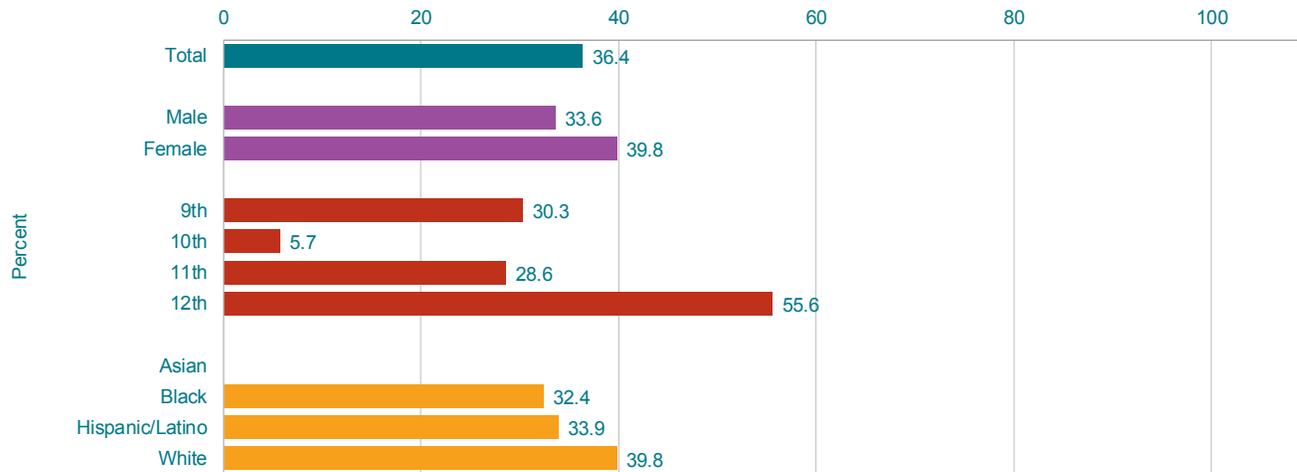


## Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

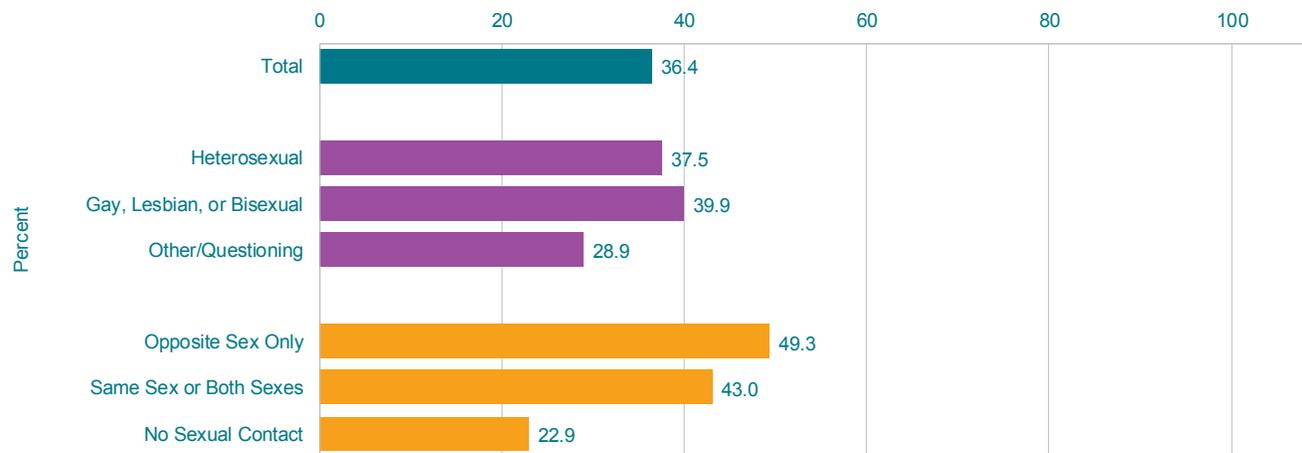
†9th > 10th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

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



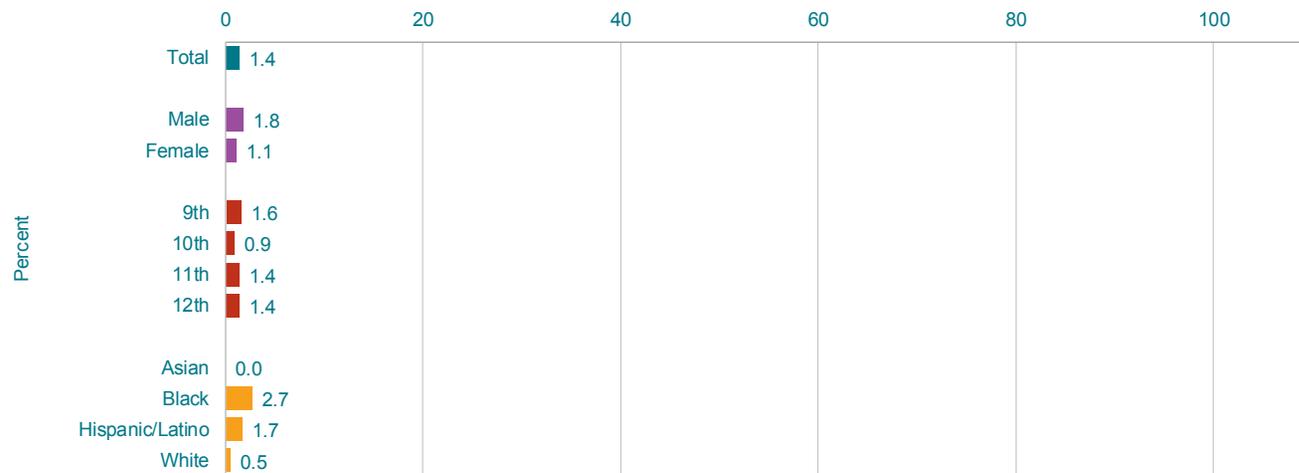
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



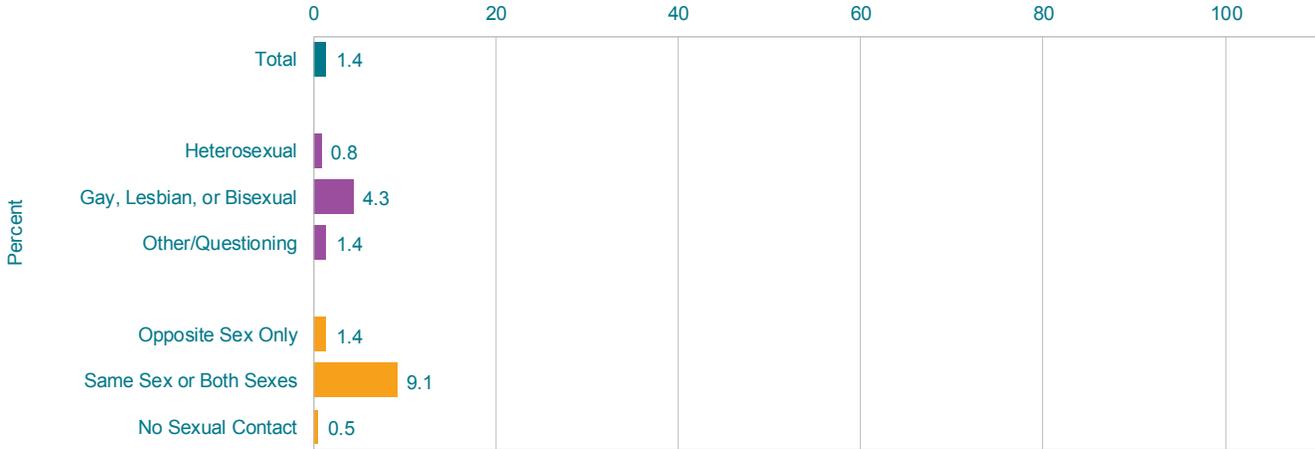
\*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

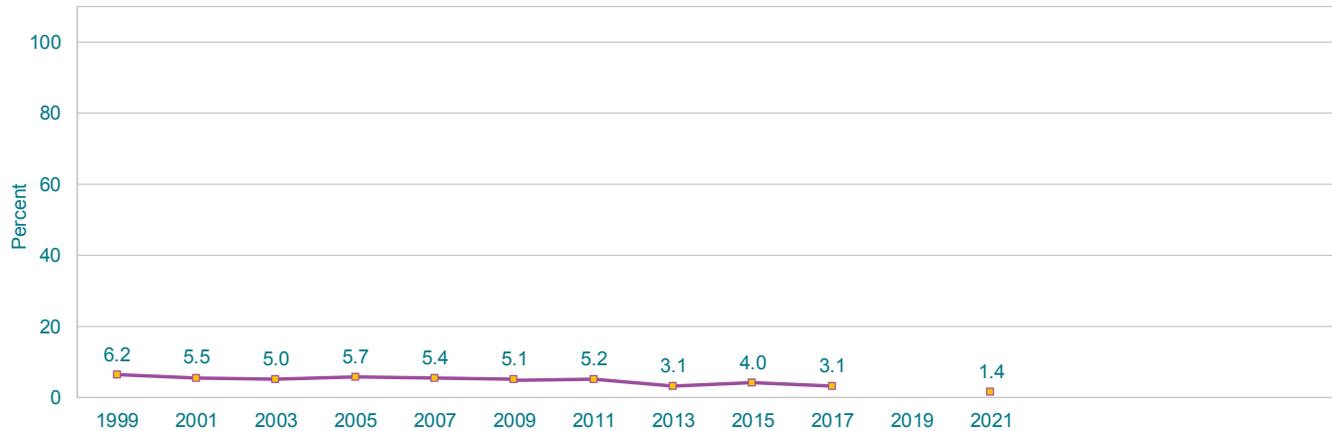
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,\* 1999-2021†



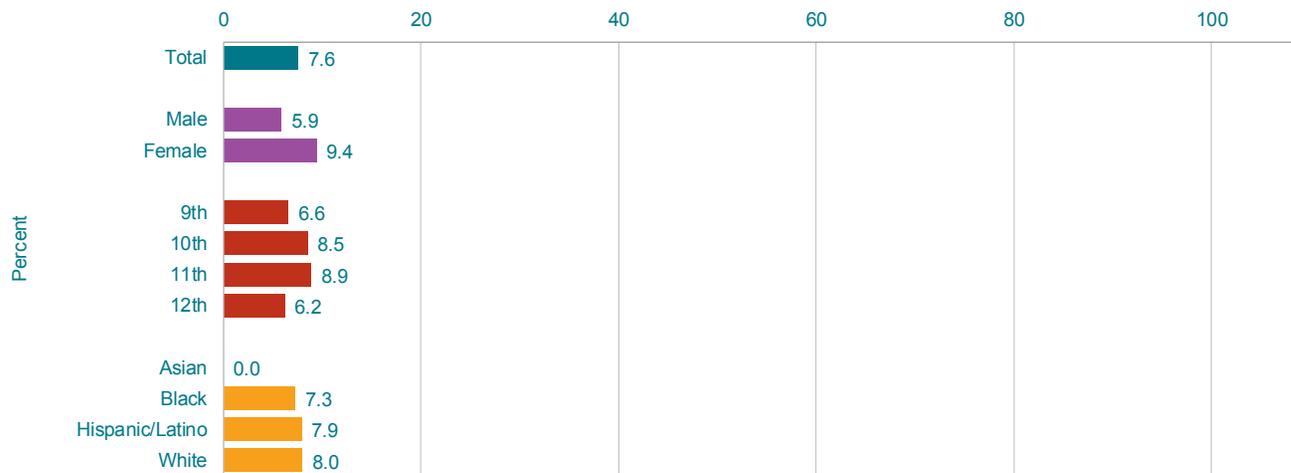
\*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

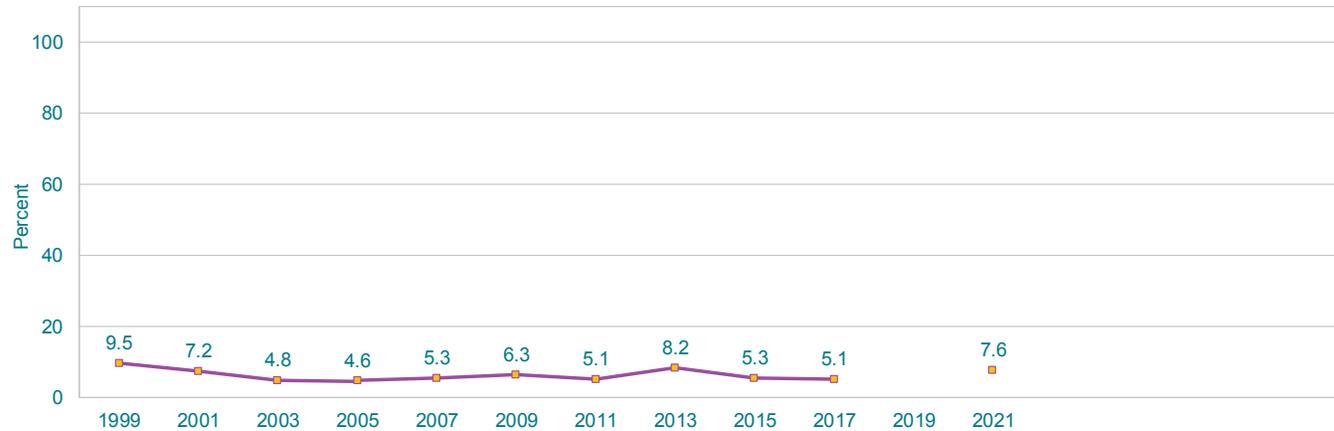
### Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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



## Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,\* 1999-2021†



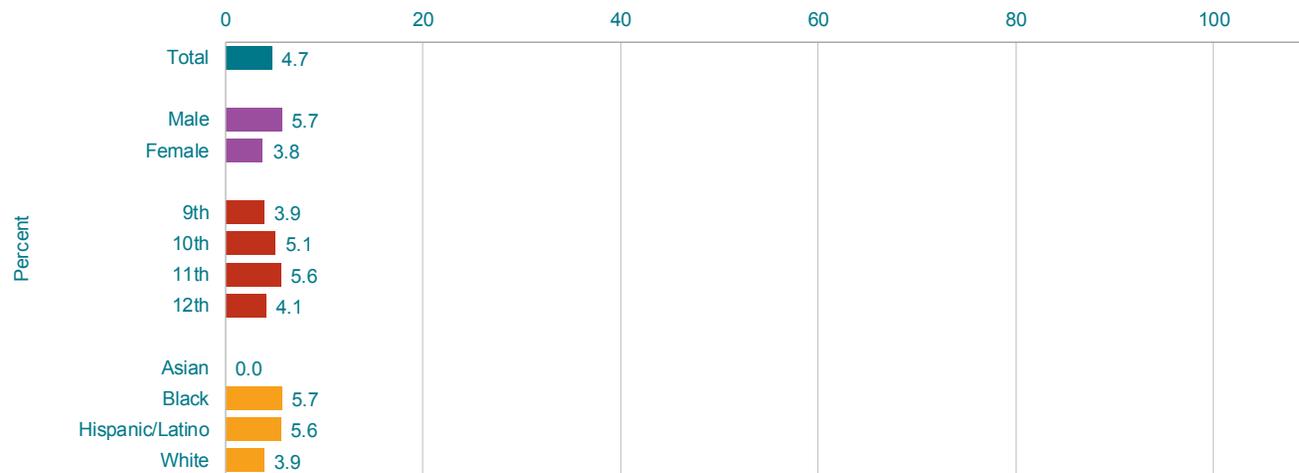
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased, 1999-2003, no change, 2003-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2021



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

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



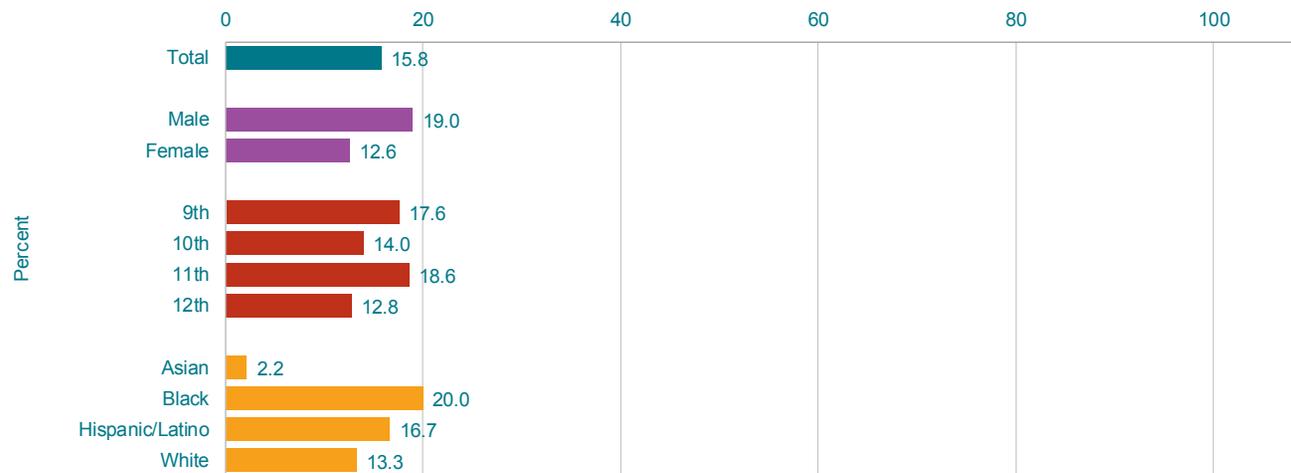
\*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,\* 1999-2021†



\*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
 †Decreased 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
 Data not available for 2019.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
 †M > F; B > A, B > W, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



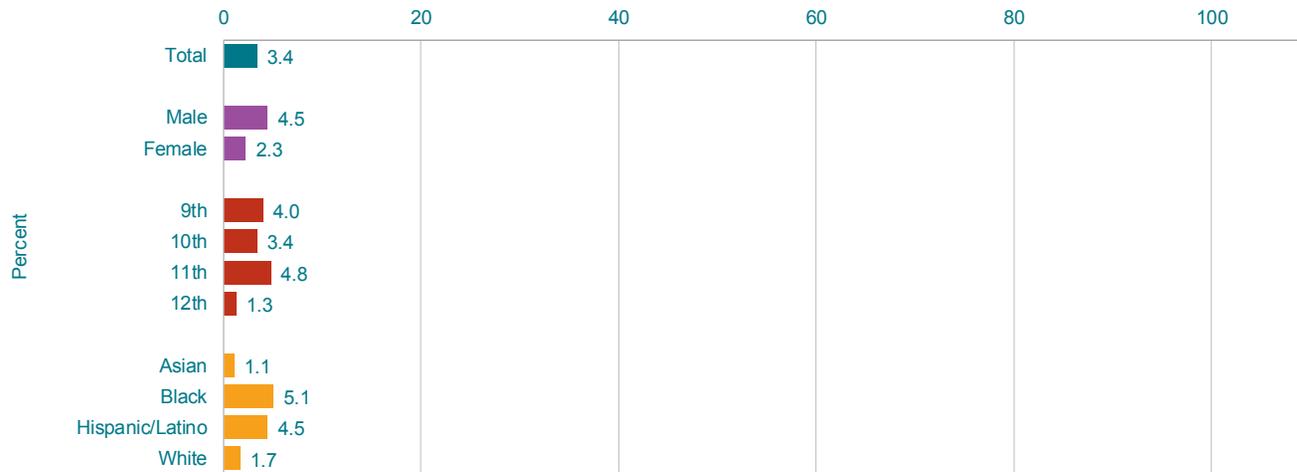
\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,\* 1999-2021†



\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
 †Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2009, decreased 2009-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
 Data not available for 2019.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



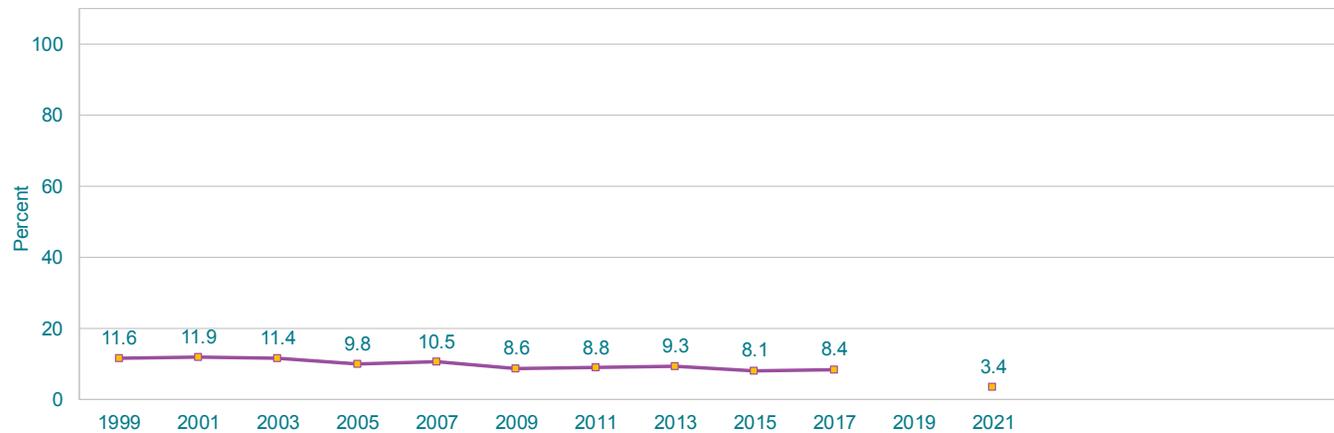
\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
 †9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,\* 1999-2021†



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

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



\*When they did not want to  
 †F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

### Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,\* 2001-2021†



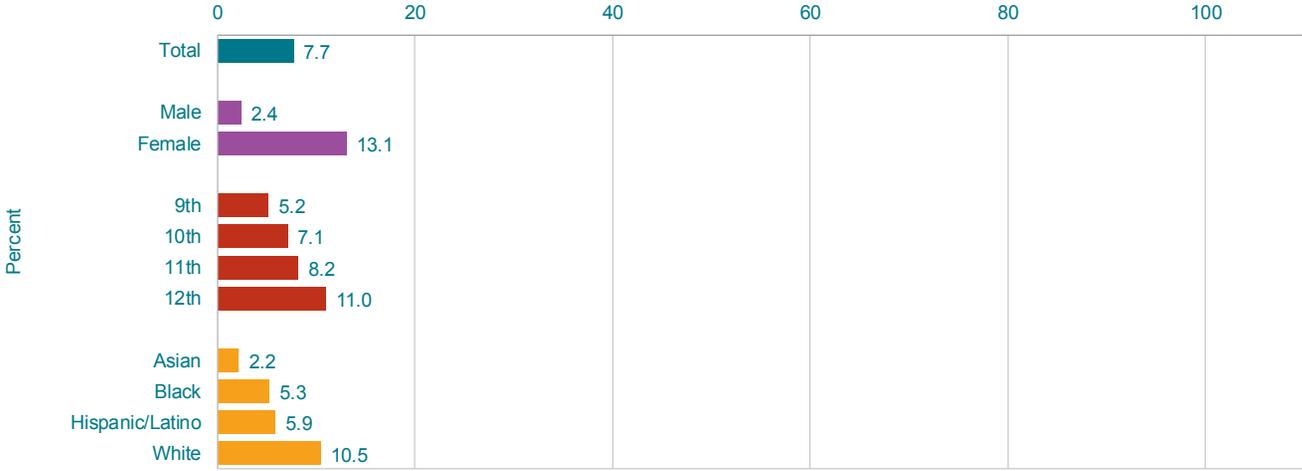
\*When they did not want to

†Decreased 2001-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
 †F > M; 12th > 9th; W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



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



\*Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Violence,\* 2017-2021†



\*Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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



## Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence, \* 2013-2021†



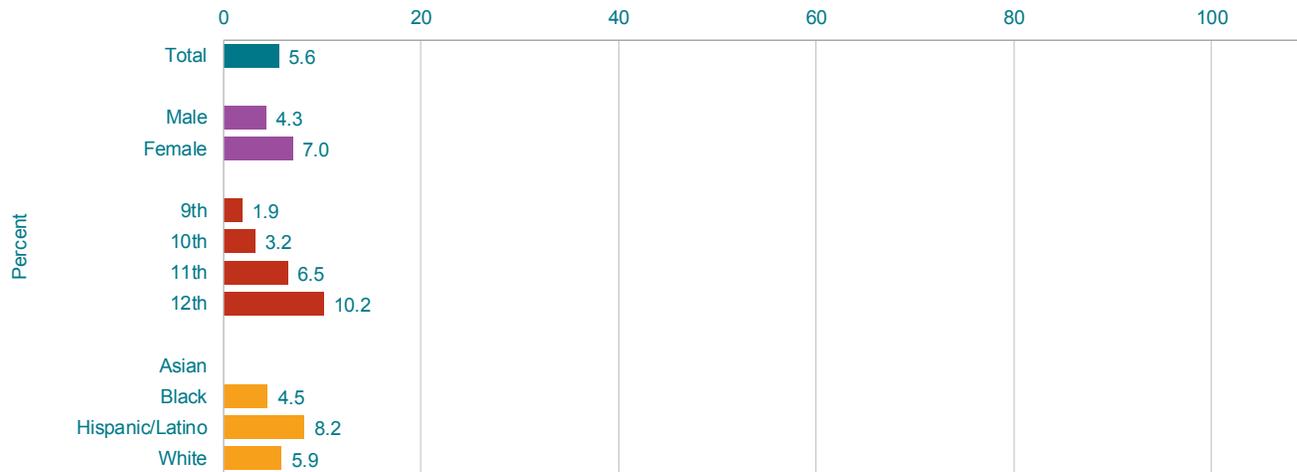
\*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out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

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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



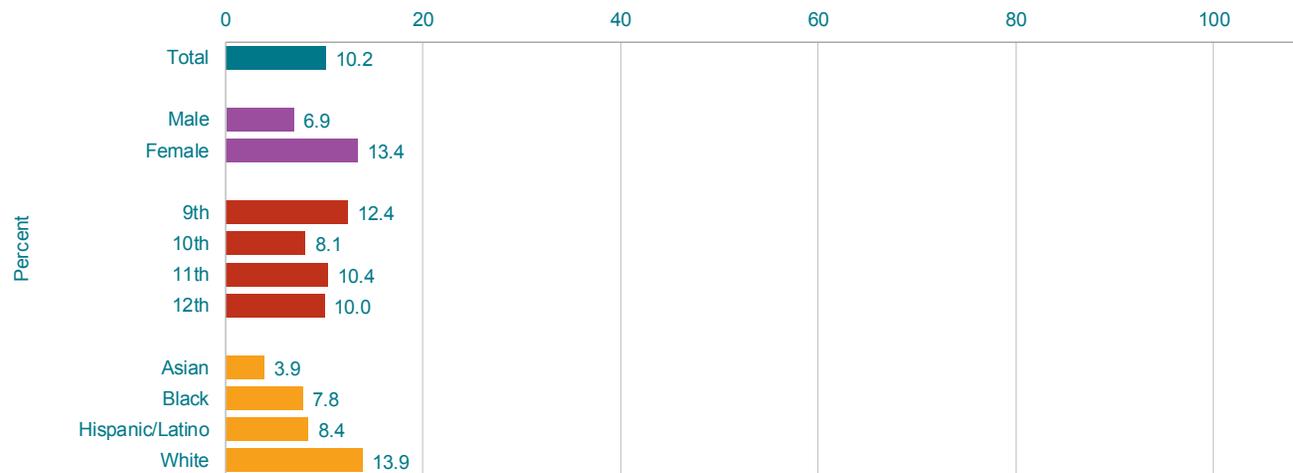
\*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months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

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,\* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2021



\*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,\* 2009-2021†



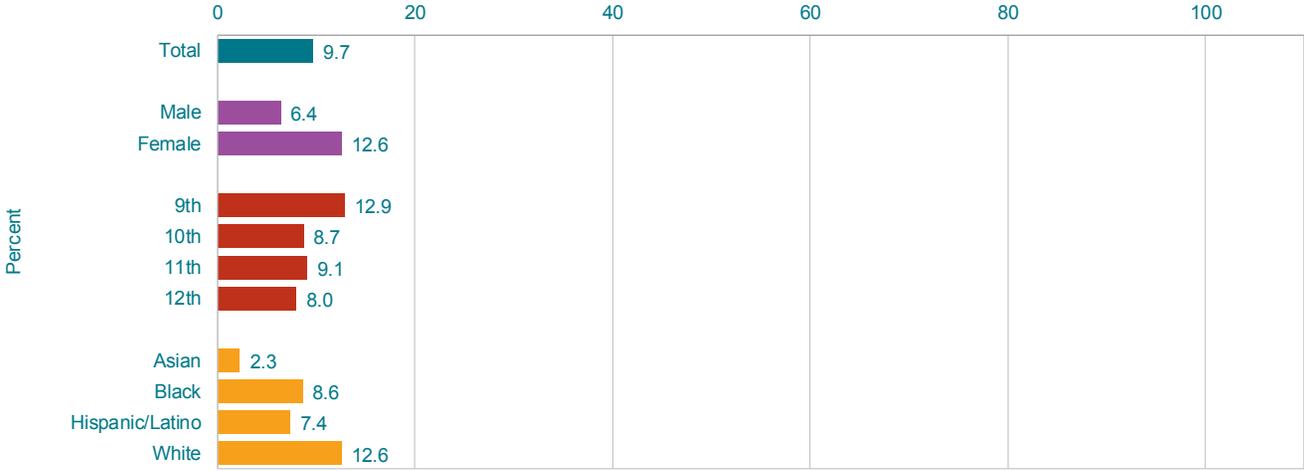
\*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2009-2021, increased 2009-2013, decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



\*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey  
 †F > M; 9th > 12th; B > A, H > A, W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

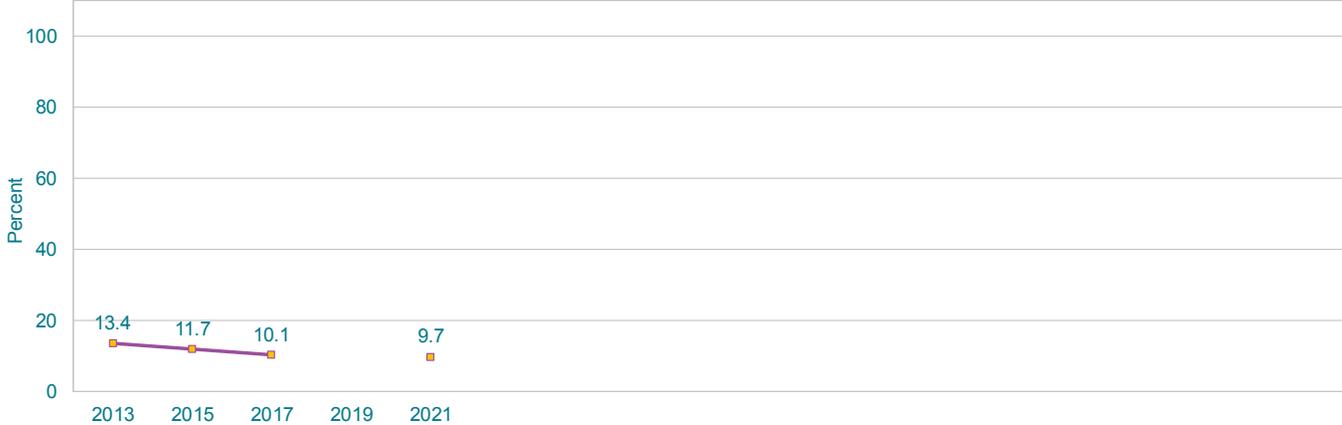
## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

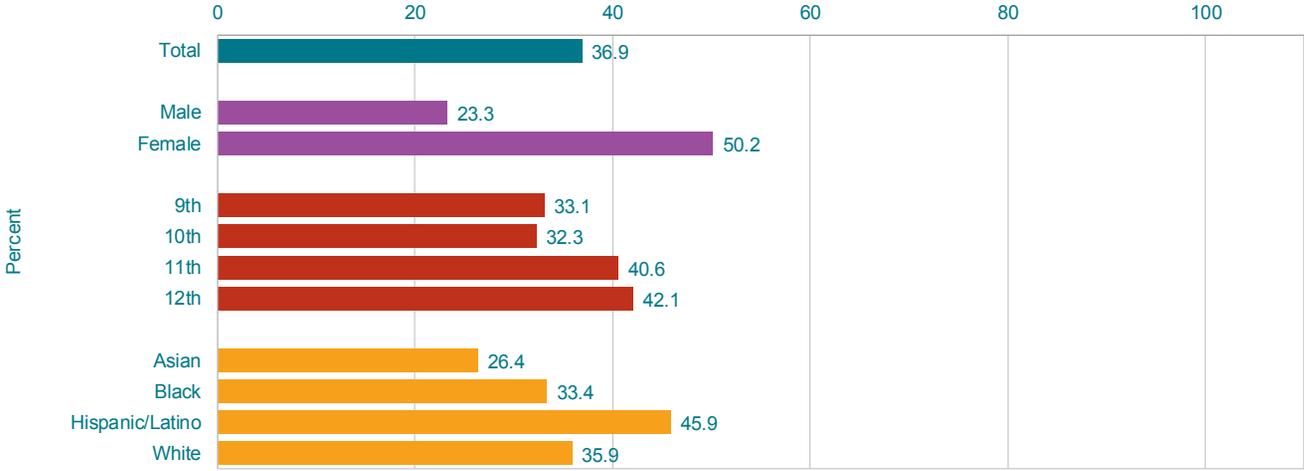
Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN24

### Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,\* 2013-2021†



\*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey  
†Decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

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

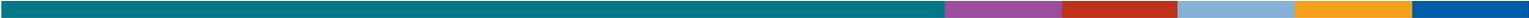


\*Almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey  
 †F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; H > A, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

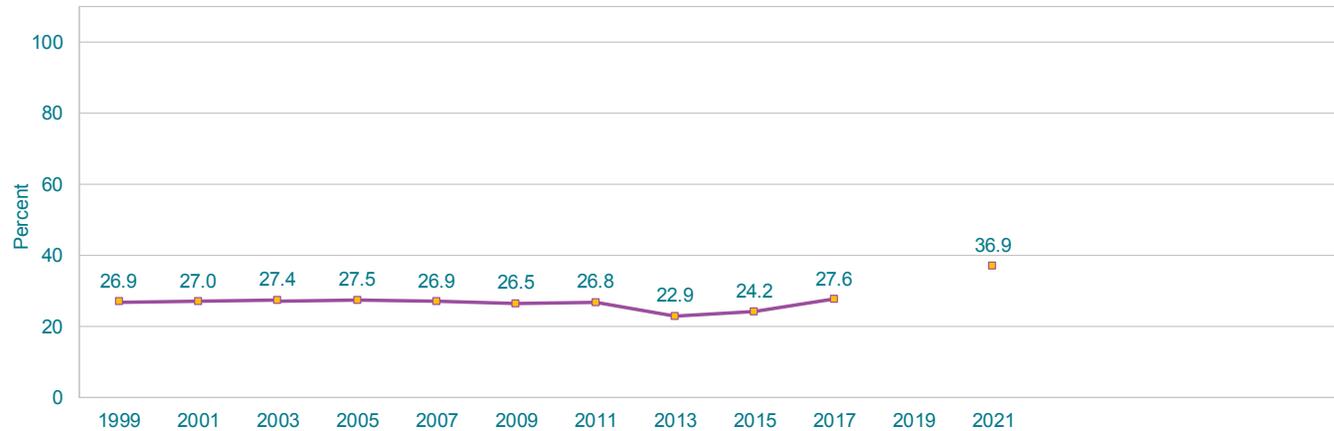
### Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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



## Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,\* 1999-2021†



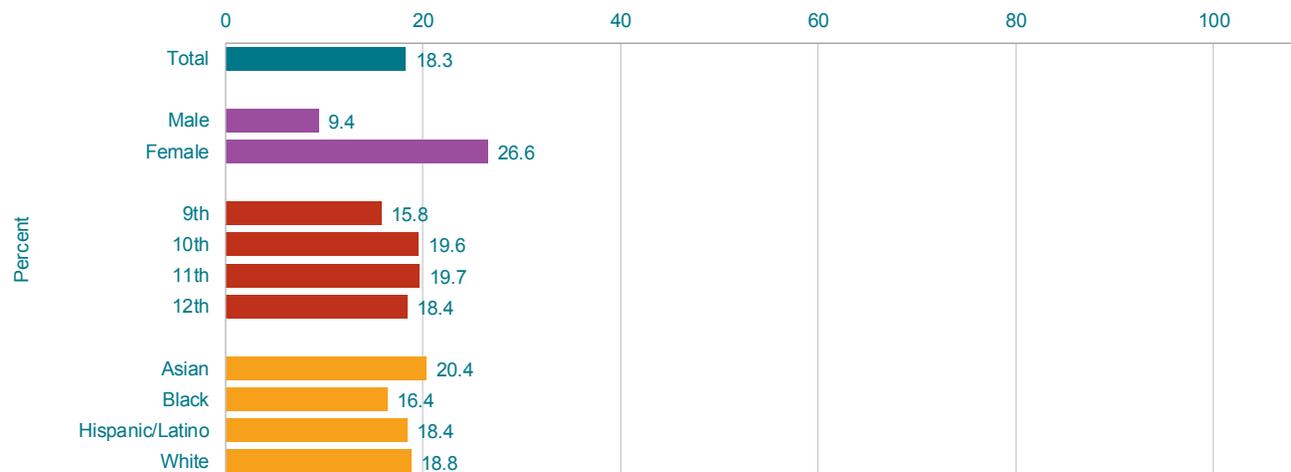
\*Almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2015, increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



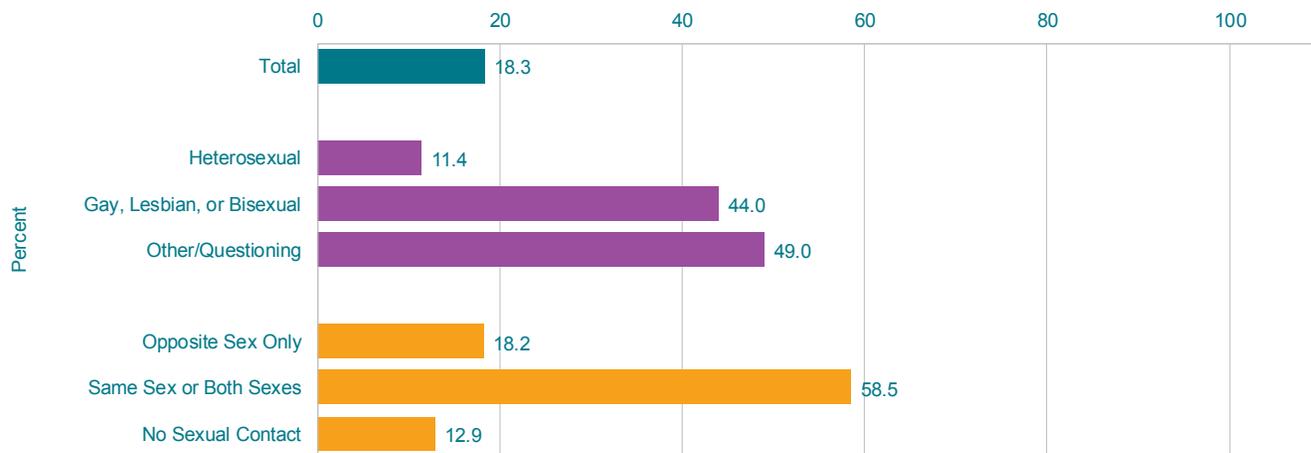
\*During the 12 months before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,\* 1999-2021†



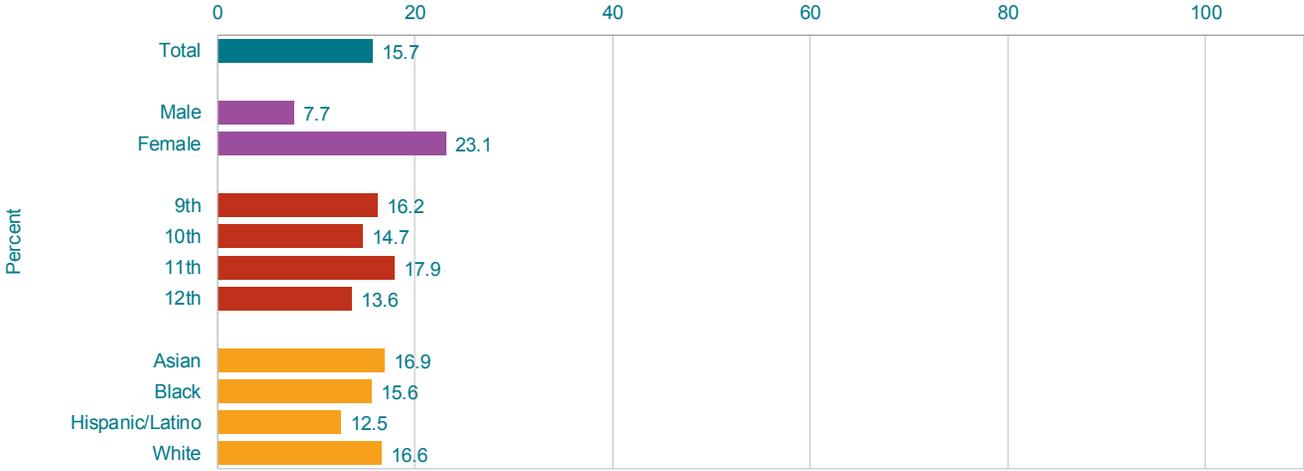
\*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased, 1999-2007, increased, 2007-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



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

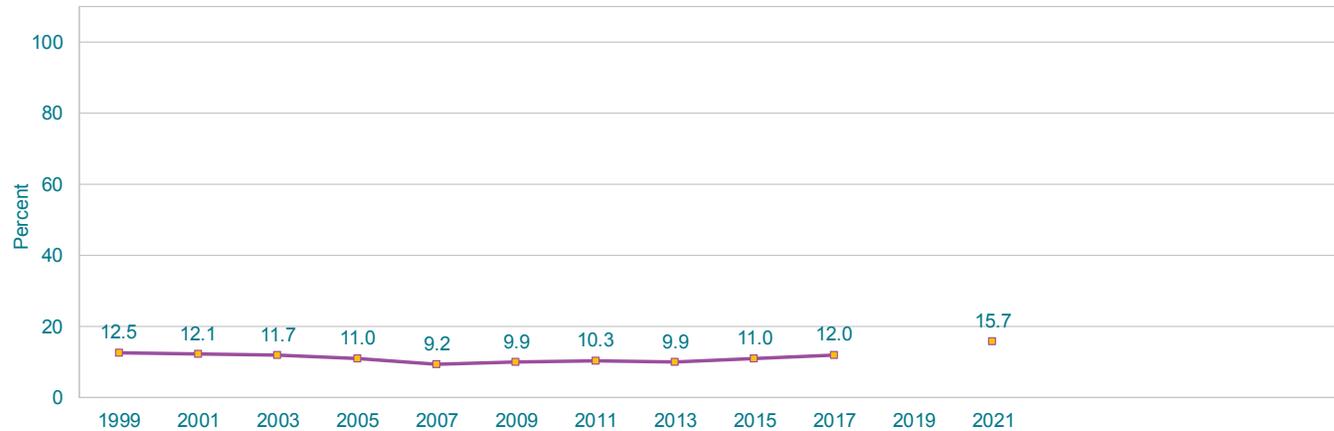


## Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,\* 1999-2021†



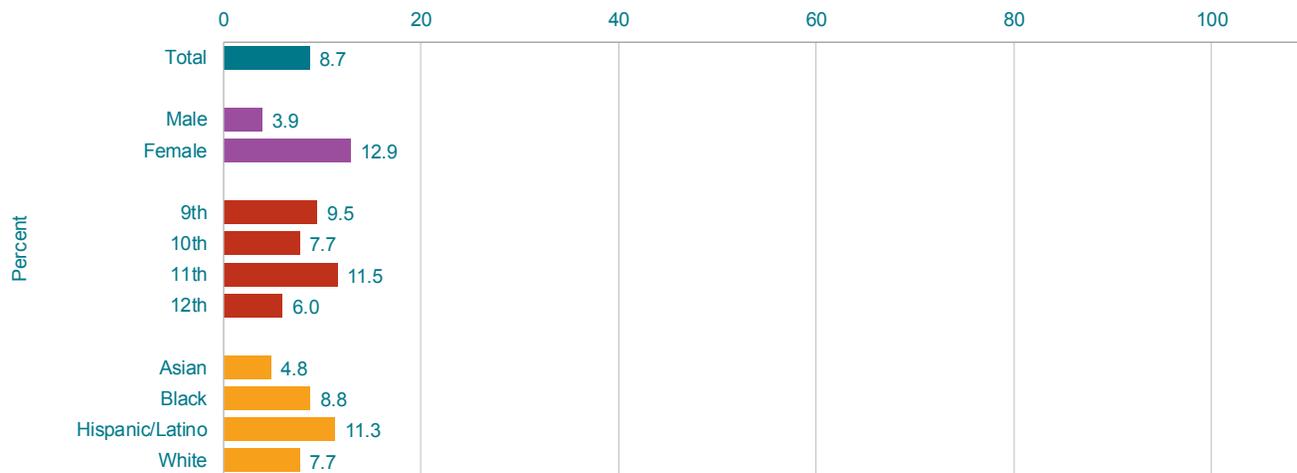
\*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased, 1999-2011, increased, 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

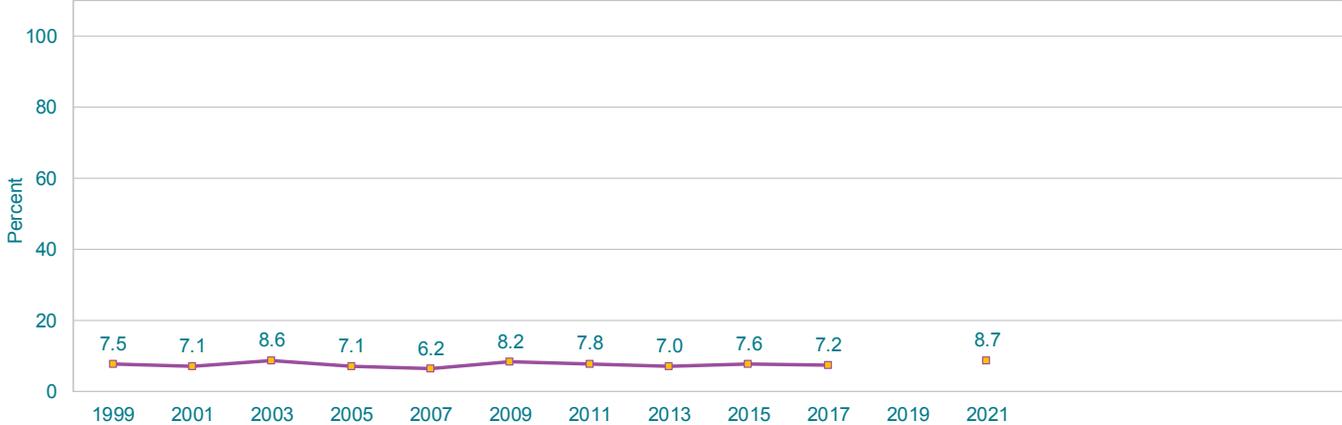
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

### Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,\* 1999-2021†



\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
 †No change 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] Data not available for 2019.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Suicide Attempt That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



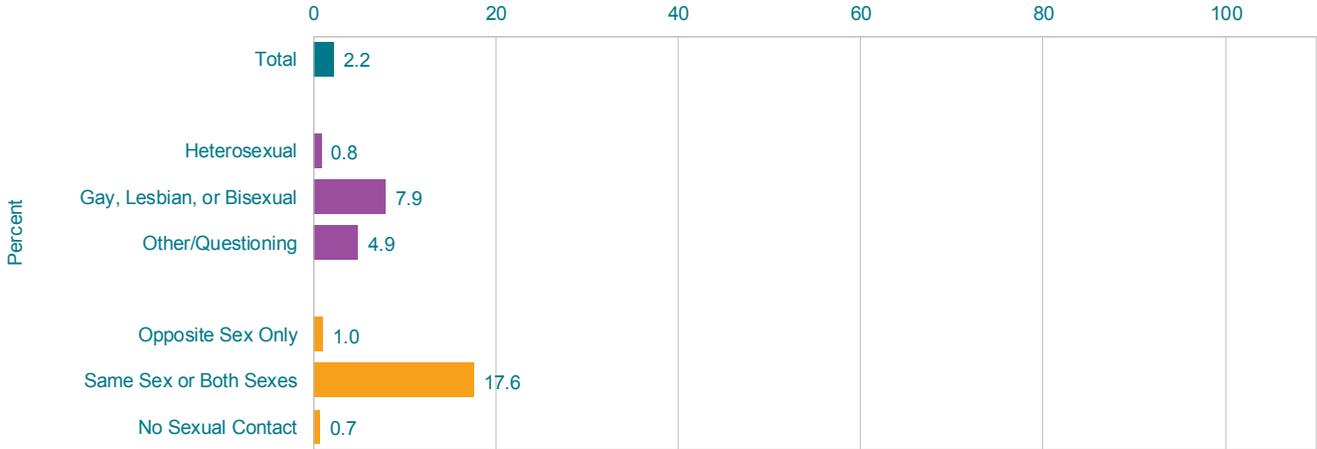
\*During the 12 months before the survey

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

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

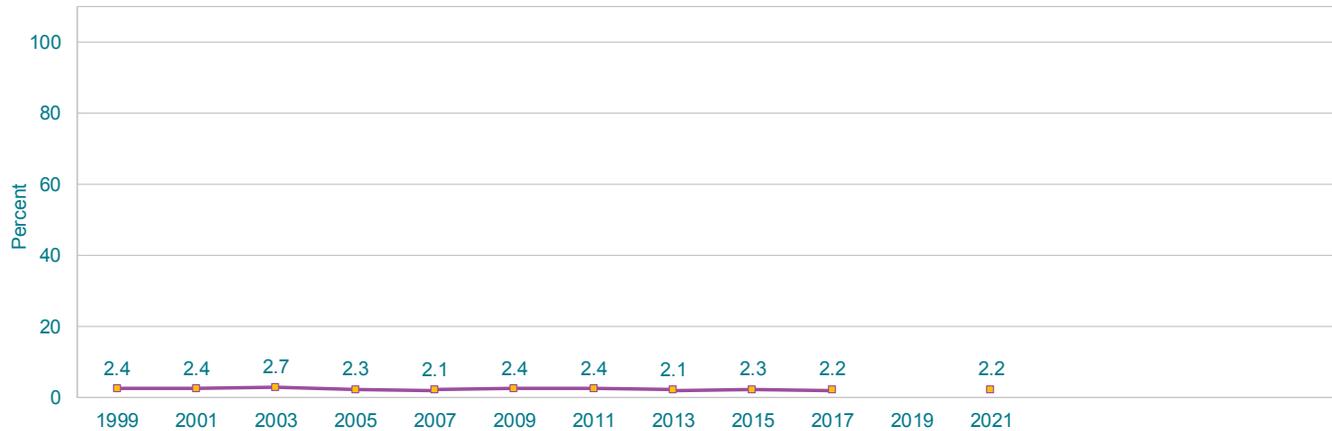
This graph contains weighted results.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Suicide Attempt That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Suicide Attempt That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,\* 1999-2021†



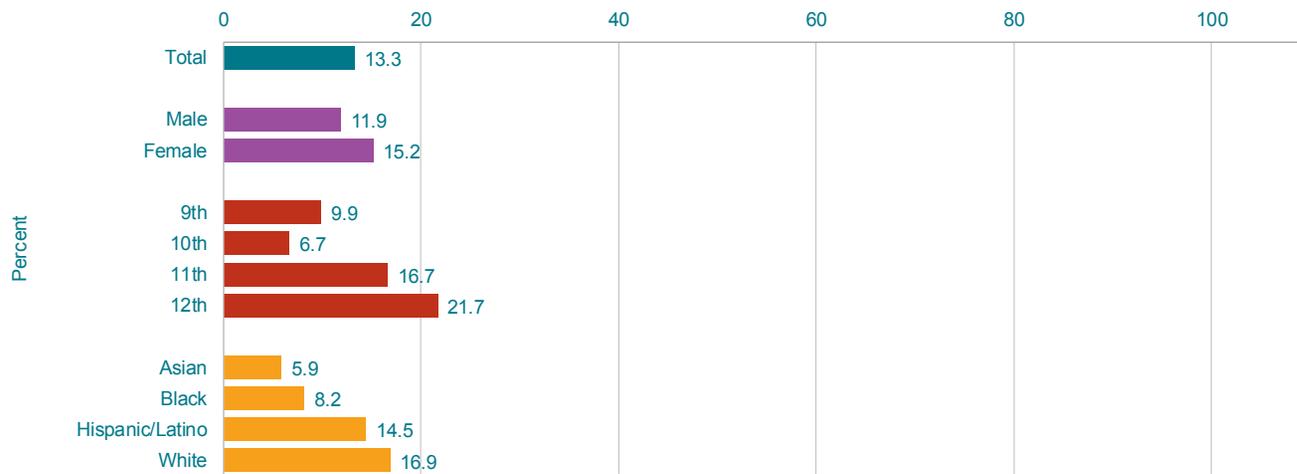
\*During the 12 months before the survey

†No change 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*Even one or two puffs

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

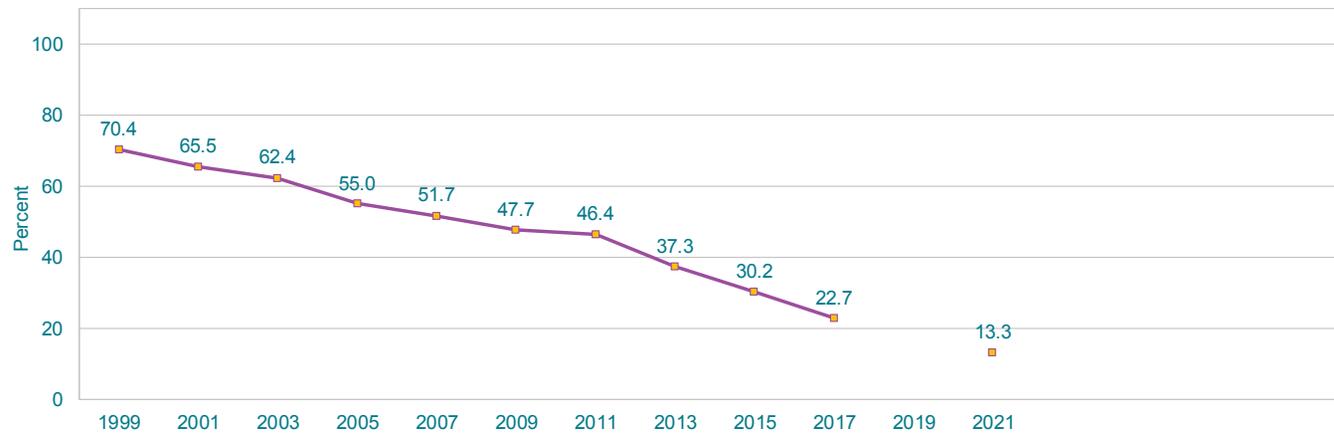
## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN30

