7%), and Hispanic female (73.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (84.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (83.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (83.7%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (87.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (75.7%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (77.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (71.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (74.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class was higher among white (81.5%) than black (74.0%) students; higher among white female (76.6%) than black female (66.7%) students; and higher among white male (85.8%) than black male (80.0%) students. Prevalence of having exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class ranged from 76.2% to 91.1% across state surveys (median: 84.5%) and from 55.7% to 82.0% across local surveys (median: 72.4%) (Table 55).

## Participated in Strengthening Exercises

Nationwide, 51.9% of students had done exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles (e.g., push-ups, sit-ups, or weightlifting) on  $\geq 3$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 56). Overall, the prevalence of having done strengthening exercises was higher among male (60.1%) than female (43.4%) students; higher among white male (60.6%), black male (59.6%), and Hispanic male (59.4%) than white female (46.1%), black female (31.3%), and Hispanic female (43.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (63.1%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (60.1%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (62.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (54.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (47.9%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (49.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (39.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (34.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having done strengthening exercises was higher among white (53.6%) and Hispanic (51.5%) than black (45.4%) students and higher among white female (46.1%) and Hispanic female (43.6%) than black female (31.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having done strengthening exercises was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (55.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade (54.7%), and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (51.2%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (44.6%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (47.9%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (49.2%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (39.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (34.4%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (63.1%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (62.3%) than 12<sup>th</sup>

grade male (54.6%) students. The prevalence of having done strengthening exercises ranged from 42.6% to 58.4% across state surveys (median: 51.0%) and from 37.2% to 56.8% across local surveys (median: 44.9%) (Table 57).

## Played on Sports Teams

Nationwide, 57.6% of students had played on one or more sports teams (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 56). Overall, the prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was higher among male (64.0%) than female (51.0%) students; higher among white male (65.4%), black male (67.5%), and Hispanic male (56.2%) than white female (55.9%), black female (39.6%), and Hispanic female (42.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (65.0%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (62.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (66.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (62.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (55.2%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (53.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (47.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (45.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was higher among white (60.8%) than black (53.2%) and Hispanic (49.5%) students; higher among white female (55.9%) than black female (39.6%) and Hispanic female (42.8%) students; and higher among white male (65.4%) and black male (67.5%) than Hispanic male (56.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (60.3%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (54.0%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (55.2%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (53.9%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (47.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (45.9%) students. Prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams ranged from 50.7% to 64.9% across state surveys (median: 56.3%) and from 44.1% to 55.8% across local surveys (median: 47.9%) (Table 57).

## Watched Television

Nationwide, 38.2% of students had watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day (Table 56). The prevalence of having watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day was higher among white male (31.7%) than white female (26.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day was higher among black (67.2%) and Hispanic (45.9%) than white (29.3%) students; higher among black (67.2%) than Hispanic (45.9%) students; higher among black female (70.0%) and Hispanic female (45.1%) than white female (26.8%) students; higher among black female (70.0%) than Hispanic female (45.1%) students; higher among black male (64.3%) and Hispanic male (46.8%) than white male (31.7%) students; and higher among black male (64.3%) than Hispanic male (46.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day was higher among

9<sup>th</sup> grade (44.0%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (41.0%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (34.4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (30.6%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (41.2%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (39.0%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (31.3%) students; higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (41.2%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (34.7%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (46.5%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (42.9%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (34.1%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.9%) students. Prevalence of having watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day ranged from 21.3% to 54.1% across state surveys (median: 32.2%) and from 41.8% to 65.5% across local surveys (median: 53.7%) (Table 57).

## Overweight And Weight Control

### At Risk for Overweight

Nationwide, 15.4% of students were at risk for becoming overweight (Table 58). The prevalence of being at risk for overweight was higher among black female (21.2%) than black male (15.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of being at risk for overweight was higher among black (18.3%) and Hispanic (17.3%) than white (14.1%) students; higher among black female (21.2%) than white female (13.8%) and Hispanic female (15.7%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (19.0%) than white male (14.3%) students. Prevalence of being at risk for overweight ranged from 11.0% to 16.7% across state surveys (median: 14.5%) and from 14.2% to 20.6% across local surveys (17.4%) (Table 59).

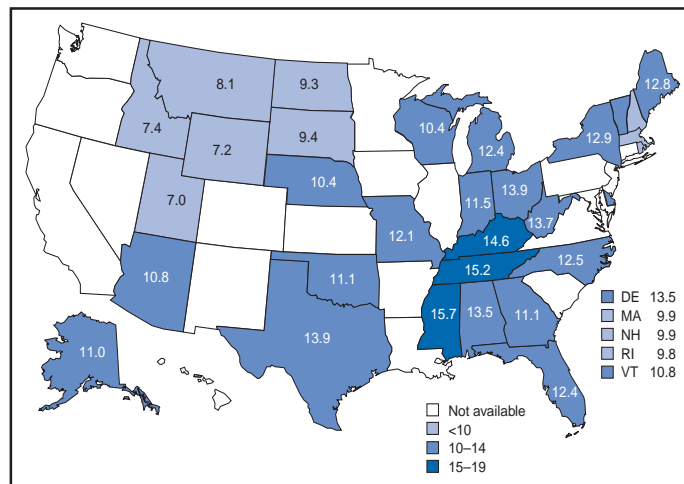
### Overweight

Nationwide, 13.5% of students were overweight (Table 58). Overall, the prevalence of being overweight was higher among male (17.4%) than female (9.4%) students; higher among white male (16.2%) and Hispanic male (21.7%) than white female (7.8%) and Hispanic female (11.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (19.0%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (17.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (17.0%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (14.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (11.2%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (9.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of being overweight was higher among black (17.6%) than white (12.2%) students and higher among black female (15.6%) than white female (7.8%) students. Prevalence of being overweight ranged from 7.0% to 15.7% across state surveys (median: 11.1%) and from 9.3% to 19.9% across local surveys (median: 13.8%) (Table 59, Figure 8).

### Described Themselves as Overweight

Nationwide, 29.6% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight (Table 60). Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among

**FIGURE 8. Percentage of high school students who were overweight\* — selected U.S. states, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003**



\* Students who were  $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, on the basis of reference data.

female (36.1%) than male (23.5%) students; higher among white female (38.5%), black female (26.4%), and Hispanic female (36.1%) than white male (23.5%), black male (17.9%), and Hispanic male (27.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (33.1%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (36.1%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (36.9%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (38.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (22.6%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (23.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (24.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (24.1%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among white (30.8%) and Hispanic (31.6%) than black (22.3%) students; higher among white female (38.5%) and Hispanic female (36.1%) than black female (26.4%) students; and higher among white male (23.5%) and Hispanic male (27.1%) than black male (17.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (31.4%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (27.7%) students; and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (38.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (33.1%) students. Prevalence of describing themselves as overweight ranged from 26.5% to 34.9% across state surveys (median: 31.0%) and from 21.0% to 36.1% across local surveys (27.4%) (Table 61).

### Trying To Lose Weight

Nationwide, 43.8% of students were trying to lose weight (Table 60). Overall, the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female (59.3%) than male (29.1%) students; higher among white female (62.6%), black female (46.7%), and Hispanic female (61.7%) than white male (27.9%), black male (22.7%), and Hispanic male (37.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female



(54.1%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (62.2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (60.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (61.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (31.2%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (28.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (28.3%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (28.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among white (44.8%) and Hispanic (49.4%) than black (34.7%) students; higher among white female (62.6%) and Hispanic female (61.7%) than black female (46.7%) students; higher among white male (27.9%) and Hispanic male (37.4%) than black male (22.7%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (37.4%) than white male (27.9%) students. The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (62.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (61.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (54.1%) students. Prevalence of trying to lose weight ranged from 41.6% to 51.0% across state surveys (median: 44.7%) and from 30.5% to 53.0% across local surveys (median: 43.0%) (Table 61).

### **Ate Less Food To Lose Weight or To Keep From Gaining Weight**

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 42.2% of students nationwide had eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (Table 62). Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (56.2%) than male (28.9%) students; higher among white female (61.1%), black female (39.0%), and Hispanic female (54.9%) than white male (29.1%), black male (21.8%), and Hispanic male (33.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (53.0%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (58.1%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (56.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (57.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (28.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (27.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (29.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white (44.6%) and Hispanic (44.2%) than black (30.5%) students; higher among white female (61.1%) and Hispanic female (54.9%) than black female (39.0%) students; higher among white female (61.1%) than Hispanic female (54.9%) students; and higher among white male (29.1%) and Hispanic male (33.7%) than black male (21.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (43.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (40.4%) students and higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (57.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (53.0%) students. Prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 37.6% to 46.9% across state surveys (median:

41.1%) and from 27.3% to 41.1% across local surveys (median: 37.2%) (Table 63).

### **Exercised To Lose Weight or To Keep From Gaining Weight**

Nationwide, 57.1% of students had exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 62). Overall, the prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (65.7%) than male (49.0%) students; higher among white female (69.6%) and Hispanic female (64.1%) than white male (48.1%) and Hispanic male (53.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (65.7%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (68.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (64.5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (63.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (50.2%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (49.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (49.4%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (46.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white (58.5%) and Hispanic (58.9%) than black (47.5%) students; higher among white female (69.6%) and Hispanic female (64.1%) than black female (49.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (53.7%) than black male (46.1%) students. Prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 53.2% to 63.8% across state surveys (median: 59.5%) and from 38.7% to 64.1% across local surveys (median: 56.5%) (Table 63).

### **Went Without Eating for $\geq 24$ Hours To Lose Weight or To Keep From Gaining Weight**

Nationwide, 13.3% of students had gone without eating for  $\geq 24$  hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 64). Overall, the prevalence of having gone without eating for  $\geq 24$  hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (18.3%) than male (8.5%) students; higher among white female (18.4%), black female (14.5%), and Hispanic female (18.2%) than white male (7.1%), black male (10.5%), and Hispanic male (9.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.8%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (18.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (19.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (15.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.7%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.0%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (8.2%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having gone without eating for  $\geq 24$  hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white female (18.4%) and Hispanic female (18.2%) than black female (14.5%) students and higher among black male (10.5%) than white male (7.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having gone without eating for  $\geq 24$  hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher



among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (14.6%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (11.2%) students; higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (19.6%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (15.7%) students; and higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade male (10.7%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.0%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (6.9%) students. Prevalence of having gone without eating for  $\geq 24$  hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 9.1% to 17.3% across state surveys (median: 12.3%) and from 9.8% to 14.7% across local surveys (median: 11.9%) (Table 65).

### **Took Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids To Lose Weight or To Keep From Gaining Weight**

Nationwide, 9.2% of students had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 64). Overall, the prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (11.3%) than male (7.1%) students; higher among white female (13.0%) than white male (6.8%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (10.9%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (12.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (13.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (5.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (7.7%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (8.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white (9.8%) and Hispanic (10.5%) than black (5.0%) students and higher among white female (13.0%) and Hispanic female (11.7%) than black female (5.1%) students. Prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 5.3% to 11.8% across state surveys (median: 7.7%) and from 4.5% to 9.0% across local surveys (median: 6.8%) (Table 65).

### **Vomited or Took Laxatives To Lose Weight or To Keep From Gaining Weight**

Nationwide, 6.0% of students had vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 64). Overall, the prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (8.4%) than male (3.7%) students; higher among white female (8.5%) than white male (2.7%) students; and higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female (9.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade female (8.8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade female (7.3%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade male (3.5%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade male (2.6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade male (3.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white female (8.5%) and Hispanic female (9.7%) than black female (5.6%) students. Prevalence of having vomited or taken laxa-

tives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 3.1% to 7.5% across state surveys (median: 5.3%) and from 4.0% to 7.5% across local surveys (median: 5.1%) (Table 65).

### **Trends During 1991–2003**

During 1991–2003, significant decreases occurred in the percentage of students who had never or who had rarely worn seat belts (25.9%–18.2%), rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (39.9%–30.2%), drove after drinking alcohol (16.7%–12.1%), had been in a physical fight (42.5%–33.0%), and made a plan to attempt suicide (18.6%–16.5%). The percentage of students who carried a weapon decreased significantly from 1991–1997 (26.1%–18.3%) and then remained constant from 1997–2003 (18.3%–17.1%).

The percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking remained constant from 1991–1999 (70.1%–70.4%) and then decreased significantly from 1999–2003 (70.4%–58.4%). The percentage of students who reported current cigarette use increased significantly from 1991–1997 (27.5%–36.4%) and then decreased significantly from 1997–2003 (36.4%–21.9%). During 1995–2003, current smokeless tobacco use decreased significantly (11.4%–6.7%), and during 1997–2003 current cigar use also decreased significantly (22.0%–14.8%).

The percentage of students who reported lifetime alcohol use decreased significantly from 1991–2003 (81.6%–74.9%). The percentage of students who reported lifetime and current marijuana use increased significantly from 1991–1997 (31.3%–47.1% and 14.7%–26.2%, respectively) and then decreased significantly from 1997–2003 (47.1%–40.2% and 26.2%–22.4%, respectively). The percentage of students who reported lifetime and current cocaine use increased significantly from 1991–1999 (5.9%–9.5% and 1.7%–4.0%, respectively) and then leveled off from 1999–2003 (9.5%–8.7% and 4.0%–4.1%, respectively).

During 1991–2003, the percentage of students who had had sexual intercourse and had  $\geq 4$  sex partners decreased significantly (54.1%–46.7% and 18.7%–14.4%, respectively). During 1991–2003, the percentage of currently sexually active students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse increased significantly (46.2%–63.0%). During 1991–2003, the percentage of currently sexually active students who had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse also increased significantly (21.6%–25.4%).

Although the percentage of students enrolled in PE class remained constant from 1991–2003 (48.9%–55.7%), the percentage of students with daily PE class attendance decreased significantly from 1991–1995 (41.6%–25.4%) and then increased significantly from 1995–2003 (25.4%–28.4%).

## Discussion

Since 1991, selected risk behaviors associated with unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use; and HIV infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy have decreased among high school students nationwide. However, risk for chronic health problems might have increased. Even with improvements in certain behaviors over time, too many high school students continue to engage in health risk behaviors. For example, during the 30 days preceding the survey, 2.6 million high school students rarely or never wore seat belts, 2.4 million carried a weapon, 3.1 million smoked cigarettes, 6.4 million drank alcohol, and 3.2 million used marijuana. During the 12 months preceding the survey 4.7 million high school students were in a physical fight. In addition, 6.6 million high school student had ever had sexual intercourse, and 1.9 million were overweight.

Certain risk behaviors are more likely to occur among particular subpopulations of students defined by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade. However, this analysis could not isolate the effects of sex, race/ethnicity, or grade from those measures of socioeconomic status (SES) or culture on risk behaviors with substantial disparities. In a 1992 national study, after controlling for age, sex, race/ethnicity, and school enrollment status (in or out of school), adolescents aged 12–17 years were less likely to report selected risk behaviors (e.g., smoking, physical inactivity, eating too little fruit and vegetables, and episodic heavy drinking) as the SES (education or family income) of the responsible adult increased (11). Additional research is needed to assess the effect of specific educational, socioeconomic, cultural, and racial/ethnic factors on the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among high school students.

For the majority of risk behaviors, limited variability in their prevalence occurs from state to state and from city to city. However, across state surveys, a range of  $\geq 25$  percentage points was identified for the following risk behaviors:

- rarely or never wearing a bicycle helmet (minimum: 52.0%; maximum: 95.7%);
- lifetime cigarette use (minimum: 32.8%; maximum: 71.1%);
- current cigarette use (minimum: 7.3%; maximum: 32.7%);
- current tobacco use (minimum: 10.3%; maximum: 41.2%);
- lifetime alcohol use (minimum: 43.3%; maximum: 81.1%);
- current alcohol use (minimum: 21.3%; maximum: 54.2%);
- episodic heavy drinking (minimum: 14.3%; maximum: 39.5%);

- lifetime marijuana use (minimum: 21.6%; maximum: 49.6%);
- enrolled in PE class (minimum: 27.3%; maximum: 93.7%);
- attended PE class daily (minimum: 8.2%; maximum: 37.2%); and
- watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day (minimum: 21.3%; maximum: 54.1%).

Across local surveys, a range of  $\geq 25$  percentage points was identified for the following risk behaviors:

- rarely or never wearing seat belts (minimum: 5.4%; maximum: 33.7%);
- purchasing cigarettes in a store or gas station (minimum: 13.2%; maximum: 39.9%);
- ever had sexual intercourse (minimum: 38.8%; maximum: 63.9%);
- reported sufficient vigorous physical activity (minimum: 40.1%; maximum: 65.8%);
- reported insufficient amounts of physical activity (minimum: 30.3%; maximum: 55.3%);
- enrolled in PE class (minimum: 32.6%; maximum: 88.0%);
- attended PE class daily (minimum: 9.2%; maximum: 51.0%);
- exercised or played sports  $> 20$  minutes during an average PE class (minimum: 55.7%; maximum: 82.0%); and
- exercised to lose weight or keep from gaining weight (minimum: 38.7%; maximum: 64.1%).

These variations might occur, in part, because of differences in state and local laws and policies, enforcement practices, access to illegal drugs, availability of effective interventions, prevailing behavioral norms, demographic characteristics of the population, and adult practices. Longitudinal research is needed to better understand the effect of these factors on the prevalence of risk behaviors.

## Healthy People 2010

The national YRBS is the primary source of data to measure 15 *Healthy People 2010* objectives and three leading health indicators (12). The *Healthy People 2010* objectives provide a comprehensive agenda for improving the health of all persons in the United States during the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This report provides the 2010 target and data from the 2003 national YRBS for 14 of the 15 objectives (Table 66).

## Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to multiple limitations. First, these data apply only to youth who attend school

and, therefore, are not representative of all persons in this age group. Nationwide, of persons aged 16–17 years, approximately 5% were not enrolled in a high school program and had not completed high school (13). Second, the extent of underreporting or overreporting of behaviors cannot be determined, although survey questions demonstrate good test-retest reliability (14). Third, BMI is calculated on the basis of self-reported height and weight and, therefore, tends to underestimate the prevalence of overweight and at risk for overweight (15).

## Conclusion

### Uses of YRBS Data

The national YRBS data are used routinely by CDC and other federal agencies. As examples, CDC uses YRBS data to

- assess trends in priority health-risk behaviors among high school students;
- monitor progress toward 15 Healthy People 2010 health objectives and three leading health indicators (12);
- evaluate components of CDC's Performance Plan in compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act (16); and
- evaluate the contribution of HIV prevention efforts in schools toward helping the nation reach HIV prevention objectives for youth.

State and local agencies and nongovernmental organizations use YRBS data to set health education and health promotion goals, support curricula or program modifications, support legislation that promotes health, and seek funding for new initiatives. For example, the Dallas Independent School District used YRBS data to develop the District's strategic plan, Vision 2003, which identifies student well-being as one of seven critical areas for improvement. The Montana Healthy Schools Network used YRBS data to support a legislative proposal for improved nutrition and physical activity in schools, and to support a change in state accreditation standards to ensure that elementary teachers have undergraduate coursework in health education content. The Nevada Governor's Youth Advisory Council used YRBS data to help set youth health-related priorities. On the basis of YRBS data and other data sources, the Kentucky Board of Education endorsed a Comprehensive School Health Vision Statement in December 2002. In February 2004, the Board followed up with a physical activity resolution encouraging schools to integrate physical activity throughout the school day. Also, the majority of states and local agencies post their YRBS data on their websites to ensure use of their data by community

agencies. Continued support for YRBSS will help monitor and ensure the effectiveness of these and other public health and school health programs for youth.

### References

1. Arias E, Anderson RN, Kung HC, Murphy SL, Kochanek KS. Deaths: final data for 2001. *Natl Vital Stat Rep* 2003;52(3):1–100.
2. Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Henshaw S. Revised pregnancy rates, 1990–97, and new rates for 1998–99: United States. *Natl Vital Stat Rep* 2003;52(7):1–16.
3. Institute of Medicine, Committee on Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases. The hidden epidemic: confronting sexually transmitted diseases. Eng TR, Butler WT, eds. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1997.
4. Kolbe LJ, Kann L, Collins JL. Overview of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. *Public Health Rep* 1993;108(Suppl 1):2–10.
5. Quality Education Data. Products and services. Denver, CO: Quality Education Data, Inc., 2004. Available at <http://www.qeddata.com/products.htm>.
6. US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common core of data. Washington, DC: US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2004. Available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd>.
7. Kuczumski RJ, Ogden CL, Grummer-Strawn LM, et al. CDC growth charts: United States. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics. Advance data from vital and health statistics; December 4, 2000 (revised). Publication no. 314.
8. SAS Institute, Inc. SAS,® version 8.02 [Software and documentation]. Cary, NY: SAS Institute, 2001.
9. Research Triangle Institute. SUDAAN®: software for the statistical analysis of correlated data, release 8.0, [Software and documentation]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, 2001.
10. Hinkle DE, Wiersma W, Jurs SG. Applied statistics for the behavioral sciences. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1988:383–9.
11. Lowry R, Kann L, Collins JL, Kolbe LJ. The effect of socioeconomic status on chronic disease risk behaviors among US adolescents. *JAMA* 1996;276:792–7.
12. US Department of Health and Human Services. With understanding and improving health and objectives for improving health. In: Healthy people 2010. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services, November 2000.
13. Kaufman P, Alt MN, Chapman CD. Dropout rates in the United States: 2000 [Statistical analysis report]. Washington, DC: US Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, 2001. Publication no. NCEES 2002-114.
14. Brener ND, Kann L, McManus T, Kinchen SA, Sundberg EC, Ross JG. Reliability of the 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey questionnaire. *J Adolesc Health* 2002;31:336–42.
15. Brener ND, McManus T, Galuska DA, Lowry R, Wechsler H. Reliability and validity of self-reported height and weight among high school students. *J Adolesc Health* 2003;32:281–7.
16. CDC. FY 2002 performance plan. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2001.

**TABLE 1. Sample sizes, response rates, and demographic characteristics — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003**

Site	Student sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Other
<b>National Survey</b>	<b>15,214</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>State Surveys</b>														
Alabama	1,088	89	77	69	48.9	51.1	30.1	25.9	22.6	20.9	61.1	35.7	0.7	2.5
Alaska	1,481	90	68	62	48.1	51.9	30.0	25.8	22.6	21.0	61.1	1.9	2.9	34.0
Arizona	1,978	93	87	81	51.1	48.9	28.6	26.0	23.7	21.6	55.5	2.6	32.2	9.7
Delaware	3,048	100	77	77	49.5	50.5	29.9	25.2	23.3	21.4	63.1	28.9	5.7	2.3
Florida	4,080	95	69	66	49.3	50.7	33.8	25.0	21.5	18.7	53.0	23.5	21.0	2.5
Georgia	2,066	96	94	90	49.7	50.3	32.0	26.0	22.1	19.8	54.3	37.3	3.8	4.6
Idaho	1,731	84	86	72	48.3	51.7	27.1	25.8	23.9	23.2	89.5	0.4	8.3	1.8
Indiana	1,674	76	82	62	48.8	51.2	28.3	25.5	23.7	22.4	83.9	10.2	2.6	3.3
Kentucky	1,613	78	92	72	49.2	50.8	29.1	26.0	22.5	21.4	88.7	9.0	0.6	1.7
Maine	1,680	93	89	83	48.9	51.1	27.3	25.2	24.6	22.7	96.1	0.5	0.8	2.6
Massachusetts	3,624	88	82	72	49.5	50.5	28.9	25.4	23.6	21.6	76.5	8.7	10.4	4.3
Michigan	3,452	84	84	71	49.1	50.9	29.1	26.0	23.6	20.8	78.4	15.5	2.1	4.1
Mississippi	1,488	76	89	68	51.0	49.0	30.8	26.1	22.6	20.4	49.8	48.5	0.4	1.3
Missouri	1,551	80	84	67	49.1	50.9	28.0	25.8	23.8	22.4	80.9	15.7	0.8	2.5
Montana	2,781	98	84	82	48.2	51.8	26.3	25.5	24.3	23.4	87.4	0.4	1.2	11.0
Nebraska	2,933	67	93	63	48.6	51.4	26.7	24.9	24.3	24.1	84.7	6.1	6.8	2.5
Nevada	1,982	100	60	60	48.8	51.2	32.9	27.5	20.9	18.2	57.9	10.0	25.6	6.6
New Hampshire	1,327	72	86	62	49.0	51.0	27.5	25.6	23.6	22.0	95.2	0.6	1.2	3.0
New York	9,320	89	70	62	49.8	50.2	31.0	27.2	21.3	19.6	58.7	18.4	17.0	5.9
North Carolina	2,553	73	83	61	49.5	50.5	31.5	26.3	22.6	19.3	63.8	29.4	2.3	4.5
North Dakota	1,666	87	88	77	47.9	52.1	25.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	89.6	0.4	0.7	9.3
Ohio	1,215	74	85	63	48.8	51.2	27.0	24.4	25.7	22.7	83.5	12.9	1.2	2.4
Oklahoma	1,384	78	84	66	49.0	51.0	28.0	25.9	23.9	22.0	65.5	10.2	3.2	21.1
Rhode Island	1,814	88	75	66	49.2	50.8	29.6	26.2	22.9	21.1	75.0	8.3	13.5	3.1
South Dakota	1,829	80	81	65	48.9	51.1	26.3	25.7	24.7	23.1	86.1	0.2	0.5	13.2
Tennessee	1,940	83	81	67	49.5	50.5	29.5	26.5	23.0	20.7	74.3	22.4	1.3	2.1
Texas†	4,075	83	80	67	48.8	51.2	31.9	25.5	22.4	20.2	43.5	15.0	39.4	2.1
Utah	1,451	94	64	60	49.7	50.3	24.0	23.5	23.7	23.0	85.4	0.6	8.7	5.3
Vermont	6,028	93	74	68	48.5	51.5	26.7	25.6	24.4	23.1	96.1	0.6	0.7	2.5
West Virginia	1,748	89	76	68	48.6	51.4	27.0	25.3	23.5	22.1	94.7	3.9	0.1	1.2
Wisconsin	2,121	77	87	67	48.5	51.5	26.8	25.1	24.3	23.7	83.2	8.3	2.9	5.7
Wyoming	1,552	80	85	68	48.8	51.2	25.9	25.4	24.2	23.5	88.8	0.7	7.2	3.3
<b>Local Surveys§</b>														
Boston PS, MA	1,279	100	69	69	50.1	49.9	32.2	25.1	21.5	20.1	16.1	48.8	26.8	8.2
Broward County PS, FL	2,210	100	74	74	50.2	49.8	34.2	23.0	23.0	19.7	37.9	36.9	22.0	3.1
Chicago PS, IL	968	100	77	77	50.6	49.4	33.4	28.2	21.2	16.7	10.1	51.1	35.0	3.8
Dallas ISD, TX	1,797	100	77	77	51.1	48.9	37.7	24.6	19.0	18.7	8.5	38.3	51.8	1.4
DeKalb County PS, GA	2,146	100	84	84	49.9	50.1	33.3	25.0	23.0	18.6	10.9	79.2	3.7	6.1
Detroit PS, MI	1,461	100	73	73	52.3	47.7	41.5	26.8	18.3	13.2	0.9	91.4	2.3	5.5
District of Columbia PS	1,553	100	80	80	51.0	49.0	31.5	24.5	23.3	20.5	2.0	83.9	8.0	6.1
Los Angeles USD, CA	1,063	100	69	69	49.8	50.2	37.6	26.6	20.8	14.9	11.0	12.7	70.6	5.6
Memphis PS, TN	1,729	94	79	75	49.3	50.7	33.5	26.5	21.0	18.9	8.4	88.7	0.8	2.2
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	1,953	100	73	73	49.5	50.5	33.5	26.0	21.5	18.9	10.5	30.1	58.2	1.1
Milwaukee PS, WI	1,476	100	71	71	50.5	49.5	35.8	27.9	20.2	15.5	18.7	60.0	15.6	5.6
New Orleans PS, LA	1,617	100	61	61	51.8	48.2	27.2	25.0	23.1	24.2	1.6	91.9	2.7	3.9
New York City PS, NY	7,390	97	67	65	50.8	49.2	37.3	30.9	17.2	14.5	16.5	34.8	36.9	11.9
Orange County PS, FL	1,219	100	82	82	50.1	49.9	33.2	24.3	21.9	20.2	44.1	26.5	24.3	5.1
Palm Beach County SD, FL	1,857	95	74	71	49.8	50.2	32.3	27.0	19.4	20.9	48.2	29.9	18.4	3.5
Philadelphia SD, PA	1,471	100	77	77	50.3	49.7	36.0	27.4	19.2	17.1	16.4	65.6	12.7	5.2
San Bernardino USD, CA	1,699	100	60	60	49.8	50.2	40.5	26.2	18.3	14.9	20.6	20.5	55.1	3.8
San Diego USD, CA	1,811	100	76	76	49.1	50.9	29.6	27.2	23.8	19.1	28.8	14.5	39.3	17.4

\* Non-Hispanic.

† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 2. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore seat belts\* or bicycle helmets,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Rarely or never wore seat belts						Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	14.1	5.7	19.4	4.8	<b>16.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	82.0	5.5	85.2	3.7	<b>83.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	15.6	4.0	25.6	4.6	<b>20.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	94.3	2.2	95.0	2.1	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Hispanic	15.8	5.7	24.2	8.2	<b>20.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	87.9	3.9	91.4	3.6	<b>90.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	17.6	6.1	22.9	6.2	<b>20.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	80.3	5.3	86.4	3.6	<b>83.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>
10	13.3	3.6	20.4	4.1	<b>16.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	85.9	3.7	88.1	3.4	<b>87.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
11	15.5	5.1	21.4	5.9	<b>18.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	86.8	5.4	87.6	4.5	<b>87.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
12	10.9	4.5	21.1	4.4	<b>16.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	86.1	5.6	87.5	3.7	<b>86.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else.

† Among the 62.3% of students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 3. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore seat belts\* or bicycle helmets,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Rarely or never wore seat belts						Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	9.1	3.1	14.2	2.7	11.7	2.0	87.9	3.9	93.2	3.6	91.1	2.8
Alaska	12.6	4.3	17.6	4.3	15.1	3.7	73.5	5.3	74.5	6.3	73.9	5.4
Arizona	9.7	3.5	15.9	3.7	12.8	3.3	88.5	4.4	87.7	2.8	88.0	2.8
Delaware	11.9	2.1	18.3	2.6	15.1	1.9	84.2	2.9	86.1	2.4	85.3	2.1
Florida	10.8	1.7	16.5	2.1	13.7	1.6	85.8	2.2	88.6	2.3	87.3	1.7
Georgia	7.1	1.6	11.6	2.6	9.4	1.6	83.6	3.1	87.5	3.1	85.9	2.5
Idaho	7.2	1.5	14.5	2.5	11.0	1.7	82.4	4.2	81.2	3.8	81.6	3.4
Indiana	6.1	2.8	15.0	3.3	10.6	2.8	94.9	2.5	92.8	2.2	93.8	1.4
Kentucky	14.1	3.5	23.4	3.7	18.7	2.5	95.2	2.8	93.2	2.7	94.0	2.2
Maine	10.3	3.0	19.9	2.8	15.2	2.4	67.7	5.6	74.4	5.8	71.5	4.9
Massachusetts	12.6	2.8	19.7	2.7	16.2	2.5	66.5	6.7	76.2	4.6	72.0	5.2
Michigan	6.4	1.5	9.0	1.8	7.9	1.2	91.1	3.1	92.4	2.7	91.7	2.6
Mississippi	18.4	3.1	28.3	3.4	23.2	2.8	93.1	3.0	97.4	1.0	95.7	1.5
Missouri	13.1	4.3	17.7	3.1	15.5	3.1	84.9	6.4	89.1	2.0	87.5	2.7
Montana	12.7	3.0	22.5	2.9	17.8	2.5	82.3	3.4	84.2	3.0	83.4	2.5
Nebraska	15.3	2.2	28.1	3.0	21.9	2.2	91.1	2.6	91.2	1.9	91.2	1.7
Nevada	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	9.2	2.2	15.9	3.3	12.6	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	10.3	1.8	13.3	1.9	11.8	1.5	77.2	3.3	83.4	3.3	80.6	3.1
North Carolina	8.9	2.6	12.8	2.7	10.9	2.4	84.1	5.1	87.2	5.1	86.0	4.7
North Dakota	17.2	3.7	25.4	3.8	21.4	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	11.7	4.5	18.6	5.7	15.4	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	5.5	1.4	16.3	4.5	11.1	2.8	92.6	2.9	92.8	3.5	92.8	2.5
Rhode Island	10.3	2.3	20.6	5.3	15.6	3.5	74.0	5.7	82.2	6.2	78.9	5.6
South Dakota	12.5	4.5	27.1	7.5	20.0	5.9	90.8	2.6	93.0	3.3	92.0	2.6
Tennessee	8.9	2.2	19.8	5.2	14.4	3.7	84.5	5.9	85.9	3.9	85.4	4.2
Texas**	4.8	1.6	10.9	1.7	7.9	1.4	91.5	2.7	92.3	2.3	92.0	2.0
Utah	4.0	2.3	7.1	2.8	5.6	1.6	77.9	5.6	78.6	4.1	78.3	3.3
Vermont	4.7	0.7	9.7	2.6	7.3	1.5	49.3	7.4	54.0	9.9	52.0	8.5
West Virginia	10.3	3.2	19.8	4.7	15.2	3.5	87.2	5.5	83.3	6.1	84.9	4.7
Wisconsin	11.3	3.9	18.8	4.0	15.2	3.7	88.4	2.9	89.7	3.3	89.2	2.3
Wyoming	14.1	4.2	22.6	4.4	18.6	3.5	86.4	3.1	88.0	2.9	87.3	2.4
<b>Median</b>	<b>10.3</b>		<b>17.7</b>		<b>15.1</b>		<b>85.3</b>		<b>87.6</b>		<b>86.6</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>4.0–18.4</b>		<b>7.1–28.3</b>		<b>5.6–23.2</b>		<b>49.3–95.2</b>		<b>54.0–97.4</b>		<b>52.0–95.7</b>	
<b>Local Surveys††</b>												
Boston PS, MA	21.6	3.7	26.2	4.4	24.2	2.9	86.8	4.7	88.1	4.0	87.5	3.6
Broward County PS, FL	9.5	2.0	14.2	2.9	11.9	1.9	87.4	3.7	90.0	2.4	88.9	2.1
Chicago PS, IL	10.6	2.5	21.8	5.4	16.2	3.1	94.6	2.7	94.7	2.8	94.7	2.2
Dallas ISD, TX	5.6	1.3	10.4	2.5	8.0	1.5	87.5	3.3	92.0	2.4	89.9	1.9
DeKalb County PS, GA	4.5	1.4	6.2	1.8	5.4	1.2	86.2	3.5	87.1	3.3	86.7	2.8
Detroit PS, MI	7.9	2.6	11.1	2.6	9.5	2.0	96.3	1.6	98.1	1.1	97.1	1.0
District of Columbia PS	10.1	2.3	14.6	3.6	12.3	2.3	88.3	4.1	86.1	4.0	87.0	3.3
Los Angeles USD, CA	5.4	2.1	9.3	3.2	7.3	2.5	81.7	5.1	91.9	3.2	88.1	2.8
Memphis PS, TN	5.1	1.7	9.3	2.8	7.2	1.7	92.1	3.0	94.8	2.4	93.7	2.0
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	13.6	2.8	19.3	3.5	16.5	2.3	91.7	2.8	92.6	1.9	92.2	1.9
Milwaukee PS, WI	26.1	3.9	37.2	4.5	31.7	2.8	93.6	2.2	93.8	2.0	93.6	1.5
New Orleans PS, LA	15.4	2.2	21.5	3.9	18.4	2.2	93.8	2.5	93.6	2.1	93.5	1.8
New York City PS, NY	17.5	1.8	19.6	1.7	18.6	1.4	87.6	2.0	90.4	1.5	89.1	1.5
Orange County PS, FL	8.8	2.3	14.5	4.0	11.6	3.0	85.9	2.9	88.1	5.2	87.2	3.4
Palm Beach County SD, FL	10.3	2.5	16.3	2.6	13.4	2.0	86.0	2.7	89.7	2.7	87.9	2.0
Philadelphia SD, PA	31.3	4.6	36.1	3.9	33.7	3.0	93.7	2.5	90.6	4.2	91.8	2.6
San Bernardino USD, CA	5.5	2.0	8.7	2.8	7.1	1.8	79.0	5.1	87.7	3.3	84.2	3.3
San Diego USD, CA	4.7	1.9	7.1	1.8	5.9	1.4	72.7	5.6	76.7	4.4	75.2	4.0
<b>Median</b>	<b>9.8</b>		<b>14.5</b>		<b>12.1</b>		<b>87.5</b>		<b>90.5</b>		<b>89.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>4.5–31.3</b>		<b>6.2–37.2</b>		<b>5.4–33.7</b>		<b>72.7–96.3</b>		<b>76.7–98.1</b>		<b>75.2–97.1</b>	

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else.

† Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 4. Percentage of high school students 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, 2003**

Category	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol						Drove after drinking alcohol					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	29.8	2.6	27.3	3.0	<b>28.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	10.3	1.3	15.2	2.0	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Black§	29.8	3.3	31.8	4.1	<b>30.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	4.6	1.6	13.4	4.1	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Hispanic	40.0	4.2	32.8	5.6	<b>36.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	8.6	1.9	14.9	2.4	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	30.2	4.1	26.4	3.0	<b>28.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	5.1	1.4	7.2	1.7	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
10	31.0	3.6	27.6	3.5	<b>29.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	6.9	1.9	11.3	1.9	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
11	30.7	4.1	30.3	3.7	<b>30.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	11.1	2.6	19.5	3.8	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
12	32.6	3.8	34.0	3.8	<b>33.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	13.6	2.5	25.6	3.0	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>

\* In a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students 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 Survey, 2003**

Site	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol						Drove after drinking alcohol					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	26.1	4.4	32.2	5.1	<b>29.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	9.1	2.7	18.7	4.9	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Alaska	25.0	4.6	24.7	3.0	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	8.0	2.5	14.0	3.0	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Arizona	36.6	3.9	33.8	4.1	<b>35.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	11.7	2.7	16.5	3.9	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Delaware	28.0	2.3	30.1	2.7	<b>29.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	8.6	1.8	13.3	2.2	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Florida	31.2	1.8	29.6	2.5	<b>30.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	8.7	1.5	13.8	1.6	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Georgia	23.5	3.7	24.4	3.3	<b>24.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	6.3	2.7	10.4	2.4	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Idaho	24.2	3.4	24.0	5.3	<b>24.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	9.7	2.1	9.5	2.9	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Indiana	27.1	4.0	29.4	3.6	<b>28.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	10.8	3.7	14.1	2.5	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Kentucky	23.7	3.5	27.0	3.5	<b>25.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	8.6	2.3	12.6	2.5	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Maine	22.9	4.1	25.1	4.8	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	5.8	3.1	13.9	2.9	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Massachusetts	28.0	3.0	27.1	3.1	<b>27.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	9.0	1.6	14.1	2.0	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Michigan	29.3	2.6	29.8	2.7	<b>29.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	9.4	1.9	11.8	2.1	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Mississippi	30.0	3.6	32.0	3.1	<b>30.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	7.3	3.0	18.5	4.6	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Missouri	33.0	5.2	30.3	3.3	<b>31.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	13.0	3.0	16.6	4.0	<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Montana	36.4	3.6	37.0	3.4	<b>36.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	16.2	2.7	24.3	3.5	<b>20.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Nebraska	39.9	3.5	37.0	3.0	<b>38.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	19.6	2.9	22.1	3.2	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Nevada	28.0	3.4	25.3	3.2	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	9.8	2.7	12.2	3.0	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
New Hampshire	24.0	3.2	25.3	4.8	<b>24.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	7.7	2.6	11.6	3.4	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
New York	20.4	1.9	21.7	2.2	<b>21.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	5.8	1.0	9.7	1.6	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>
North Carolina	22.7	3.8	24.1	2.6	<b>23.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	6.3	1.6	12.3	4.0	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
North Dakota	45.7	4.5	40.1	4.7	<b>42.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	25.5	3.5	27.8	4.1	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Ohio	22.6	3.5	23.7	4.8	<b>23.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	8.0	2.3	10.9	4.7	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Oklahoma	28.3	6.8	32.7	3.6	<b>30.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	13.0	4.5	21.8	2.0	<b>17.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Rhode Island	30.0	3.9	25.9	3.3	<b>28.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	8.7	2.1	13.5	2.1	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
South Dakota	37.4	6.2	35.3	4.5	<b>36.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	20.5	4.4	23.9	4.3	<b>22.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Tennessee	27.4	3.1	25.9	4.7	<b>26.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	7.8	2.6	14.6	3.7	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Texas <sup>§</sup>	32.9	4.5	32.8	4.1	<b>32.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	9.7	2.5	14.2	2.5	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Utah	18.6	4.1	17.0	3.4	<b>17.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	7.6	2.7	6.8	2.1	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Vermont	20.9	2.0	23.7	2.6	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	6.1	1.0	11.4	2.1	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
West Virginia	23.9	4.0	24.7	3.7	<b>24.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	9.3	3.5	14.5	4.0	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Wisconsin	31.3	4.0	28.1	4.2	<b>29.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	10.4	2.3	17.1	3.2	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Wyoming	33.9	4.8	30.7	4.4	<b>32.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	19.4	3.6	18.9	4.2	<b>19.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>28.0</b>		<b>27.6</b>		<b>28.2</b>		<b>9.0</b>		<b>14.0</b>		<b>11.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>18.6–45.7</b>		<b>17.0–40.1</b>		<b>17.9–42.8</b>		<b>5.8–25.5</b>		<b>6.8–27.8</b>		<b>7.4–26.7</b>	
<b>Local Surveys<sup>¶</sup></b>												
Boston PS, MA	20.4	3.1	26.9	4.0	<b>23.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	4.3	1.9	8.0	2.3	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Broward County PS, FL	25.5	3.8	23.9	3.2	<b>24.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	7.3	2.2	10.1	2.3	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Chicago PS, IL	31.8	6.1	33.1	6.4	<b>32.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	6.3	2.1	10.7	2.8	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	39.2	4.1	42.3	4.0	<b>40.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	9.0	1.8	15.0	3.1	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	23.3	3.0	25.3	2.7	<b>24.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	3.8	1.2	5.8	1.4	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Detroit PS, MI	35.0	4.0	32.4	3.5	<b>33.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	5.5	1.6	5.3	2.0	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
District of Columbia PS	26.4	3.3	31.9	3.7	<b>29.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	6.3	1.9	8.2	2.8	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	30.4	3.6	32.5	6.9	<b>31.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	4.3	2.5	8.3	2.4	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Memphis PS, TN	23.5	2.5	25.0	2.9	<b>24.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	2.8	1.0	7.6	2.1	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	25.7	2.9	24.9	3.6	<b>25.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	5.9	1.9	9.3	2.2	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	30.0	3.8	31.1	4.8	<b>30.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	4.2	1.6	11.2	2.8	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	31.3	3.3	31.7	4.0	<b>31.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	5.7	1.6	11.7	3.1	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
New York City PS, NY	17.0	1.8	20.2	1.8	<b>18.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.1	0.8	6.0	1.0	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Orange County PS, FL	27.4	1.9	22.6	3.5	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	6.9	3.1	10.9	3.8	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	28.1	3.7	29.9	3.6	<b>29.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	9.4	2.9	15.1	3.1	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	21.7	3.9	25.3	3.7	<b>23.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	2.7	1.6	7.1	2.5	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	30.3	3.5	26.8	4.3	<b>28.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	5.6	1.9	8.0	2.6	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
San Diego USD, CA	29.4	2.9	28.9	4.0	<b>29.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	8.2	2.1	12.3	2.7	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>27.7</b>		<b>27.9</b>		<b>28.8</b>		<b>5.6</b>		<b>8.8</b>		<b>7.4</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>17.0–39.2</b>		<b>20.2–42.3</b>		<b>18.6–40.6</b>		<b>2.7–9.4</b>		<b>5.3–15.1</b>		<b>4.5–12.3</b>	

\* In a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

¶ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 6. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\* or a gun,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Carried a weapon						Carried a gun					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	5.5	1.4	27.1	2.9	<b>16.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	1.5	0.8	10.0	2.2	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	9.8	2.6	24.9	5.0	<b>17.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	1.4	0.8	10.6	2.4	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Hispanic	8.5	1.9	24.3	4.9	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	2.6	1.6	8.2	2.3	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	8.8	3.3	26.6	3.7	<b>18.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	2.1	1.7	9.3	2.4	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
10	5.2	1.4	26.5	3.8	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.4	0.8	10.4	2.5	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
11	6.8	1.8	29.2	4.1	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	1.6	0.7	10.8	2.3	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
12	5.2	1.4	25.2	3.2	<b>15.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	1.0	0.8	10.0	2.3	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>

\* For example, a gun, knife, or club on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.<sup>†</sup> On  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 7. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\* or a gun,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Carried a weapon						Carried a gun					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	8.2	2.9	31.4	5.8	<b>19.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	1.4	1.3	12.1	3.6	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Alaska	6.3	2.4	29.8	3.8	<b>18.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.8	1.2	11.2	2.4	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Arizona	7.6	2.3	26.8	1.6	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	1.3	0.7	6.8	1.6	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Delaware	7.2	1.5	24.8	2.7	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.5	0.7	10.0	1.9	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Florida	7.5	1.6	26.7	2.5	<b>17.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	2.1	0.8	10.0	1.5	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Georgia	6.2	1.6	31.4	4.1	<b>18.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.2	0.9	11.3	2.5	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Idaho	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	5.2	2.0	29.9	5.8	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	1.5	0.9	9.8	2.4	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Kentucky	6.4	1.9	30.0	4.0	<b>18.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	1.1	0.9	10.0	2.6	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Maine	5.4	1.5	27.2	3.4	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	0.8	0.7	8.8	2.6	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Massachusetts	5.2	1.3	21.7	2.6	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	1.1	0.5	5.7	1.3	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Michigan	8.1	1.9	22.1	3.7	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.2	0.6	7.3	2.1	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Mississippi	6.8	2.5	34.2	5.8	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	1.4	0.9	17.3	5.6	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Missouri	5.2	2.6	27.9	5.7	<b>16.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	1.9	1.6	11.9	4.8	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Montana	8.2	1.6	29.9	2.4	<b>19.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.6	0.9	14.3	2.0	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Nebraska	4.7	1.4	27.0	3.2	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	1.6	0.8	13.8	2.2	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Nevada	8.4	2.0	21.0	3.8	<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	4.5	1.9	25.4	5.2	<b>15.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	0.7	0.5	7.0	2.3	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
New York	5.7	1.6	21.3	2.9	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	0.9	0.4	6.3	1.5	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
North Carolina	8.6	2.1	29.7	4.8	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	4.7	1.8	19.7	4.4	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	1.0	1.0	7.2	3.2	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Oklahoma	5.8	1.8	37.5	4.6	<b>21.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	0.7	0.6	11.3	3.6	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Rhode Island	4.8	1.4	19.7	3.0	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	1.7	0.9	7.8	2.1	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	6.7	1.8	35.9	5.3	<b>21.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	1.1	0.7	13.0	3.7	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Texas**	6.4	1.3	26.2	4.0	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	1.4	0.7	10.3	3.2	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Utah	5.5	2.4	25.0	5.7	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	0.9	0.6	8.8	2.9	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	8.3	2.7	32.7	5.5	<b>20.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	2.1	1.1	18.6	2.8	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Wisconsin	5.5	1.7	20.4	3.4	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	1.9	1.1	7.6	2.4	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Wyoming	9.8	2.6	39.1	4.0	<b>24.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	2.4	1.2	16.3	3.0	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>6.3</b>		<b>27.1</b>		<b>16.9</b>		<b>1.4</b>		<b>10.0</b>		<b>5.9</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>4.5–9.8</b>		<b>19.7–39.1</b>		<b>12.3–24.6</b>		<b>0.7–2.6</b>		<b>5.7–18.6</b>		<b>3.4–10.5</b>	
<b>Local Surveys<sup>††</sup></b>												
Boston PS, MA	8.3	2.1	25.7	3.8	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.7	1.4	9.5	3.0	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Broward County PS, FL	5.4	1.7	17.4	2.5	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	1.7	0.9	5.3	1.5	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Chicago PS, IL	14.5	4.5	24.6	4.4	<b>19.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	3.8	1.5	11.2	2.5	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	9.9	2.3	27.0	3.6	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	2.5	1.2	11.9	3.0	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	8.7	1.8	20.2	2.5	<b>14.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.6	0.8	9.4	2.3	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Detroit PS, MI	14.6	3.4	23.1	3.3	<b>18.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	2.9	1.4	13.1	3.3	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
District of Columbia PS	19.0	3.0	31.5	4.4	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	3.0	1.3	13.5	3.1	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	6.0	2.3	22.0	5.8	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	0.9	0.8	6.5	2.1	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Memphis PS, TN	10.6	2.2	20.8	3.1	<b>15.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	1.2	0.8	10.3	2.4	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	5.2	1.6	18.7	3.0	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.3	0.8	7.3	2.0	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	13.9	2.6	24.8	4.6	<b>19.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	2.5	1.3	13.8	3.7	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	9.8	1.9	23.2	3.9	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	2.6	0.9	15.8	3.2	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
New York City PS, NY	7.4	1.4	23.0	2.5	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.0	0.5	6.7	1.4	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Orange County PS, FL	5.5	3.3	21.3	1.6	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.0	1.1	6.3	1.5	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	6.1	1.6	23.6	3.2	<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	1.8	1.1	11.3	2.6	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	10.7	2.4	22.7	3.7	<b>16.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.9	1.1	10.5	3.6	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	8.2	2.0	25.3	3.5	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.8	1.1	8.6	2.3	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
San Diego USD, CA	5.8	1.9	23.1	3.9	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	1.2	0.7	6.5	2.1	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>8.5</b>		<b>23.1</b>		<b>16.0</b>		<b>1.7</b>		<b>9.9</b>		<b>5.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>5.2–19.0</b>		<b>17.4–31.5</b>		<b>11.3–25.0</b>		<b>0.9–3.8</b>		<b>5.3–15.8</b>		<b>3.4–8.9</b>	

\* For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>†</sup> On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

<sup>††</sup> PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 8. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight\* and who were injured in a physical fight,\*\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	In a physical fight						Injured in a physical fight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	22.1	2.3	38.4	2.9	<b>30.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.7	0.7	4.0	1.2	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	34.0	3.1	45.6	3.4	<b>39.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	3.7	1.2	7.3	1.7	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Hispanic	29.5	3.1	42.6	3.0	<b>36.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	3.9	1.3	6.5	2.1	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	31.9	3.5	44.8	3.2	<b>38.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	3.6	1.8	6.4	2.5	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
10	25.0	2.2	41.8	3.8	<b>33.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.2	0.8	6.2	1.3	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
11	23.0	3.5	38.5	4.1	<b>30.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	2.4	0.8	4.9	1.3	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
12	17.7	2.7	35.0	3.5	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	1.8	1.1	4.3	1.5	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>

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

† Injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 9. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight\* and who were injured in a physical fight,\*\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	In a physical fight						Injured in a physical fight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	23.0	5.5	36.8	4.3	<b>30.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	0.8	0.7	3.9	1.6	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Alaska	19.5	3.7	33.9	4.0	<b>27.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	2.0	1.2	4.9	1.8	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Arizona	23.8	3.9	38.0	4.2	<b>30.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	2.2	1.2	4.0	0.9	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Delaware	27.5	2.8	42.2	2.8	<b>34.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	2.3	1.0	5.4	1.3	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Florida	24.4	2.2	39.8	2.3	<b>32.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	2.8	1.0	6.4	1.3	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Georgia	22.4	3.3	40.3	3.5	<b>31.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	1.6	0.8	4.8	1.3	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Idaho	21.3	3.3	34.7	5.3	<b>28.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	2.6	1.0	3.2	1.2	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Indiana	23.0	4.2	37.7	5.0	<b>30.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	2.7	1.2	4.2	1.8	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Kentucky	20.0	3.8	32.4	3.9	<b>26.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	1.7	1.1	4.4	1.6	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Maine	19.6	3.1	33.1	3.5	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	3.2	1.7	3.8	0.9	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Massachusetts	22.2	3.1	39.2	2.8	<b>30.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	1.9	0.6	5.5	1.1	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Michigan	24.0	2.7	37.0	4.2	<b>30.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	2.5	0.7	3.5	1.0	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Mississippi	19.5	4.6	42.4	2.9	<b>30.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	1.6	1.2	5.0	1.5	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Missouri	22.1	5.2	33.9	4.0	<b>28.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	2.7	1.6	4.5	1.0	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Montana	21.2	2.5	34.9	2.8	<b>28.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.4	0.9	4.3	1.2	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Nebraska	21.0	2.7	37.8	2.6	<b>29.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.6	0.8	3.7	1.1	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Nevada	28.5	4.2	41.2	3.9	<b>35.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	21.4	4.1	39.3	5.0	<b>30.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	2.4	1.4	3.5	1.7	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
New York	24.4	2.0	39.9	2.6	<b>32.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.7	0.6	5.4	1.2	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
North Carolina	23.2	3.7	38.6	4.4	<b>30.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	1.8	0.6	5.8	2.2	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
North Dakota	20.6	3.9	33.4	3.7	<b>27.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	26.7	6.0	35.8	6.0	<b>31.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	3.3	2.4	4.1	2.1	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Oklahoma	18.5	4.3	38.0	6.9	<b>28.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	1.4	0.8	4.8	1.9	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Rhode Island	19.9	3.8	35.0	4.2	<b>27.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	3.2	0.7	6.2	1.8	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
South Dakota	18.5	5.9	35.2	5.2	<b>27.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	1.6	1.4	4.6	2.0	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Tennessee	19.4	3.0	37.1	5.3	<b>28.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	1.6	0.8	5.3	2.7	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Texas**	22.9	2.4	39.7	5.2	<b>31.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	1.7	0.8	5.4	1.7	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Utah	18.3	3.8	38.8	8.2	<b>28.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	1.6	1.4	3.7	1.9	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Vermont	18.8	2.3	34.3	2.3	<b>26.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.8	0.4	4.0	1.0	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
West Virginia	20.0	3.5	32.7	4.3	<b>26.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	1.2	1.1	4.4	1.6	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Wisconsin	23.7	3.9	38.6	4.1	<b>31.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	21.4	3.7	40.7	3.3	<b>31.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	2.3	1.0	4.4	1.3	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>21.4</b>		<b>37.7</b>		<b>30.3</b>		<b>2.0</b>		<b>4.4</b>		<b>3.4</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>18.3–28.5</b>		<b>32.4–42.4</b>		<b>26.4–35.0</b>		<b>0.8–3.3</b>		<b>3.2–6.4</b>		<b>2.4–4.8</b>	
<b>Local Surveys<sup>††</sup></b>												
Boston PS, MA	27.8	4.0	34.2	3.7	<b>31.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	3.6	1.7	5.1	1.9	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Broward County PS, FL	23.8	3.3	37.6	3.5	<b>30.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	3.0	1.4	5.3	1.8	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Chicago PS, IL	39.3	6.3	46.2	4.8	<b>42.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	3.4	1.7	7.7	4.2	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	37.0	3.8	49.1	3.9	<b>43.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	2.9	1.1	4.3	1.6	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	30.6	4.1	44.0	3.9	<b>37.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	2.1	1.0	4.1	1.4	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Detroit PS, MI	35.7	4.4	50.9	4.4	<b>42.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	3.0	1.3	5.2	1.6	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
District of Columbia PS	34.1	3.6	42.2	4.2	<b>38.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	7.1	2.3	10.2	3.1	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	34.0	5.6	41.0	5.1	<b>37.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	2.8	1.3	7.2	1.8	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Memphis PS, TN	31.7	3.3	39.9	4.7	<b>35.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	2.3	0.9	2.5	1.5	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	25.6	3.8	37.7	3.8	<b>31.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	3.2	1.2	4.1	1.4	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	39.8	4.5	48.7	4.1	<b>44.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	38.3	3.5	48.5	4.3	<b>43.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	4.8	2.0	10.1	2.5	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
New York City PS, NY	30.5	2.2	45.1	2.9	<b>37.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	3.8	0.9	6.8	1.2	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Orange County PS, FL	20.0	2.1	34.2	5.7	<b>27.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	1.6	0.7	2.8	1.8	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	20.8	3.2	43.5	4.0	<b>32.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	2.0	0.9	8.7	2.2	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	33.8	4.1	48.6	5.1	<b>41.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	3.5	1.3	6.8	2.0	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	31.1	3.8	39.4	3.9	<b>35.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	2.8	1.5	5.3	2.3	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
San Diego USD, CA	27.5	3.9	43.1	4.3	<b>35.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	1.6	0.9	5.3	2.1	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>31.4</b>		<b>43.3</b>		<b>37.4</b>		<b>3.0</b>		<b>5.3</b>		<b>4.2</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>20.0–39.8</b>		<b>34.2–50.9</b>		<b>27.2–44.3</b>		<b>1.6–7.1</b>		<b>2.5–10.2</b>		<b>2.3–8.6</b>	

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

† Injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 10. Percentage of high school students who experienced dating violence\* and who were physically forced to have sexual intercourse, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Dating violence						Forced to have sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	7.5	1.4	6.6	0.8	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	11.2	2.1	3.7	1.3	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Black§	14.0	2.3	13.7	2.0	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	12.9	2.2	11.7	3.4	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Hispanic	9.2	1.6	9.2	2.8	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	13.0	2.3	7.6	2.3	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	8.6	2.0	7.8	1.5	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	11.3	2.3	5.0	1.4	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
10	8.2	1.9	9.3	2.2	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	11.0	3.2	7.7	2.6	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
11	8.2	1.7	7.9	1.5	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	13.5	2.5	4.8	2.0	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
12	10.2	2.0	10.1	2.5	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	11.6	2.3	6.6	2.7	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>

\* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who experienced dating violence\* and who were physically forced to have sexual intercourse, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Dating violence						Forced to have sexual intercourse						
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	
<b>State Surveys</b>													
Alabama	12.5	3.3	12.8	2.6	12.7	2.5	15.7	3.4	6.0	2.2	10.7	2.0	
Alaska	10.9	2.5	10.5	2.3	10.8	1.7	10.5	2.2	5.9	1.8	8.1	1.3	
Arizona	7.2	2.8	8.1	1.6	7.6	1.9	10.2	3.4	3.9	1.9	7.1	2.0	
Delaware	10.0	1.6	9.3	1.7	9.7	1.2	10.2	1.8	5.0	1.3	7.6	1.2	
Florida	9.3	1.5	10.6	1.8	10.0	1.3	10.2	1.5	7.1	1.5	8.7	1.0	
Georgia	13.8	1.6	14.2	2.5	14.0	1.6	—§	—	—	—	—	—	
Idaho	12.1	2.7	10.4	2.7	11.2	2.0	13.9	2.6	5.5	1.6	9.6	1.7	
Indiana	9.3	2.4	14.1	3.1	11.7	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kentucky	11.2	2.4	12.2	2.7	11.7	1.4	11.2	2.3	6.6	2.4	9.0	1.6	
Maine	11.1	2.2	12.2	3.3	11.8	2.4	11.8	2.8	7.5	1.6	9.7	1.9	
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Michigan	10.1	2.0	12.6	2.2	11.4	1.6	12.4	2.7	7.4	1.4	9.9	1.5	
Mississippi	11.8	2.4	13.5	3.1	12.8	2.3	8.9	2.6	7.3	2.4	8.4	2.0	
Missouri	7.7	2.5	9.1	2.8	8.5	1.6	13.0	2.2	5.6	1.8	9.3	1.7	
Montana	11.0	1.8	12.3	2.3	11.7	1.7	13.4	2.2	6.4	1.6	9.8	1.4	
Nebraska	12.0	1.9	11.0	1.9	11.5	1.5	11.7	1.8	8.3	1.6	9.9	1.2	
Nevada	11.6	2.5	8.4	2.2	10.0	1.6	15.3	2.7	6.8	2.0	11.0	1.8	
New Hampshire	7.1	2.6	7.0	1.9	7.1	1.5	8.1	2.8	2.8	1.3	5.4	1.7	
New York	6.4	1.4	8.6	2.1	7.5	1.4	6.7	1.5	4.3	1.0	5.5	0.9	
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North Dakota	7.2	2.0	12.2	2.7	9.8	1.9	10.1	2.7	7.4	2.6	8.8	2.2	
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	2.7	5.8	1.9	8.1	1.6	
Oklahoma	9.1	1.8	9.9	2.8	9.5	2.1	12.0	2.2	4.5	2.8	8.2	1.9	
Rhode Island	6.1	1.6	9.9	1.9	8.1	1.1	6.9	1.4	5.7	1.3	6.3	1.2	
South Dakota	12.1	2.0	12.3	2.0	12.2	1.6	12.7	2.4	5.0	1.8	8.7	1.7	
Tennessee	9.8	2.2	10.1	1.9	9.9	1.8	11.9	2.3	3.1	2.2	7.5	1.7	
Texas¶	7.7	1.0	9.3	1.5	8.5	0.9	11.2	2.3	4.4	1.2	7.7	1.5	
Utah	7.1	3.9	8.3	4.0	7.9	2.6	10.9	3.6	5.7	3.9	8.5	3.0	
Vermont	5.9	1.2	6.9	0.8	6.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
West Virginia	11.4	3.7	11.4	4.2	11.4	3.3	13.0	4.2	6.4	2.4	9.6	2.7	
Wisconsin	6.7	1.6	8.0	1.8	7.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wyoming	7.1	2.3	8.8	2.1	7.9	1.6	11.6	2.5	6.7	2.3	9.2	1.5	
<b>Median</b>	<b>9.8</b>		<b>10.4</b>		<b>10.0</b>		<b>11.4</b>		<b>5.8</b>		<b>8.7</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>5.9–13.8</b>		<b>6.9–14.2</b>		<b>6.5–14.0</b>		<b>6.7–15.7</b>		<b>2.8–8.3</b>		<b>5.4–11.0</b>		
<b>Local Surveys**</b>													
Boston PS, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Broward County PS, FL	10.1	2.1	11.0	2.8	10.7	1.8	8.5	1.9	6.2	1.7	7.3	1.3	
Chicago PS, IL	12.4	4.3	11.3	2.4	12.0	2.2	7.7	3.0	8.7	3.5	8.4	3.2	
Dallas ISD, TX	14.3	2.3	12.1	2.7	13.3	1.6	11.3	2.0	7.1	1.7	9.2	1.4	
DeKalb County PS, GA	9.9	1.8	11.9	2.1	10.9	1.5	13.0	2.0	7.7	1.6	10.4	1.3	
Detroit PS, MI	13.8	3.0	14.5	2.7	14.1	2.4	12.0	3.0	8.8	2.5	10.5	2.1	
District of Columbia PS	16.7	2.9	15.3	2.9	16.0	2.3	14.3	2.4	9.4	2.4	11.9	1.6	
Los Angeles USD, CA	7.9	2.3	7.6	2.0	7.8	1.7	6.2	1.6	4.8	1.9	5.5	1.2	
Memphis PS, TN	12.5	2.6	11.0	2.9	11.7	2.0	12.8	2.7	7.4	2.3	10.1	2.0	
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	9.7	2.1	10.0	2.5	9.9	1.5	7.5	2.0	6.1	2.2	6.8	1.4	
Milwaukee PS, WI	11.6	2.5	12.3	2.6	12.0	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Orleans PS, LA	13.5	2.4	12.7	2.2	13.1	1.8	7.7	1.9	8.7	2.2	8.2	1.7	
New York City PS, NY	6.9	1.0	7.8	1.2	7.3	0.8	6.5	1.0	5.2	1.0	5.8	0.7	
Orange County PS, FL	10.7	5.1	12.9	4.1	11.8	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Palm Beach County SD, FL	8.4	2.0	12.6	2.5	10.7	1.7	9.1	1.9	7.7	2.2	8.5	1.4	
Philadelphia SD, PA	13.0	1.8	17.3	4.0	15.1	2.3	14.4	2.6	10.3	3.2	12.4	2.2	
San Bernardino USD, CA	9.6	2.2	10.3	2.4	10.0	1.7	10.2	2.3	7.1	2.3	8.8	1.5	
San Diego USD, CA	9.9	2.2	12.0	2.4	11.1	1.8	10.8	2.4	5.9	1.9	8.4	1.7	
<b>Median</b>	<b>10.7</b>		<b>12.0</b>		<b>11.7</b>		<b>10.2</b>		<b>7.4</b>		<b>8.5</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>6.9–16.7</b>		<b>7.6–17.3</b>		<b>7.3–16.0</b>		<b>6.2–14.4</b>		<b>4.8–10.3</b>		<b>5.5–12.4</b>		

\* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

¶ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

\*\* PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 12. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property\*† and were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,‡§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Carried a weapon on school property						Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White**	2.2	1.3	8.5	1.6	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	5.8	1.1	9.6	2.1	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Black**	5.5	2.2	8.4	2.5	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	7.5	1.5	14.3	2.6	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Hispanic	4.2	1.4	7.7	2.0	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	6.9	2.8	11.9	3.0	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	3.8	3.0	6.6	1.6	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	8.3	1.7	15.4	4.0	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
10	3.0	1.0	8.9	1.7	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	7.0	1.9	11.3	2.5	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
11	2.7	1.2	10.3	2.9	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	5.4	2.2	9.2	1.9	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
12	2.5	1.0	10.2	2.0	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	3.9	1.5	8.5	2.8	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>

\* On  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† For example, a gun, knife, or club.

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

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 13. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property\*† and were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,‡§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Carried a weapon on school property						Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	2.8	1.9	11.7	4.6	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	5.2	2.6	9.0	3.3	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Alaska	1.7	0.9	11.8	2.9	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	4.9	1.8	10.9	3.1	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Arizona	2.5	1.3	7.5	2.1	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	5.8	2.5	12.6	3.0	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Delaware	2.9	0.9	6.6	1.5	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	5.5	1.6	9.7	1.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Florida	2.8	0.9	7.7	1.2	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	6.2	1.2	10.5	1.3	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Georgia	2.3	0.9	7.7	2.0	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	6.4	1.7	9.8	2.3	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Idaho	3.9	1.0	11.1	2.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	6.5	2.0	12.0	2.4	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Indiana	2.7	1.2	9.7	2.9	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	4.9	1.5	8.4	2.6	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Kentucky	3.0	1.3	11.5	2.8	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.3	1.2	7.7	2.3	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Maine	1.8	1.1	11.0	2.9	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	5.7	2.0	10.6	1.6	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Massachusetts	2.2	0.8	7.6	1.7	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	4.2	1.2	8.2	1.6	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Michigan	3.4	1.3	6.8	2.0	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	6.5	1.3	12.6	1.7	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Mississippi	1.8	1.1	8.6	2.6	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	5.2	2.3	8.1	2.2	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Missouri	2.2	1.3	8.5	3.0	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	5.6	2.3	9.3	2.6	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Montana	3.2	1.0	10.6	1.8	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	4.8	1.1	9.0	1.4	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Nebraska	1.5	0.6	8.3	1.8	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	5.5	1.5	12.0	2.5	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Nevada	3.5	1.4	9.0	2.4	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	5.0	1.4	7.0	1.9	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
New Hampshire	2.4	1.4	8.9	3.3	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	5.3	2.4	9.5	2.7	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
New York	2.8	1.0	7.5	1.6	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	4.6	1.0	9.7	1.4	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
North Carolina	4.3	1.5	8.3	2.4	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	6.1	1.7	8.2	1.9	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
North Dakota	1.4	0.9	9.6	3.2	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	4.6	1.3	7.1	2.7	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Ohio	2.0	1.4	5.2	2.4	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	6.3	3.5	8.9	3.5	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Oklahoma	2.5	1.2	13.5	3.5	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	6.6	3.3	7.9	2.9	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Rhode Island	3.0	1.6	8.6	2.6	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	5.2	2.0	10.8	2.4	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
South Dakota	1.5	0.8	12.4	2.4	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	4.4	1.2	8.6	1.9	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Tennessee	2.5	0.9	8.4	2.5	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	6.1	2.5	10.7	3.0	<b>8.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Texas**	2.3	0.8	9.1	2.8	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	5.6	1.6	9.5	1.8	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Utah	2.1	1.3	8.8	4.4	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	4.6	2.0	9.9	4.2	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Vermont	3.3	0.4	12.8	1.2	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	4.9	0.6	9.5	0.7	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
West Virginia	3.5	2.8	9.5	3.4	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	6.7	2.8	10.3	3.2	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Wisconsin	2.2	1.2	4.2	1.5	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	4.8	1.7	5.9	1.6	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Wyoming	3.9	1.5	16.0	2.7	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	5.9	1.8	13.3	2.8	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>2.5</b>		<b>8.8</b>		<b>5.8</b>		<b>5.4</b>		<b>9.5</b>		<b>7.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>1.4–4.3</b>		<b>4.2–16.0</b>		<b>3.2–10.1</b>		<b>2.3–6.7</b>		<b>5.9–13.3</b>		<b>5.2–9.7</b>	
<b>Local Surveys††</b>												
Boston PS, MA	4.8	1.6	12.0	3.2	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	5.2	1.9	11.1	2.9	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Broward County PS, FL	2.0	1.0	5.1	1.5	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	6.2	1.7	10.9	2.2	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Chicago PS, IL	6.6	3.5	5.6	3.5	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	7.9	3.1	15.7	3.7	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	4.8	1.7	8.0	2.1	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	7.5	2.0	11.1	2.4	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	3.4	1.0	6.3	1.6	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	5.5	1.5	8.7	2.0	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Detroit PS, MI	8.0	2.7	9.5	2.1	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	8.4	2.1	13.4	3.1	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
District of Columbia PS	9.2	2.5	12.1	2.6	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	11.0	2.9	14.4	3.7	<b>12.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	4.2	2.0	9.7	3.5	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	5.2	1.9	15.0	3.4	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Memphis PS, TN	3.1	1.2	4.9	1.6	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	6.8	1.8	8.9	2.4	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	2.4	1.0	6.6	2.1	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	4.8	2.1	8.7	2.0	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	5.4	1.8	8.3	2.5	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	7.9	2.3	16.3	3.3	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	3.7	1.2	8.5	2.3	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	7.6	2.0	14.9	3.3	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
New York City PS, NY	3.1	0.6	9.2	1.4	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	6.0	1.3	11.9	1.4	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Orange County PS, FL	2.1	1.7	5.6	3.0	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	4.1	1.9	9.7	1.8	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	2.9	1.2	9.3	2.4	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	6.7	1.7	13.6	2.7	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	3.0	1.3	3.8	1.2	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	5.6	2.3	9.5	2.5	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	3.8	1.4	8.8	3.0	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	6.7	2.2	15.3	4.4	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
San Diego USD, CA	1.5	0.8	8.3	2.1	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	5.1	1.7	14.8	2.5	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>3.5</b>		<b>8.3</b>		<b>6.1</b>		<b>6.4</b>		<b>12.6</b>		<b>9.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>1.5–9.2</b>		<b>3.8–12.1</b>		<b>3.5–10.6</b>		<b>4.1–11.0</b>		<b>8.7–16.3</b>		<b>6.8–12.7</b>	

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

† For example, a gun, knife, or club.

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

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 14. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property,\* who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,† and who had their property stolen or damaged on school property,\*\*§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Engaged in a physical fight on school property						Did not go to school because of safety concerns						Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	5.3	1.8	14.3	1.6	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.9	0.8	3.3	0.7	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	25.6	1.7	30.6	2.0	<b>28.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Black**	12.6	2.8	21.5	3.3	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	9.0	1.3	7.9	2.2	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	27.0	4.1	33.9	3.4	<b>30.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Hispanic	13.8	3.2	19.3	2.9	<b>16.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	10.0	2.4	8.9	2.1	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	27.6	2.6	37.0	3.2	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	12.2	2.3	23.3	3.1	<b>18.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	6.6	1.4	7.1	1.7	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	31.9	3.2	37.4	3.6	<b>34.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
10	7.3	1.5	18.1	2.6	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	5.1	1.7	5.3	1.1	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	26.6	3.0	34.3	2.4	<b>30.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
11	6.4	1.7	14.2	2.7	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	4.6	1.4	4.3	1.2	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	23.9	2.7	30.5	2.7	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
12	4.7	1.6	9.6	2.1	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.9	1.3	3.8	1.5	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	20.2	3.1	27.9	3.1	<b>24.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>

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

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

§ For example, car, clothing, or books.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 15. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property,\* who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,† and who had their property stolen or damaged on school property,\*\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Engaged in a physical fight on school property						Did not go to school because of safety concerns						Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	8.5	3.2	17.2	3.0	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	4.4	2.6	4.6	2.0	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	23.0	4.4	23.1	3.8	<b>23.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Alaska	4.8	2.0	12.0	2.9	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	3.2	1.6	4.6	1.8	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	28.1	3.9	39.5	4.1	<b>34.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Arizona	6.6	1.8	15.2	2.6	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	4.8	2.1	5.2	1.6	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	27.4	4.1	33.2	3.7	<b>30.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Delaware	7.0	1.6	15.5	2.1	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	5.1	1.3	4.4	1.1	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	22.6	2.6	27.5	2.7	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Florida	9.3	1.4	17.4	2.0	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	7.7	1.5	6.8	1.3	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	28.1	2.3	31.4	2.4	<b>29.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Georgia	7.6	1.9	14.5	2.9	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	4.5	1.5	4.8	1.5	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	28.3	3.3	32.0	2.4	<b>30.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Idaho	7.0	2.1	16.0	3.3	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	5.0	1.7	3.1	1.5	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	31.4	3.0	39.7	4.3	<b>35.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Indiana	6.7	2.0	15.0	3.0	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	3.8	1.6	3.8	1.4	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	— <sup>**</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	7.8	2.3	12.0	2.9	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	4.3	1.2	5.3	2.0	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	23.9	3.2	25.8	4.4	<b>25.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Maine	6.0	2.1	12.0	2.9	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	4.7	1.5	5.4	1.6	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	19.8	1.8	26.0	3.4	<b>23.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Massachusetts	5.9	1.5	14.4	2.1	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	4.4	1.1	4.8	0.9	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	8.1	2.2	15.7	2.5	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	4.7	1.3	5.8	1.4	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	28.1	2.6	34.5	2.2	<b>31.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Mississippi	5.6	2.6	15.2	3.2	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	7.2	3.2	4.7	1.4	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	22.0	3.8	30.9	3.5	<b>26.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Missouri	8.0	2.6	11.7	2.6	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	5.4	1.7	3.9	1.2	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	27.2	6.4	28.1	5.5	<b>27.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Montana	6.0	1.3	14.1	2.0	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.0	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	26.7	2.7	30.6	2.9	<b>28.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Nebraska	6.1	1.8	14.9	2.3	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	3.2	1.0	3.1	1.0	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	29.6	2.9	34.6	2.8	<b>32.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Nevada	9.1	2.4	16.0	3.0	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	9.3	2.3	8.1	1.9	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	6.4	1.6	16.6	4.0	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.1	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	25.0	2.9	31.9	4.2	<b>28.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
New York	9.2	1.4	20.0	2.1	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	6.1	1.1	5.5	1.0	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	21.6	2.0	27.4	2.7	<b>24.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
North Carolina	6.9	1.4	14.5	3.0	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	4.3	1.8	6.1	2.2	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	25.2	4.0	26.6	3.1	<b>26.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
North Dakota	5.7	2.0	11.3	3.0	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	2.0	1.1	3.5	1.4	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	8.7	3.1	13.3	4.7	<b>11.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	5.2	2.2	4.3	2.0	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	29.5	4.9	29.6	4.4	<b>29.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Oklahoma	6.6	2.4	16.2	3.8	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	3.2	1.9	5.0	2.4	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	22.5	4.2	27.8	3.8	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Rhode Island	8.3	2.5	14.3	3.1	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	4.4	1.8	6.9	1.9	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	23.2	3.9	25.1	3.6	<b>24.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
South Dakota	5.5	2.8	12.5	2.5	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	4.3	2.7	3.9	1.2	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	21.8	3.4	31.6	4.5	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Tennessee	7.6	1.8	16.7	4.0	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	6.5	2.3	5.5	1.4	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	24.8	4.0	31.7	3.5	<b>28.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Texas <sup>††</sup>	7.8	1.7	18.3	2.9	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	4.8	1.2	5.4	1.5	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	28.9	3.8	30.1	3.6	<b>29.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Utah	6.0	2.4	17.3	6.7	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	5.6	3.2	4.8	2.5	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	32.9	5.5	35.8	6.2	<b>34.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Vermont	6.4	0.8	17.4	2.5	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	4.1	0.8	3.8	0.9	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	23.1	2.4	27.1	2.7	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
West Virginia	7.2	4.1	13.3	3.0	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	6.2	2.2	5.6	2.2	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	24.9	4.6	33.3	3.3	<b>29.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Wisconsin	7.7	2.1	15.3	2.6	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	5.9	1.6	5.7	1.8	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	29.8	3.6	35.6	2.9	<b>32.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Wyoming	7.3	2.7	17.9	2.8	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	4.7	1.7	6.2	2.0	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	29.8	3.8	35.6	3.6	<b>32.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>7.0</b>		<b>15.2</b>		<b>11.3</b>		<b>4.7</b>		<b>4.8</b>		<b>4.9</b>		<b>25.9</b>		<b>31.1</b>		<b>28.8</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>4.8–9.3</b>		<b>11.3–20.0</b>		<b>8.6–14.6</b>		<b>2.0–9.3</b>		<b>2.2–8.1</b>		<b>2.8–8.7</b>		<b>19.8–32.9</b>		<b>23.1–39.7</b>		<b>23.0–35.7</b>	
<b>Local Surveys<sup>§§</sup></b>																		
Boston PS, MA	11.3	2.7	12.1	2.6	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	5.6	1.6	10.1	2.9	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County PS, FL	10.0	2.2	16.0	2.3	<b>13.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	6.8	1.7	7.2	1.8	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	23.7	3.4	28.1	3.3	<b>25.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Chicago PS, IL	17.1	4.4	21.7	3.4	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	12.6	2.6	14.1	5.5	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	29.9	6.7	32.2	5.2	<b>31.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	12.8	2.7	20.4	3.3	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	11.9	2.3	8.1	1.9	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County PS, GA	10.5	2.7	16.7	2.5	<b>13.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	4.8	1.5	6.2	2.3	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	30.0	3.9	33.2	3.6	<b>31.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Detroit PS, MI	14.9	3.9	26.6	4.0	<b>20.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	12.0	2.2	9.7	2.9	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	36.5	3.5	35.8	4.9	<b>36.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
District of Columbia PS	12.4	2.4	18.3	2.7	<b>15.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	12.1	2.5	16.0	3.1	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	22.7	3.3	27.2	3.8	<b>24.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	12.6	4.8	21.9	5.1	<b>17.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	9.0	2.8	9.5	4.4	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	29.8	4.5	32.8	5.2	<b>31.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Memphis PS, TN	13.0	2.1	17.9	3.8	<b>15.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	7.7	1.7	7.1	2.0	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	29.9	3.0	33.5	4.1	<b>31.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	8.9	2.4	16.7	2.9	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	11.7	2.8	8.8	2.7	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	23.8	3.7	25.6	3.3	<b>24.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	14.2	2.7	19.5	3.2	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	13.1	2.5	12.7	3.2	<b>13.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	26.4	3.7	31.6	4.2	<b>29.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	18.5	2.8	26.9	3.6	<b>22.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	16.9	3.0	15.6	3.5	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	21.8	3.2	29.3	3.3	<b>25.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
New York City PS, NY	11.9	1.5	23.7	2.4	<b>17.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	11.0	1.8	10.0	1.3	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	19.7	1.7	26.1	2.4	<b>22.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Orange County PS, FL	6.8	2.4	11.6	2.5	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	6.1	2.9	6.2	2.0	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	27.9	3.0	27.3	3.5	<b>27.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	5.6	1.7	19.0	3.0	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	8.0	2.1	10.0	2.6	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	28.8	3.5	33.4	3.3	<b>31.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	14.6	4.0	18.6	4.2	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	9.9	2.6	9.0	2.6	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	24.9	4.9	28.7	4.1	<b>26.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	10.7	2.5	16.7	3.5	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	13.6	3.0	18.2	3.8	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	23.8	3.0	34.1	4.1	<b>29.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
San Diego USD, CA	7.8	2.3	18.3	3.6	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	7.1	2.0	8.3	2.2	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	29.0	3.4	36.1	4.3	<b>32.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>12.1</b>		<b>18.4</b>		<b>15.3</b>		<b>10.4</b>		<b>9.6</b>		<b>9.8</b>		<b>27.1</b>		<b>31.9</b>		<b>29.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>5.6–18.5</b>		<b>11.6–26.9</b>		<b>9.3–22.5</b>		<b>4.8–16.9</b>		<b>6.2–18.2</b>		<b>5.5–16.2</b>		<b>19.7–36.5</b>		<b>25.6–36.1</b>		<b>22.9–36.2</b>	

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

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

§ For example, car, clothing, or books.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 16. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,\*† who seriously considered attempting suicide,† and who made a suicide plan,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Felt sad or hopeless						Seriously considered attempting suicide						Made a suicide plan					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White <sup>¶</sup>	33.3	3.8	19.6	1.6	<b>26.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	21.2	1.8	12.0	1.4	<b>16.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	18.6	4.9	13.9	4.9	<b>16.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	30.8	3.1	21.7	3.3	<b>26.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	14.7	2.5	10.3	2.1	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	12.4	2.6	8.4	2.1	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Hispanic	44.9	4.0	25.9	3.0	<b>35.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	23.4	2.6	12.9	2.2	<b>18.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	20.7	3.7	14.6	7.2	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	35.7	3.8	21.0	3.3	<b>28.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	22.2	2.1	11.9	2.3	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	20.9	4.2	14.8	4.9	<b>17.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>
10	36.9	3.3	22.7	3.2	<b>29.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	23.8	2.3	13.2	2.0	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	19.5	3.5	13.1	3.7	<b>16.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
11	35.9	3.7	22.1	3.4	<b>28.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	20.0	3.3	12.9	2.2	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	17.9	5.9	14.4	4.2	<b>16.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>
12	32.6	3.7	22.0	3.0	<b>27.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	18.0	2.2	13.2	2.3	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	16.2	4.7	13.7	4.4	<b>14.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>

\* Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.

