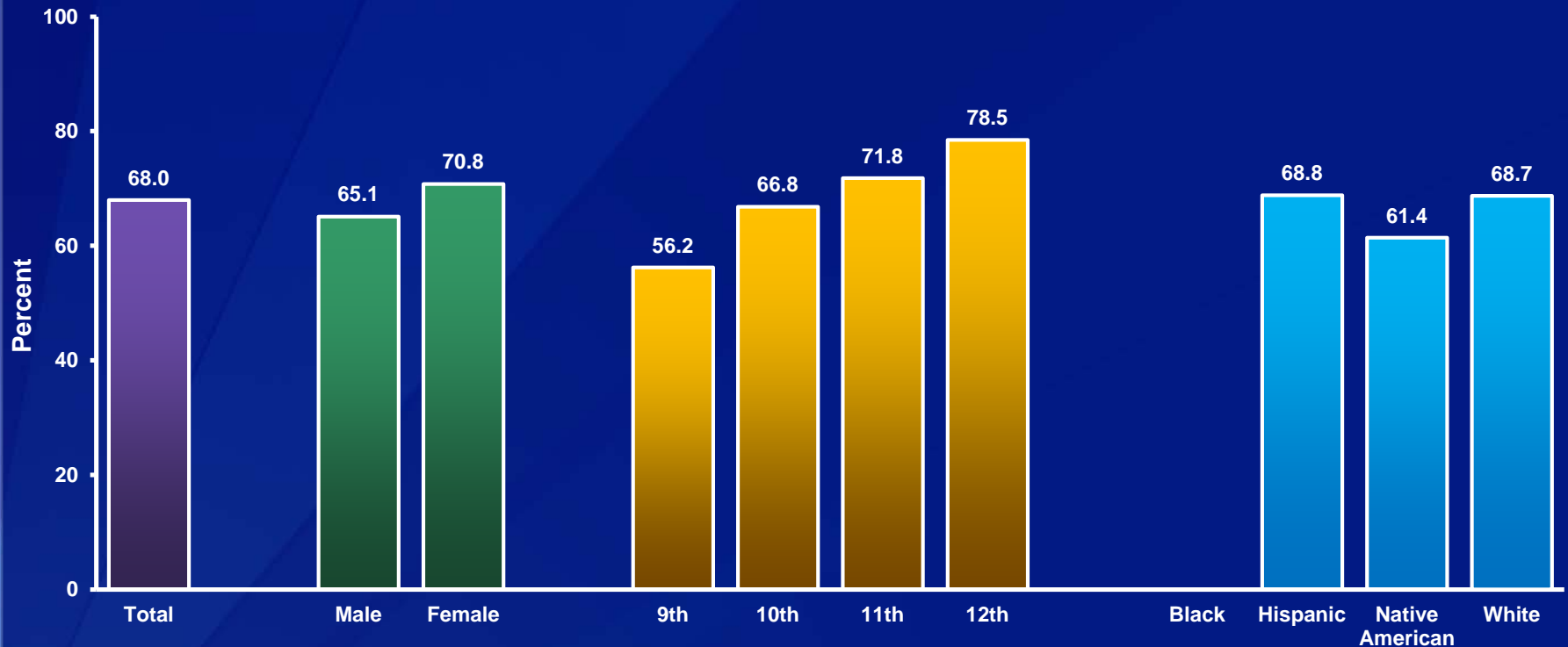


## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



\*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life

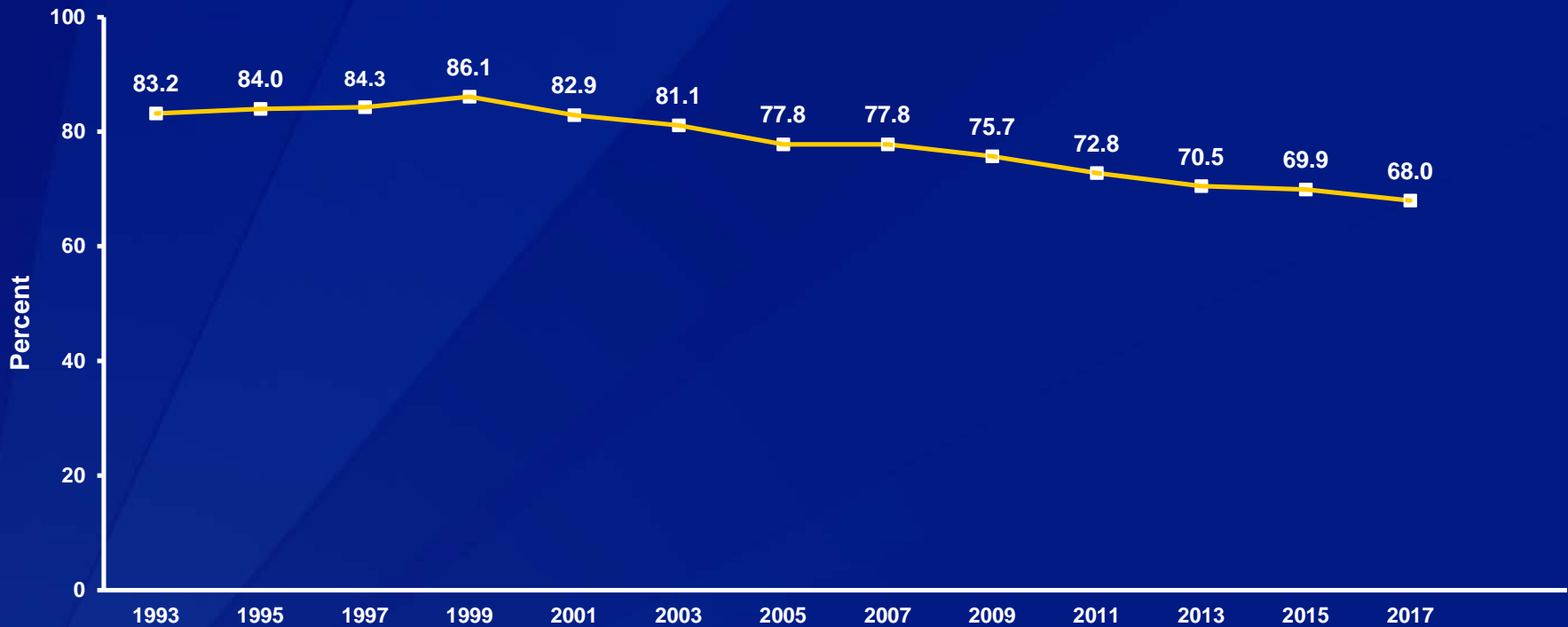
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > N, W > N (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,\* 1993-2017†