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, \* 1999-2021†



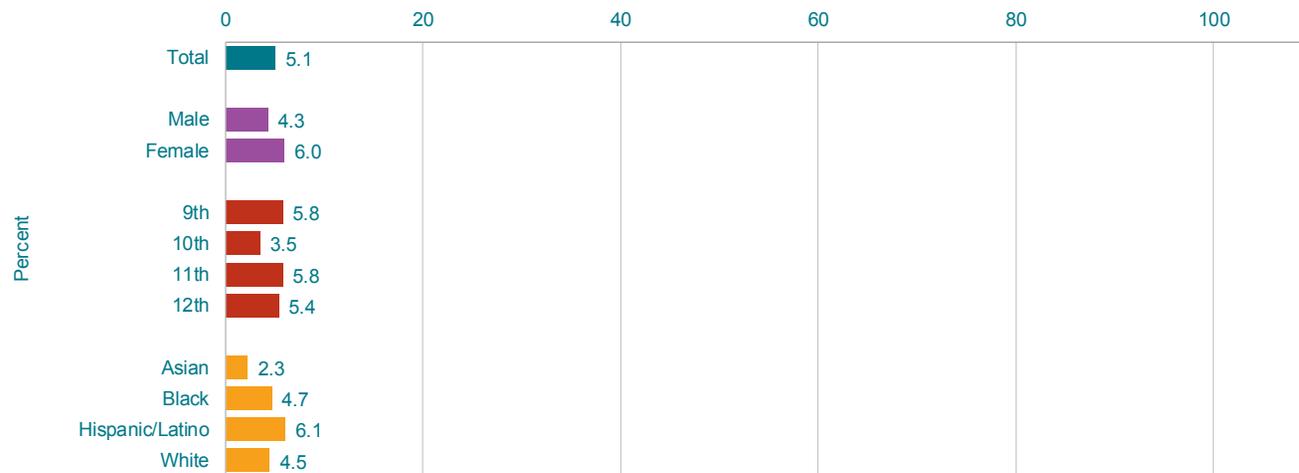
\*Even one or two puffs

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



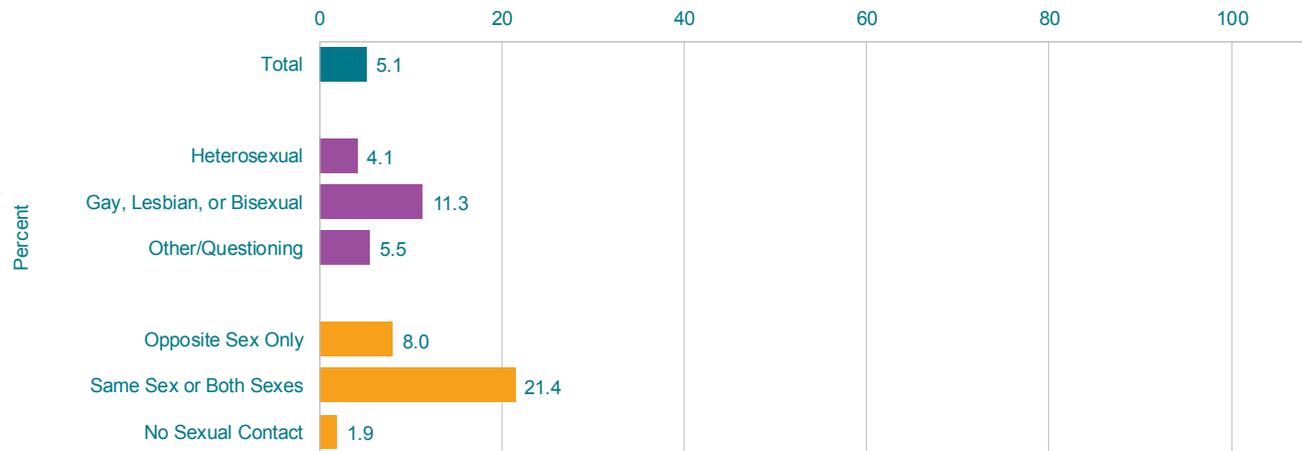
\*Even one or two puffs

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,\* 2017-2021†



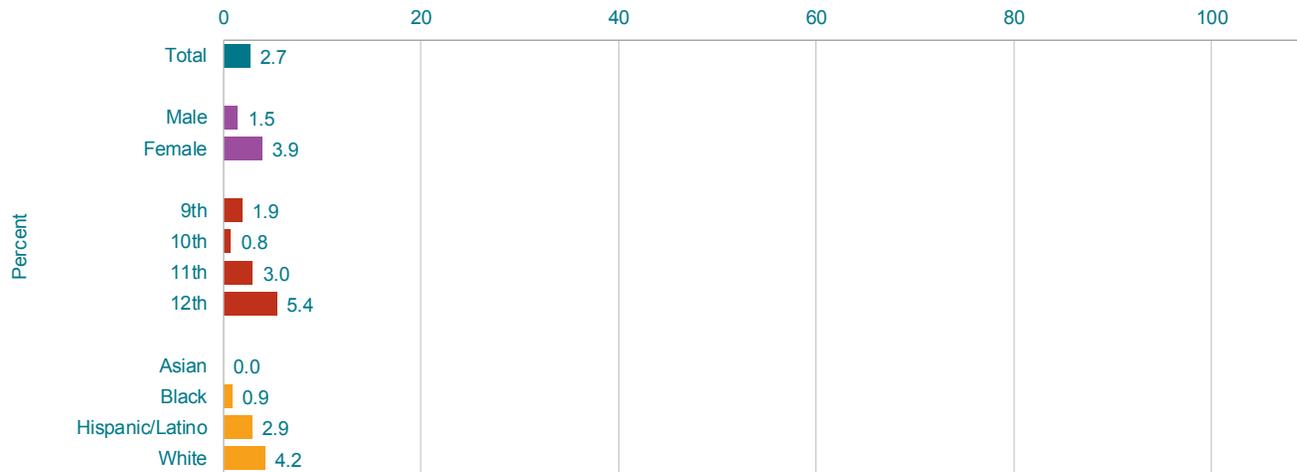
\*Even one or two puffs

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

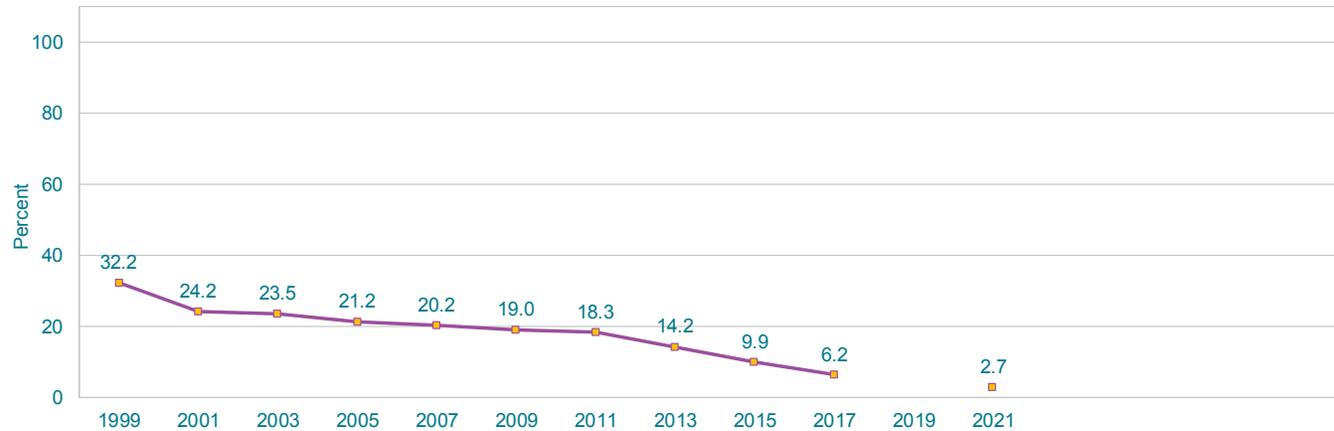
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,\* 1999-2021†



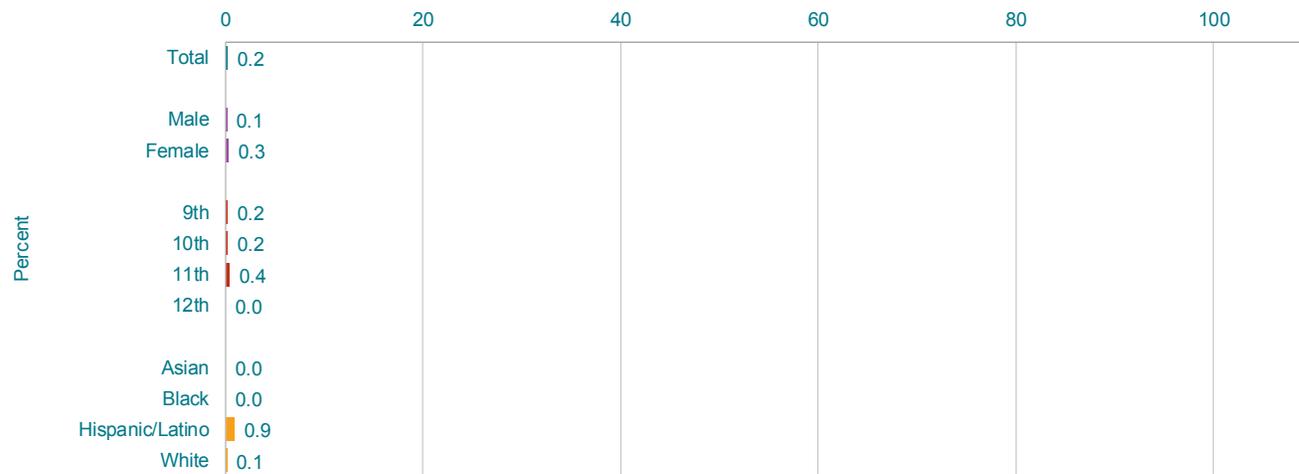
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2013, decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

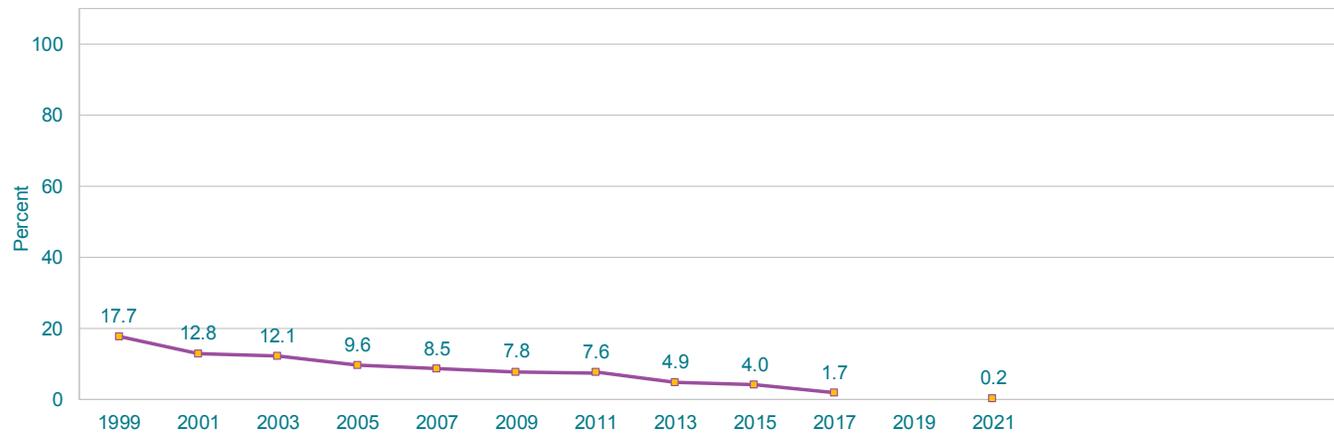


## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,\* 1999-2021†



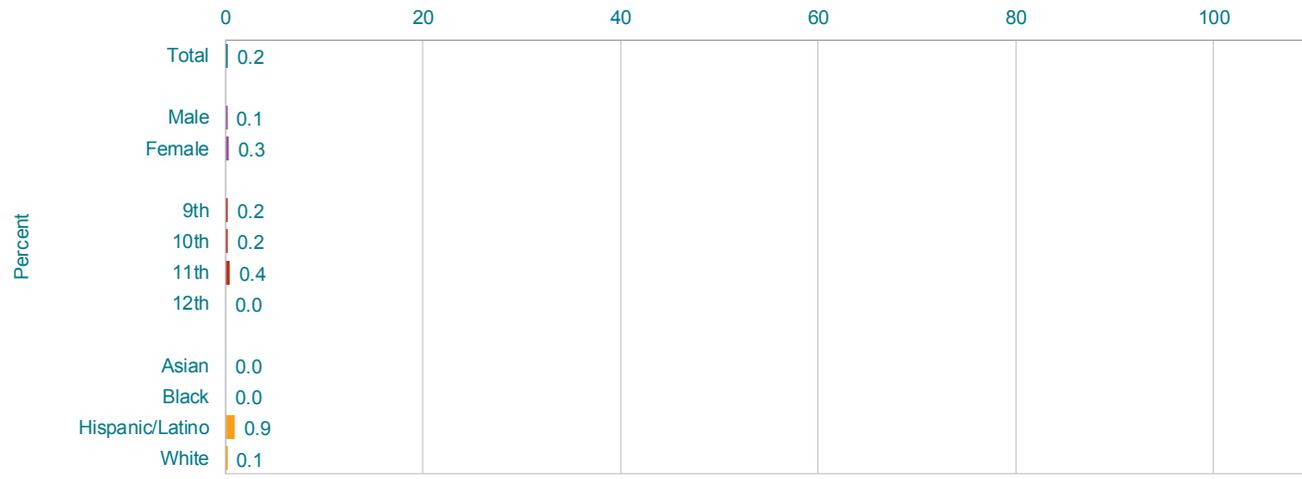
\*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

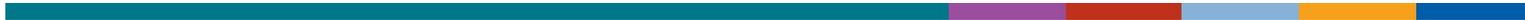
Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

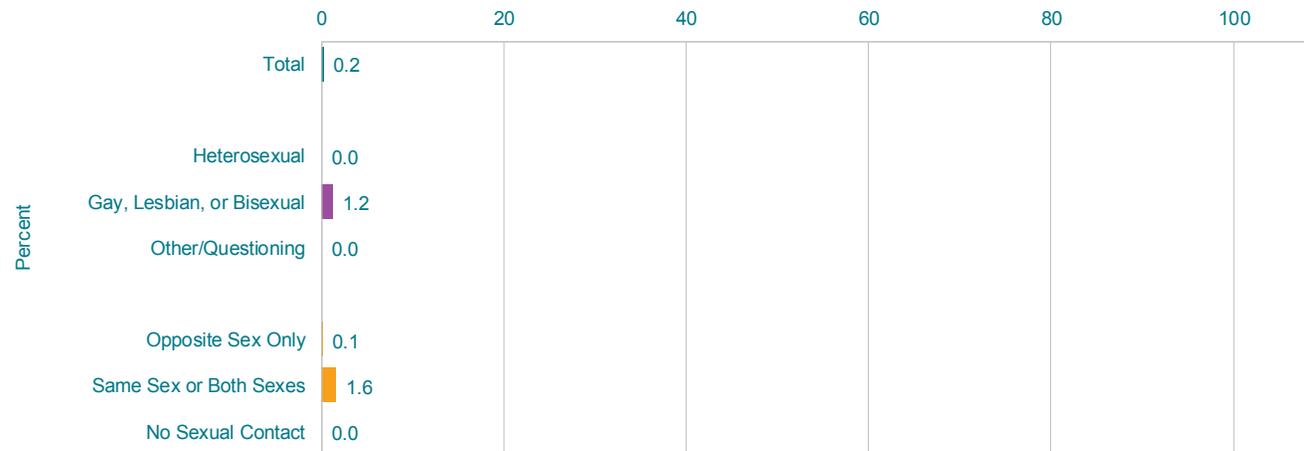
## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

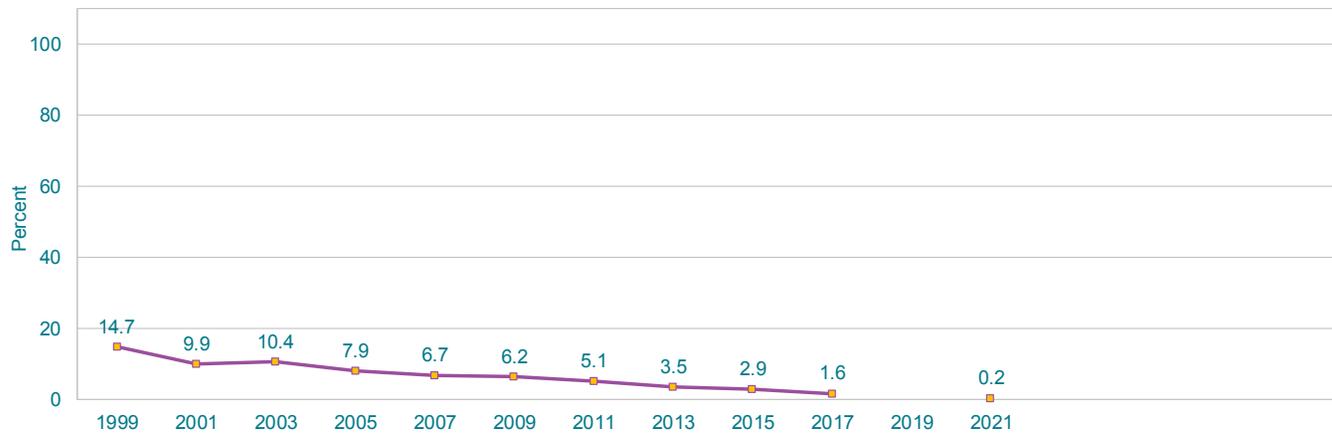


## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,\* 1999-2021†



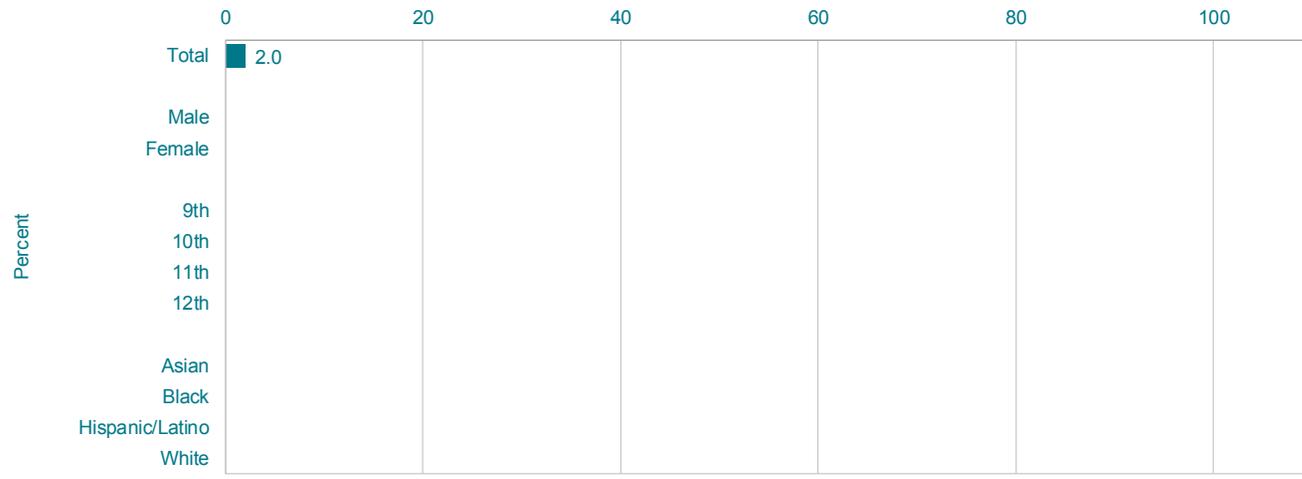
\*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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



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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,\* 1999-2021†



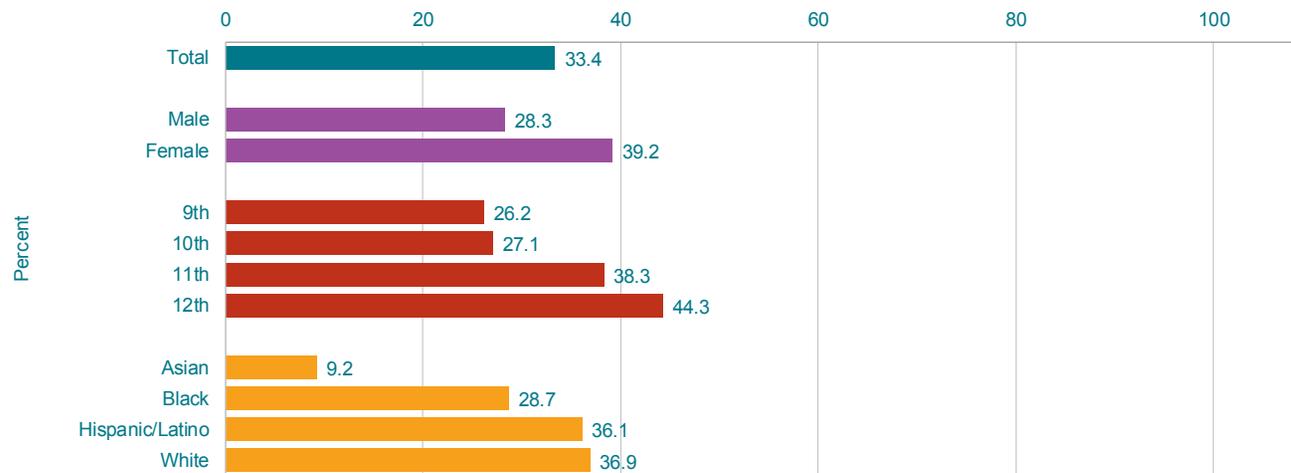
\*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes

†Decreased 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

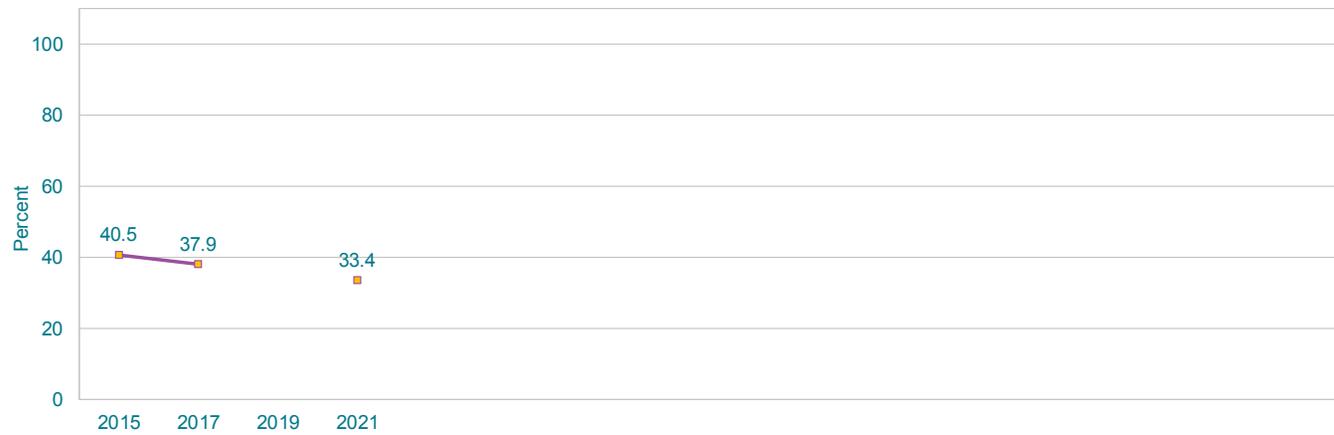
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,\* 2015-2021†



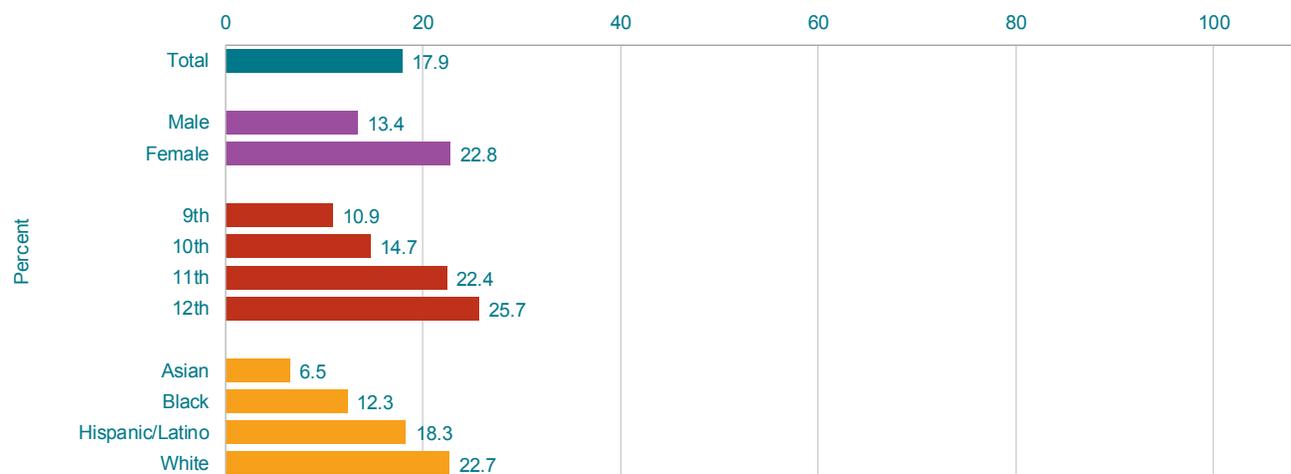
\*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu]

†Decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



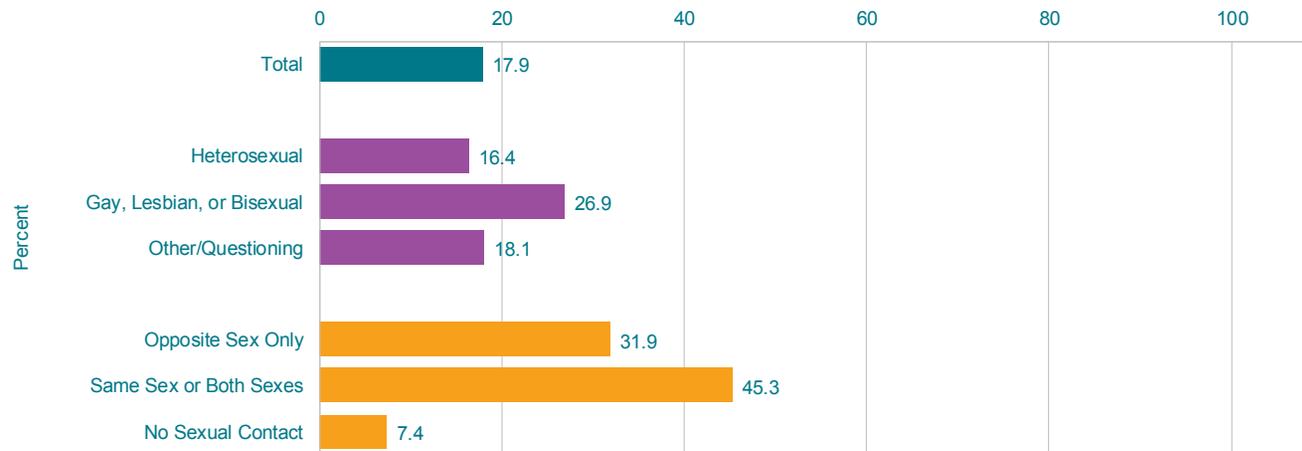
\*Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods [such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

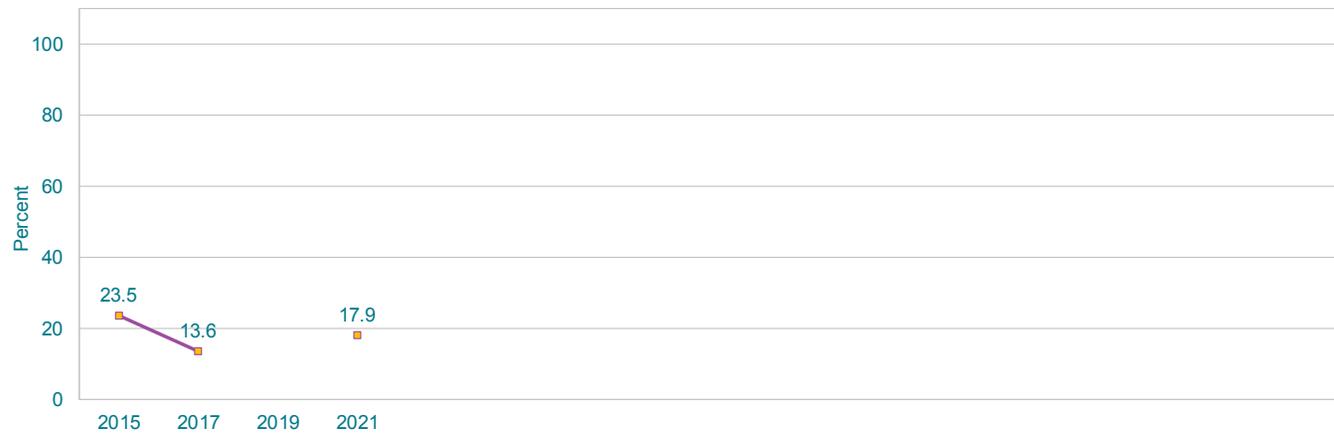
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,\* 2015-2021†



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

†Decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

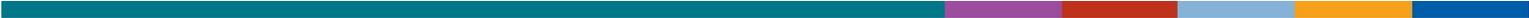
This graph contains weighted results.



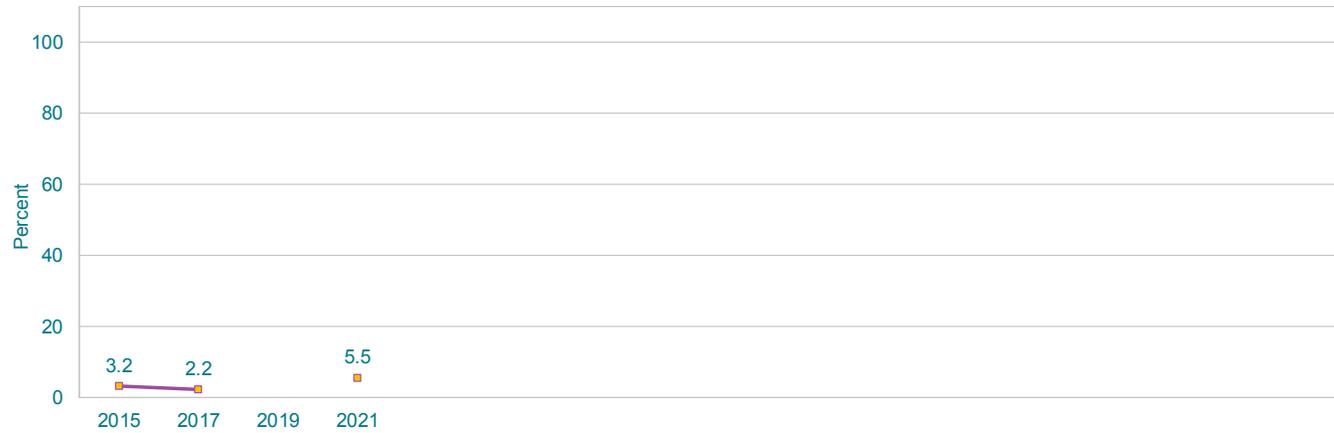
## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,\* 2015-2021†



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

†Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

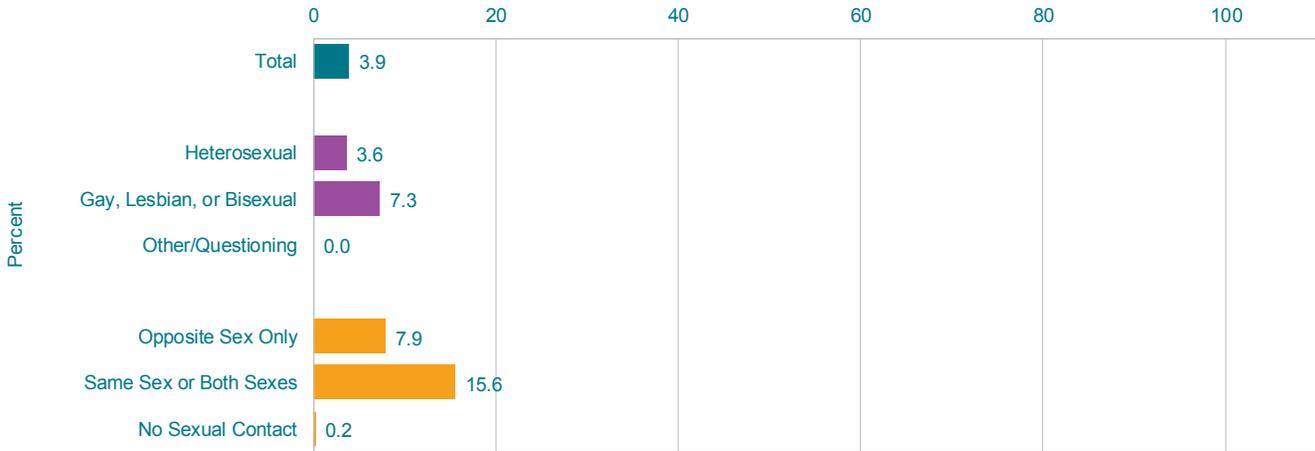
†F > M; 11th > 9th; 12th > 9th; 12th > 10th; W > A, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.



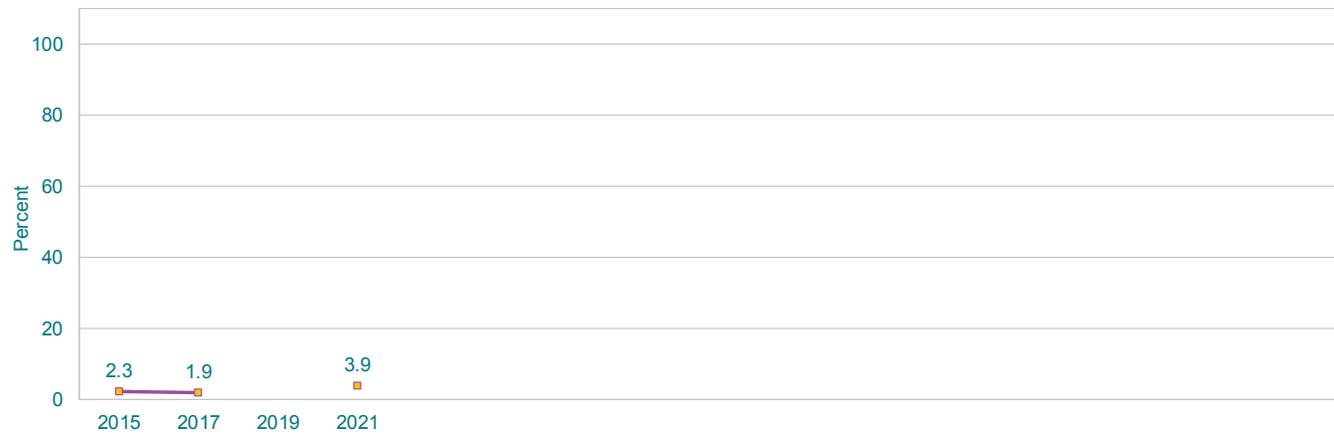
### Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,\* 2015-2021†



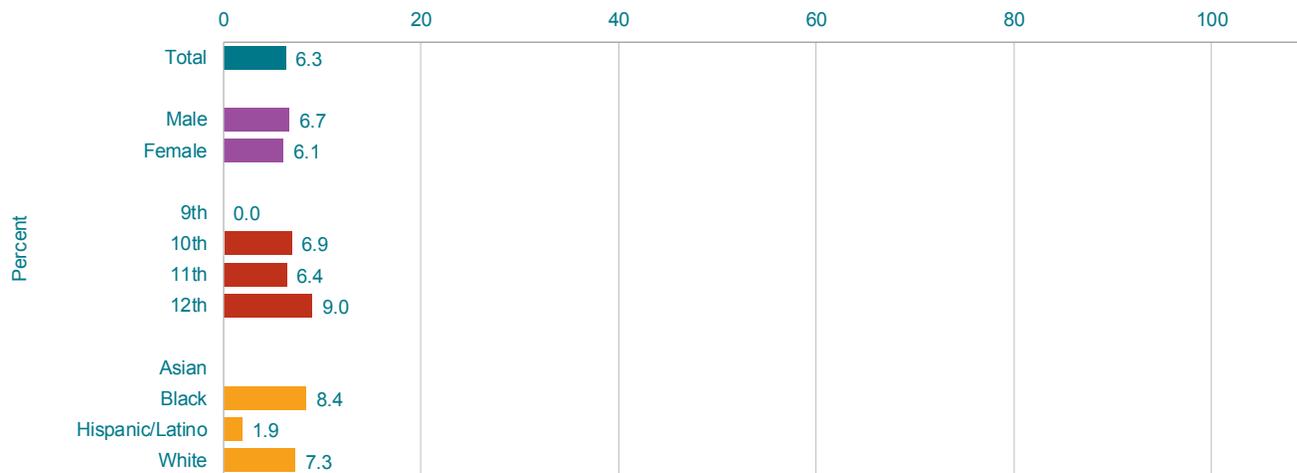
\*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

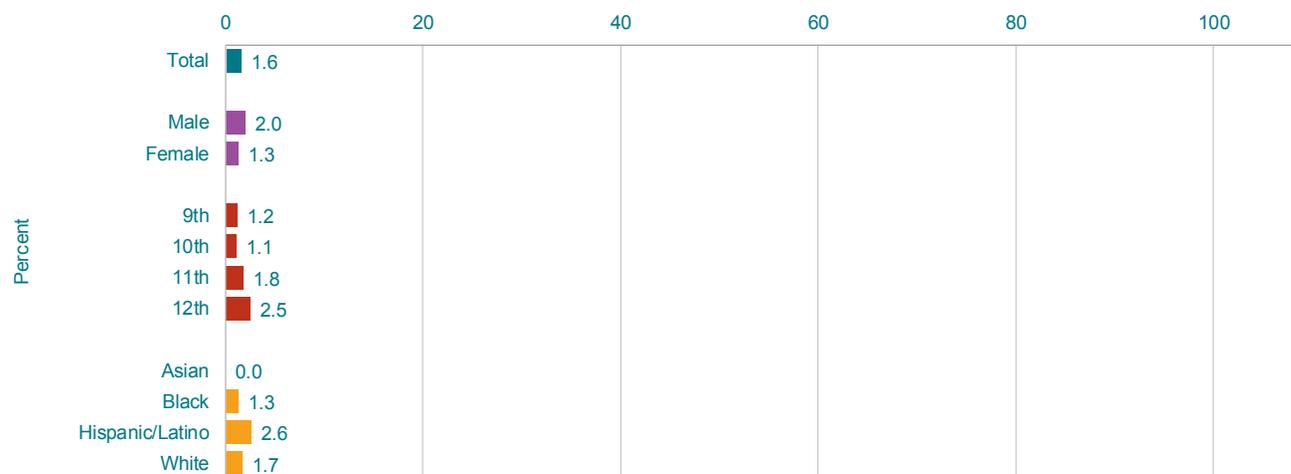
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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



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

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

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

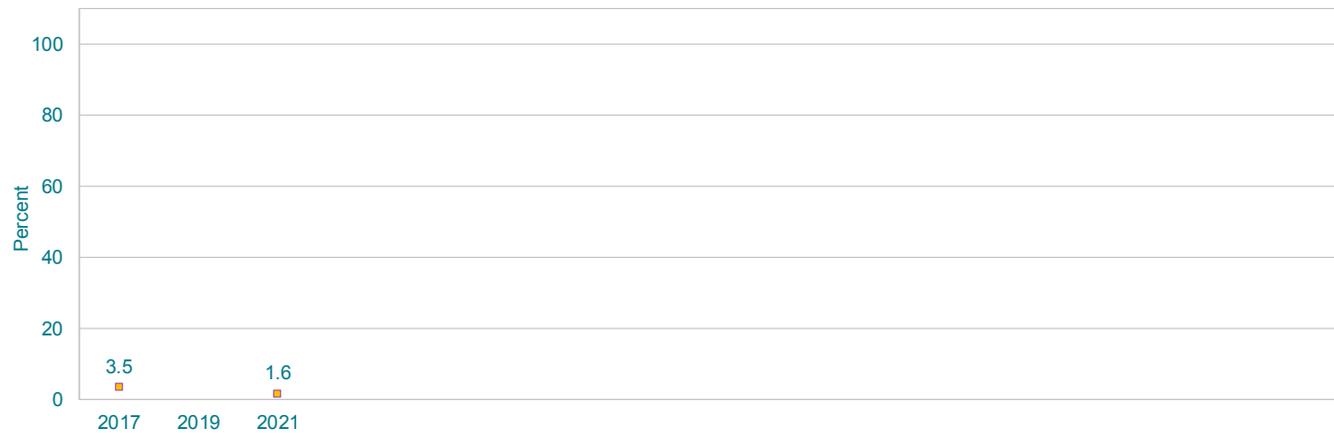
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,\* 2017-2021†



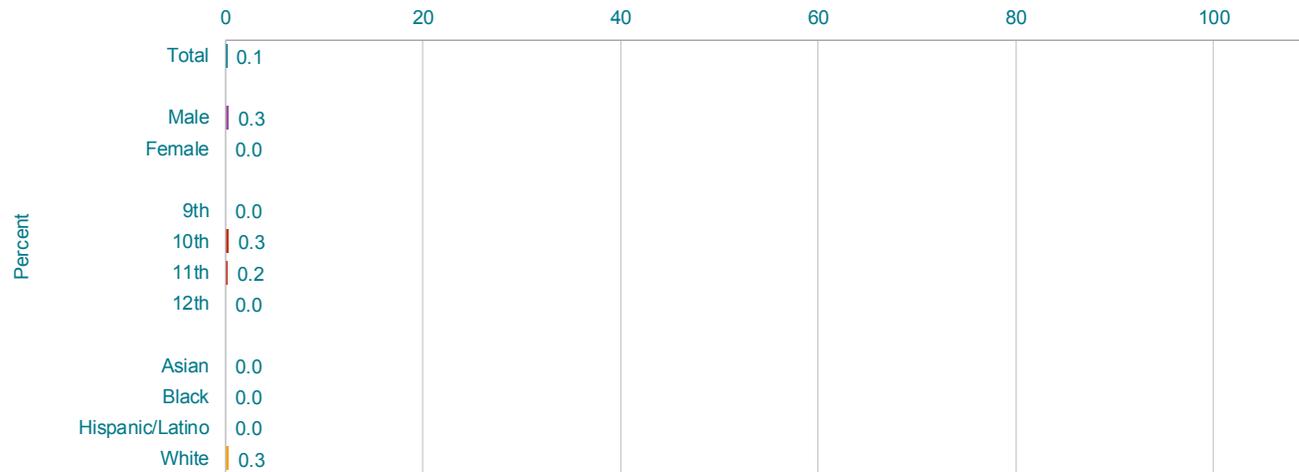
\*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

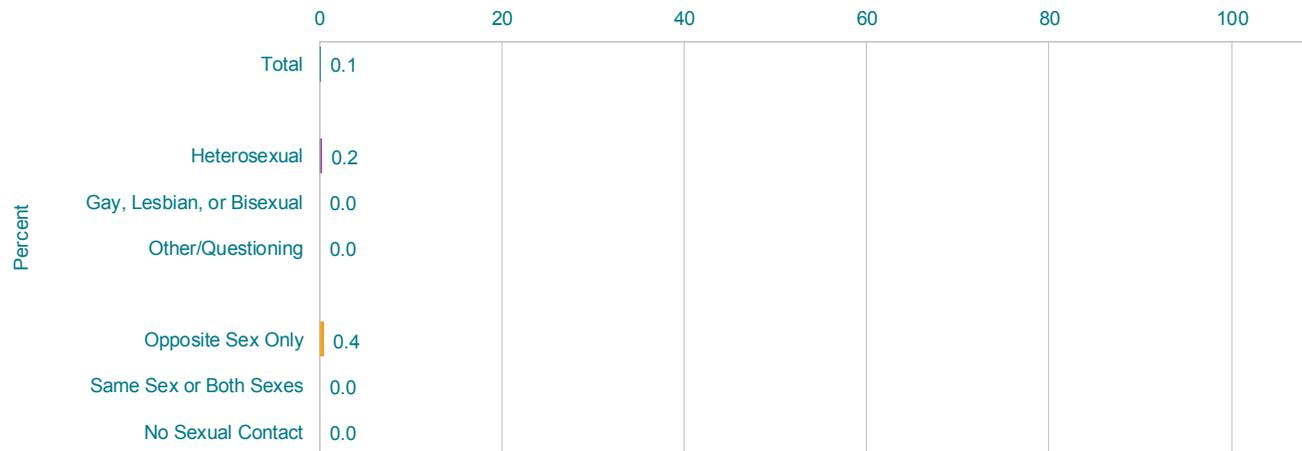
## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Frequently,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



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

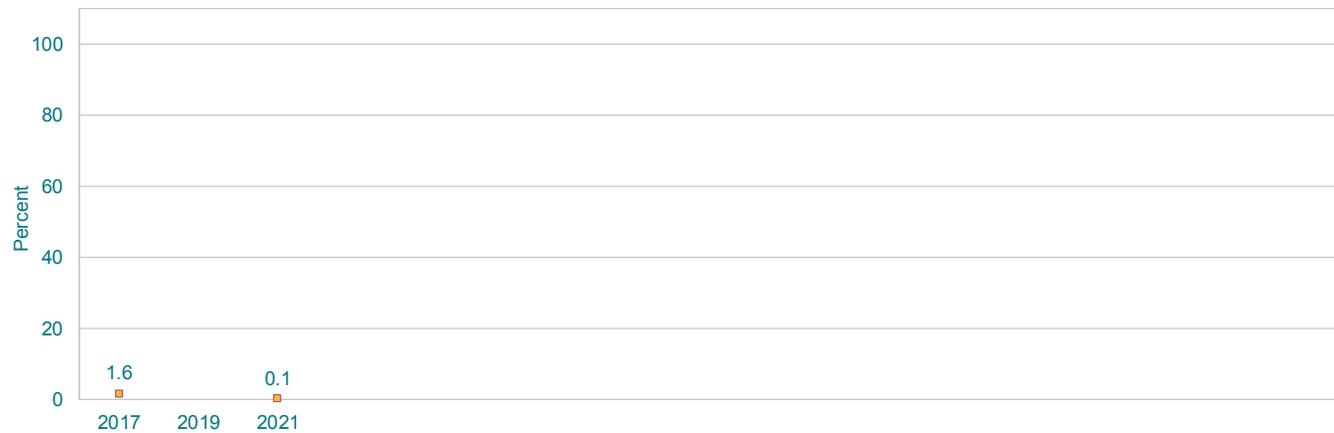


## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Frequently,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Frequently,\* 2017-2021†



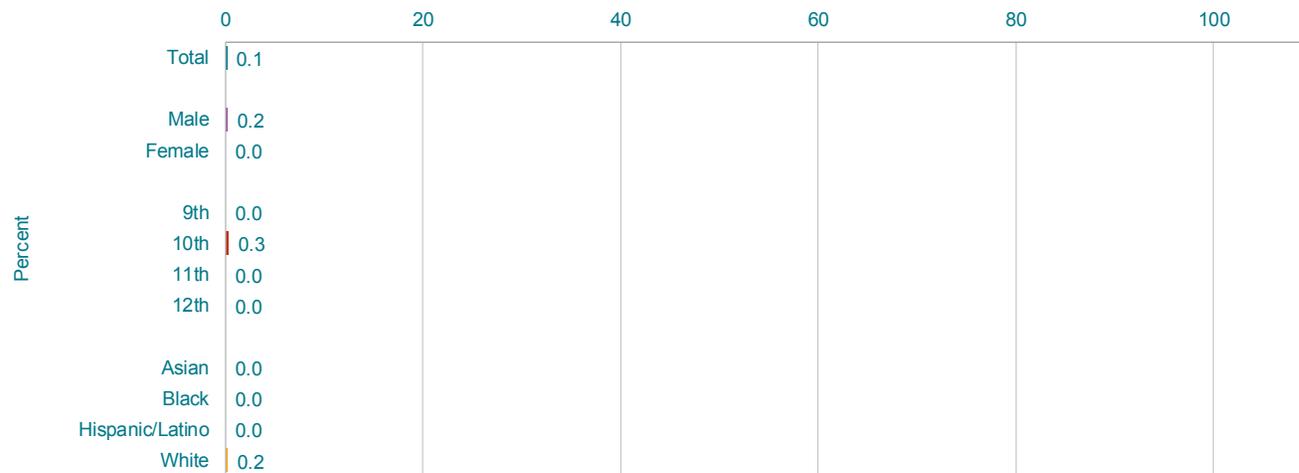
\*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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



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



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



### Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily,\* 2017-2021†



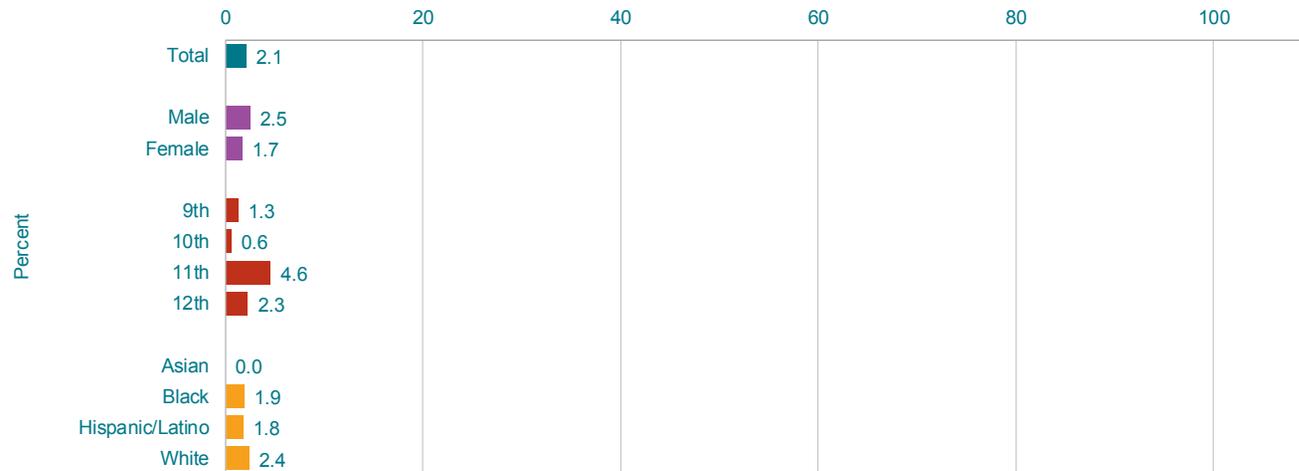
\*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity,<sup>‡</sup> 2021



\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey  
<sup>†</sup>11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 10th; B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
<sup>‡</sup>All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

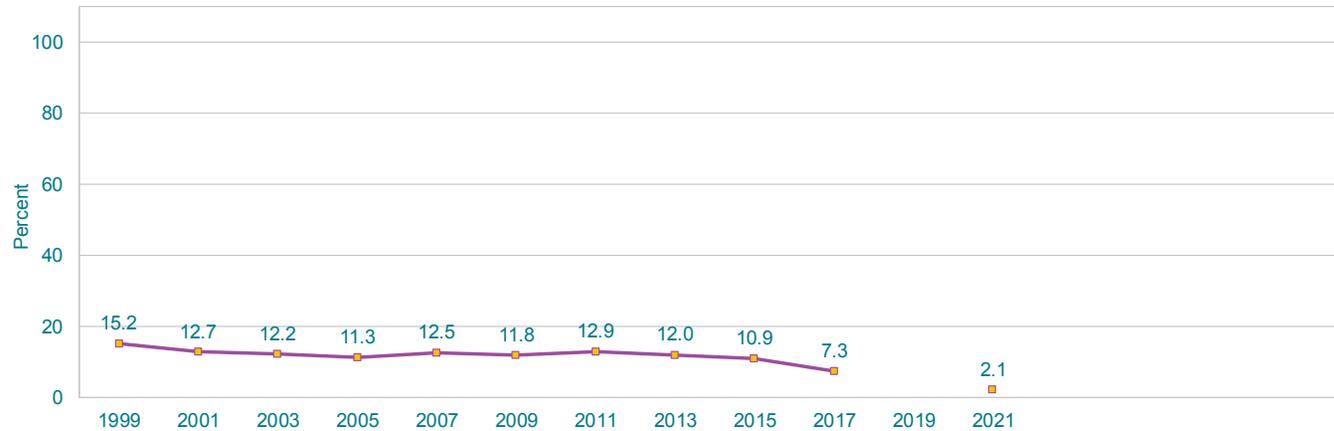


### Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,\* 1999-2021†



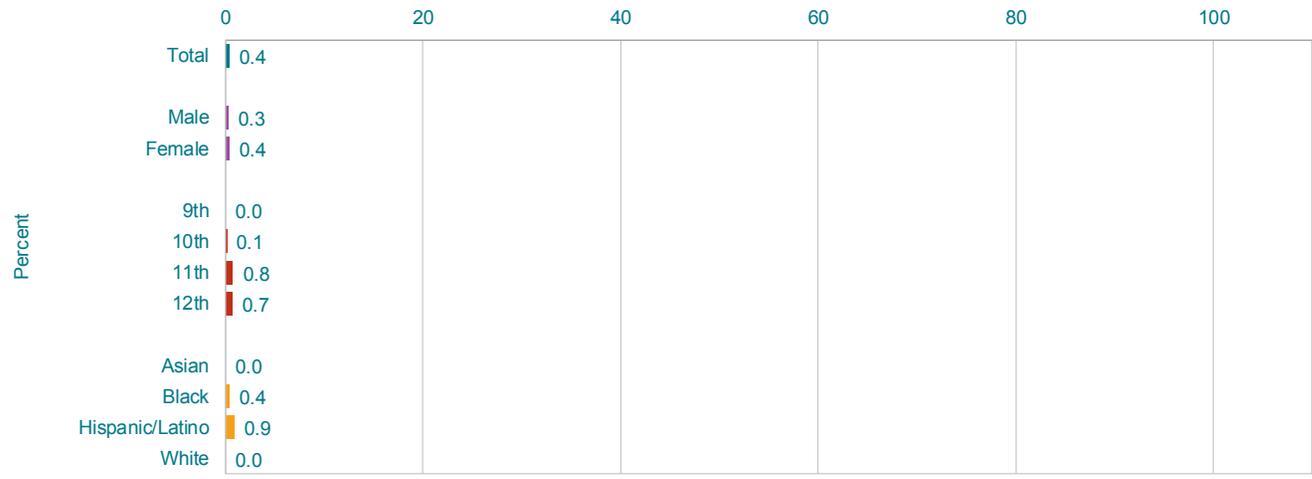
\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

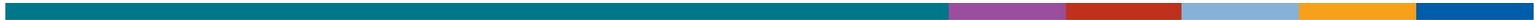
Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

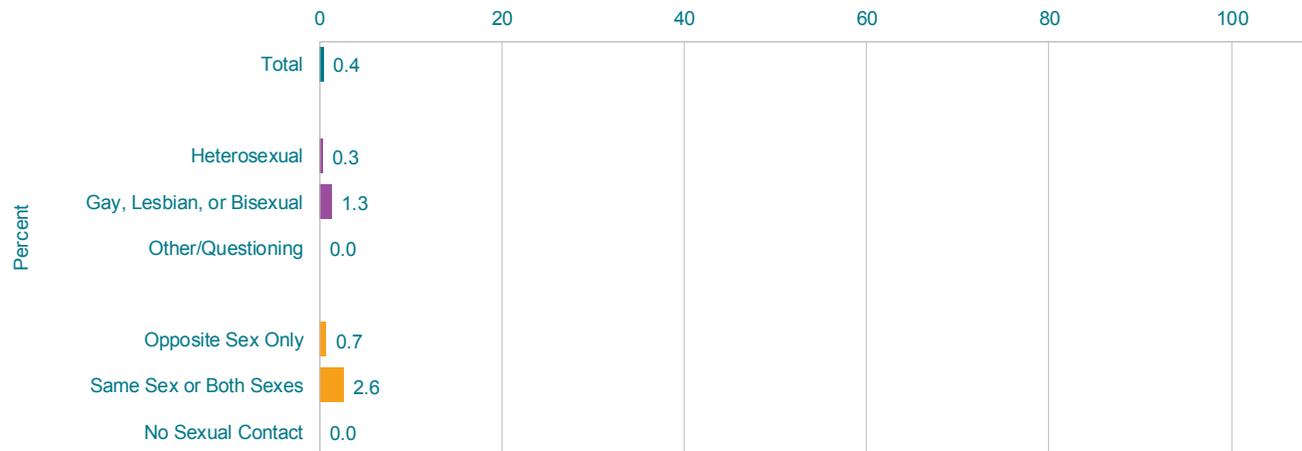
## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Frequently,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



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



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

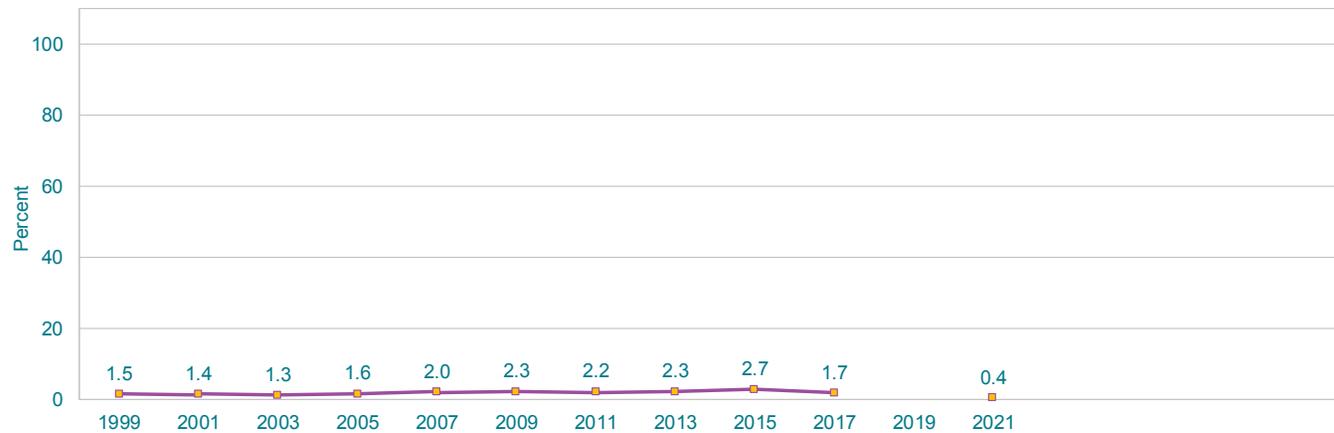


\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QNFRGCR



## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Frequently,\* 1999-2021†



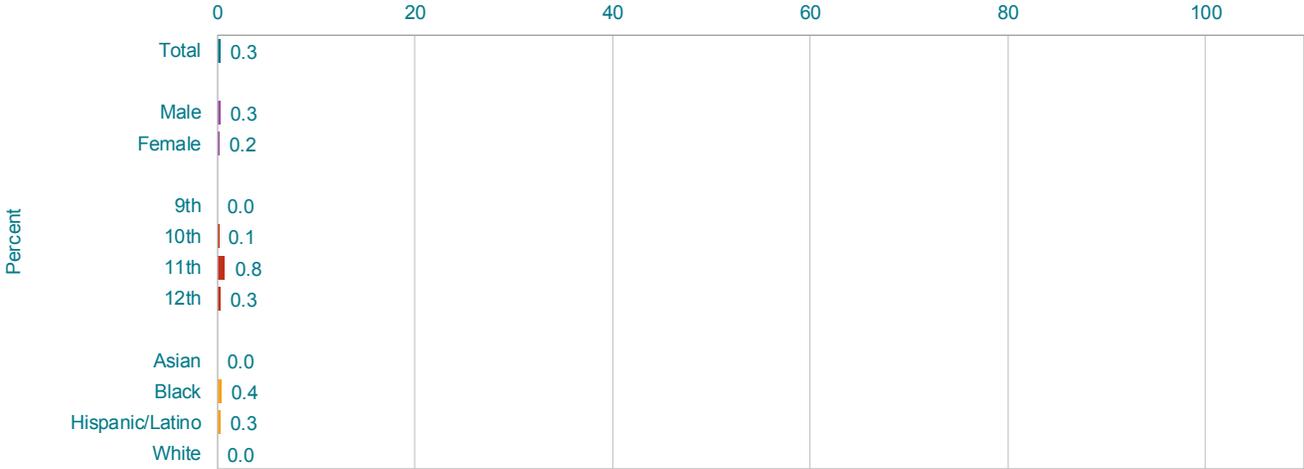
\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased, 1999-2015, decreased, 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

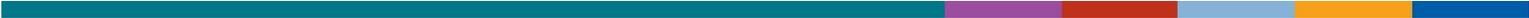
Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