† During the 12 months preceding the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 17. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,\*† who seriously considered attempting suicide,† and who made a suicide plan,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Felt sad or hopeless						Seriously considered attempting suicide						Made a suicide plan					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	31.3	3.6	23.1	3.9	<b>27.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	17.2	3.5	11.6	2.6	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	15.1	3.8	8.7	2.1	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Alaska	30.1	3.2	20.8	3.1	<b>25.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	21.1	3.4	12.7	2.8	<b>16.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	16.6	3.2	8.6	2.4	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Arizona	39.3	3.4	21.1	2.5	<b>30.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	23.0	3.8	11.8	2.2	<b>17.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	15.4	3.8	9.5	2.9	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Delaware	33.7	2.8	21.0	2.4	<b>27.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	20.0	2.2	11.0	2.0	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	14.0	1.8	9.2	1.7	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Florida	37.6	1.9	22.7	1.6	<b>30.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	20.4	1.4	11.3	1.5	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	14.8	1.8	10.3	1.6	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Georgia	35.0	2.8	22.1	2.9	<b>28.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	19.8	2.8	13.1	2.2	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	14.5	2.6	11.4	2.0	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Idaho	35.9	3.6	21.9	2.9	<b>28.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	22.4	3.4	13.4	2.3	<b>17.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	17.4	3.0	12.4	2.1	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Indiana	30.3	3.7	21.0	3.9	<b>25.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	18.9	3.0	13.3	3.4	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	14.0	2.5	11.2	2.1	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Kentucky	36.7	4.5	23.6	4.0	<b>30.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	21.0	4.3	14.3	3.2	<b>17.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	14.8	2.8	13.8	3.2	<b>14.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Maine	31.3	3.3	18.2	2.5	<b>24.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	21.5	2.4	12.4	2.1	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	17.9	2.6	11.8	2.3	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Massachusetts	35.0	2.8	21.1	2.7	<b>28.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	20.0	1.8	12.7	2.1	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	15.0	2.2	10.0	2.3	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Michigan	36.5	3.9	24.1	3.2	<b>30.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	21.8	3.2	14.1	2.5	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	15.9	2.5	12.3	1.9	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Mississippi	35.0	2.9	21.7	4.7	<b>28.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	16.1	3.0	10.4	2.0	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	13.3	2.5	9.3	2.1	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Missouri	32.1	5.8	20.2	3.1	<b>26.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	21.5	3.6	12.2	3.3	<b>16.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	15.9	4.6	9.9	3.0	<b>12.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Montana	33.1	2.7	20.2	2.6	<b>26.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	24.2	2.6	13.8	2.3	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	18.0	2.3	11.7	2.0	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Nebraska	31.6	3.0	19.2	2.1	<b>25.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	24.0	2.6	12.2	1.9	<b>17.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	20.1	3.1	14.5	2.3	<b>17.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Nevada	36.4	3.9	23.7	3.4	<b>29.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	24.2	2.9	12.2	2.6	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	17.6	2.8	12.7	2.8	<b>15.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
New Hampshire	34.2	4.6	21.6	4.0	<b>28.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	22.5	3.3	12.9	2.7	<b>17.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	16.9	3.0	9.6	2.5	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
New York	34.3	2.2	21.3	2.0	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	19.6	1.4	9.3	1.4	<b>14.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	14.0	1.4	7.8	1.4	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
North Carolina	38.4	2.9	22.7	3.0	<b>30.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	23.0	3.6	13.2	1.6	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	27.3	3.4	14.8	2.6	<b>20.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	17.6	2.4	9.8	2.4	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	13.7	2.4	9.1	2.7	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Ohio	37.4	4.7	23.9	4.0	<b>30.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	21.3	5.3	15.2	2.7	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	16.5	3.9	11.8	2.4	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Oklahoma	32.3	4.3	22.1	4.6	<b>27.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	17.1	4.5	13.7	3.9	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	14.5	4.4	11.8	3.6	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Rhode Island	29.4	4.3	19.4	1.4	<b>24.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	16.5	2.3	11.9	2.2	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	13.2	2.2	9.3	2.4	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
South Dakota	31.4	5.0	18.1	3.2	<b>24.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	21.8	3.7	15.9	3.8	<b>18.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	18.0	2.3	12.1	3.3	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Tennessee	37.4	3.1	19.6	3.3	<b>28.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	21.6	3.3	13.6	3.0	<b>17.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	17.7	2.3	10.6	3.0	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Texas**	40.9	3.7	22.7	2.8	<b>31.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	22.2	1.8	12.6	2.1	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	15.7	1.6	11.2	1.8	<b>13.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Utah	31.9	5.2	21.6	4.4	<b>26.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	18.0	3.8	14.2	4.6	<b>16.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	14.0	3.1	10.8	3.7	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Vermont	29.4	2.0	18.4	1.5	<b>23.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	2.1	10.6	1.6	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
West Virginia	41.7	5.6	22.6	3.7	<b>31.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	24.0	5.2	12.1	3.3	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	19.4	5.5	10.5	3.5	<b>14.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Wisconsin	33.5	3.2	17.6	2.9	<b>25.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	25.6	3.4	13.8	2.3	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	36.9	4.4	23.5	3.3	<b>30.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	24.8	3.2	17.5	2.5	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	17.5	3.0	14.1	2.1	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>34.2</b>		<b>21.4</b>		<b>27.9</b>		<b>21.5</b>		<b>12.7</b>		<b>17.3</b>		<b>15.8</b>		<b>10.7</b>		<b>13.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>27.3–41.7</b>		<b>14.8–24.1</b>		<b>20.8–31.9</b>		<b>16.1–25.6</b>		<b>9.3–17.5</b>		<b>13.5–21.0</b>		<b>13.2–20.1</b>		<b>7.8–14.5</b>		<b>10.9–17.2</b>	
<b>Local Surveys††</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	36.7	3.6	21.4	3.7	<b>29.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	17.2	2.8	8.3	2.6	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	15.7	3.0	7.7	2.3	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Broward County PS, FL	38.8	3.3	23.0	3.1	<b>30.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	18.9	2.6	10.0	2.0	<b>14.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	13.3	2.3	8.6	1.9	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Chicago PS, IL	35.6	5.3	26.0	3.4	<b>31.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	15.7	4.0	11.0	3.2	<b>13.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	13.0	3.2	9.3	2.0	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	40.1	2.8	20.2	3.2	<b>30.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	22.1	2.6	8.2	2.1	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	17.1	3.3	6.2	1.9	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	34.7	2.8	22.2	2.8	<b>28.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	18.7	2.4	8.5	1.6	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	12.9	2.2	8.4	1.8	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Detroit PS, MI	37.5	4.1	24.8	3.1	<b>31.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	17.7	3.7	11.0	2.8	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	13.1	3.4	9.5	2.3	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
District of Columbia PS	36.4	3.7	25.6	3.5	<b>31.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	18.5	2.8	9.6	2.0	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	15.9	3.3	10.8	3.0	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	44.2	1.9	25.1	5.1	<b>34.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	22.9	3.1	9.2	2.5	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	18.9	2.1	10.4	3.3	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Memphis PS, TN	34.7	3.0	20.3	3.1	<b>27.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	15.0	2.8	10.1	2.0	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	12.3	2.3	9.4	2.2	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	37.9	4.0	23.3	3.7	<b>30.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	17.2	2.3	8.8	2.1	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	13.7	2.4	8.0	1.6	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	39.0	5.3	23.2	3.2	<b>31.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	20.3	4.1	13.0	2.9	<b>16.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	32.6	3.0	18.8	3.1	<b>25.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	12.4	2.4	10.6	2.3	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	9.5	2.1	7.6	1.8	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
New York City PS, NY	39.3	2.4	24.9	1.7	<b>32.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	17.8	2.1	9.3	1.1	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	13.5	1.8	7.9	1.1	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Orange County PS, FL	37.0	7.0	18.6	3.8	<b>27.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	20.2	3.8	10.3	2.5	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	15.0	2.3	10.1	3.2	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	39.9	3.7	24.9	3.0	<b>32.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	22.2	3.0	13.1	2.4	<b>17.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	15.4	2.4	9.7	2.2	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	38.9	3.9	28.5	3.4	<b>33.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	18.7	3.0	9.1	1.7	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	15.6	2.8	9.2	2.3	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	38.9	3.4	24.7	3.7	<b>31.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	20.1	2.8	12.6	3.0	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	16.4	2.7	13.4	2.5	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
San Diego USD, CA	40.7	4.1	22.0	3.5	<b>31.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	24.6	3.5	14.4	2.9	<b>19.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	21.7	2.9	11.8	2.3	<b>16.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>38.3</b>		<b>23.2</b>		<b>31.1</b>		<b>18.7</b>		<b>10.0</b>		<b>14.3</b>		<b>15.0</b>		<b>9.3</b>		<b>11.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>32.6–44.2</b>		<b>18.6–28.5</b>		<b>25.9–34.6</b>		<b>12.4–24.6</b>		<b>8.2–14.4</b>		<b>11.5–19.4</b>		<b>9.5–21.7</b>		<b>6.2–13.4</b>		<b>8.6–16.7</b>	

\* Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.

† During the 12 months preceding the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 18. Percentage of high school students who actually attempted suicide\*\* and whose suicide attempt required medical attention,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Attempted suicide						Suicide attempt required medical attention					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	10.3	1.8	3.7	0.8	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	2.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	9.0	1.8	7.7	3.0	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.2	1.0	5.2	3.0	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Hispanic	15.0	2.3	6.1	1.9	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	5.7	1.8	4.2	1.9	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	14.7	2.1	5.8	1.2	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.9	2.2	3.1	1.7	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
10	12.7	2.2	5.5	1.4	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.2	1.1	2.1	0.9	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
11	10.0	2.5	4.6	1.6	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.9	1.1	2.0	1.0	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
12	6.9	1.9	5.2	1.6	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.2	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>

\* During the 12 months preceding the survey.

† One or more times.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who actually attempted suicide\*\* and whose suicide attempt required medical attention,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Attempted suicide						Suicide attempt required medical attention						
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	
<b>State Surveys</b>													
Alabama	10.7	3.1	3.8	2.1	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	3.9	1.7	1.4	1.0	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	
Alaska	10.0	2.8	6.1	2.0	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.3	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	
Arizona	11.2	2.9	4.2	1.3	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
Delaware	11.5	2.0	5.5	1.3	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	3.5	0.9	2.0	0.8	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
Florida	11.8	1.5	6.2	1.0	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.9	0.8	2.9	0.9	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
Georgia	8.7	1.9	8.2	1.6	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.0	1.1	3.0	1.3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
Idaho	11.3	3.1	5.8	1.9	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	3.3	1.2	1.9	0.9	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	
Indiana	8.1	2.7	5.1	2.7	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	
Kentucky	10.3	3.0	9.8	3.0	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	3.6	1.5	3.4	2.0	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
Maine	12.1	2.3	5.3	1.2	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	3.7	1.5	2.0	0.7	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	
Massachusetts	9.4	1.5	7.3	1.7	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	2.7	0.9	2.8	1.0	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	
Michigan	12.9	2.1	7.8	1.4	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	3.9	1.2	2.4	0.8	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	
Mississippi	8.5	2.5	4.1	1.5	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.2	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
Missouri	9.8	3.2	4.8	2.1	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	2.7	1.7	1.4	0.8	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
Montana	12.3	2.3	6.8	1.7	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	3.8	1.3	2.3	0.8	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	
Nebraska	11.3	2.1	6.4	2.0	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.7	1.1	3.2	1.4	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
Nevada	11.9	2.3	5.9	2.0	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.7	1.5	2.2	1.1	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
New Hampshire	11.4	3.2	3.9	1.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	4.0	1.7	0.9	0.7	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	
New York	9.7	1.3	3.7	0.9	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	2.7	0.7	1.5	0.7	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	
North Carolina	— <sup>†</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North Dakota	8.9	1.8	5.2	2.0	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.8	1.7	2.6	1.7	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
Ohio	12.8	3.2	10.8	3.2	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	5.7	2.1	4.2	2.2	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
Oklahoma	8.3	3.1	5.8	3.2	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.1	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
Rhode Island	9.5	2.3	6.9	2.6	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.5	1.4	3.1	1.6	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
South Dakota	12.4	3.2	6.3	1.8	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	3.1	1.6	2.4	1.4	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
Tennessee	11.5	2.3	6.4	2.7	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	3.8	1.6	2.5	1.8	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
Texas**	13.5	2.2	7.5	2.6	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	3.7	1.2	2.8	1.4	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	
Utah	8.8	3.5	6.2	3.5	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
Vermont	9.9	1.5	4.6	1.0	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	2.8	0.5	1.7	0.2	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	
West Virginia	12.8	4.3	6.0	1.7	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.6	1.3	2.5	1.1	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
Wisconsin	11.8	2.1	4.7	1.5	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
Wyoming	12.9	3.1	5.5	1.5	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	4.1	1.8	2.7	1.1	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>11.3</b>		<b>5.9</b>		<b>8.5</b>		<b>3.5</b>		<b>2.4</b>		<b>2.7</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>8.1–13.5</b>		<b>3.7–10.8</b>		<b>6.6–11.9</b>		<b>1.5–5.7</b>		<b>0.9–4.2</b>		<b>1.6–5.0</b>		
<b>Local Surveys<sup>††</sup></b>													
Boston PS, MA	9.1	2.3	8.6	3.0	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.9	1.3	2.4	1.6	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
Broward County PS, FL	10.7	2.1	6.0	1.9	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
Chicago PS, IL	13.4	4.6	10.4	3.2	<b>12.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	3.7	2.3	5.4	3.4	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Dallas ISD, TX	13.0	2.6	5.3	1.6	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
DeKalb County PS, GA	8.5	2.1	6.1	2.0	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.5	0.9	2.8	1.2	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	
Detroit PS, MI	14.1	3.3	9.2	3.5	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	4.5	1.6	2.8	1.4	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
District of Columbia PS	12.2	3.1	12.0	3.8	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	2.2	1.2	4.8	2.4	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
Los Angeles USD, CA	17.5	3.3	5.0	2.2	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	4.5	2.4	1.4	1.3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	
Memphis PS, TN	11.2	2.7	7.1	2.2	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	3.8	1.2	2.7	1.5	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	12.5	2.3	5.9	1.9	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.1	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
Milwaukee PS, WI	11.4	2.5	10.3	3.1	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	3.8	2.0	3.0	2.0	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
New Orleans PS, LA	10.9	3.4	10.0	3.4	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	3.6	1.6	4.2	2.1	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
New York City PS, NY	11.3	1.6	5.1	0.9	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.5	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	
Orange County PS, FL	12.1	2.6	6.4	3.8	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	4.1	1.3	2.8	2.4	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	
Palm Beach County SD, FL	10.3	2.0	8.1	2.6	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.1	1.3	4.2	2.0	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
Philadelphia SD, PA	14.2	2.9	9.9	3.3	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.3	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
San Bernardino USD, CA	13.2	2.7	9.5	3.1	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	5.3	1.8	3.9	2.1	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	
San Diego USD, CA	13.1	2.7	8.9	2.0	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.9	1.5	3.6	1.4	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>12.1</b>		<b>8.3</b>		<b>9.9</b>		<b>3.5</b>		<b>2.8</b>		<b>3.3</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>8.5–17.5</b>		<b>5.0–12.0</b>		<b>7.4–12.3</b>		<b>2.0–5.3</b>		<b>1.3–5.4</b>		<b>1.7–4.8</b>		

\* During the 12 months preceding the survey.

† One or more times.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 20. Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Lifetime cigarette use*						Lifetime daily cigarette use†						Current cigarette use‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	58.7	4.5	57.4	4.5	<b>58.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	20.9	3.0	17.1	2.2	<b>18.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	26.6	3.7	23.3	2.5	<b>24.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Black**	56.9	4.4	59.8	5.0	<b>58.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	5.2	1.7	10.9	2.2	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	10.8	2.9	19.3	3.7	<b>15.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Hispanic	59.8	3.5	63.9	5.2	<b>61.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	9.1	2.8	12.2	3.5	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	17.7	2.1	19.1	3.5	<b>18.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	50.9	5.6	53.0	4.9	<b>52.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	11.6	3.7	11.4	2.0	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	18.9	3.7	16.0	2.3	<b>17.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
10	57.7	4.1	59.0	5.1	<b>58.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	15.8	3.3	14.3	2.9	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	21.9	3.7	21.7	3.4	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
11	59.8	3.6	60.1	5.4	<b>60.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	18.4	3.6	17.8	3.5	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	24.0	4.0	23.2	3.5	<b>23.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
12	65.9	3.5	64.7	4.4	<b>65.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	18.3	2.7	21.0	3.9	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	23.3	3.2	29.0	3.9	<b>26.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>

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

† Ever smoked one or more cigarettes every day for 30 days.

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

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003

Site	Lifetime cigarette use*						Lifetime daily cigarette use†						Current cigarette use‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	68.0	4.5	63.3	5.9	<b>65.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	16.6	4.7	20.0	3.2	<b>18.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	25.3	5.1	24.2	3.7	<b>24.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Alaska	55.7	4.0	56.1	4.3	<b>56.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	14.4	3.6	13.0	2.9	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	20.2	4.0	18.4	2.9	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Arizona	56.5	6.3	61.5	5.3	<b>58.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	10.6	2.9	11.0	2.5	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	22.0	3.9	19.7	3.5	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Delaware	64.0	3.5	60.5	2.9	<b>62.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	19.8	2.6	17.2	2.8	<b>18.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	25.1	3.2	21.8	2.8	<b>23.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Florida	54.0	2.3	53.5	2.7	<b>53.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	11.7	1.5	13.2	2.0	<b>12.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	17.9	2.1	18.4	2.5	<b>18.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Georgia	56.3	3.9	64.0	5.1	<b>60.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	13.4	2.6	15.3	2.6	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	18.7	3.6	23.2	3.0	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Idaho	42.0	4.4	44.7	5.9	<b>43.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	12.8	3.0	11.1	3.0	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	13.6	2.3	14.2	3.4	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Indiana	59.9	5.1	60.8	4.8	<b>60.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	18.8	2.1	19.9	3.4	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	25.7	2.5	25.6	3.5	<b>25.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Kentucky	72.4	4.3	69.6	4.0	<b>71.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	25.4	3.8	26.3	4.1	<b>26.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	33.4	4.1	31.8	4.7	<b>32.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Maine	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.9	4.8	21.6	4.7	<b>20.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Massachusetts	53.9	4.4	52.5	2.6	<b>53.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	15.3	3.5	13.9	1.5	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	22.4	3.6	19.6	2.5	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Michigan	59.6	4.8	60.6	2.9	<b>60.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	18.5	4.2	18.2	6.2	<b>18.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	23.7	4.1	21.4	5.5	<b>22.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Mississippi	63.3	5.1	67.7	4.5	<b>65.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	14.6	2.8	17.8	2.3	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	22.5	4.4	27.2	2.6	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Missouri	64.7	4.1	61.9	4.0	<b>63.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	19.7	4.1	16.6	2.6	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	26.9	3.5	22.8	3.2	<b>24.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Montana	58.5	4.2	63.2	4.3	<b>61.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	18.3	2.6	16.5	3.1	<b>17.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	23.9	3.1	21.8	3.7	<b>22.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Nebraska	59.5	3.5	60.9	3.6	<b>60.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	16.1	2.5	17.2	2.7	<b>16.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	25.8	3.0	22.5	3.2	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Nevada	59.6	4.2	55.2	5.9	<b>57.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.4	2.9	18.0	3.2	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
New Hampshire	52.0	5.6	51.0	6.4	<b>51.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	14.3	3.1	14.3	3.7	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	19.8	3.9	18.2	4.4	<b>19.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
New York	51.3	3.3	51.0	3.1	<b>51.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	13.2	2.4	13.2	2.3	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	20.7	3.0	19.5	3.1	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.3	3.4	26.3	5.1	<b>24.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
North Dakota	62.7	5.0	60.2	4.5	<b>61.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	21.9	4.5	20.3	3.7	<b>21.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	31.0	4.8	29.3	3.9	<b>30.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Ohio	54.3	7.7	56.1	7.4	<b>55.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	15.0	4.3	14.0	4.5	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	23.5	5.1	20.8	4.4	<b>22.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Oklahoma	61.3	6.5	66.8	5.7	<b>64.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	17.4	4.1	17.9	5.4	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	24.3	4.5	28.6	4.1	<b>26.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Rhode Island	52.7	3.0	46.6	4.4	<b>49.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	15.1	3.0	13.4	2.6	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	21.8	3.5	16.9	3.4	<b>19.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
South Dakota	59.7	8.2	60.2	7.7	<b>59.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	18.1	5.4	22.0	4.2	<b>20.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	29.3	9.2	30.6	5.0	<b>30.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Tennessee	58.2	4.1	65.1	6.4	<b>61.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	18.8	4.7	20.5	4.7	<b>19.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	27.0	4.7	28.4	5.3	<b>27.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Texas††	56.5	4.4	61.9	2.5	<b>59.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	12.1	2.1	12.8	2.7	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	23.3	2.3	24.8	3.3	<b>24.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Utah	31.3	5.2	34.2	8.3	<b>32.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	5.0	2.7	6.9	3.5	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	7.3	3.3	7.2	3.9	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.8	2.5	20.4	2.7	<b>22.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
West Virginia	63.1	6.8	62.6	6.8	<b>62.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	23.0	7.1	18.7	5.1	<b>20.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	31.4	7.8	25.6	5.0	<b>28.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Wisconsin	52.8	3.9	55.2	4.2	<b>54.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	20.2	3.9	18.2	2.7	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	24.2	2.9	22.9	3.5	<b>23.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Wyoming	56.5	4.5	55.8	4.5	<b>56.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	20.6	4.4	17.4	3.5	<b>18.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	26.4	4.7	25.8	4.2	<b>26.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>58.2</b>		<b>60.5</b>		<b>59.9</b>		<b>16.3</b>		<b>16.9</b>		<b>17.0</b>		<b>23.6</b>		<b>22.1</b>		<b>23.2</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>31.3–72.4</b>		<b>34.2–69.6</b>		<b>32.8–71.1</b>		<b>5.0–25.4</b>		<b>6.9–26.3</b>		<b>6.0–26.0</b>		<b>7.3–33.4</b>		<b>7.2–31.8</b>		<b>7.3–32.7</b>	
<b>Local Surveys§§</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	57.2	4.6	48.1	4.1	<b>52.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	8.3	2.5	7.5	2.7	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	14.4	3.0	11.6	3.1	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Broward County PS, FL	47.8	3.6	48.9	3.8	<b>48.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	10.3	2.1	9.3	2.1	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	14.1	2.4	12.6	2.5	<b>13.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Chicago PS, IL	60.7	6.5	62.5	8.4	<b>61.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	9.2	3.3	10.9	6.4	<b>10.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	14.8	5.4	19.4	8.2	<b>16.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	62.1	3.5	71.0	3.3	<b>66.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	7.2	1.6	9.0	2.9	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	16.1	2.7	20.5	3.2	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	50.0	3.7	52.0	4.1	<b>51.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	4.4	1.2	6.3	1.4	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	8.0	1.7	11.2	1.9	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Detroit PS, MI	60.8	4.8	60.6	4.9	<b>60.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	4.2	1.5	6.6	1.7	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	9.3	2.8	8.8	2.5	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
District of Columbia PS	55.7	4.4	55.2	3.9	<b>55.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	5.5	1.6	10.1	2.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	12.0	2.4	14.6	3.2	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	51.1	4.4	58.2	4.3	<b>54.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	5.9	3.5	4.5	1.3	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	12.0	4.2	16.9	2.9	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Memphis PS, TN	51.0	4.1	55.5	3.6	<b>53.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	3.5	1.3	5.9	1.9	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	8.2	2.1	10.2	2.5	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	44.4	3.6	43.5	3.3	<b>43.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	5.9	1.9	8.9	2.0	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	12.2	2.4	15.1	2.4	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	60.4	4.5	61.9	4.9	<b>61.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	12.7	2.9	14.2	2.9	<b>13.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	11.6	3.0	15.7	3.4	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	49.1	4.1	54.0	3.5	<b>51.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	4.9	1.4	8.7	2.0	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	8.3	2.0	15.0	3.0	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
New York City PS, NY	51.7	2.2	46.9	2.1	<b>49.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	9.1	1.5	7.1	0.8	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	16.2	1.9	13.4	1.5	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Orange County PS, FL	51.6	6.2	55.0	4.5	<b>53.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	10.2	2.5	11.1	3.1	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	15.3	3.4	16.7	3.2	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	50.6	3.8	53.2	4.2	<b>51.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	10.7	2.3	13.1	2.8	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	15.8	2.9	18.4	3.2	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	61.1	4.0	58.0	4.6	<b>59.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	10.3	3.0	10.6	3.0	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	14.6	3.0	13.0	2.8	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	53.6	4.2	53.5	4.6	<b>53.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	6.0	1.8	8.5	2.3	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	10.9	2.5	13.8	2.9	<b>12.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
San Diego USD, CA	52.3	4.8	55.5	4.5	<b>54.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	7.4	2.2	9.1	2.3	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	13.5	2.8	12.9	3.0	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>52.0</b>		<b>55.1</b>		<b>53.5</b>		<b>7.3</b>		<b>8.9</b>		<b>7.9</b>		<b>12.8</b>		<b>14.2</b>		<b>13.4</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>44.4–62.1</b>		<b>43.5–71.0</b>		<b>43.9–66.4</b>		<b>3.5–12.7</b>		<b>4.5–14.2</b>		<b>4.7–13.4</b>		<b>8.0–16.2</b>		<b>8.8–20.5</b>		<b>9.1–18.1</b>	

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

† Ever smoked one or more cigarettes every day for 30 days.

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 22. Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes and who purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Current frequent cigarette use*						Smoked >10 cigarettes/day†						Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station§¶					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI** (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White††	13.2	2.4	10.4	1.8	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	3.1	0.9	3.6	0.8	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	12.0	4.6	24.1	3.9	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Black††	3.1	1.3	7.9	2.5	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.2	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	23.7	10.6	20.9	7.5	<b>21.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Hispanic	4.4	1.3	6.6	2.3	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	1.4	0.9	2.0	0.9	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	19.2	8.0	27.2	7.4	<b>23.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	6.9	2.6	5.7	2.0	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.6	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	10.4	4.8	13.8	5.9	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
10	9.0	2.6	9.5	2.3	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	2.4	0.9	2.4	0.9	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	7.8	4.3	19.3	4.0	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
11	11.8	3.7	10.5	2.6	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	3.1	1.0	3.5	1.4	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	21.2	8.6	34.5	7.8	<b>27.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>
12	11.4	2.3	14.5	3.0	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.6	1.3	6.8	1.9	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	18.9	8.7	33.6	9.9	<b>26.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>

\* Smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Smoked &gt;10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey.

§ Among the 20.8% of students who were aged &lt;18 years who smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ During the 30 days preceding the survey.

\*\* 95% confidence interval.

†† Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 23. Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes and who purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Current frequent cigarette use*						Smoked >10 cigarettes/day†						Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station§¶					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI** (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	12.3	3.6	13.0	2.6	12.6	2.7	1.0	0.9	3.6	1.6	2.3	1.0	13.9	7.6	—††	—	21.5	6.5
Alaska	8.2	2.7	7.9	2.0	8.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	2.6	2.6	—	—	5.9	3.8
Arizona	7.4	2.0	7.3	1.9	7.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	9.5	4.3	19.4	10.1	13.7	5.4
Delaware	12.8	2.1	11.2	2.2	12.1	1.7	3.3	1.1	3.7	1.2	3.6	0.9	19.3	5.2	29.8	5.6	24.1	3.9
Florida	6.6	1.3	8.4	1.4	7.5	0.9	2.1	0.8	3.0	0.8	2.5	0.6	12.7	4.0	24.0	4.3	18.2	2.8
Georgia	7.4	2.3	10.0	1.7	8.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	3.6	0.6	2.6	0.6	15.2	6.9	20.5	6.4	18.0	5.1
Idaho	5.8	2.1	6.2	2.1	6.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	7.1	3.9	5.9	5.4	6.5	3.4
Indiana	12.2	2.3	12.5	2.5	12.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	4.6	1.4	3.5	0.9	15.2	4.9	24.8	8.9	20.0	5.3
Kentucky	18.8	3.2	18.0	3.5	18.4	2.7	5.6	2.2	5.7	2.1	5.7	1.7	15.4	7.3	26.4	7.7	20.6	6.5
Maine	9.3	3.3	10.9	3.4	10.1	2.4	2.7	1.2	3.4	1.9	3.2	1.2	5.6	4.9	12.3	4.5	9.4	3.4
Massachusetts	10.0	2.7	9.1	1.7	9.5	1.7	2.0	0.8	2.6	0.7	2.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	11.0	3.8	11.7	5.7	11.3	4.5	3.4	1.8	4.7	4.1	4.1	2.8	13.9	3.9	23.7	4.8	18.2	3.9
Mississippi	9.9	2.4	13.8	2.7	12.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	4.2	1.5	3.2	0.9	6.4	3.8	26.7	9.9	16.7	5.9
Missouri	15.3	3.8	11.7	2.1	13.6	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.6	1.0	3.3	1.3	10.8	4.9	20.7	7.3	15.7	4.2
Montana	11.2	2.2	10.5	2.3	10.8	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.9	7.1	3.1	13.9	5.7	10.1	2.9
Nebraska	11.3	1.9	11.1	2.4	11.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	3.3	1.3	2.3	0.8	4.1	2.2	11.3	4.8	7.4	2.5
Nevada	8.6	2.1	9.0	2.4	8.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	6.4	3.6	7.6	5.2	6.9	3.4
New Hampshire	9.1	2.4	10.0	3.2	9.6	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.1	1.5	2.9	0.9	5.7	6.0	—	—	8.4	5.2
New York	8.5	1.6	9.9	2.0	9.2	1.4	1.6	0.7	3.0	1.2	2.3	0.7	18.8	5.0	24.7	7.7	21.3	5.1
North Carolina	11.0	2.5	13.9	4.7	12.4	3.1	2.3	1.0	4.6	1.5	3.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	17.3	4.2	14.6	2.7	16.0	2.5	3.1	1.5	5.5	2.2	4.4	1.5	11.3	5.0	16.7	6.4	14.3	4.3
Ohio	11.9	4.0	10.0	3.6	11.0	3.0	2.2	1.4	3.2	1.6	2.7	1.3	11.1	6.8	—	—	13.8	6.9
Oklahoma	12.9	4.4	12.9	4.4	12.8	4.0	1.5	1.3	4.1	1.8	2.8	1.3	14.6	6.8	26.7	9.7	21.4	5.4
Rhode Island	9.8	2.4	8.2	2.7	9.0	2.3	2.7	1.3	4.0	1.8	3.3	1.5	18.8	7.9	23.2	6.2	21.1	6.3
South Dakota	14.1	4.2	15.4	4.6	14.7	3.6	1.4	1.1	4.5	1.6	3.0	0.9	3.6	1.8	15.3	7.1	9.4	4.3
Tennessee	14.7	3.5	14.6	3.9	14.7	3.4	3.9	1.8	6.1	1.8	5.0	1.4	12.5	5.5	20.4	6.4	16.7	4.5
Texas§§	7.0	1.9	8.4	2.1	7.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	10.3	4.1	22.3	7.7	16.6	3.8
Utah	2.2	2.1	3.7	2.3	3.0	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	10.9	2.6	10.8	1.9	10.9	1.7	2.7	1.0	5.0	1.3	4.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	19.3	7.0	16.1	4.1	17.7	4.8	6.0	2.9	5.5	1.5	5.8	1.8	14.9	9.2	17.4	4.3	16.0	5.0
Wisconsin	11.3	2.8	11.8	2.7	11.6	2.2	1.8	0.6	2.6	1.2	2.2	0.7	13.0	4.9	22.4	4.8	17.5	3.7
Wyoming	14.1	4.0	12.5	3.4	13.3	3.1	2.8	1.5	3.6	1.2	3.2	1.1	5.1	2.8	15.3	5.8	10.0	3.0
<b>Median</b>	<b>11.0</b>		<b>11.0</b>		<b>11.1</b>		<b>2.1</b>		<b>3.6</b>		<b>2.8</b>		<b>11.2</b>		<b>20.6</b>		<b>16.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>2.2–19.3</b>		<b>3.7–18.0</b>		<b>3.0–18.4</b>		<b>0.1–6.0</b>		<b>0.5–6.1</b>		<b>0.3–5.8</b>		<b>2.6–19.3</b>		<b>5.9–29.8</b>		<b>5.9–24.1</b>	
<b>Local Surveys¶¶</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	4.2	1.5	3.4	1.7	3.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County PS, FL	5.1	1.4	5.6	1.8	5.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	2.4	1.4	1.5	0.8	20.0	8.0	27.1	10.3	23.3	6.3
Chicago PS, IL	3.2	2.1	8.3	4.5	5.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	22.5	8.6
Dallas ISD, TX	3.0	1.1	5.0	2.0	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	17.5	8.0	23.1	8.4	20.6	6.1
DeKalb County PS, GA	1.7	0.8	3.4	1.2	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	21.7	7.6	20.1	6.1
Detroit PS, MI	0.8	0.7	2.7	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	27.8	8.1
District of Columbia PS	3.6	1.4	4.0	1.8	3.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	27.6	8.0
Los Angeles USD, CA	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	17.4	3.8
Memphis PS, TN	2.1	1.0	2.6	1.2	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	28.3	7.9
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	2.9	1.2	6.5	1.5	4.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	14.8	7.7	20.0	8.1	17.7	5.6
Milwaukee PS, WI	5.6	2.0	7.2	2.3	6.3	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	35.7	8.0
New Orleans PS, LA	2.0	1.0	6.3	1.7	4.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	25.3	7.8
New York City PS, NY	5.4	1.3	5.3	0.9	5.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	28.2	5.0	37.2	5.7	32.1	3.8
Orange County PS, FL	4.2	1.7	6.3	2.3	5.2	1.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	16.8	6.8
Palm Beach County SD, FL	7.2	2.2	9.4	2.5	8.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	3.8	1.8	2.3	0.9	16.5	6.6	28.6	9.6	22.7	6.7
Philadelphia SD, PA	6.3	2.5	5.5	2.6	5.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	39.0	14.5	—	—	39.9	11.1
San Bernardino USD, CA	2.5	1.0	3.8	1.5	3.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	13.2	5.0
San Diego USD, CA	1.8	0.8	5.0	1.8	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.5	14.7	5.9	—	—	21.3	5.9
<b>Median</b>	<b>3.1</b>		<b>5.1</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>0.4</b>		<b>1.2</b>		<b>0.9</b>		<b>17.5</b>		<b>25.1</b>		<b>22.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>0.8–7.2</b>		<b>2.6–9.4</b>		<b>1.7–8.2</b>		<b>0.0–0.9</b>		<b>0.4–3.8</b>		<b>0.2–2.3</b>		<b>14.7–39.0</b>		<b>20.0–37.2</b>		<b>13.2–39.9</b>	

\* Smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Smoked &gt;10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey.

§ Among students who were aged &lt;18 years who smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ During the 30 days preceding the survey.

\*\* 95% confidence interval.

†† Not available.