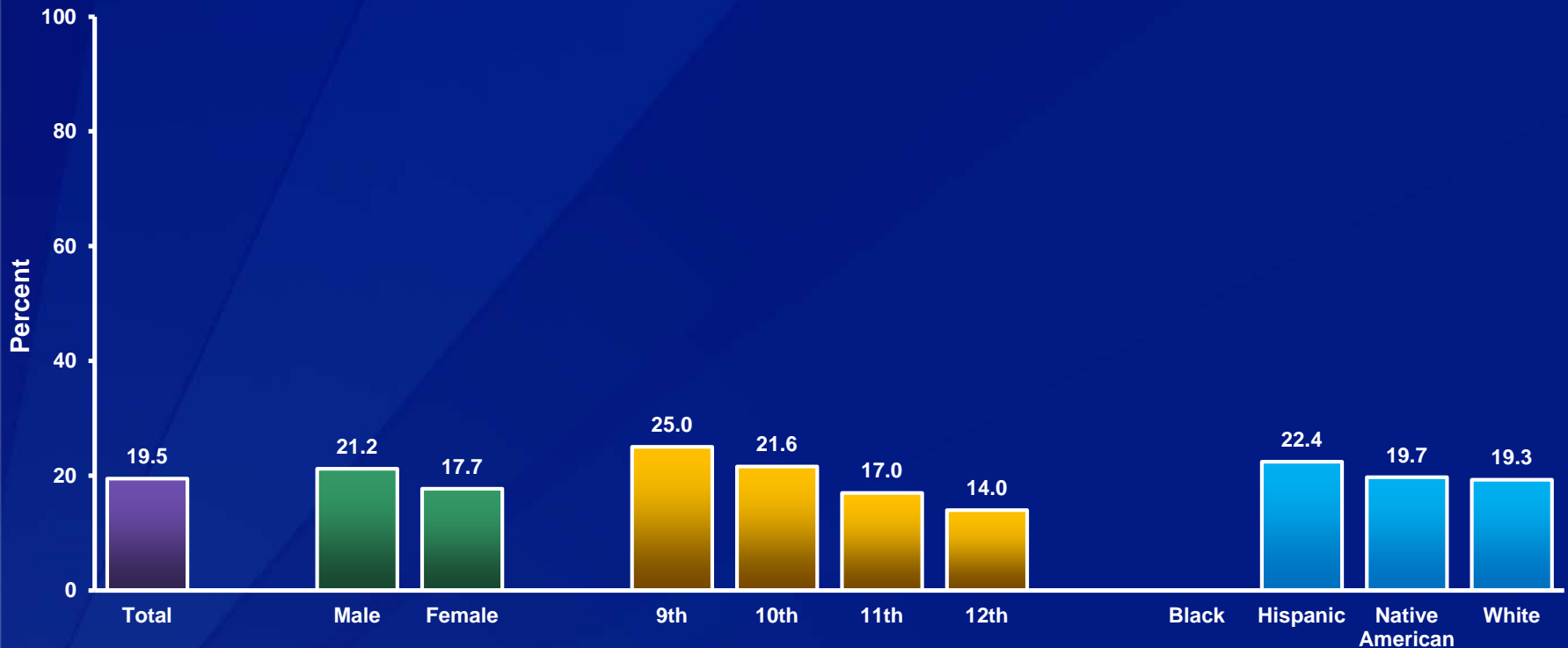


\*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life

†Decreased 1993-2017, increased 1993-1999, decreased 1999-2017 [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).]