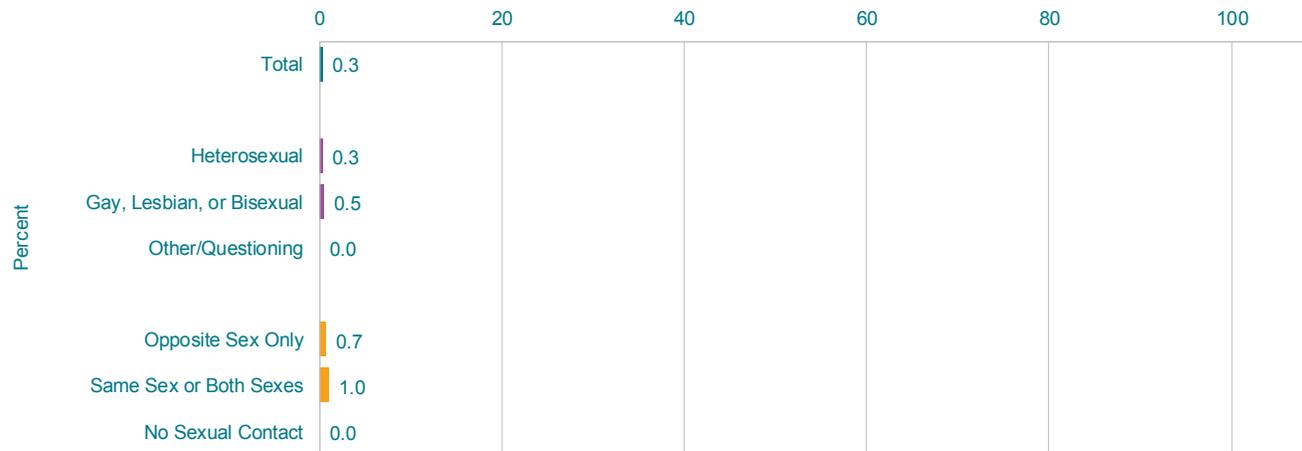
### Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Daily,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



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



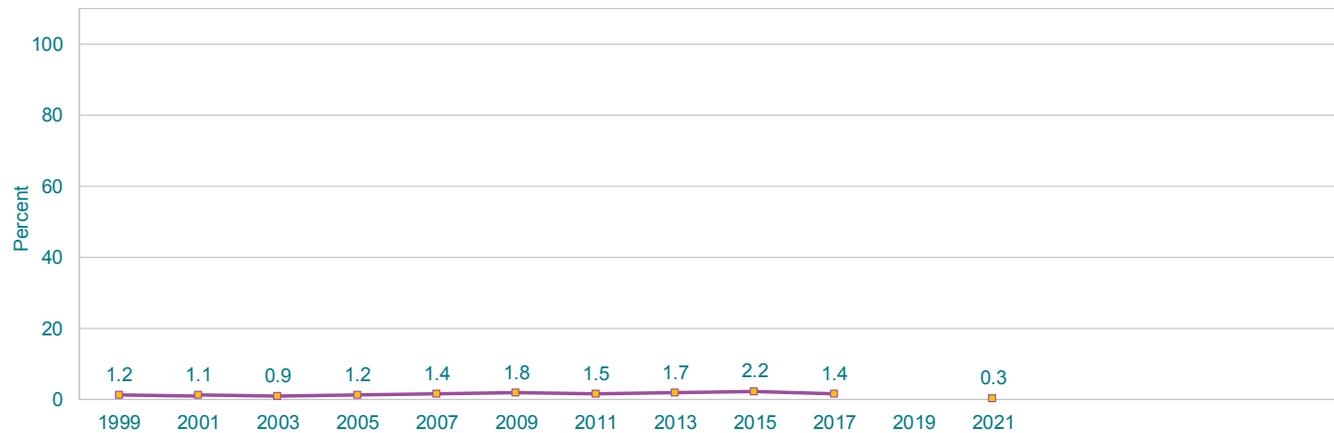
## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Daily,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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



## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars Daily,\* 1999-2021†



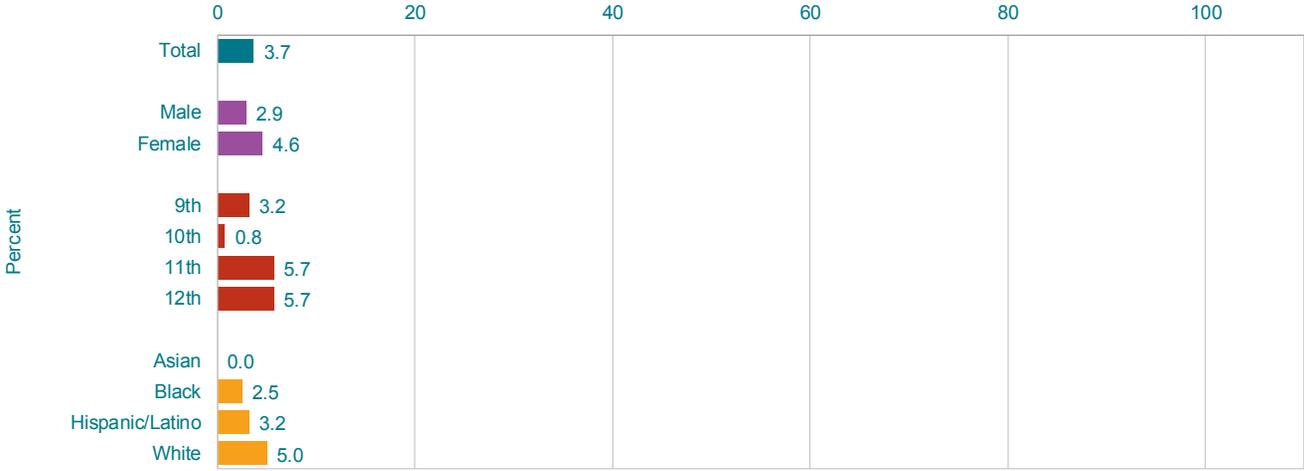
\*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased, 1999-2015, decreased, 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

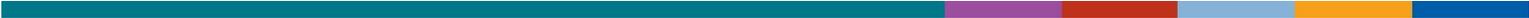
Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

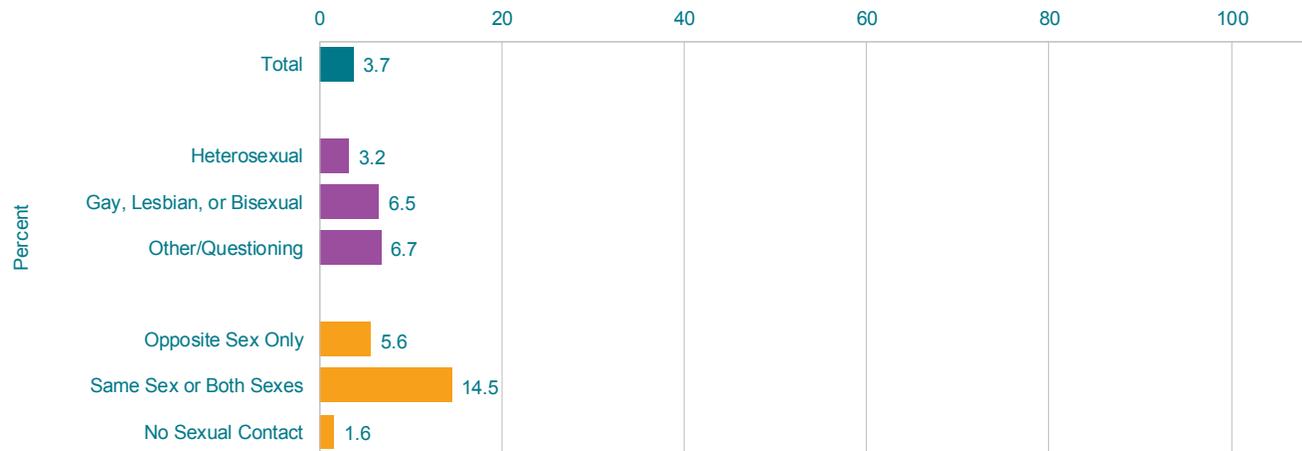
### Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity,<sup>‡</sup> 2021



\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey  
<sup>†</sup>9th > 10th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 10th; B > A, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
<sup>‡</sup>All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

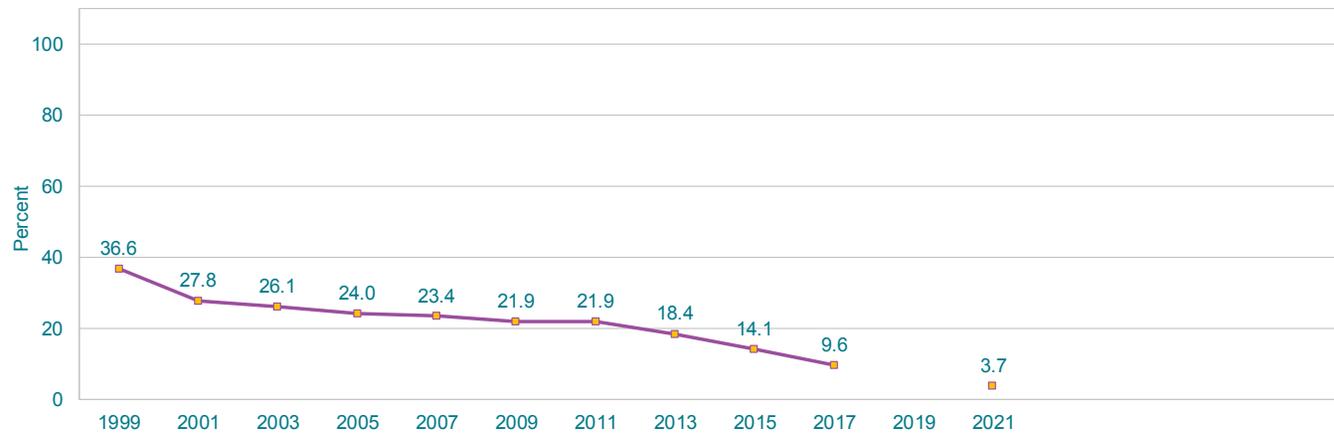


## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,\* 1999-2021†



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

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2013, decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

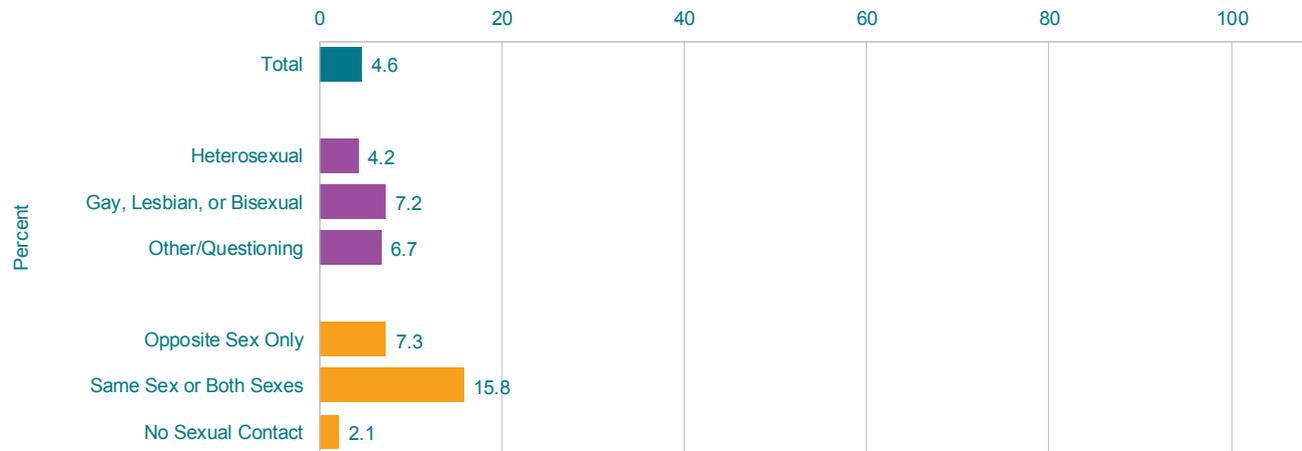
## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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



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



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

### Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,\* 2017-2021†



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

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



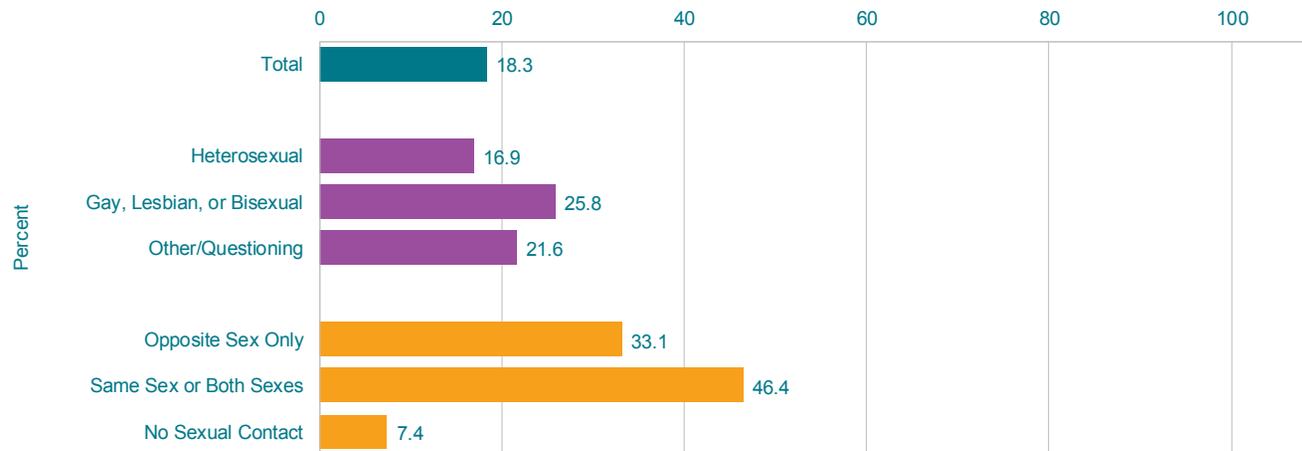
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

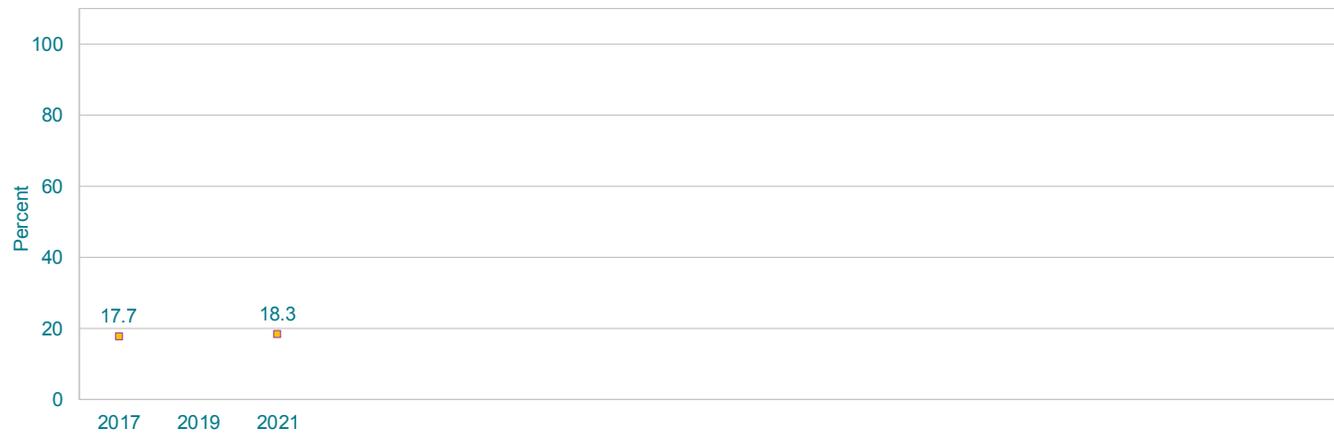
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

### Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,\* 2017-2021†



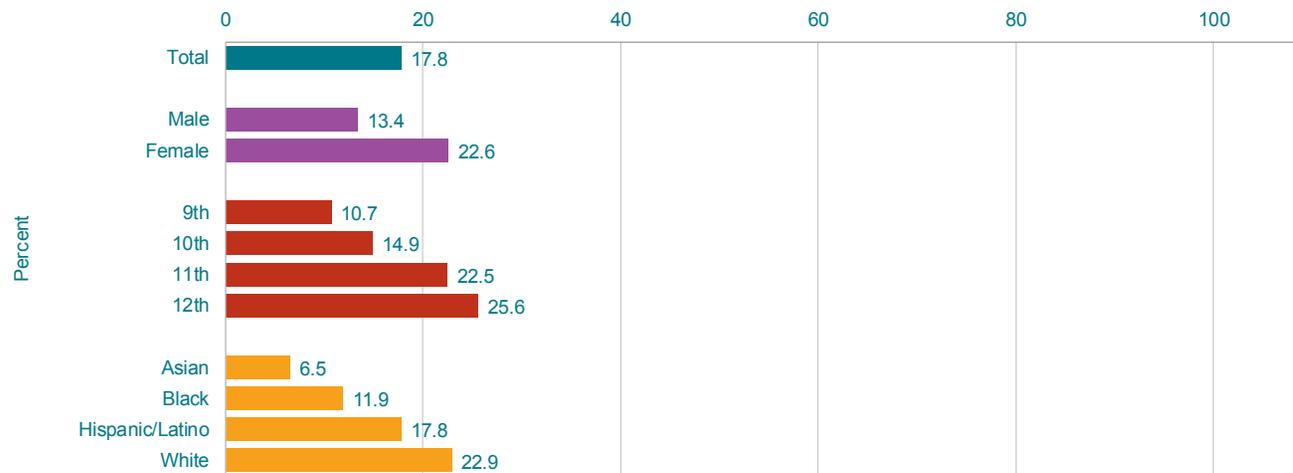
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

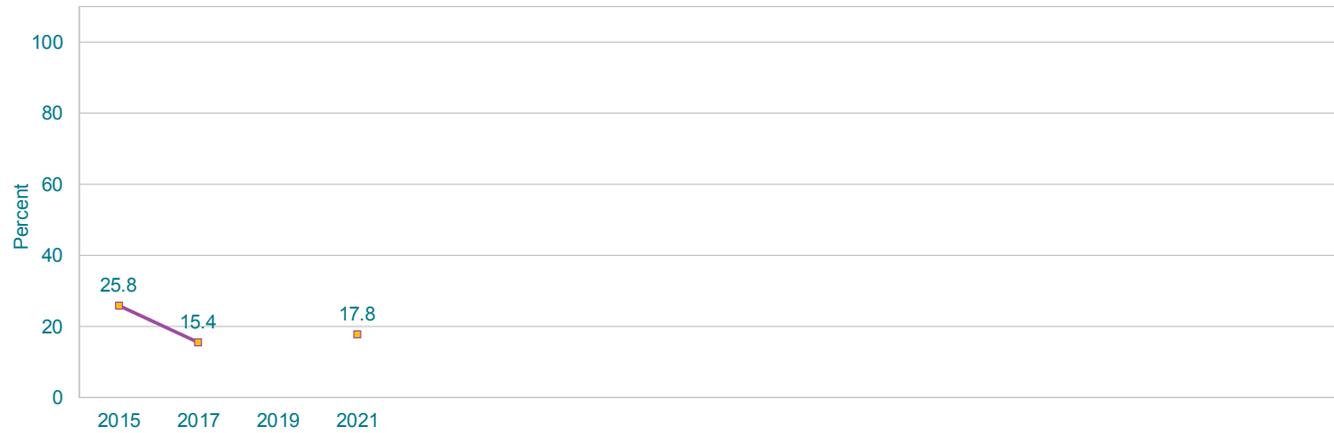
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,\* 2015-2021†



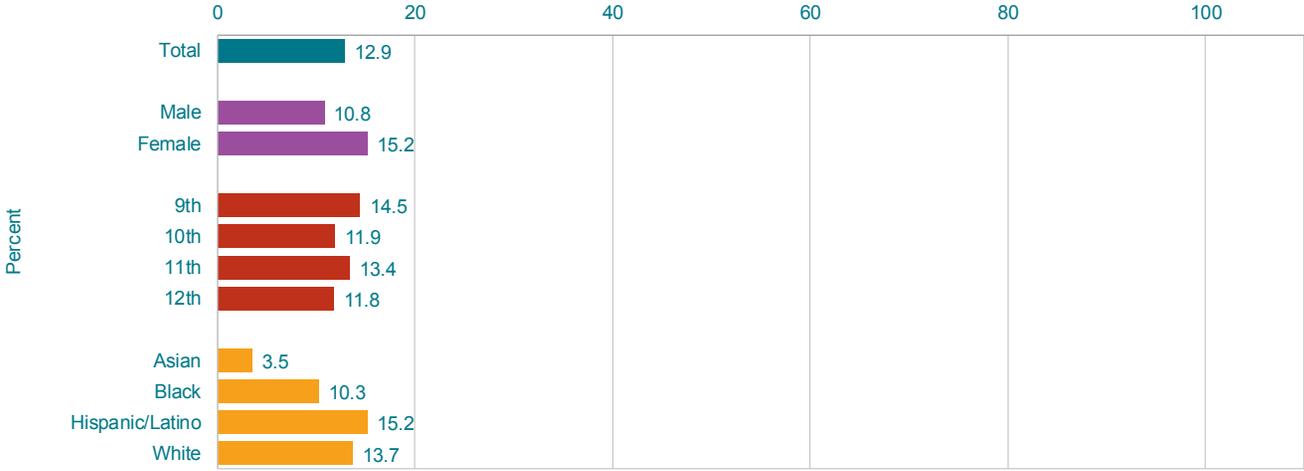
\*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

Data not available for 2019.

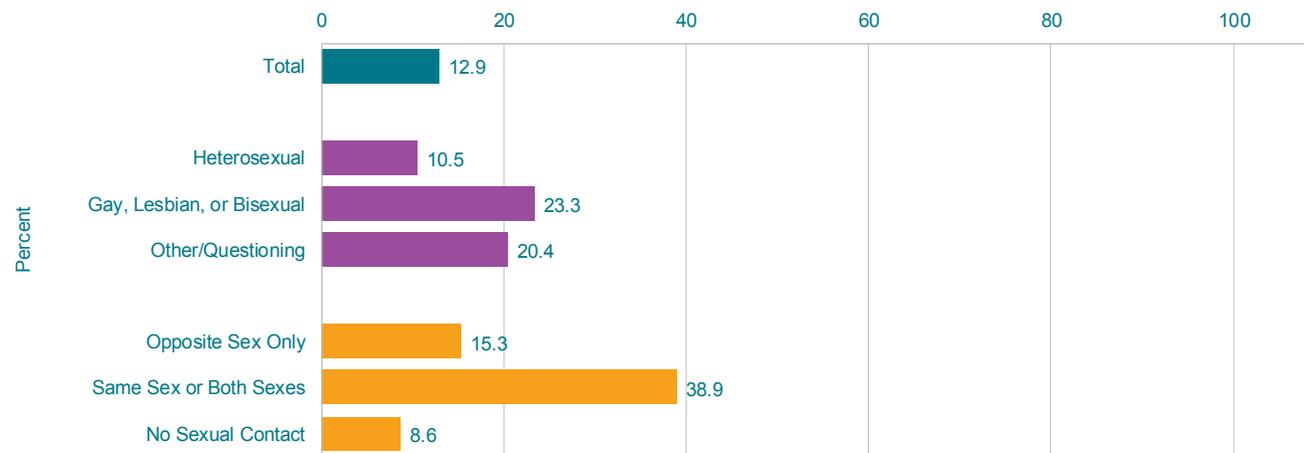
This graph contains weighted results.

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



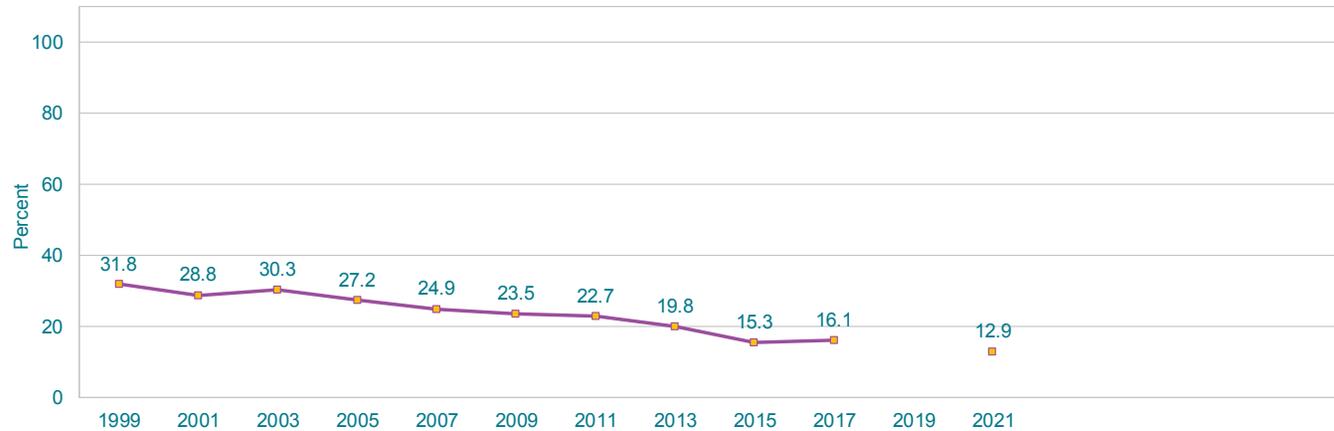
\*Other than a few sips  
 †F > M; B > A, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*Other than a few sips  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,\* 1999-2021†



\*Other than a few sips

†Decreased 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

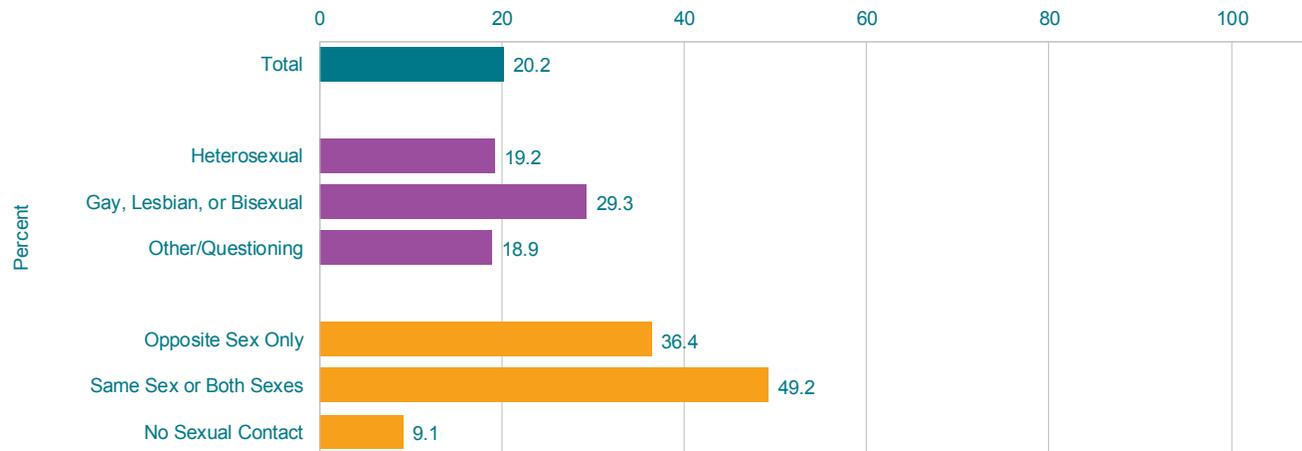
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > A, H > B, W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.



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



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

### Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,\* 1999-2021†



\*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey  
 †Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
 Data not available for 2019.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

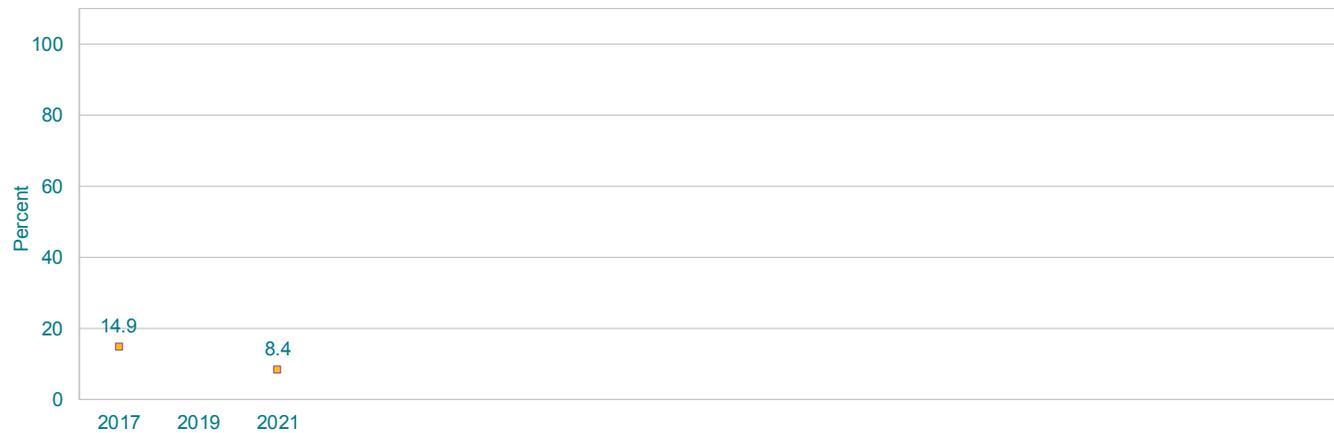
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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



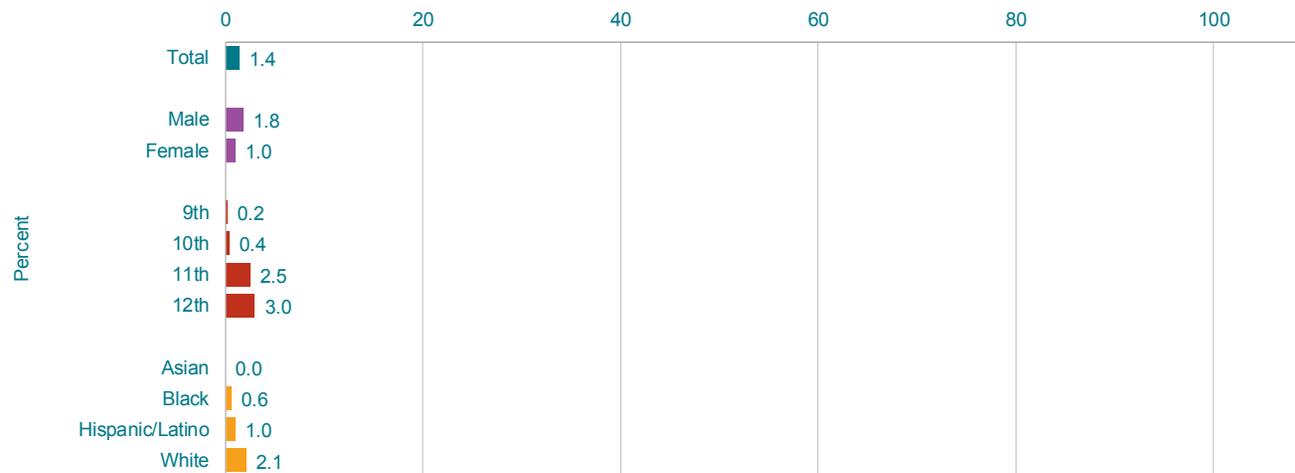
\*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were female or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were male, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

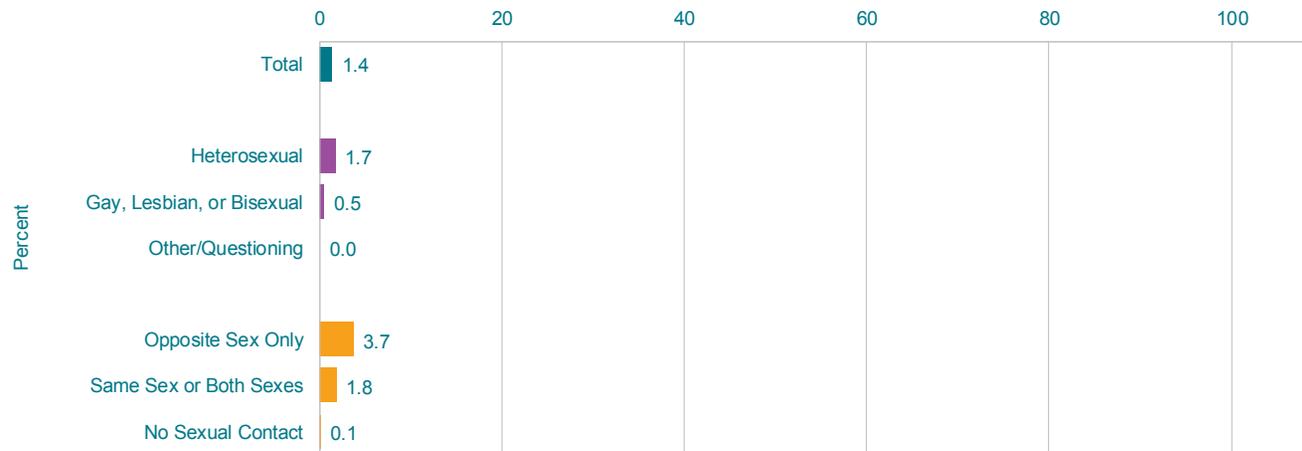
This graph contains weighted results.

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



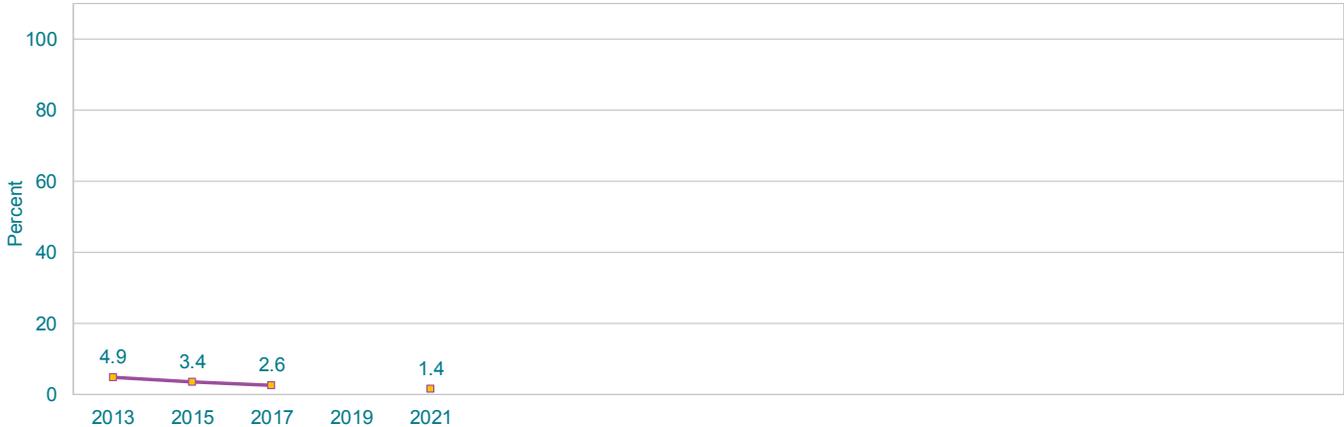
\*Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey  
 †11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,\* 2013-2021†



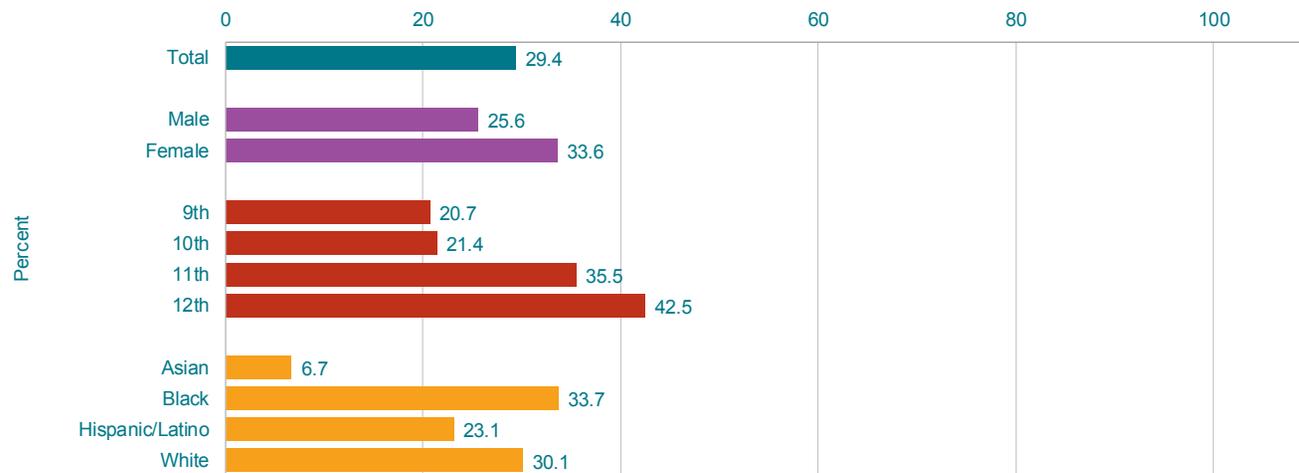
\*Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



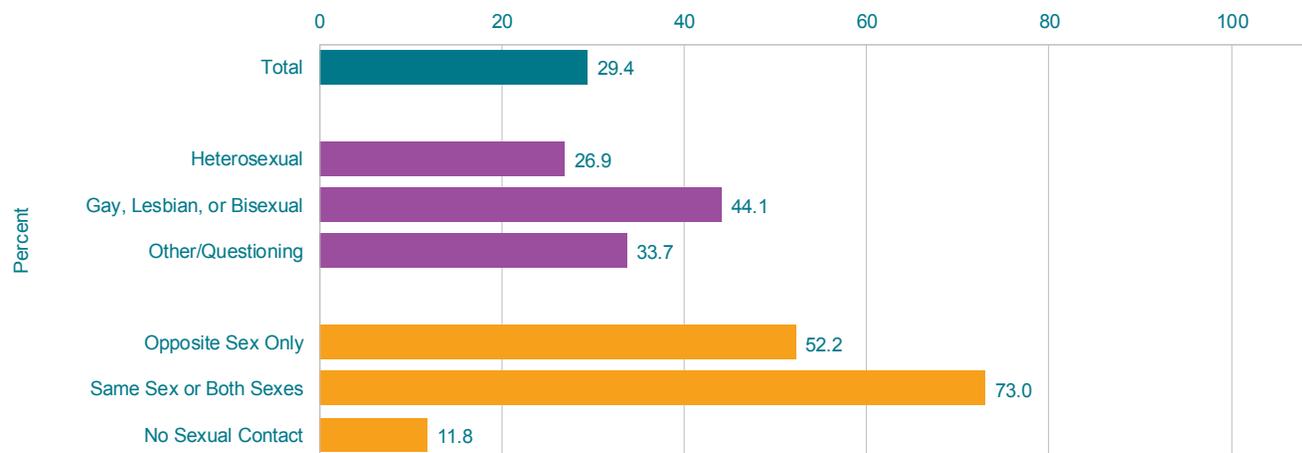
\*One or more times during their life

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

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

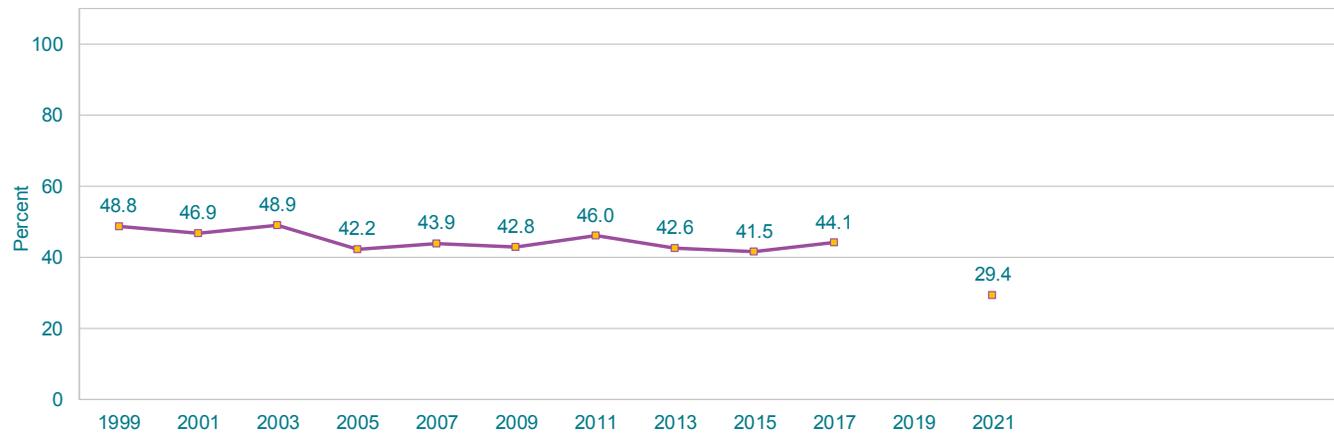
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,\* 1999-2021†



\*One or more times during their life

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

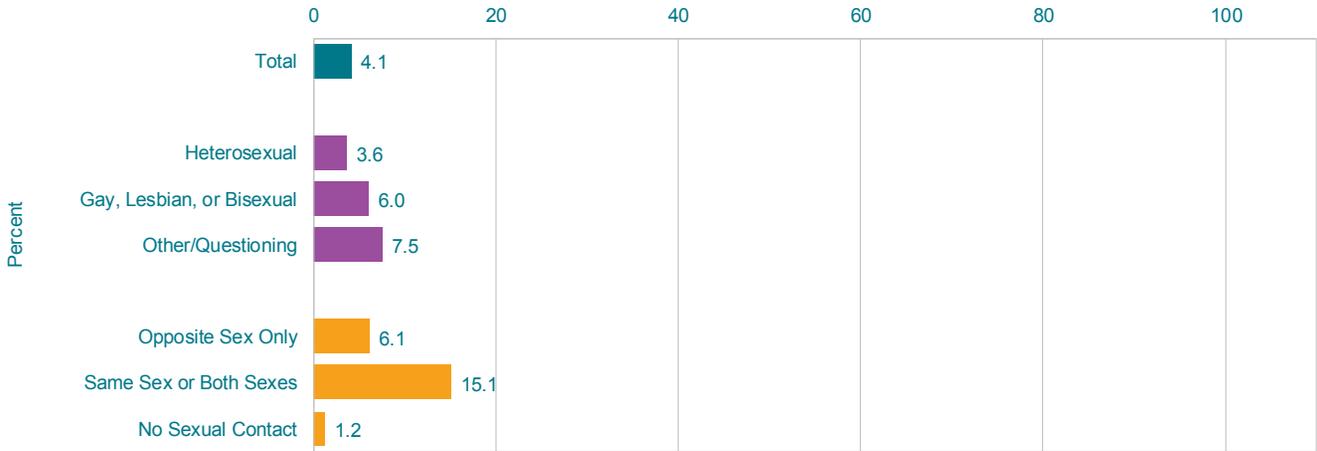
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*9th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



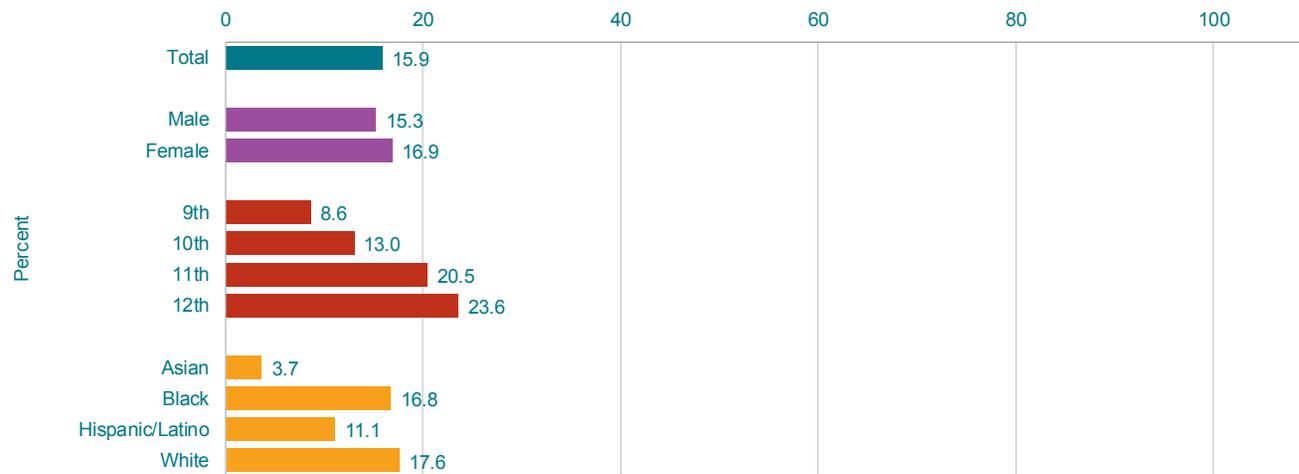
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1999-2021\*



\*Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2013, decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

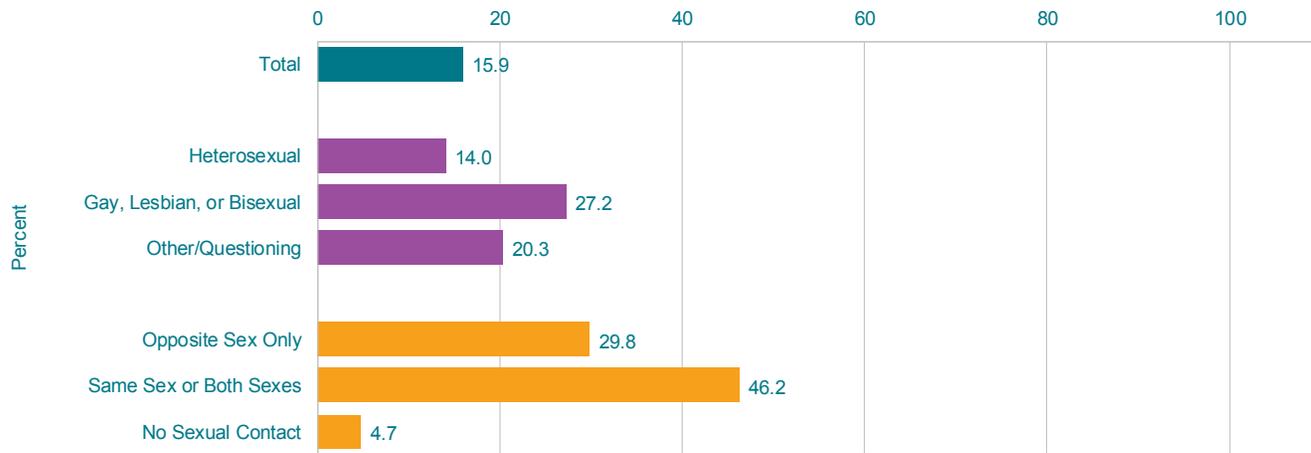
## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity,<sup>‡</sup> 2021



\*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey  
<sup>†</sup>11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, B > H, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
<sup>‡</sup>All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,\* 1999-2021†



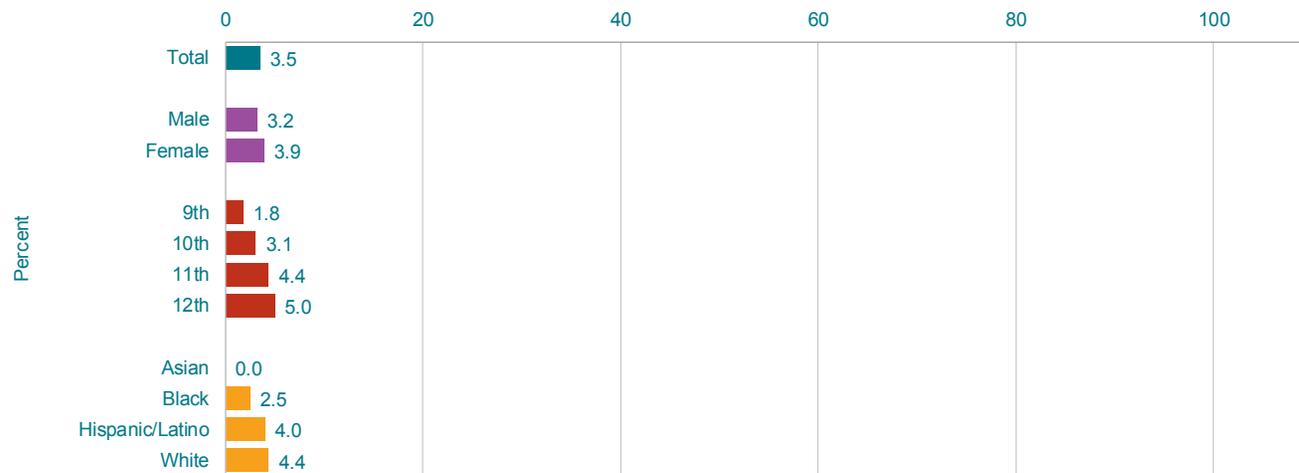
\*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*One or more times during their life

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

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

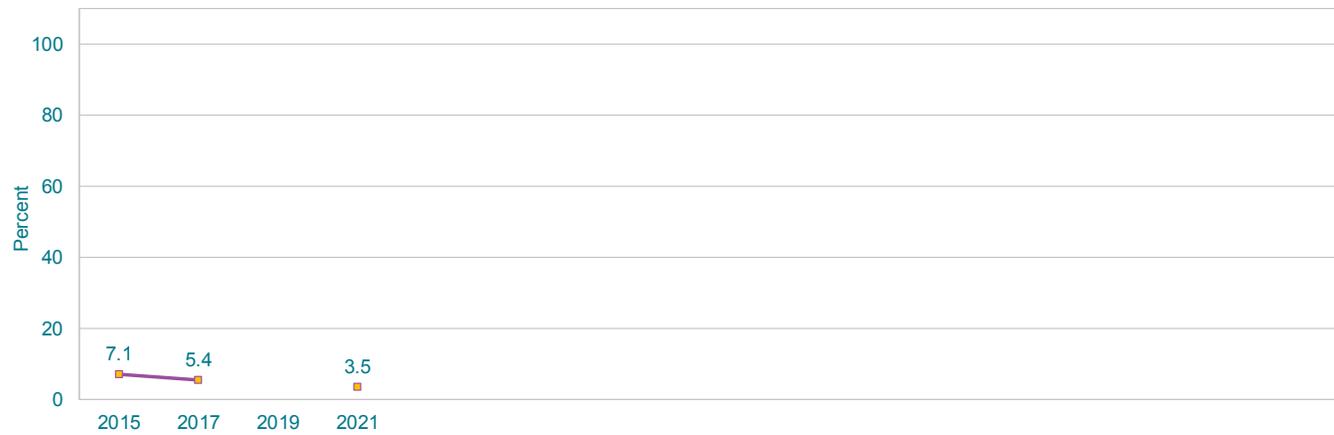
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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



\*One or more times during their life

†Decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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



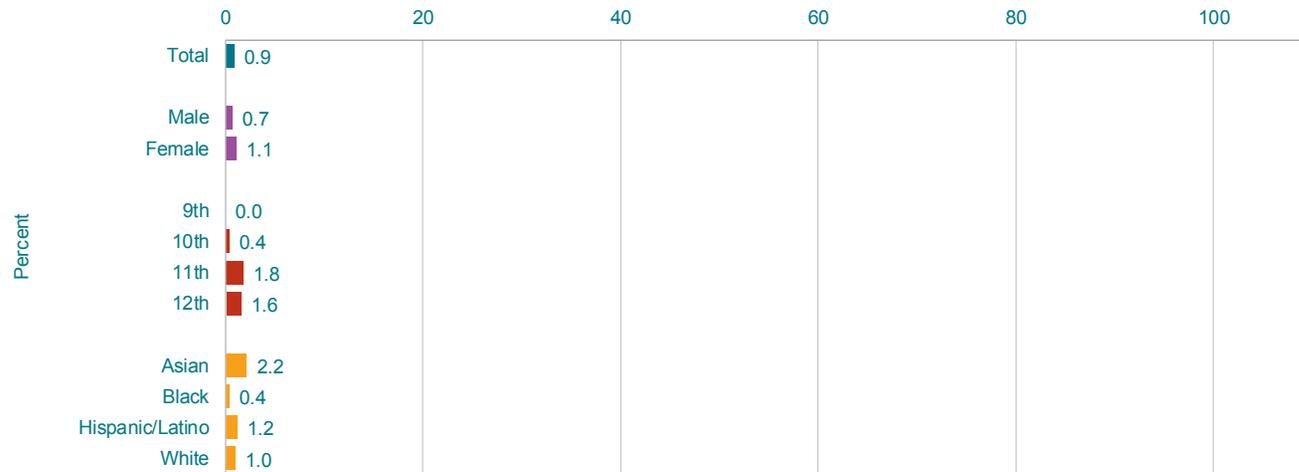
\*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life  
†Decreased 2017-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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

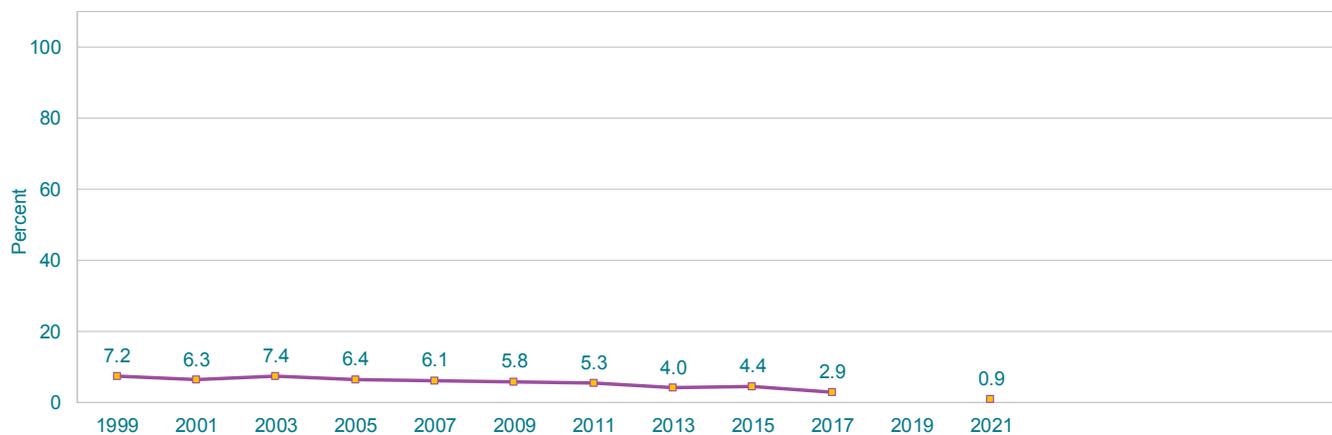


\*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life  
This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN50



## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,\* 1999-2021†



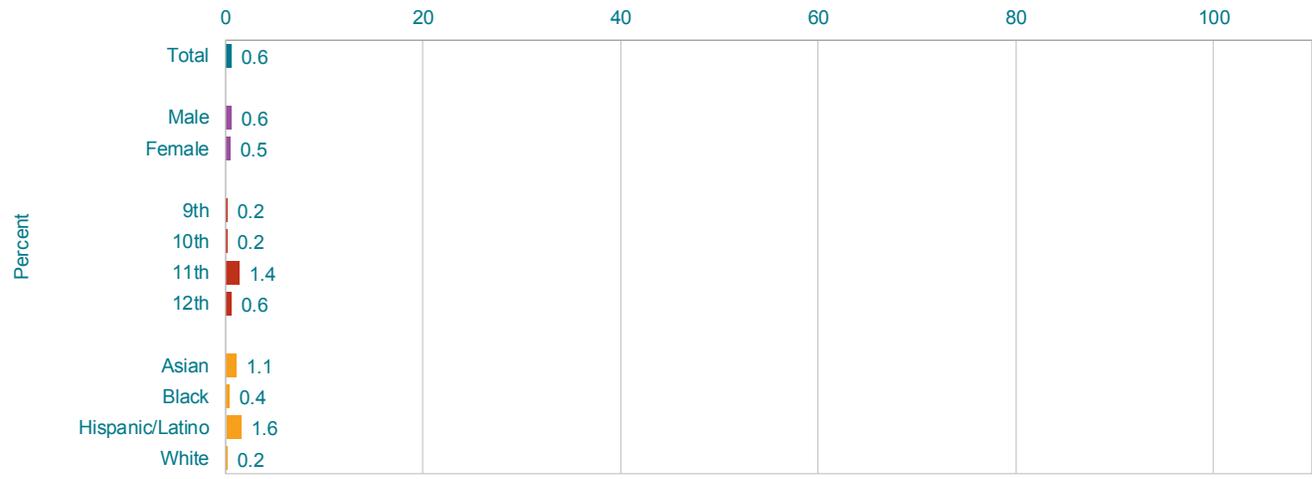
\*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



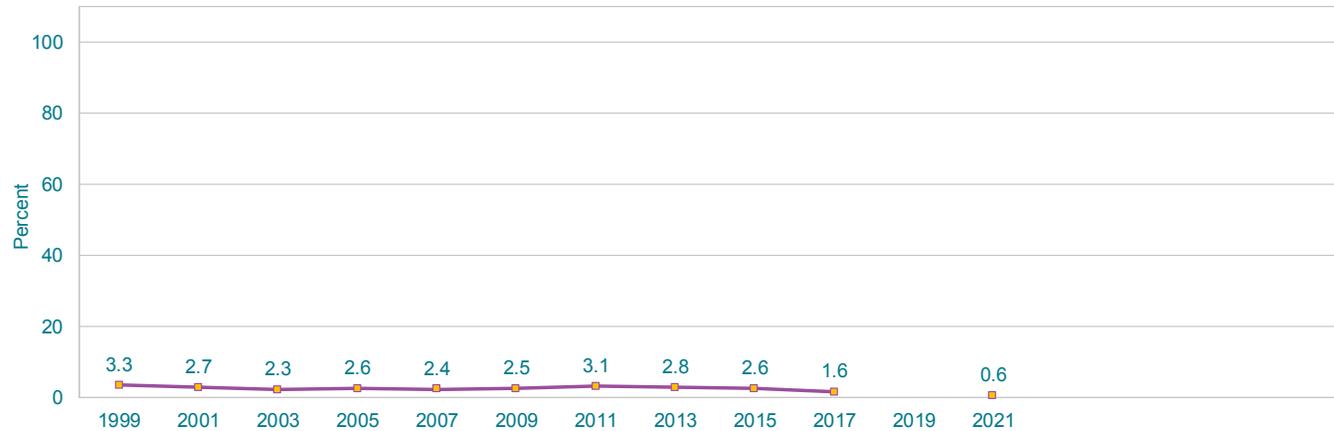
\*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,\* 1999-2021†