§§ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

¶¶ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 24. Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco, smoked cigars, and used any tobacco product, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Current smokeless tobacco use*						Current cigar use†						Current tobacco use‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	1.6	1.2	13.2	3.3	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	8.6	2.3	21.3	2.3	<b>15.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	28.9	3.6	33.2	3.7	<b>31.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Black**	2.0	1.1	4.1	1.8	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	10.3	2.2	19.5	3.3	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	14.9	3.0	23.7	3.8	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Hispanic	3.3	2.1	6.1	3.5	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	12.2	3.4	14.9	2.5	<b>13.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	19.8	3.0	24.9	3.9	<b>22.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	3.8	2.4	9.1	2.7	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	10.0	3.3	13.6	2.1	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	22.4	4.2	21.5	3.0	<b>22.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
10	1.0	0.7	9.6	3.1	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	9.3	2.8	17.0	2.9	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	23.6	3.8	29.2	4.1	<b>26.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
11	2.0	1.6	13.3	3.1	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	10.0	2.9	22.2	3.6	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	27.0	4.4	33.7	3.7	<b>30.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
12	1.3	0.8	12.7	3.5	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	7.8	2.0	29.8	4.3	<b>19.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	25.7	3.0	40.3	4.7	<b>33.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>

\* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.† Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.‡ Smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 25. Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco, smoked cigars, and used any tobacco product, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Current smokeless tobacco use*						Current cigar use†						Current tobacco use‡						
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	
<b>State Surveys</b>																			
Alabama	0.7	0.9	19.7	4.7	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	10.0	2.8	15.7	3.9	<b>13.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	28.3	5.2	34.7	5.6	<b>31.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Alaska	6.2	4.4	15.6	3.0	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	3.5	1.3	11.7	2.7	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	23.1	3.8	26.6	3.5	<b>24.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
Arizona	1.3	0.8	8.4	2.6	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	8.7	2.3	20.0	3.8	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	23.0	3.9	28.3	4.5	<b>25.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
Delaware	0.9	0.5	5.8	1.4	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	8.5	1.5	15.6	2.3	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	26.8	3.0	26.1	2.8	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Florida	1.3	0.5	8.1	1.9	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	8.2	1.6	18.5	2.1	<b>13.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	19.7	2.3	25.7	2.8	<b>22.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
Georgia	1.3	0.7	13.9	2.9	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	9.3	1.7	18.5	2.3	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	20.6	3.5	31.7	3.8	<b>26.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Idaho	2.0	1.0	9.0	3.5	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	4.0	1.0	12.9	3.8	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	15.0	2.7	20.3	4.6	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
Indiana	1.2	0.8	13.1	2.7	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	8.0	2.0	21.0	3.0	<b>14.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	27.0	2.9	34.0	3.9	<b>30.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
Kentucky	3.4	1.3	23.5	3.2	<b>13.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	12.6	4.1	24.2	3.2	<b>18.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	37.6	4.4	44.5	3.5	<b>41.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Maine	0.9	0.7	7.4	1.9	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	5.0	2.6	16.5	2.7	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	20.4	5.2	26.6	4.3	<b>23.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Massachusetts	1.7	0.4	6.4	1.2	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	6.3	1.3	17.3	2.5	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	24.0	3.8	26.7	3.6	<b>25.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Michigan	2.9	0.9	10.0	2.6	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	8.3	1.1	18.5	3.0	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	26.3	4.1	28.5	5.2	<b>27.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	
Mississippi	1.0	0.7	15.5	5.0	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	11.4	3.4	25.7	4.0	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	26.0	4.9	41.2	4.3	<b>33.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	
Missouri	0.9	0.7	10.3	4.6	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	9.2	3.3	17.4	3.9	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	28.0	3.7	31.4	4.9	<b>29.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
Montana	5.3	1.6	20.4	3.4	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	9.4	2.0	18.4	2.5	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	27.1	3.4	34.4	3.5	<b>30.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
Nebraska	2.8	1.2	17.0	3.1	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	11.7	3.1	24.2	2.7	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	28.0	3.1	33.5	3.2	<b>30.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Nevada	1.1	0.7	6.1	2.3	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Hampshire	1.1	0.9	7.3	2.3	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	5.2	1.7	21.0	4.5	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	21.4	4.3	29.8	5.6	<b>25.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	
New York	1.6	0.6	6.7	2.3	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	3.9	0.9	13.0	2.1	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	21.4	2.9	24.1	3.5	<b>22.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North Dakota	4.1	1.8	15.9	4.0	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	8.5	2.2	17.0	3.8	<b>13.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	31.9	4.6	36.0	4.4	<b>34.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
Ohio	3.0	1.6	12.8	5.6	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	9.6	3.0	16.9	3.4	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	26.2	5.2	29.1	6.1	<b>27.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	
Oklahoma	1.7	1.1	23.0	4.7	<b>12.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	9.6	2.4	24.7	3.7	<b>17.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	25.9	4.6	42.1	3.6	<b>34.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
Rhode Island	2.0	1.3	7.0	2.2	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	6.4	1.6	14.2	2.5	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	23.4	3.2	23.2	3.5	<b>23.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
South Dakota	6.7	5.3	23.5	5.7	<b>15.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	6.8	2.4	20.5	2.4	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	31.4	10.1	40.4	6.0	<b>36.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	
Tennessee	2.7	1.3	21.4	5.1	<b>12.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	10.1	2.7	22.8	3.9	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	30.4	5.0	40.5	6.0	<b>35.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	
Texas††	1.6	0.9	11.6	3.2	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	10.0	1.4	18.9	3.7	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	24.8	2.4	31.4	4.2	<b>28.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Utah	1.2	0.9	4.9	2.0	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.5	2.4	10.9	3.9	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	8.0	3.4	12.4	4.8	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
Vermont	1.3	0.5	8.7	3.3	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	6.0	1.3	17.4	2.2	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	25.1	2.1	28.6	2.3	<b>26.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	
West Virginia	3.3	2.2	23.3	3.6	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	8.1	3.2	18.3	5.7	<b>13.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	33.3	7.6	36.7	6.9	<b>35.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	
Wisconsin	2.4	0.9	13.1	3.1	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wyoming	5.0	1.4	21.1	3.2	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	6.3	1.9	22.5	3.4	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	28.8	4.7	36.9	4.6	<b>32.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>1.7</b>		<b>12.8</b>		<b>7.2</b>		<b>8.3</b>		<b>18.4</b>		<b>13.5</b>		<b>26.0</b>		<b>31.4</b>		<b>27.7</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>0.7–6.7</b>		<b>4.9–23.5</b>		<b>3.1–15.3</b>		<b>3.5–12.6</b>		<b>10.9–25.7</b>		<b>7.3–18.7</b>		<b>8.0–37.6</b>		<b>12.4–44.5</b>		<b>10.3–41.2</b>		
<b>Local Surveys§§</b>																			
Boston PS, MA	1.2	0.9	3.2	1.5	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	5.0	1.7	12.8	3.5	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	15.4	3.0	15.4	3.7	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Broward County PS, FL	2.2	1.1	5.3	1.9	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	7.8	1.8	13.5	2.6	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	16.6	2.6	17.6	2.5	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
Chicago PS, IL	0.9	1.2	6.2	2.1	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	12.4	5.0	18.8	6.4	<b>15.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	18.3	6.3	24.8	7.8	<b>21.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	
Dallas ISD, TX	2.2	1.1	3.2	1.3	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	14.4	2.7	19.8	2.8	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	19.3	2.9	24.9	3.4	<b>22.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
DeKalb County PS, GA	1.2	0.9	3.5	1.3	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	6.6	1.5	10.8	2.1	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	11.9	2.1	15.4	2.2	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
Detroit PS, MI	2.7	1.4	3.7	1.8	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	6.9	2.0	7.5	2.1	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	11.5	3.3	12.2	3.0	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
District of Columbia PS	2.7	1.6	7.5	2.5	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	8.8	2.3	13.6	3.0	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	13.2	2.4	16.5	3.3	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
Los Angeles USD, CA	2.4	1.4	3.1	1.2	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	7.5	2.9	14.0	2.8	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	13.5	4.2	19.4	2.4	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
Memphis PS, TN	0.5	0.5	2.3	1.4	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	11.1	2.2	15.0	2.9	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	15.1	2.5	19.6	3.1	<b>17.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	1.5	1.0	3.2	1.6	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	7.0	1.9	13.5	2.5	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	12.8	2.5	17.4	2.5	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
Milwaukee PS, WI	3.6	2.2	7.3	2.9	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Orleans PS, LA	2.0	1.3	5.3	1.7	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	6.2	1.7	11.9	2.7	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	9.6	1.9	17.3	3.5	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
New York City PS, NY	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.6	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	3.5	1.0	7.7	1.0	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	16.5	1.8	15.2	1.6	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
Orange County PS, FL	0.7	0.9	4.2	2.5	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	8.0	2.1	14.3	3.8	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	17.5	3.0	21.6	4.6	<b>19.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Palm Beach County SD, FL	0.6	0.6	6.4	1.9	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	7.9	1.7	20.6	3.1	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	17.8	3.0	24.7	3.5	<b>21.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Philadelphia SD, PA	1.4	1.1	3.4	1.6	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	4.1	1.6	6.0	2.3	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	16.0	3.3	15.5	2.9	<b>15.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
San Bernardino USD, CA	3.0	1.4	4.2	1.7	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	7.0	1.9	13.6	3.6	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	13.0	2.5	16.2	3.4	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
San Diego USD, CA	1.2	0.7	3.7	1.8	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	9.1	2.1	14.5	2.4	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	15.5	2.9	17.4	3.1	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>1.4</b>		<b>3.7</b>		<b>2.7</b>		<b>7.5</b>		<b>13.6</b>		<b>10.6</b>		<b>15.4</b>		<b>17.4</b>		<b>15.8</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>0.5–3.6</b>		<b>2.0–7.5</b>		<b>1.5–5.5</b>		<b>3.5–14.4</b>		<b>6.0–20.6</b>		<b>5.2–17.0</b>		<b>9.6–19.3</b>		<b>12.2–24.9</b>		<b>11.8–22.0</b>		

\* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 26. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Lifetime alcohol use*						Current alcohol use†						Episodic heavy drinking‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	76.6	3.8	74.3	3.8	<b>75.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	48.4	3.7	45.9	3.0	<b>47.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	31.5	2.4	32.1	2.5	<b>31.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Black**	74.0	3.7	68.6	4.1	<b>71.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	37.0	3.3	37.5	4.3	<b>37.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	12.7	2.7	17.9	3.5	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Hispanic	81.4	3.5	77.5	4.1	<b>79.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	48.4	2.8	42.7	4.0	<b>45.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	29.8	2.6	27.9	3.7	<b>28.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	66.2	3.9	64.0	3.9	<b>65.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	38.5	3.3	33.9	3.6	<b>36.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	20.9	3.3	18.8	2.8	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
10	76.5	3.5	74.9	4.1	<b>75.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	44.9	3.5	42.2	3.8	<b>43.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	27.2	3.6	27.7	3.6	<b>27.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
11	80.9	4.2	76.4	4.4	<b>78.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	46.8	4.6	47.3	4.2	<b>47.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	29.4	3.2	34.1	3.9	<b>31.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
12	83.3	3.5	82.6	3.5	<b>83.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	55.5	3.9	56.0	3.8	<b>55.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	34.5	3.5	39.5	3.7	<b>37.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>

\* Ever had one or more drinks of alcohol on  $\geq 1$  day.† Drank one or more drinks of alcohol on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.‡ Drank  $\geq 5$  drinks of alcohol in a row on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.



TABLE 27. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003

Site	Lifetime alcohol use*						Current alcohol use†						Episodic heavy drinking‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	72.4	5.0	69.1	5.7	<b>70.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	40.5	5.9	39.9	5.5	<b>40.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	21.9	4.9	26.4	4.5	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Alaska	75.3	4.2	74.6	3.8	<b>75.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	37.4	4.8	39.6	4.7	<b>38.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	23.4	5.1	29.1	4.4	<b>26.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Arizona	80.1	4.3	76.6	4.7	<b>78.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	51.0	5.6	50.7	4.8	<b>50.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	31.8	4.9	35.5	4.5	<b>33.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Delaware	80.8	2.6	76.0	2.8	<b>78.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	46.9	3.1	43.7	3.6	<b>45.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	23.9	2.7	29.3	3.2	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Florida	74.1	2.5	73.0	2.8	<b>73.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	43.8	2.9	41.9	3.0	<b>42.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	20.5	2.0	25.9	3.0	<b>23.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Georgia	70.9	3.4	73.5	3.4	<b>72.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	36.0	3.9	39.5	3.9	<b>37.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	16.4	3.1	23.2	3.6	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Idaho	61.4	6.6	61.8	8.1	<b>61.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	34.0	4.5	35.4	6.2	<b>34.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	21.7	4.5	25.0	4.8	<b>23.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Indiana	78.2	3.8	77.4	4.2	<b>77.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	45.4	3.7	44.5	5.0	<b>44.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	27.8	3.3	29.9	4.2	<b>28.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Kentucky	79.7	4.0	73.6	3.7	<b>76.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	44.2	3.9	46.3	4.5	<b>45.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	32.3	4.0	33.4	4.4	<b>32.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Maine	—**	—	—	—	—	—	41.3	5.8	42.8	4.2	<b>42.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	22.6	5.7	31.5	3.7	<b>27.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Massachusetts	76.0	3.5	74.6	3.1	<b>75.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	46.0	3.2	45.4	3.1	<b>45.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	25.2	3.4	28.6	2.7	<b>26.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Michigan	77.5	2.5	74.2	2.7	<b>75.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	45.6	2.9	42.3	3.6	<b>44.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	26.8	2.9	27.9	4.8	<b>27.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Mississippi	75.1	4.3	76.3	4.0	<b>75.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	40.0	4.3	44.0	3.6	<b>41.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	22.1	3.4	27.3	3.8	<b>24.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Missouri	80.4	3.5	75.2	2.7	<b>77.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	48.5	5.5	49.7	4.3	<b>49.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	30.5	4.9	30.5	4.9	<b>30.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Montana	79.5	2.5	82.5	2.8	<b>81.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	48.9	3.5	49.6	4.1	<b>49.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	34.9	3.3	39.1	3.8	<b>37.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Nebraska	79.3	2.8	77.6	3.0	<b>78.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	49.3	3.5	43.8	3.3	<b>46.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	31.6	3.3	32.6	3.3	<b>32.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Nevada	78.0	3.8	73.3	5.0	<b>75.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	46.3	3.8	40.5	4.6	<b>43.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	28.9	3.6	26.7	3.4	<b>27.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
New Hampshire	76.3	5.2	74.5	5.1	<b>75.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	46.9	5.8	47.1	6.7	<b>47.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	27.9	4.7	33.5	6.1	<b>30.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>
New York	75.2	2.5	73.3	3.2	<b>74.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	45.0	3.2	43.1	4.1	<b>44.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	23.0	2.5	27.5	3.5	<b>25.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.3	5.4	41.5	6.4	<b>39.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	16.7	3.6	25.1	7.0	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.8	4.6	52.6	4.6	<b>54.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	38.7	4.8	40.1	5.3	<b>39.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Ohio	75.3	5.6	75.9	5.5	<b>75.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	40.7	5.5	43.7	5.5	<b>42.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	22.5	3.9	30.4	7.1	<b>26.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Oklahoma	76.8	4.9	80.4	3.3	<b>78.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	44.1	4.9	51.1	3.7	<b>47.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	28.5	4.5	39.2	4.7	<b>34.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Rhode Island	77.2	3.0	73.8	3.3	<b>75.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	46.6	3.5	42.2	4.8	<b>44.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	25.2	3.6	28.0	3.5	<b>26.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
South Dakota	75.8	5.0	76.1	3.7	<b>75.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	49.9	6.9	50.4	5.0	<b>50.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	36.4	6.1	40.0	5.4	<b>38.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Tennessee	73.0	4.0	75.1	4.9	<b>74.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	39.5	3.2	42.7	5.9	<b>41.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	21.6	2.7	29.3	5.7	<b>25.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Texas††	78.9	2.9	74.9	3.7	<b>76.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	43.3	4.4	42.5	4.8	<b>43.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	23.7	2.9	27.4	4.3	<b>25.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Utah	42.3	7.0	44.1	7.3	<b>43.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	19.5	4.4	22.8	7.5	<b>21.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	13.6	3.1	14.8	4.5	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.9	3.1	43.9	3.9	<b>43.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	24.5	1.9	28.2	3.3	<b>26.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
West Virginia	78.8	5.1	73.7	5.7	<b>76.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	45.6	6.6	43.3	6.0	<b>44.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	32.7	6.1	34.2	6.2	<b>33.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.1	4.1	47.3	4.6	<b>47.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	25.8	3.4	30.3	4.5	<b>28.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Wyoming	76.4	4.4	76.1	3.8	<b>76.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	49.0	4.9	49.2	5.5	<b>49.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	33.8	4.8	35.7	5.5	<b>34.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>76.4</b>		<b>74.6</b>		<b>75.7</b>		<b>45.2</b>		<b>43.7</b>		<b>44.3</b>		<b>25.2</b>		<b>29.3</b>		<b>27.1</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>42.3–80.8</b>		<b>44.1–82.5</b>		<b>43.3–81.1</b>		<b>19.5–55.8</b>		<b>22.8–52.6</b>		<b>21.3–54.2</b>		<b>13.6–38.7</b>		<b>14.8–40.1</b>		<b>14.3–39.5</b>	
<b>Local Surveys§§</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	71.6	5.0	66.6	4.5	<b>69.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	38.7	4.3	37.3	4.8	<b>38.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	16.1	3.0	15.5	3.0	<b>15.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Broward County PS, FL	75.3	3.5	70.6	3.6	<b>72.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	44.5	3.8	39.8	3.6	<b>42.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	20.3	2.9	20.1	2.6	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Chicago PS, IL	76.0	6.8	73.0	7.8	<b>74.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	43.2	6.6	42.4	7.0	<b>42.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	18.2	4.7	23.1	6.9	<b>20.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	83.4	3.2	79.7	2.9	<b>81.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	41.8	3.7	43.2	3.8	<b>42.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	18.5	3.5	23.4	3.4	<b>20.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	72.2	2.9	66.8	3.4	<b>69.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	31.5	2.9	25.8	3.1	<b>28.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	9.4	2.1	10.7	1.8	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Detroit PS, MI	76.4	3.8	63.3	4.3	<b>70.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	34.4	5.0	27.1	3.7	<b>30.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	10.5	2.6	9.4	2.5	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
District of Columbia PS	65.1	4.7	67.1	4.4	<b>66.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	30.4	3.7	37.7	4.2	<b>33.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	8.0	1.9	12.9	3.1	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	78.3	4.4	73.8	5.9	<b>76.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	44.1	4.5	41.1	6.0	<b>42.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	20.0	4.6	23.6	6.2	<b>21.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Memphis PS, TN	69.7	4.7	61.9	5.2	<b>65.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	30.4	3.7	29.9	4.5	<b>30.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	9.2	2.0	11.0	2.5	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	69.8	3.2	69.7	4.1	<b>69.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	38.5	3.6	36.3	3.6	<b>37.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	13.6	2.2	19.9	3.1	<b>16.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.6	3.9	40.8	5.7	<b>37.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	12.9	2.5	20.5	4.5	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	64.9	4.4	62.5	3.9	<b>63.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	31.2	3.7	36.7	4.7	<b>33.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	12.1	2.9	15.3	3.2	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
New York City PS, NY	70.6	2.4	66.9	2.5	<b>68.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	36.3	2.3	34.6	2.4	<b>35.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	14.9	1.4	16.6	1.7	<b>15.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Orange County PS, FL	75.4	2.8	71.3	8.1	<b>73.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	40.6	6.8	38.3	5.6	<b>39.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	16.8	5.5	17.9	5.4	<b>17.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	73.0	3.6	70.7	3.9	<b>71.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	45.8	3.9	43.2	4.2	<b>44.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	21.2	3.3	28.1	3.7	<b>24.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	71.3	4.6	66.5	5.4	<b>69.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	29.6	4.3	29.8	3.6	<b>29.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	9.5	2.8	14.9	3.7	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	74.6	3.5	71.0	4.0	<b>72.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	40.8	4.1	34.5	4.9	<b>37.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	20.5	3.2	23.2	4.3	<b>22.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
San Diego USD, CA	74.8	4.3	75.8	3.5	<b>75.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	39.4	3.7	37.6	4.6	<b>38.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	20.8	2.8	23.6	4.1	<b>22.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>73.0</b>		<b>69.7</b>		<b>70.1</b>		<b>38.6</b>		<b>37.4</b>		<b>37.6</b>		<b>15.5</b>		<b>18.9</b>		<b>16.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>64.9–83.4</b>		<b>61.9–79.7</b>		<b>63.7–81.5</b>		<b>29.6–45.8</b>		<b>25.8–43.2</b>		<b>28.7–44.4</b>		<b>8.0–21.2</b>		<b>9.4–28.1</b>		<b>10.0–24.5</b>	

\* Ever had one or more drinks of alcohol on ≥1 day.

† Drank one or more drinks of alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Drank ≥5 drinks of alcohol in a row on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 28. Percentage of high school students who used marijuana, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Lifetime marijuana use*						Current marijuana use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	38.9	4.3	40.5	3.4	<b>39.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	19.9	2.5	23.3	2.5	<b>21.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Black¶	37.6	5.2	49.0	4.5	<b>43.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	18.1	3.3	29.8	4.1	<b>23.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Hispanic	38.5	4.1	46.7	4.6	<b>42.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	20.4	3.0	27.1	3.7	<b>23.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	28.1	4.2	33.1	3.4	<b>30.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	17.2	3.1	19.6	3.5	<b>18.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
10	36.4	3.7	44.2	4.7	<b>40.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	18.2	2.9	25.7	3.9	<b>22.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
11	43.5	5.0	45.4	5.1	<b>44.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	20.9	3.6	27.3	4.8	<b>24.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
12	44.9	3.1	51.7	4.5	<b>48.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	21.3	2.7	30.0	3.0	<b>25.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>

\* Used marijuana one or more times during their lifetime.

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

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 29. Percentage of high school students who used marijuana, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Lifetime marijuana use*						Current marijuana use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	35.0	5.0	37.1	5.4	36.1	3.7	16.9	3.2	18.4	3.4	17.7	2.7
Alaska	42.7	3.8	51.6	4.0	47.5	3.3	21.2	3.3	25.9	3.2	23.9	2.5
Arizona	42.1	4.9	48.6	4.7	45.3	3.8	22.7	3.2	24.7	2.5	23.7	2.2
Delaware	47.2	3.3	50.3	3.3	48.9	2.6	25.0	2.6	29.5	2.9	27.3	2.2
Florida	37.8	2.6	43.5	2.5	40.6	2.1	19.1	2.2	23.7	2.2	21.4	1.7
Georgia	33.1	3.6	43.1	2.9	38.1	2.3	15.4	2.8	23.7	2.7	19.5	1.9
Idaho	28.1	4.1	32.8	5.7	30.6	4.8	11.9	2.4	17.3	4.0	14.7	3.1
Indiana	37.7	4.8	48.8	5.5	43.4	4.3	18.9	2.8	25.3	3.9	22.1	2.3
Kentucky	41.1	4.9	45.4	4.6	43.3	3.7	19.5	3.0	22.5	3.3	21.1	2.2
Maine	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	20.9	5.6	31.4	4.2	26.4	3.3
Massachusetts	44.2	3.9	49.3	3.7	46.7	3.1	24.9	2.8	30.6	3.7	27.7	2.7
Michigan	41.2	4.8	46.7	4.3	44.1	3.9	22.5	3.1	25.5	5.2	24.0	3.8
Mississippi	30.7	3.9	46.9	5.5	38.7	3.7	14.5	2.6	27.0	4.9	20.6	3.1
Missouri	39.8	3.4	42.9	4.7	41.3	3.1	20.4	3.9	23.1	4.1	21.8	2.6
Montana	41.5	4.3	46.3	4.6	43.9	4.0	19.9	3.6	25.8	3.3	23.1	2.8
Nebraska	32.9	3.8	36.2	4.0	34.6	3.4	16.0	2.8	20.5	2.9	18.3	2.4
Nevada	48.9	4.6	44.4	5.4	46.6	4.2	22.2	3.2	22.3	3.9	22.3	2.6
New Hampshire	45.0	5.6	54.0	6.2	49.6	5.2	28.2	5.5	32.9	6.2	30.6	4.9
New York	32.5	3.2	41.6	3.4	37.1	2.9	17.4	2.0	23.8	2.7	20.7	2.0
North Carolina	38.4	5.0	46.9	5.8	42.7	4.9	20.7	4.1	27.9	4.1	24.3	3.9
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.6	3.7	22.4	4.3	20.6	3.1
Ohio	36.5	6.5	37.4	8.1	37.0	6.4	21.2	4.3	21.6	5.6	21.4	4.6
Oklahoma	36.8	4.5	48.3	7.8	42.5	5.7	19.0	4.0	25.2	5.4	22.0	4.3
Rhode Island	43.8	2.5	44.4	3.8	44.2	2.9	26.4	3.3	28.6	3.8	27.6	2.2
South Dakota	34.7	10.1	38.6	7.4	36.7	8.6	20.8	7.0	22.2	6.7	21.5	6.6
Tennessee	38.4	4.6	48.3	6.6	43.4	5.4	19.8	4.0	27.3	5.1	23.6	4.1
Texas**	35.5	4.5	45.9	4.3	40.9	3.6	16.5	2.5	24.0	2.7	20.4	1.6
Utah	19.1	4.4	24.0	6.2	21.6	4.2	8.6	3.8	14.0	4.2	11.4	2.5
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.3	2.9	30.0	3.7	28.2	3.1
West Virginia	43.2	8.2	44.1	7.4	43.7	6.4	22.7	6.2	23.6	5.1	23.1	4.2
Wisconsin	35.5	4.2	40.5	4.5	38.1	3.3	19.2	3.2	24.3	3.2	21.8	2.4
Wyoming	36.1	5.2	42.4	5.2	39.4	4.3	17.4	3.8	23.4	3.6	20.4	3.1
<b>Median</b>	<b>37.8</b>		<b>44.4</b>		<b>42.5</b>		<b>19.8</b>		<b>24.1</b>		<b>21.9</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>19.1–48.9</b>		<b>24.0–54.0</b>		<b>21.6–49.6</b>		<b>8.6–28.2</b>		<b>14.0–32.9</b>		<b>11.4–30.6</b>	
<b>Local Surveys††</b>												
Boston PS, MA	38.2	4.3	36.3	4.5	37.3	3.3	17.9	3.6	21.5	3.7	19.6	2.6
Broward County PS, FL	37.2	3.7	38.7	3.4	37.8	2.9	16.6	2.6	19.3	3.2	17.9	2.3
Chicago PS, IL	44.2	7.9	46.6	7.0	45.4	7.0	21.4	6.3	24.2	5.4	22.8	5.3
Dallas ISD, TX	43.3	3.3	51.9	4.5	47.4	3.1	17.5	2.5	27.4	3.4	22.4	2.0
DeKalb County PS, GA	34.1	3.6	39.0	3.1	36.5	2.5	14.4	2.6	19.6	3.0	17.0	2.0
Detroit PS, MI	41.8	4.4	45.0	5.2	43.3	3.6	22.7	3.6	22.5	4.0	22.6	3.1
District of Columbia PS	37.5	4.3	46.4	4.4	41.7	3.6	18.9	2.7	28.6	3.8	23.5	2.4
Los Angeles USD, CA	36.2	4.9	49.0	5.5	42.5	4.5	16.6	4.3	27.9	3.7	22.2	3.6
Memphis PS, TN	41.5	4.8	51.5	5.0	46.5	3.8	22.0	3.6	28.6	4.0	25.3	2.8
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	28.0	3.9	33.3	3.5	30.7	2.6	13.2	2.9	18.6	2.5	15.8	2.0
Milwaukee PS, WI	48.6	4.4	56.1	4.4	52.2	3.5	24.7	3.4	32.9	5.0	28.7	3.4
New Orleans PS, LA	29.5	3.5	40.0	4.2	34.5	3.1	13.3	2.1	23.0	4.0	17.9	2.3
New York City PS, NY	27.9	1.8	31.8	2.5	29.8	1.7	14.2	1.7	16.4	2.2	15.3	1.5
Orange County PS, FL	32.3	4.8	40.0	6.1	36.1	2.6	17.4	4.4	20.9	3.7	19.2	2.1
Palm Beach County SD, FL	33.5	3.9	46.5	4.4	40.0	3.2	17.2	2.9	28.0	3.7	22.6	2.5
Philadelphia SD, PA	40.4	4.6	45.4	5.0	42.9	3.8	17.7	4.1	30.4	4.5	23.9	3.3
San Bernardino USD, CA	38.0	4.1	42.1	5.2	40.1	3.7	18.6	2.9	20.0	3.9	19.5	2.7
San Diego USD, CA	39.8	5.4	45.0	4.6	42.5	4.1	19.0	3.3	25.5	4.0	22.4	3.0
<b>Median</b>	<b>37.8</b>		<b>45.0</b>		<b>40.9</b>		<b>17.6</b>		<b>23.6</b>		<b>22.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>27.9–48.6</b>		<b>31.8–56.1</b>		<b>29.8–52.2</b>		<b>13.2–24.7</b>		<b>16.4–32.9</b>		<b>15.3–28.7</b>	

\* Used marijuana one or more times during their lifetime.

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

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 30. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine and who injected illegal drugs, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Lifetime cocaine use*						Current cocaine use†						Lifetime illegal injection-drug use‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	8.0	1.7	9.3	1.5	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	3.7	1.3	3.9	0.9	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	2.2	1.6	2.8	1.2	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Black**	1.4	0.8	4.8	1.9	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	0.9	0.7	3.3	1.4	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	1.5	1.0	3.4	1.6	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Hispanic	13.0	2.6	12.0	3.2	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	5.8	1.5	5.5	1.5	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	3.4	2.2	4.5	2.3	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	7.6	1.9	6.1	1.5	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	4.2	1.6	3.1	1.4	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	2.7	1.9	3.7	1.9	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
10	7.2	1.5	9.7	2.3	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.9	1.6	4.4	1.6	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	2.6	1.8	3.7	1.5	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
11	7.7	1.6	10.2	2.1	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.3	1.2	4.9	1.5	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	2.2	1.6	3.3	1.4	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
12	7.9	2.0	12.9	2.9	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	3.5	1.2	5.8	1.8	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	1.7	1.5	4.1	1.8	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

\* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, "crack", or "freebase") one or more times during their lifetime.

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

‡ Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their lifetime. Students were classified as illegal injection-drug users only if they 1) reported injecting-drug use and 2) answered "one or more times" 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 heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?"; "During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?"; or "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 31. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine and who injected illegal drugs, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Lifetime cocaine use*						Current cocaine use†						Lifetime illegal injection-drug use‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	7.0	3.2	7.1	2.2	7.1	1.8	2.7	1.3	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.8	1.2	1.7	0.7
Alaska	5.2	1.9	7.7	2.1	6.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	3.2	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.2	1.0	1.7	0.6
Arizona	13.5	2.7	11.9	2.3	12.7	2.1	6.6	1.8	5.1	1.3	5.8	1.4	1.7	0.6	2.4	1.2	2.0	0.7
Delaware	6.4	1.3	8.3	1.8	7.4	1.2	2.4	0.8	5.0	1.4	3.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.7	0.5
Florida	6.8	1.3	9.3	1.5	8.1	1.0	2.9	0.6	5.1	1.0	4.0	0.7	1.7	0.5	4.1	0.9	2.9	0.6
Georgia	6.3	2.4	7.8	1.5	7.1	1.4	2.5	1.7	3.7	1.4	3.1	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.8	0.6
Idaho	5.4	1.7	6.7	2.6	6.2	1.6	1.3	0.7	2.6	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.4
Indiana	7.1	2.1	8.7	2.3	7.9	1.4	2.6	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.6	0.8
Kentucky	9.3	2.7	9.8	2.8	9.8	2.2	3.0	1.3	4.5	1.6	4.0	1.1	2.7	1.3	3.4	1.3	3.2	1.0
Maine	5.2	2.2	11.0	2.8	8.3	2.0	1.9	1.5	4.7	1.1	3.4	1.0	1.7	0.7	3.3	1.0	2.8	0.7
Massachusetts	6.9	1.8	9.8	2.2	8.4	1.4	—**	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.4	2.9	1.1	2.2	0.6
Michigan	7.8	2.7	9.3	4.8	8.7	3.5	3.2	1.5	4.5	1.7	3.9	1.5	2.3	1.0	2.4	0.6	2.4	0.7
Mississippi	4.7	2.1	6.7	1.9	5.7	1.8	1.6	0.8	3.0	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.4	2.2	1.0
Missouri	6.7	2.9	6.4	1.9	6.6	2.3	2.4	1.5	2.7	1.5	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.8
Montana	8.8	1.5	8.6	1.9	8.7	1.4	3.0	1.0	4.3	1.3	3.8	1.0	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.8	2.6	0.6
Nebraska	7.0	1.7	6.7	1.6	6.9	1.2	2.4	1.0	3.3	1.1	2.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	2.7	0.9	2.0	0.5
Nevada	12.3	2.4	9.6	2.0	10.9	1.7	5.1	1.6	3.7	1.4	4.4	1.2	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.3	3.3	1.0
New Hampshire	10.0	2.3	10.3	3.7	10.2	2.1	3.4	1.3	4.6	2.1	4.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.3	1.8	0.8
New York	5.7	1.0	6.6	1.4	6.1	0.7	2.0	0.6	2.8	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.4	0.4
North Carolina	7.6	2.3	9.0	3.0	8.4	2.3	2.8	1.3	2.6	1.1	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.0	3.3	1.0	2.4	0.7
North Dakota	7.6	2.3	11.4	2.9	9.7	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	8.0	2.7	8.4	3.7	8.4	2.8	3.6	1.7	3.2	1.8	3.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	2.9	1.6	2.3	1.2
Oklahoma	8.4	3.2	9.8	3.5	9.2	2.9	2.8	1.4	3.9	2.1	3.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.7	2.4	1.1
Rhode Island	5.0	1.6	7.4	2.3	6.2	1.8	3.2	1.5	5.2	1.8	4.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	3.9	1.4	2.8	0.9
South Dakota	7.2	2.8	7.6	3.6	7.4	2.8	2.9	1.5	4.2	1.8	3.6	1.4	1.2	0.7	3.4	2.0	2.3	1.2
Tennessee	8.0	2.2	10.2	2.5	9.1	2.1	3.6	1.5	5.0	1.7	4.3	1.4	1.6	0.8	3.6	2.2	2.6	1.3
Texas††	10.2	1.9	13.7	2.9	12.1	2.0	4.3	1.2	6.5	1.8	5.5	1.3	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.9	1.9	0.8
Utah	5.0	2.4	9.1	3.2	7.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	6.0	2.4	4.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.4
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	1.1	6.5	1.1	5.1	0.9	1.7	0.6	3.1	0.7	2.5	0.4
West Virginia	12.1	5.1	9.8	2.6	10.9	2.6	5.4	3.2	4.7	1.2	5.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	3.1	0.9	2.3	0.8
Wisconsin	8.9	2.0	10.8	2.7	9.9	1.7	3.5	1.2	4.5	1.5	4.0	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	10.5	2.6	10.8	2.9	10.7	2.3	3.8	1.2	4.6	1.4	4.3	0.9	3.1	1.4	2.9	1.1	3.1	0.9
<b>Median</b>	<b>7.2</b>		<b>9.1</b>		<b>8.4</b>		<b>2.9</b>		<b>4.4</b>		<b>3.8</b>		<b>1.5</b>		<b>2.9</b>		<b>2.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>4.7–13.5</b>		<b>6.4–13.7</b>		<b>5.7–12.7</b>		<b>1.3–6.6</b>		<b>2.6–6.5</b>		<b>2.0–5.8</b>		<b>0.5–3.2</b>		<b>1.0–4.9</b>		<b>1.3–3.3</b>	
<b>Local Surveys§§</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	1.6	0.9	5.1	2.0	3.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	4.0	2.2	2.3	1.0
Broward County PS, FL	6.0	1.6	5.7	1.9	5.9	1.4	1.4	0.9	3.0	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.5	1.3	1.7	0.9
Chicago PS, IL	3.8	1.6	7.3	2.3	5.6	1.6	1.5	0.8	3.2	1.3	2.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.7
Dallas ISD, TX	10.3	2.2	13.6	2.7	11.9	1.8	4.2	1.5	5.7	1.7	4.9	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.2	0.7
DeKalb County PS, GA	2.3	0.9	4.3	1.6	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.6
Detroit PS, MI	1.7	1.0	3.0	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.7	0.7
District of Columbia PS	3.3	1.4	9.4	2.2	6.2	1.5	2.0	1.0	5.6	2.0	3.7	1.2	2.0	1.0	6.0	2.3	3.9	1.4
Los Angeles USD, CA	8.5	2.4	11.4	2.9	9.9	2.2	3.7	2.8	4.5	1.7	4.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.7
Memphis PS, TN	1.0	0.8	3.6	1.6	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	5.2	1.6	7.3	1.7	6.3	1.1	2.6	1.2	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.3	1.6	0.6
Milwaukee PS, WI	4.2	1.6	8.5	2.8	6.4	1.9	2.2	1.1	5.4	2.3	3.8	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	1.5	1.1	5.5	2.0	3.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	5.6	2.2	3.4	1.5
New York City PS, NY	2.9	0.7	4.0	1.0	3.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.3	0.3
Orange County PS, FL	6.5	4.0	5.8	0.9	6.3	2.2	2.4	1.3	3.1	0.6	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.7	1.6	0.6
Palm Beach County SD, FL	6.8	2.3	11.8	2.9	9.3	2.1	2.1	1.0	7.2	2.3	4.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	5.9	1.8	3.4	1.1
Philadelphia SD, PA	2.2	1.2	3.4	1.6	2.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
San Bernardino USD, CA	7.1	2.0	7.5	2.4	7.5	1.6	3.1	1.2	4.7	2.0	4.0	1.1	1.4	0.9	4.2	1.7	3.0	1.1
San Diego USD, CA	7.0	1.7	8.2	2.6	7.7	1.7	2.1	1.1	3.7	1.7	3.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	3.7	1.8	2.4	1.0
<b>Median</b>	<b>4.0</b>		<b>6.5</b>		<b>6.0</b>		<b>2.0</b>		<b>3.4</b>		<b>2.8</b>		<b>0.9</b>		<b>2.2</b>		<b>1.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>1.0-10.3</b>		<b>3.0-13.6</b>		<b>2.3-11.9</b>		<b>0.5-4.2</b>		<b>1.1-7.2</b>		<b>0.8-4.9</b>		<b>0.0-2.2</b>		<b>0.9-6.0</b>		<b>0.7-3.9</b>	

\* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, "crack", or "freebase") one or more times during their lifetime.