Note: 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, 2017



\*Other than a few sips

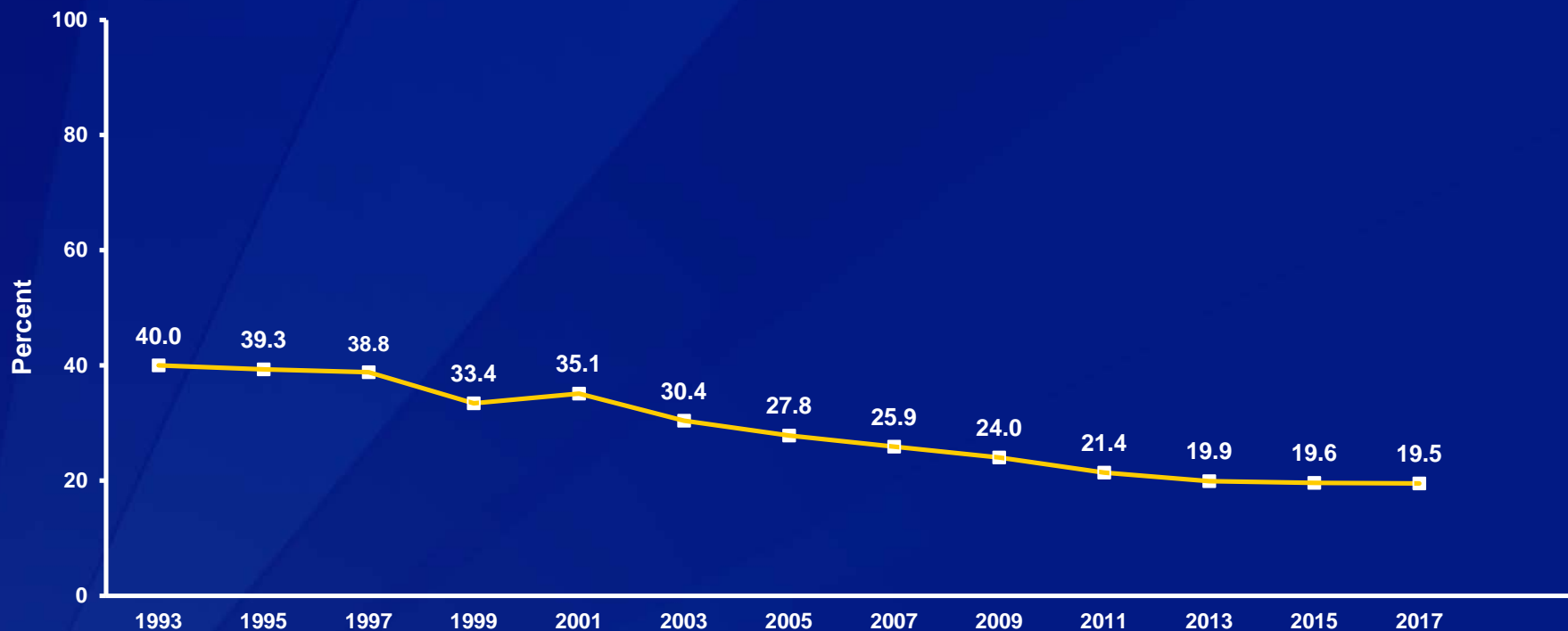
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,\* 1993-2017†