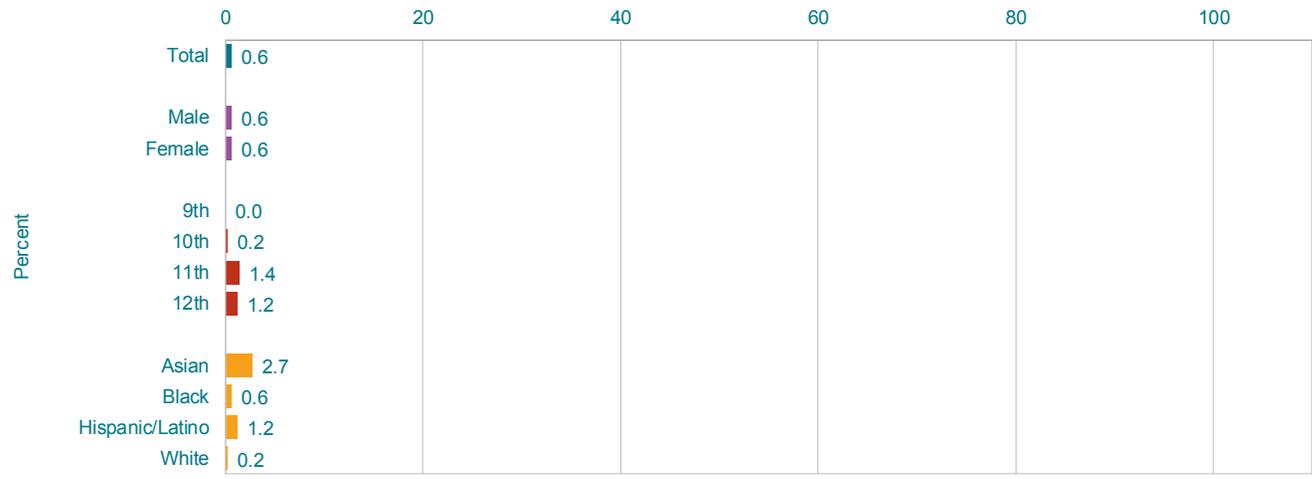
\*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life  
<sup>†</sup>12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

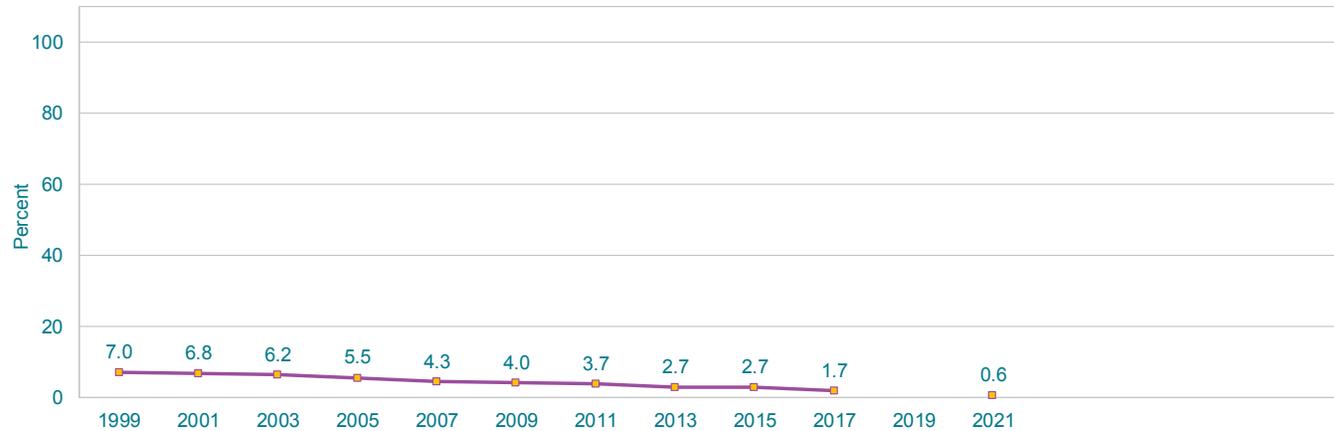


## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,\* 1999-2021†



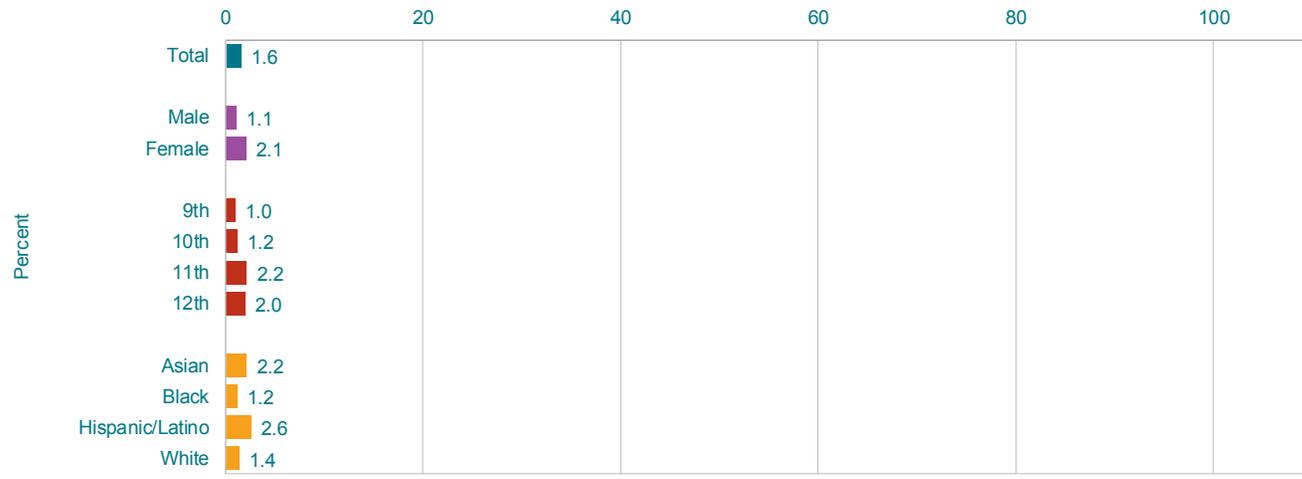
\*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2005, decreased 2005-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*Also called "MDMA" or "Molly," one or more times during their life  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

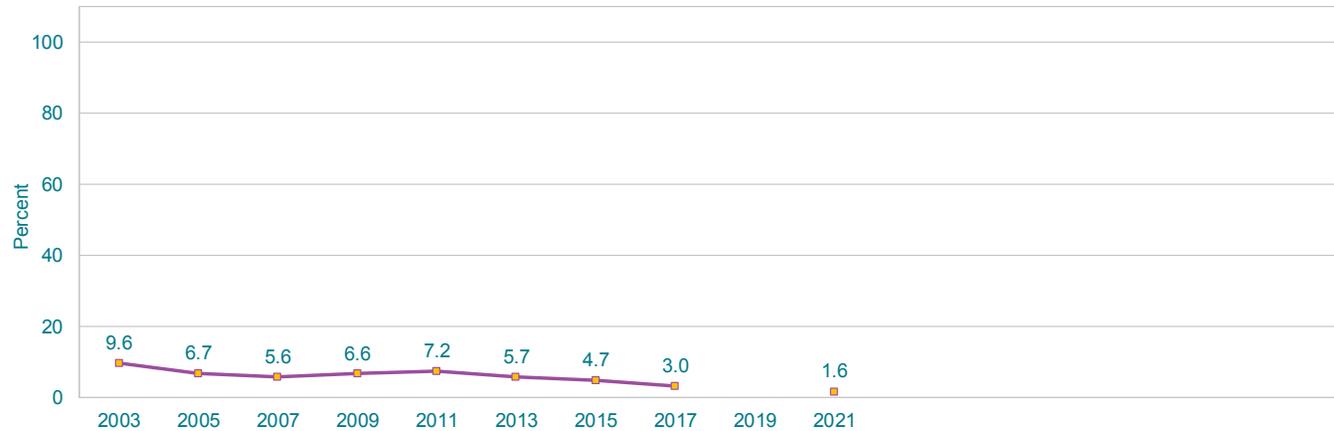


## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Also called "MDMA" or "Molly," one or more times during their life  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,\* 2003-2021†



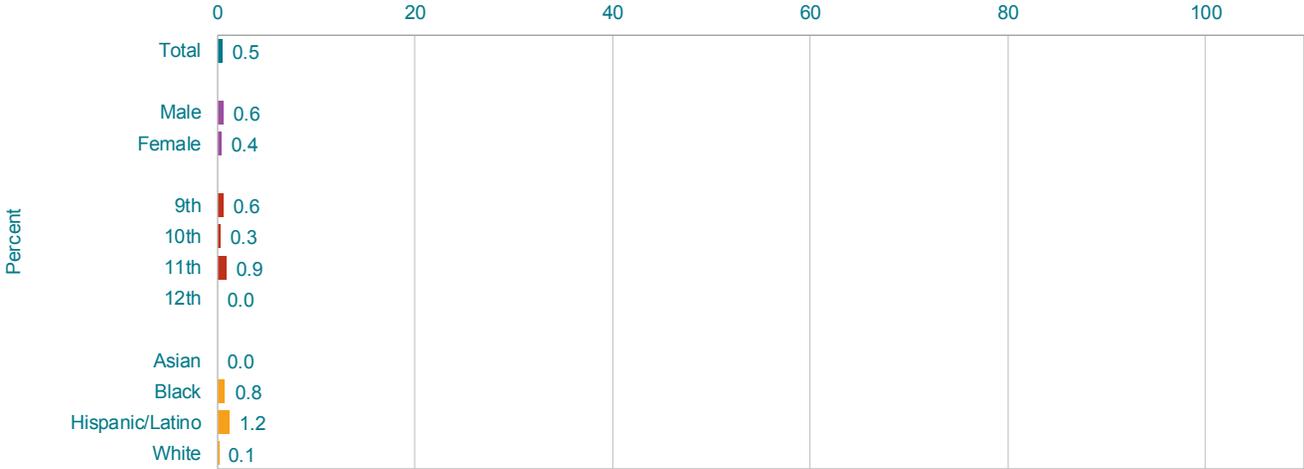
\*Also called "MDMA" or "Molly," one or more times during their life

†Decreased 2003-2021, decreased 2003-2013, decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

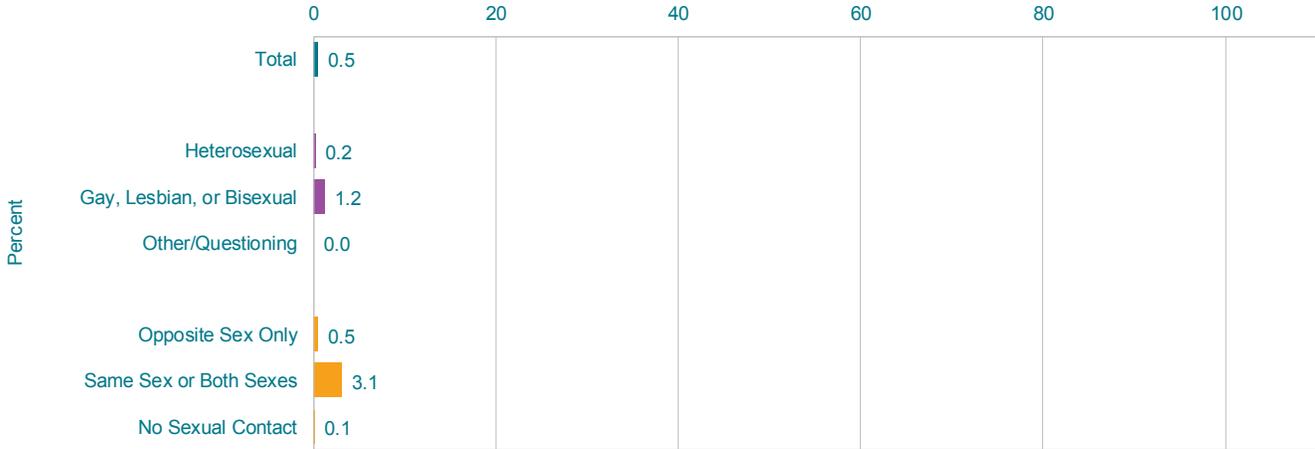
This graph contains weighted results.

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



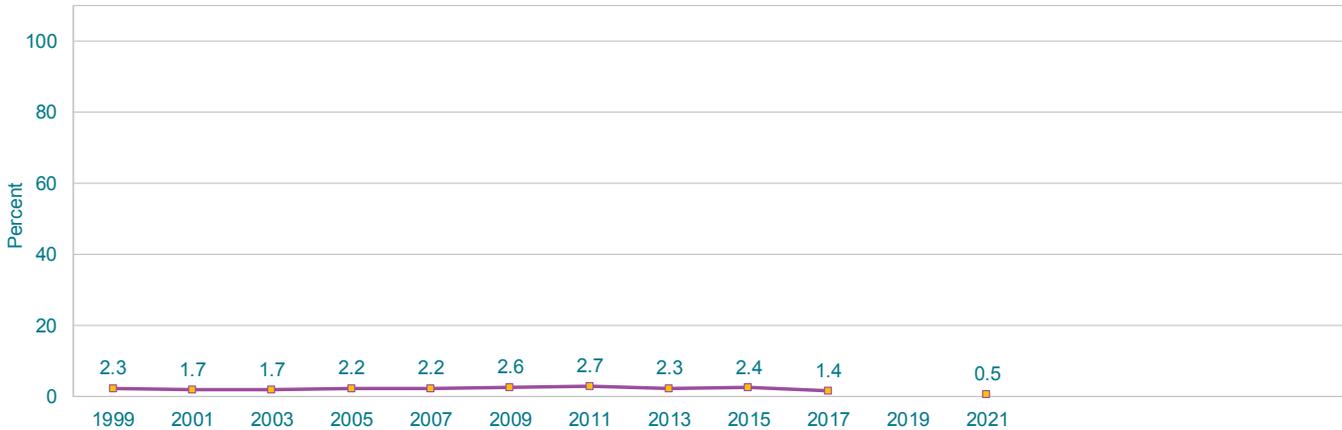
\*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



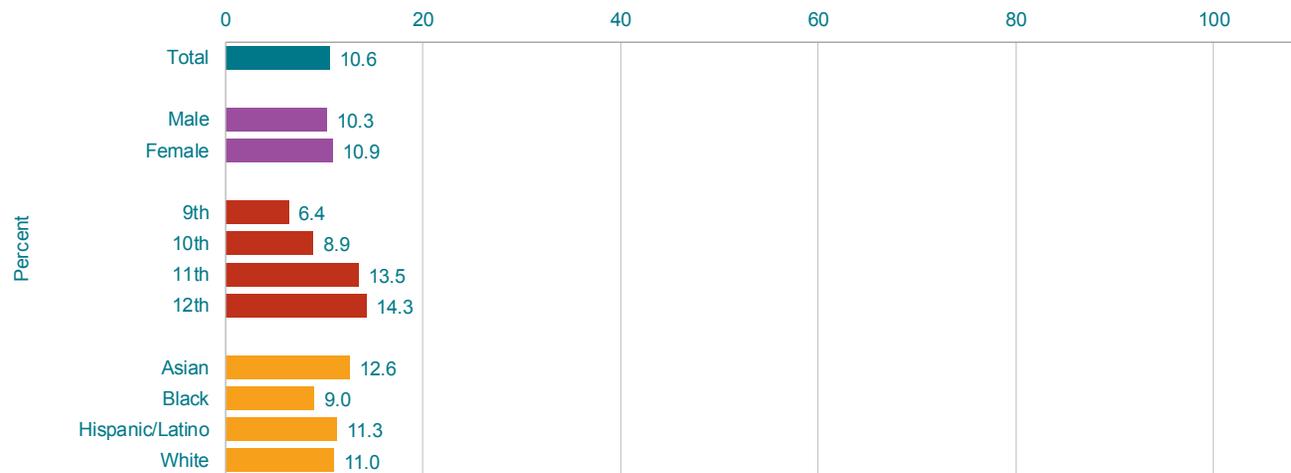
\*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,\* 1999-2021†



\*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life  
 †Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
 Data not available for 2019.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



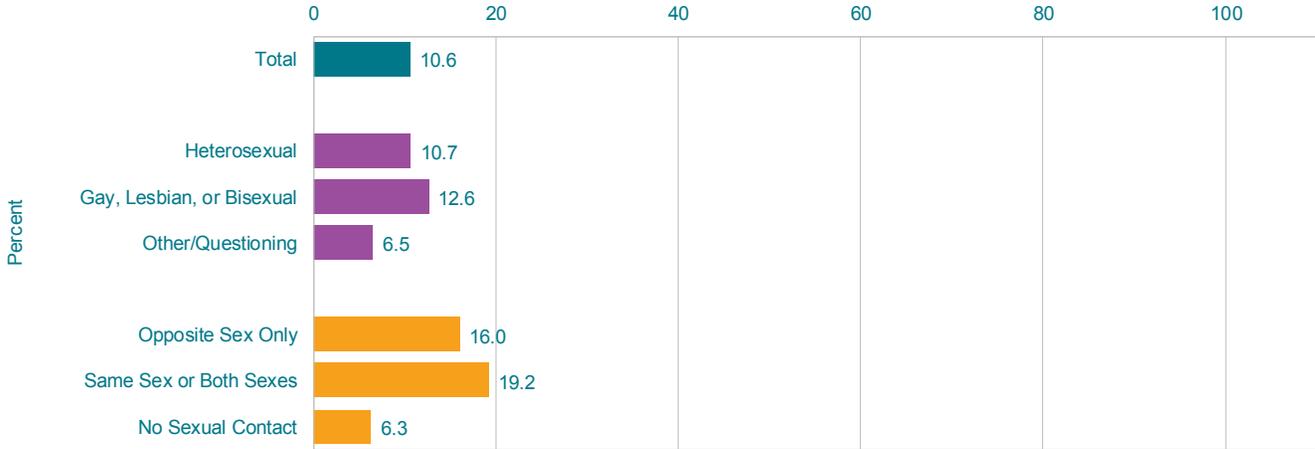
\*During the 12 months before the survey

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

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

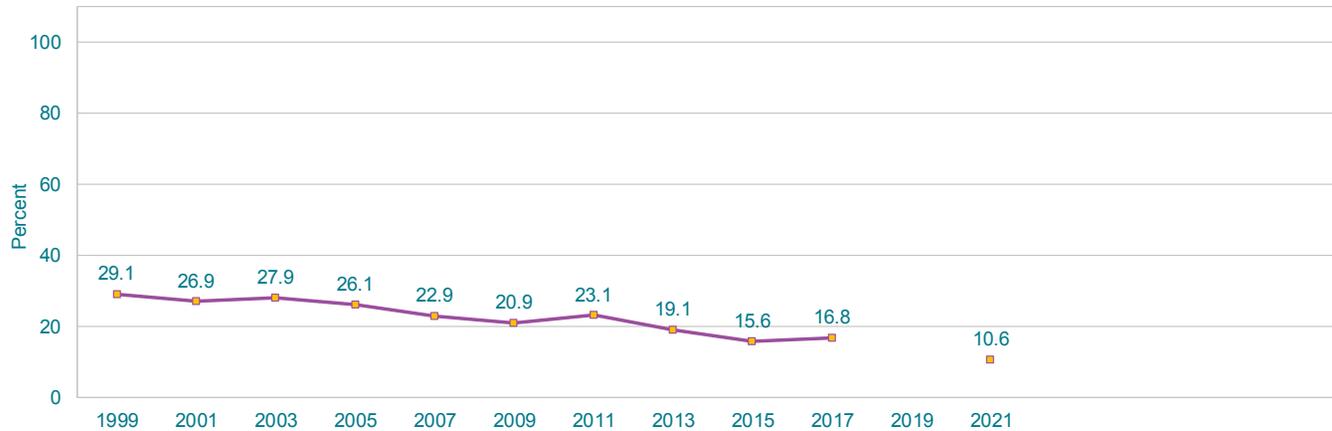
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,\* 1999-2021†



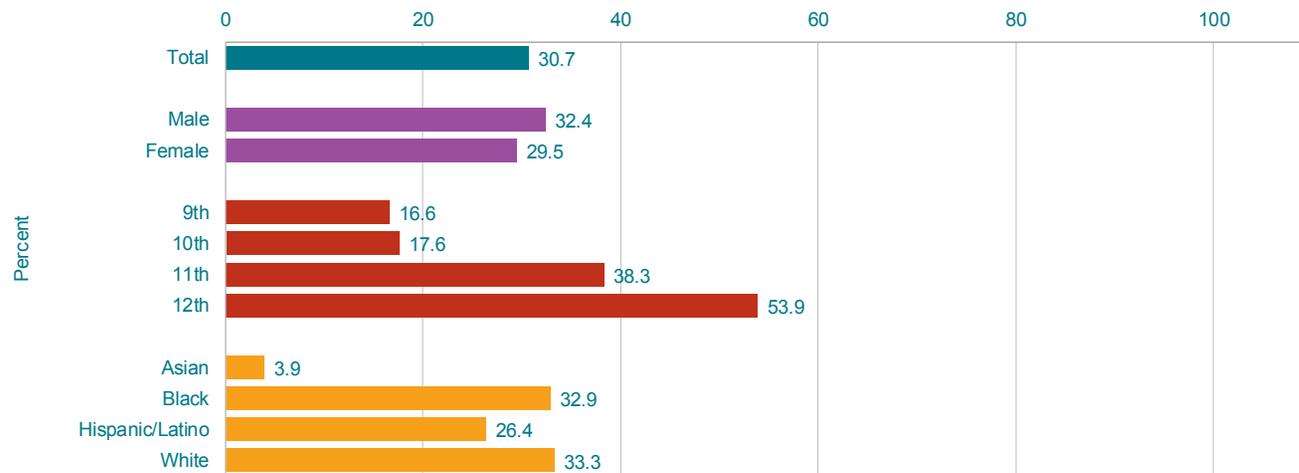
\*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

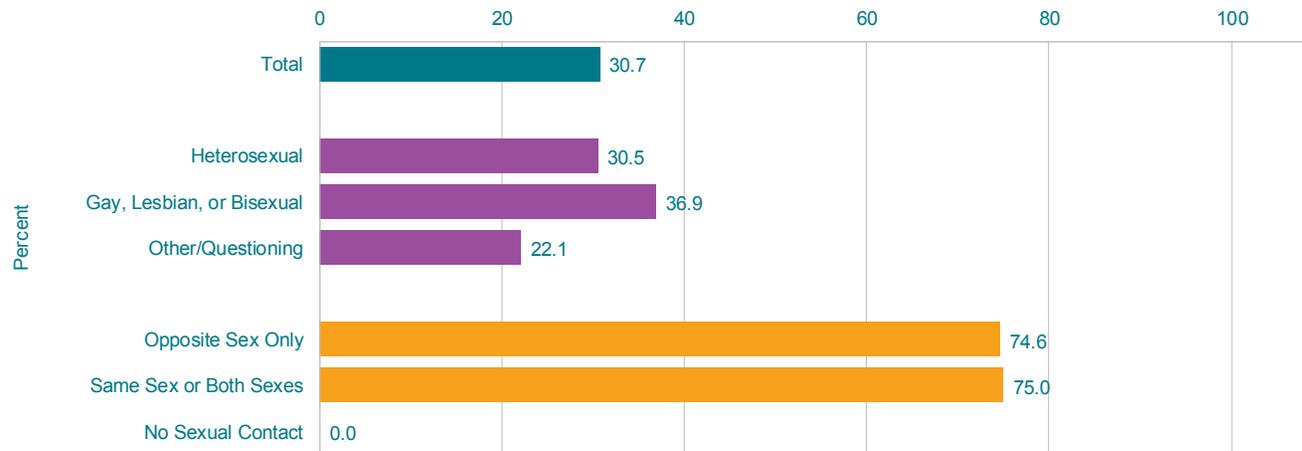
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

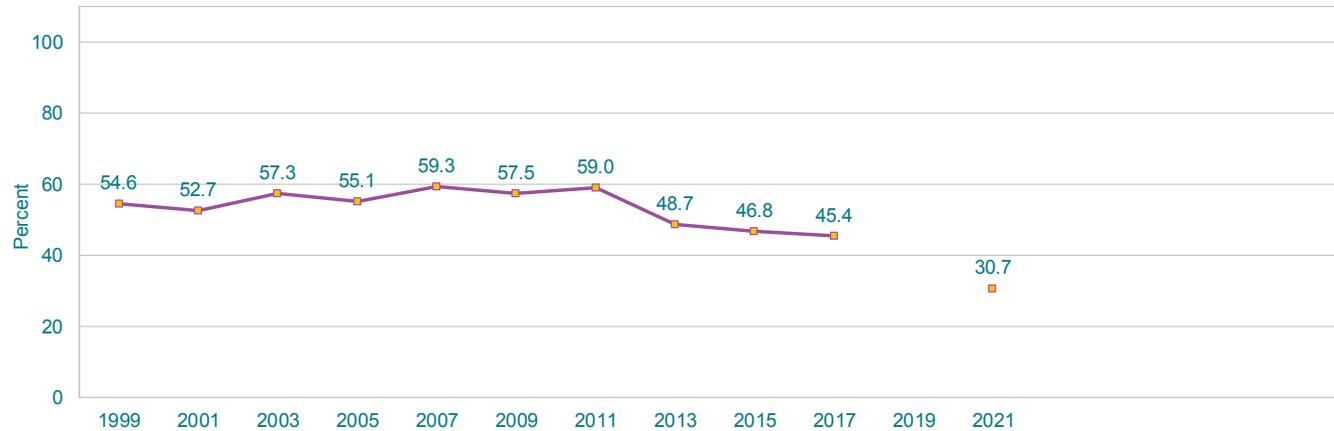


This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN57



## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 1999-2021\*



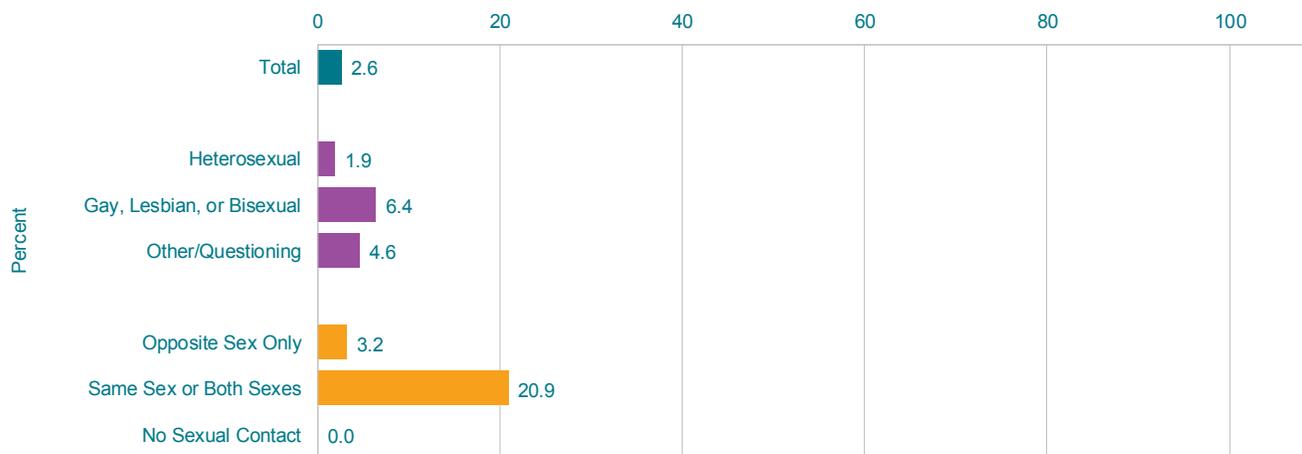
\*Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



\*9th > 10th; B > A, B > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



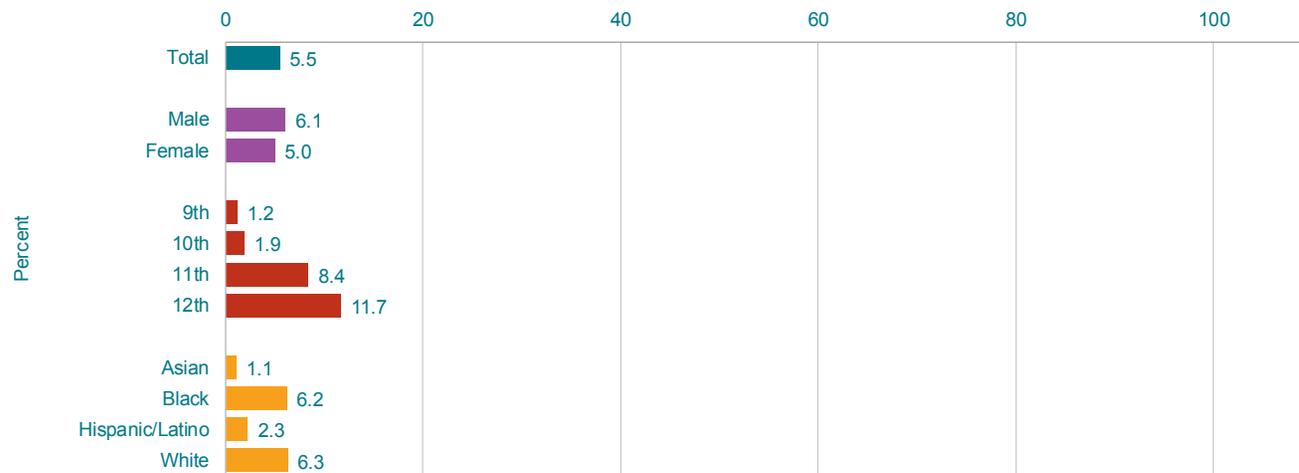
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1999-2021\*



\*Decreased 1999-2021, decreased 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



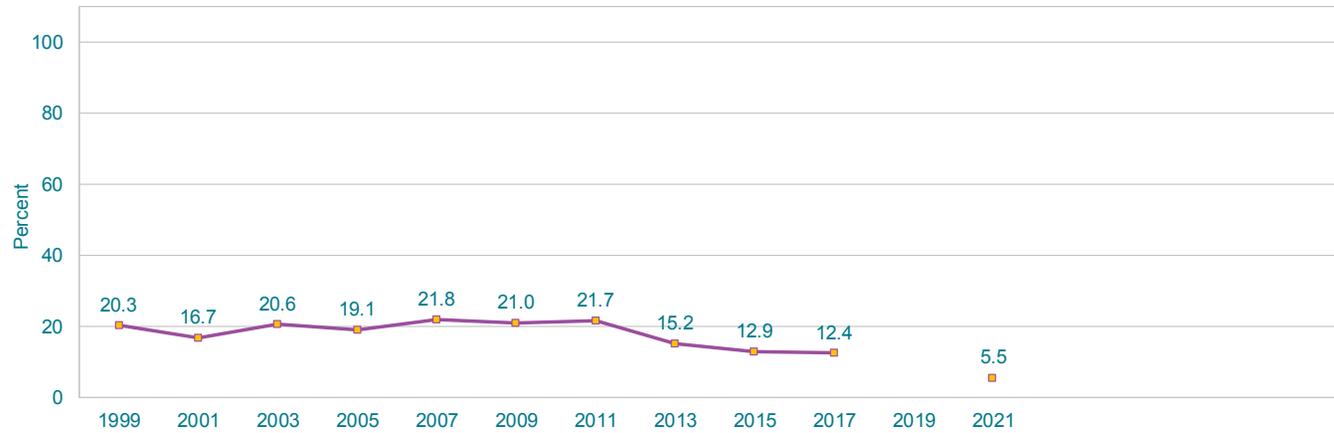
\*11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > A, B > H, W > A, W > H (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, 1999-2021\*



\*Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

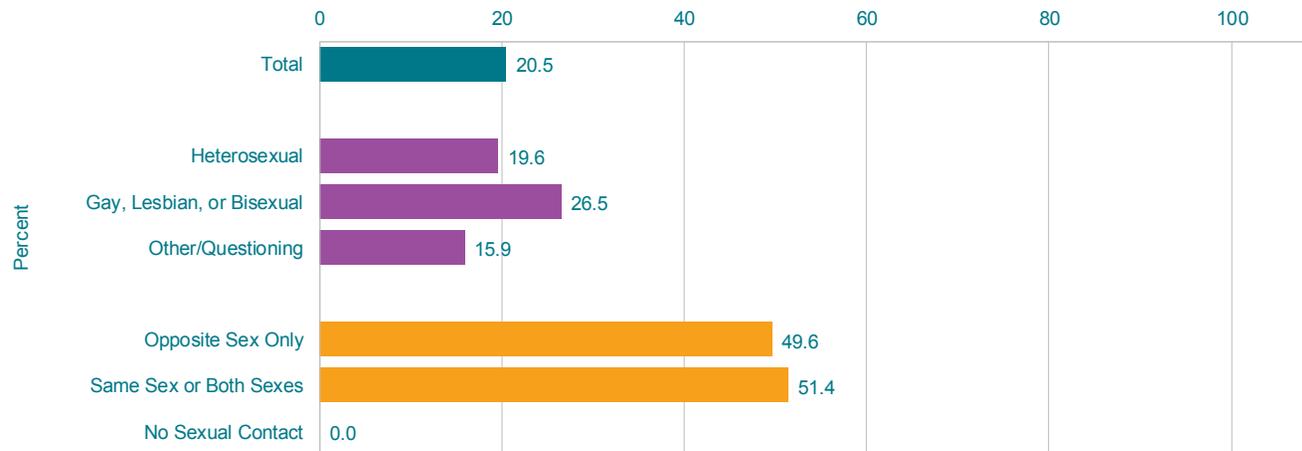
### Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



\*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey  
 †11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

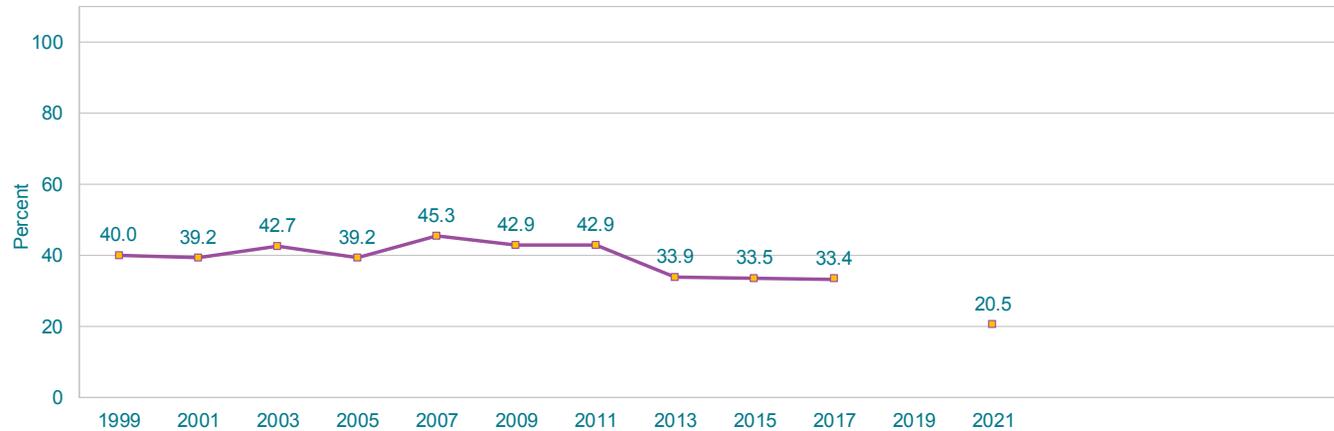


## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,\* 1999-2021†



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

†Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2009, decreased 2009-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,\* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2021



\*Among students who were currently sexually active

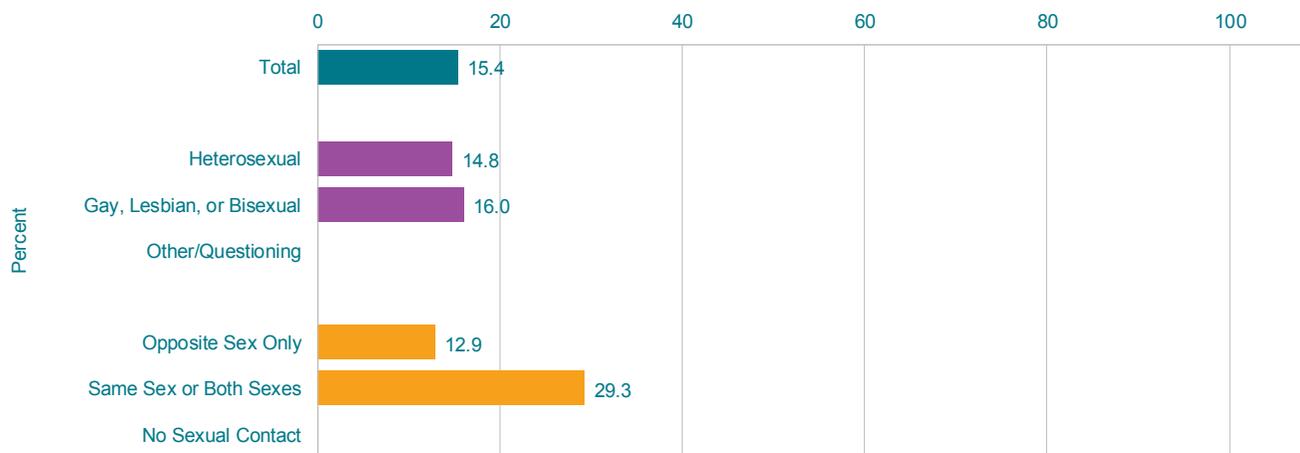
†F > M; 12th > 11th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

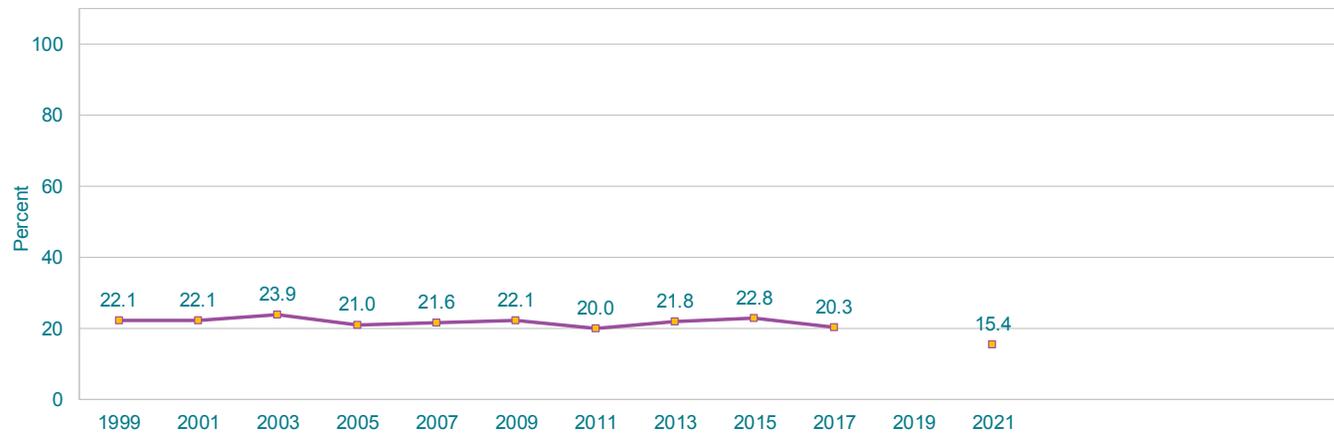
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Among students who were currently sexually active  
 This graph contains weighted results.  
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,\* 1999-2021†



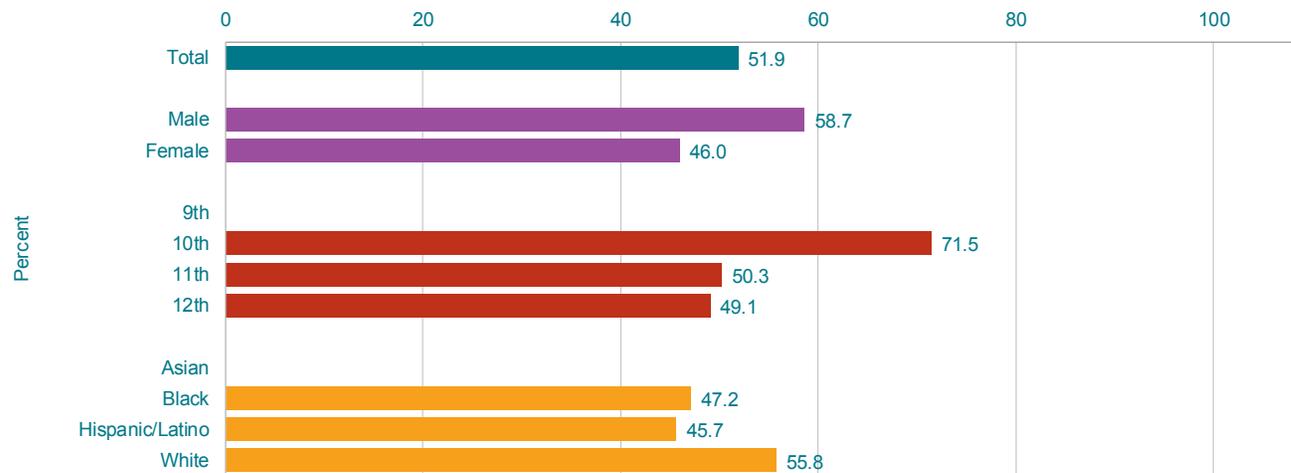
\*Among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*Among students who were currently sexually active

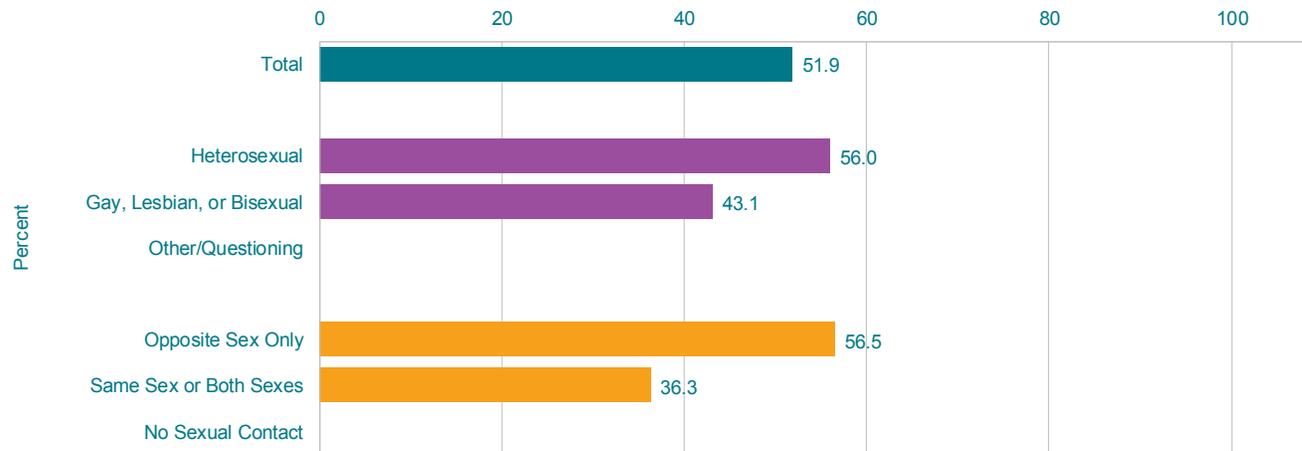
†M > F; 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

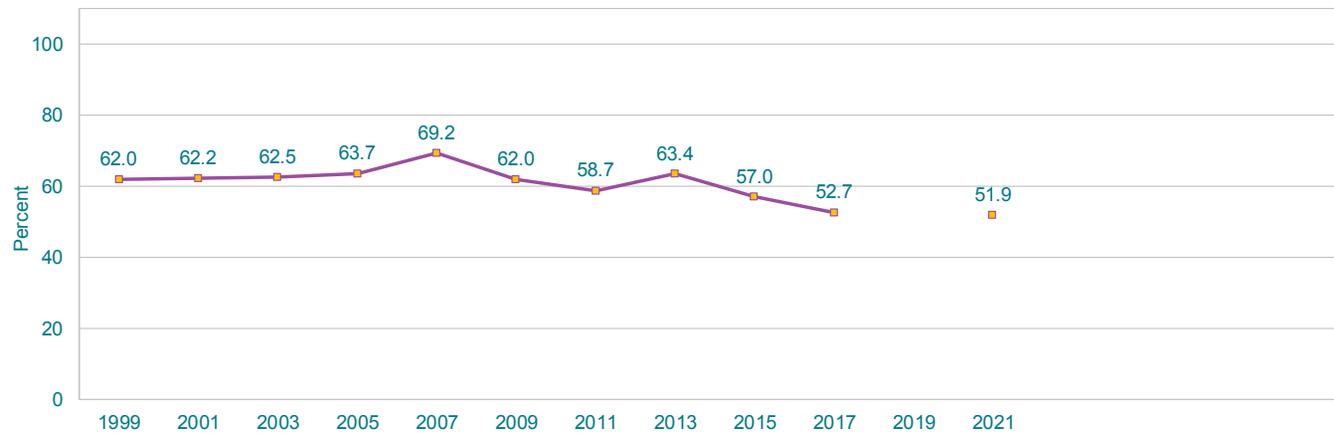
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,\* 1999-2021†



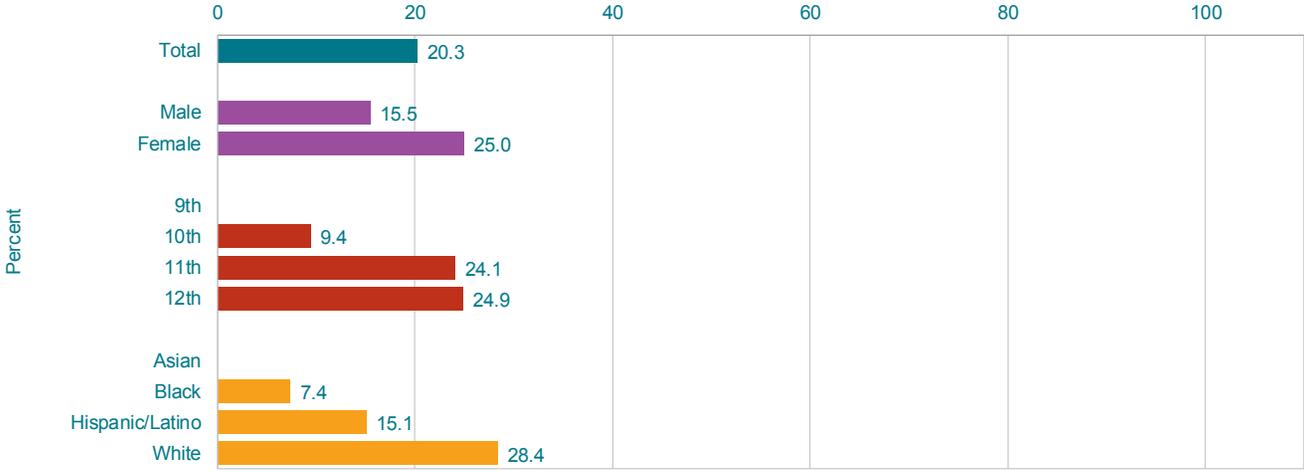
\*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Decreased 1999-2021, increased 1999-2007, decreased 2007-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*To prevent pregnancy, not counting emergency contraception such as Plan B or the "morning after" pill, among students who were currently sexually active

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

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

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

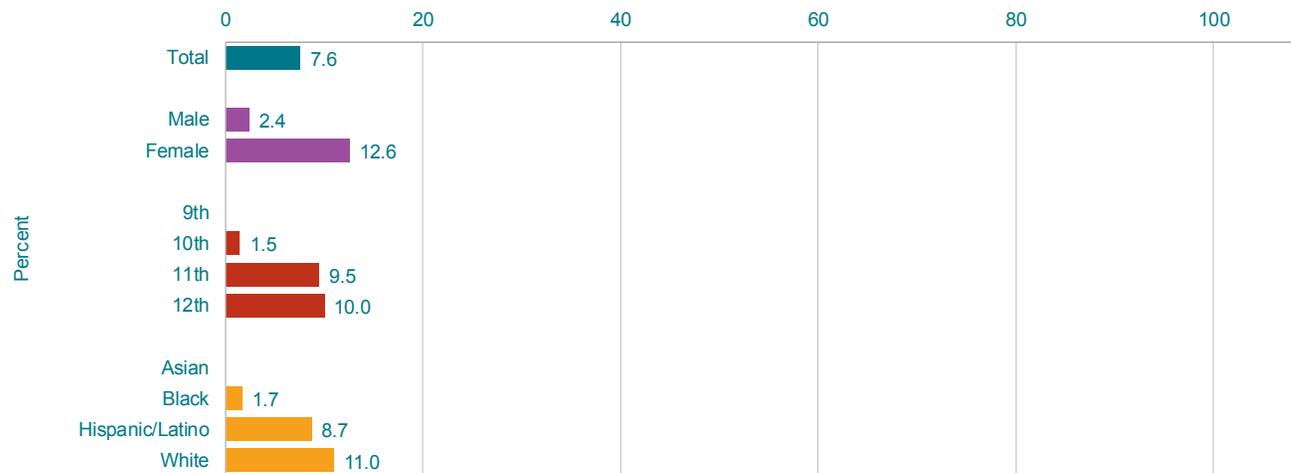


\*To prevent pregnancy, not counting emergency contraception such as Plan B or the "morning after" pill, among students who were currently sexually active

This graph contains weighted results.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

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



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

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

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

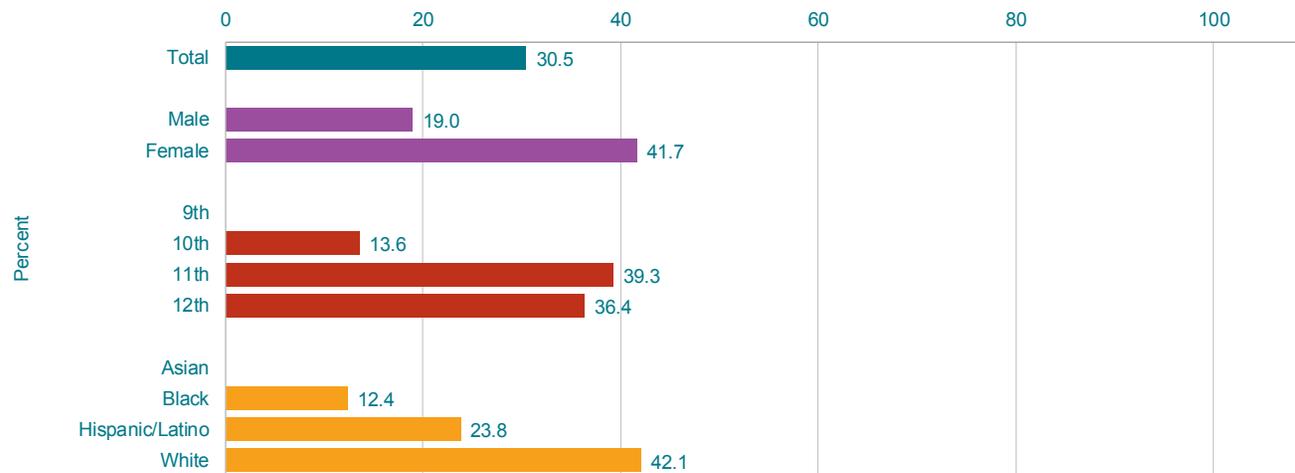
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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



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

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

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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



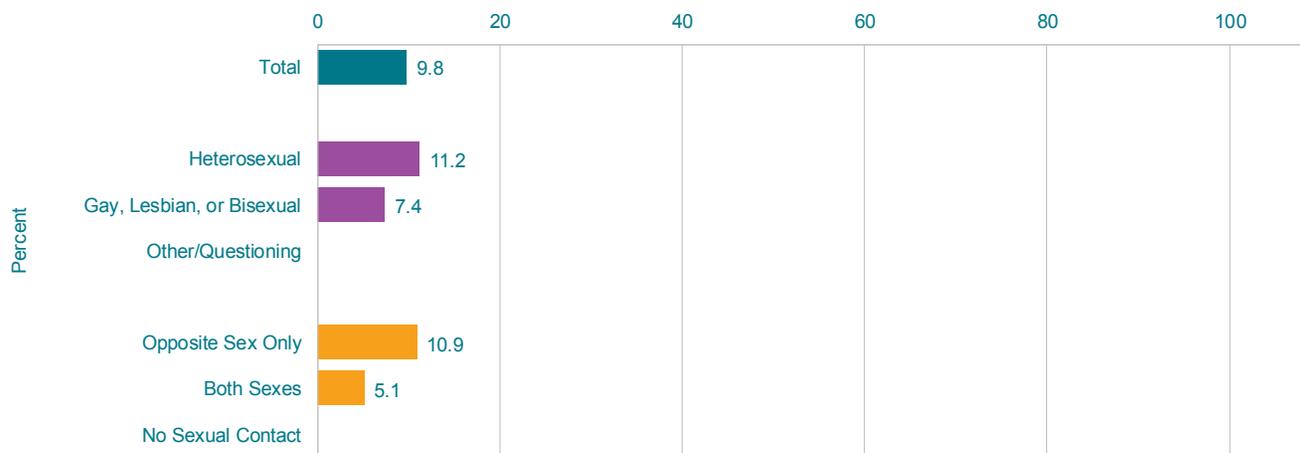
**Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse with an Opposite-Sex Partner,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021**



\*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active  
 †W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



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



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

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



\*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.

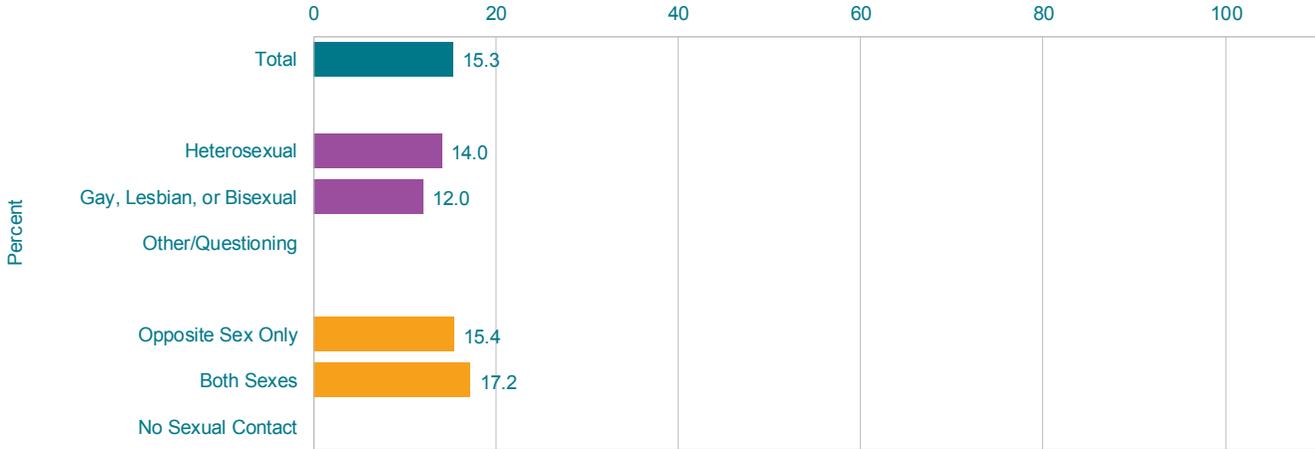
†B > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

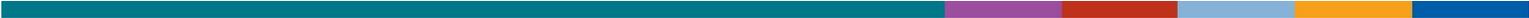
Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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



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



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

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.