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

‡ Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their lifetime. Students were classified as illegal injection-drug users only if they 1) reported injecting-drug use and 2) answered "one or more times" 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 heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?"; "During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?"; or "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

§ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 32. Percentage of high school students who inhaled intoxicating substances and who took steroids, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Lifetime inhalant use*						Current inhalant use†						Lifetime illegal steroid use‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	12.2	2.0	13.3	1.6	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.2	1.1	4.0	0.7	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	5.6	2.1	6.8	1.6	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Black**	6.4	1.9	7.5	2.1	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.2	0.9	3.8	1.9	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	1.9	1.3	5.4	2.2	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Hispanic	13.9	2.3	11.6	2.3	<b>12.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	4.7	1.8	3.9	1.6	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	6.6	2.1	7.8	3.2	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	14.6	2.8	12.7	1.9	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	5.7	1.6	5.0	1.5	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	7.3	2.6	6.9	3.0	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
10	10.3	1.6	11.9	1.4	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	2.6	1.0	4.3	1.3	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	5.1	2.3	7.0	2.3	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
11	9.4	2.0	12.6	2.9	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	2.0	0.8	4.1	1.5	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	4.3	1.7	6.8	2.5	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
12	10.3	2.2	13.1	2.9	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	2.3	1.0	3.1	1.2	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.3	1.5	6.4	2.3	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>

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

† Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 33. Percentage of high school students who inhaled intoxicating substances and who took steroids, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Lifetime inhalant use*						Current inhalant use†						Lifetime illegal steroid use‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	9.5	2.6	11.5	3.4	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	3.6	1.9	4.1	1.7	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	3.2	1.9	6.4	2.2	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Alaska	10.4	3.3	9.9	2.5	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	1.7	1.1	3.0	1.3	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	2.6	1.3	4.2	1.8	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Arizona	12.8	2.4	12.3	2.3	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	4.0	1.5	3.7	1.5	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	4.6	1.6	4.9	1.2	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Delaware	10.4	2.0	12.4	1.8	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.0	0.9	5.1	1.2	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	3.7	1.1	4.3	1.2	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Florida	11.3	1.6	12.1	1.9	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	3.6	0.7	4.7	0.9	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	3.4	0.8	6.5	1.2	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Georgia	11.8	2.3	12.9	2.3	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	2.3	0.8	3.9	1.0	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	3.4	1.1	5.4	1.4	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Idaho	15.8	2.6	12.7	2.2	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	3.4	1.6	4.0	1.0	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.1	1.7	4.0	1.5	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Indiana	11.0	2.8	14.7	2.6	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	2.8	1.1	4.4	1.7	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	4.6	1.6	6.4	2.2	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Kentucky	14.6	3.2	13.8	2.8	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	4.3	1.6	4.3	1.6	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	6.7	2.2	7.3	1.8	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Maine	12.2	2.6	13.8	2.6	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	3.1	1.1	4.7	1.7	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.2	1.1	5.8	1.5	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Massachusetts	—**	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	1.1	5.5	1.5	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.0	1.1	6.0	1.4	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Michigan	13.6	2.4	12.9	2.5	<b>13.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	4.0	1.1	4.5	1.2	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	2.6	1.0	4.7	1.4	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Mississippi	10.0	2.4	11.5	2.6	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	2.3	1.3	3.0	1.4	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.1	1.0	5.4	1.6	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Missouri	11.3	3.4	9.7	2.8	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.3	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	4.2	2.2	4.8	2.2	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Montana	14.4	2.4	13.0	2.4	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	3.9	1.3	4.3	1.1	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	4.2	1.2	5.0	1.2	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Nebraska	11.9	2.5	11.5	2.0	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	3.4	1.1	4.4	1.3	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	2.9	1.0	4.3	1.0	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Nevada	16.5	2.6	12.5	3.2	<b>14.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	4.9	1.5	2.9	1.2	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	6.3	1.8	6.6	2.0	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
New Hampshire	12.9	2.7	13.2	3.0	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.6	1.3	3.0	1.4	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	5.0	1.6	4.7	2.2	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
New York	10.6	1.3	9.6	1.8	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.9	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	2.3	0.9	4.3	1.2	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
North Carolina	16.8	2.9	14.0	4.0	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	1.6	6.4	2.0	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
North Dakota	10.4	2.3	11.0	2.8	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	2.8	1.0	3.7	1.8	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	2.9	0.9	6.4	2.3	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Ohio	10.9	3.1	10.9	3.5	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	2.9	1.8	3.6	1.8	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	5.1	2.4	5.3	2.8	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Oklahoma	8.4	2.5	11.0	3.1	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	2.3	1.5	4.1	1.4	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	3.3	1.9	6.1	1.7	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Rhode Island	9.8	2.3	9.4	1.9	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	4.4	1.7	4.8	1.5	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.7	1.4	6.2	2.0	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
South Dakota	10.7	2.9	11.8	2.2	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	3.4	1.4	4.4	1.9	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	3.1	1.5	3.3	1.3	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Tennessee	12.1	2.8	14.5	3.4	<b>13.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	3.4	1.4	4.7	1.9	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	4.6	1.7	9.2	2.9	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Texas††	12.3	1.1	12.5	3.3	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	3.6	1.3	4.6	1.7	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	3.3	1.4	6.6	2.1	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Utah	14.7	3.3	14.6	5.9	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	4.8	3.2	4.4	2.3	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	4.8	2.5	8.2	6.0	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	0.4	5.4	0.8	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
West Virginia	15.2	3.8	15.1	4.0	<b>15.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	4.6	2.5	4.9	1.6	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.7	2.0	7.3	2.0	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Wisconsin	12.4	2.4	10.8	2.1	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.7	1.7	2.8	1.0	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	14.3	3.5	13.7	2.5	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	3.6	1.5	3.2	1.1	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	3.9	1.4	4.7	1.5	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>12.0</b>		<b>12.4</b>		<b>12.4</b>		<b>3.4</b>		<b>4.2</b>		<b>3.8</b>		<b>3.7</b>		<b>5.4</b>		<b>4.8</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>8.4–16.8</b>		<b>9.4–15.1</b>		<b>9.6–15.4</b>		<b>1.7–5.5</b>		<b>2.5–5.5</b>		<b>2.4–5.5</b>		<b>2.3–6.7</b>		<b>3.3–9.2</b>		<b>3.2–7.1</b>	
<b>Local Surveys§§</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	1.4	6.0	2.2	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	2.0	1.1	3.9	1.8	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Broward County PS, FL	10.5	2.2	8.9	2.4	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.7	0.9	4.2	2.3	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	2.4	1.0	3.3	1.6	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Chicago PS, IL	5.9	2.4	8.4	3.4	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	2.5	1.4	3.0	2.2	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	1.7	1.2	4.2	1.7	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	8.5	1.8	8.8	2.0	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.2	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	4.2	1.3	4.2	1.7	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	9.9	2.1	9.9	2.1	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	4.2	1.6	3.4	1.2	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	1.9	1.0	3.5	1.2	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Detroit PS, MI	10.8	3.0	9.0	2.4	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	5.5	2.3	3.0	1.0	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	1.4	0.9	4.1	1.8	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
District of Columbia PS	7.5	1.7	11.0	2.3	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.0	1.3	4.6	1.7	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	3.6	1.7	11.3	3.2	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	15.4	3.8	11.6	3.3	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	5.3	2.4	3.8	1.8	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	3.2	1.6	3.5	1.1	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Memphis PS, TN	5.3	1.8	4.8	1.7	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	1.2	0.8	4.0	1.5	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	9.2	2.1	8.9	2.1	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	3.0	1.0	3.7	1.6	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	2.1	1.0	4.2	1.6	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	4.4	1.9	7.5	2.5	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	1.3	1.0	3.5	1.9	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	6.2	2.1	9.5	2.4	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.3	1.6	4.6	1.7	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	3.1	1.5	7.2	2.4	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
New York City PS, NY	7.6	1.4	6.8	1.2	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	2.4	0.7	2.5	0.6	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	2.1	0.6	2.8	0.7	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Orange County PS, FL	8.0	2.3	11.9	3.8	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	2.3	0.6	4.8	2.4	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	1.7	1.3	3.8	1.9	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	8.0	1.9	12.6	2.7	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.2	0.9	6.2	1.9	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	3.0	1.2	8.3	2.0	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	5.7	1.8	5.7	2.0	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	2.0	1.0	2.6	1.6	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	12.6	2.9	8.8	2.4	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	4.5	1.7	3.6	1.7	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	4.9	1.6	5.6	1.9	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
San Diego USD, CA	13.3	2.7	12.0	2.3	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	3.4	1.2	3.8	1.4	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.7	1.4	4.8	2.0	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>8.0</b>		<b>8.9</b>		<b>9.2</b>		<b>2.8</b>		<b>3.6</b>		<b>3.6</b>		<b>2.1</b>		<b>4.1</b>		<b>3.1</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>4.4–15.4</b>		<b>4.8–12.6</b>		<b>5.1–13.5</b>		<b>1.3–5.5</b>		<b>1.2–6.2</b>		<b>1.4–5.0</b>		<b>1.2–4.9</b>		<b>2.6–11.3</b>		<b>2.3–7.4</b>	

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

† Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

§ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 34. Percentage of high school students who used heroin,\* methamphetamines,† and ecstasy,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Lifetime heroine use						Lifetime methamphetamine use						Lifetime ecstasy use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	1.8	0.8	3.3	0.8	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	7.8	1.3	8.4	1.4	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	11.4	5.7	10.6	4.5	<b>11.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Black**	0.8	0.6	4.4	2.6	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	1.7	0.7	4.6	1.9	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.8	2.0	8.3	3.0	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Hispanic	3.4	1.1	4.2	1.4	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	8.1	2.2	8.5	3.3	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	11.5	4.2	14.4	5.3	<b>13.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	2.6	1.6	4.4	1.3	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	7.1	1.7	6.3	2.0	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	10.6	5.3	11.2	4.5	<b>10.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>
10	1.7	0.8	4.0	1.2	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	7.0	1.6	8.0	1.7	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	8.1	3.3	9.9	3.4	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
11	1.9	0.6	3.9	1.2	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	6.7	1.5	9.4	2.2	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	10.8	4.6	12.0	3.5	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
12	1.4	1.1	4.1	1.3	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	5.9	1.9	9.8	2.2	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	12.0	5.2	13.3	4.1	<b>12.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>

\* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their lifetime.

† Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their lifetime.

§ Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their lifetime.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 35. Percentage of high school students who used heroin,\* methamphetamines,† and ecstasy,§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Lifetime heroine use						Lifetime methamphetamine use						Lifetime ecstasy use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	0.8	0.9	4.3	2.0	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	8.2	3.3	8.9	2.3	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	6.9	2.6	8.8	1.9	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Alaska	0.7	0.6	2.8	1.2	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	4.8	1.9	6.7	1.8	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	4.8	1.6	7.3	2.1	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Arizona	2.1	0.8	2.9	1.2	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	9.9	2.7	7.2	1.5	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	8.0	1.9	7.7	2.0	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Delaware	1.3	0.5	3.2	1.1	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	5.7	1.4	6.7	1.7	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	9.6	1.5	9.4	1.7	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Florida	1.8	0.5	4.8	1.0	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	4.8	0.9	8.0	1.5	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	9.3	1.4	10.2	1.6	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Georgia	2.2	1.2	2.7	0.7	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	6.9	2.2	8.2	2.0	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	7.3	2.6	9.3	1.5	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Idaho	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.7	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	5.0	1.0	6.0	1.9	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	4.1	1.4	5.5	2.1	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Indiana	1.0	0.8	3.7	1.7	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	7.0	2.2	9.4	2.5	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	—**	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	2.2	1.2	4.7	1.9	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	8.6	2.4	10.4	2.4	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	5.9	2.1	7.2	1.7	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Maine	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.5	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	5.3	1.9	10.6	3.0	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	8.1	3.0	10.5	1.9	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Massachusetts	1.9	0.9	4.0	1.3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	5.4	1.6	6.6	1.2	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	9.4	2.4	8.7	1.9	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Michigan	2.5	1.1	4.3	1.6	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	7.0	1.6	8.4	3.1	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	0.7	0.7	2.8	1.3	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	5.7	2.2	7.8	2.5	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	4.0	1.7	7.6	2.4	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Missouri	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.5	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	6.5	2.3	5.9	2.2	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	6.4	2.7	6.8	2.1	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Montana	2.2	0.7	3.8	1.1	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	9.4	1.7	9.0	1.9	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	5.2	1.2	6.8	1.8	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Nebraska	1.7	0.8	3.6	1.1	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	6.9	1.8	5.8	1.2	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	4.3	1.4	5.6	1.5	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	2.7	8.9	2.4	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	2.1	1.2	2.6	1.5	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	6.3	1.9	8.5	2.7	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	9.8	2.7	10.6	2.8	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
New York	1.3	0.4	2.4	0.6	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	4.0	1.1	5.4	1.4	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	5.5	1.0	6.8	1.5	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
North Carolina	2.5	1.4	3.5	1.1	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	6.6	1.9	6.5	1.9	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	8.7	2.8	9.7	4.3	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	2.3	9.0	2.6	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	5.3	1.9	7.4	2.2	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Ohio	3.5	2.3	3.8	1.7	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	7.6	2.6	7.0	2.9	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	7.9	2.3	8.1	3.6	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Oklahoma	1.5	0.9	3.9	1.8	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	9.0	2.7	10.7	3.0	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	5.0	2.0	9.2	2.5	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Rhode Island	2.4	1.4	4.6	1.6	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	5.9	2.2	7.7	2.7	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	9.3	2.1	8.6	2.3	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
South Dakota	1.6	1.0	3.8	1.9	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	6.7	2.3	8.0	2.9	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	3.9	1.6	6.7	2.2	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Tennessee	2.3	0.8	3.4	1.9	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	7.8	2.5	11.2	2.6	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	6.6	1.8	8.5	2.3	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Texas††	1.5	0.7	3.0	1.0	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	7.3	1.9	9.1	2.0	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	9.4	2.0	9.9	2.0	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Utah	0.8	0.9	5.0	3.0	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.9	1.8	8.2	2.7	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.5	1.5	7.1	1.8	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Vermont	2.6	0.4	3.8	0.8	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	6.8	0.9	7.4	1.3	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	3.0	2.6	4.2	1.7	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	11.2	3.5	11.4	4.2	<b>11.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	8.7	4.4	8.0	3.2	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	2.5	1.3	3.1	1.2	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	12.3	3.5	11.0	2.7	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	6.9	1.9	5.8	1.8	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>1.9</b>		<b>3.7</b>		<b>2.8</b>		<b>6.9</b>		<b>8.2</b>		<b>7.5</b>		<b>6.9</b>		<b>8.0</b>		<b>7.6</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>0.7–3.5</b>		<b>1.6–5.0</b>		<b>1.7–3.8</b>		<b>3.9–16.2</b>		<b>5.4–11.4</b>		<b>4.7–12.5</b>		<b>2.5–9.8</b>		<b>5.5–10.6</b>		<b>4.9–10.3</b>	
<b>Local Surveys§§</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	0.8	0.8	3.4	1.6	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	2.1	1.1	5.1	2.6	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	5.8	1.9	6.8	2.6	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Broward County PS, FL	1.4	0.8	3.1	1.5	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	3.4	1.0	5.5	1.8	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	8.7	2.0	6.8	1.9	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Chicago PS, IL	1.8	1.2	5.2	2.4	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	1.1	0.7	6.3	3.6	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.5	1.5	7.9	4.0	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	1.7	0.8	3.1	1.3	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	5.3	1.5	5.2	1.7	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County PS, GA	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.1	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	2.0	0.8	3.8	1.1	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	3.1	1.1	6.0	1.8	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Detroit PS, MI	1.9	1.2	2.7	1.3	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	1.7	1.3	3.7	1.2	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia PS	2.1	0.9	8.8	3.0	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.5	1.2	9.1	2.2	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	6.5	2.1	11.3	2.8	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	1.5	1.3	2.9	1.1	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	6.7	1.8	9.4	2.1	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.8	2.0	5.7	2.2	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Memphis PS, TN	0.8	0.6	2.2	1.5	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	0.9	0.5	2.5	1.4	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	2.1	0.9	4.1	1.6	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	1.8	0.9	3.1	1.4	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	3.3	1.2	4.3	1.8	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	7.6	2.1	8.8	2.7	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	2.5	1.8	5.9	2.2	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.5	1.5	8.4	2.6	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	3.9	2.0	10.7	2.7	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
New York City PS, NY	1.0	0.3	2.3	0.6	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	1.9	0.7	2.8	0.7	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	4.4	0.7	5.6	1.2	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Orange County PS, FL	1.3	1.5	2.5	0.8	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	3.9	3.2	6.0	1.6	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	8.1	3.5	8.0	1.5	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	1.2	0.7	6.3	2.0	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	4.2	1.4	10.0	2.2	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	9.8	2.3	14.4	2.9	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	0.4	0.6	2.4	1.1	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	4.4	1.7	5.4	1.9	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	2.1	1.0	5.2	1.9	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	8.8	2.4	7.9	2.2	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	5.1	1.3	7.0	2.4	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
San Diego USD, CA	1.6	0.8	3.6	1.3	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	6.2	1.7	8.7	2.6	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	7.1	1.6	10.8	2.7	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>1.5</b>		<b>3.1</b>		<b>2.3</b>		<b>3.3</b>		<b>5.5</b>		<b>4.5</b>		<b>5.1</b>		<b>7.0</b>		<b>6.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>0.4–2.5</b>		<b>2.1–8.8</b>		<b>1.4–5.4</b>		<b>0.9–8.8</b>		<b>2.2–10.0</b>		<b>1.7–8.5</b>		<b>2.1–9.8</b>		<b>4.1–14.4</b>		<b>3.1–12.1</b>	

\* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their lifetime.

† Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their lifetime.

§ Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their lifetime.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 36. Percentage of high school students who initiated drug-related behaviors before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years						Drank alcohol before age 13 years*						Tried marijuana before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White§	18.4	2.5	19.5	3.0	<b>18.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	21.2	2.9	30.0	3.0	<b>25.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	6.8	1.7	10.5	1.8	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Black§	11.5	1.7	19.2	2.5	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	26.8	3.5	35.7	4.0	<b>31.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	5.8	2.2	18.5	3.0	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Hispanic	16.1	3.5	20.6	2.7	<b>18.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	26.3	3.5	34.1	4.4	<b>30.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	8.5	2.0	13.0	3.0	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	17.4	4.1	21.1	2.6	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	33.3	5.2	39.4	3.6	<b>36.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	9.7	2.5	13.6	2.4	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
10	18.4	2.8	21.9	3.8	<b>20.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	23.5	3.4	33.3	4.1	<b>28.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	7.3	2.0	14.3	2.3	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
11	14.1	2.3	18.0	2.8	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	18.2	2.7	27.6	4.0	<b>23.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	5.2	1.4	10.9	2.8	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
12	14.9	2.2	18.0	3.5	<b>16.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	15.2	1.9	25.1	3.1	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	4.3	1.2	11.0	2.0	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>

\* Other than a few sips.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 37. Percentage of high school students who initiated drug-related behaviors before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years						Drank alcohol before age 13 years*						Tried marijuana before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	17.6	3.5	25.4	5.0	21.5	3.7	20.3	4.1	30.1	3.7	25.4	2.4	6.9	2.3	10.0	2.9	8.5	1.4
Alaska	18.2	3.1	20.9	3.9	19.6	2.5	20.4	4.2	25.6	3.8	23.2	2.8	9.9	2.8	15.8	2.8	13.1	2.1
Arizona	16.2	2.7	19.6	2.8	17.9	2.2	26.2	4.6	33.4	4.0	29.8	2.9	8.1	2.3	14.0	2.6	11.0	2.0
Delaware	24.8	2.8	24.1	2.5	24.4	2.0	28.1	3.2	32.5	3.1	30.3	2.8	10.5	2.0	16.2	2.2	13.4	1.6
Florida	17.3	1.5	19.5	2.2	18.4	1.6	25.9	2.0	32.8	3.3	29.4	1.9	7.0	1.0	13.3	1.7	10.2	1.1
Georgia	15.6	2.7	22.2	3.0	18.9	2.5	24.4	3.7	34.5	4.0	29.5	3.3	4.9	1.3	13.6	2.2	9.3	1.3
Idaho	15.0	3.0	16.8	3.4	16.0	2.5	19.8	3.6	24.8	4.8	22.5	3.3	5.4	1.5	7.8	2.4	6.6	1.3
Indiana	16.5	3.7	23.7	4.1	20.2	3.4	19.8	3.4	27.8	4.4	23.9	3.5	5.9	2.4	11.6	2.7	8.8	1.9
Kentucky	26.8	4.8	31.6	4.5	29.4	4.1	21.3	3.6	31.9	4.5	26.8	3.4	8.2	2.1	14.7	2.7	11.5	1.8
Maine	18.0	3.3	20.8	4.4	19.5	2.4	17.3	4.7	24.1	3.7	21.0	2.7	6.2	2.2	12.4	3.2	9.6	2.0
Massachusetts	14.7	2.7	16.0	2.2	15.3	1.9	22.5	3.0	27.9	2.4	25.2	2.0	7.8	1.8	13.5	1.8	10.7	1.4
Michigan	20.3	4.7	22.0	3.5	21.3	3.5	22.4	3.1	31.0	2.7	26.9	2.2	7.8	2.3	15.0	3.9	11.5	2.5
Mississippi	19.4	3.3	27.5	3.6	23.5	2.8	26.7	4.3	37.3	3.8	31.9	2.8	4.7	1.6	14.5	3.3	9.5	1.6
Missouri	19.7	6.4	20.6	3.9	20.2	4.5	21.7	4.6	28.6	4.0	25.4	3.3	7.9	3.1	12.0	2.7	10.0	2.3
Montana	18.9	3.5	22.4	3.2	20.7	2.7	24.4	3.7	36.1	3.8	30.4	3.2	7.2	2.1	14.3	3.0	11.0	2.4
Nebraska	17.5	2.7	23.7	2.9	20.7	2.0	21.8	3.0	31.3	3.4	26.6	2.5	5.2	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1.3
Nevada	20.4	3.9	17.2	3.3	18.8	2.7	28.7	3.3	35.0	3.9	32.0	2.5	12.3	2.4	12.7	2.8	12.5	1.9
New Hampshire	15.3	3.8	18.5	3.6	16.9	2.9	20.8	4.1	30.7	4.6	25.8	3.5	8.1	2.8	13.9	3.3	11.1	2.3
New York	15.2	2.6	16.5	2.2	15.9	1.9	24.1	2.2	30.2	3.4	27.0	2.3	5.4	1.3	10.6	1.9	8.0	1.3
North Carolina	21.1	3.8	26.2	5.9	23.7	4.2	18.9	3.3	25.5	3.2	22.2	2.7	7.7	1.9	13.7	3.6	10.8	2.3
North Dakota	17.1	3.6	20.0	3.8	18.7	3.0	21.1	3.2	29.4	6.0	25.4	4.2	4.9	1.8	10.7	2.8	7.9	1.8
Ohio	17.1	3.7	19.2	5.6	18.3	4.1	21.9	3.5	32.3	6.7	27.3	4.1	8.2	2.2	11.6	3.2	10.0	2.2
Oklahoma	21.0	5.2	26.3	6.4	23.7	4.7	21.0	4.9	32.4	7.4	26.8	4.2	7.5	2.8	14.7	5.4	11.1	2.9
Rhode Island	15.9	2.5	16.8	4.1	16.3	2.7	20.2	3.4	29.4	4.8	24.7	3.1	8.0	1.9	13.7	2.8	10.9	1.5
South Dakota	15.7	4.5	21.2	5.1	18.5	4.5	19.5	3.7	30.4	5.9	25.0	4.3	5.9	3.6	9.2	4.6	7.6	3.8
Tennessee	19.8	4.0	27.2	4.5	23.5	4.1	22.1	3.6	30.3	3.8	26.2	3.1	9.3	2.4	16.0	3.3	12.6	2.7
Texas <sup>§</sup>	14.0	2.1	19.1	2.6	16.8	1.8	22.1	2.6	33.9	2.8	28.2	2.0	5.7	1.8	13.7	2.6	9.9	1.7
Utah	7.5	2.4	10.8	4.4	9.1	2.9	13.0	3.9	21.5	8.5	17.4	4.4	3.1	1.8	8.3	3.5	5.8	2.5
Vermont	16.5	2.3	18.9	2.5	17.8	2.1	19.6	1.4	26.6	2.4	23.3	1.6	8.6	1.4	14.0	1.8	11.5	1.2
West Virginia	27.4	7.3	28.1	5.3	27.7	6.1	25.9	7.9	28.8	5.7	27.4	5.8	10.9	3.9	13.6	3.9	12.3	3.0
Wisconsin	15.7	2.4	18.7	3.5	17.3	2.3	21.9	2.5	28.7	4.0	25.4	2.6	5.8	1.8	11.9	2.7	9.0	1.8
Wyoming	21.2	3.6	21.6	3.3	21.5	2.8	29.2	4.1	39.9	3.9	34.7	3.2	9.5	2.3	12.1	2.9	10.8	2.1
<b>Median</b>	<b>17.4</b>		<b>20.8</b>		<b>19.2</b>		<b>21.8</b>		<b>30.3</b>		<b>26.4</b>		<b>7.6</b>		<b>13.5</b>		<b>10.4</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>7.5–27.4</b>		<b>10.8–31.6</b>		<b>9.1–29.4</b>		<b>13.0–29.2</b>		<b>21.5–39.9</b>		<b>17.4–34.7</b>		<b>3.1–12.3</b>		<b>7.8–16.2</b>		<b>5.8–13.4</b>	
<b>Local Surveys<sup>¶</sup></b>																		
Boston PS, MA	15.7	2.8	13.6	3.4	14.5	2.2	27.7	4.0	32.5	4.3	30.1	2.9	7.3	2.5	11.5	3.3	9.3	1.8
Broward County PS, FL	11.2	2.0	14.3	2.6	12.7	1.8	28.7	3.9	29.9	3.8	29.3	2.9	6.5	1.8	11.4	2.1	9.0	1.4
Chicago PS, IL	15.5	5.0	20.7	4.3	18.1	3.2	27.7	7.5	35.6	7.1	31.6	6.0	9.5	4.4	16.1	3.3	12.7	2.9
Dallas ISD, TX	13.3	2.6	24.7	3.2	18.8	2.4	25.7	3.7	33.8	4.4	29.6	3.1	7.8	2.0	17.6	3.2	12.5	2.1
DeKalb County PS, GA	11.2	2.1	15.1	2.3	13.2	1.5	31.6	3.1	34.2	3.7	32.9	2.7	7.5	2.0	14.1	2.2	10.8	1.7
Detroit PS, MI	15.8	4.3	15.9	3.3	15.8	2.9	27.9	4.0	35.0	3.9	31.3	3.5	11.5	3.3	15.4	3.3	13.4	2.3
District of Columbia PS	14.1	3.0	17.7	3.0	15.8	2.2	25.6	4.4	30.2	3.9	27.8	3.4	9.2	2.0	16.3	2.8	12.6	1.8
Los Angeles USD, CA	11.5	3.8	15.1	2.5	13.3	2.4	24.6	4.4	33.7	5.0	29.2	3.4	7.4	2.4	15.1	4.5	11.2	2.2
Memphis PS, TN	11.3	2.3	18.0	3.1	14.6	2.2	24.5	4.6	30.3	4.0	27.4	3.2	9.5	2.7	18.3	2.9	13.9	1.9
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	11.1	2.5	13.7	3.0	12.4	2.0	25.0	3.4	32.1	4.9	28.7	3.1	4.4	1.1	9.3	2.2	6.8	1.2
Milwaukee PS, WI	14.0	3.3	21.0	3.5	17.4	2.4	21.0	4.0	28.9	4.6	24.9	2.9	8.5	2.1	20.5	4.4	14.4	2.6
New Orleans PS, LA	11.5	2.0	16.8	3.3	14.1	1.8	26.4	3.5	29.8	3.5	27.9	2.6	6.8	1.6	13.6	2.6	10.0	1.6
New York City PS, NY	12.3	1.4	13.3	1.5	12.8	1.0	28.6	2.5	33.6	3.0	31.0	2.4	5.3	1.1	9.1	1.7	7.2	1.1
Orange County PS, FL	12.8	5.7	15.8	3.1	14.3	4.3	21.6	3.6	26.8	6.2	24.4	4.4	5.6	3.1	9.8	1.8	7.8	2.0
Palm Beach County SD, FL	14.4	2.4	20.0	3.2	17.1	2.1	23.6	3.0	33.6	4.1	28.4	2.9	6.1	1.8	14.3	2.6	10.2	1.7
Philadelphia SD, PA	18.1	3.6	15.2	3.2	16.7	2.4	23.5	3.0	28.9	5.3	26.1	3.5	6.6	2.2	13.7	2.9	10.1	2.2
San Bernardino USD, CA	14.7	2.9	16.3	3.2	15.5	2.2	29.2	3.4	33.6	4.3	31.6	2.7	11.7	2.9	16.8	3.2	14.3	2.4
San Diego USD, CA	13.3	2.8	18.6	3.0	15.9	2.2	22.7	3.1	33.6	3.5	28.3	2.5	8.9	2.2	15.5	3.0	12.3	1.8
<b>Median</b>	<b>13.3</b>		<b>16.1</b>		<b>15.0</b>		<b>25.6</b>		<b>33.0</b>		<b>28.9</b>		<b>7.4</b>		<b>14.7</b>		<b>11.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>11.1–18.1</b>		<b>13.3–24.7</b>		<b>12.4–18.8</b>		<b>21.0–31.6</b>		<b>26.8–35.6</b>		<b>24.4–32.9</b>		<b>4.4–11.7</b>		<b>9.1–20.5</b>		<b>6.8–14.4</b>	

\* Other than a few sips.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

¶ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 38. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco and drank alcohol on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Cigarette use on school property*						Smokeless tobacco use on school property†						Alcohol use on school property§					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	9.6	2.5	8.2	1.5	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.3	4.6	9.9	4.1	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	3.2	1.0	4.5	1.1	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Black**	3.5	1.3	8.4	1.9	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	1.8	1.0	3.2	1.6	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.8	1.7	7.9	2.4	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Hispanic	5.8	1.5	6.2	1.7	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	2.6	1.9	4.6	3.7	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	7.9	2.5	7.4	2.3	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	7.7	2.4	7.3	1.9	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	4.4	3.4	6.0	2.6	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	5.2	1.8	5.1	1.5	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
10	8.0	2.4	7.5	1.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	2.6	3.6	7.7	3.3	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	5.0	1.2	6.1	1.4	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
11	8.4	2.9	8.1	2.1	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	3.2	3.3	10.8	3.8	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	3.5	1.0	6.4	1.7	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
12	5.9	1.9	10.5	2.4	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.3	3.6	10.1	4.6	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	2.6	1.1	6.5	2.2	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>

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

† Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

§ Drank one or more drinks of alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 39. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco and drank alcohol on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Cigarette use on school property*						Smokeless tobacco use on school property†						Alcohol use on school property‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	5.3	1.9	7.9	2.6	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	0.4	0.8	12.9	3.8	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	2.7	1.7	5.4	2.6	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Alaska	9.0	2.0	6.7	1.8	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	4.4	4.0	10.1	2.6	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	4.0	1.7	5.4	2.2	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Arizona	4.1	1.5	5.9	2.3	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	0.4	0.4	5.5	2.0	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	4.1	1.7	9.3	2.2	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Delaware	10.5	2.1	9.6	1.9	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	0.6	0.4	4.0	1.1	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	3.9	1.2	5.5	1.4	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Florida	4.0	0.9	6.3	1.5	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	0.9	0.4	6.0	1.4	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	3.6	0.7	6.6	1.2	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Georgia	4.9	1.6	7.5	1.8	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	0.4	0.4	8.0	2.1	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	3.1	1.7	4.3	1.2	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Idaho	2.5	1.0	3.7	1.6	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.6	0.5	5.2	2.7	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.0	1.3	4.5	1.6	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Indiana	7.8	1.7	7.7	2.0	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	0.4	0.4	6.8	2.0	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	3.6	1.8	4.2	1.3	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Kentucky	14.2	2.8	14.2	3.2	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	1.6	0.9	15.0	3.0	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	4.1	1.8	5.4	2.1	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Maine	5.6	3.0	7.6	3.2	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	0.4	0.4	4.0	1.7	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	2.1	1.3	4.9	1.2	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Massachusetts	8.8	1.9	8.6	1.4	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	0.7	0.3	3.1	0.8	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	3.7	1.2	6.8	1.3	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Michigan	9.1	3.4	9.4	4.4	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	0.9	0.6	4.3	1.4	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	4.3	0.8	4.9	1.2	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Mississippi	3.6	1.1	8.8	2.7	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	0.7	0.5	8.6	3.3	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	3.8	1.0	6.0	2.1	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Missouri	9.1	2.2	5.9	1.9	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	0.4	0.4	5.7	3.2	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	1.8	1.2	3.3	2.3	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Montana	8.1	1.6	7.4	1.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.1	1.2	12.7	2.6	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	5.3	1.6	8.0	1.7	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Nebraska	6.6	1.2	8.2	1.6	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	1.3	0.9	8.6	1.8	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	3.3	1.1	5.9	1.5	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Nevada	6.6	1.7	8.3	2.3	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	0.8	0.6	4.8	2.2	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	7.1	1.7	7.7	2.3	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
New Hampshire	5.8	2.4	7.1	2.7	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	—**	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	1.6	4.1	2.3	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
New York	8.7	1.3	9.3	2.0	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	1.0	0.4	3.9	1.4	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	3.9	1.0	6.5	1.3	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
North Carolina	9.1	2.3	11.2	4.1	<b>10.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	1.4	3.8	1.1	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
North Dakota	8.1	2.5	8.6	2.7	<b>8.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	1.3	0.5	8.1	2.9	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.6	1.2	7.5	2.4	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Ohio	6.8	2.9	5.9	2.8	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.3	1.3	7.1	3.4	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	3.1	1.3	4.6	1.9	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Oklahoma	6.4	2.3	8.9	3.5	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	0.7	0.8	13.4	3.2	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	2.7	1.2	3.4	1.8	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Rhode Island	9.7	2.5	8.5	1.9	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	1.5	1.1	4.3	1.7	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	3.2	1.5	5.9	1.8	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
South Dakota	9.0	4.5	14.0	4.7	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	3.2	4.0	13.9	3.9	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	3.0	1.6	7.8	3.1	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Tennessee	7.8	2.3	10.1	2.5	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	0.9	0.5	14.0	3.9	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.9	1.2	5.3	1.3	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Texas††	4.9	1.6	7.1	1.8	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	0.3	0.4	7.8	2.6	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.4	1.2	5.7	1.5	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Utah	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.5	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.5	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	2.7	1.9	5.0	2.8	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	1.1	6.4	1.5	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
West Virginia	10.1	3.5	9.4	3.8	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	1.1	0.6	16.3	4.2	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	3.7	2.2	4.5	2.0	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Wisconsin	7.0	1.7	8.8	2.3	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	10.4	3.2	10.1	2.5	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.8	1.2	15.5	2.6	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	6.1	2.3	6.3	2.2	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>7.8</b>		<b>8.3</b>		<b>7.7</b>		<b>0.8</b>		<b>7.4</b>		<b>4.1</b>		<b>3.6</b>		<b>5.4</b>		<b>4.6</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>2.3–14.2</b>		<b>2.9–14.2</b>		<b>2.7–14.3</b>		<b>0.3–4.4</b>		<b>2.1–16.3</b>		<b>1.5–9.3</b>		<b>1.8–7.1</b>		<b>3.3–9.3</b>		<b>2.6–7.4</b>	
<b>Local Surveys§§</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	6.1	1.9	5.9	2.3	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.0	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	5.4	1.8	6.1	1.8	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Broward County PS, FL	4.1	1.3	4.8	1.7	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	1.4	0.8	3.5	1.6	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	4.1	1.7	4.4	1.8	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Chicago PS, IL	6.3	3.5	11.4	5.2	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	7.8	3.7	8.5	2.9	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	4.2	1.5	6.1	1.6	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.8	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	7.0	1.9	8.9	2.1	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	1.8	0.9	4.2	1.2	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.0	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	3.2	1.2	4.3	1.2	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Detroit PS, MI	2.8	1.7	3.9	1.8	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.1	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	6.4	2.1	6.2	2.0	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>
District of Columbia PS	4.7	1.3	5.7	2.3	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	1.7	1.3	5.5	2.3	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	4.4	1.5	5.5	2.1	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	2.6	1.5	4.3	1.7	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.0	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	7.6	1.2	9.9	3.3	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Memphis PS, TN	2.0	0.9	3.1	1.3	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	2.8	1.5	4.1	1.4	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	4.1	1.5	6.4	1.8	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.7	0.6	2.4	1.3	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	3.3	1.2	5.2	2.2	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	4.9	2.0	9.3	2.6	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	4.3	1.5	7.0	2.0	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	1.3	1.0	3.7	1.4	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	3.4	1.2	4.3	1.6	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
New York City PS, NY	8.2	1.4	7.1	1.2	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.5	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	4.5	1.1	6.9	1.1	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Orange County PS, FL	2.7	2.3	4.4	1.0	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.1	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	3.8	1.8	4.7	2.0	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	4.4	1.7	6.8	2.1	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	0.5	0.4	4.8	1.8	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	4.1	1.4	7.7	2.1	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	7.8	2.2	7.3	2.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	1.5	0.9	4.6	1.7	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	2.5	1.1	4.4	1.8	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	0.9	0.8	2.7	1.5	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	8.1	1.9	8.5	3.2	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
San Diego USD, CA	3.4	1.5	5.3	1.4	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.7	0.6	2.2	1.2	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	8.3	2.0	8.6	2.1	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>4.1</b>		<b>5.8</b>		<b>5.1</b>		<b>0.7</b>		<b>2.1</b>		<b>1.6</b>		<b>4.4</b>		<b>6.1</b>		<b>5.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>1.8–8.2</b>		<b>3.1–11.4</b>		<b>2.5–8.7</b>		<b>0.0–1.7</b>		<b>0.6–5.5</b>		<b>0.4–3.5</b>		<b>1.5–8.3</b>		<b>4.1–9.9</b>		<b>3.1–8.8</b>	

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

† Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Drank one or more drinks of alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 40. Percentage of high school students who engaged in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Marijuana use on school property*						Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	3.1	1.1	5.8	1.6	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	24.5	5.3	30.2	5.5	<b>27.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Black¶	3.6	1.8	9.7	2.2	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	18.3	3.8	27.7	2.5	<b>23.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Hispanic	6.0	1.4	10.4	2.1	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	32.5	3.8	40.6	4.8	<b>36.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	5.1	2.0	8.1	2.2	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	26.7	4.5	32.1	5.7	<b>29.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
10	3.0	1.1	7.2	2.2	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	26.5	4.7	31.9	4.5	<b>29.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
11	3.3	1.1	7.9	2.2	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	26.1	5.3	33.5	4.6	<b>29.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>
12	2.6	1.3	7.1	2.0	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	19.6	4.5	29.7	5.2	<b>24.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>

\* Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

† During the 12 months preceding the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 41. Percentage of high school students who engaged in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Marijuana use on school property*						Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	1.7	1.2	3.5	2.1	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	23.8	4.4	28.1	6.0	<b>26.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Alaska	4.9	1.7	7.9	2.4	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	25.8	3.1	30.8	3.9	<b>28.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Arizona	3.9	1.6	7.4	1.4	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	25.2	3.4	31.2	4.4	<b>28.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Delaware	4.4	1.1	7.4	1.5	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	22.1	2.4	33.4	2.8	<b>27.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Florida	2.9	0.8	6.8	1.1	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	21.3	2.3	29.9	2.2	<b>25.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Georgia	2.0	1.2	4.4	1.0	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	28.3	3.0	38.4	3.1	<b>33.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Idaho	1.5	0.6	3.7	1.6	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	17.6	2.9	21.3	3.8	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Indiana	2.7	1.2	4.9	1.9	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	23.9	3.6	32.3	4.9	<b>28.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Kentucky	2.6	1.0	5.8	2.2	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	28.9	4.1	31.7	3.5	<b>30.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Maine	3.3	1.3	9.1	2.3	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	26.4	3.3	38.5	5.4	<b>32.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Massachusetts	3.9	0.8	8.6	1.7	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	27.2	2.7	36.5	3.0	<b>31.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Michigan	5.5	1.6	8.4	3.3	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	28.0	3.3	34.6	3.8	<b>31.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Mississippi	1.5	0.7	7.3	3.4	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	16.6	2.3	27.6	3.9	<b>22.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Missouri	1.9	1.1	4.0	1.6	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	18.0	3.5	25.2	6.2	<b>21.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Montana	3.8	1.5	8.6	1.9	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	24.7	2.8	29.2	3.3	<b>26.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Nebraska	2.3	1.0	5.4	1.5	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	18.6	2.6	27.6	3.7	<b>23.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Nevada	5.1	1.6	5.5	1.9	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	33.4	3.6	35.5	3.6	<b>34.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
New Hampshire	4.2	1.5	8.6	2.9	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	24.2	4.6	31.7	5.0	<b>28.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
New York	3.0	0.8	6.0	1.1	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	18.4	1.8	27.5	2.5	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
North Carolina	2.0	1.1	4.9	2.1	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	29.6	3.3	34.2	4.5	<b>31.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>
North Dakota	4.4	1.6	7.9	2.9	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	16.8	2.9	25.5	4.2	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Ohio	3.4	2.1	5.0	2.4	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	26.2	4.6	35.7	4.4	<b>31.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Oklahoma	3.1	1.6	5.6	2.1	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	19.1	3.5	25.2	2.9	<b>22.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Rhode Island	4.5	1.4	10.3	2.3	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	23.6	2.1	28.3	4.0	<b>26.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
South Dakota	3.4	2.6	5.6	3.8	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	18.1	2.5	25.9	4.0	<b>22.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Tennessee	1.9	1.0	6.3	2.7	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	19.5	3.7	29.2	5.7	<b>24.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Texas¶	2.7	1.2	6.8	1.3	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	26.5	3.0	28.1	2.7	<b>27.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Utah	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.0	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	19.8	4.2	29.5	6.0	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Vermont	5.7	0.9	10.0	1.5	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	24.8	2.9	33.5	4.1	<b>29.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
West Virginia	2.3	1.1	6.6	2.6	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	25.2	5.8	27.7	4.2	<b>26.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Wisconsin	—**	—	—	—	—	—	23.9	2.8	28.4	3.3	<b>26.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Wyoming	3.8	1.7	6.4	1.8	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	16.0	3.0	20.1	3.1	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>3.1</b>		<b>6.4</b>		<b>4.5</b>		<b>23.9</b>		<b>29.3</b>		<b>26.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>1.3–5.7</b>		<b>3.5–10.3</b>		<b>2.6–8.0</b>		<b>16.0–33.4</b>		<b>20.1–38.5</b>		<b>18.1–34.5</b>	
<b>Local Surveys††</b>												
Boston PS, MA	5.2	1.9	6.0	2.1	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	24.3	4.4	29.0	4.2	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Broward County PS, FL	2.3	0.8	5.7	2.1	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	24.2	3.3	32.1	4.1	<b>28.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Chicago PS, IL	6.4	2.3	10.0	3.5	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	34.1	4.8	42.5	5.7	<b>38.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	4.3	1.2	11.3	2.5	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	34.7	3.3	43.8	4.8	<b>39.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	2.4	0.9	5.6	1.8	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	26.8	2.9	41.0	3.1	<b>33.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Detroit PS, MI	7.4	2.4	9.2	2.2	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	29.1	3.9	39.3	4.0	<b>33.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
District of Columbia PS	4.7	1.6	10.4	2.8	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	26.8	3.1	33.9	4.4	<b>30.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	4.7	2.8	10.2	2.5	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	34.6	3.8	40.3	4.1	<b>37.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Memphis PS, TN	5.0	1.3	8.3	2.3	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	20.5	2.7	37.2	4.8	<b>29.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	2.5	1.0	7.3	1.7	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	20.2	3.4	30.0	3.8	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.8	3.7	37.8	4.4	<b>32.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	4.8	1.6	7.6	2.7	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	13.2	2.4	24.0	4.0	<b>18.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
New York City PS, NY	3.5	1.0	6.5	1.1	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	17.8	2.2	25.8	1.7	<b>21.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Orange County PS, FL	2.3	1.6	4.2	2.2	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	23.5	5.3	33.0	6.0	<b>28.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	3.5	1.4	9.7	2.4	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	21.8	3.1	32.3	3.8	<b>27.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	5.6	2.1	10.8	3.1	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	28.7	3.5	36.1	3.8	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	4.7	1.7	8.0	2.3	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	29.3	2.8	43.3	4.0	<b>36.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
San Diego USD, CA	5.2	1.5	9.9	2.3	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	36.5	4.1	45.2	3.4	<b>41.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>4.7</b>		<b>8.3</b>		<b>6.7</b>		<b>26.8</b>		<b>36.6</b>		<b>31.2</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>2.3–7.4</b>		<b>4.2–11.3</b>		<b>3.3–8.2</b>		<b>13.2–36.5</b>		<b>24.0–45.2</b>		<b>18.3–41.1</b>	

\* Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

† During the 12 months preceding the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

\*\* Not available.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



TABLE 42. Percentage of high school students who engaged in sexual behaviors, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003

Category	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years						Had $\geq 4$ sex partners during lifetime					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI* ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White <sup>†</sup>	43.0	3.2	40.5	3.5	<b>41.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	3.4	1.2	5.0	1.2	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	10.1	1.7	11.5	1.9	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Black <sup>†</sup>	60.9	4.0	73.8	3.5	<b>67.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	6.9	2.1	31.8	4.2	<b>19.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	16.3	3.5	41.7	3.5	<b>28.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Hispanic	46.4	3.6	56.8	4.3	<b>51.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	5.2	1.3	11.6	2.4	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	11.2	2.2	20.5	3.5	<b>15.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	27.9	4.1	37.3	4.9	<b>32.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	5.3	1.9	13.2	2.8	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	6.4	1.6	14.2	3.1	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
10	43.1	2.7	45.1	4.3	<b>44.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	5.7	1.5	11.2	2.8	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	8.8	1.7	16.4	4.2	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
11	53.1	4.0	53.4	5.1	<b>53.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	3.2	1.2	7.5	2.4	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	13.4	2.7	18.6	3.9	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
12	62.3	4.1	60.7	5.2	<b>61.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	1.9	1.0	8.8	1.8	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	17.9	2.8	22.2	3.1	<b>20.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>

\* 95% confidence interval.