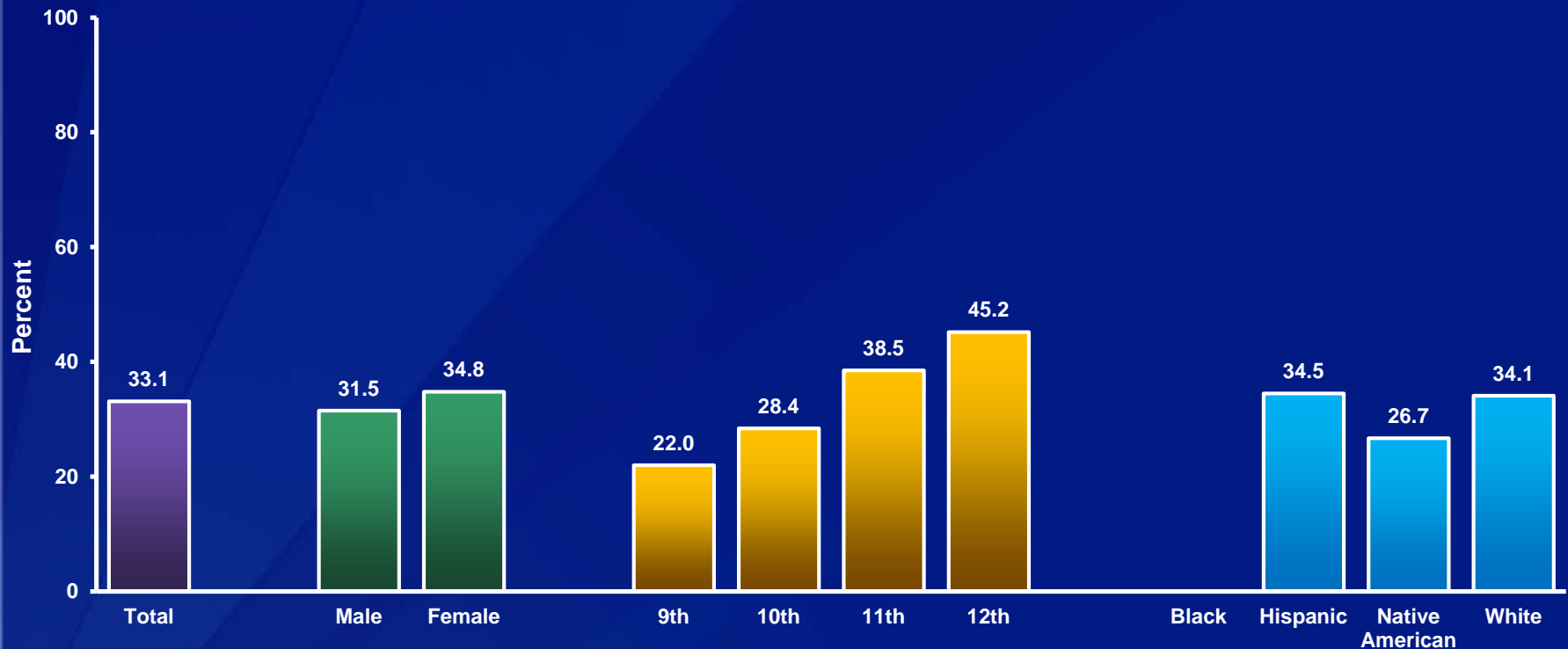


\*Other than a few sips

†Decreased 1993-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity,<sup>†</sup> 2017



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