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

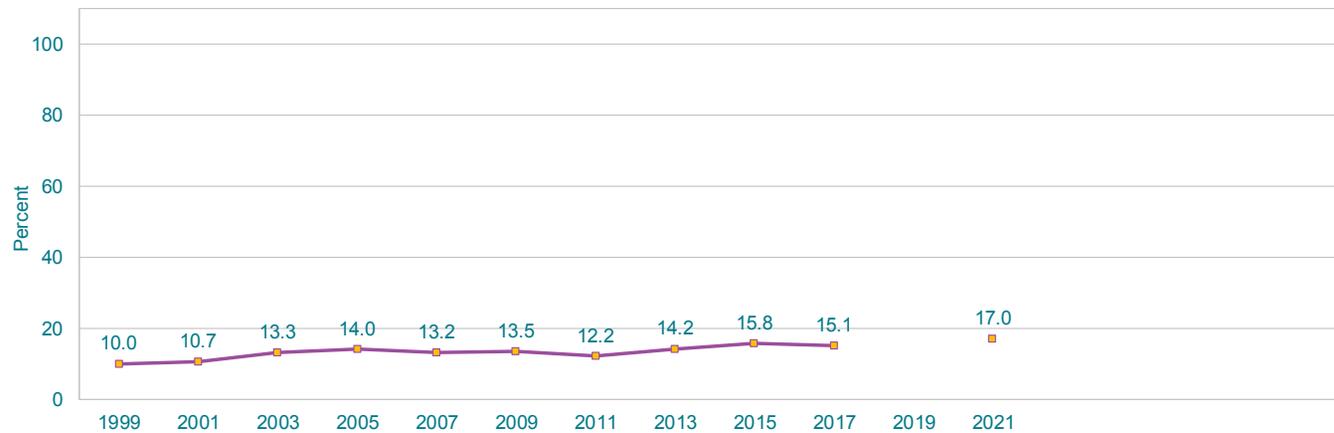


\*  $\geq$  95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions. This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QNOBESE



## Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,\* 1999-2021†

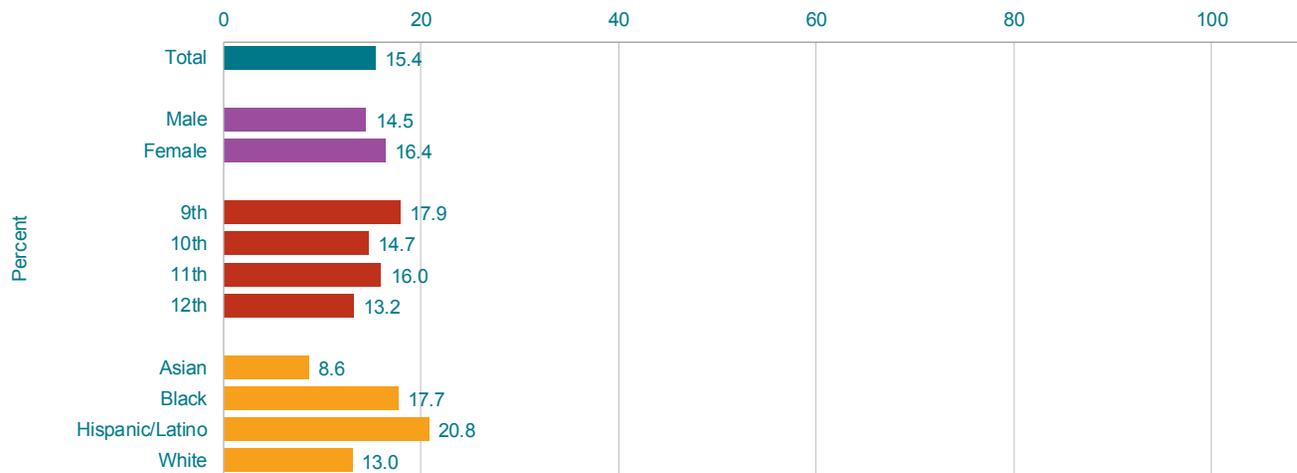


\*  $\geq$  95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†Increased 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



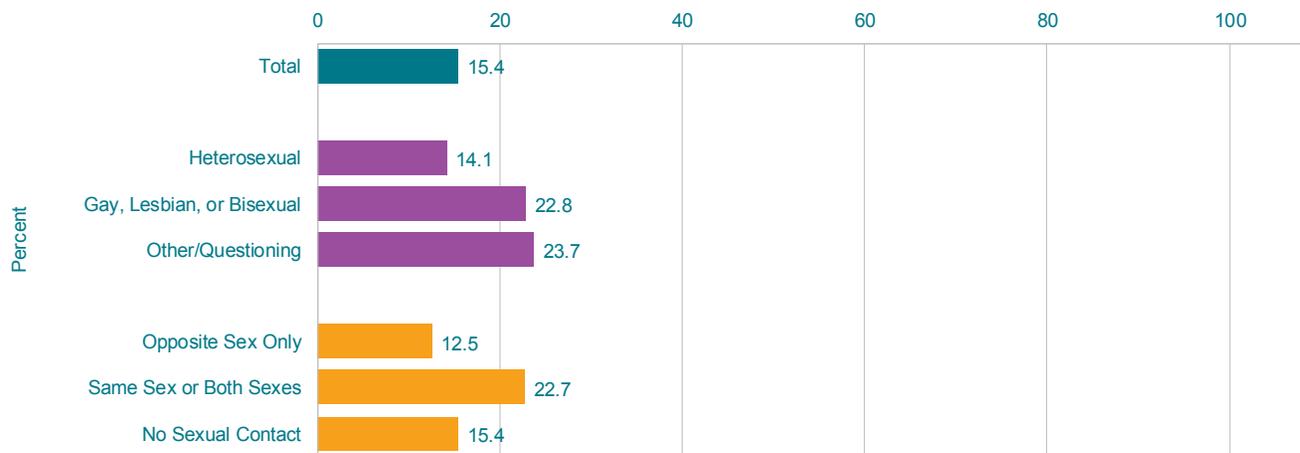
\* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

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

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

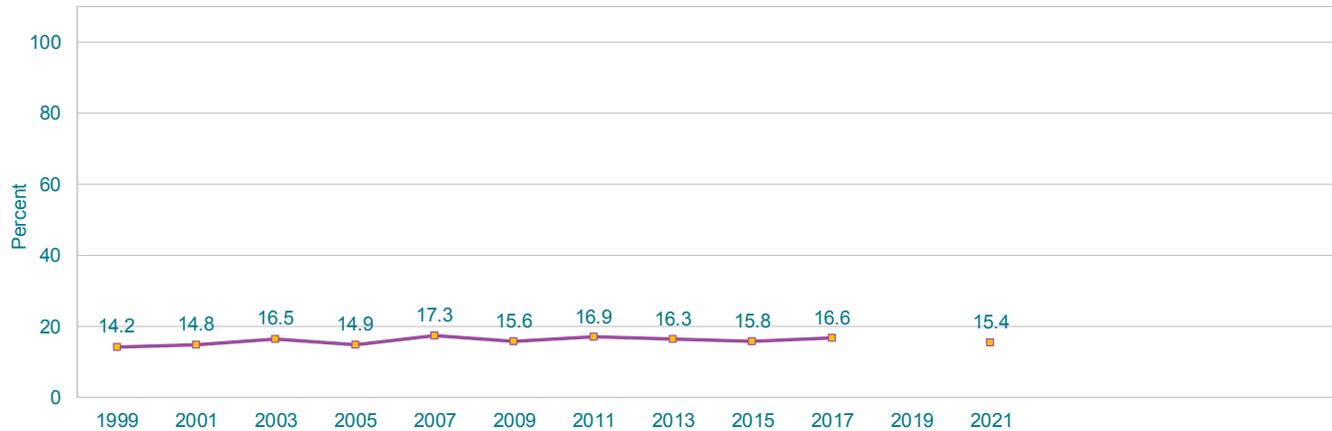
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,\* 1999-2021†

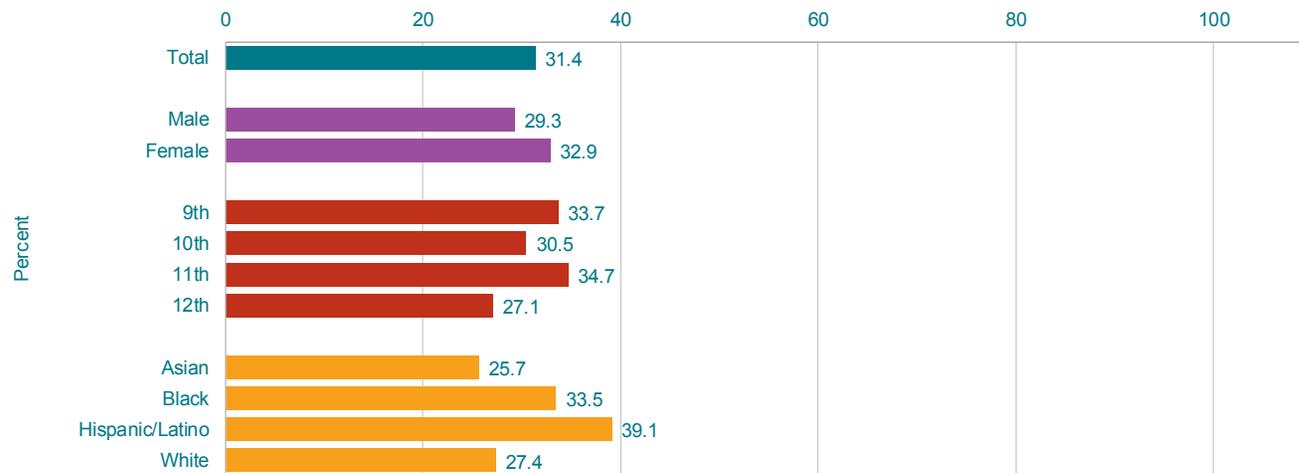


\*  $\geq$  85th percentile but  $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†No change 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



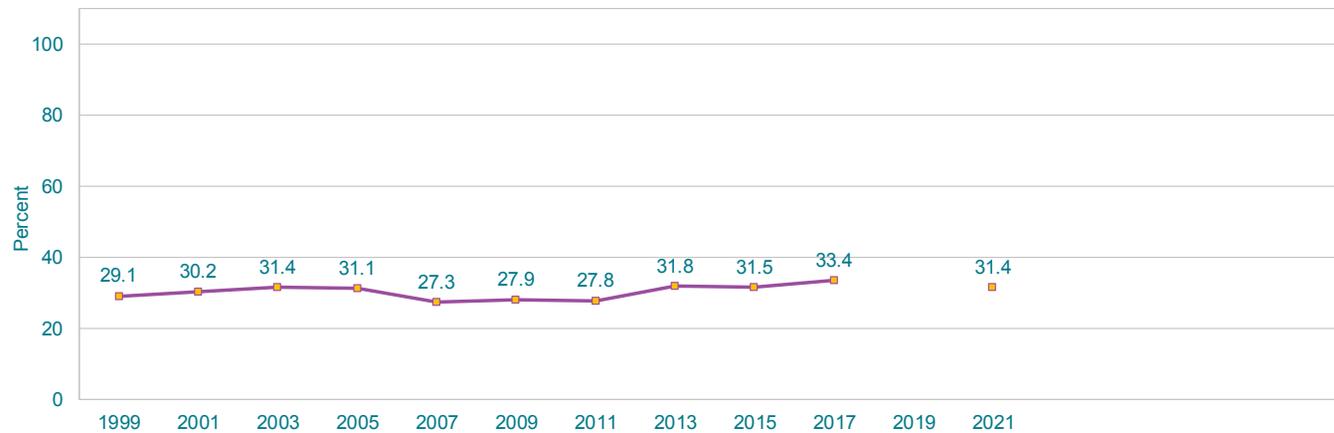
\*11th > 12th; B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



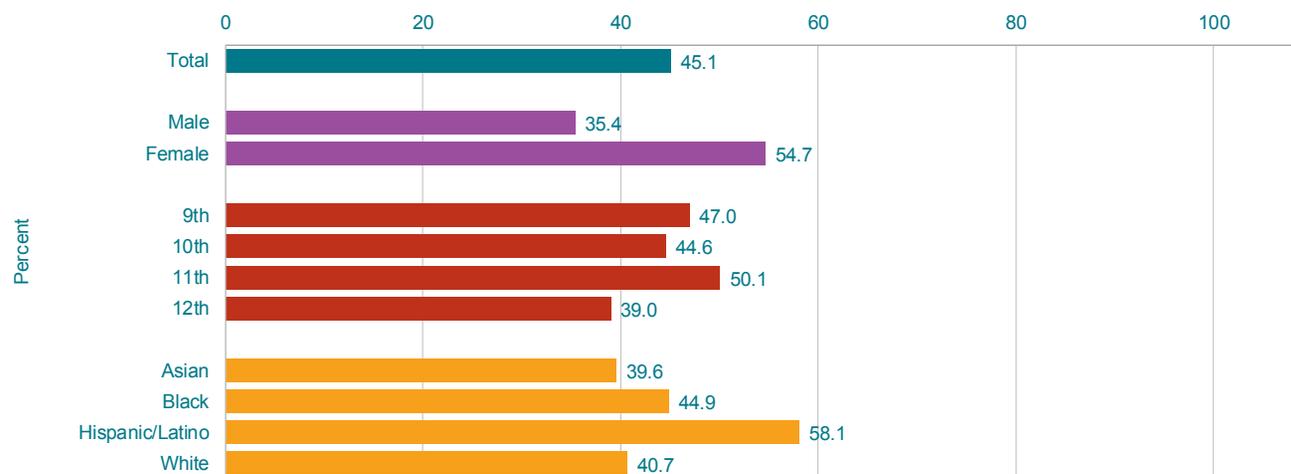
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, 1999-2021\*



\*No change 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

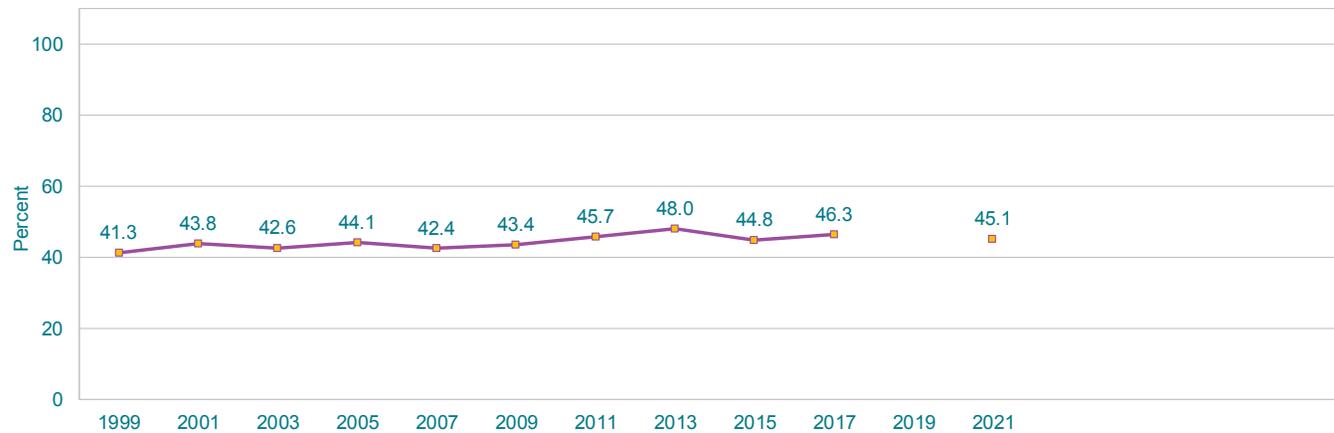


This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN67



## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, 1999-2021\*



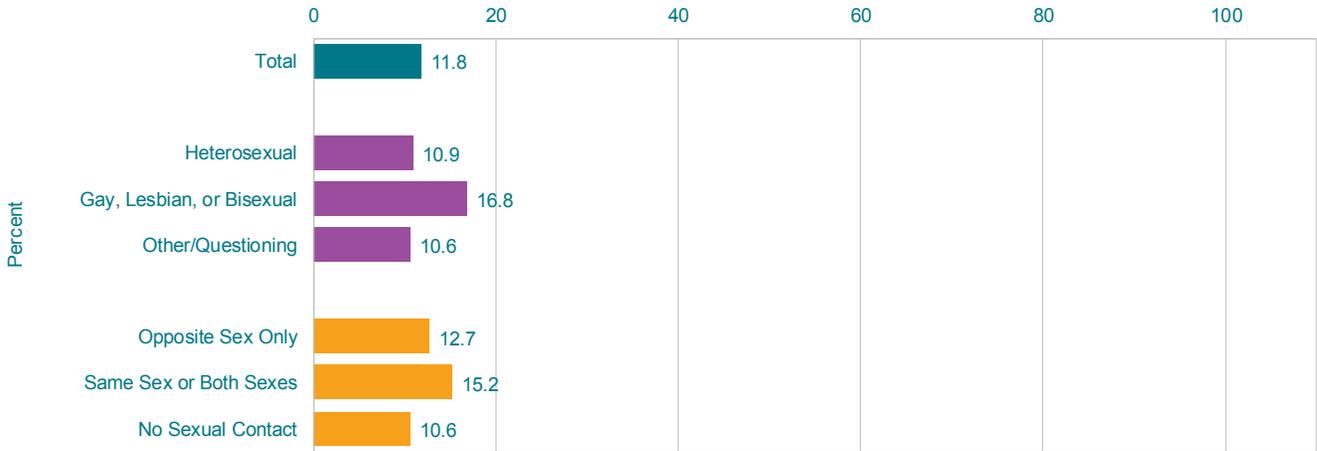
\*Increased 1999-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] Data not available for 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

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



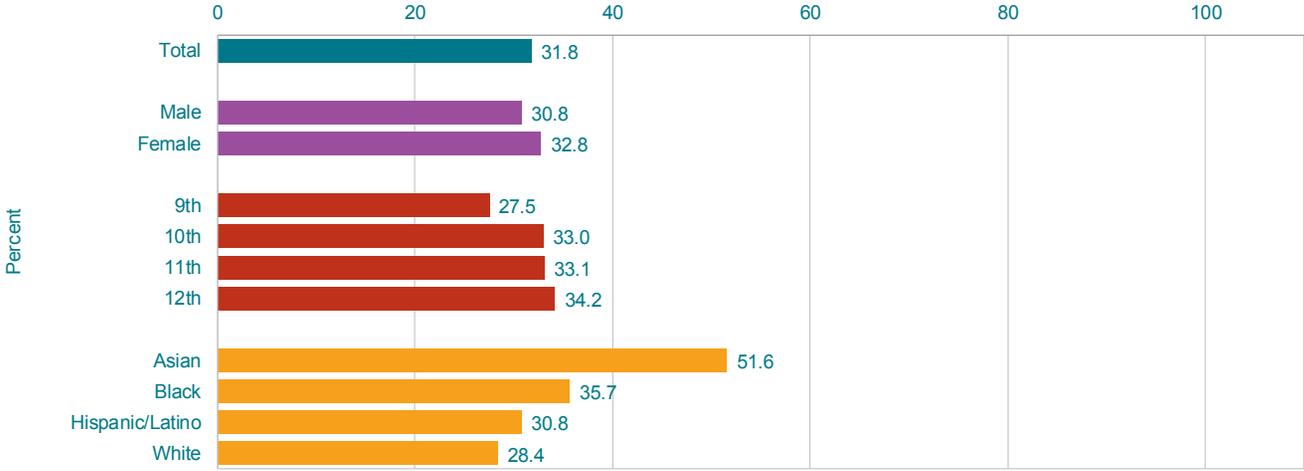
\*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey  
 †B > A, B > W, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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



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

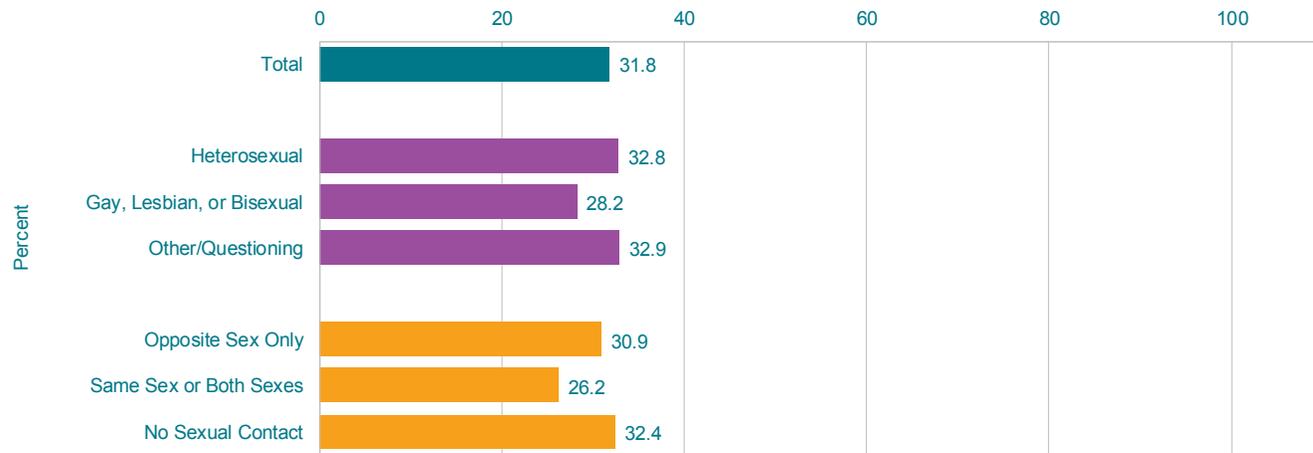
†12th > 9th; A > B, A > H, A > W, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.



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



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



## Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,\* 2007-2021†



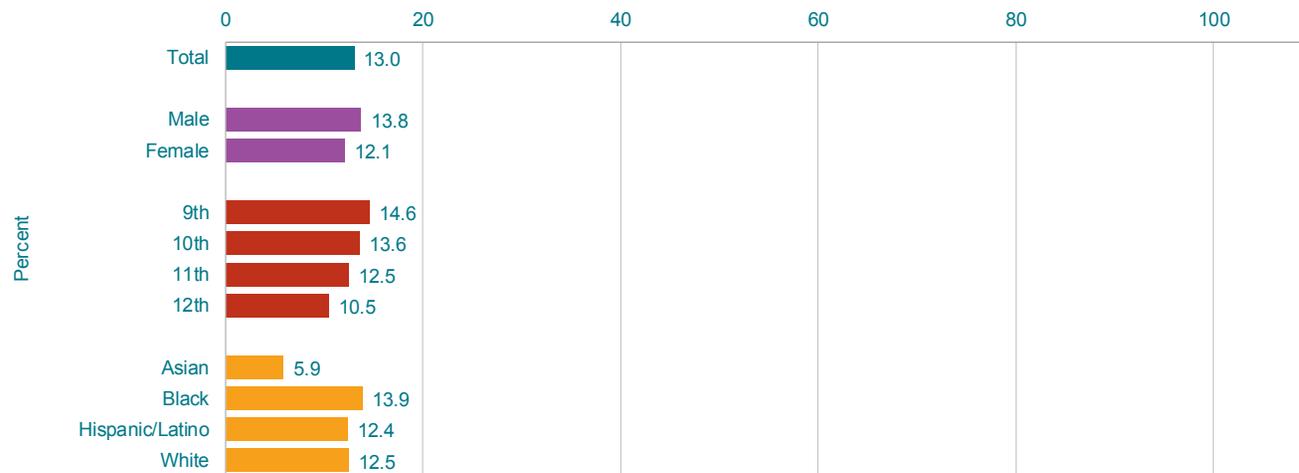
\*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2007-2021, increased 2007-2015, no change 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QNSODA1



### Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,\* 2007-2021†



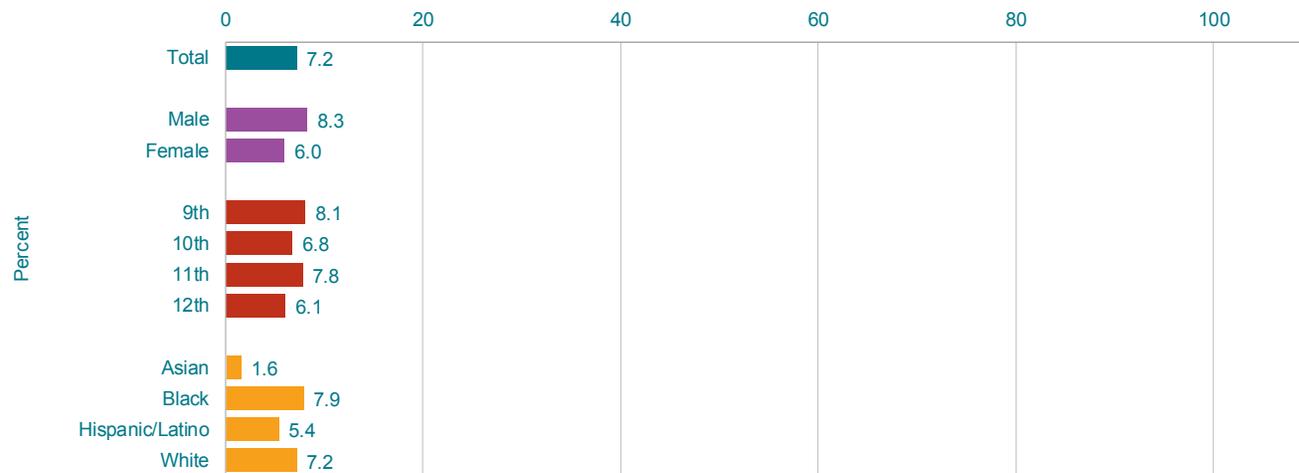
\*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

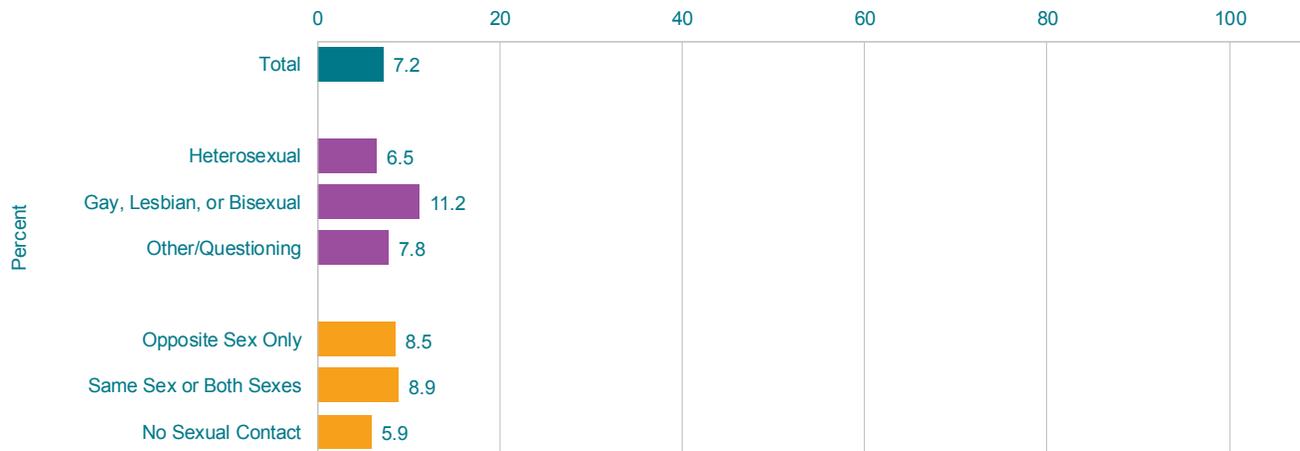
†B > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

This graph contains weighted results.



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



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

### Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,\* 2007-2021†



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

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



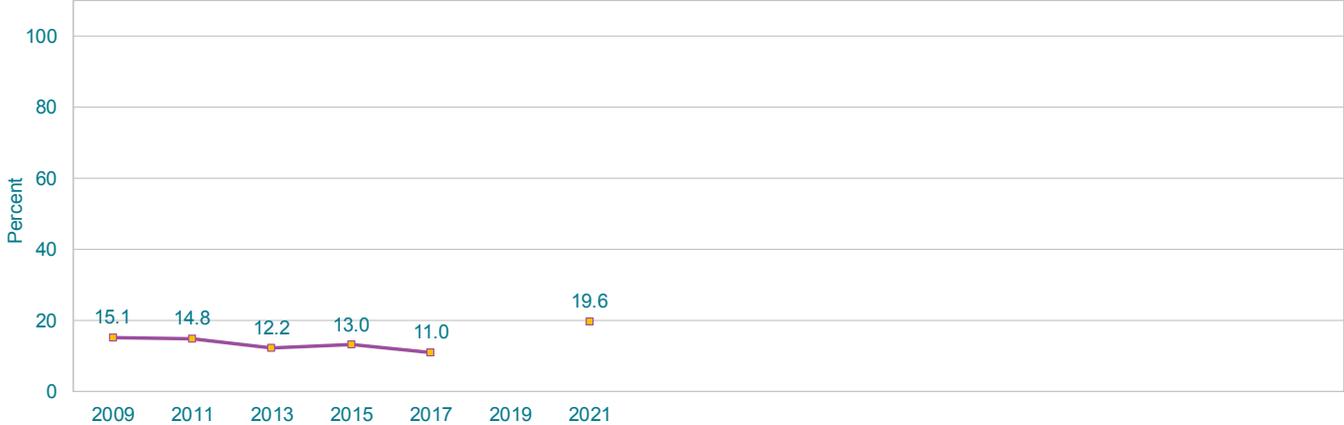
\*During the 7 days before the survey  
 †F > M, B > A, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



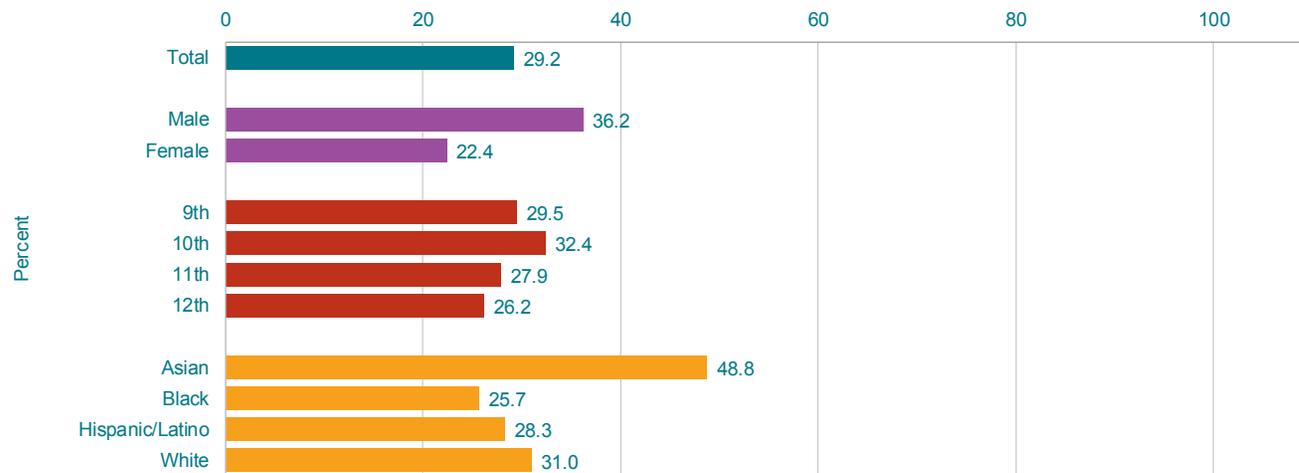
\*During the 7 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,\* 2009-2021†



\*During the 7 days before the survey  
 †Increased 2009-2021, decreased 2009-2015, increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
 Data not available for 2019.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



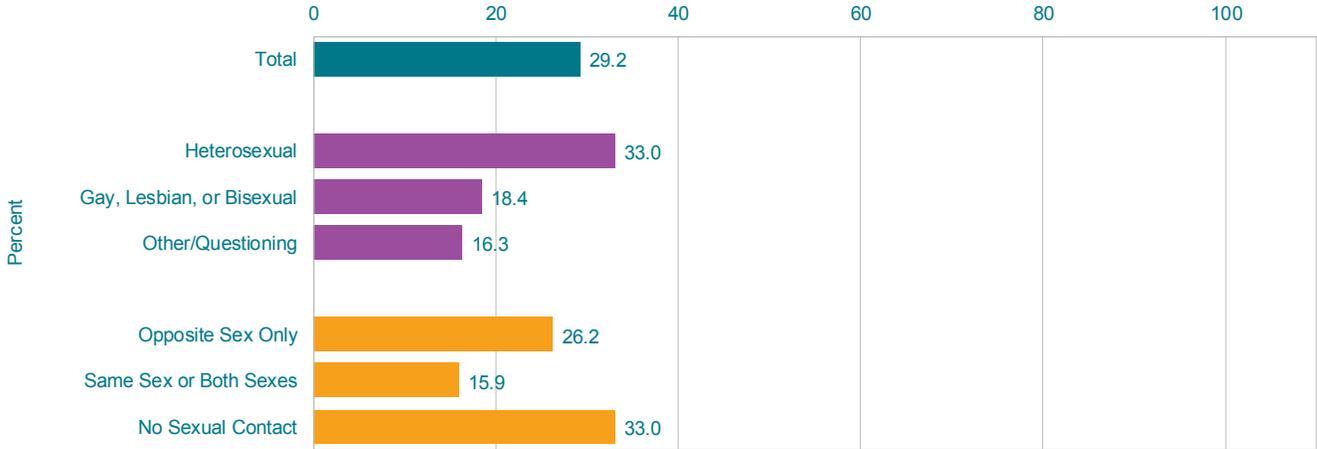
\*During the 7 days before the survey

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

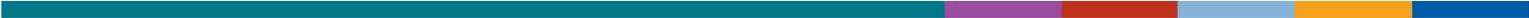
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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



## Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,\* 2009-2021†



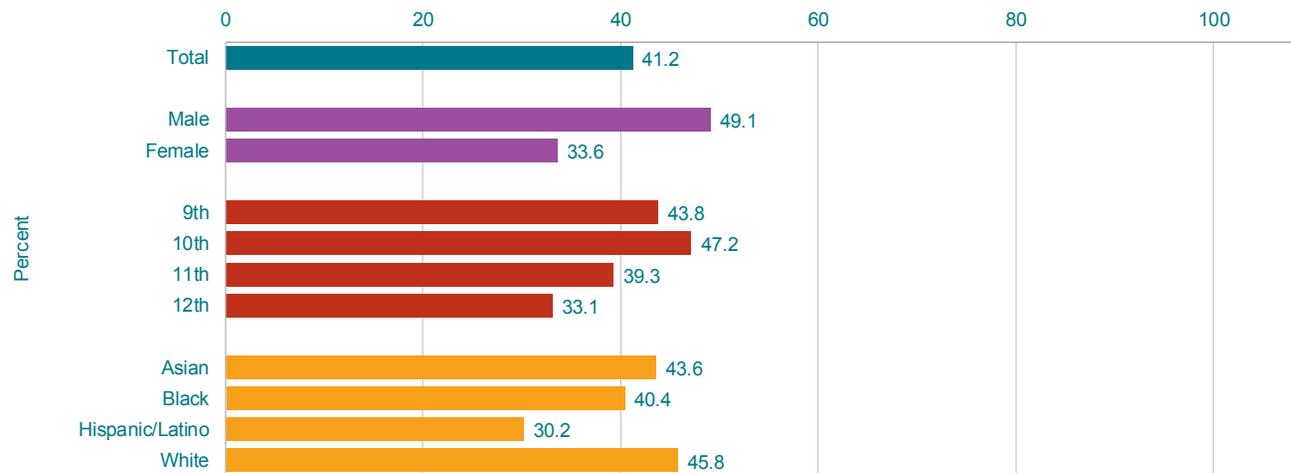
\*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased, 2009-2015, decreased, 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



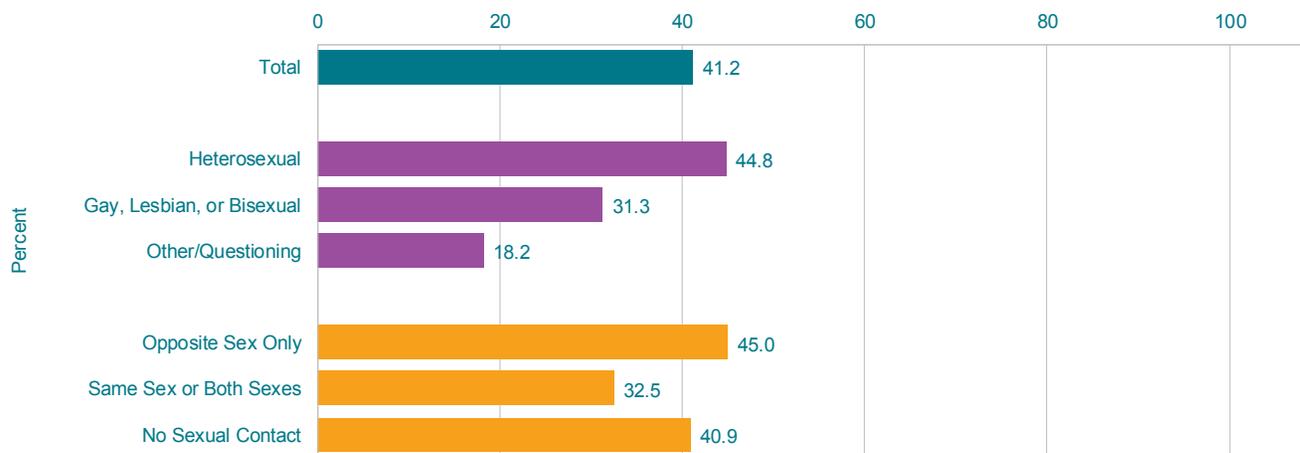
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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



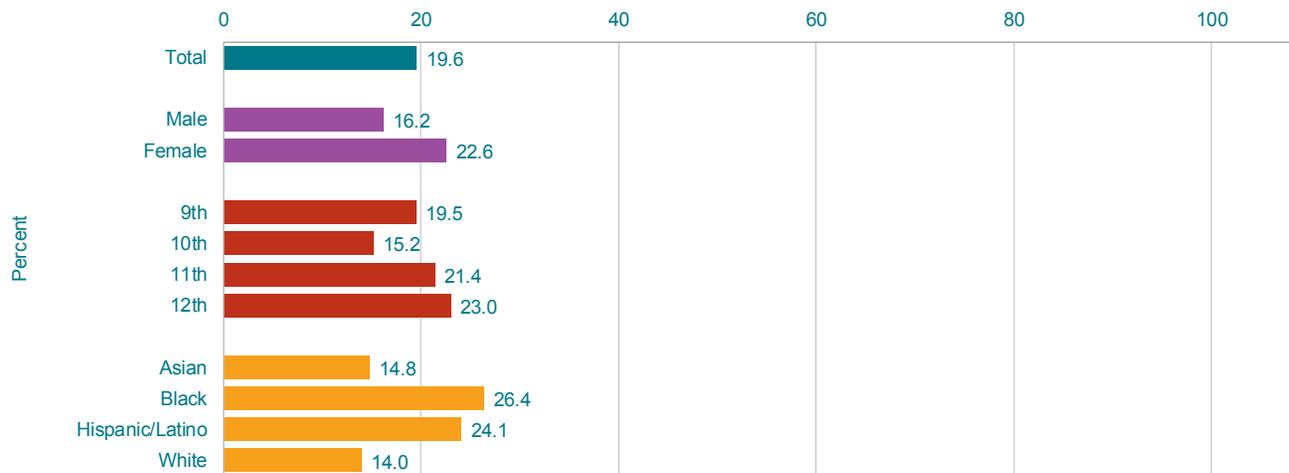
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,\* 2011-2021†



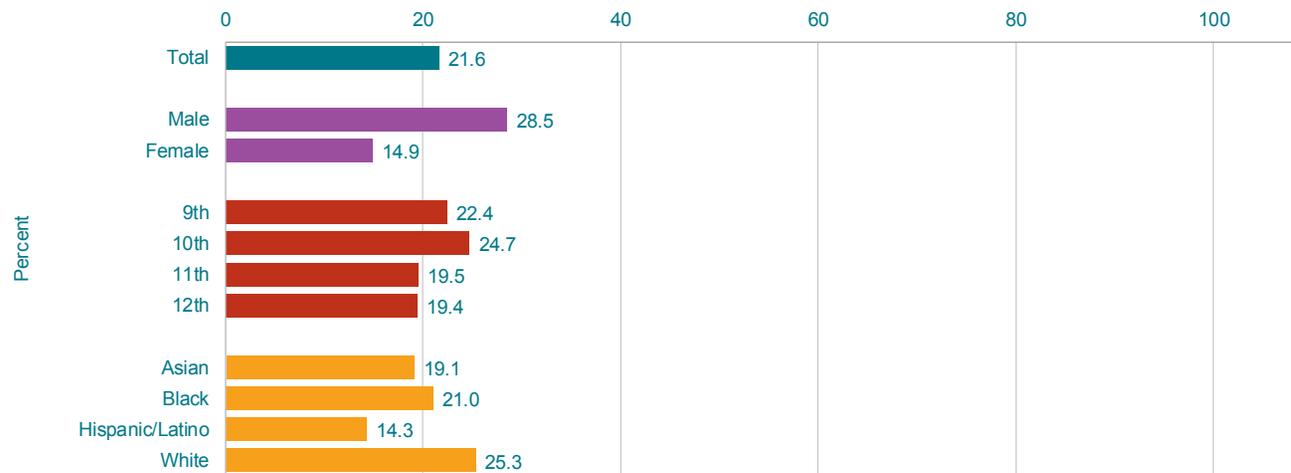
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



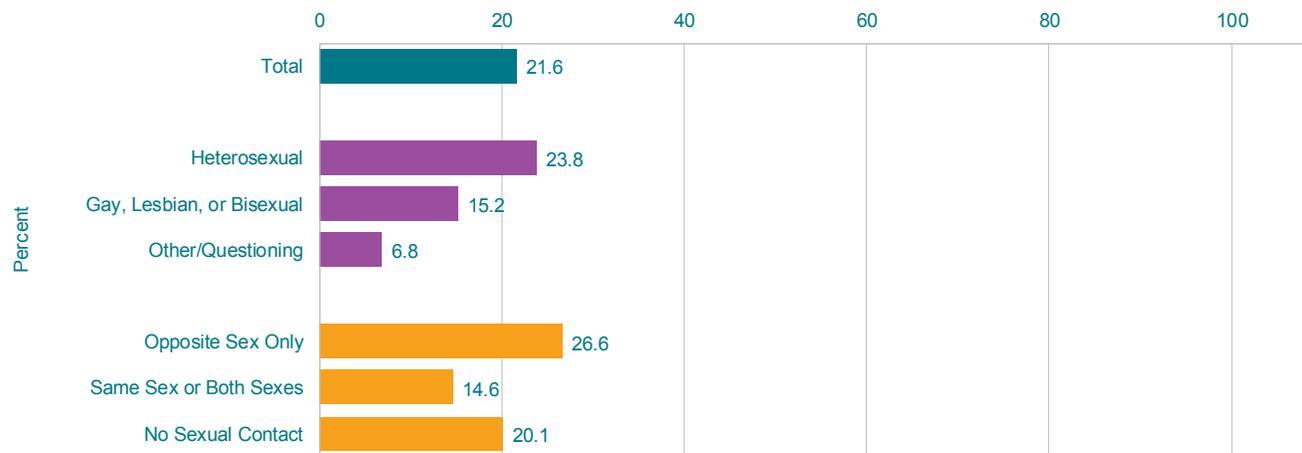
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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



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



## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,\* 2011-2021†



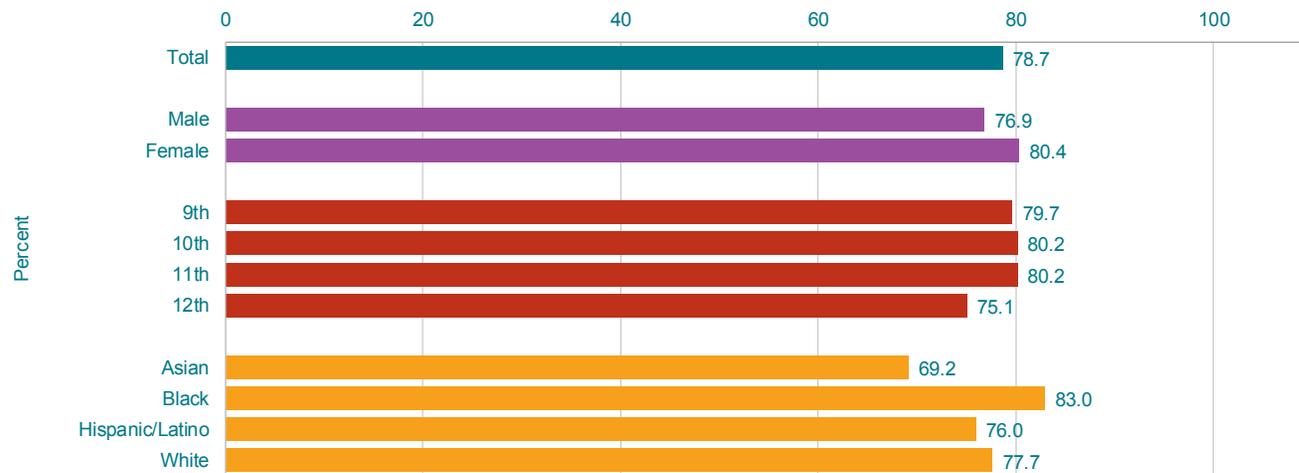
\*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Spent 3 or More Hours Per Day on Screen Time,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

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

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

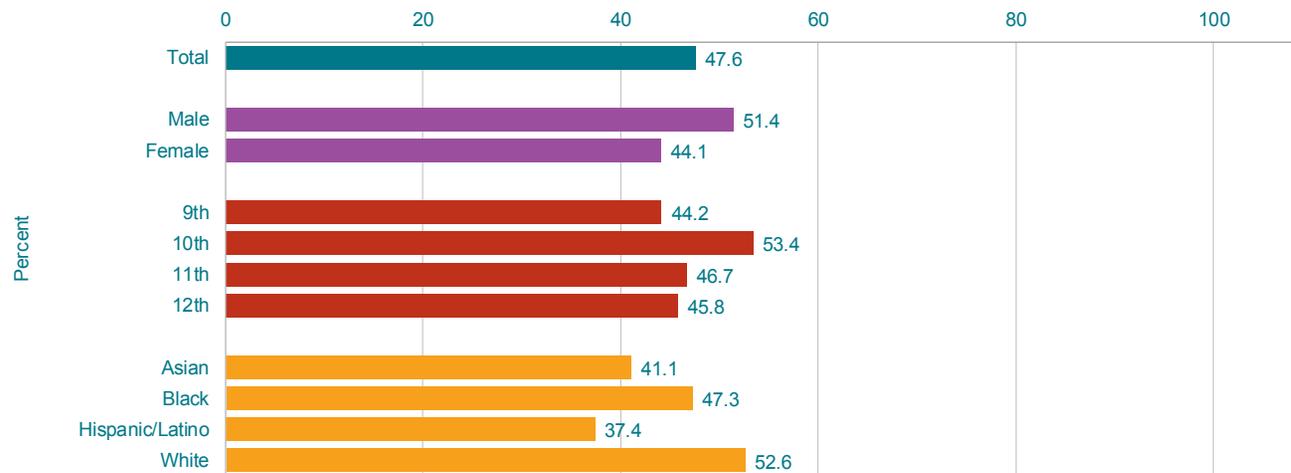
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

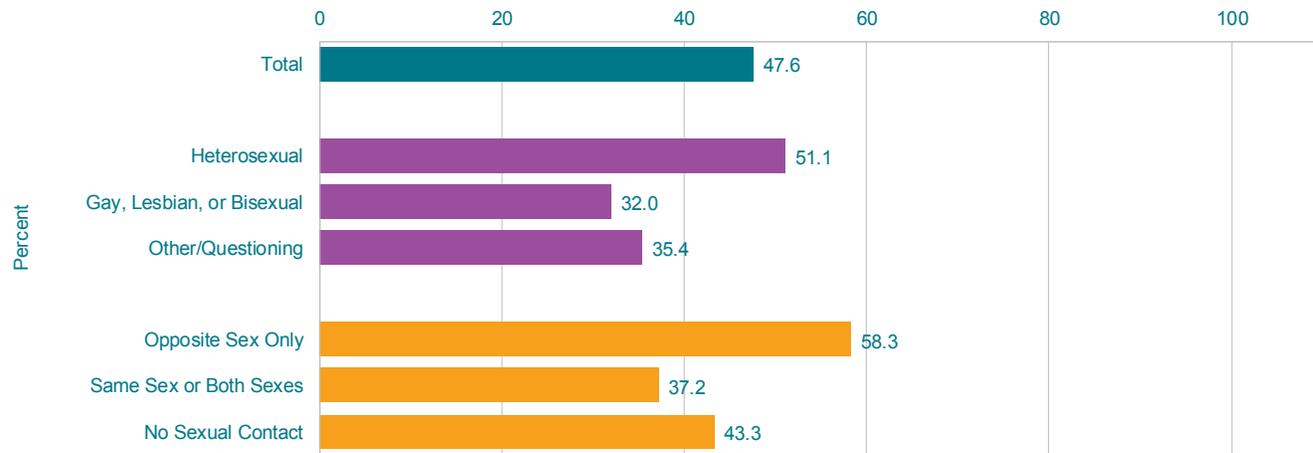
## Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



\*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey  
 †M > F; B > H, W > H (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,\* 1999-2021†



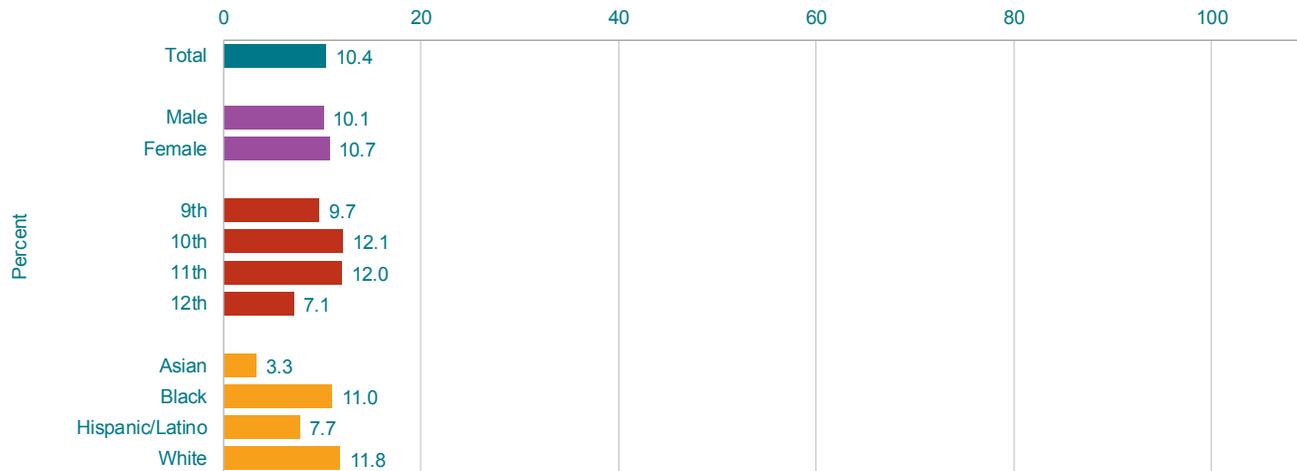
\*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

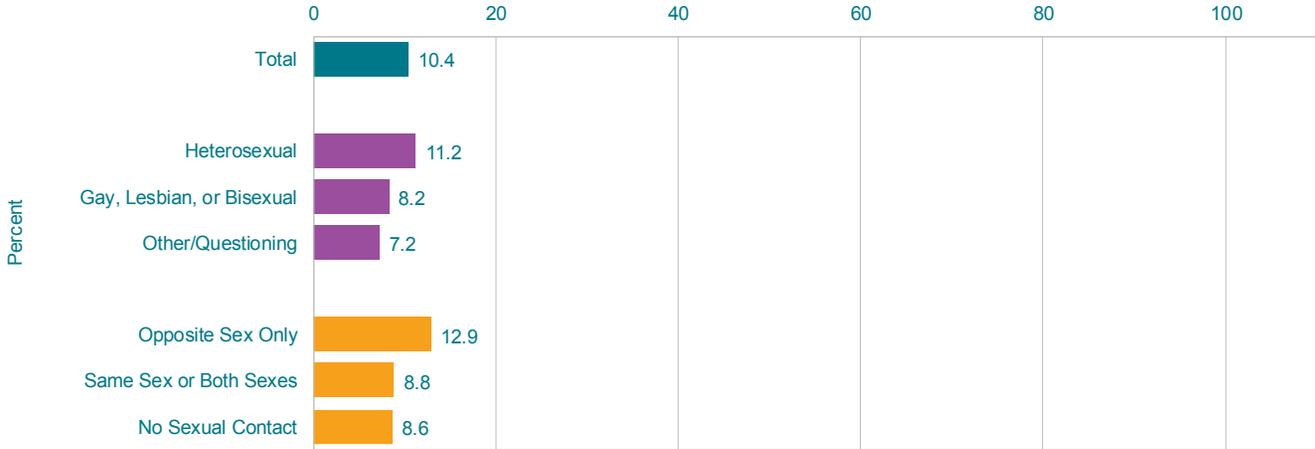
## Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2021



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

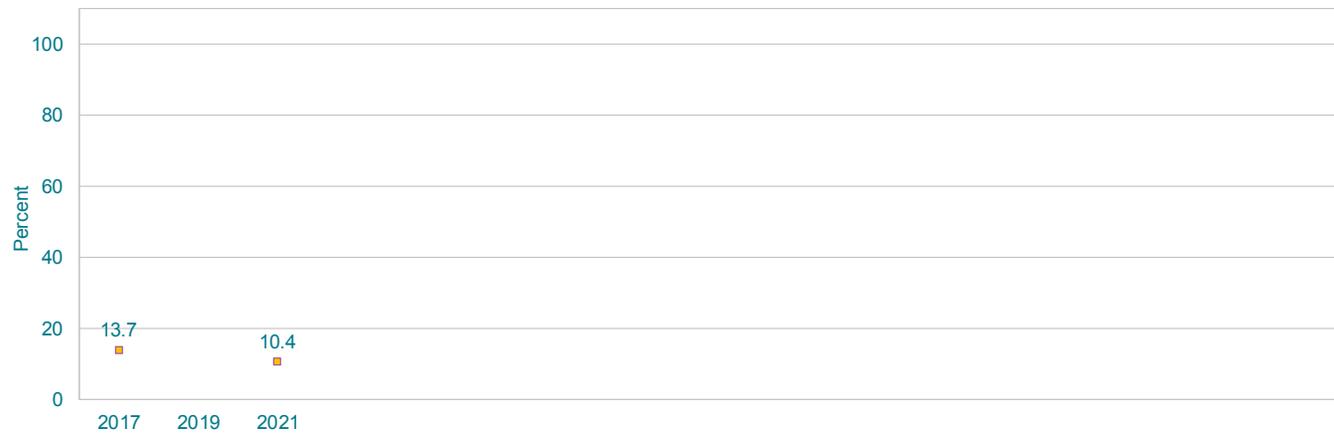


### Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

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



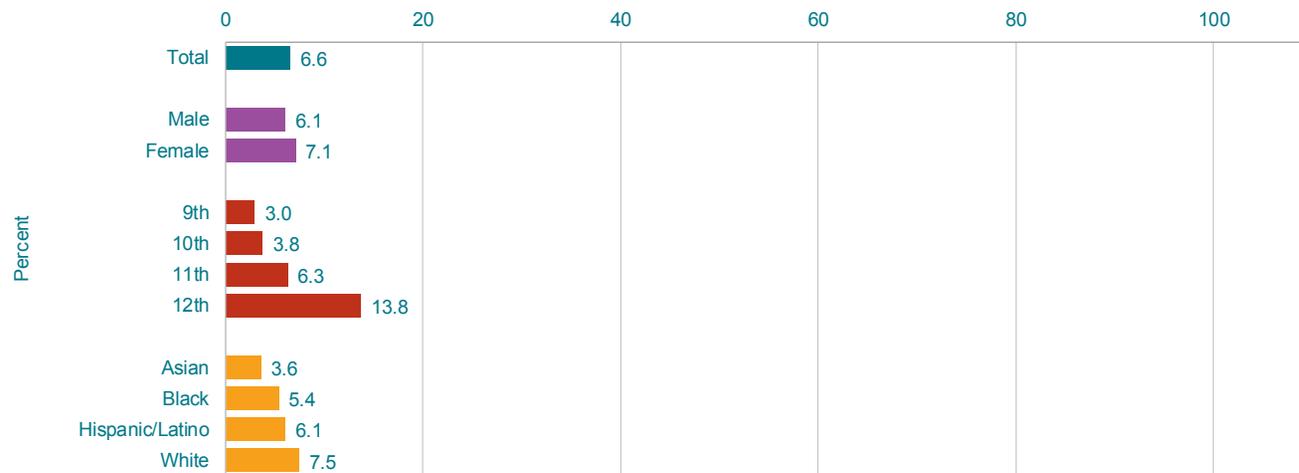
\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*Not counting tests done if they donated blood

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

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



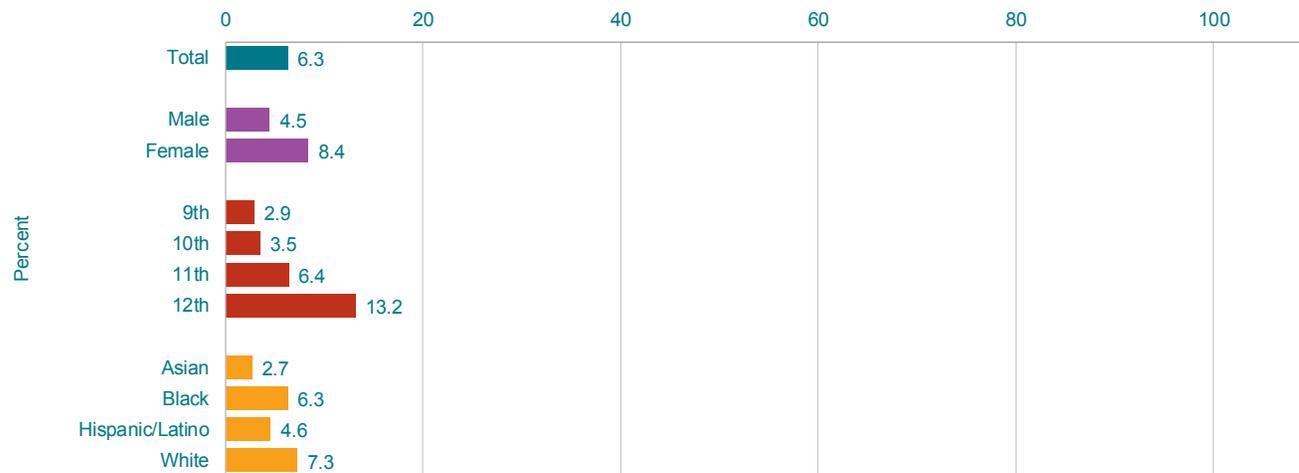
\*Not counting tests done if they donated blood  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),\* 2015-2021†



\*Not counting tests done if they donated blood  
†Decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

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



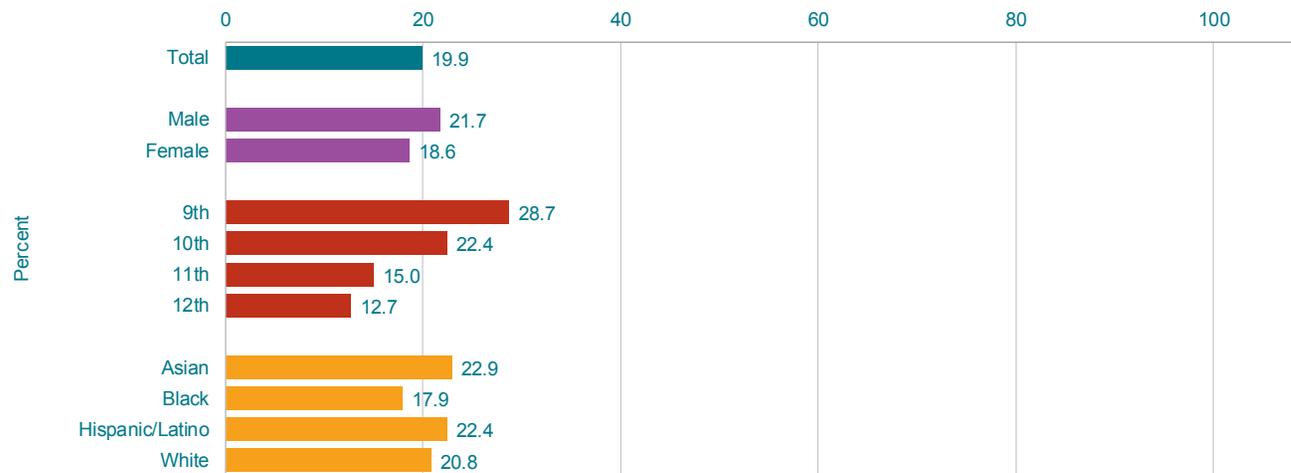
\*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey  
 †F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



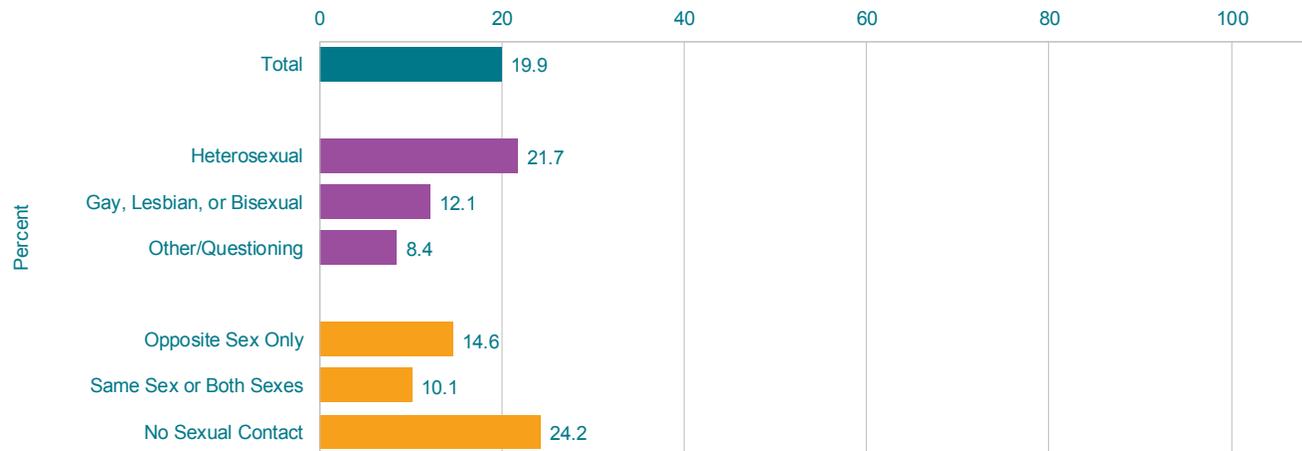
\*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*On an average school night  
<sup>†</sup>9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,\* 2009-2021†



\*On an average school night

†Decreased 2009-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

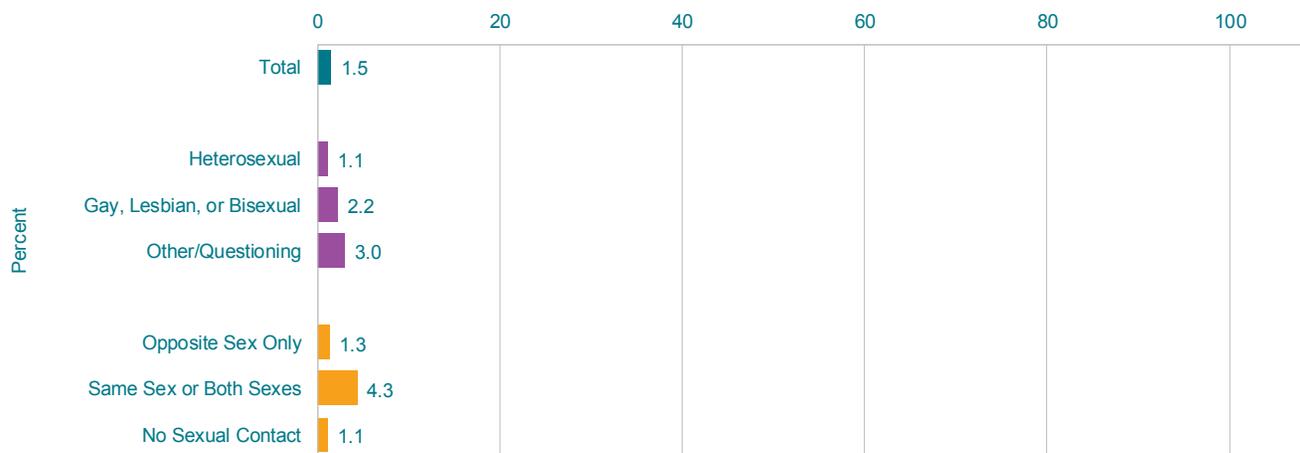
## Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Did Not Sleep in Their Parent's or Guardian's Home,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



\*During the 30 days before the survey

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

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



\*During the 30 days before the survey

This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN87



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



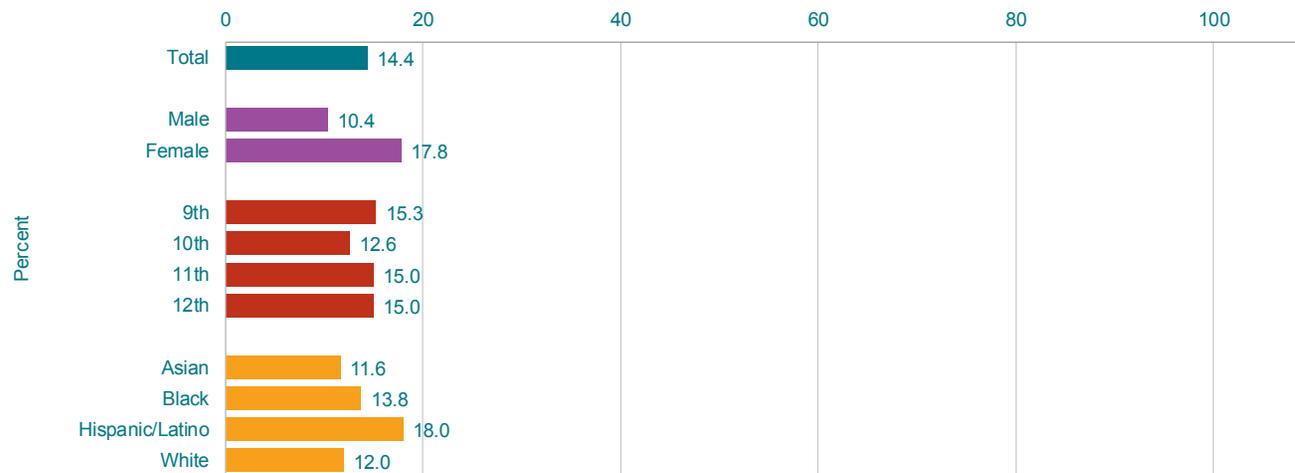
\*During the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

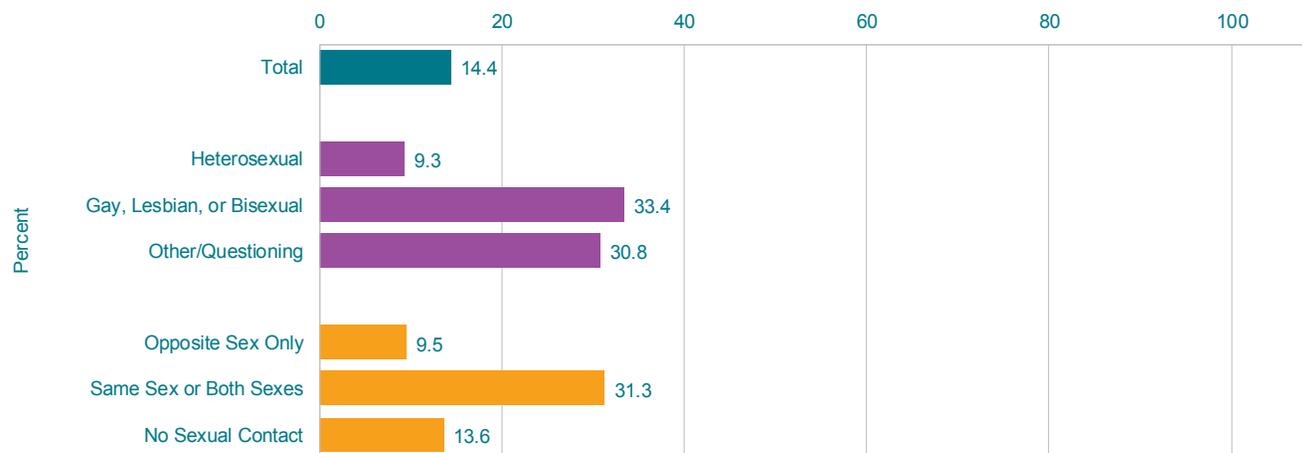
This graph contains weighted results.