<sup>†</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 43. Percentage of high school students who engaged in sexual behaviors, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years						Had ≥4 sex partners during lifetime						
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	%	CI* (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	
<b>State Surveys</b>																			
Alabama	58.2	5.3	55.7	6.2	<b>56.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	4.3	2.2	13.6	3.6	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	18.8	4.7	23.0	5.2	<b>20.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Alaska	39.5	5.2	39.7	4.6	<b>39.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	2.6	1.2	5.8	1.8	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	10.9	3.2	13.0	3.4	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Arizona	40.9	4.7	45.3	4.8	<b>43.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	2.5	1.1	6.3	1.8	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	10.1	2.8	11.9	2.0	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
Delaware	56.2	4.1	58.5	3.8	<b>57.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	6.7	1.7	15.9	2.5	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	17.8	2.6	23.3	2.8	<b>20.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Florida	46.7	3.2	56.1	3.5	<b>51.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	4.4	0.9	12.5	2.2	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	10.8	1.6	20.6	2.1	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
Georgia	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Idaho	35.7	4.9	37.0	5.7	<b>36.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	3.1	0.9	5.6	1.9	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Indiana	47.2	5.7	50.2	5.4	<b>48.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kentucky	54.3	5.6	49.7	6.4	<b>52.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	3.7	1.3	7.6	2.5	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	13.7	3.7	15.8	4.2	<b>14.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Maine	42.1	8.6	43.5	4.6	<b>42.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	2.8	1.6	6.2	1.7	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	9.8	2.9	11.2	2.2	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
Massachusetts	41.1	4.3	40.8	4.2	<b>41.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	2.4	0.6	7.5	2.0	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	9.0	1.7	11.4	2.1	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	
Michigan	41.9	5.7	45.1	5.9	<b>43.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	4.0	1.4	9.7	3.4	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	11.3	2.2	15.5	4.6	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
Mississippi	57.7	6.0	64.2	6.7	<b>61.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	4.7	1.4	18.3	4.4	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	14.9	2.8	32.7	6.6	<b>23.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	
Missouri	52.8	5.2	51.5	5.2	<b>52.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	4.2	1.7	9.6	2.8	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	15.1	2.4	18.0	3.9	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
Montana	41.7	3.8	45.2	3.9	<b>43.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	2.7	1.0	8.7	2.1	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	12.3	2.2	15.3	3.2	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Nebraska	42.0	4.1	43.7	4.1	<b>42.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	2.3	0.8	7.9	2.0	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	10.2	2.3	13.9	2.6	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
Nevada	45.4	5.0	47.4	4.6	<b>46.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	4.2	1.4	10.7	2.3	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	16.6	2.8	21.4	4.0	<b>19.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
New Hampshire	41.4	5.8	41.7	5.7	<b>41.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	2.4	1.0	5.3	1.9	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	9.3	1.9	10.9	2.9	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
New York	38.5	4.0	46.2	3.8	<b>42.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	3.5	1.0	11.0	1.9	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	8.2	1.5	17.5	2.5	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
North Carolina	51.4	7.0	53.7	6.9	<b>52.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	6.8	2.5	13.3	2.7	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	14.6	2.6	19.5	5.3	<b>17.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
North Dakota	43.6	5.2	42.0	4.9	<b>42.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	3.4	1.4	5.1	1.9	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	11.7	2.9	13.0	2.6	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Ohio	42.7	8.8	40.4	6.8	<b>41.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	4.0	1.4	7.8	2.6	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	13.0	3.9	12.7	4.0	<b>13.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
Oklahoma	48.8	6.0	51.2	7.5	<b>50.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	2.3	1.0	9.3	3.7	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	12.9	2.7	18.5	5.1	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Rhode Island	42.0	4.8	46.5	5.6	<b>44.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	2.4	1.2	8.4	3.0	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	6.5	2.1	15.2	4.3	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
South Dakota	43.4	7.2	39.6	8.7	<b>41.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	2.5	1.3	5.6	2.5	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	8.8	2.8	14.4	5.8	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
Tennessee	48.5	6.6	51.5	7.1	<b>50.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	4.0	1.2	10.8	3.2	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	12.8	2.7	17.6	4.6	<b>15.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Texas <sup>§</sup>	45.8	3.9	56.7	3.7	<b>51.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	2.4	0.7	11.2	2.5	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	11.6	2.1	19.4	2.7	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	0.7	6.7	1.0	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	10.7	1.7	11.2	1.7	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	
West Virginia	54.9	8.7	49.2	6.6	<b>52.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	4.3	2.0	10.1	4.8	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	16.6	8.8	16.4	4.3	<b>16.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
Wisconsin	37.6	5.6	36.0	5.9	<b>36.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	1.8	0.9	3.8	1.9	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	8.0	1.4	9.7	4.0	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Wyoming	46.8	4.6	44.7	5.6	<b>45.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	5.6	1.7	5.9	1.4	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	16.3	3.6	16.0	3.3	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>43.6</b>		<b>46.2</b>		<b>44.3</b>		<b>3.5</b>		<b>8.4</b>		<b>5.8</b>		<b>11.6</b>		<b>15.6</b>		<b>13.8</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>35.7–58.2</b>		<b>36.0–64.2</b>		<b>36.4–61.0</b>		<b>1.8–6.8</b>		<b>3.8–18.3</b>		<b>2.8–11.4</b>		<b>6.5–18.8</b>		<b>9.7–32.7</b>		<b>8.9–23.6</b>		
<b>Local Surveys<sup>¶</sup></b>																			
Boston PS, MA	48.3	6.2	59.7	5.6	<b>53.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	4.1	1.9	18.7	3.8	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	13.5	3.5	28.9	4.5	<b>20.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Broward County PS, FL	48.1	4.0	56.3	4.2	<b>52.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	2.8	1.0	12.3	2.7	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	10.6	2.2	22.0	3.0	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Chicago PS, IL	49.9	8.4	60.5	9.5	<b>55.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	5.3	2.1	21.7	5.2	<b>13.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	12.2	4.4	27.2	7.0	<b>19.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
Dallas ISD, TX	53.6	4.7	64.4	4.3	<b>58.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	4.3	1.4	16.9	3.3	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	13.1	2.7	27.8	3.8	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
DeKalb County PS, GA	45.8	4.1	61.2	4.0	<b>53.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	6.5	1.5	22.9	3.7	<b>14.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	13.0	2.2	29.1	3.6	<b>20.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Detroit PS, MI	53.8	5.2	73.3	5.6	<b>62.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	7.9	2.8	29.8	4.4	<b>18.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	15.2	3.2	38.0	4.3	<b>26.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
District of Columbia PS	55.8	4.8	73.6	4.2	<b>63.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	6.3	1.8	25.0	3.6	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	15.8	3.2	35.9	5.1	<b>25.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
Los Angeles USD, CA	33.4	5.7	44.4	3.6	<b>38.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	3.5	1.9	8.4	2.2	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	5.4	2.2	13.7	2.7	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Memphis PS, TN	53.6	5.8	73.7	3.9	<b>63.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	7.7	2.1	27.6	4.1	<b>17.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	14.9	2.9	40.0	5.3	<b>27.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	45.0	4.9	62.4	4.4	<b>53.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	2.4	1.3	17.8	3.5	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	7.9	1.9	25.7	3.8	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Milwaukee PS, WI	55.2	5.4	65.0	5.0	<b>59.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	4.9	2.1	18.1	3.3	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	13.8	3.1	31.6	4.5	<b>22.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	
New Orleans PS, LA	48.1	4.9	70.2	4.9	<b>58.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	3.7	1.3	27.0	3.7	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	9.2	2.0	39.1	4.8	<b>22.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
New York City PS, NY	41.1	2.5	55.3	4.1	<b>48.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	4.3	1.1	18.2	3.1	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	8.4	1.1	26.5	3.9	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
Orange County PS, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Palm Beach County SD, FL	44.6	4.3	58.1	5.0	<b>51.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	3.3	1.3	15.5	3.3	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	9.8	2.1	23.8	3.7	<b>16.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Philadelphia SD, PA	57.2	5.6	71.3	5.8	<b>63.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	6.3	2.5	27.3	5.3	<b>16.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	15.7	3.9	41.8	5.3	<b>28.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
San Bernardino USD, CA	36.2	5.6	42.5	4.9	<b>39.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	3.6	1.5	10.8	3.0	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	7.7	2.2	15.5	3.6	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
San Diego USD, CA	37.5	5.4	43.2	5.2	<b>40.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	2.8	1.3	9.7	2.5	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	8.6	2.5	15.7	3.0	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>48.1</b>		<b>61.2</b>		<b>53.7</b>		<b>4.3</b>		<b>18.2</b>		<b>11.1</b>		<b>12.2</b>		<b>27.8</b>		<b>20.2</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>33.4–57.2</b>		<b>42.5–73.7</b>		<b>38.8–63.9</b>		<b>2.4–7.9</b>		<b>8.4–29.8</b>		<b>5.9–18.2</b>		<b>5.4–15.8</b>		<b>13.7–41.8</b>		<b>9.5–28.0</b>		

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Not available.

§ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

¶ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 44. Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active\* and who used a condom during† or birth control pills before‡ last sexual intercourse, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Currently sexually active						Condom use during last sexual intercourse						Birth control pill use before last sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White¶	33.1	2.3	28.5	2.3	<b>30.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	56.5	3.7	69.0	3.7	<b>62.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	26.5	3.5	17.3	2.6	<b>22.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Black¶	44.2	3.1	54.0	4.2	<b>49.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	63.6	5.2	81.2	3.8	<b>72.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	11.7	3.0	4.4	1.9	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Hispanic	35.8	2.9	38.5	4.1	<b>37.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	52.3	8.3	62.5	4.8	<b>57.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	12.1	4.2	10.3	4.3	<b>11.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	18.3	3.3	24.0	2.8	<b>21.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	66.1	9.3	71.2	7.9	<b>69.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	11.6	6.8	6.6	3.6	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
10	31.2	2.9	30.0	4.1	<b>30.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	66.4	6.5	71.8	5.4	<b>69.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	13.5	3.3	11.8	3.7	<b>12.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
11	42.9	3.8	39.2	4.8	<b>41.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	55.5	5.5	66.7	6.6	<b>60.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	24.1	5.7	14.8	4.9	<b>19.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>
12	51.0	4.2	46.5	4.8	<b>48.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	48.5	5.0	67.0	4.9	<b>57.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	27.2	4.4	17.5	4.9	<b>22.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>

\* Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

† Among currently sexually active students.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 45. Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active\* and who used a condom during† or birth control pills before‡ last sexual intercourse, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Currently sexually active						Condom use during last sexual intercourse						Birth control pill use before last sexual intercourse						
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	%	CI§ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	
<b>State Surveys</b>																			
Alabama	45.6	5.2	38.1	5.1	<b>41.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	62.7	6.4	60.6	9.3	<b>61.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	20.4	6.7	12.7	3.8	<b>17.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
Alaska	28.3	5.1	26.8	3.9	<b>27.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	58.4	7.9	66.2	8.6	<b>62.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	27.7	8.2	22.2	7.1	<b>24.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	
Arizona	30.4	4.1	31.4	4.7	<b>30.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	49.2	4.6	66.3	7.6	<b>57.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	22.5	7.8	13.2	4.6	<b>18.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	
Delaware	44.6	3.8	40.7	3.6	<b>42.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	54.9	4.9	71.0	3.7	<b>62.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	21.8	3.9	12.9	3.5	<b>17.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Florida	35.2	2.8	37.2	2.9	<b>36.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	59.4	4.0	71.7	4.5	<b>65.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	16.3	3.0	11.9	2.8	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
Georgia	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Indiana	38.3	4.1	37.6	4.3	<b>38.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	49.7	5.8	61.0	6.9	<b>55.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kentucky	42.4	6.2	34.8	6.6	<b>38.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	56.9	7.4	68.3	5.4	<b>61.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	18.3	4.4	16.6	4.1	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	
Maine	32.7	7.1	29.7	5.4	<b>31.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	54.4	5.3	62.2	9.0	<b>57.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	45.6	5.6	27.0	6.2	<b>36.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
Massachusetts	31.4	3.3	28.2	2.8	<b>29.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	55.0	3.4	60.3	4.6	<b>57.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	26.2	4.6	19.7	4.3	<b>23.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Michigan	32.8	5.6	29.5	4.6	<b>31.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	56.9	7.0	69.0	8.1	<b>62.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	20.0	3.3	13.5	4.3	<b>17.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	
Mississippi	46.5	6.2	45.9	5.5	<b>46.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	59.8	5.9	71.7	5.8	<b>65.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	20.2	3.5	9.2	2.2	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Missouri	41.6	5.3	35.3	4.0	<b>38.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	56.9	7.3	78.8	5.1	<b>67.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	30.5	7.7	16.7	4.6	<b>24.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Montana	28.9	3.3	30.6	3.4	<b>29.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	54.7	5.8	64.7	5.1	<b>59.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	29.0	5.2	19.3	4.1	<b>24.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Nebraska	32.9	3.8	30.1	3.7	<b>31.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	55.8	4.5	65.2	5.8	<b>60.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	29.3	5.0	13.8	3.6	<b>21.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Nevada	34.4	4.4	30.9	4.1	<b>32.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	52.7	7.0	72.3	5.1	<b>62.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	24.7	4.6	14.6	3.9	<b>19.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
New Hampshire	32.9	5.2	29.6	5.9	<b>31.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	49.7	6.5	63.7	9.4	<b>56.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	39.9	7.3	26.4	8.6	<b>33.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	
New York	29.9	3.4	29.6	2.9	<b>29.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	64.0	3.8	77.1	3.3	<b>70.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	19.0	5.7	11.2	3.9	<b>15.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
North Carolina	39.2	7.1	36.7	5.6	<b>37.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	56.0	7.1	68.7	5.6	<b>62.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	20.9	7.9	14.2	3.6	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
North Dakota	35.3	4.9	28.0	3.9	<b>31.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	62.6	6.5	71.2	6.1	<b>66.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	26.2	6.1	15.8	5.0	<b>21.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Ohio	31.9	6.9	27.6	6.4	<b>29.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	52.9	7.6	67.9	6.2	<b>59.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	29.8	7.1	21.7	9.5	<b>25.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
Oklahoma	38.0	5.2	36.6	6.4	<b>37.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	61.2	5.5	67.2	6.8	<b>64.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	19.9	5.0	15.6	5.6	<b>17.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
Rhode Island	31.3	4.8	30.7	4.7	<b>31.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	56.5	7.5	70.1	5.8	<b>63.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	27.1	5.5	15.8	5.4	<b>21.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	
South Dakota	32.0	5.9	28.3	7.0	<b>30.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	54.7	4.9	70.2	7.0	<b>61.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	31.4	10.4	17.3	6.4	<b>24.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	
Tennessee	36.6	5.2	34.4	6.3	<b>35.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	52.6	6.2	66.1	7.3	<b>59.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	20.0	6.1	12.3	6.0	<b>16.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
Texas**	36.3	4.5	36.3	3.7	<b>36.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	57.2	5.9	66.7	6.2	<b>62.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	11.9	3.2	12.0	2.2	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vermont	32.5	2.9	28.7	2.8	<b>30.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	54.1	4.4	65.9	3.4	<b>59.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	36.3	5.9	25.7	4.4	<b>31.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
West Virginia	44.0	7.0	33.8	4.6	<b>38.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	57.6	9.5	73.9	7.9	<b>64.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	28.0	5.0	20.4	7.5	<b>24.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	
Wisconsin	29.5	4.4	23.6	4.8	<b>26.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	60.9	5.8	70.6	5.7	<b>65.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	29.2	7.2	19.4	5.5	<b>24.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	
Wyoming	34.1	4.2	29.5	4.7	<b>31.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	61.3	5.5	66.7	6.0	<b>64.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	24.6	6.5	20.7	5.5	<b>22.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>34.1</b>		<b>30.7</b>		<b>31.6</b>		<b>56.5</b>		<b>67.9</b>		<b>62.0</b>		<b>25.4</b>		<b>15.8</b>		<b>21.6</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>28.3–46.5</b>		<b>23.6–45.9</b>		<b>26.5–46.3</b>		<b>49.2–64.0</b>		<b>60.3–78.8</b>		<b>55.4–70.4</b>		<b>11.9–45.6</b>		<b>9.2–27.0</b>		<b>11.9–36.7</b>		
<b>Local Surveys††</b>																			
Boston PS, MA	34.0	5.2	37.3	5.7	<b>35.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	55.2	8.3	74.2	7.1	<b>64.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	19.8	7.1	12.4	6.0	<b>16.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
Broward County PS, FL	36.9	4.0	38.2	3.6	<b>37.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	64.7	6.2	81.1	5.0	<b>72.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	10.6	3.8	6.9	3.3	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
Chicago PS, IL	40.5	7.3	44.0	10.0	<b>42.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	60.4	11.3	73.1	9.2	<b>66.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	10.4	5.6	6.8	5.6	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
Dallas ISD, TX	39.9	4.0	43.8	4.5	<b>41.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	42.2	5.6	62.4	5.8	<b>52.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	8.6	2.9	6.7	2.7	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
DeKalb County PS, GA	31.6	3.5	37.6	4.0	<b>34.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	64.6	5.1	78.6	4.6	<b>71.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	9.0	3.6	8.0	3.1	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Detroit PS, MI	39.7	5.3	46.1	4.6	<b>42.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	63.4	5.6	78.7	6.4	<b>70.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	9.2	3.8	4.1	2.4	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
District of Columbia PS	42.1	4.8	49.1	4.6	<b>45.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	70.9	7.1	84.3	5.1	<b>77.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	9.4	3.8	12.8	5.7	<b>11.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
Los Angeles USD, CA	25.6	4.2	25.5	2.3	<b>25.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	56.2	9.0	73.0	7.2	<b>64.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	8.1	5.0	8.4	3.3	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
Memphis PS, TN	39.0	5.0	52.2	4.3	<b>45.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	67.0	5.0	82.0	4.6	<b>75.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	6.5	3.1	4.7	2.6	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	36.3	4.5	38.8	4.6	<b>37.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	57.6	5.8	79.4	4.7	<b>68.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	8.5	3.5	4.9	3.2	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Milwaukee PS, WI	36.8	5.5	43.4	4.7	<b>39.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	63.2	6.9	77.6	6.0	<b>70.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	11.7	4.1	6.9	3.2	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
New Orleans PS, LA	35.6	4.4	49.7	5.5	<b>42.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	71.2	7.6	76.4	5.9	<b>74.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	6.7	3.1	6.7	3.6	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
New York City PS, NY	30.8	1.9	37.1	3.2	<b>33.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	68.5	3.3	83.8	2.2	<b>76.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	7.7	1.5	3.4	1.1	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
Orange County PS, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Palm Beach County SD, FL	36.0	4.0	42.1	4.6	<b>39.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	60.7	6.5	73.9	6.1	<b>67.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	18.9	4.9	11.8	4.5	<b>15.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Philadelphia SD, PA	43.2	5.5	52.6	5.8	<b>47.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	63.9	7.1	76.3	6.1	<b>70.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	12.6	4.4	5.1	2.4	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
San Bernardino USD, CA	24.1	4.8	25.7	4.4	<b>25.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	57.5	7.8	67.8	7.7	<b>62.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	8.7	3.5	10.8	4.9	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
San Diego USD, CA	27.1	4.7	26.0	4.1	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	55.9	7.5	64.7	7.5	<b>59.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	17.3	4.6	15.1	5.3	<b>16.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>36.3</b>		<b>42.1</b>		<b>39.0</b>		<b>63.2</b>		<b>76.4</b>		<b>70.2</b>		<b>9.2</b>		<b>6.9</b>		<b>8.6</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>24.1–43.2</b>		<b>25.5–52.6</b>		<b>25.0–47.6</b>		<b>42.2–71.2</b>		<b>62.4–84.3</b>		<b>52.7–77.5</b>		<b>6.5–19.8</b>		<b>3.4–15.1</b>		<b>5.5–16.1</b>		

\* Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

† Among currently sexually active students.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 46. Percentage of high school students who had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse;\* were ever pregnant or got someone pregnant; and were taught about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in school, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Alcohol or drug use before last sexual intercourse						Had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant						Taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White§	23.6	3.5	30.5	4.2	<b>26.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	2.8	0.8	1.7	0.6	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	90.6	2.1	90.1	1.7	<b>90.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Black§	14.6	3.4	23.8	4.5	<b>19.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	10.4	2.7	7.6	1.5	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	87.5	3.2	82.5	4.1	<b>85.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Hispanic	18.8	4.7	29.5	5.7	<b>24.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	7.3	1.8	5.2	1.3	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	83.9	3.2	82.8	4.0	<b>83.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	23.9	6.4	24.7	7.8	<b>24.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	2.3	1.0	2.8	1.5	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	85.4	3.7	83.2	3.5	<b>84.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
10	23.1	3.8	30.5	7.5	<b>26.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	5.0	1.5	3.6	1.3	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	90.5	2.1	88.0	2.7	<b>89.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
11	21.0	4.4	28.8	5.1	<b>24.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	5.3	1.6	3.2	1.2	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	89.7	2.4	88.9	3.3	<b>89.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
12	17.6	3.4	33.5	4.0	<b>25.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	7.6	1.9	4.7	1.5	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	90.3	2.4	90.3	2.1	<b>90.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>

\* Among currently sexually active students.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 47. Percentage of high school students who had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse;\* were ever pregnant or got someone pregnant; and were taught about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in school, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Alcohol or drug use before last sexual intercourse						Had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant						Taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection						
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	
<b>State Surveys</b>																			
Alabama	16.1	4.0	24.3	7.4	<b>19.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	6.2	2.8	3.0	1.6	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	86.8	4.4	84.9	3.5	<b>85.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
Alaska	22.5	6.4	27.8	7.5	<b>25.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	4.2	1.8	2.4	1.1	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	84.7	3.1	87.4	2.8	<b>86.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Arizona	28.8	7.0	30.1	6.1	<b>29.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	5.2	2.4	3.8	1.7	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	80.5	5.2	82.4	5.3	<b>81.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
Delaware	17.5	3.0	30.9	4.7	<b>23.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	9.1	1.7	6.4	1.5	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	92.8	1.7	92.0	1.5	<b>92.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
Florida	17.4	3.0	26.1	3.1	<b>21.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	5.7	1.0	4.3	1.0	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	90.6	1.7	86.1	1.9	<b>88.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	
Georgia	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94.5	1.3	92.6	1.9	<b>93.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.0	4.6	85.5	3.5	<b>83.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.9	1.8	90.6	2.6	<b>92.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
Kentucky	17.1	4.9	28.0	5.3	<b>21.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	6.0	2.3	3.2	1.6	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	92.7	2.0	88.2	3.1	<b>90.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
Maine	16.6	4.8	35.3	7.8	<b>25.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.3	2.2	86.5	3.5	<b>88.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Massachusetts	18.0	3.9	32.6	5.1	<b>24.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	4.0	1.4	3.4	0.8	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	93.1	2.1	90.1	2.8	<b>91.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
Michigan	20.6	5.0	27.9	4.5	<b>24.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	5.4	2.1	3.4	1.5	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	89.7	2.4	87.7	2.4	<b>88.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
Mississippi	12.4	3.4	26.0	4.3	<b>19.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	7.8	2.8	7.1	2.1	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	86.9	3.5	86.3	2.8	<b>86.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
Missouri	22.3	3.9	32.6	8.8	<b>27.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.2	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	93.1	2.9	90.8	2.1	<b>91.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
Montana	29.4	6.3	36.6	5.7	<b>33.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	4.4	1.4	3.3	1.1	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	90.0	2.3	86.3	2.9	<b>88.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Nebraska	26.1	4.9	35.2	5.9	<b>30.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	3.4	1.1	3.4	1.0	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	86.7	2.5	83.3	2.9	<b>85.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
Nevada	22.7	5.4	24.9	6.7	<b>23.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	5.3	1.5	4.2	1.8	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	88.2	2.8	87.8	2.4	<b>88.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
New Hampshire	20.3	4.1	22.7	6.0	<b>21.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	2.4	1.5	2.5	1.3	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	87.1	2.7	90.4	2.6	<b>88.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	
New York	17.4	3.3	25.6	4.1	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	3.9	1.2	3.1	1.0	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	89.5	1.5	88.1	1.8	<b>88.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	
North Carolina	14.5	3.8	22.1	5.4	<b>18.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	6.8	2.2	4.3	1.8	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	92.8	1.6	91.6	2.7	<b>92.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
North Dakota	28.6	6.7	39.0	6.8	<b>33.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.2	1.6	90.5	3.4	<b>91.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
Ohio	19.1	7.1	29.1	8.2	<b>24.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	5.3	2.1	2.6	1.3	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	90.1	3.8	87.3	2.9	<b>88.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
Oklahoma	20.3	6.6	30.6	7.3	<b>25.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	5.8	2.7	2.7	1.7	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	87.0	3.4	85.9	3.9	<b>86.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
Rhode Island	16.3	4.9	26.2	6.1	<b>21.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	3.0	1.5	4.2	2.1	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	92.8	1.9	90.4	2.4	<b>91.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	
South Dakota	31.7	5.8	35.6	6.7	<b>33.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	2.1	1.8	3.4	1.7	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	89.2	3.3	87.2	2.4	<b>88.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
Tennessee	17.1	4.6	26.2	9.4	<b>21.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	7.1	2.0	4.4	1.3	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	90.9	2.2	90.2	2.4	<b>90.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	
Texas¶	17.3	3.4	20.8	4.6	<b>19.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	5.3	1.4	3.8	1.6	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	79.2	4.5	76.6	5.7	<b>77.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.6	3.6	86.1	4.3	<b>86.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
Vermont	21.3	2.2	30.5	4.9	<b>25.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	3.6	0.7	2.7	0.8	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	
West Virginia	20.5	7.9	29.7	6.8	<b>24.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	5.2	3.5	4.0	2.0	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	89.2	3.7	88.5	3.9	<b>88.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Wisconsin	22.4	4.6	29.5	7.8	<b>25.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	4.0	1.9	2.3	1.4	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wyoming	22.4	5.8	33.0	7.9	<b>27.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	4.7	1.6	2.8	1.2	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	90.5	2.3	86.5	2.8	<b>88.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>20.3</b>		<b>29.3</b>		<b>24.4</b>		<b>5.2</b>		<b>3.4</b>		<b>4.1</b>		<b>89.8</b>		<b>87.5</b>		<b>88.4</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>12.4–31.7</b>		<b>20.8–39.0</b>		<b>18.1–33.7</b>		<b>2.1–9.1</b>		<b>1.9–7.1</b>		<b>2.3–7.7</b>		<b>79.2–94.5</b>		<b>76.6–92.6</b>		<b>77.9–93.6</b>		
<b>Local Surveys**</b>																			
Boston PS, MA	16.7	7.0	27.8	7.0	<b>21.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	8.7	3.0	5.6	2.0	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	84.0	3.2	85.4	3.5	<b>84.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Broward County PS, FL	17.3	4.4	20.4	5.2	<b>18.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	5.5	1.6	3.7	1.4	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	89.1	2.4	85.1	2.8	<b>87.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Chicago PS, IL	15.3	5.0	25.4	7.1	<b>20.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	10.4	4.8	7.4	4.2	<b>8.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	82.0	3.8	80.6	6.0	<b>81.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Dallas ISD, TX	11.5	3.4	25.1	5.3	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	10.4	2.5	6.4	1.7	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	84.0	3.1	81.9	3.0	<b>82.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
DeKalb County PS, GA	14.3	4.6	19.7	4.5	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	6.3	1.6	4.8	1.4	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	93.4	1.4	92.0	1.9	<b>92.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
Detroit PS, MI	13.9	4.3	17.8	4.3	<b>16.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	9.3	2.2	8.0	2.4	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	82.8	3.9	81.7	3.9	<b>82.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
District of Columbia PS	10.6	4.0	27.8	7.4	<b>19.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	11.8	2.6	8.6	2.9	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	90.2	2.0	84.6	3.1	<b>87.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
Los Angeles USD, CA	16.0	7.2	35.5	10.0	<b>25.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	2.2	1.0	2.7	1.0	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	80.0	6.8	82.2	4.9	<b>81.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	
Memphis PS, TN	9.4	3.7	17.7	5.1	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	10.7	2.3	7.8	1.8	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	82.0	3.5	83.9	3.3	<b>83.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	11.8	4.0	17.5	5.9	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	10.3	3.0	4.9	1.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	88.5	3.5	80.5	6.0	<b>84.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Milwaukee PS, WI	9.4	4.7	24.4	6.3	<b>17.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	10.0	2.5	6.3	2.0	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Orleans PS, LA	10.4	4.0	23.0	5.2	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	11.5	2.4	8.8	2.3	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	81.1	2.8	76.1	4.1	<b>78.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
New York City PS, NY	10.1	2.4	20.6	2.1	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	5.9	1.0	4.0	0.7	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	86.0	2.1	83.5	1.9	<b>84.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
Orange County PS, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.6	4.8	87.7	2.6	<b>88.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
Palm Beach County SD, FL	16.8	4.9	30.9	5.8	<b>24.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	5.6	1.9	5.3	1.6	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	92.6	2.4	82.4	4.2	<b>87.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
Philadelphia SD, PA	9.6	3.2	16.6	4.6	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	9.1	2.4	8.5	2.7	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	86.5	2.9	84.2	3.5	<b>85.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
San Bernardino USD, CA	17.5	5.3	28.4	9.1	<b>22.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	5.0	1.9	3.3	1.6	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	85.6	3.6	86.8	2.6	<b>86.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
San Diego USD, CA	18.2	5.4	30.0	7.0	<b>24.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	4.1	1.5	3.4	1.5	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	92.1	2.4	90.3	2.7	<b>91.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>13.9</b>		<b>24.4</b>		<b>18.4</b>		<b>9.1</b>		<b>5.6</b>		<b>7.7</b>		<b>86.0</b>		<b>83.9</b>		<b>84.6</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>9.4–18.2</b>		<b>16.6–35.5</b>		<b>13.2–25.5</b>		<b>2.2–11.8</b>		<b>2.7–8.8</b>		<b>2.4–10.3</b>		<b>80.0–93.4</b>		<b>76.1–92.0</b>		<b>78.8–92.7</b>		

\* Among currently active students.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

¶ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

\*\* PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 48. Percentage of high school students who had eaten fruits and vegetables\*  $\geq 5$  times/day and who had drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Ate fruits and vegetables $\geq 5$ times						Drank $\geq 3$ glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	19.6	2.4	21.2	1.7	<b>20.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	12.8	3.5	26.8	4.5	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	20.3	3.2	26.1	3.4	<b>23.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	7.5	2.2	16.0	2.9	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Hispanic	21.5	3.4	27.4	5.0	<b>24.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	9.0	2.3	17.0	4.0	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	21.2	2.2	25.3	3.2	<b>23.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	13.5	3.4	25.1	4.1	<b>19.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
10	22.7	3.9	23.1	3.3	<b>23.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	11.8	3.4	23.8	4.8	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>
11	18.3	2.6	24.5	2.7	<b>21.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	9.8	2.6	22.6	3.6	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
12	18.1	2.9	20.8	3.4	<b>19.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	8.9	2.6	18.1	3.9	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>

\* Had consumed 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day during the 7 days preceding the survey.

<sup>†</sup> Had drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk during the 7 days preceding the survey.

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 49. Percentage of high school students who had eaten fruits and vegetables\*  $\geq 5$  times/day and who had drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Ate fruits and vegetables $\geq 5$ times						Drank $\geq 3$ glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	13.6	3.7	15.3	4.1	14.5	3.1	2.4	1.3	14.1	4.5	8.4	2.1
Alaska	15.4	3.0	16.5	3.3	16.1	2.5	7.7	1.8	15.7	2.4	11.9	1.7
Arizona	18.3	3.9	22.5	3.5	20.4	3.0	8.3	1.5	22.0	3.3	15.0	2.0
Delaware	17.2	2.1	21.7	2.4	19.5	1.6	8.2	1.4	20.9	2.3	14.5	1.4
Florida	18.1	1.7	23.3	2.3	20.7	1.6	8.6	1.3	16.0	2.2	12.3	1.2
Georgia	13.7	1.8	20.0	2.4	16.8	1.7	6.9	1.3	19.1	3.4	13.0	2.0
Idaho	17.0	2.5	21.0	2.9	19.0	2.2	15.5	2.6	30.9	3.6	23.5	2.3
Indiana	20.3	2.9	20.4	3.3	20.3	2.3	12.9	2.3	29.1	3.8	21.1	1.7
Kentucky	12.3	2.0	13.8	2.5	13.2	1.6	9.1	2.5	18.3	3.5	13.7	2.1
Maine	22.7	2.5	22.6	2.8	22.6	2.2	14.4	2.3	29.2	2.9	21.9	1.8
Massachusetts	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	1.5	25.5	2.2	18.5	1.4
Michigan	17.8	3.3	18.7	1.7	18.4	2.0	11.8	2.8	19.0	2.3	15.5	1.9
Mississippi	17.9	3.2	22.9	2.7	20.4	1.9	6.5	1.7	15.4	2.9	10.9	1.8
Missouri	11.7	3.1	18.3	3.5	15.0	2.9	7.8	2.0	23.5	2.4	15.8	1.5
Montana	15.2	2.2	18.1	2.3	16.7	1.7	15.5	2.2	29.1	2.8	22.5	1.7
Nebraska	14.3	2.2	18.3	2.4	16.3	1.6	12.6	2.0	24.0	2.6	18.4	1.8
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	2.0	23.1	3.5	16.6	2.0
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	3.0	36.3	4.5	28.2	3.2
New York	23.0	2.2	25.8	2.9	24.3	2.0	11.1	1.6	22.3	2.8	16.7	1.7
North Carolina	15.9	3.0	19.6	3.1	17.8	2.6	5.9	1.7	17.8	2.3	11.9	1.9
North Dakota	18.8	3.1	15.6	2.6	17.3	2.1	21.3	3.0	30.6	3.2	26.1	2.6
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	3.6	27.7	4.5	19.8	2.8
Oklahoma	12.4	2.6	16.3	4.8	14.3	3.0	6.3	2.5	18.8	3.1	12.6	2.0
Rhode Island	26.1	4.0	30.6	2.6	28.4	2.7	13.8	2.4	24.9	3.3	19.3	1.8
South Dakota	16.6	3.7	17.7	2.0	17.1	2.2	17.0	3.9	31.7	7.1	24.4	4.8
Tennessee	17.6	2.2	18.5	3.1	18.1	2.2	7.2	1.5	17.3	2.7	12.3	1.5
Texas**	14.3	2.3	20.5	2.9	17.5	1.7	7.5	1.7	14.7	3.0	11.1	1.7
Utah	18.1	5.8	22.1	7.4	20.3	3.3	17.7	4.1	31.9	5.2	25.0	2.1
Vermont	24.4	3.1	28.5	3.3	26.5	2.8	17.7	2.7	32.8	1.2	25.4	1.7
West Virginia	20.6	4.4	20.7	3.6	20.6	3.4	10.4	1.6	26.3	4.0	18.6	2.2
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	19.3	3.4	25.2	3.3	22.5	2.5	16.2	2.8	30.6	3.8	23.5	2.3
<b>Median</b>	<b>17.6</b>		<b>20.4</b>		<b>18.4</b>		<b>11.1</b>		<b>23.5</b>		<b>16.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>11.7–26.1</b>		<b>13.8–30.6</b>		<b>13.2–28.4</b>		<b>2.4–21.3</b>		<b>14.1–36.3</b>		<b>8.4–28.2</b>	
<b>Local Surveys<sup>††</sup></b>												
Boston PS, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	2.0	15.1	3.5	10.1	2.0
Broward County PS, FL	20.4	3.2	24.1	3.1	22.5	2.4	6.5	1.7	16.0	2.7	11.2	1.5
Chicago PS, IL	15.0	2.5	20.6	3.1	17.7	2.0	7.7	3.2	14.4	5.2	10.9	3.6
Dallas ISD, TX	13.8	2.6	18.5	2.8	16.1	2.1	5.8	1.4	11.7	2.4	8.7	1.4
DeKalb County PS, GA	15.7	2.4	18.8	2.2	17.2	1.8	4.3	1.2	12.1	2.2	8.2	1.4
Detroit PS, MI	17.6	2.8	19.3	3.1	18.5	2.2	5.0	1.6	9.2	2.4	7.1	1.5
District of Columbia PS	20.2	2.9	22.6	4.4	21.3	2.9	4.1	2.0	7.3	2.2	5.7	1.4
Los Angeles USD, CA	18.1	2.1	20.1	3.5	19.1	1.5	8.2	2.2	15.8	5.8	11.9	3.2
Memphis PS, TN	12.9	2.6	16.0	3.0	14.5	2.1	5.6	1.5	9.6	2.4	7.6	1.5
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	18.8	2.5	25.7	3.6	22.2	2.5	7.5	1.8	14.6	2.9	11.1	1.9
Milwaukee PS, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	26.4	3.3	32.0	4.7	29.1	3.1	7.1	1.8	14.9	2.5	10.8	1.8
New York City PS, NY	23.8	1.8	28.0	2.5	25.9	1.6	6.3	1.1	14.1	1.5	10.1	1.0
Orange County PS, FL	16.9	3.5	18.6	3.0	17.9	2.6	6.3	3.1	14.7	4.9	10.5	4.0
Palm Beach County SD, FL	21.2	2.6	24.6	3.3	23.1	2.4	6.8	1.7	14.1	2.3	10.5	1.5
Philadelphia SD, PA	14.7	3.5	19.6	2.8	17.1	2.0	4.7	1.9	14.8	3.6	9.7	2.2
San Bernardino USD, CA	18.3	3.6	19.4	3.8	18.9	2.2	8.1	2.3	15.3	4.0	11.6	2.5
San Diego USD, CA	18.4	2.7	18.9	2.8	18.7	2.0	5.5	1.5	15.9	2.6	10.8	1.6
<b>Median</b>	<b>18.2</b>		<b>19.8</b>		<b>18.8</b>		<b>6.3</b>		<b>14.6</b>		<b>10.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>12.9–26.4</b>		<b>16.0–32.0</b>		<b>14.5–29.1</b>		<b>4.1–8.2</b>		<b>7.3–16.0</b>		<b>5.7–11.9</b>	

\* Had consumed 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day during the 7 days preceding the survey.

<sup>†</sup> Had drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk during the 7 days preceding the survey.