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



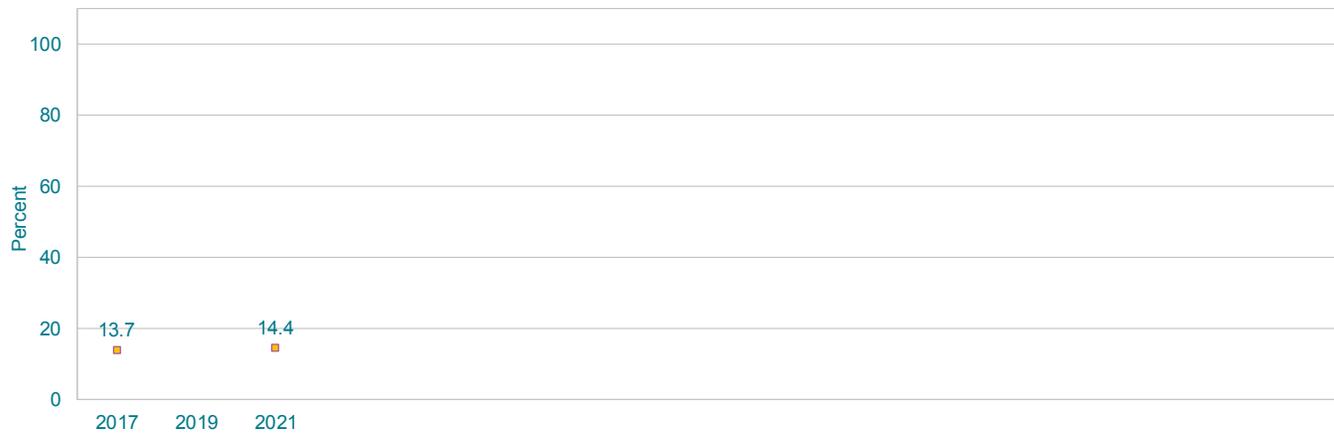
\*F > M; H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Think Other People at School Would Describe Them As Equally Feminine and Masculine, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



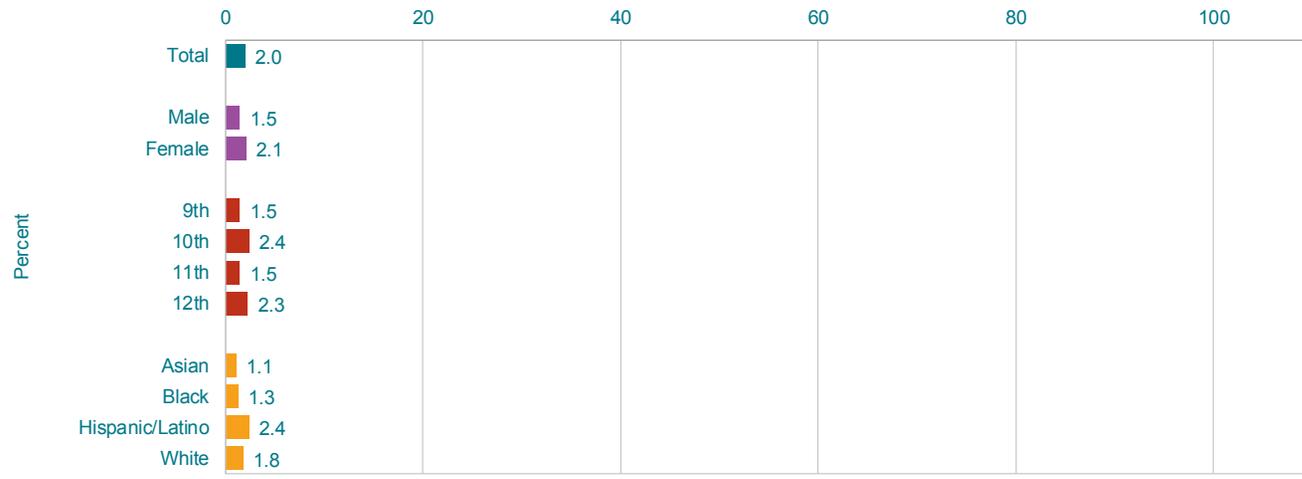
This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*No change 2017-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

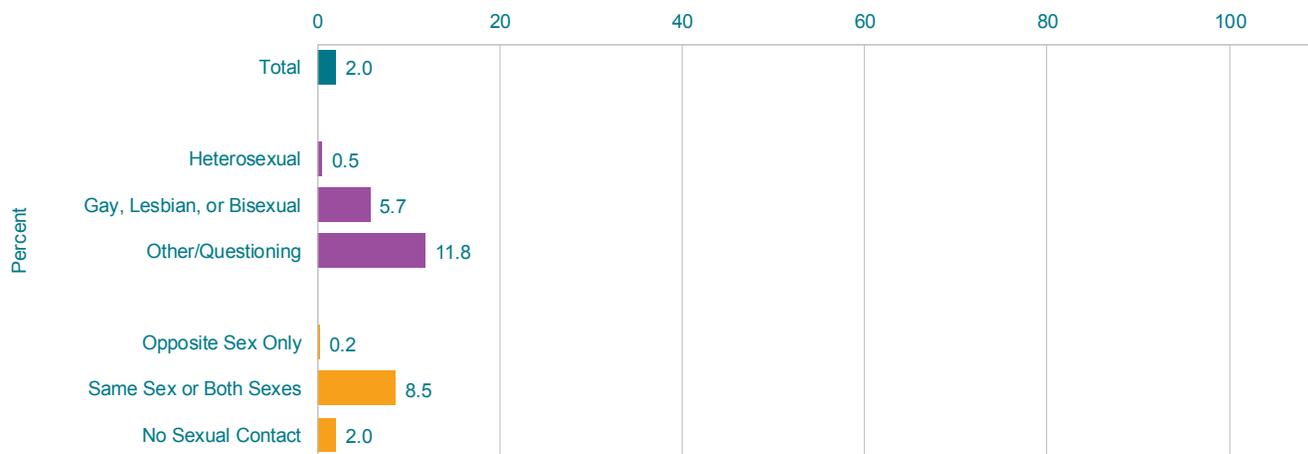
## Percentage of High School Students Who Are Transgender, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



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



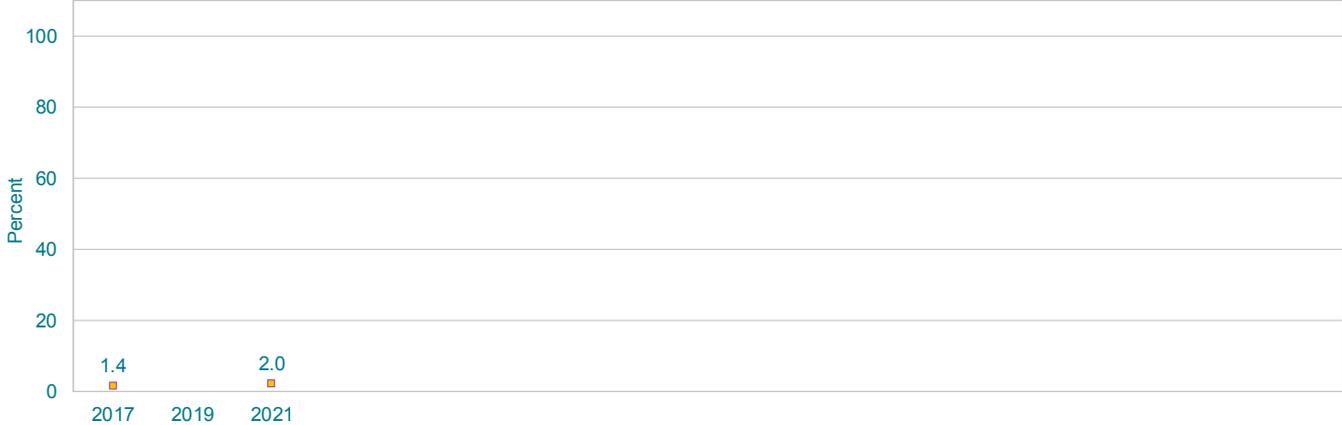
## Percentage of High School Students Who Are Transgender, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

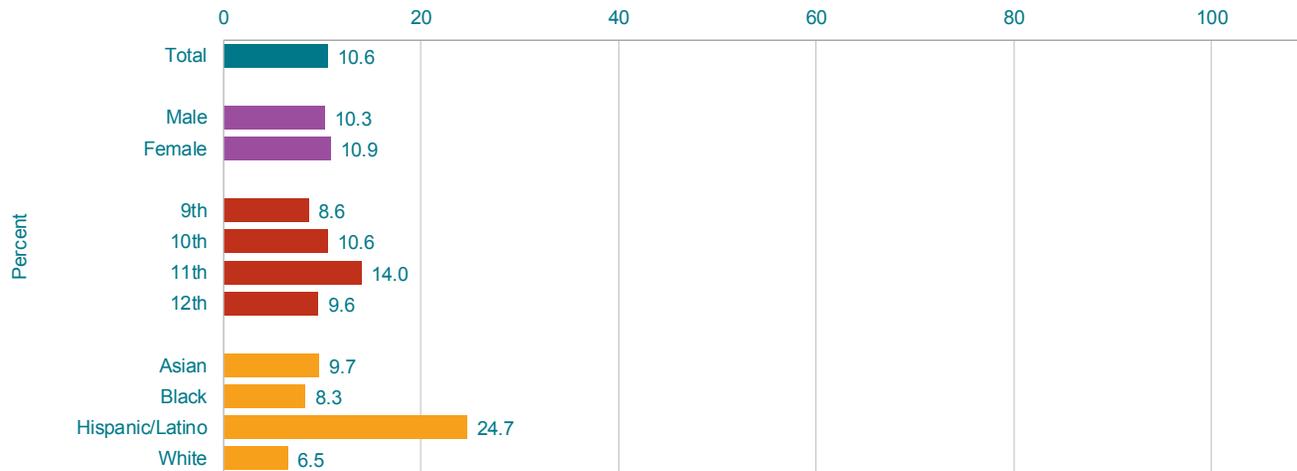
Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN89

### Percentage of High School Students Who Are Transgender, 2017-2021\*



\*No change 2017-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Mother's Highest Level of Completed Education Is Some High School, Grade School, or Less,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



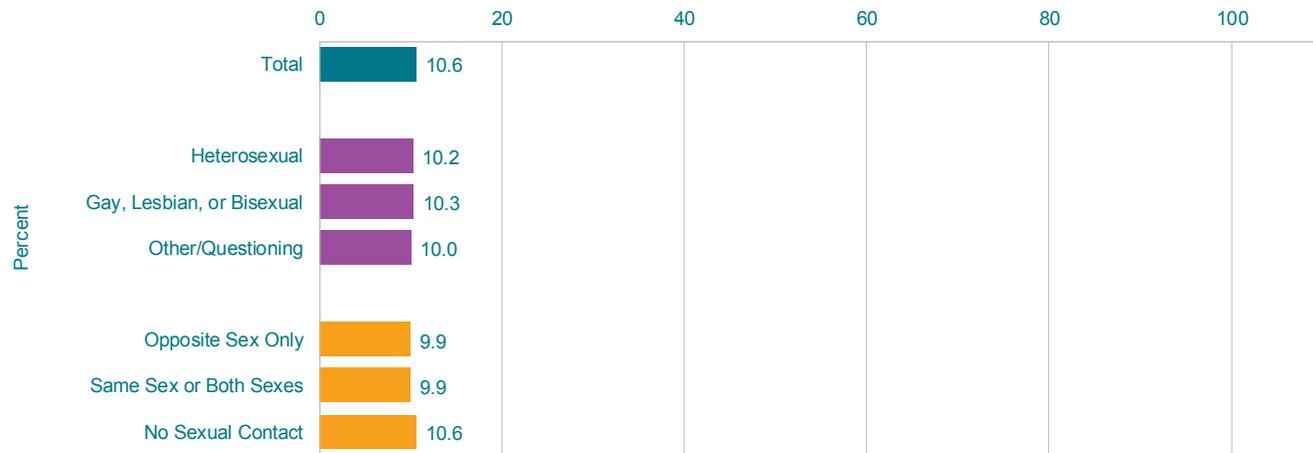
\*Or the person who is like a mother to them

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

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

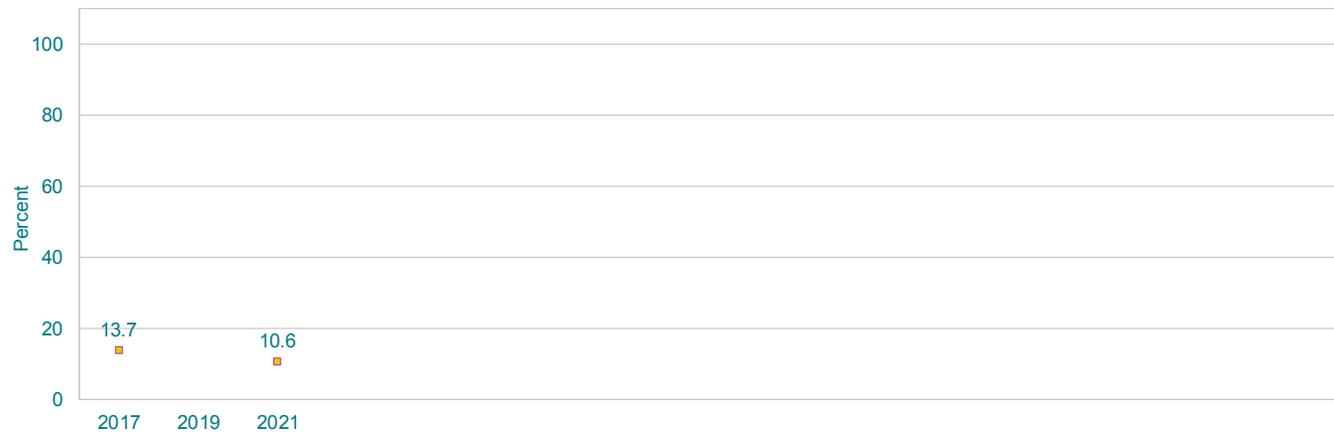
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Mother's Highest Level of Completed Education Is Some High School, Grade School, or Less,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Or the person who is like a mother to them  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Mother's Highest Level of Completed Education Is Some High School, Grade School, or Less,\* 2017-2021†



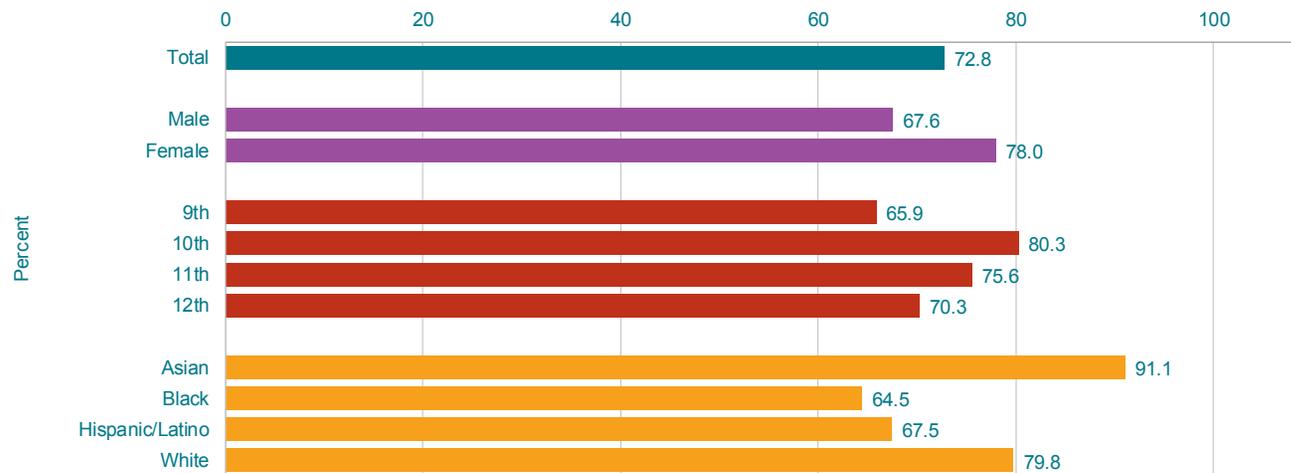
\*Or the person who is like a mother to them

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*During the 12 months before the survey

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

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

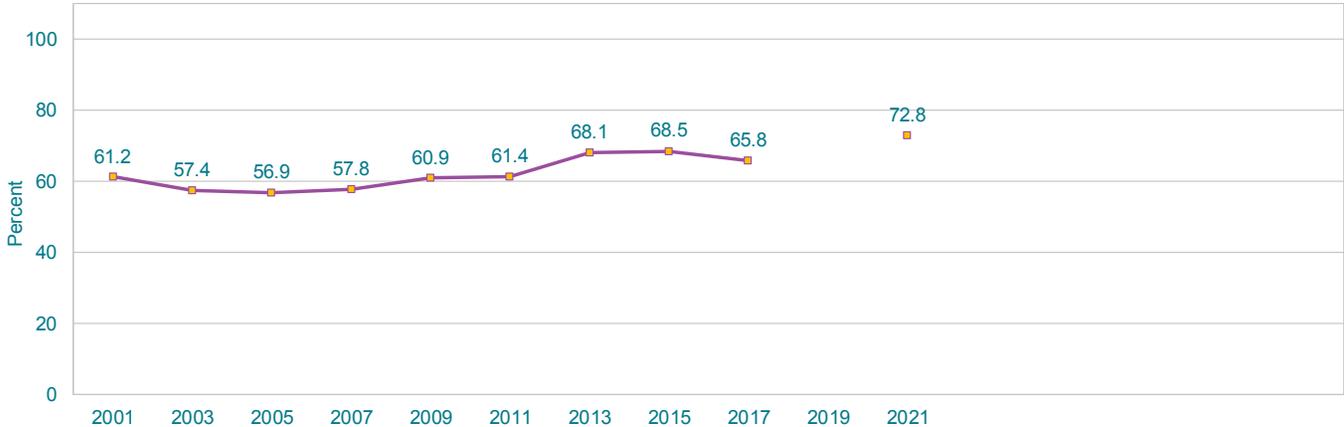
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



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

### Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,\* 2001-2021†



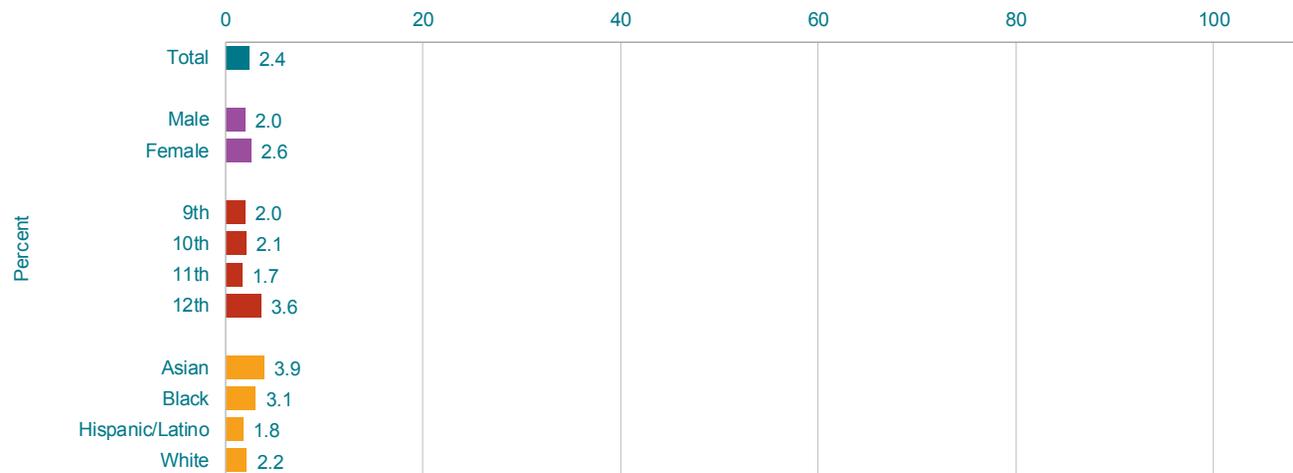
\*During the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2001-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

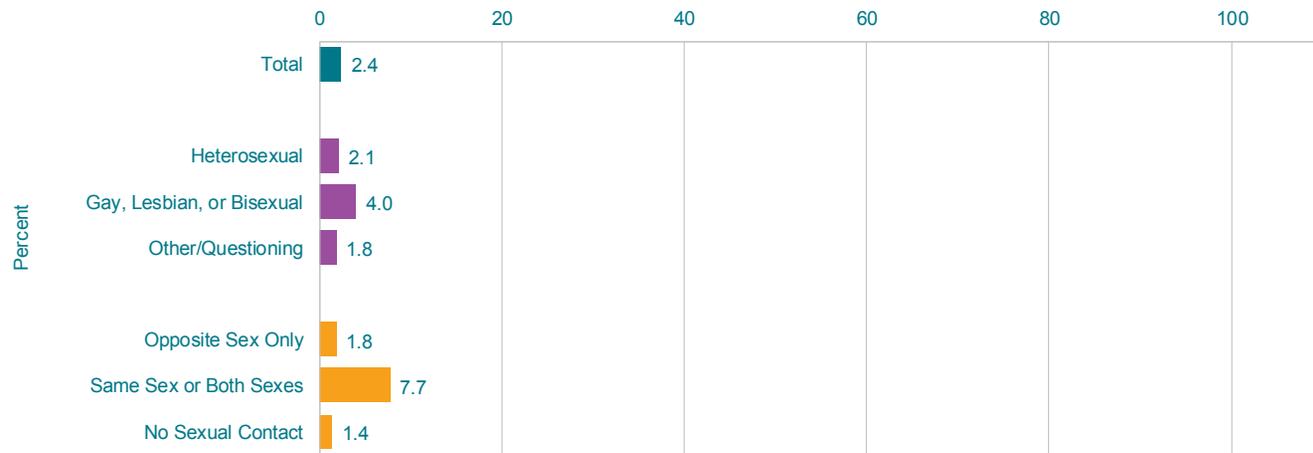
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Slept Away from Their Parents or Guardians Because They Were Kicked Out, Ran Away, or Were Abandoned,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



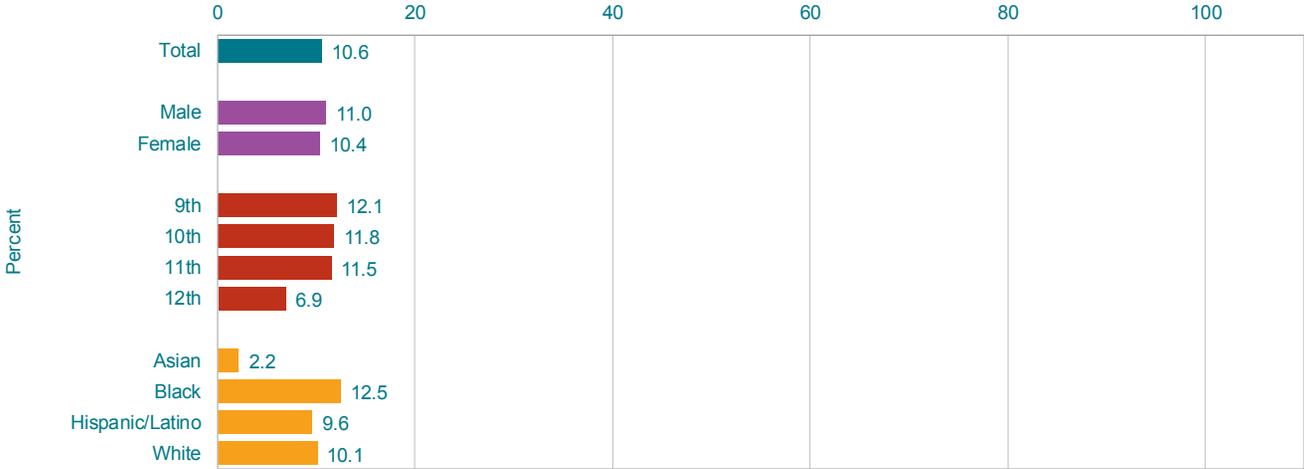
\*During the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Slept Away from Their Parents or Guardians Because They Were Kicked Out, Ran Away, or Were Abandoned,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

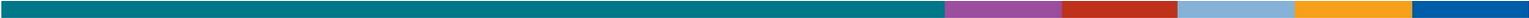


\*During the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Either of Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Are Serving on Active Duty in the Military, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



\*10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > A, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



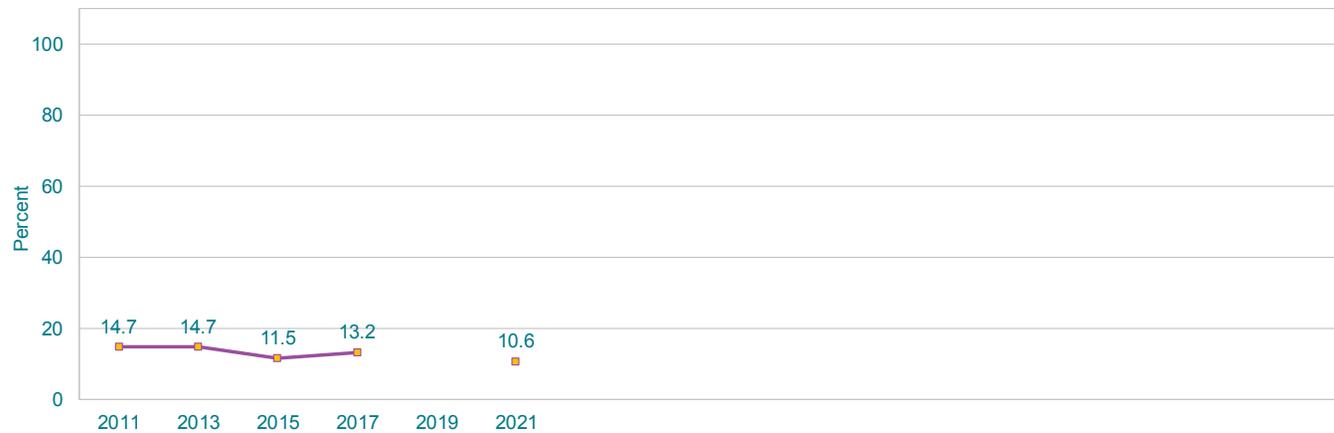
### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Either of Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Are Serving on Active Duty in the Military, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

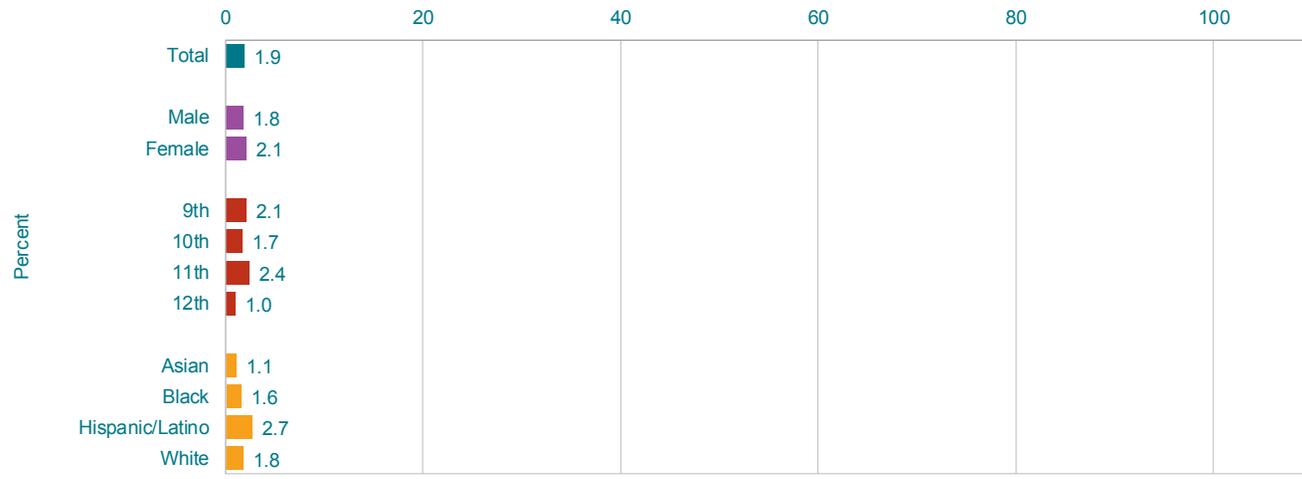


## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Either of Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Are Serving on Active Duty in the Military, 2011-2021\*



\*Decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

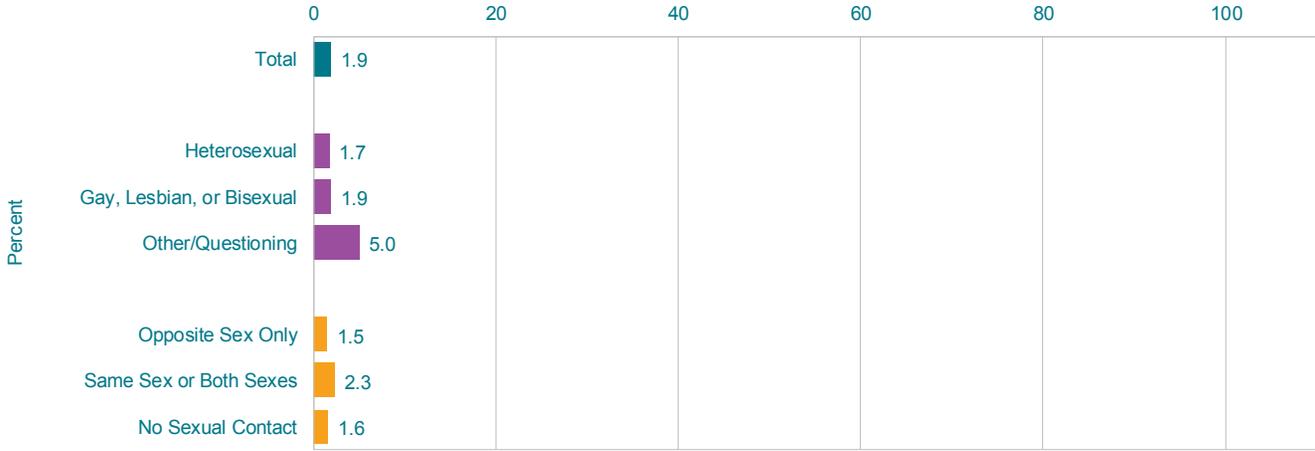
## Percentage of High School Students Who Are Deaf or Have Serious Difficulty Hearing, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



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



### Percentage of High School Students Who Are Deaf or Have Serious Difficulty Hearing, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Are Deaf or Have Serious Difficulty Hearing, 2015-2021\*



\*No change 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2015-2021 - QN94

### Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Seeing,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



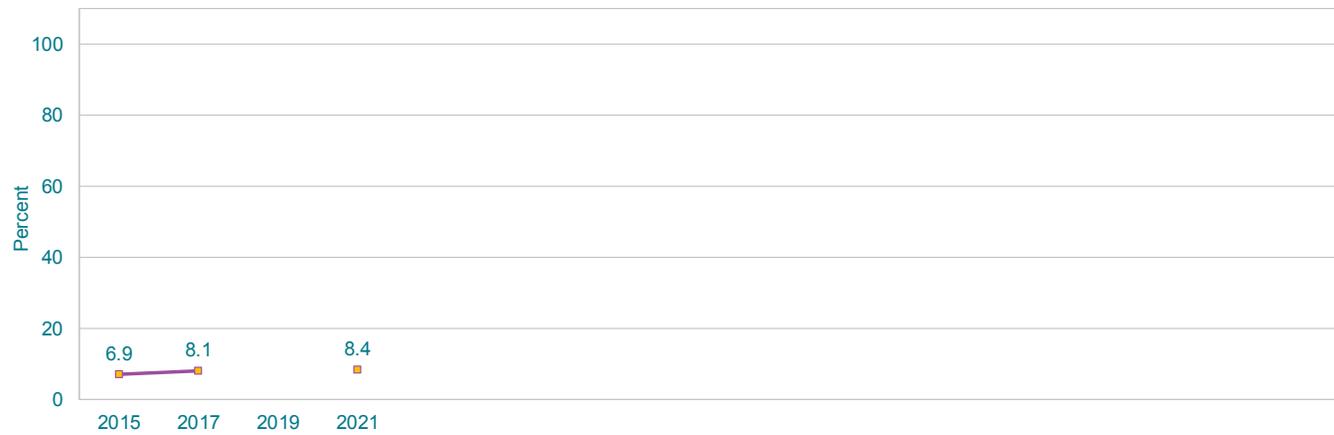
\*Even when wearing glasses  
 †F > M (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Seeing,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Even when wearing glasses  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Seeing,\* 2015-2021†



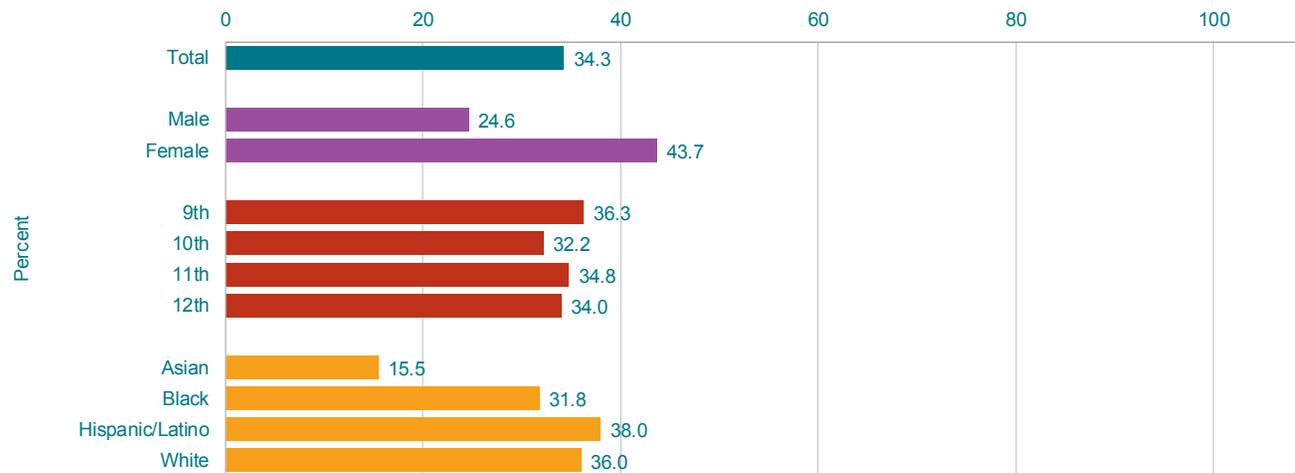
\*Even when wearing glasses

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Concentrating, Remembering, or Making Decisions,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



\*Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Concentrating, Remembering, or Making Decisions,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



\*Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Concentrating, Remembering, or Making Decisions,\* 2015-2021†



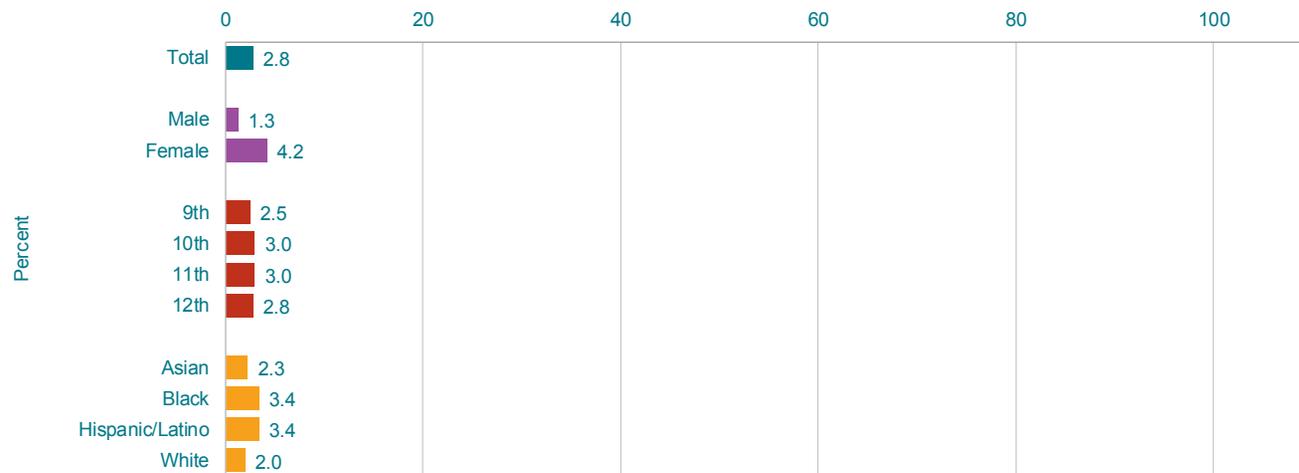
\*Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem

†Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

Data not available for 2019.

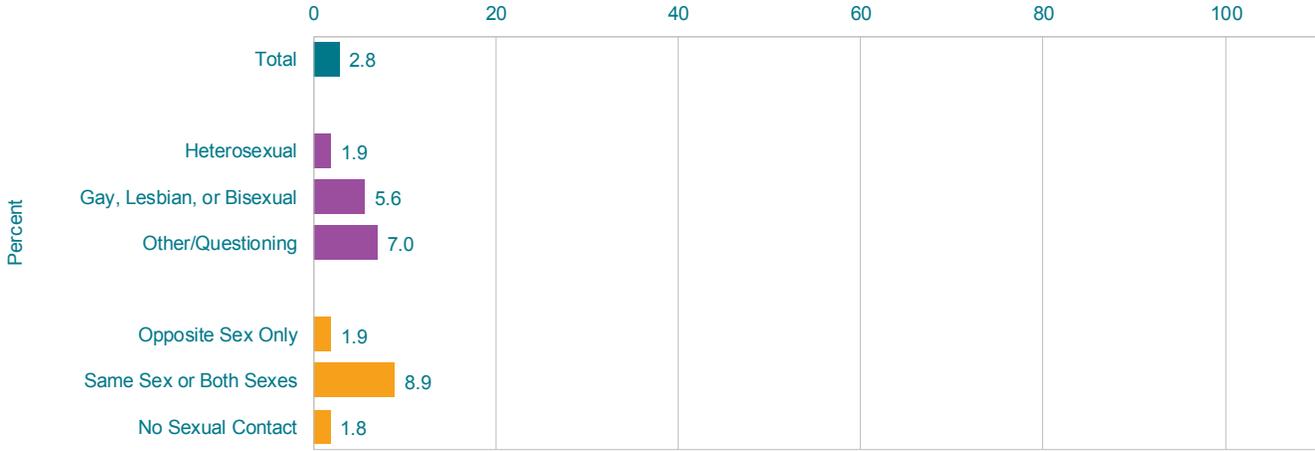
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs, by Sex,\* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

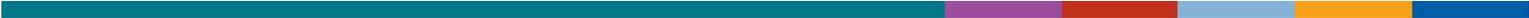


\*F > M (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

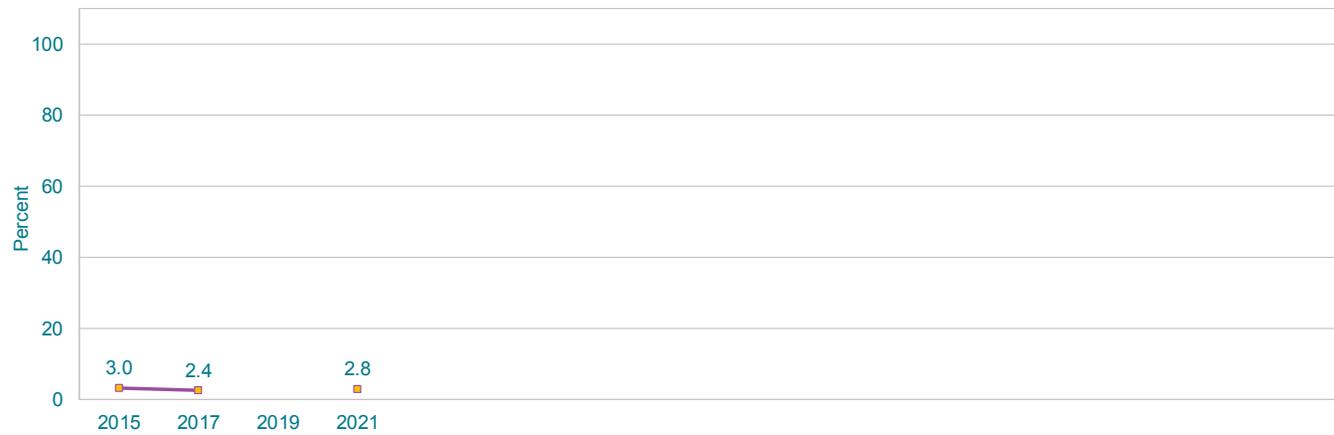
### Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

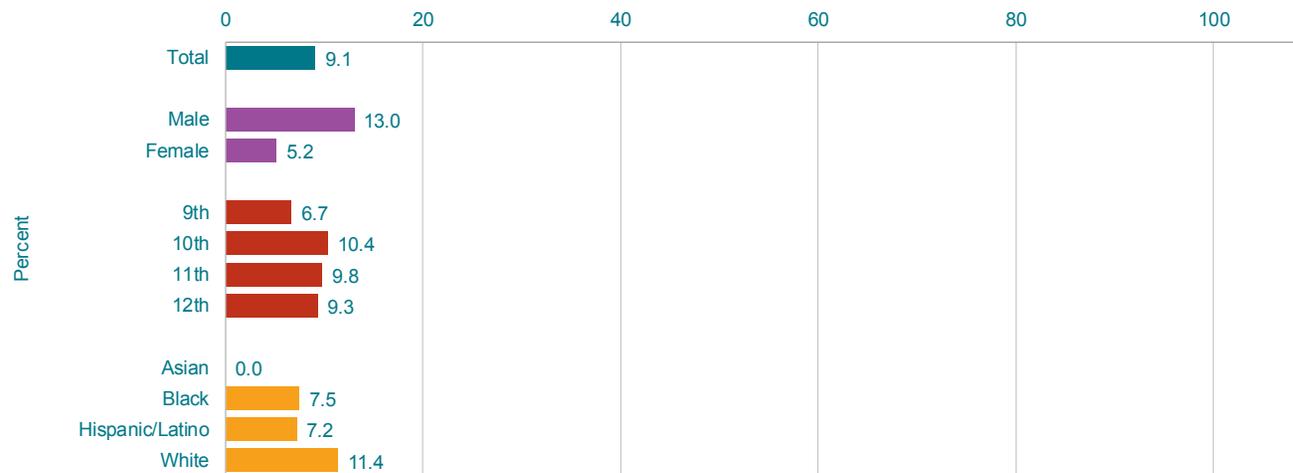


## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs, 2015-2021\*



\*No change 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

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

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

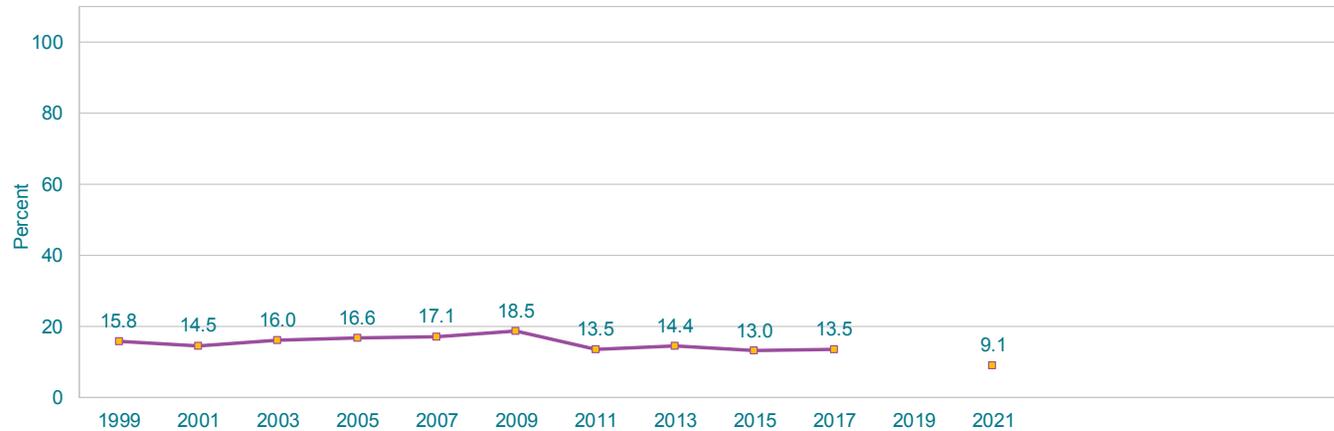
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,\* 1999-2021†



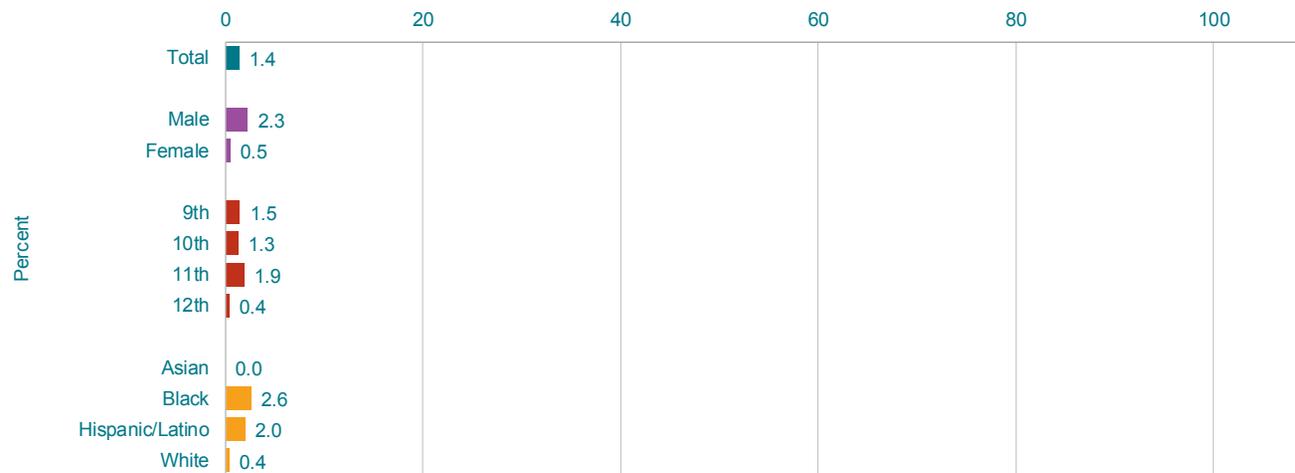
\*As a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2021, increased 1999-2009, decreased 2009-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



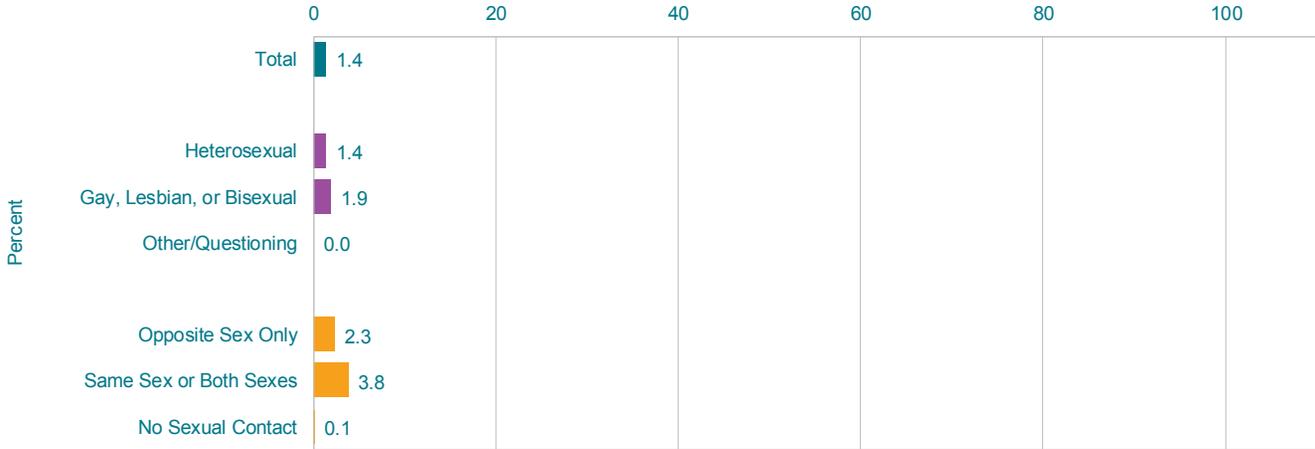
\*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

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

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

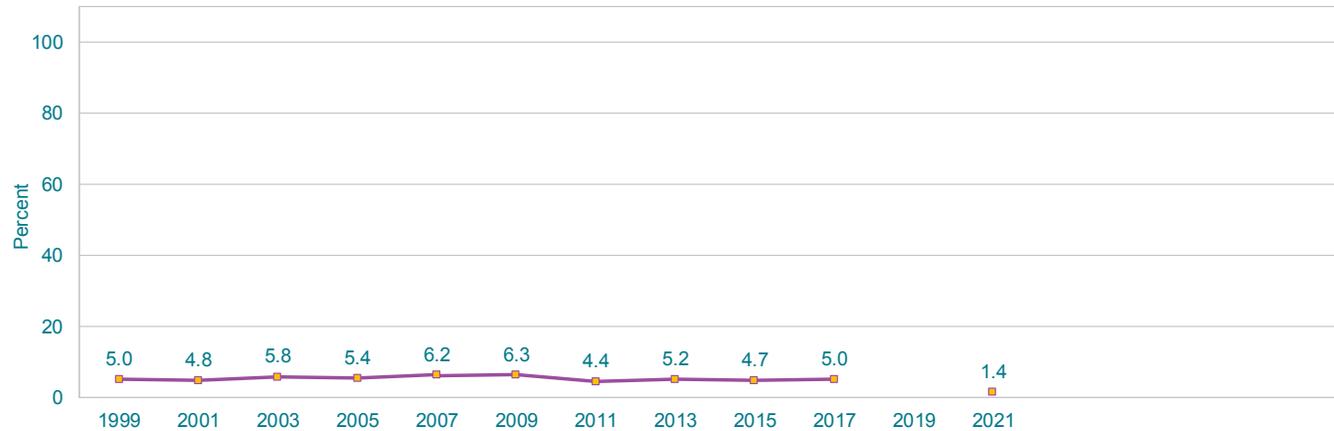
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



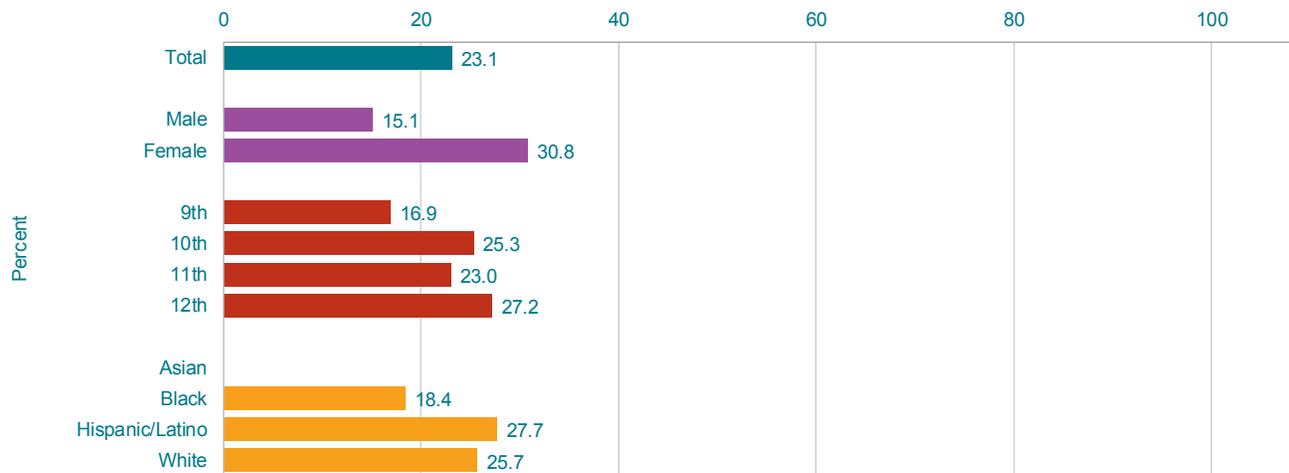
\*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,\* 1999-2021†



\*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey  
†Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Someone They Were Dating or Going out with Purposely Tried to Control Them or Emotionally Hurt Them One or More Times,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



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

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

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

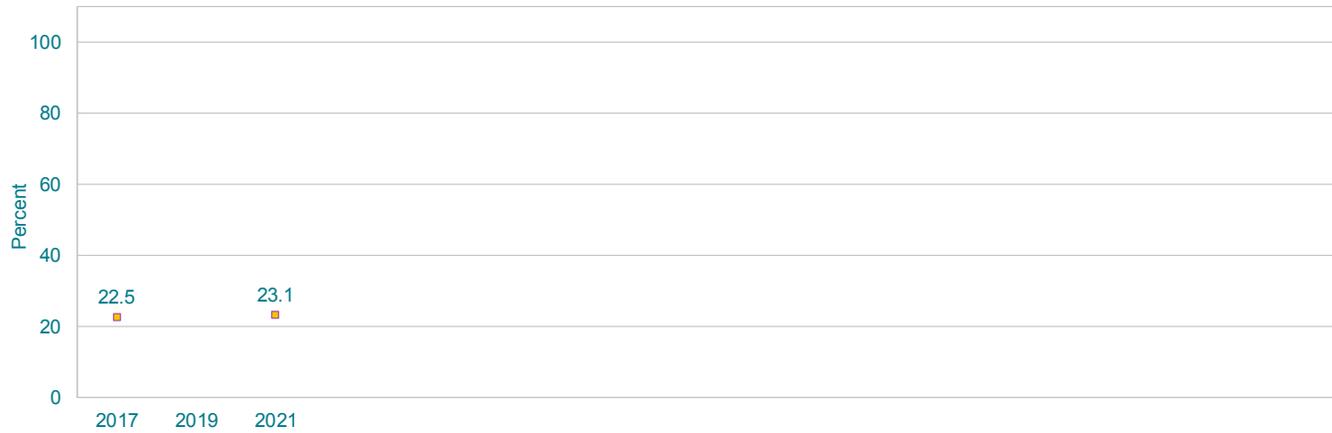
This graph contains weighted results.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Someone They Were Dating or Going out with Purposely Tried to Control Them or Emotionally Hurt Them One or More Times,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



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

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Someone They Were Dating or Going out with Purposely Tried to Control Them or Emotionally Hurt Them One or More Times,\* 2017-2021†



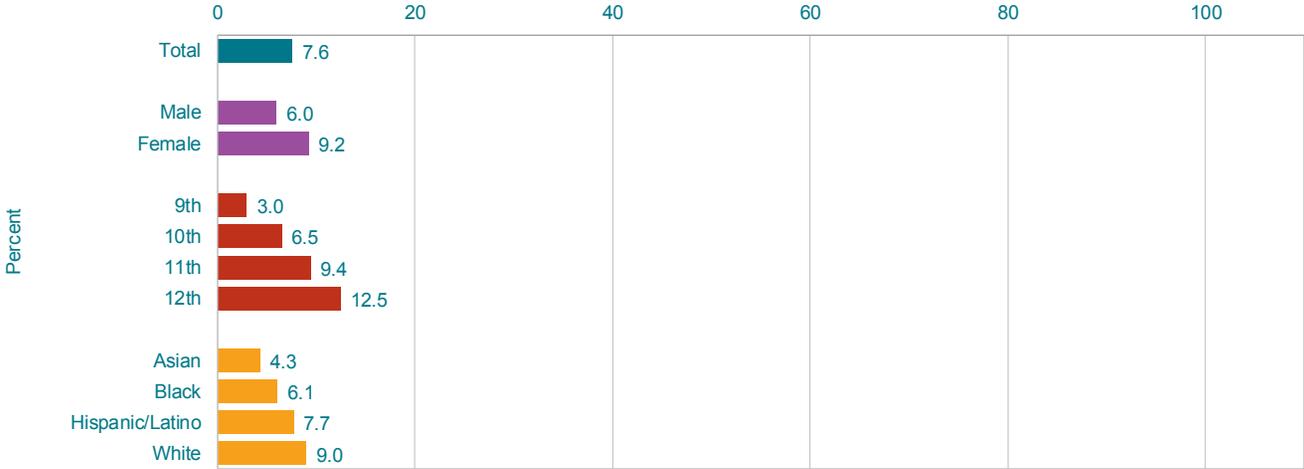
\*Such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

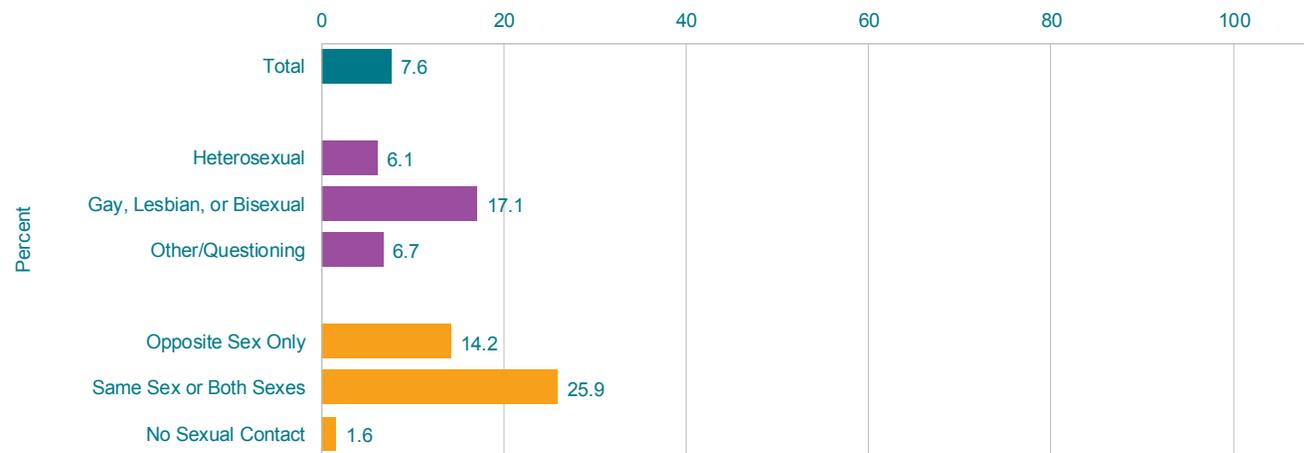
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Had Texted, E-Mailed, or Posted Electronically a Revealing or Sexual Photo of Themselves,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*During the 30 days before the survey  
 †10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had Texted, E-Mailed, or Posted Electronically a Revealing or Sexual Photo of Themselves,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*During the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Had Texted, E-Mailed, or Posted Electronically a Revealing or Sexual Photo of Themselves,\* 2017-2021†



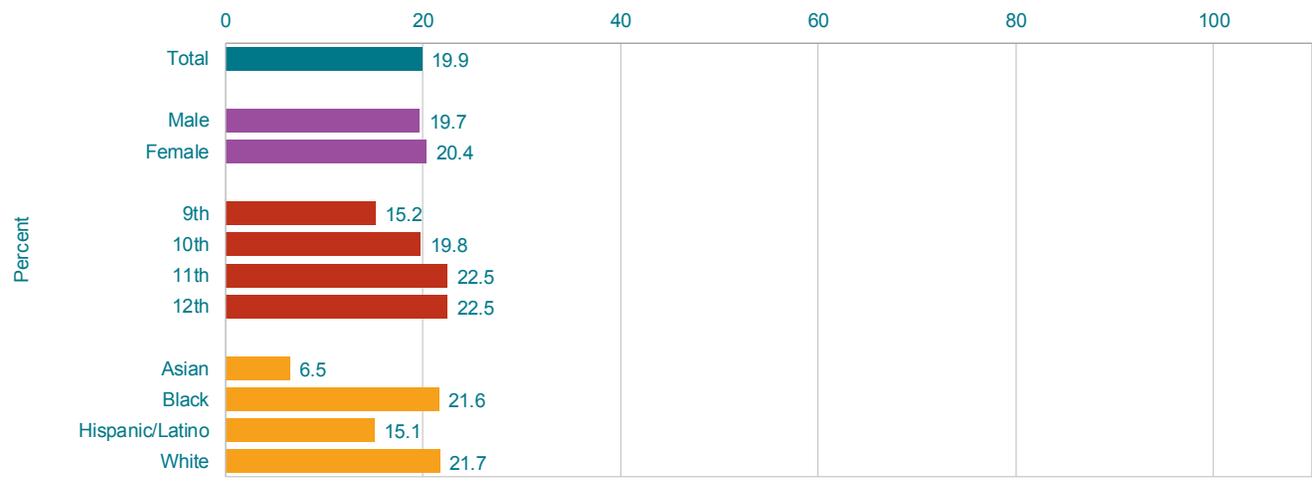
\*During the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had Received a Text or an E-Mail with a Revealing or Sexual Photo of Someone,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2021



\*During the 30 days before the survey  
 †11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > A, B > H, W > A, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

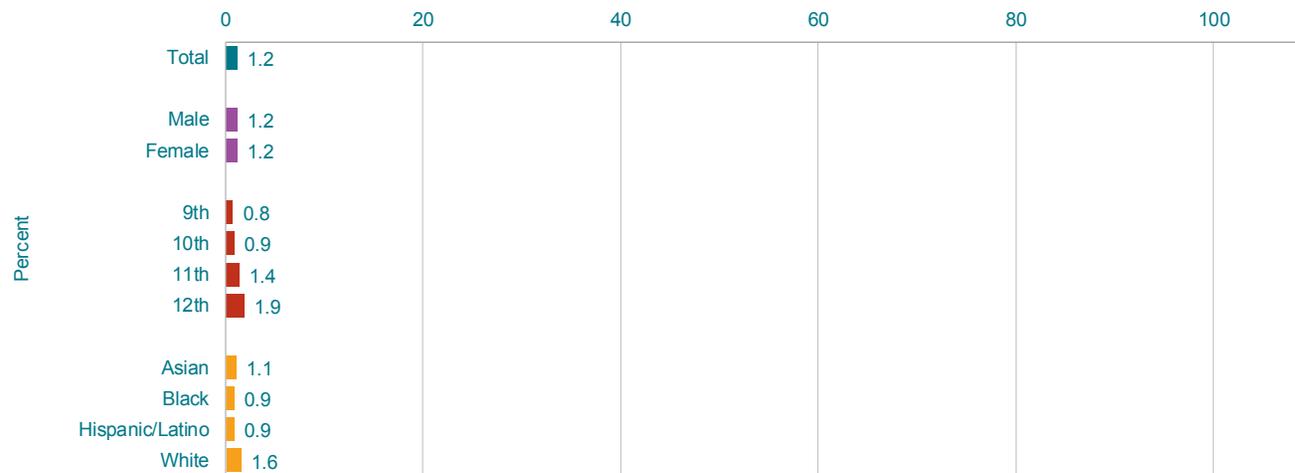


### Percentage of High School Students Who Had Received a Text or an E-Mail with a Revealing or Sexual Photo of Someone,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*During the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

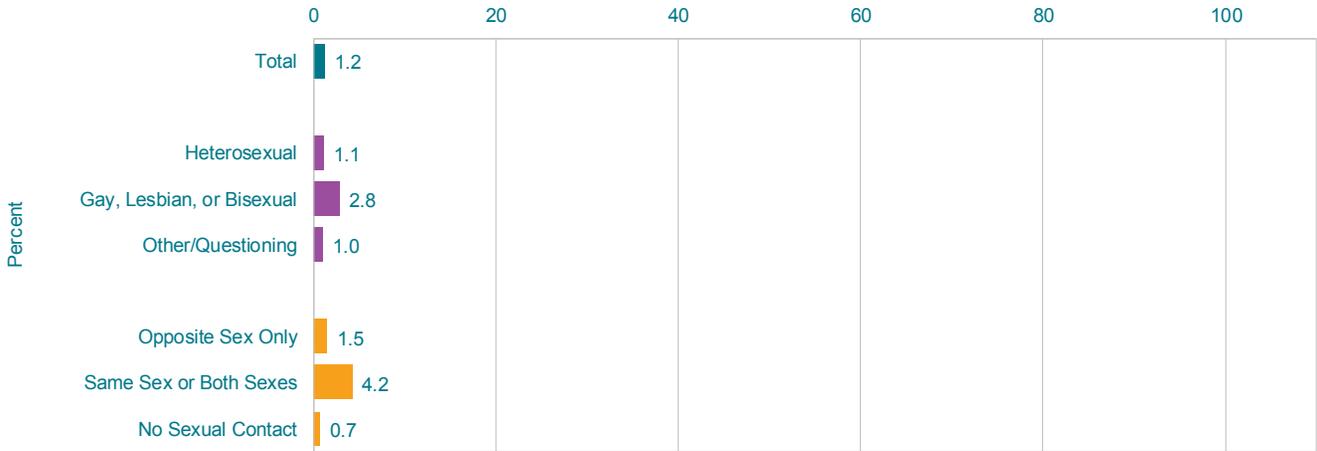
### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported a Revealing or Sexual Photo of Them Had Been Texted, E-Mailed, or Posted Electronically Without Their Permission,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*During the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

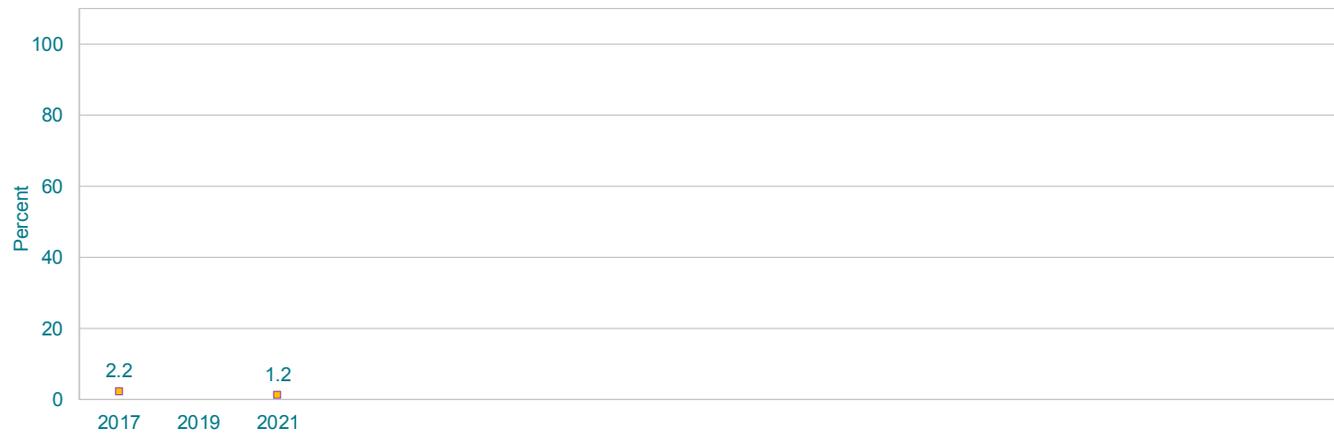


**Percentage of High School Students Who Reported a Revealing or Sexual Photo of Them Had Been Texted, E-Mailed, or Posted Electronically Without Their Permission,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



\*During the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported a Revealing or Sexual Photo of Them Had Been Texted, E-Mailed, or Posted Electronically Without Their Permission,\* 2017-2021†



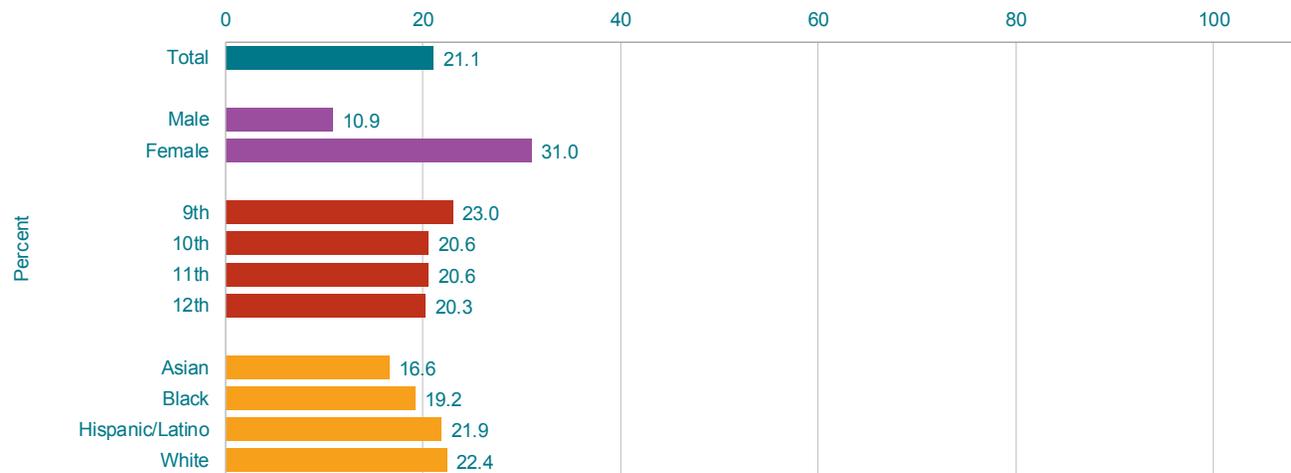
\*During the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

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



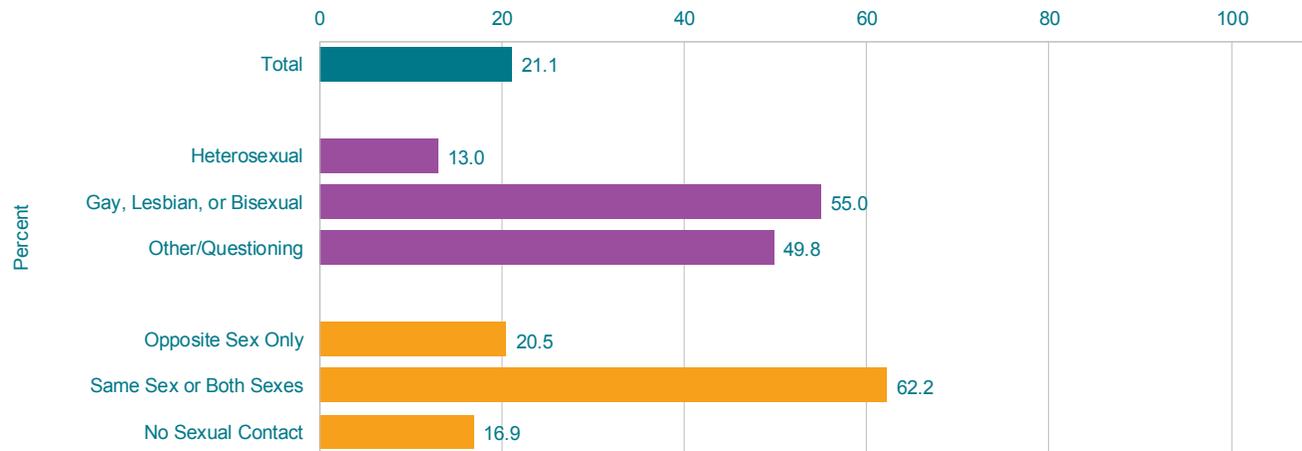
\*Such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

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

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

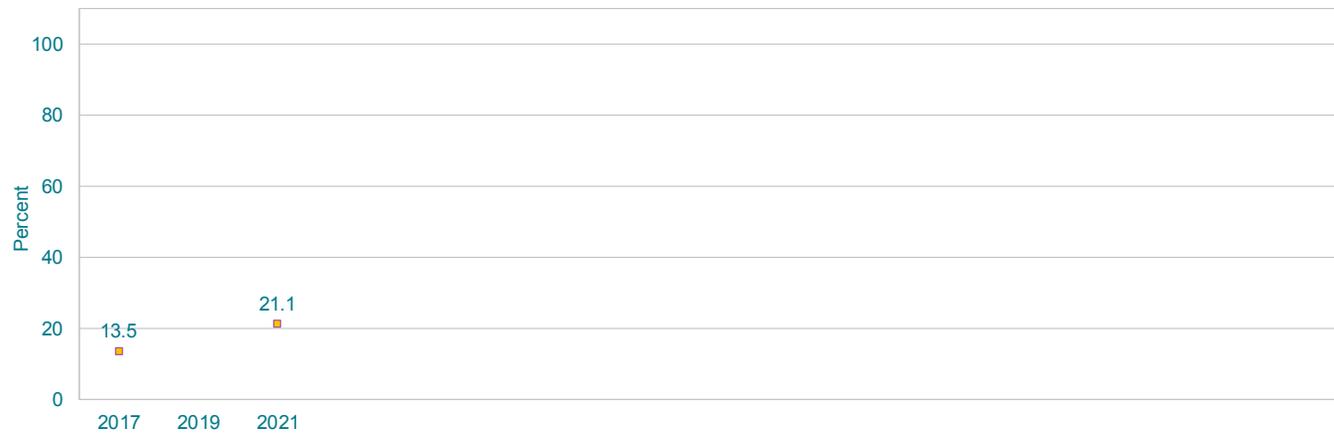
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Did Something to Purposely Hurt Themselves Without Wanting to Die,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Did Something to Purposely Hurt Themselves Without Wanting to Die,\* 2017-2021†



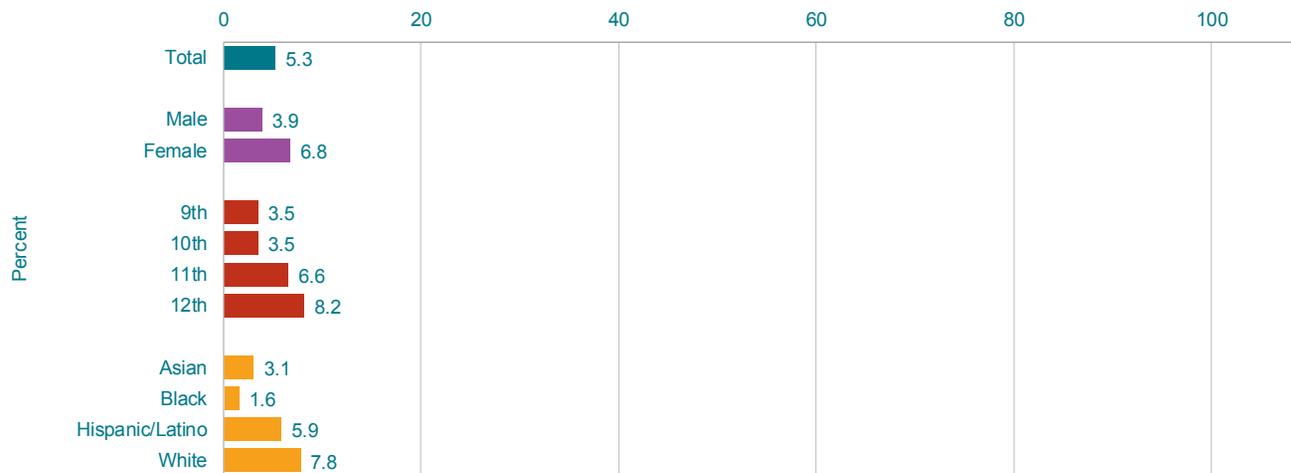
\*Such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use Juul Brand or a Similar Brand like Myblu or Logic, by Sex,\* Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



\*F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > B, W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

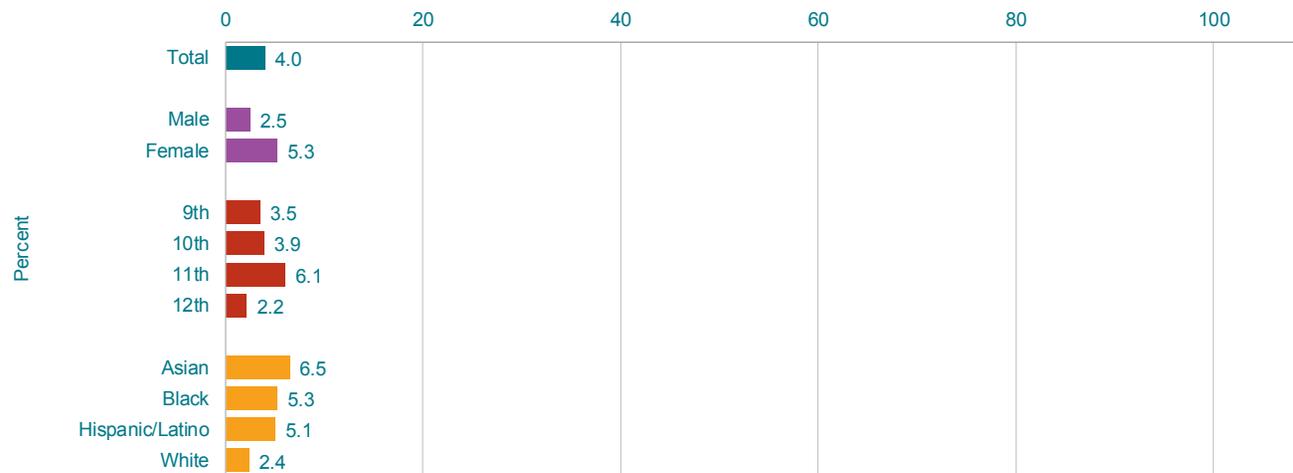
## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use Juul Brand or a Similar Brand like Myblu or Logic, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN105

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



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

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

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

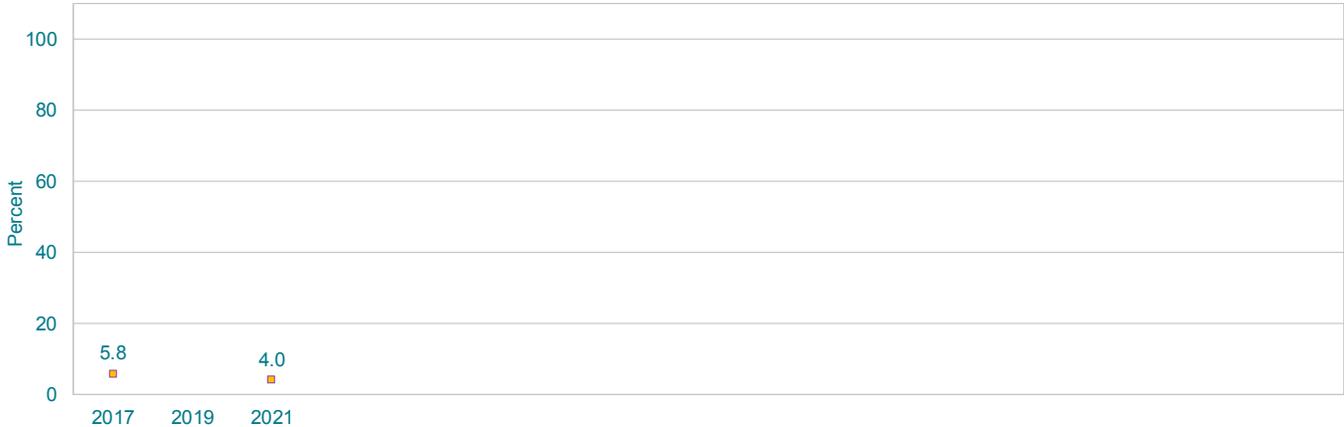
This graph contains weighted results.

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



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

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



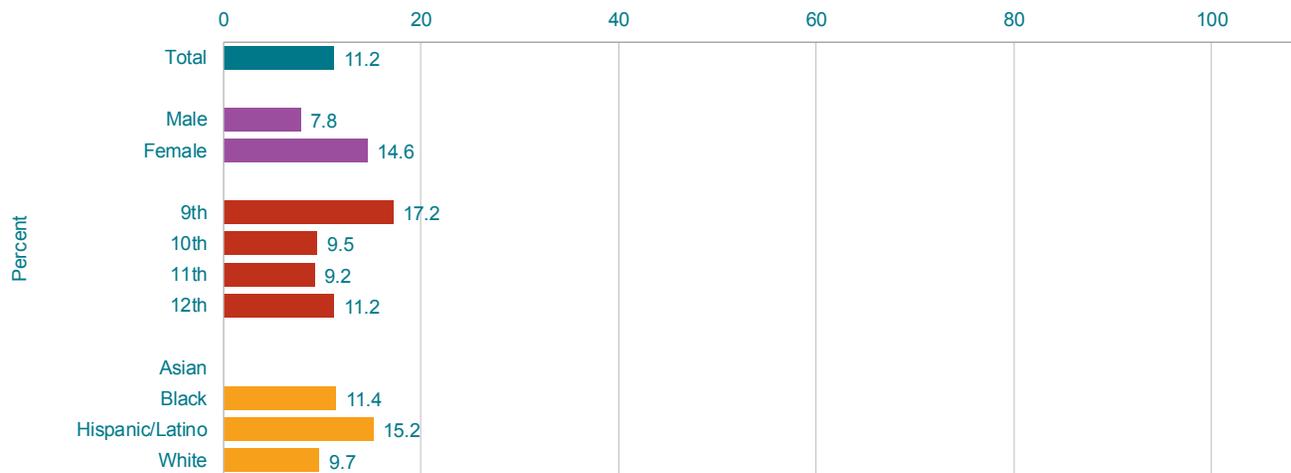
\*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Partners Were Three or More Years Older Than Themselves the First Time They Had Sexual Intercourse,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*Among students who have had sexual intercourse

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

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

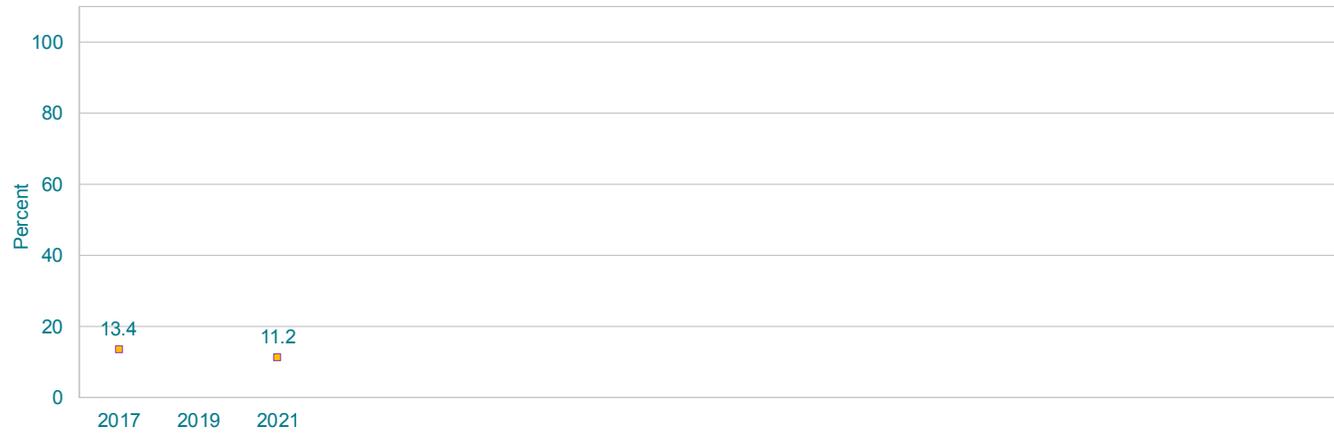
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Partners Were Three or More Years Older Than Themselves the First Time They Had Sexual Intercourse,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Among students who have had sexual intercourse  
 This graph contains weighted results.  
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Partners Were Three or More Years Older Than Themselves the First Time They Had Sexual Intercourse,\* 2017-2021†



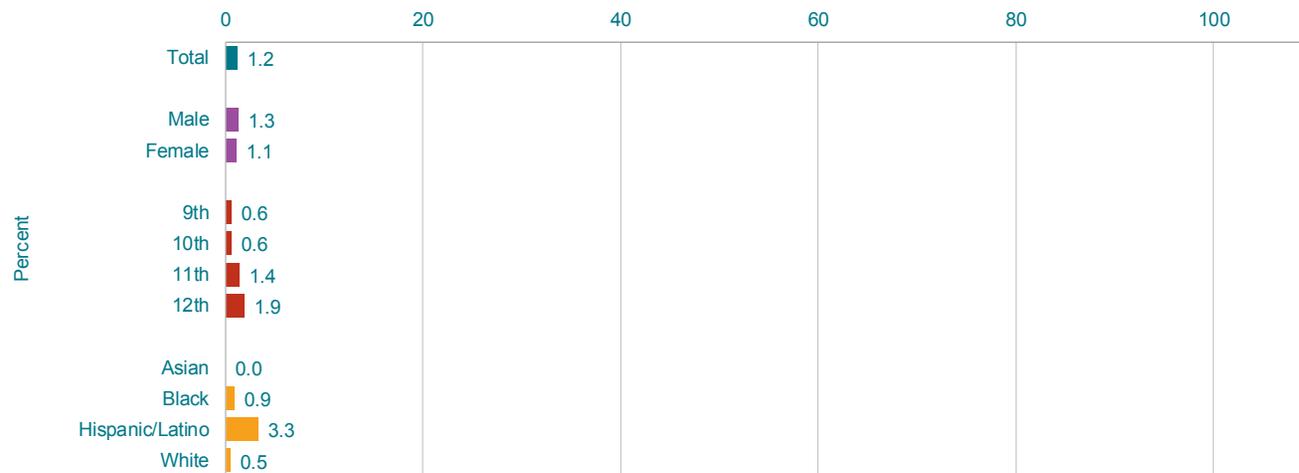
\*Among students who have had sexual intercourse

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



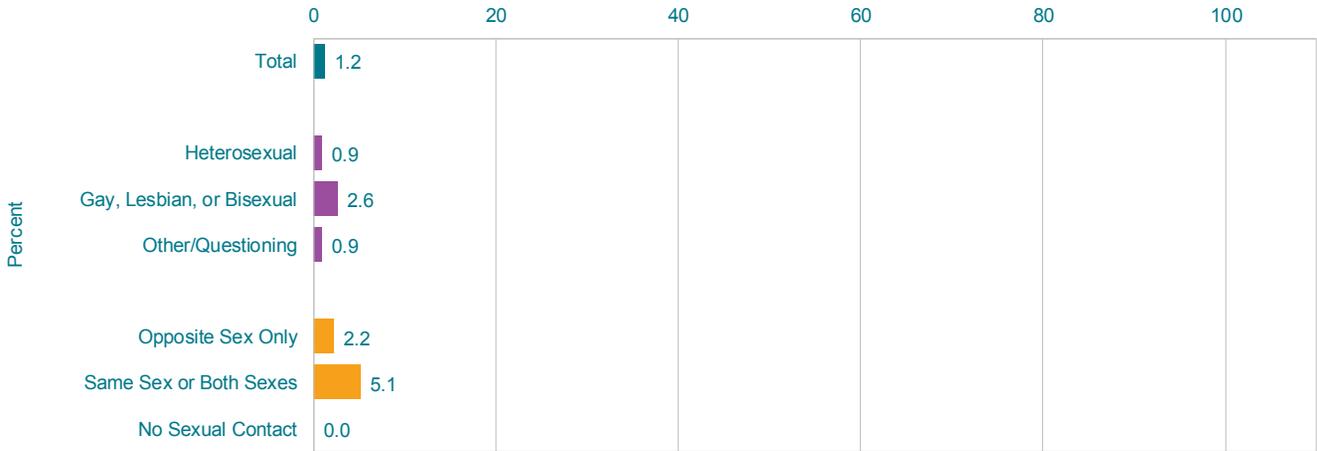
\*One or more times

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

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

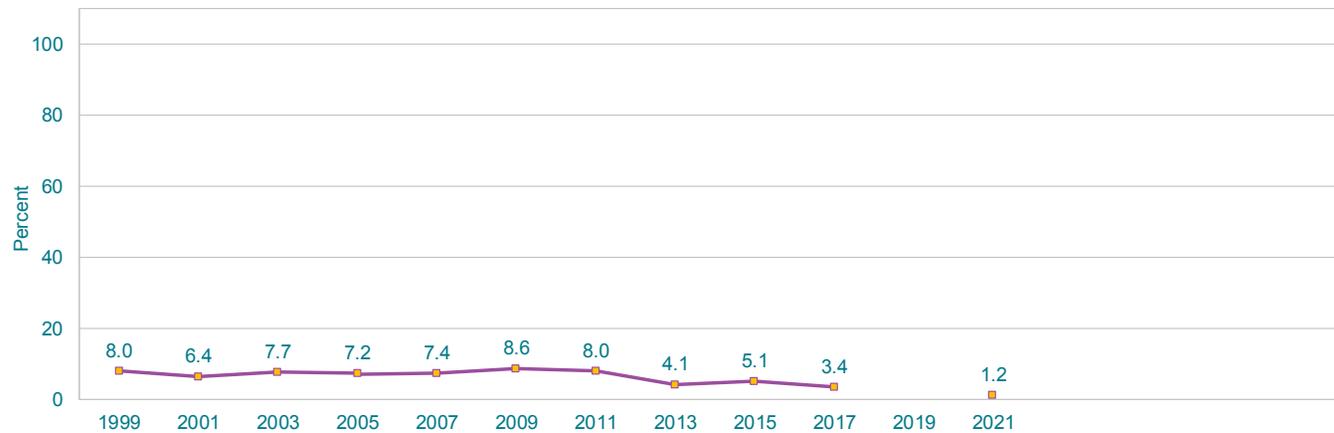
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*One or more times  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant,\* 1999-2021†



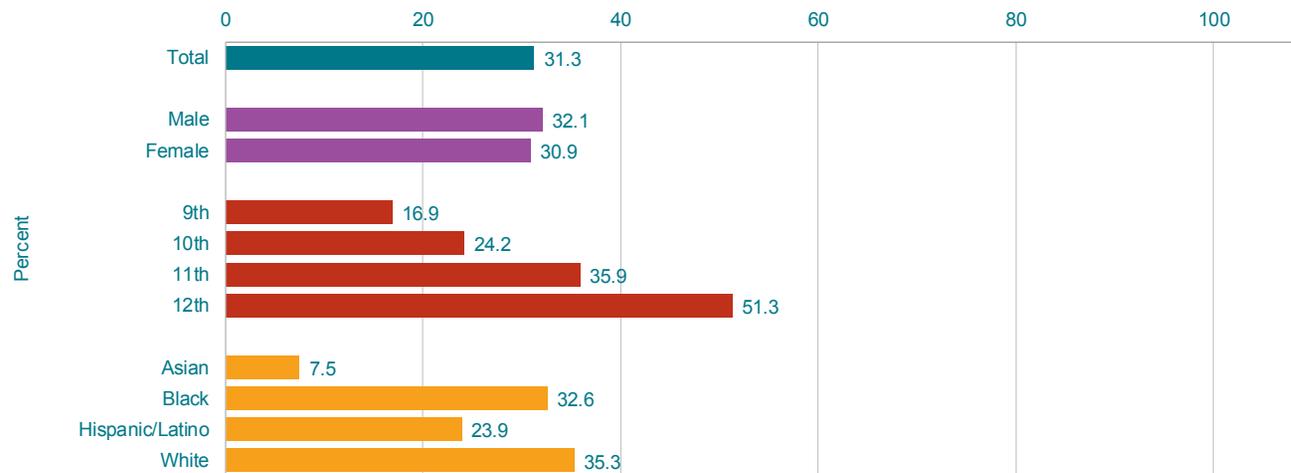
\*One or more times

†Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Given or Received Oral Sex, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021

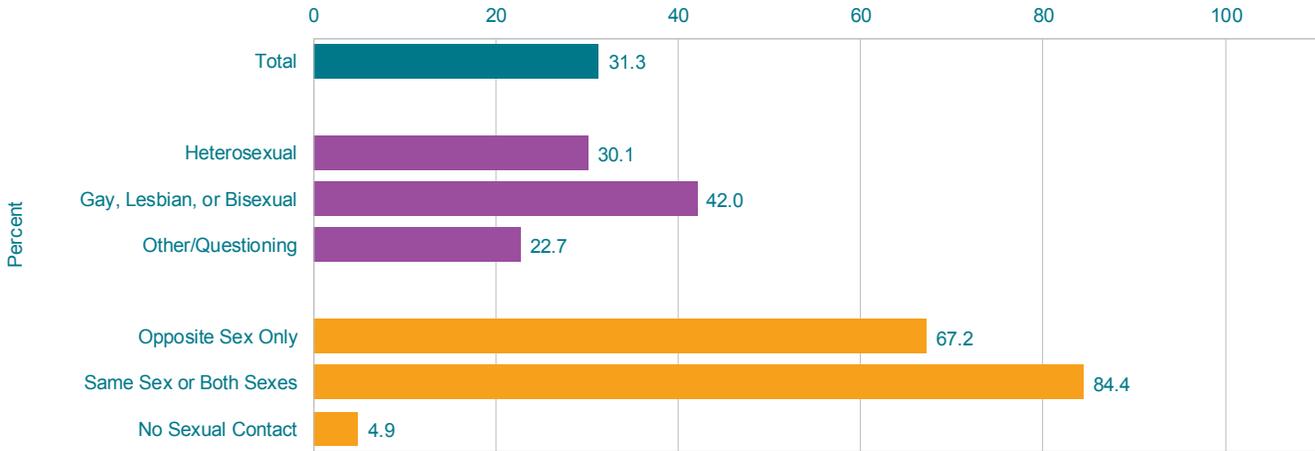


\*10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > A, B > H, H > A, W > A, W > H (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

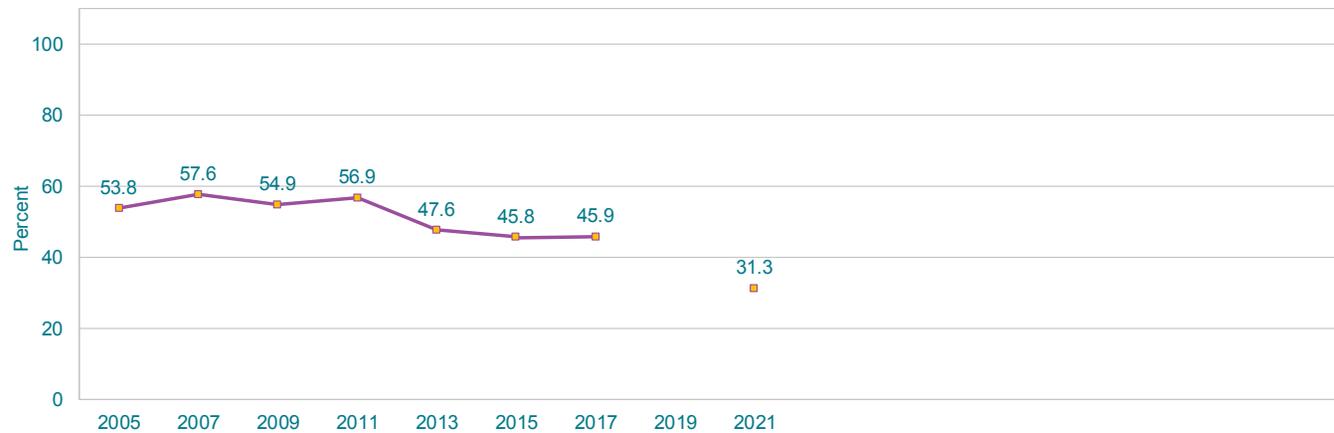
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Given or Received Oral Sex, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



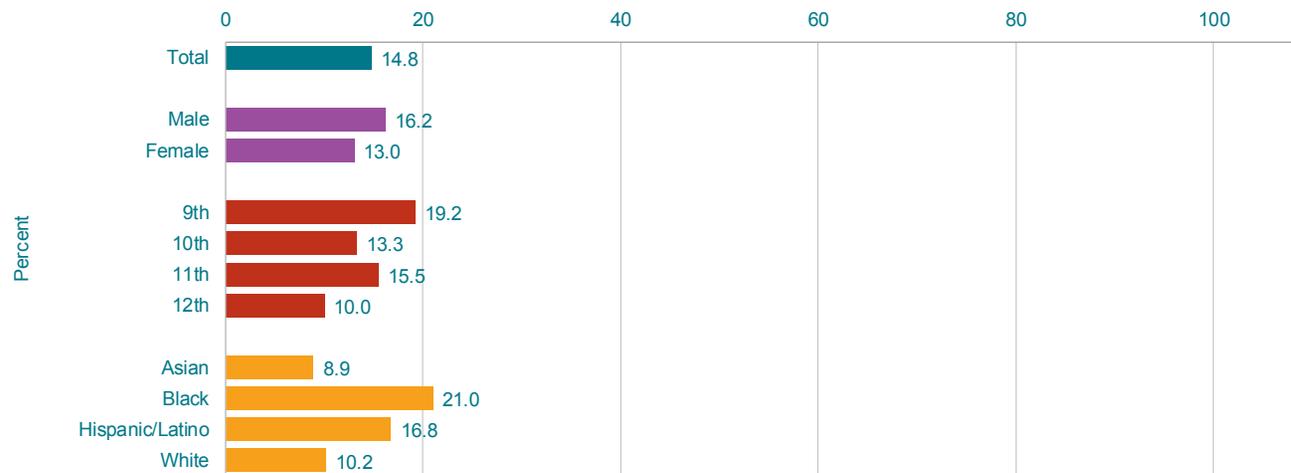
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Given or Received Oral Sex, 2005-2021\*



\*Decreased 2005-2021, no change 2005-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]  
Data not available for 2019.  
This graph contains weighted results.

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



\*Not counting potatoes, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

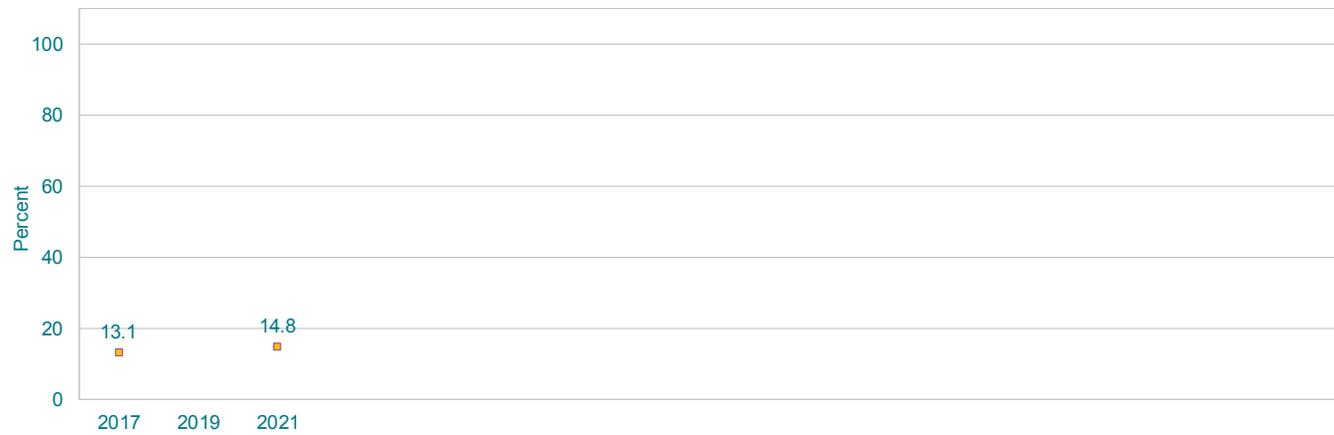
### Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables or Salad,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Not counting potatoes, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey  
 This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables or Salad, \* 2017-2021†



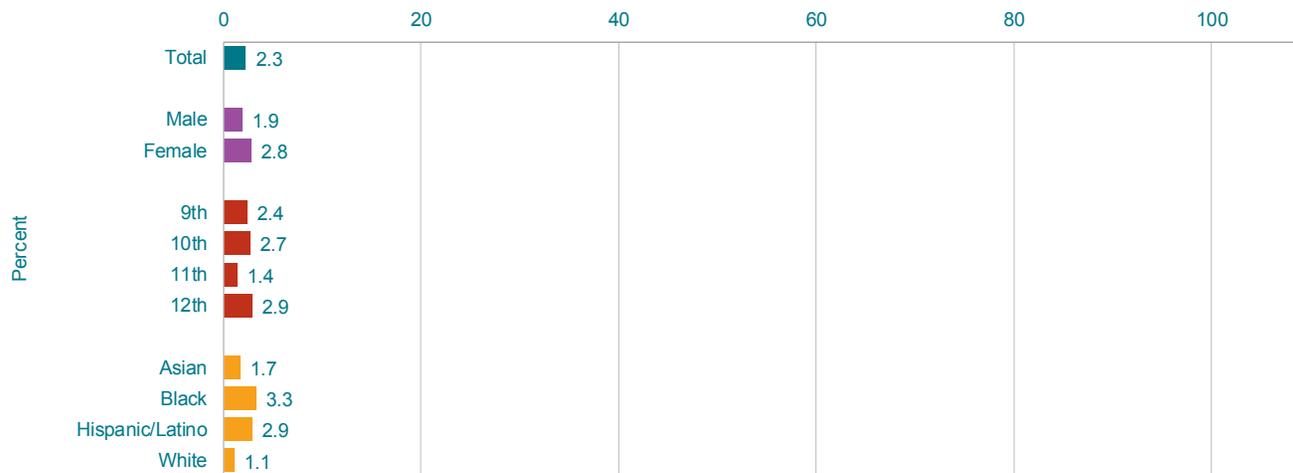
\*Not counting potatoes, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

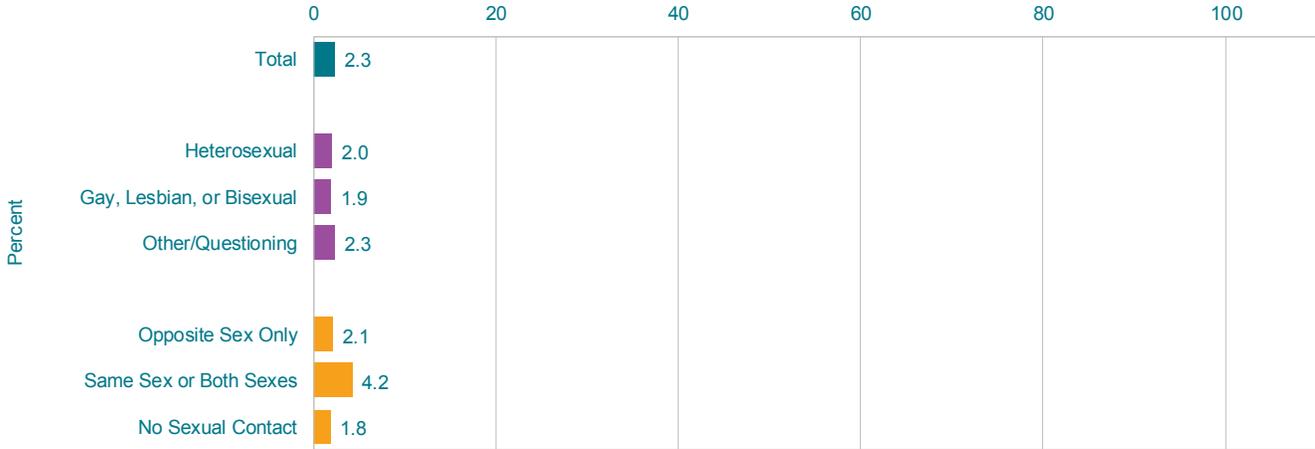
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Went Hungry Because There Was Not Enough Food in Their Home,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*During the 30 days before the survey  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

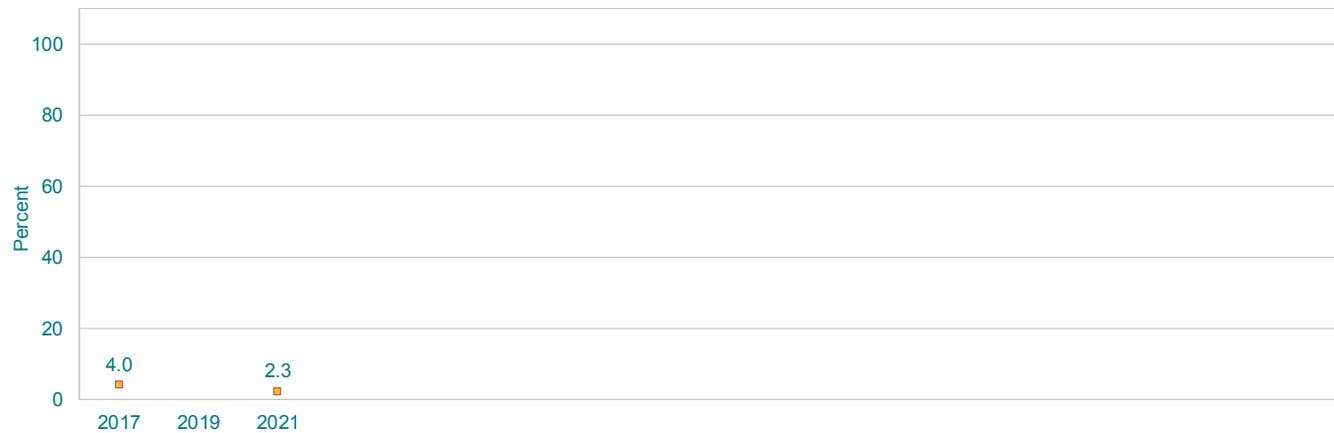
### Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Went Hungry Because There Was Not Enough Food in Their Home,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*During the 30 days before the survey  
This graph contains weighted results.



### Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Went Hungry Because There Was Not Enough Food in Their Home,\* 2017-2021†



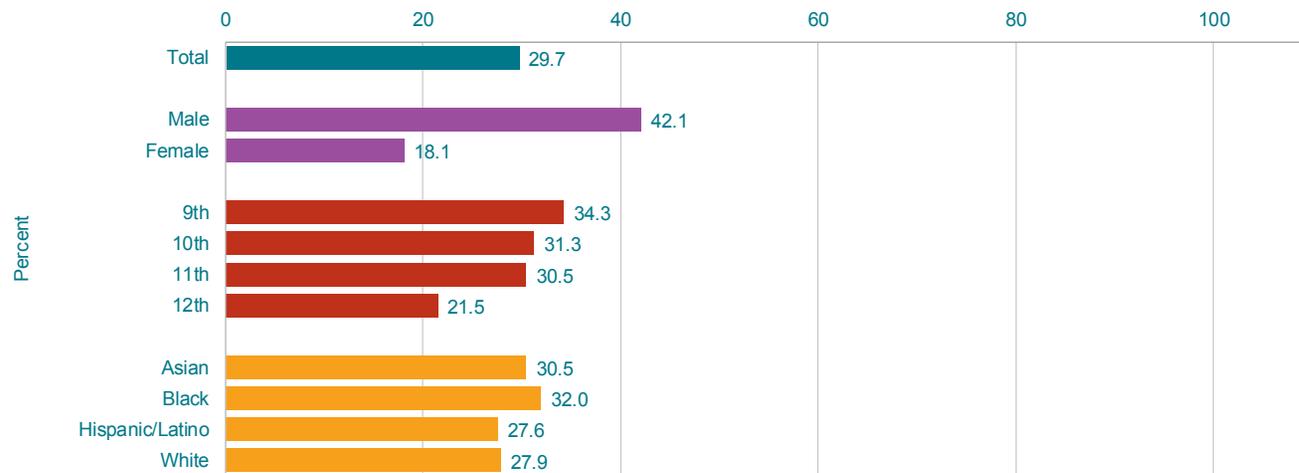
\*During the 30 days before the survey

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

Data not available for 2019.

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Spent 3 or More Hours Per Day Playing Video Games or Computer Games,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



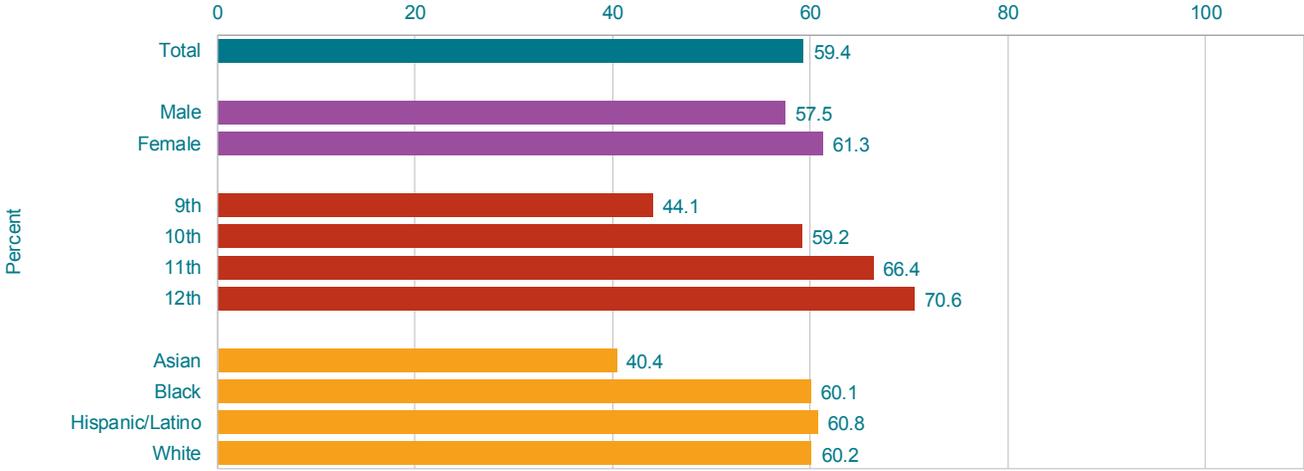
\*Not counting time spent watching shows or videos, accessing the Internet for things other than games, using social media, or doing schoolwork, on an average school day  
 †M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Spent 3 or More Hours Per Day Playing Video Games or Computer Games,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Not counting time spent watching shows or videos, accessing the Internet for things other than games, using social media, or doing schoolwork, on an average school day  
This graph contains weighted results.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Taught in School About How to Use a Condom to Prevent Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs),\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity,<sup>‡</sup> 2021**



\*Including HIV  
<sup>†</sup>10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > A, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
<sup>‡</sup>All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Been Taught in School About How to Use a Condom to Prevent Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs),\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



\*Including HIV  
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Went to the School-Based Health Center at Their School One or More Times,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*During the 12 months before the survey, among students whose school has a school-based health center

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Went to the School-Based Health Center at Their School One or More Times,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

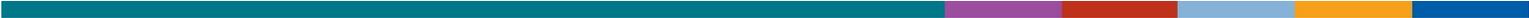


\*During the 12 months before the survey, among students whose school has a school-based health center  
This graph contains weighted results.