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

<sup>††</sup> PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 50. Percentage of high school students who participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity\* and sufficient moderate physical activity,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity						Participated in sufficient moderate physical activity					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	58.1	3.8	71.9	2.9	<b>65.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	23.3	2.5	28.9	1.7	<b>26.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	44.9	4.6	65.0	3.5	<b>54.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	17.5	2.4	25.8	2.7	<b>21.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Hispanic	51.8	4.1	66.7	4.3	<b>59.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	20.6	2.9	23.3	3.6	<b>22.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	63.6	4.2	73.1	3.2	<b>68.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	22.3	2.5	28.3	2.6	<b>25.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
10	58.2	4.0	71.5	4.0	<b>64.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	25.3	2.7	26.2	1.9	<b>25.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
11	49.4	3.5	70.4	2.8	<b>60.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	20.0	2.6	28.1	2.9	<b>24.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
12	46.4	3.6	63.7	3.8	<b>55.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	20.0	2.7	26.3	3.2	<b>23.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>

\* Exercised or participated in physical activities that made students sweat and breathe hard for  $\geq 20$  minutes on  $\geq 3$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (e.g., basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activities).

† Physical activities that did not make students sweat and breathe hard for  $\geq 30$  minutes on  $\geq 5$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (e.g., fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors).

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 51. Percentage of high school students who participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity\* and sufficient moderate physical activity,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity						Participated in sufficient moderate physical activity					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	49.7	5.2	65.9	5.3	<b>58.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	16.5	3.4	20.7	4.1	<b>18.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Alaska	60.4	4.9	74.8	3.3	<b>67.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	26.3	3.4	30.3	3.3	<b>28.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Arizona	58.9	4.6	75.2	2.4	<b>66.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	26.9	3.1	31.6	4.3	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Delaware	49.0	3.9	65.4	3.0	<b>57.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	20.3	2.4	24.9	2.7	<b>22.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Florida	50.6	3.2	70.9	2.2	<b>60.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	18.8	1.8	25.7	2.3	<b>22.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Georgia	50.0	4.1	67.9	3.0	<b>59.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	22.0	2.9	28.8	3.8	<b>25.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Idaho	60.3	3.2	72.1	3.8	<b>66.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	27.9	2.9	31.2	3.0	<b>29.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Indiana	56.5	5.8	67.8	3.8	<b>62.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	24.8	3.5	28.0	6.0	<b>26.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Kentucky	46.4	4.0	66.0	4.5	<b>56.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	18.1	3.0	24.6	3.6	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Maine	59.4	3.7	61.9	2.4	<b>60.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	23.7	3.6	25.5	2.8	<b>24.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Massachusetts	54.4	4.2	68.2	2.7	<b>61.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	21.7	2.9	25.3	2.9	<b>23.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Michigan	57.8	3.5	67.1	3.3	<b>62.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	23.9	2.4	27.3	2.9	<b>25.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Mississippi	41.9	4.1	65.5	4.7	<b>53.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	14.8	3.6	21.4	3.2	<b>18.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Missouri	57.5	4.0	75.6	5.3	<b>66.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	26.5	5.0	29.8	3.5	<b>28.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Montana	56.2	3.2	67.9	3.0	<b>62.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	22.1	2.6	25.8	2.4	<b>23.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Nebraska	59.7	3.7	69.3	3.4	<b>64.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	23.7	2.9	29.6	2.7	<b>26.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Nevada	60.8	4.2	72.3	3.9	<b>66.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	24.1	3.2	30.2	4.3	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
New Hampshire	55.8	5.6	71.9	4.0	<b>64.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	25.8	3.4	26.4	3.6	<b>26.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
New York	58.7	3.0	70.3	3.3	<b>64.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	20.7	1.9	24.6	2.2	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
North Carolina	54.7	4.2	67.8	4.1	<b>61.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	20.0	2.3	24.7	2.4	<b>22.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
North Dakota	58.7	4.2	68.2	3.9	<b>63.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	27.3	4.5	30.6	3.5	<b>29.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Ohio	60.3	5.0	74.7	4.7	<b>67.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	53.6	4.8	74.8	3.4	<b>64.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	22.7	3.5	26.9	3.1	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Rhode Island	56.8	6.5	67.7	3.6	<b>62.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	16.9	2.7	27.8	4.2	<b>22.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
South Dakota	57.3	3.7	67.1	5.6	<b>62.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	24.3	3.9	28.7	3.7	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Tennessee	53.1	6.3	69.1	4.2	<b>61.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	23.3	4.7	24.8	4.0	<b>24.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Texas**	52.1	3.3	67.3	4.5	<b>59.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	19.3	2.2	21.0	2.2	<b>20.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Utah	67.5	5.4	74.5	7.1	<b>71.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	28.6	6.2	29.8	4.7	<b>29.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Vermont	61.7	4.6	69.0	1.6	<b>65.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	24.6	2.7	28.4	3.3	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
West Virginia	58.4	3.2	73.7	5.1	<b>66.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	21.7	3.8	32.8	5.7	<b>27.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Wisconsin	56.4	4.2	70.1	3.9	<b>63.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	24.6	2.7	31.6	3.6	<b>28.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Wyoming	59.7	4.2	75.6	3.6	<b>67.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	23.3	3.4	33.1	3.3	<b>28.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>57.0</b>		<b>69.0</b>		<b>62.8</b>		<b>23.3</b>		<b>27.8</b>		<b>25.6</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>41.9–67.5</b>		<b>61.9–75.6</b>		<b>53.3–71.1</b>		<b>14.8–28.6</b>		<b>20.7–33.1</b>		<b>18.0–29.5</b>	
<b>Local Surveys††</b>												
Boston PS, MA	41.4	5.1	59.8	5.0	<b>50.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	18.0	3.4	20.2	4.0	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Broward County PS, FL	43.0	3.8	66.8	3.7	<b>54.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	15.1	2.7	25.7	3.4	<b>20.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Chicago PS, IL	38.3	7.3	55.0	6.3	<b>46.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	17.4	5.9	19.5	3.3	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	44.3	3.3	64.4	4.4	<b>54.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	14.1	2.4	18.4	3.1	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	47.8	3.1	68.2	3.0	<b>57.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	19.4	2.3	27.1	3.4	<b>23.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Detroit PS, MI	42.3	4.0	58.1	4.9	<b>49.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	20.4	2.7	24.6	5.0	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
District of Columbia PS	36.8	4.1	52.4	4.0	<b>44.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	13.9	2.8	17.1	3.2	<b>15.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	53.6	3.2	64.0	6.8	<b>58.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	18.4	2.8	23.3	3.1	<b>20.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Memphis PS, TN	44.4	4.0	63.4	4.6	<b>53.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	18.5	2.9	24.2	3.8	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	42.7	3.8	64.9	3.5	<b>53.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	12.8	2.4	21.5	3.2	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	44.1	4.5	61.1	3.8	<b>52.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	17.6	3.2	28.7	4.5	<b>23.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	27.4	3.0	53.7	3.5	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	12.1	2.2	18.1	3.1	<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
New York City PS, NY	55.0	2.5	67.2	2.0	<b>61.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	22.1	1.8	23.7	1.7	<b>22.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Orange County PS, FL	47.9	5.1	68.7	1.9	<b>58.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	19.2	1.3	26.8	8.1	<b>22.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	49.4	4.1	66.3	4.3	<b>57.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	16.2	2.6	25.3	3.5	<b>20.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	39.8	3.8	62.0	4.2	<b>50.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	18.0	3.0	24.5	3.2	<b>21.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	51.8	4.2	63.2	4.3	<b>57.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	20.4	3.1	24.0	4.5	<b>22.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
San Diego USD, CA	59.3	4.8	71.9	4.6	<b>65.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	24.4	3.3	30.0	3.4	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>44.2</b>		<b>63.7</b>		<b>54.0</b>		<b>18.0</b>		<b>24.1</b>		<b>21.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>27.4–59.3</b>		<b>52.4–71.9</b>		<b>40.1–65.8</b>		<b>12.1–24.4</b>		<b>17.1–30.0</b>		<b>14.9–27.2</b>	

\* Exercised or participated in physical activities that made students sweat and breathe hard for ≥20 minutes on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey (e.g., basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activities).

† Physical activities that did not make students sweat and breathe hard for ≥30 minutes on ≥5 of the 7 days preceding the survey (e.g., fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors).

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 52. Percentage of high school students who participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity\* and no vigorous or moderate physical activity,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity						No vigorous or moderate physical activity					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	37.5	3.9	24.8	2.6	<b>31.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	11.1	3.3	9.3	2.7	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	50.4	4.6	31.8	3.9	<b>41.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	20.0	3.2	12.6	2.6	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Hispanic	42.6	4.5	30.3	3.8	<b>36.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	15.4	3.1	10.6	2.8	<b>13.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	32.7	4.0	23.8	2.9	<b>28.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	9.7	3.2	8.4	2.3	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
10	35.9	3.7	25.6	3.6	<b>30.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	10.2	2.4	10.0	2.7	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
11	46.2	3.7	27.0	2.8	<b>36.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	16.7	4.0	10.8	2.7	<b>13.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
12	48.4	3.5	32.1	3.3	<b>40.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	17.0	4.3	10.9	2.6	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>

\* Had not participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity and had not participated in sufficient moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey.

† Had not participated in either vigorous physical activity or moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 53. Percentage of high school students who participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity\* and no vigorous or moderate physical activity,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity						No vigorous or moderate physical activity					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	46.6	5.0	32.4	5.0	39.3	4.4	16.3	4.6	12.6	4.2	14.4	3.3
Alaska	34.8	4.8	21.4	3.0	27.9	2.9	8.8	2.4	6.9	1.9	7.8	1.6
Arizona	34.8	4.4	20.5	2.7	27.8	2.7	9.8	1.9	5.5	1.6	7.7	1.2
Delaware	46.5	3.7	30.9	3.1	38.7	2.6	19.0	2.9	10.4	1.9	14.8	1.9
Florida	44.2	3.1	26.2	2.2	35.2	1.9	15.3	2.0	8.8	1.6	12.2	1.2
Georgia	45.0	4.1	28.4	3.2	36.7	3.2	16.9	3.1	8.7	1.7	12.8	2.0
Idaho	34.6	3.1	24.0	3.4	29.2	2.5	10.3	2.3	6.8	1.8	8.5	1.5
Indiana	36.5	4.9	27.6	3.6	31.9	3.2	7.3	2.4	9.8	2.4	8.6	1.8
Kentucky	49.0	4.7	31.6	4.6	40.4	3.1	13.2	2.8	7.9	2.0	10.5	1.7
Maine	36.8	3.9	35.8	2.4	36.4	2.3	10.5	2.5	9.0	1.6	9.8	1.5
Massachusetts	41.2	4.0	28.7	3.0	35.0	2.5	13.3	2.5	8.5	2.2	10.9	2.0
Michigan	37.3	3.6	29.7	3.1	33.6	2.6	11.5	2.4	10.5	1.9	11.0	1.9
Mississippi	52.5	4.3	30.4	4.6	41.9	3.6	18.6	4.1	11.3	3.1	15.3	2.6
Missouri	35.8	4.4	20.9	5.3	28.4	4.1	9.1	2.4	6.5	2.4	8.0	1.6
Montana	37.9	3.3	29.1	2.7	33.4	2.3	11.3	1.5	7.1	1.4	9.2	1.1
Nebraska	36.4	3.6	27.7	3.5	32.0	2.9	9.5	1.9	8.2	1.9	8.8	1.6
Nevada	34.2	3.8	24.1	3.7	29.0	2.6	8.3	2.2	7.2	1.9	7.8	1.7
New Hampshire	37.6	5.2	24.9	3.8	31.1	3.2	8.7	2.5	5.5	2.2	7.2	1.5
New York	36.2	3.0	26.2	2.9	31.2	2.3	8.4	1.4	7.9	1.8	8.2	1.3
North Carolina	40.4	3.5	29.2	4.1	34.8	2.8	11.3	2.5	8.1	1.8	9.7	1.6
North Dakota	36.1	4.4	27.0	3.7	31.4	2.9	7.3	2.3	7.2	2.1	7.3	1.6
Ohio	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	39.6	4.0	21.7	2.9	30.5	2.6	9.1	2.9	7.5	2.0	8.3	1.5
Rhode Island	40.0	6.2	29.2	4.0	34.6	4.4	10.4	2.7	8.9	2.2	9.6	2.2
South Dakota	38.5	4.2	29.1	5.4	33.7	2.9	10.7	3.0	8.4	1.4	9.5	1.8
Tennessee	39.9	6.2	27.5	3.7	33.7	4.4	11.6	3.0	9.5	2.2	10.6	2.2
Texas**	42.6	2.6	29.2	3.7	35.7	2.5	10.9	2.3	10.6	2.2	10.7	1.7
Utah	27.1	4.7	22.7	6.8	24.8	4.2	5.0	2.2	5.8	2.9	5.3	1.7
Vermont	33.3	4.0	27.2	2.4	30.2	2.9	8.7	1.2	9.5	1.3	9.1	1.2
West Virginia	37.9	2.9	22.7	4.9	30.1	3.6	9.1	2.6	6.1	1.8	7.5	1.9
Wisconsin	38.4	4.2	25.7	3.9	31.9	3.5	12.2	2.5	6.2	1.8	9.1	1.8
Wyoming	36.5	4.1	20.9	3.2	28.7	2.6	8.8	2.8	6.0	1.9	7.4	1.8
<b>Median</b>	<b>37.9</b>		<b>27.5</b>		<b>32.0</b>		<b>10.4</b>		<b>8.1</b>		<b>9.1</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>27.1–52.5</b>		<b>20.5–35.8</b>		<b>24.8–41.9</b>		<b>5.0–19.0</b>		<b>5.5–12.6</b>		<b>5.3–15.3</b>	
<b>Local Surveys††</b>												
Boston PS, MA	51.9	5.3	36.6	5.2	44.7	3.8	18.5	3.5	10.7	3.2	14.8	2.3
Broward County PS, FL	52.6	3.8	29.3	3.7	41.1	2.9	17.0	2.7	9.8	2.2	13.5	1.8
Chicago PS, IL	55.1	7.7	40.9	6.2	48.3	6.1	24.2	7.3	17.4	5.2	20.9	5.7
Dallas ISD, TX	51.3	3.2	32.6	4.3	42.0	2.6	14.4	2.2	9.4	2.1	11.9	1.7
DeKalb County PS, GA	46.3	3.0	27.9	3.0	37.2	2.5	16.2	2.2	9.8	1.8	13.1	1.5
Detroit PS, MI	49.4	4.0	36.9	4.9	43.6	3.7	19.8	3.6	14.5	2.7	17.3	2.2
District of Columbia PS	58.1	4.1	45.3	4.2	51.9	3.2	24.6	3.7	15.0	3.0	19.9	2.7
Los Angeles USD, CA	41.6	3.9	32.7	6.6	37.2	4.7	11.5	2.4	7.4	1.9	9.4	1.1
Memphis PS, TN	48.6	4.0	33.3	4.6	40.9	3.4	19.5	3.2	13.2	3.2	16.3	2.5
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	53.5	3.5	32.0	3.7	43.0	2.9	18.3	3.3	12.6	2.6	15.6	2.2
Milwaukee PS, WI	49.7	4.2	35.6	3.9	42.8	3.4	20.1	3.4	10.9	2.6	15.6	2.1
New Orleans PS, LA	67.2	2.9	42.6	3.6	55.3	2.4	32.0	3.0	19.9	2.9	26.1	2.1
New York City PS, NY	38.7	2.6	28.9	1.9	33.9	1.8	11.7	1.4	9.9	1.3	10.8	1.1
Orange County PS, FL	45.7	3.7	27.4	2.9	36.8	2.8	14.7	2.9	8.4	2.2	11.6	1.3
Palm Beach County SD, FL	45.7	4.1	30.0	4.1	37.8	3.2	13.3	2.8	11.4	2.7	12.5	1.9
Philadelphia SD, PA	52.4	4.3	34.3	4.1	43.6	2.5	16.8	4.0	12.0	2.7	14.5	2.4
San Bernardino USD, CA	44.5	4.0	33.9	4.5	39.4	3.4	14.2	2.4	10.7	2.6	12.5	1.9
San Diego USD, CA	35.8	4.8	25.3	4.2	30.3	4.0	11.0	2.2	8.7	2.4	9.8	1.9
<b>Median</b>	<b>49.5</b>		<b>33.0</b>		<b>41.5</b>		<b>16.9</b>		<b>10.8</b>		<b>14.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>35.8–67.2</b>		<b>25.3–45.3</b>		<b>30.3–55.3</b>		<b>11.0–32.0</b>		<b>7.4–19.9</b>		<b>9.4–26.1</b>	

\* Had not participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity and had not participated in sufficient moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey.

† Had not participated in either vigorous physical activity or moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

†† Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

††† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 54. Percentage of high school students who were enrolled in physical education (PE) class, attended PE class daily, and spent >20 minutes exercising or playing sports during an average PE class, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Enrolled in PE class*						Attended PE class daily†						Exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	51.5	10.4	55.9	9.3	<b>53.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	23.1	7.3	26.8	7.1	<b>24.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	76.6	5.4	85.8	4.0	<b>81.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Black**	49.3	8.8	63.1	4.8	<b>56.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	29.0	7.5	37.1	6.0	<b>33.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	66.7	5.8	80.0	4.0	<b>74.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Hispanic	56.1	5.7	61.4	6.3	<b>58.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	34.0	8.5	39.5	9.0	<b>36.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	73.5	4.9	82.5	4.5	<b>78.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	71.2	7.1	70.8	7.5	<b>71.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	38.0	9.7	37.7	8.5	<b>37.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	75.7	5.0	84.8	3.3	<b>80.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
10	58.3	10.8	63.0	7.9	<b>60.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	29.1	8.8	33.5	7.9	<b>31.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	77.0	4.3	83.2	4.3	<b>80.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
11	40.8	9.8	50.5	8.8	<b>45.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	19.2	4.8	26.0	5.0	<b>22.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	71.6	6.7	83.7	5.7	<b>78.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
12	34.6	9.8	44.5	9.3	<b>39.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	15.2	4.0	21.4	4.9	<b>18.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	74.9	5.4	87.2	4.4	<b>81.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>

\* On one or more days in an average week when they were in school.

† 5 days in an average week when they were in school.

‡ Among the 55.7% of students enrolled in PE class.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 55. Percentage of high school students who were enrolled in physical education (PE) class, attended PE class daily, and spent >20 minutes exercising or playing sports during an average PE class, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Enrolled in PE class*						Attended PE class daily†						Exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	32.8	6.0	48.6	6.9	<b>40.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	29.4	5.9	37.1	6.8	<b>33.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	77.1	10.7	81.6	5.8	<b>79.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Alaska	37.9	5.8	51.4	5.0	<b>44.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	14.3	3.8	21.8	4.9	<b>18.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	85.8	5.9	89.5	3.1	<b>88.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Arizona	31.6	8.4	44.5	6.6	<b>37.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	18.3	7.9	28.2	7.4	<b>23.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	88.8	5.6	89.7	3.6	<b>89.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Delaware	35.0	5.4	41.6	5.2	<b>38.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	25.9	4.4	31.7	4.9	<b>28.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	76.5	5.4	85.9	3.2	<b>81.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Florida	39.3	2.9	51.9	3.4	<b>45.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	23.9	2.7	30.8	3.4	<b>27.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	72.9	4.9	86.9	1.8	<b>80.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Georgia	26.7	4.7	47.3	5.6	<b>36.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	20.9	4.5	37.7	4.4	<b>29.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	78.1	5.7	87.3	4.0	<b>83.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Idaho	36.9	6.2	55.2	6.6	<b>46.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	23.0	5.8	35.4	6.4	<b>29.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	89.2	5.5	92.3	2.9	<b>91.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Indiana	28.6	8.0	45.5	6.4	<b>37.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	16.0	6.4	31.2	10.5	<b>23.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	83.8	8.7	87.9	4.8	<b>86.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Kentucky	25.8	5.8	43.8	7.3	<b>34.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	19.0	5.4	28.7	6.2	<b>23.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	80.1	8.3	79.1	5.6	<b>78.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Maine	35.5	6.0	45.5	5.4	<b>40.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	7.5	5.2	8.8	5.2	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	89.5	4.2	87.7	4.2	<b>88.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Massachusetts	54.9	5.8	60.9	5.4	<b>57.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	12.8	4.8	14.6	4.7	<b>13.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	—**	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	30.2	5.8	48.2	7.0	<b>39.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	21.4	5.6	33.6	8.0	<b>27.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	84.9	6.4	87.6	4.2	<b>86.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Mississippi	19.5	2.7	43.0	5.1	<b>31.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	14.7	2.3	32.5	4.9	<b>23.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	69.5	7.7	87.6	5.1	<b>81.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Missouri	42.4	10.1	56.6	7.0	<b>49.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	28.7	12.0	37.7	7.2	<b>33.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	78.5	7.1	87.3	2.9	<b>83.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Montana	50.3	5.6	60.7	4.8	<b>55.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	28.3	5.7	36.7	4.8	<b>32.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	85.4	3.2	84.8	3.0	<b>85.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Nebraska	42.1	5.8	55.9	4.5	<b>49.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	30.5	4.9	42.1	4.9	<b>36.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	87.2	3.5	87.4	2.7	<b>87.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	94.6	1.3	92.7	1.6	<b>93.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	18.5	2.9	18.5	2.6	<b>18.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	71.8	3.5	80.6	2.2	<b>76.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
North Carolina	38.1	7.3	56.7	6.0	<b>47.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	24.6	4.9	36.5	6.7	<b>30.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	82.5	5.4	86.6	4.3	<b>84.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
North Dakota	46.0	6.9	57.7	7.5	<b>52.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	34.2	6.2	40.1	6.0	<b>37.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	86.0	4.6	83.0	4.1	<b>84.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Ohio	38.7	8.6	43.7	7.2	<b>41.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	27.1	9.7	35.9	7.3	<b>31.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	77.7	8.7	81.8	5.6	<b>79.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Oklahoma	30.3	4.7	44.1	7.3	<b>37.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	25.1	4.5	34.5	4.7	<b>29.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	88.8	6.6	90.7	5.0	<b>90.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Rhode Island	89.8	3.9	89.4	3.2	<b>89.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	20.2	9.4	22.1	9.6	<b>21.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	78.9	5.6	87.4	3.9	<b>83.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
South Dakota	21.1	5.3	33.4	4.3	<b>27.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	12.4	3.6	20.1	5.9	<b>16.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	89.7	4.9	83.8	6.5	<b>86.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Tennessee	35.5	11.9	42.3	9.7	<b>38.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	25.2	11.4	32.3	9.2	<b>28.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	71.7	10.8	86.9	4.2	<b>80.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Texas††	47.4	7.8	56.0	5.0	<b>51.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	25.4	6.0	33.9	5.9	<b>29.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	81.3	3.5	87.1	3.6	<b>84.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Utah	55.1	8.7	63.9	7.6	<b>59.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	23.1	7.6	28.6	8.3	<b>25.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	89.5	6.1	90.6	4.8	<b>90.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Vermont	43.4	6.3	51.6	5.2	<b>47.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	12.8	7.7	16.2	9.4	<b>14.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	89.5	2.7	89.1	4.7	<b>89.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
West Virginia	28.8	10.8	37.2	10.9	<b>33.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	24.7	9.6	32.1	11.2	<b>28.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	74.5	15.2	86.2	7.0	<b>81.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.4	4.1	79.6	2.9	<b>79.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Wyoming	46.1	6.8	59.6	6.2	<b>52.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	15.5	4.0	30.7	5.3	<b>23.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	89.6	3.4	91.2	3.4	<b>90.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>37.9</b>		<b>51.4</b>		<b>44.9</b>		<b>23.0</b>		<b>32.1</b>		<b>27.5</b>		<b>82.5</b>		<b>87.3</b>		<b>84.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>19.5–94.6</b>		<b>33.4–92.7</b>		<b>27.3–93.7</b>		<b>7.5–34.2</b>		<b>8.8–42.1</b>		<b>8.2–37.2</b>		<b>69.5–89.7</b>		<b>79.1–92.3</b>		<b>76.2–91.1</b>	
<b>Local Surveys§§</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	45.8	6.9	53.7	6.4	<b>49.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	7.2	2.3	11.5	3.5	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County PS, FL	39.7	4.6	53.5	5.4	<b>46.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	23.5	3.7	30.7	4.4	<b>27.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	67.6	5.8	85.1	4.4	<b>77.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Chicago PS, IL	57.3	13.3	60.0	14.2	<b>58.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	48.9	13.2	50.9	15.0	<b>49.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	68.0	7.2	76.9	8.9	<b>72.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	41.3	5.1	55.4	6.1	<b>48.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	8.2	2.3	14.7	3.2	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	68.4	7.2	77.0	4.7	<b>73.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	25.5	6.1	42.7	6.4	<b>33.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	21.1	5.4	31.2	6.1	<b>25.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	52.8	6.6	79.1	4.3	<b>68.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Detroit PS, MI	32.5	6.3	48.3	7.2	<b>39.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	24.4	6.3	33.2	6.7	<b>28.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	61.3	7.8	77.6	5.3	<b>70.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
District of Columbia PS	49.2	5.8	57.9	6.3	<b>53.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	17.1	4.5	20.7	4.9	<b>18.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	66.4	5.7	73.2	4.7	<b>70.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	64.4	10.1	68.7	6.9	<b>66.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	50.7	15.4	51.3	13.8	<b>51.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	69.1	6.7	83.4	5.2	<b>76.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Memphis PS, TN	23.2	5.9	42.4	5.2	<b>32.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	17.7	5.6	30.5	5.4	<b>24.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	55.9	9.8	69.0	5.3	<b>64.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	35.6	5.4	50.5	5.8	<b>42.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	9.5	2.7	18.7	3.9	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	63.1	6.1	79.2	5.1	<b>72.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.2	4.9	78.5	4.4	<b>75.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	44.9	7.2	55.1	7.1	<b>49.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	21.3	3.6	24.0	4.0	<b>22.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	40.6	6.0	69.5	4.9	<b>55.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>
New York City PS, NY	88.0	2.6	88.0	2.0	<b>88.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	49.2	5.4	48.6	5.1	<b>48.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	65.9	3.7	77.7	2.1	<b>71.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Orange County PS, FL	24.7	7.9	43.6	8.0	<b>34.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	17.0	6.1	27.5	6.8	<b>22.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	65.4	8.5	84.0	6.1	<b>77.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	39.1	6.2	54.3	5.2	<b>46.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	14.6	4.7	22.9	4.2	<b>18.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	65.9	5.2	81.0	4.4	<b>74.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	39.8	11.8	49.0	11.1	<b>44.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	21.2	7.3	28.3	6.9	<b>24.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	64.7	9.4	76.5	8.8	<b>71.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	61.2	7.5	64.6	6.9	<b>62.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	45.3	7.3	51.2	6.5	<b>48.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	68.0	5.6	80.2	3.8	<b>74.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
San Diego USD, CA	60.3	7.1	63.7	6.3	<b>62.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	44.7	6.9	45.1	6.3	<b>44.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	78.1	5.0	85.6	3.2	<b>82.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>41.3</b>		<b>54.3</b>		<b>48.1</b>		<b>21.2</b>		<b>30.5</b>		<b>24.5</b>		<b>65.9</b>		<b>78.5</b>		<b>72.4</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>23.2–88.0</b>		<b>42.4–88.0</b>		<b>32.6–88.0</b>		<b>7.2–50.7</b>		<b>11.5–51.3</b>		<b>9.2–51.0</b>		<b>40.6–78.1</b>		<b>69.0–85.6</b>		<b>55.7–82.0</b>	

\* On one or more days in an average week when they were in school.

† 5 days in an average week when they were in school.

‡ Among students enrolled in PE class.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 56. Percentage of high school students who did strengthening exercises,\* played on one or more sports teams,† and who watched ≥3 hours/day of television,‡ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Did strengthening exercises						Played on ≥1 sports teams						Watched ≥3 hours/day of TV					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	46.1	4.4	60.6	3.7	<b>53.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	55.9	3.2	65.4	2.9	<b>60.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	26.8	3.0	31.7	2.7	<b>29.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Black**	31.3	3.9	59.6	3.8	<b>45.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	39.6	3.6	67.5	3.4	<b>53.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	70.0	4.6	64.3	3.5	<b>67.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Hispanic	43.6	3.9	59.4	5.8	<b>51.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	42.8	4.5	56.2	3.9	<b>49.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	45.1	3.7	46.8	6.9	<b>45.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	47.9	3.5	63.1	4.3	<b>55.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	55.2	4.2	65.0	4.9	<b>60.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	41.2	4.3	46.5	4.6	<b>44.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
10	49.2	5.0	60.1	3.8	<b>54.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	53.9	3.9	62.0	4.4	<b>58.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	39.0	3.3	42.9	3.5	<b>41.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
11	39.8	4.3	62.3	4.2	<b>51.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	47.8	3.9	66.3	3.7	<b>57.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	34.7	4.4	34.1	4.6	<b>34.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
12	34.4	4.5	54.6	5.5	<b>44.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	45.9	3.8	62.3	4.6	<b>54.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	31.3	4.0	29.9	4.5	<b>30.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>

\* For example, push-ups, sit-ups, or weightlifting on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey to strengthen or tone their muscles.

† Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months preceding the survey.

‡ On an average school day.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 57. Percentage of high school students who did strengthening exercises,\* played on one or more sports teams,† and who watched ≥3 hours/day of television,‡ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Did strengthening exercises						Played on ≥1 sports teams						Watched ≥3 hours/day of TV					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	36.4	5.5	53.3	5.3	<b>45.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	51.0	4.9	61.6	5.3	<b>56.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	41.5	7.6	41.9	6.7	<b>41.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Alaska	44.8	4.4	58.3	3.7	<b>51.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	60.1	4.3	65.2	4.2	<b>62.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	26.3	3.7	28.6	4.3	<b>27.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Arizona	49.2	4.8	66.1	2.7	<b>57.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	47.2	3.3	56.3	4.3	<b>51.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	32.6	5.7	40.7	4.0	<b>36.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Delaware	35.6	3.1	58.1	3.0	<b>46.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	46.6	3.8	60.4	3.7	<b>53.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	43.9	3.2	47.1	2.9	<b>45.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Florida	36.8	3.0	57.3	1.9	<b>47.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	45.2	2.5	57.2	2.6	<b>51.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	41.0	2.7	44.6	2.7	<b>42.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Georgia	41.0	3.8	59.6	3.6	<b>50.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	47.6	4.4	58.7	3.9	<b>53.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	40.6	5.3	44.2	3.7	<b>42.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Idaho	45.4	3.7	62.3	4.4	<b>54.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	56.5	4.6	60.4	3.7	<b>58.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	20.3	2.2	26.6	5.2	<b>23.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Indiana	42.2	5.5	59.4	4.5	<b>51.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	54.7	4.1	59.6	3.9	<b>57.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	29.9	5.5	35.6	5.3	<b>32.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Kentucky	33.2	3.8	52.0	3.3	<b>42.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	46.4	5.3	55.5	5.2	<b>50.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	30.5	5.5	31.3	5.3	<b>30.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Maine	47.0	3.6	51.8	4.0	<b>49.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	57.9	4.3	55.7	3.9	<b>56.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	23.4	3.7	29.2	3.3	<b>26.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Massachusetts	42.6	3.6	54.2	3.2	<b>48.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	50.6	4.4	56.9	4.3	<b>53.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	28.1	4.2	34.3	3.8	<b>31.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Michigan	45.1	3.4	55.7	4.1	<b>50.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	—**	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	3.9	39.2	4.2	<b>34.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Mississippi	35.0	4.1	62.1	4.3	<b>48.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	45.1	2.9	63.5	3.2	<b>54.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	53.0	4.7	55.4	4.1	<b>54.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Missouri	41.2	5.7	63.5	3.8	<b>52.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	48.9	6.0	54.8	5.9	<b>51.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	29.0	5.7	35.6	5.3	<b>32.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Montana	48.7	3.3	60.9	3.2	<b>55.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	54.7	3.4	65.9	2.9	<b>60.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	22.1	3.2	28.2	2.9	<b>25.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Nebraska	46.5	3.5	60.3	3.5	<b>53.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	57.0	3.2	66.8	3.0	<b>62.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	25.6	2.6	30.3	3.5	<b>28.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	43.7	3.9	57.0	4.4	<b>50.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	53.9	4.3	59.9	5.3	<b>56.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	23.6	3.5	28.7	5.5	<b>26.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
New York	48.9	3.4	61.2	3.5	<b>55.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	52.7	3.9	62.6	3.2	<b>57.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	39.7	3.4	47.4	2.5	<b>43.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	58.9	4.4	62.6	4.4	<b>60.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	18.0	2.4	24.4	2.8	<b>21.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Ohio	44.7	5.3	62.3	5.8	<b>53.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	57.7	5.3	67.3	6.6	<b>62.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	30.8	6.4	33.5	5.1	<b>32.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Oklahoma	43.4	3.5	61.0	4.1	<b>52.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	49.3	5.5	61.8	5.9	<b>55.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	35.8	5.8	37.4	5.2	<b>36.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Rhode Island	46.3	6.5	58.4	2.7	<b>52.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	52.4	5.1	58.7	4.8	<b>55.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	27.3	5.6	36.3	5.4	<b>31.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>
South Dakota	44.2	4.5	53.0	5.0	<b>48.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	63.6	3.9	66.0	4.4	<b>64.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	27.1	4.2	29.1	5.0	<b>28.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Tennessee	42.0	6.5	59.1	5.1	<b>50.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	46.2	5.7	55.0	3.3	<b>50.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	40.2	6.1	48.2	5.0	<b>44.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Texas††	46.3	4.2	59.9	4.5	<b>53.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	49.2	3.3	58.3	3.0	<b>54.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	41.6	4.0	46.7	4.0	<b>44.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Utah	54.4	3.5	62.1	5.5	<b>58.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	59.4	5.9	66.1	6.7	<b>62.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	20.8	6.9	25.0	8.5	<b>22.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	40.5	4.5	60.7	6.7	<b>50.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	50.0	4.9	55.2	4.7	<b>52.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	29.6	6.9	38.0	6.1	<b>33.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	56.6	3.6	66.8	3.4	<b>61.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	45.1	3.7	64.0	3.8	<b>54.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	52.1	5.2	60.5	4.6	<b>56.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	22.1	3.8	31.1	3.5	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>44.2</b>		<b>59.6</b>		<b>51.0</b>		<b>52.2</b>		<b>60.4</b>		<b>56.3</b>		<b>29.7</b>		<b>35.6</b>		<b>32.2</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>33.2–54.4</b>		<b>51.8–66.1</b>		<b>42.6–58.4</b>		<b>45.1–63.6</b>		<b>54.8–67.3</b>		<b>50.7–64.9</b>		<b>18.0–53.0</b>		<b>24.4–55.4</b>		<b>21.3–54.1</b>	
<b>Local Surveys§§</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	26.4	4.2	49.3	4.5	<b>37.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	36.5	4.4	53.6	4.7	<b>44.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	47.6	5.6	52.6	5.4	<b>50.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Broward County PS, FL	35.6	3.1	56.9	4.1	<b>46.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	39.6	3.8	53.3	4.0	<b>46.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	48.8	4.8	52.5	4.3	<b>50.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Chicago PS, IL	31.4	6.0	48.5	6.5	<b>39.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	44.8	5.6	59.5	5.8	<b>51.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	52.5	6.4	52.3	4.4	<b>52.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	33.2	3.5	56.2	3.9	<b>44.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	38.5	3.8	54.9	4.1	<b>46.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	56.5	3.4	58.7	4.0	<b>57.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	32.3	3.3	57.3	3.4	<b>44.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	47.6	3.7	64.2	3.1	<b>55.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	54.9	3.6	56.8	3.6	<b>55.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Detroit PS, MI	34.7	3.5	57.4	5.3	<b>45.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.1	4.2	67.1	4.5	<b>65.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
District of Columbia PS	29.6	3.4	47.2	3.8	<b>38.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	37.8	3.9	53.2	5.0	<b>45.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	57.8	4.4	55.6	4.1	<b>56.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	38.6	4.7	55.2	6.7	<b>46.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	41.3	3.4	54.8	5.3	<b>47.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	47.6	5.5	53.4	4.2	<b>50.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Memphis PS, TN	33.4	3.9	56.2	4.1	<b>44.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	39.4	4.2	57.3	4.5	<b>48.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	69.5	3.2	61.7	3.9	<b>65.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	29.3	3.4	54.6	3.4	<b>41.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	33.3	4.0	55.2	4.0	<b>44.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	52.7	3.1	55.0	3.6	<b>53.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.2	4.3	61.4	3.4	<b>51.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	23.4	3.0	55.1	4.5	<b>38.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	32.3	3.6	57.5	4.8	<b>44.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	66.8	2.6	63.0	3.6	<b>64.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
New York City PS, NY	48.2	2.8	65.8	2.5	<b>56.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	38.3	3.0	53.1	2.6	<b>45.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	57.1	3.1	61.3	2.9	<b>59.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Orange County PS, FL	38.4	4.3	58.5	5.9	<b>48.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	39.9	7.0	57.9	5.8	<b>48.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	40.6	6.1	46.7	7.2	<b>43.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	34.1	3.6	58.9	4.0	<b>46.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	43.8	3.6	55.2	4.1	<b>49.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	43.3	4.2	45.2	3.7	<b>44.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	27.9	5.6	51.9	4.2	<b>39.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	33.1	3.0	58.2	4.6	<b>45.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	60.8	6.2	58.9	4.2	<b>59.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	41.4	4.4	56.9	4.1	<b>49.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	44.5	4.0	55.2	3.8	<b>49.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	52.1	4.4	51.1	4.3	<b>51.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
San Diego USD, CA	44.1	4.1	56.3	4.4	<b>50.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	45.8	4.1	59.0	4.0	<b>52.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	40.4	4.5	43.0	4.3	<b>41.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>33.4</b>		<b>56.2</b>		<b>44.9</b>		<b>39.6</b>		<b>55.2</b>		<b>47.9</b>		<b>52.7</b>		<b>55.0</b>		<b>53.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>23.4–48.2</b>		<b>47.2–65.8</b>		<b>37.2–56.8</b>		<b>32.3–47.6</b>		<b>53.1–64.2</b>		<b>44.1–55.8</b>		<b>40.4–69.5</b>		<b>43.0–67.1</b>		<b>41.8–65.5</b>	

\* For example, push-ups, sit-ups, or weightlifting on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey to strengthen or tone their muscles.

† Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months preceding the survey.

‡ On an average school day.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

†† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 58. Percentage of high school students who were at risk for becoming\* or were overweight,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	At risk for becoming overweight						Overweight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	13.8	3.0	14.3	1.8	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	7.8	3.1	16.2	4.9	<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	21.2	4.2	15.5	3.1	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	15.6	3.8	19.5	3.4	<b>17.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Hispanic	15.7	2.5	19.0	2.9	<b>17.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	11.8	3.0	21.7	3.3	<b>16.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	15.6	2.9	15.3	3.3	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	11.2	2.6	19.0	3.9	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
10	15.3	2.7	14.7	2.0	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	9.3	3.1	17.9	5.1	<b>13.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
11	16.9	2.9	16.6	2.4	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	8.6	2.7	17.0	3.9	<b>12.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
12	13.2	3.1	15.6	2.0	<b>14.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	8.0	3.4	14.7	4.1	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>

\* Students who were  $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$  percentile but  $< 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

† Students who were  $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 59. Percentage of high school students who were at risk for becoming\* or were overweight,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	At risk for becoming overweight						Overweight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	13.9	2.7	15.1	2.9	14.5	2.0	11.1	3.7	15.7	4.2	13.5	2.8
Alaska	13.7	2.4	15.1	3.2	14.4	2.1	8.1	2.1	13.7	3.2	11.0	2.3
Arizona	13.6	2.6	13.5	3.1	13.6	2.1	6.3	1.8	15.6	4.0	10.8	2.0
Delaware	17.0	2.4	16.4	2.4	16.7	1.6	9.6	1.9	17.1	2.4	13.5	1.5
Florida	13.4	1.9	14.6	1.5	14.0	1.3	8.1	1.5	16.5	2.2	12.4	1.6
Georgia	15.1	2.7	15.0	2.4	15.1	1.8	6.6	1.9	15.4	2.7	11.1	1.5
Idaho	11.1	1.7	11.4	1.9	11.3	1.0	6.1	1.2	8.6	2.7	7.4	1.7
Indiana	13.0	3.3	15.3	2.4	14.2	2.2	8.8	2.5	14.0	2.0	11.5	2.2
Kentucky	16.4	2.9	14.4	2.5	15.3	2.2	9.5	3.2	19.5	3.6	14.6	2.7
Maine	15.3	3.4	13.9	2.7	14.6	2.0	7.6	1.4	17.7	3.3	12.8	2.0
Massachusetts	12.3	2.1	15.2	1.7	13.8	1.5	6.7	2.0	13.0	2.6	9.9	1.9
Michigan	14.7	2.4	15.2	2.1	15.0	1.4	8.9	2.0	15.7	2.0	12.4	1.7
Mississippi	14.2	2.7	17.2	2.7	15.7	1.7	11.0	2.7	20.5	3.7	15.7	2.5
Missouri	15.0	2.7	14.9	2.4	14.9	1.4	8.2	3.4	15.9	4.2	12.1	2.8
Montana	11.8	1.6	11.5	2.1	11.6	1.3	4.6	1.7	11.3	1.9	8.1	1.5
Nebraska	13.2	2.2	16.0	2.7	14.7	1.6	6.0	1.4	14.6	2.1	10.4	1.5
Nevada	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	11.5	2.5	15.1	3.8	13.4	2.4	6.7	2.2	12.8	3.2	9.9	2.2
New York	13.8	2.3	16.9	2.3	15.4	1.7	9.3	1.5	16.4	2.1	12.9	1.5
North Carolina	14.5	3.4	14.9	1.8	14.7	1.8	8.2	2.7	16.6	3.0	12.5	1.8
North Dakota	9.9	2.4	12.0	2.4	11.0	1.9	5.7	1.5	12.5	2.7	9.3	1.7
Ohio	13.0	3.3	13.3	3.4	13.1	2.2	9.4	2.6	18.2	3.2	13.9	2.0
Oklahoma	16.0	2.8	12.5	2.9	14.2	1.9	6.1	2.3	15.9	3.6	11.1	1.9
Rhode Island	15.1	2.1	13.9	2.7	14.5	1.6	5.5	1.8	14.2	3.4	9.8	2.7
South Dakota	13.3	3.1	15.5	3.5	14.5	2.3	6.9	2.4	11.8	2.6	9.4	2.2
Tennessee	15.2	2.5	14.5	2.2	14.8	2.0	9.5	2.7	20.7	3.0	15.2	2.0
Texas**	16.3	2.7	16.5	2.1	16.4	1.7	8.6	1.7	19.0	2.7	13.9	2.0
Utah	9.7	4.1	12.8	3.8	11.3	3.7	5.6	2.6	8.3	3.2	7.0	2.5
Vermont	13.1	0.9	14.9	0.8	14.1	0.7	7.2	1.3	14.2	2.6	10.8	1.8
West Virginia	14.7	3.3	15.5	2.9	15.1	1.5	7.4	2.1	19.5	5.9	13.7	3.5
Wisconsin	12.8	2.6	14.5	1.6	13.7	1.6	6.8	2.0	13.7	2.7	10.4	1.4
Wyoming	10.4	2.8	13.0	2.5	11.7	2.0	3.8	1.2	10.5	2.5	7.2	1.5
<b>Median</b>	<b>13.7</b>		<b>14.9</b>		<b>14.5</b>		<b>7.4</b>		<b>15.6</b>		<b>11.1</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>9.7–17.0</b>		<b>11.4–17.2</b>		<b>11.0–16.7</b>		<b>3.8–11.1</b>		<b>8.3–20.7</b>		<b>7.0–15.7</b>	
<b>Local Surveys<sup>††</sup></b>												
Boston PS, MA	17.2	3.2	18.8	3.8	18.0	2.4	13.1	3.4	15.3	3.0	14.2	2.3
Broward County PS, FL	15.2	2.7	16.7	3.0	16.0	2.0	5.9	1.7	12.5	2.5	9.3	1.4
Chicago PS, IL	19.0	4.3	16.8	3.7	17.9	3.0	11.5	3.2	16.3	3.8	13.9	2.6
Dallas ISD, TX	21.4	2.9	18.3	3.0	19.9	2.1	13.1	2.7	18.7	3.4	15.9	2.0
DeKalb County PS, GA	18.7	2.4	14.6	2.3	16.6	1.9	10.0	2.0	14.1	2.2	12.1	1.4
Detroit PS, MI	22.1	3.5	16.7	2.8	19.5	2.1	18.2	3.3	21.6	4.2	19.9	2.7
District of Columbia PS	17.3	2.5	16.3	2.4	16.8	1.8	11.5	2.1	15.5	3.0	13.5	1.9
Los Angeles USD, CA	15.9	2.7	18.0	3.5	17.0	3.0	9.5	2.8	21.8	6.4	15.8	3.3
Memphis PS, TN	22.3	2.3	15.1	3.0	18.6	2.1	16.9	2.5	14.6	2.3	15.8	1.8
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	16.1	3.1	14.6	2.7	15.3	1.9	8.6	2.1	17.0	3.2	12.9	2.0
Milwaukee PS, WI	22.0	3.6	16.6	3.3	19.3	2.2	15.3	3.2	17.0	3.1	16.2	2.1
New Orleans PS, LA	15.4	2.7	21.2	3.3	18.2	2.1	13.7	2.9	14.0	3.0	13.8	2.2
New York City PS, NY	15.6	1.9	16.7	1.5	16.2	1.2	9.6	1.3	17.2	2.0	13.3	1.2
Orange County PS, FL	14.4	4.9	13.9	0.9	14.2	2.0	5.5	2.2	15.9	3.5	10.9	2.6
Palm Beach County SD, FL	12.9	2.3	16.9	2.9	14.9	1.9	7.1	1.8	15.4	2.6	11.2	1.5
Philadelphia SD, PA	21.4	3.8	15.6	3.7	18.6	2.5	12.8	2.6	17.3	3.4	15.1	2.0
San Bernardino USD, CA	20.7	3.1	20.5	3.3	20.6	2.2	9.6	2.4	21.1	3.4	15.4	2.0
San Diego USD, CA	14.4	3.0	16.9	3.1	15.7	2.0	5.7	2.0	13.4	2.5	9.6	1.7
<b>Median</b>	<b>17.2</b>		<b>16.7</b>		<b>17.4</b>		<b>10.8</b>		<b>16.1</b>		<b>13.8</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>12.9–22.3</b>		<b>13.9–21.2</b>		<b>14.2–20.6</b>		<b>5.5–18.2</b>		<b>12.5–21.8</b>		<b>9.3–19.9</b>	

\* Students who were ≥85<sup>th</sup> percentile but <95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.† Students who were ≥95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

\*\* Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 60. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight and who were trying to lose weight, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Described themselves as overweight						Were trying to lose weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI* (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White†	38.5	4.2	23.5	2.0	<b>30.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	62.6	5.3	27.9	3.1	<b>44.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Black†	26.4	3.0	17.9	2.5	<b>22.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	46.7	4.1	22.7	2.7	<b>34.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Hispanic	36.1	4.2	27.1	3.7	<b>31.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	61.7	4.1	37.4	3.3	<b>49.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	33.1	4.3	22.6	2.4	<b>27.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	54.1	5.3	31.2	3.1	<b>42.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
10	36.1	4.6	23.2	2.6	<b>29.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	62.2	4.9	28.3	3.4	<b>45.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
11	36.9	4.8	24.3	3.2	<b>30.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	60.4	5.4	28.3	3.4	<b>44.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
12	38.7	3.5	24.1	2.6	<b>31.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	61.7	3.5	28.0	3.3	<b>44.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 61. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight and who were trying to lose weight, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Described themselves as overweight						Were trying to lose weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI* (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	32.8	3.8	20.4	3.8	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	58.2	4.1	26.9	3.0	<b>42.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Alaska	41.1	3.0	24.4	3.0	<b>32.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	60.4	4.0	29.4	3.4	<b>44.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Arizona	39.6	3.8	23.1	3.7	<b>31.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	65.2	2.9	29.3	4.6	<b>47.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Delaware	36.1	2.8	26.7	2.6	<b>31.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	56.1	2.7	29.2	2.7	<b>42.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Florida	32.6	1.8	25.6	2.1	<b>29.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	57.3	2.2	30.6	2.2	<b>43.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Georgia	33.1	3.1	22.4	2.0	<b>27.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	56.4	3.5	30.8	2.6	<b>43.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Idaho	39.2	2.8	21.6	2.8	<b>30.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	64.0	2.6	23.1	2.8	<b>42.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Indiana	41.9	3.9	23.1	3.0	<b>32.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	65.0	3.7	29.1	3.2	<b>46.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Kentucky	39.9	5.6	27.9	4.1	<b>33.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	66.6	4.3	33.2	4.5	<b>49.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Maine	41.1	3.9	27.1	3.8	<b>34.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	64.4	5.1	29.3	3.1	<b>46.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Massachusetts	37.0	2.0	25.0	2.6	<b>30.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	61.6	2.7	30.4	2.6	<b>45.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Michigan	37.3	2.4	25.8	2.2	<b>31.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	62.7	3.8	30.5	2.2	<b>46.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Mississippi	32.0	3.2	23.6	3.5	<b>28.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	58.6	4.3	28.6	3.2	<b>44.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Missouri	39.8	5.4	27.2	4.7	<b>33.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	63.1	3.7	30.2	5.2	<b>46.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Montana	40.4	2.9	21.7	2.7	<b>30.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	61.3	2.6	23.0	3.1	<b>41.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Nebraska	40.5	3.0	25.2	2.5	<b>32.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	65.4	3.3	26.1	2.7	<b>45.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Nevada	35.5	3.3	24.7	3.5	<b>30.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	63.0	3.4	31.5	3.8	<b>47.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
New Hampshire	40.1	3.9	21.0	3.7	<b>30.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	66.6	3.7	23.6	4.8	<b>44.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
New York	35.3	2.8	24.5	2.6	<b>30.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	59.6	2.6	30.2	2.4	<b>44.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
North Carolina	32.7	4.2	24.5	3.9	<b>28.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	55.9	3.6	28.8	3.8	<b>42.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
North Dakota	40.1	3.4	25.2	3.6	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	66.5	3.7	27.1	3.0	<b>45.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Ohio	37.7	4.7	27.5	4.3	<b>32.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	60.2	4.7	30.9	4.7	<b>45.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Oklahoma	36.6	4.6	25.3	3.5	<b>30.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	60.1	4.8	29.4	3.4	<b>44.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Rhode Island	34.6	3.4	25.6	4.4	<b>30.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	60.7	4.3	28.2	2.3	<b>44.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
South Dakota	42.7	2.9	24.4	3.0	<b>33.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	69.9	3.3	30.3	4.0	<b>49.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Tennessee	36.9	2.0	25.4	2.8	<b>31.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	58.7	3.2	28.5	3.3	<b>43.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Texas†	35.6	2.4	23.6	2.7	<b>29.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	62.2	2.5	31.5	2.6	<b>46.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Utah	41.0	4.7	19.2	4.4	<b>30.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	61.7	5.9	26.0	5.1	<b>43.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Vermont	38.8	4.2	25.1	1.9	<b>31.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	61.4	3.1	25.8	2.0	<b>43.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
West Virginia	40.1	3.6	30.1	4.4	<b>34.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	66.3	8.7	36.7	3.1	<b>51.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Wisconsin	37.7	3.0	25.9	3.4	<b>31.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	62.0	3.7	32.7	2.9	<b>46.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Wyoming	36.6	3.7	21.8	2.9	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	61.6	4.1	25.3	3.3	<b>43.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>37.7</b>		<b>24.8</b>		<b>31.0</b>		<b>61.6</b>		<b>29.3</b>		<b>44.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>32.0–42.7</b>		<b>19.2–30.1</b>		<b>26.5–34.9</b>		<b>55.9–69.9</b>		<b>23.0–36.7</b>		<b>41.6–51.0</b>	
<b>Local Surveys§</b>												
Boston PS, MA	34.1	4.9	22.4	3.4	<b>28.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	52.1	3.7	34.5	5.2	<b>43.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Broward County PS, FL	31.6	3.2	23.1	2.9	<b>27.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	54.9	3.4	28.0	3.9	<b>41.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Chicago PS, IL	31.5	5.3	23.0	3.8	<b>27.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	50.6	5.8	36.4	6.7	<b>43.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	36.9	2.8	26.0	3.3	<b>31.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	58.6	3.1	37.2	3.4	<b>48.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	29.8	3.1	18.0	2.4	<b>23.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	46.0	3.3	25.9	3.0	<b>36.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Detroit PS, MI	32.2	4.3	18.6	2.8	<b>25.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	54.2	3.9	31.3	4.1	<b>43.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
District of Columbia PS	29.2	3.2	21.5	3.0	<b>25.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	46.7	3.7	33.0	3.4	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	42.0	4.1	30.1	3.6	<b>36.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	64.2	2.7	41.7	4.2	<b>53.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Memphis PS, TN	28.8	3.4	16.1	2.8	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	50.2	3.5	27.6	3.6	<b>38.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	32.6	3.0	25.7	3.3	<b>29.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	52.8	3.6	31.5	3.1	<b>42.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	31.9	3.7	22.0	3.1	<b>27.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	53.4	4.0	30.8	3.7	<b>42.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
New Orleans PS, LA	26.0	3.1	15.5	3.7	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	39.4	3.4	21.0	3.4	<b>30.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
New York City PS, NY	29.8	1.6	24.3	2.1	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	52.7	1.9	32.6	1.7	<b>42.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Orange County PS, FL	35.1	4.0	21.4	2.3	<b>28.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	57.6	4.7	29.7	5.0	<b>43.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	31.8	3.7	26.3	3.4	<b>28.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	57.2	3.6	31.4	3.7	<b>44.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	31.4	3.2	18.2	3.0	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	50.2	3.9	28.1	4.4	<b>39.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	33.0	4.8	28.0	4.6	<b>30.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	56.5	3.8	38.0	4.2	<b>47.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
San Diego USD, CA	39.5	3.7	26.9	3.9	<b>33.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	61.2	3.8	34.4	3.5	<b>47.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>31.8</b>		<b>22.7</b>		<b>27.4</b>		<b>53.1</b>		<b>31.4</b>		<b>43.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>26.0–42.0</b>		<b>15.5–30.1</b>		<b>21.0–36.1</b>		<b>39.4–64.2</b>		<b>21.0–41.7</b>		<b>30.5–53.0</b>	

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§ PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 62. Percentage of high school students who engaged in healthy behaviors associated with weight control\* to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight						Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	61.1	2.6	29.1	2.6	<b>44.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	69.6	5.5	48.1	3.6	<b>58.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Black§	39.0	3.4	21.8	3.1	<b>30.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	49.2	3.6	46.1	3.5	<b>47.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Hispanic	54.9	3.2	33.7	4.1	<b>44.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	64.1	3.8	53.7	6.0	<b>58.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	53.0	3.1	28.8	3.5	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	65.7	5.8	50.2	3.8	<b>57.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>
10	58.1	4.6	27.8	2.9	<b>42.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	68.9	4.6	49.8	4.4	<b>59.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
11	56.4	3.5	29.4	3.7	<b>42.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	64.5	5.5	49.4	4.6	<b>56.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
12	57.9	3.1	29.8	3.1	<b>43.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	63.2	4.5	46.4	5.0	<b>54.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 63. Percentage of high school students who engaged in healthy behaviors associated with weight control\* to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight						Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	52.7	4.6	27.6	2.7	<b>39.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	64.7	4.0	48.0	4.5	<b>56.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Alaska	52.7	4.6	24.8	3.6	<b>38.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	70.2	3.7	50.0	3.9	<b>59.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Arizona	59.9	3.3	26.4	2.6	<b>43.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	75.0	2.8	49.9	5.0	<b>62.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Delaware	49.7	2.8	28.4	2.5	<b>39.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	61.4	2.7	53.9	2.7	<b>57.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Florida	52.6	2.8	27.6	2.2	<b>39.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	62.4	2.6	51.7	2.3	<b>57.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Georgia	49.3	4.2	27.9	2.6	<b>38.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	62.2	3.3	51.0	3.6	<b>56.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Idaho	59.8	3.6	22.2	3.7	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	74.4	2.7	45.2	3.4	<b>59.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Indiana	61.0	5.2	26.1	3.7	<b>43.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	76.4	3.0	48.9	4.5	<b>62.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Kentucky	60.7	2.9	27.2	4.5	<b>43.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	68.7	3.4	47.7	3.9	<b>58.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Maine	63.0	4.7	27.9	3.2	<b>45.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	72.4	3.0	50.0	3.1	<b>60.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Massachusetts	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	56.3	3.4	26.4	2.4	<b>41.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	72.2	4.2	51.1	3.5	<b>61.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Mississippi	49.0	4.2	25.4	3.0	<b>37.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	59.5	4.6	46.8	3.5	<b>53.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Missouri	55.7	3.6	24.5	4.6	<b>39.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	68.2	4.1	49.4	8.4	<b>58.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Montana	55.7	3.0	23.8	2.9	<b>39.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	71.8	2.6	49.2	3.7	<b>60.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Nebraska	61.8	3.4	25.3	2.1	<b>43.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	72.2	3.4	50.7	3.0	<b>61.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Nevada	51.4	3.4	25.1	3.4	<b>38.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	71.7	3.7	52.5	4.2	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
New Hampshire	59.6	4.2	23.3	4.7	<b>41.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	71.7	3.7	44.7	4.8	<b>58.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
New York	56.2	2.4	27.7	2.2	<b>41.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	67.8	2.9	51.9	2.7	<b>59.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.1	3.2	53.3	3.7	<b>59.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
North Dakota	61.3	3.5	22.8	3.2	<b>41.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	74.6	3.1	42.3	4.1	<b>57.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Ohio	56.2	6.2	31.5	3.8	<b>43.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	65.7	4.3	50.7	4.8	<b>58.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Oklahoma	57.3	4.6	28.4	4.1	<b>42.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	69.0	2.9	49.9	5.3	<b>59.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Rhode Island	54.2	2.0	26.9	3.0	<b>40.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	69.7	4.6	49.4	3.5	<b>59.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
South Dakota	61.2	4.4	26.4	3.3	<b>43.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	73.7	2.9	47.3	4.2	<b>60.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Tennessee	56.8	4.7	25.8	3.1	<b>41.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	67.3	3.6	52.0	3.7	<b>59.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Texas†	56.1	1.9	28.2	3.3	<b>41.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	68.0	2.8	53.6	3.4	<b>60.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Utah	55.4	6.5	26.7	6.3	<b>40.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	79.7	3.7	48.3	5.2	<b>63.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	65.4	7.7	29.5	3.4	<b>46.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	70.0	8.8	54.9	5.2	<b>62.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	56.8	4.2	24.0	3.2	<b>40.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	71.8	3.7	46.6	3.7	<b>59.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>56.2</b>		<b>26.4</b>		<b>41.1</b>		<b>70.0</b>		<b>49.9</b>		<b>59.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>49.0–65.4</b>		<b>22.2–31.5</b>		<b>37.6–46.9</b>		<b>59.5–79.7</b>		<b>42.3–54.9</b>		<b>53.2–63.8</b>	
<b>Local Surveys**</b>												
Boston PS, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County PS, FL	49.1	3.3	27.4	3.7	<b>38.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	60.2	3.9	50.3	3.7	<b>55.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Chicago PS, IL	38.1	5.7	27.5	6.2	<b>33.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	50.2	4.8	54.0	7.8	<b>52.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Dallas ISD, TX	46.4	3.0	28.7	3.5	<b>37.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	63.0	3.5	57.1	3.9	<b>60.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
DeKalb County PS, GA	37.2	3.2	21.5	2.6	<b>29.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	56.4	3.5	49.6	3.7	<b>53.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Detroit PS, MI	39.5	4.2	26.4	4.0	<b>33.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	58.2	3.4	56.6	5.3	<b>57.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
District of Columbia PS	35.3	3.7	28.1	4.8	<b>31.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	50.1	3.8	49.1	4.3	<b>49.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Los Angeles USD, CA	46.9	4.2	30.6	3.1	<b>38.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	68.0	3.7	60.3	6.5	<b>64.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Memphis PS, TN	34.9	3.4	22.5	3.1	<b>28.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	55.1	4.2	53.8	3.7	<b>54.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	47.7	2.9	29.4	3.9	<b>38.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	56.8	3.6	55.9	3.5	<b>56.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Milwaukee PS, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	32.6	3.6	21.6	3.4	<b>27.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	38.5	3.4	39.2	4.4	<b>38.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
New York City PS, NY	43.8	2.2	29.1	2.3	<b>36.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	59.6	2.4	53.4	1.7	<b>56.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Orange County PS, FL	53.4	4.6	28.7	4.2	<b>41.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	65.2	3.2	53.8	6.5	<b>59.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Palm Beach County SD, FL	50.8	3.5	31.0	3.4	<b>40.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	61.8	3.8	51.4	3.7	<b>56.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Philadelphia SD, PA	37.8	3.8	23.6	3.9	<b>30.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	51.0	4.5	51.2	4.7	<b>51.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
San Bernardino USD, CA	46.8	3.7	29.6	4.1	<b>38.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	62.7	4.2	54.3	4.6	<b>58.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
San Diego USD, CA	50.9	3.9	27.0	3.7	<b>38.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	68.6	3.4	57.3	3.9	<b>62.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>45.1</b>		<b>27.8</b>		<b>37.2</b>		<b>58.9</b>		<b>53.8</b>		<b>56.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>32.6–53.4</b>		<b>21.5–31.0</b>		<b>27.3–41.1</b>		<b>38.5–68.6</b>		<b>39.2–60.3</b>		<b>38.7–64.1</b>	

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

¶ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

\*\* PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.



**TABLE 64. Percentage of high school students who engaged in unhealthy behaviors associated with weight control,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Category	Went without eating for ≥24 hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight						Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight <sup>f</sup>						Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White <sup>¶</sup>	18.4	2.5	7.1	1.3	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	13.0	2.1	6.8	2.4	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	8.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	14.5	1.9	10.5	2.3	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	5.1	1.7	4.9	1.9	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	5.6	1.8	5.0	2.4	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Hispanic	18.2	2.7	9.2	3.1	<b>13.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	11.7	3.1	9.2	5.5	<b>10.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	9.7	2.8	5.1	3.6	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	18.8	3.4	10.7	2.5	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	9.2	3.0	7.0	2.7	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	7.9	2.5	4.6	2.5	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
10	18.5	2.2	7.0	1.2	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	10.9	1.8	5.8	2.6	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	9.3	2.2	3.5	1.8	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
11	19.6	2.4	8.2	1.7	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	12.6	2.9	7.7	2.5	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	8.8	2.2	2.6	1.2	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
12	15.7	2.6	6.9	2.5	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	13.0	2.4	8.5	2.6	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	7.3	1.5	3.8	1.7	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>f</sup> Without a doctor's advice.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 65. Percentage of high school students who engaged in unhealthy behaviors associated with weight control,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003**

Site	Went without eating for ≥24 hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight						Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight†						Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	16.8	3.9	11.4	4.4	14.1	3.2	11.8	3.7	6.7	2.5	9.3	2.4	9.8	2.7	5.2	2.2	7.5	1.4
Alaska	12.2	2.6	6.1	2.1	9.1	1.7	8.1	2.0	4.6	1.6	6.3	1.3	7.4	2.4	2.8	1.4	5.1	1.3
Arizona	17.8	3.4	5.8	2.4	12.0	2.3	12.8	2.5	6.6	1.4	9.7	1.4	9.6	2.3	2.0	1.0	5.9	1.1
Delaware	16.6	2.4	9.4	1.9	13.1	1.5	7.7	1.5	4.6	1.2	6.2	0.9	4.7	1.1	2.5	0.9	3.6	0.7
Florida	16.0	1.9	7.2	1.3	11.7	1.2	9.4	1.3	5.3	0.9	7.4	0.9	6.2	1.0	3.0	1.1	4.6	0.7
Georgia	16.0	1.9	9.2	2.0	12.6	1.6	10.7	2.1	6.7	1.8	8.7	1.3	7.6	1.6	4.4	1.4	6.0	1.1
Idaho	16.8	2.8	4.8	1.6	10.7	1.5	10.1	2.0	3.9	1.3	7.0	1.0	7.5	1.6	1.8	0.9	4.6	0.8
Indiana	18.4	3.1	8.7	2.1	13.4	2.0	13.9	2.4	6.4	2.0	10.1	1.5	7.5	1.7	2.2	1.2	4.8	1.0
Kentucky	17.1	3.3	11.1	3.6	14.2	2.8	15.0	3.7	8.7	2.6	11.8	2.2	7.6	2.4	5.3	2.0	6.5	1.7
Maine	19.8	2.2	9.3	2.8	14.4	1.8	9.8	2.2	7.1	2.6	8.5	1.6	7.1	1.7	4.5	2.0	5.8	1.5
Massachusetts	17.1	2.7	7.0	1.3	12.1	1.3	9.0	1.6	5.6	0.9	7.3	0.9	8.8	1.5	3.3	1.3	6.1	1.0
Michigan	16.8	3.0	8.5	1.5	12.6	1.8	11.4	2.3	6.6	1.1	9.0	1.5	7.9	1.7	5.3	1.2	6.6	1.2
Mississippi	17.0	2.8	8.2	2.3	12.9	2.2	13.1	3.1	5.8	1.2	9.6	1.8	7.1	2.0	2.7	1.1	5.0	1.1
Missouri	15.6	3.7	5.7	1.8	10.6	2.8	10.5	2.9	4.1	1.6	7.2	1.8	7.1	3.2	1.7	0.7	4.3	1.7
Montana	16.6	1.9	6.9	1.4	11.6	1.1	9.3	1.9	4.0	1.1	6.7	0.9	9.3	1.6	2.9	0.8	6.0	1.0
Nebraska	19.0	2.0	7.3	1.2	13.0	1.2	11.7	2.1	6.7	1.8	9.1	1.4	9.8	1.8	4.7	1.5	7.2	1.2
Nevada	17.9	2.6	5.9	1.8	11.8	1.8	12.9	2.5	7.0	2.3	9.9	1.8	8.5	2.1	4.2	1.9	6.3	1.5
New Hampshire	15.9	2.8	6.1	2.5	11.0	1.9	10.5	2.1	4.5	1.9	7.6	1.4	5.3	1.3	0.5	0.6	3.1	0.8
New York	15.3	2.1	6.3	1.1	10.8	1.3	7.4	2.0	3.3	0.7	5.3	1.1	5.3	1.0	2.5	0.7	3.9	0.5
North Carolina	16.0	2.5	7.6	1.3	11.8	1.5	9.4	2.5	5.9	1.7	7.7	1.6	7.7	2.5	3.5	1.0	5.6	1.4
North Dakota	15.2	2.8	5.1	1.8	10.0	1.7	10.7	2.0	3.3	1.3	6.9	1.3	8.2	1.9	2.2	1.3	5.1	1.3
Ohio	16.0	3.6	8.0	2.0	11.9	2.4	12.6	3.5	8.3	2.5	10.4	2.4	7.0	1.8	2.7	1.8	4.9	1.2
Oklahoma	17.7	2.5	8.8	2.8	13.1	2.1	10.9	2.3	7.1	1.9	9.0	1.6	6.4	3.3	3.1	1.6	4.7	2.0
Rhode Island	14.5	2.7	7.0	1.3	10.7	1.6	7.4	1.9	5.4	1.1	6.4	1.1	5.0	1.4	3.2	1.4	4.1	0.8
South Dakota	20.5	4.3	9.9	2.8	15.1	2.5	10.7	2.0	4.9	2.3	7.7	1.2	10.0	2.4	4.0	1.6	6.9	1.4
Tennessee	20.6	2.7	6.8	1.8	13.6	1.7	14.1	2.8	6.3	2.4	10.1	1.8	7.4	2.0	2.6	1.2	5.0	1.3
Texas¶	21.0	2.4	7.3	1.6	14.0	1.4	11.4	2.0	6.1	2.1	8.7	1.6	7.8	1.4	2.9	0.7	5.3	0.8
Utah	13.6	3.2	7.0	3.7	10.3	2.5	9.0	2.5	5.8	2.2	7.4	1.7	7.4	2.3	2.9	2.1	5.1	1.8
Vermont	—**	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	1.3	3.5	0.4	5.6	0.7	9.0	1.1	2.3	0.6	5.6	0.8
West Virginia	26.5	5.4	8.6	3.2	17.3	3.8	16.4	4.4	7.2	3.5	11.7	3.1	10.2	2.5	2.6	1.8	6.3	1.5
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	17.7	2.8	7.9	2.3	12.7	1.9	10.0	2.7	5.3	1.8	7.7	1.7	8.3	2.1	2.7	1.2	5.5	1.1
<b>Median</b>	<b>16.8</b>		<b>7.3</b>		<b>12.3</b>		<b>10.7</b>		<b>5.8</b>		<b>7.7</b>		<b>7.6</b>		<b>2.9</b>		<b>5.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>12.2–26.5</b>		<b>4.8–11.4</b>		<b>9.1–17.3</b>		<b>7.4–16.4</b>		<b>3.3–8.7</b>		<b>5.3–11.8</b>		<b>4.7–10.2</b>		<b>0.5–5.3</b>		<b>3.1–7.5</b>	
<b>Local Surveys††</b>																		
Boston PS, MA	16.8	3.4	8.4	2.4	13.0	2.1	6.7	2.8	6.6	2.1	6.8	1.8	6.9	2.2	5.5	1.8	6.6	1.5
Broward County PS, FL	15.5	2.9	8.2	2.2	11.9	2.0	8.3	2.1	6.5	1.7	7.5	1.4	6.5	2.4	2.6	1.3	4.6	1.4
Chicago PS, IL	13.4	3.7	10.1	5.4	11.9	3.5	4.4	2.1	6.4	2.2	5.4	1.8	4.4	2.2	5.4	3.0	4.9	2.1
Dallas ISD, TX	15.5	2.7	6.8	1.9	11.3	1.6	9.9	2.3	5.5	1.6	7.8	1.4	6.8	2.0	3.0	1.5	5.1	1.2
DeKalb County PS, GA	12.7	2.1	6.6	1.7	9.8	1.6	5.0	1.4	3.7	1.3	4.5	1.1	3.9	1.3	4.6	1.6	4.5	1.1
Detroit PS, MI	16.4	3.6	12.9	3.7	14.7	2.4	5.9	1.7	5.6	2.3	5.8	1.4	4.9	1.7	5.3	1.7	5.1	1.3
District of Columbia PS	14.4	2.7	13.4	2.4	13.9	1.9	7.2	2.2	10.9	2.9	9.0	2.0	6.2	1.9	7.1	1.9	6.6	1.5
Los Angeles USD, CA	16.9	4.5	7.3	2.4	12.1	2.4	9.4	3.6	6.3	2.5	7.9	1.7	7.1	0.9	3.6	2.1	5.4	1.2
Memphis PS, TN	15.2	2.6	7.7	2.2	11.5	1.7	5.4	1.8	4.7	2.1	5.1	1.4	4.0	1.4	4.7	1.9	4.4	1.1
Miami-Dade County PS, FL	12.5	2.6	6.8	2.1	9.8	1.6	5.9	1.7	5.0	1.8	5.4	1.2	5.5	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.4	1.3
Milwaukee PS, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans PS, LA	15.1	2.6	10.4	2.7	12.8	2.0	7.5	2.2	6.4	2.2	7.0	1.7	6.2	2.0	8.1	2.3	7.1	1.5
New York City PS, NY	14.2	1.9	8.0	1.1	11.3	1.2	5.6	1.0	3.2	0.8	4.5	0.7	5.3	0.8	2.6	0.5	4.0	0.5
Orange County PS, FL	17.5	2.2	8.2	3.3	12.9	2.0	11.2	2.2	6.2	2.6	8.8	2.0	7.4	1.2	3.1	2.0	5.3	0.6
Palm Beach County SD, FL	12.6	2.5	8.4	2.3	10.6	1.8	6.2	1.5	6.2	1.6	6.2	1.2	5.1	1.4	4.4	1.7	4.8	1.2
Philadelphia SD, PA	12.5	2.3	8.1	2.3	10.4	1.6	5.9	1.7	4.4	1.8	5.2	1.4	4.8	1.6	5.4	2.4	5.2	1.4
San Bernardino USD, CA	17.0	3.1	9.6	2.5	13.3	2.0	10.1	2.4	6.7	2.0	8.4	1.8	8.8	2.2	6.3	2.6	7.5	1.9
San Diego USD, CA	15.4	3.1	8.0	2.1	11.6	1.8	8.6	1.9	6.2	2.5	7.4	1.5	7.5	1.9	3.6	1.8	5.5	1.3
<b>Median</b>	<b>15.2</b>		<b>8.2</b>		<b>11.9</b>		<b>6.7</b>		<b>6.2</b>		<b>6.8</b>		<b>6.2</b>		<b>4.6</b>		<b>5.1</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>12.5–17.5</b>		<b>6.6–13.4</b>		<b>9.8–14.7</b>		<b>4.4–11.2</b>		<b>3.2–10.9</b>		<b>4.5–9.0</b>		<b>3.9–8.8</b>		<b>2.6–8.1</b>		<b>4.0–7.5</b>	

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Without a doctor's advice.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

\*\* Not available.

†† PS = public school, SD = school district, ISD = independent school district, USD = unified school district.

**TABLE 66. National health objectives and leading health indicators from *Healthy People 2010*,\* measured by the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2003**

Objective Number*	Objective	2010 Target %	2003 YRBS %
3- 9a	Increase the proportion of adolescents in grades 9–12 who follow protective measures that may reduce the risk of skin cancer	None set†	14.2
15–19	Increase use of seat belts	92.0	81.8
15–21	Increase the proportion of motorcyclists using helmets	79.0	NA§
15–38	Reduce physical fighting among adolescents	32.0	33.0
15–39	Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property	4.9	6.1
18– 2	Reduce the rate of suicide attempts by adolescents	1.0	2.9
22– 6	Increase the proportion of adolescents who engage in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on ≥5 of the previous 7 days	35.0	24.7
22– 7	Increase the proportion of adolescents who engage in vigorous physical activity that promotes cardiorespiratory fitness ≥3 days/week for ≥20 minutes/occasion¶	85.0	62.6
22– 9	Increase the proportion of adolescents who participate in daily school physical education	50.0	28.4
22–10	Increase the proportion of adolescents who spend at least 50% of school physical education class time being physically active	50.0	39.2
22–11	Increase the proportion of adolescents who view television ≤2 hours on a school day	75.0	61.8
25–11	Increase the proportion of adolescents who abstain from sexual intercourse or use condoms, if currently sexually active¶	95.0	87.5
26– 6	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	30.0	30.2
27– 2	Reduce tobacco use by adolescents		
27– 2a	Reduces tobacco product use (past month)	21.0	27.5
27– 2b	Reduce cigarette use (past month)¶	16.0	21.9
27– 2c	Reduce spit tobacco use (past month)	1.0	6.7
27– 2d	Reduce cigar use (past month)	8.0	14.8
27– 7	Increase tobacco use cessation attempts by adolescent smokers	84.0	60.1

\* **Source:** Adapted from US Department of Health and Human Services. With understanding and improving health and objectives for improving health. In: *Healthy People 2010*. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services, 2000.

† Developmental objective: *Healthy People 2010* target not set.

§ Question not included in 2003 national YRBS questionnaire.

¶ Leading health indicator.

### 2003 State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Coordinators

Alabama, Martha Holloway, M.S., Department of Education; Alaska, Tammy Green, M.P.H., Department of Health and Human Services; Arizona, Denise Muller, M.P.H., Department of Education; Boston, Massachusetts, Nancy M. Strunk, M.S., Boston Public Schools; Chicago, Illinois, Margaret Finnegan, M.A., Chicago Public Schools; Dallas, Texas, Phyllis E. Simpson, Ph.D., Dallas Independent School District; DeKalb, Georgia, Mary E. Patrick, M.P.H., Board of Health; Delaware, Janet Arns Ray, M.S., Department of Education; Detroit, Michigan, Anntinette McCain, Detroit Public Schools; District of Columbia, Linda Wright, M.A., District of Columbia Public Schools; Florida, Faye Johnson, Department of Education, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Mike Weissberg, M.S., School Board of Broward County; Georgia, Dafna Kanny, Ph.D., Department of Public Health; Idaho, Barbara S. Eisenbarth, M.Ed., Department of Education; Indiana, Katherine Newland, Department of Education; Kentucky, Barbara Donica, M.A., Department of Education; Los Angeles, California, Ric Loya, M.S., Los Angeles Unified School District; Maine, Joni Foster, Department of Education; Massachusetts, Belinda J. Hanlon, M.P.H., Department of Education; Memphis, Tennessee, Deborah L. Slawson, Ph.D., Memphis Public Schools; Miami, Florida, Rodolfo Abella, Ph.D., Miami-Dade County Public Schools; Michigan, Kim Kovalchick, M.P.H., M.S.W., Department of Education; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Bob Helminiak, M.S., Milwaukee Public Schools; Mississippi, Patricia Clemen, M.T.S., Department of Health; Missouri, Kevin Miller, M.A., Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Montana, Susan Court, Office of Public Instruction; Nebraska, Jeff Armitage, Department of Education; Nevada, Robinette Bacon, Department of Education; New Hampshire, Mary D. Bubnis, M.Ed., Department of Education; New Orleans, Louisiana, Stephanie Turlich, New Orleans Public Schools; New York, Patricia Kocalski, M.S.E., Department of Education; New York City, New York, Lorna Thorpe, Ph.D., New York City Department of Health; North Carolina, Brad McMillan, Ph.D., Department of Public Instruction; North Dakota, Nicole L. Wright, M.S., Department of Public Instruction; Ohio, Angela Norton, M.A., Department of Health; Oklahoma, J. Sunshine Cowan, M.P.H., Department of Health; Orange County, Florida, Kathy Bowman-Harrow, M.S., Orange County Public Schools; Palm Beach, Florida, Dannette Fitzgerald, School District of Palm Beach County; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Bettyann Creighton, M.Ed., School District of Philadelphia; Rhode Island, Donald K. Perry, M.P.A., Department of Health; San Bernardino, California, Angela Jones, M.S., San Bernardino Unified School District; San Diego, California, Margaret L. Kleinsmith, M.S., M.F.T., San Diego Unified School District; South Dakota, April Sitzler, Department of Education; Tennessee, Jerry Swaim, M.S., Department of Education; Texas, Phil Huang, M.D., M.P.H., Department of Health; Utah, Verne Larsen, Department of Health; Vermont, Kelly Hale LaMonda, M.A., Department of Education; West Virginia, James Dean Lee, Department of Education; Wisconsin, Brian Weaver, Department of Public Instruction; Wyoming, Sunny Kaste, Department of Education.

trust·wor·thy: *adj*

('trəst-"wər-thē) 1 : worthy of belief

2 : capable of being depended upon;

see also *MMWR*.



know what matters.



The *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* Series is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is available free of charge in electronic format and on a paid subscription basis for paper copy. To receive an electronic copy each week, send an e-mail message to [listserv@listserv.cdc.gov](mailto:listserv@listserv.cdc.gov). The body content should read *SUBscribe mmwr-toc*. Electronic copy also is available from CDC's World-Wide Web server at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr> or from CDC's file transfer protocol server at <ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/publications/mmwr>. To subscribe for paper copy, contact Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; telephone 202-512-1800.

Data in the weekly *MMWR* are provisional, based on weekly reports to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the following Friday. Address inquiries about the *MMWR* Series, including material to be considered for publication, to Editor, *MMWR* Series, Mailstop C-08, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333; telephone 888-232-3228.

All material in the *MMWR* Series is in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

All *MMWR* references are available on the Internet at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr>. Use the search function to find specific articles.

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

References to non-CDC sites on the Internet are provided as a service to *MMWR* readers and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of these sites. URL addresses listed in *MMWR* were current as of the date of publication.

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 2004-633-140/00006 Region IV ISSN: 1546-0738



**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC)  
ATLANTA, GA 30333**

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300  
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

**FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
PHS/CDC  
Permit No. G-284**