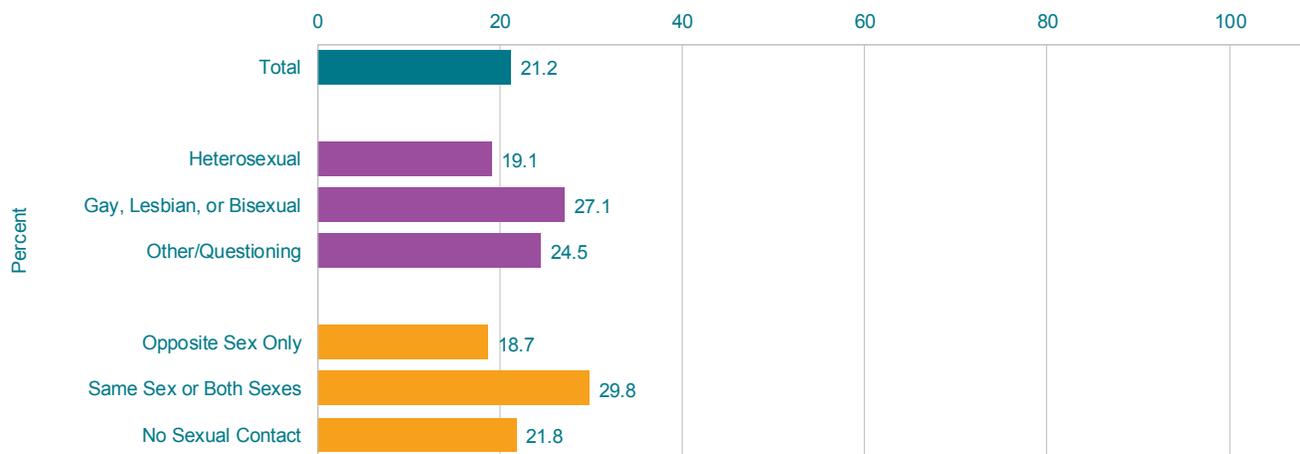
### Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Been Told by a Doctor or a Nurse That They Have Asthma, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



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



### Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Been Told by a Doctor or a Nurse That They Have Asthma, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

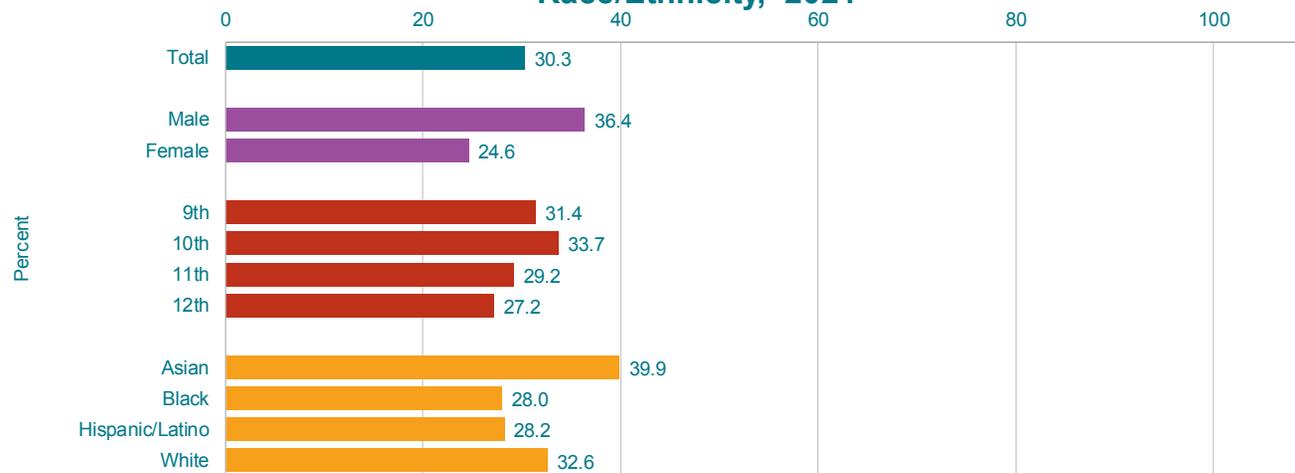


## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Been Told by a Doctor or a Nurse That They Have Asthma, 2013-2021\*



\*Decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Would Most Likely Talk to Their Parent or Guardian If They Had a Personal Problem with Drinking, Drug Use, Violence They Had Seen or That Had Affected Them, or Sexual Behavior, by Sex,\* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021**



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

**Percentage of High School Students Who Would Most Likely Talk to Their Parent or Guardian If They Had a Personal Problem with Drinking, Drug Use, Violence They Had Seen or That Had Affected Them, or Sexual Behavior, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



This graph contains weighted results.



### Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Feel Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry, or Anxious, by Sex,\* Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



\*F > M; 12th > 10th; H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



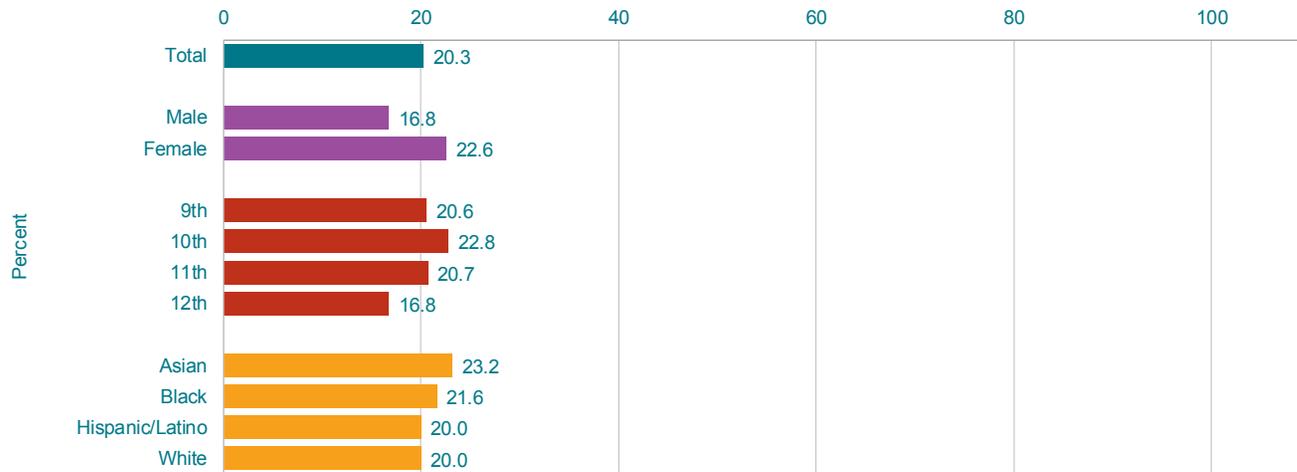
### Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Feel Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry, or Anxious, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.



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



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

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

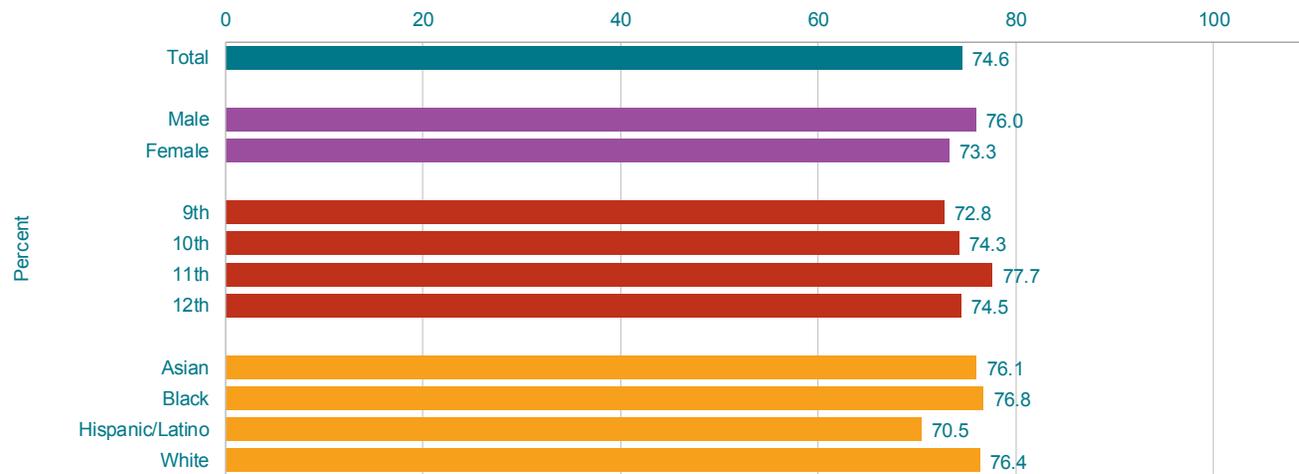
## Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Get the Kind of Help They Need,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious  
This graph contains weighted results.



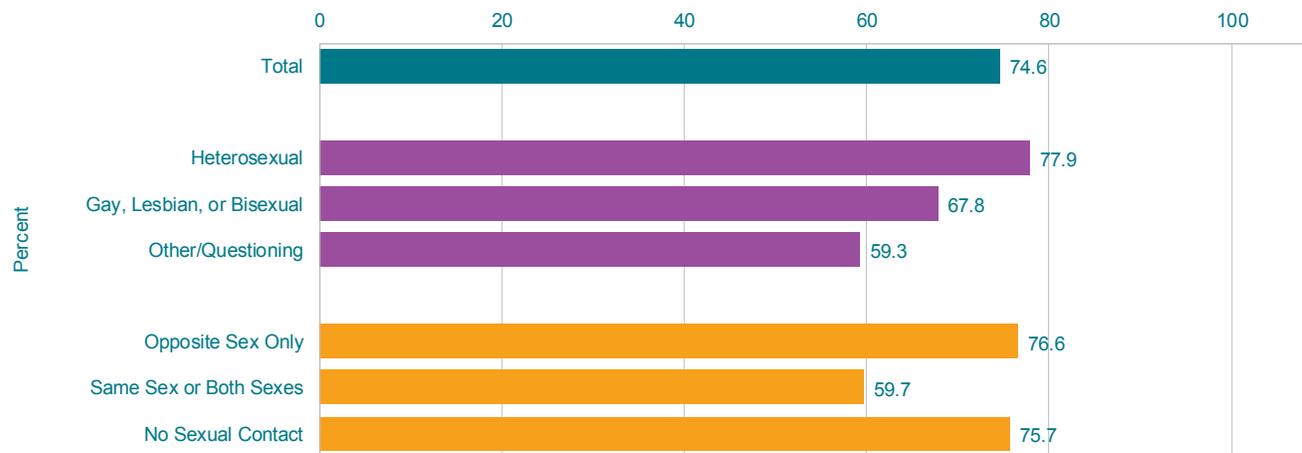
### Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Have Clear Rules and Consequences for Their Behavior, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



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



## Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Have Clear Rules and Consequences for Their Behavior, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

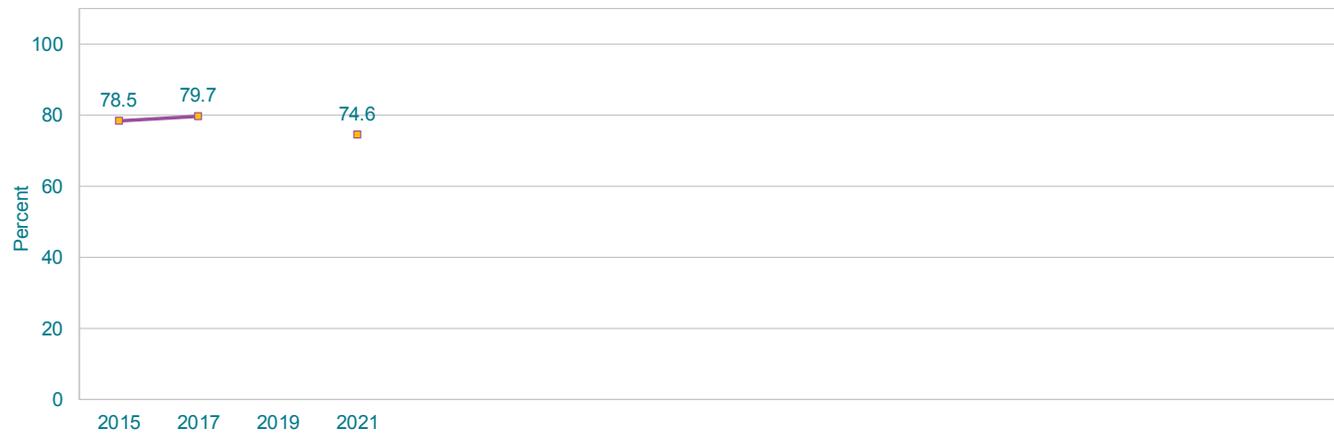


This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN119

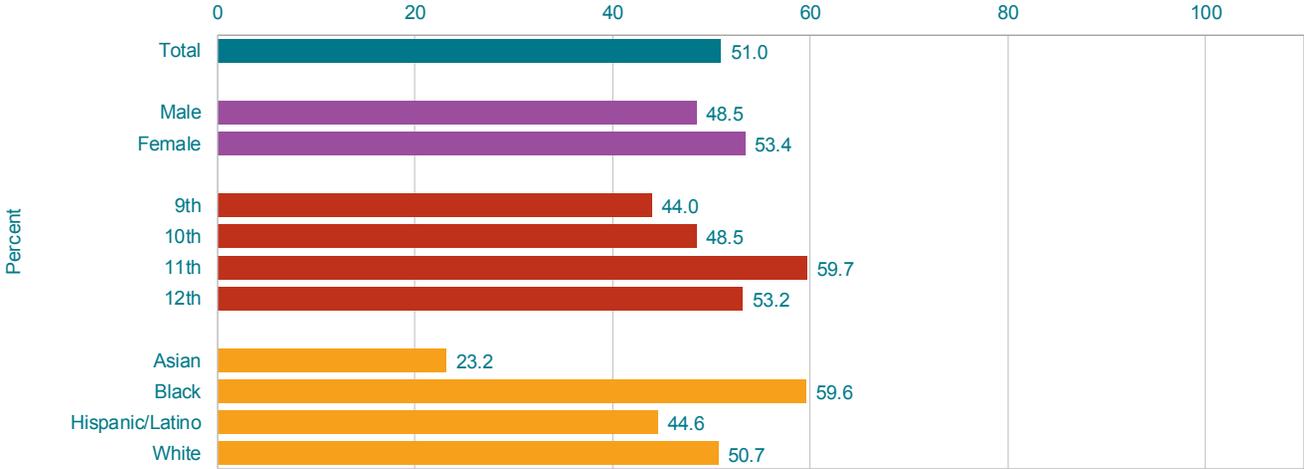


### Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Have Clear Rules and Consequences for Their Behavior, 2015-2021\*



\*Decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Talked with Them About What They Expect Them to Do or Not to Do When It Comes to Sex, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021**



\*11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th; B > A, B > H, B > W, H > A, W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

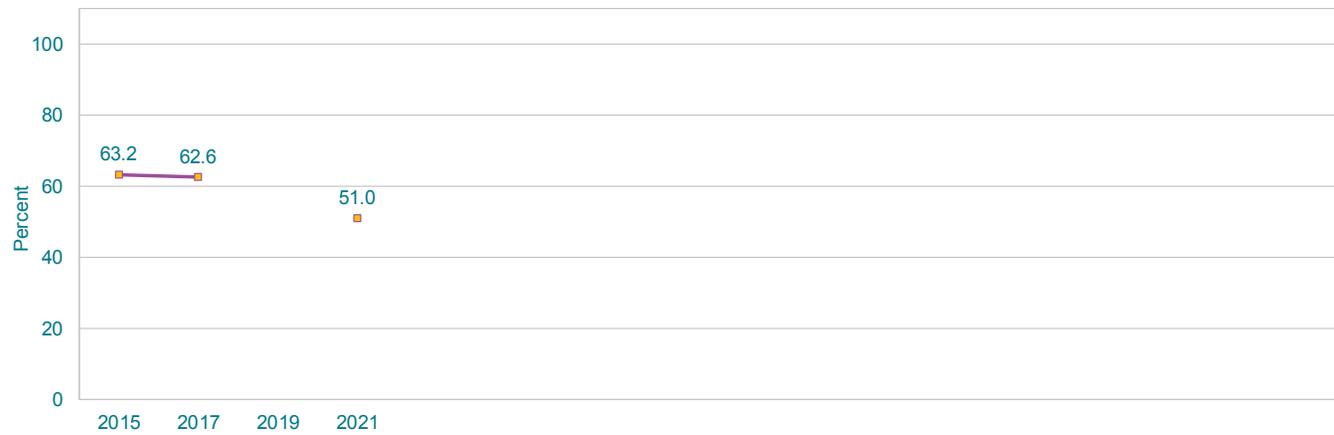


### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Talked with Them About What They Expect Them to Do or Not to Do When It Comes to Sex, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents or Other Adults in Their Family Talked with Them About What They Expect Them to Do or Not to Do When It Comes to Sex, 2015-2021\*



\*Decreased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Smoke One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



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

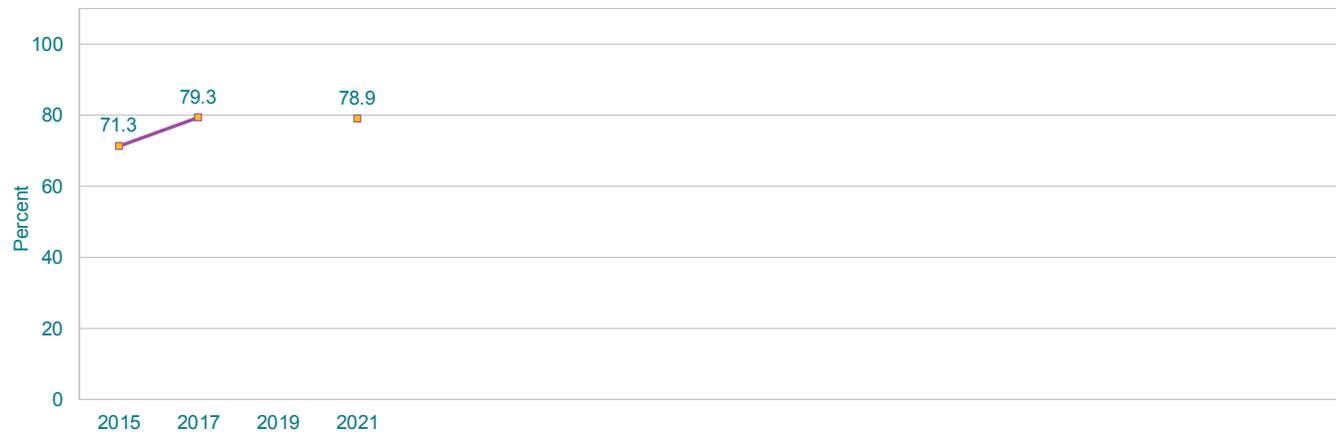
### Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Smoke One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.



### Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Smoke One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, 2015-2021\*



\*Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Have Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage,\* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021**



\*Once or twice a week  
 †F > M; 10th > 9th; A > B, A > H, A > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



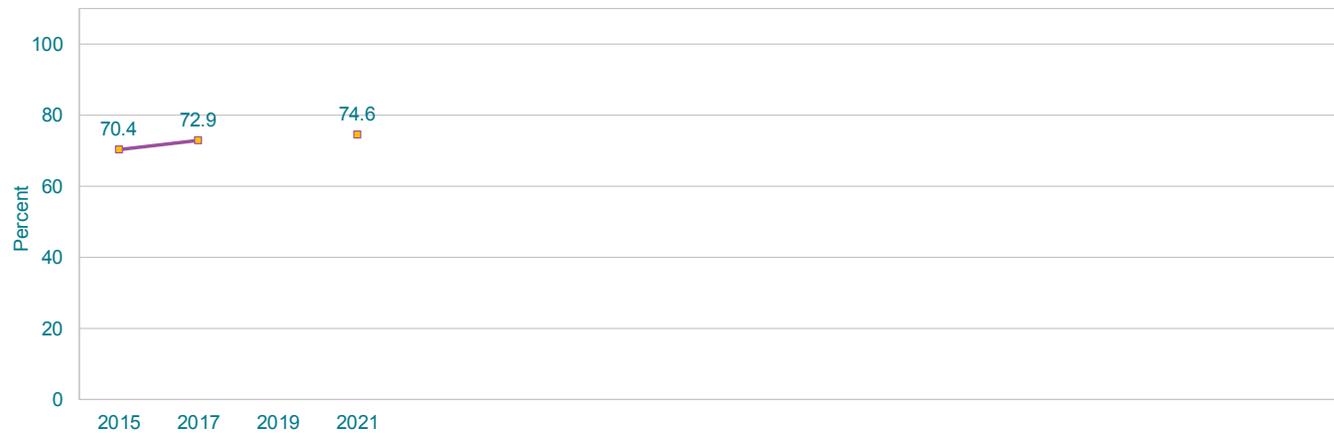
**Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Have Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



\*Once or twice a week  
This graph contains weighted results.



### Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Have Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage,\* 2015-2021†



\*Once or twice a week

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

Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week, by Sex,\* Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week, 2015-2021\***



\*No change 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Use Prescription Drugs That Are Not Prescribed to Them, by Sex,\* Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



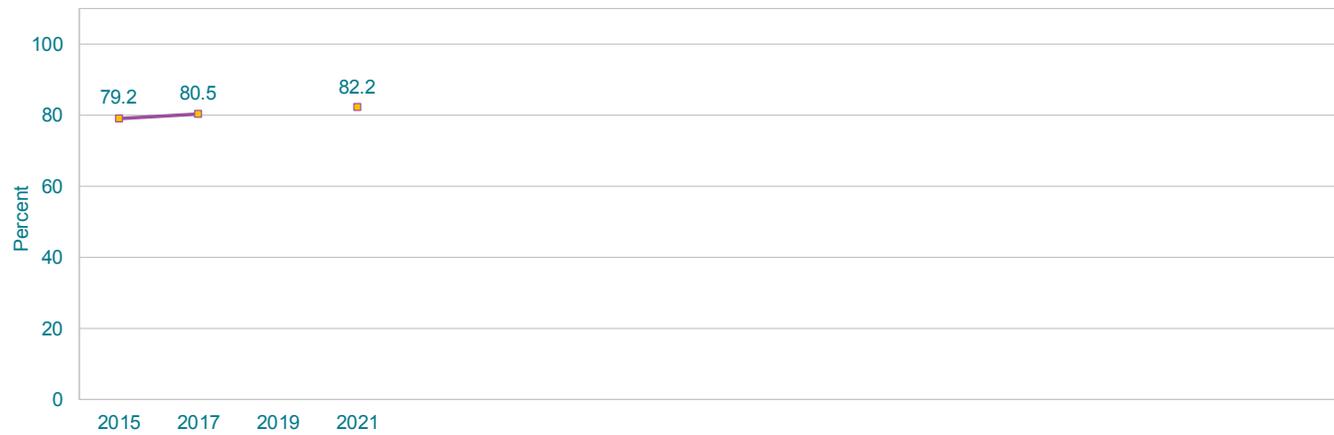
\*F > M; 10th > 9th, 12th > 9th; A > B, A > H, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Use Prescription Drugs That Are Not Prescribed to Them, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



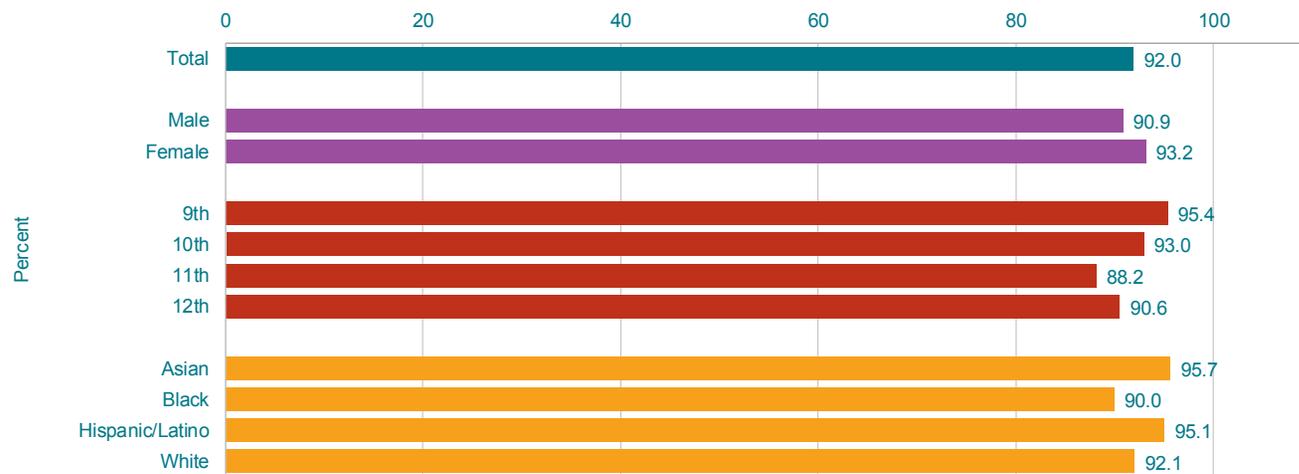
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Moderately or Greatly Risk Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways When They Use Prescription Drugs That Are Not Prescribed to Them, 2015-2021\*



\*Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Tobacco, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



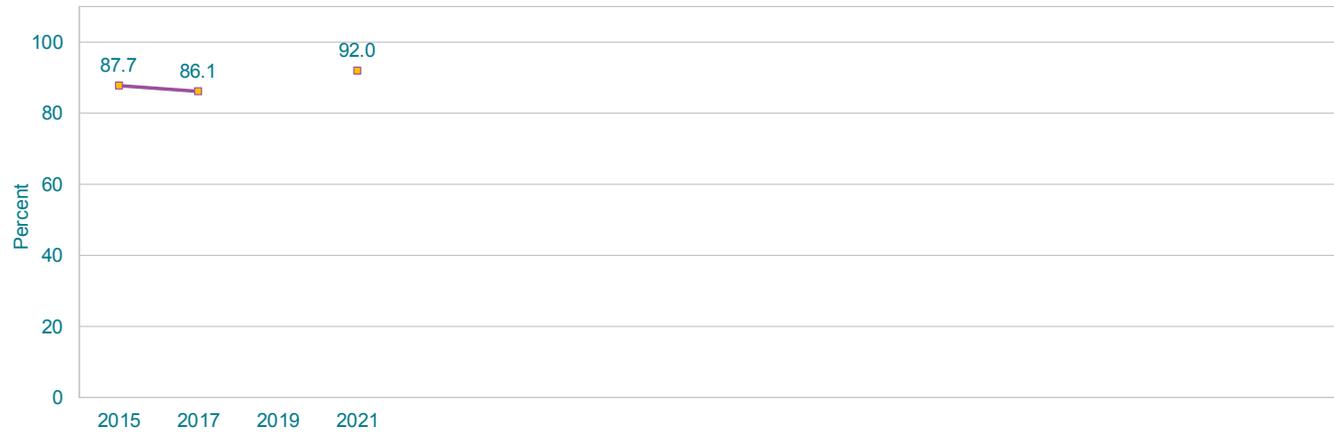
\*9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; H > B (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Tobacco, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Tobacco, 2015-2021\*



\*Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



\*9th > 11th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; A > H (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



**Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



This graph contains weighted results.

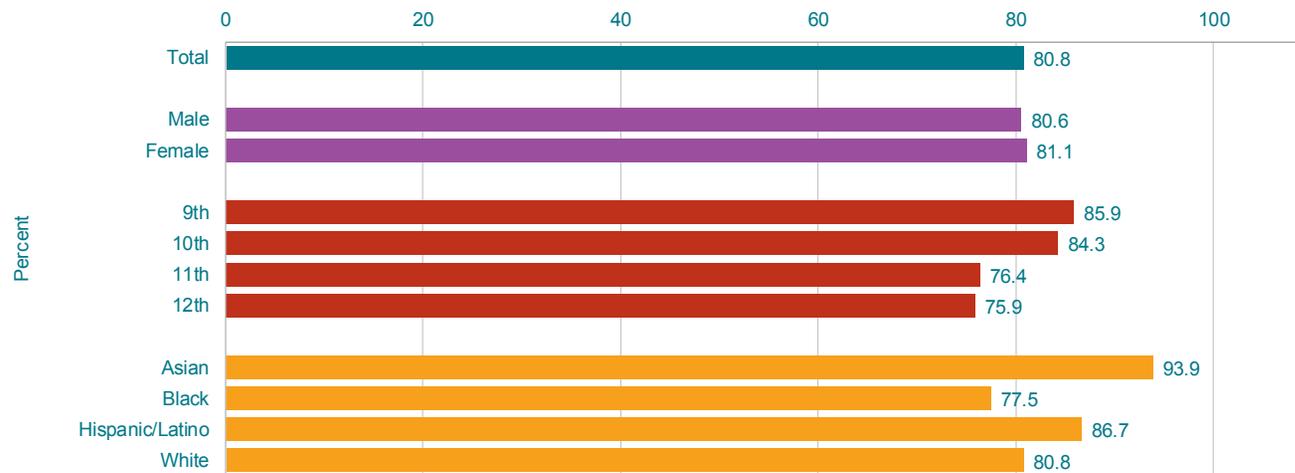


### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day, 2015-2021\*



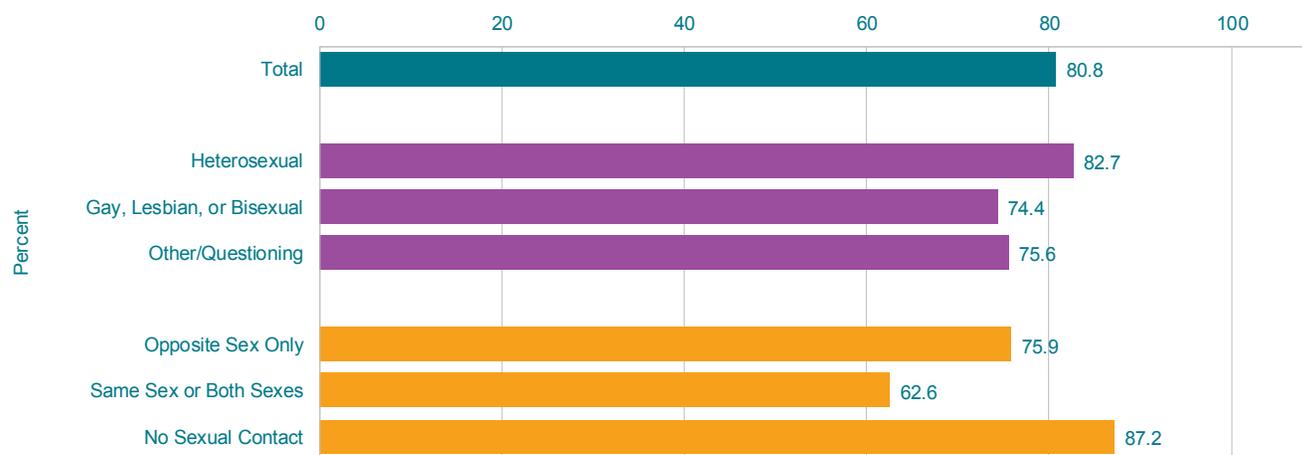
\*Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



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

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

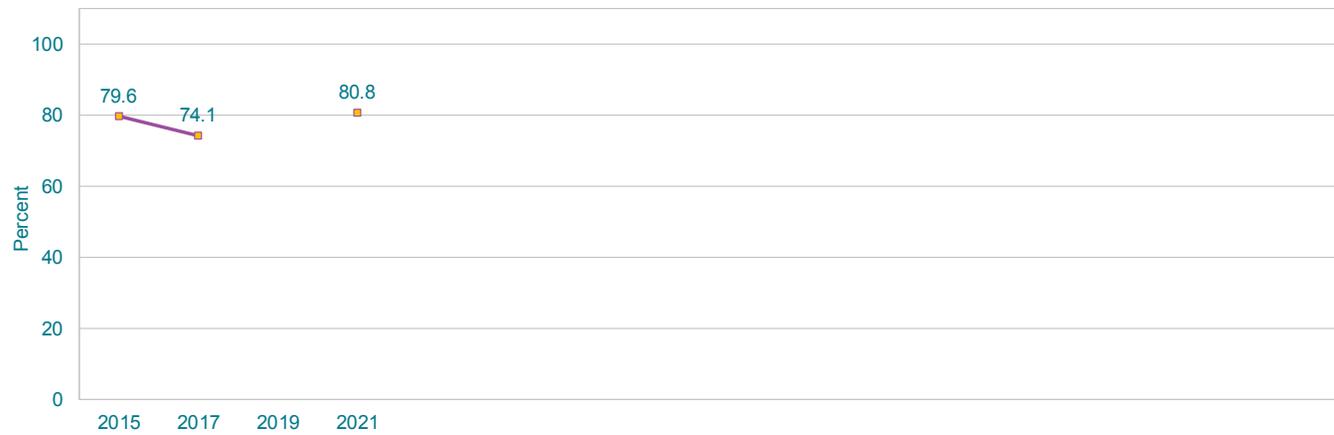


This graph contains weighted results.

Delaware - YRBS, 2021 - QN127



### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, 2015-2021\*



\*No change 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Use Prescription Drugs,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity,<sup>‡</sup> 2021



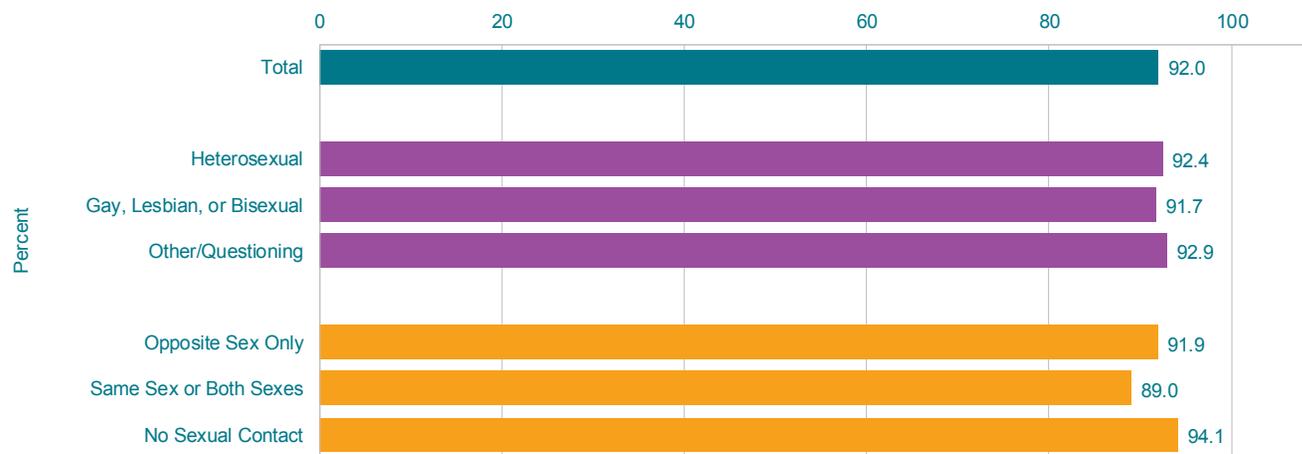
\*Not prescribed to the student

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

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

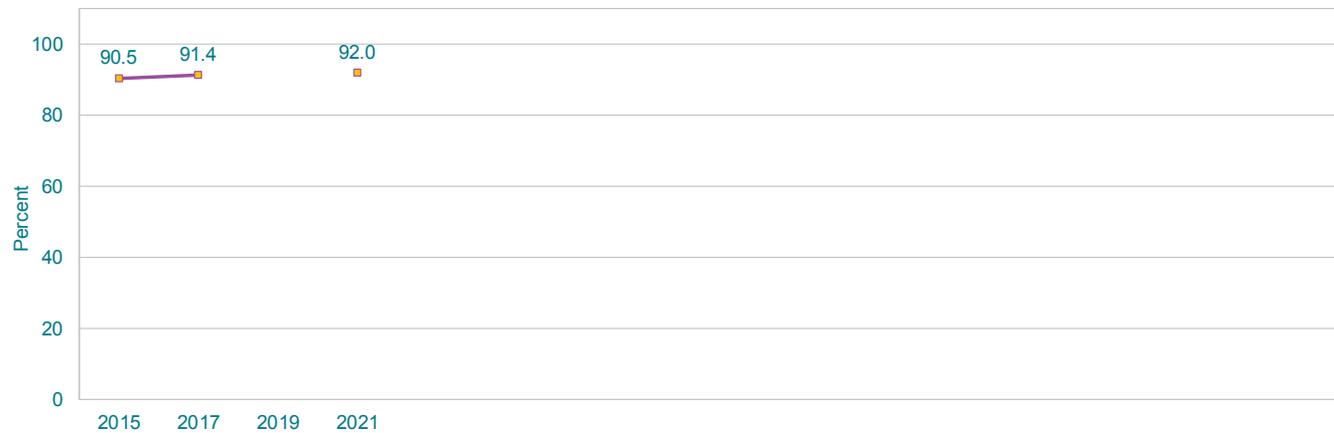
This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Use Prescription Drugs,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Not prescribed to the student  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Use Prescription Drugs,\* 2015-2021†

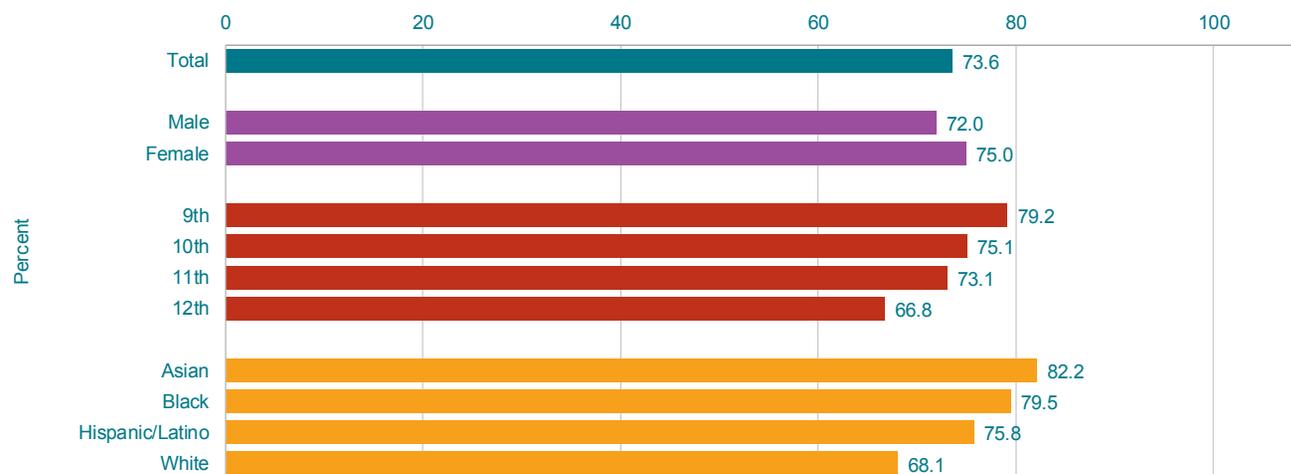


\*Not prescribed to the student

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

Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Tobacco, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



\*9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; A > W, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

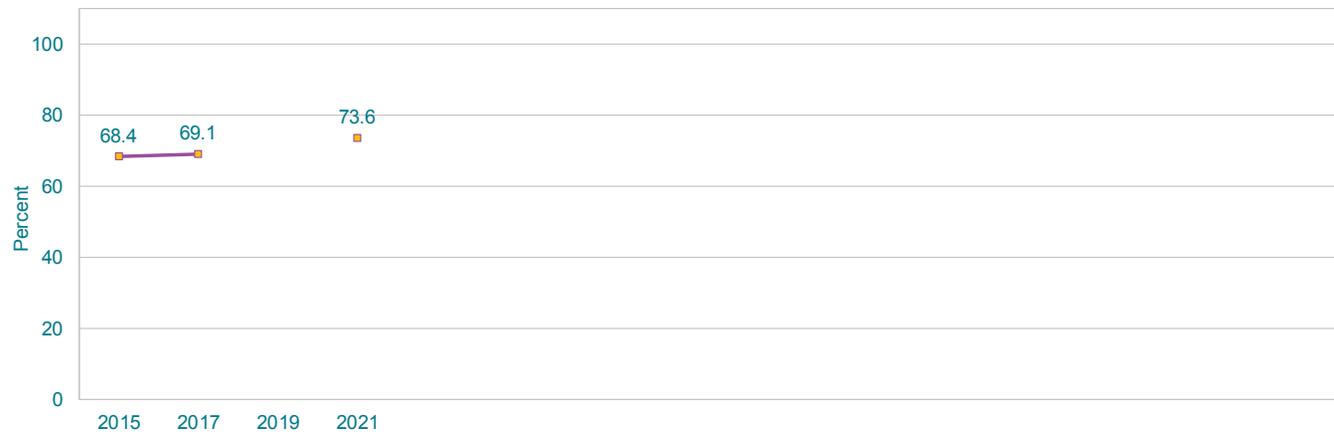
## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Tobacco, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.



### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Tobacco, 2015-2021\*



\*Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



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

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

This graph contains weighted results.

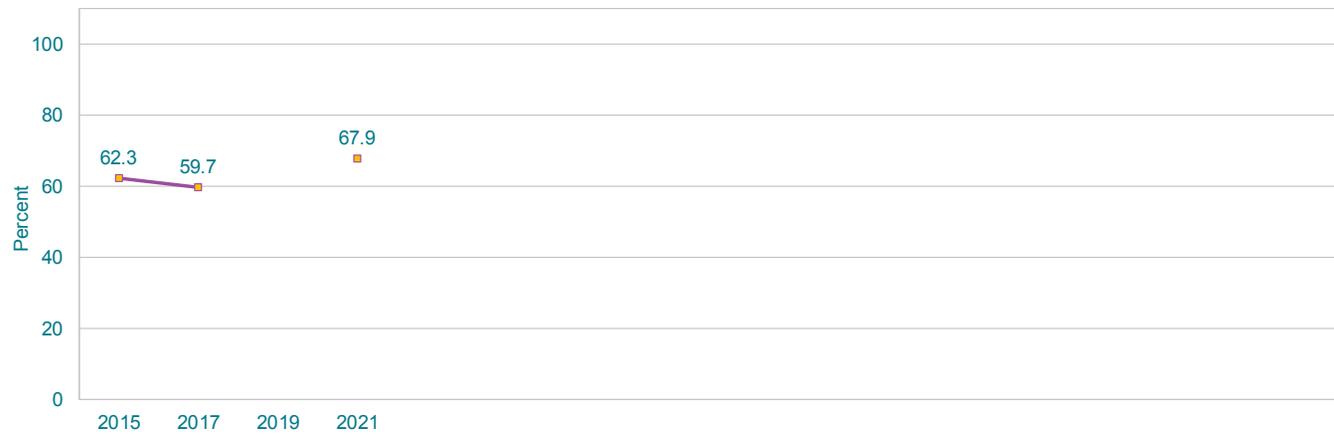
**Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



This graph contains weighted results.

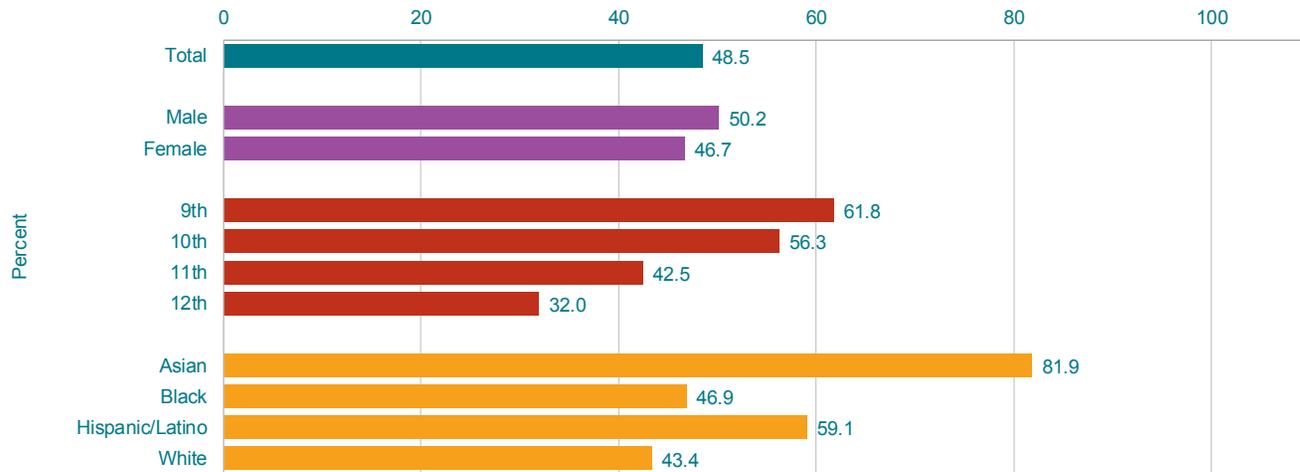


### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day, 2015-2021\*



\*Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, by Sex, Grade,\* and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



\*9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; A > B, A > H, A > W, H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, 2015-2021\*



\*Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]  
Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Use Prescription Drugs,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*Not prescribed to the student  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

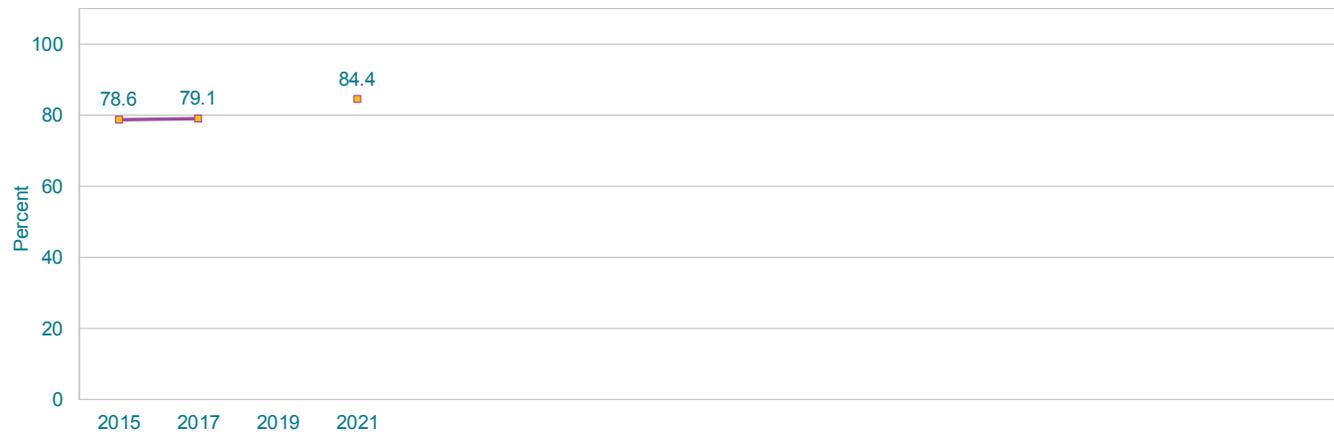


## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Use Prescription Drugs,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Not prescribed to the student  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Their Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Use Prescription Drugs,\* 2015-2021†

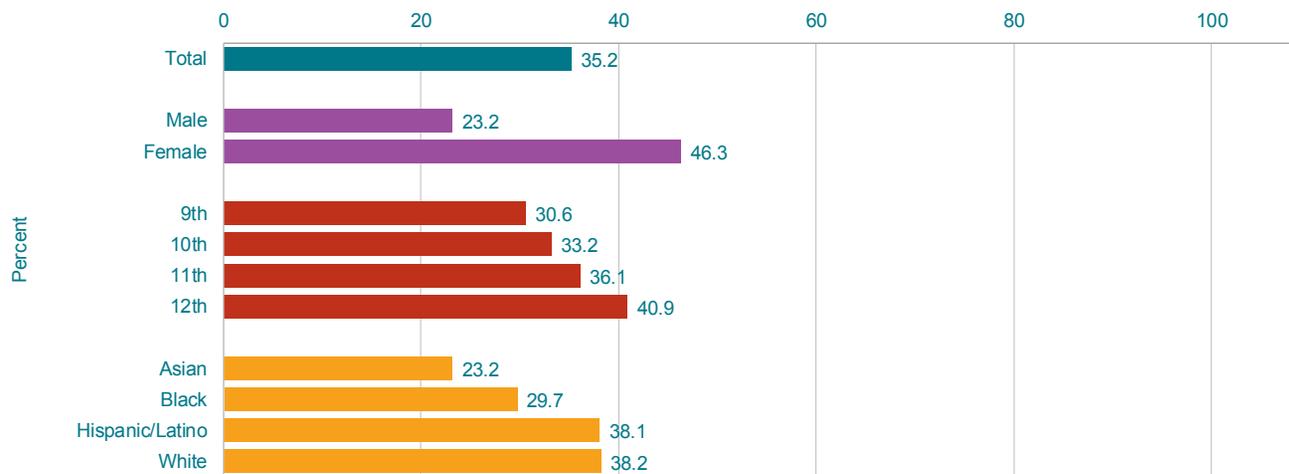


\*Not prescribed to the student

†Increased 2015-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

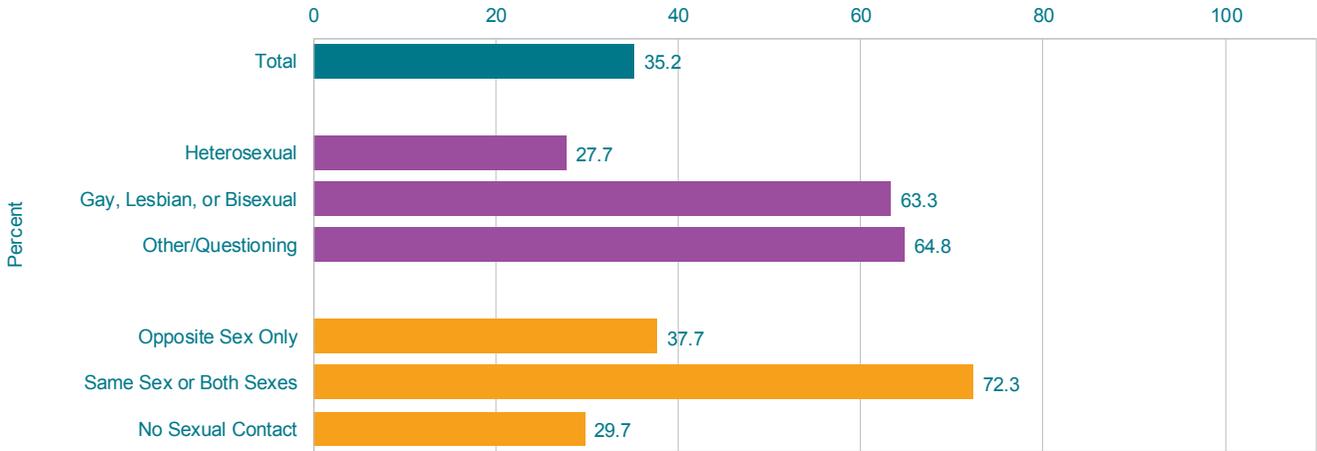
Data not available for 2019.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Mental Health Was Most of the Time or Always Not Good During the Covid-19 Pandemic,\* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2021



\*Poor mental health includes stress, anxiety, and depression.  
 †F > M; 12th > 9th; H > A, H > B, W > A, W > B (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)  
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That Their Mental Health Was Most of the Time or Always Not Good During the Covid-19 Pandemic,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021**



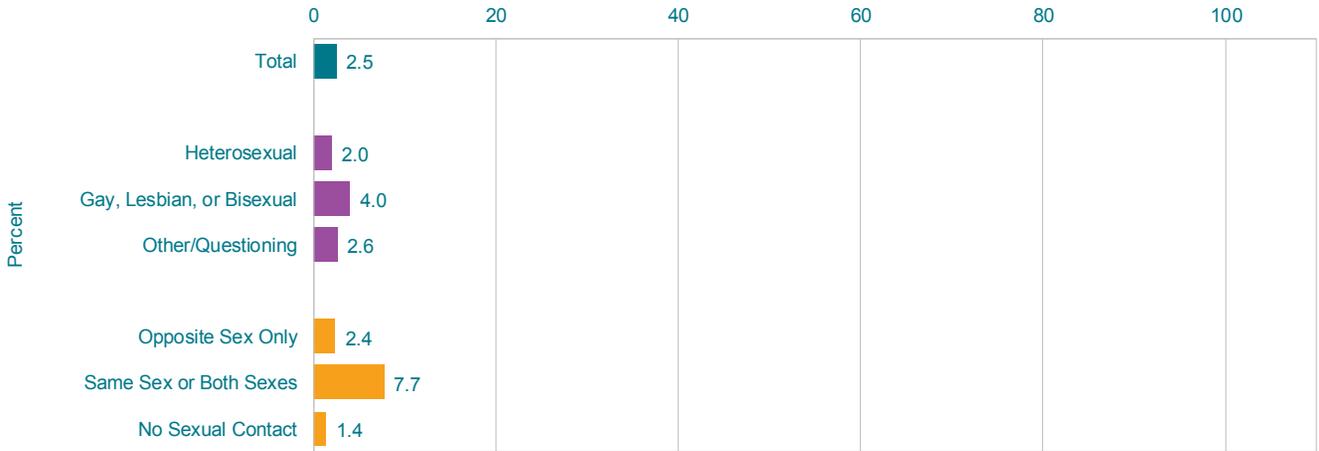
\*Poor mental health includes stress, anxiety, and depression. This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Went Hungry or There Was Not Enough Food in Their Home During the Covid-19 Pandemic, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,\* 2021



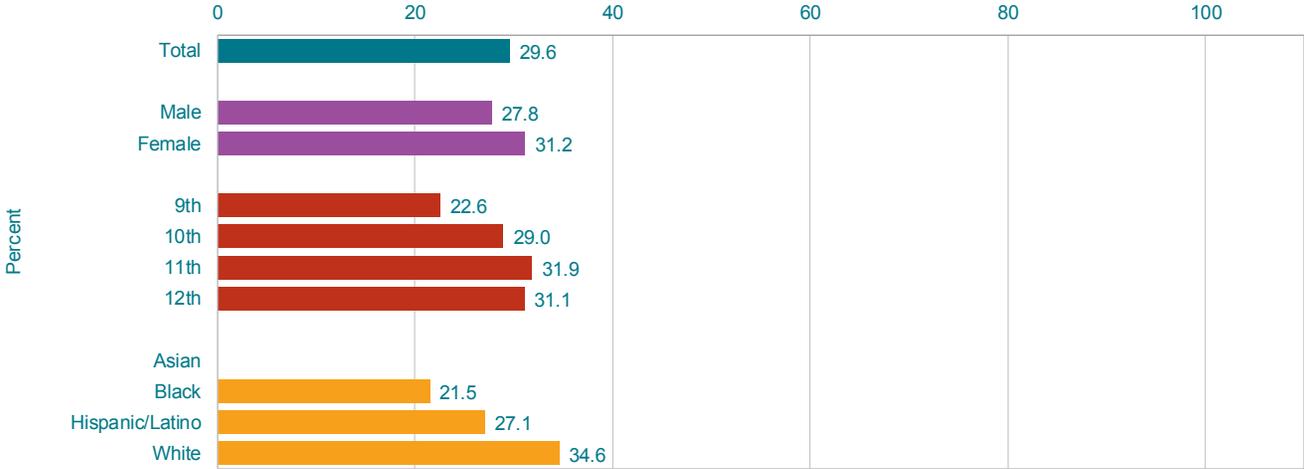
\*B > A, B > W, H > A, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Went Hungry or There Was Not Enough Food in Their Home During the Covid-19 Pandemic, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021

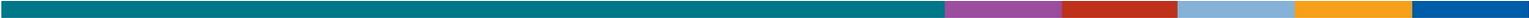


This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That They Drank More Alcohol During the Covid-19 Pandemic,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021



\*Among students who have ever drank alcohol  
 †W > B (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.  
 This graph contains weighted results.

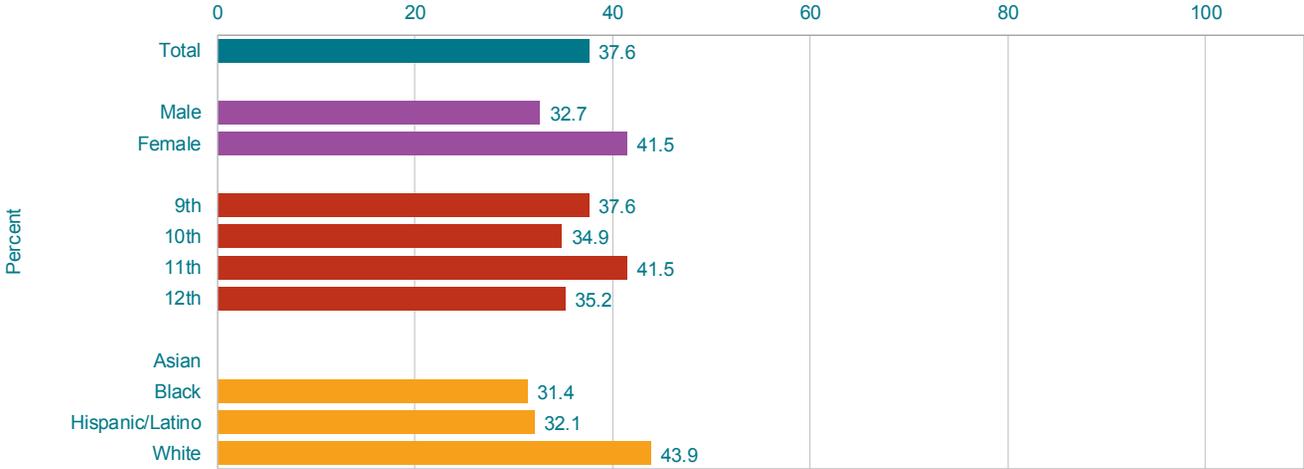


## Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That They Drank More Alcohol During the Covid-19 Pandemic,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Among students who have ever drunk alcohol  
This graph contains weighted results.

### Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That They Used More Tobacco Products During the Covid Pandemic,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021



\*Including electronic cigarettes and vape devices, among students who have ever used tobacco products  
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.  
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.  
 This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That They Used More Tobacco Products During the Covid Pandemic,\* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2021



\*Including electronic cigarettes and vape devices, among students who have ever used tobacco products  
This graph contains weighted results.