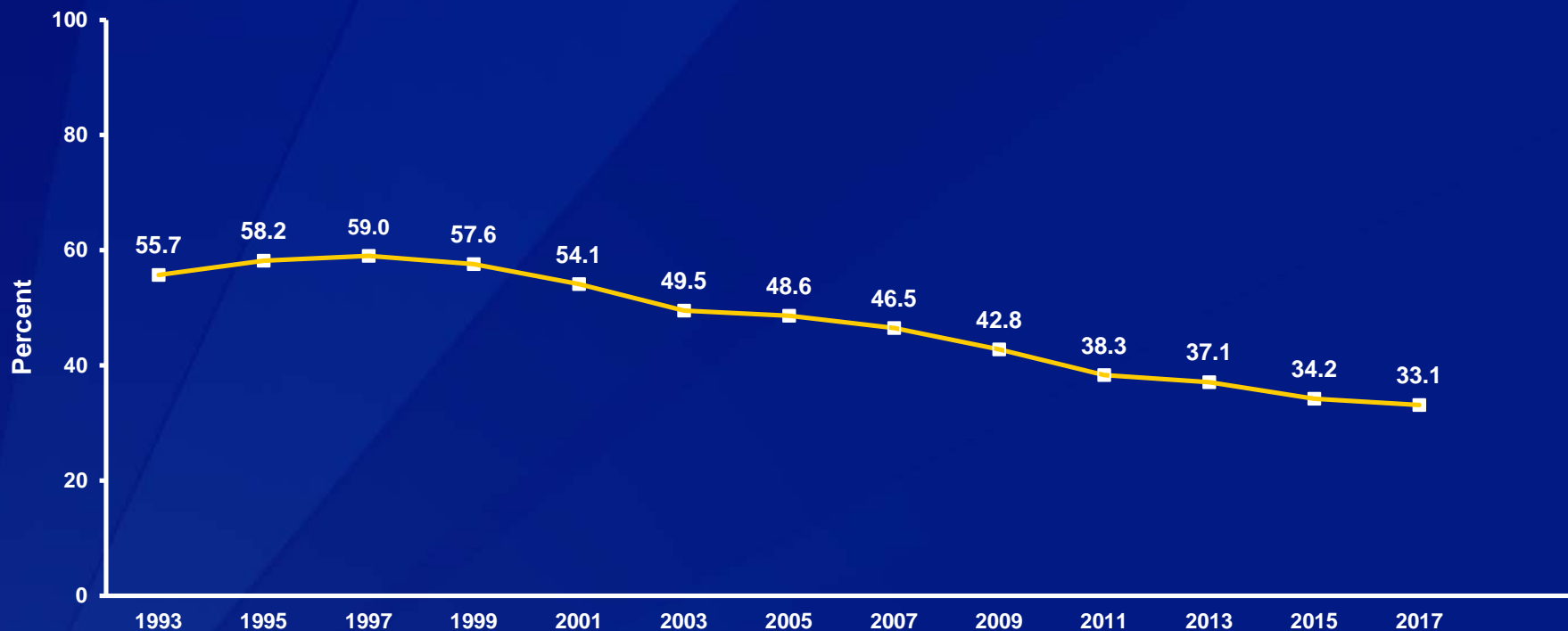
<sup>†</sup>10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > N, W > N (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,\* 1993-2017†

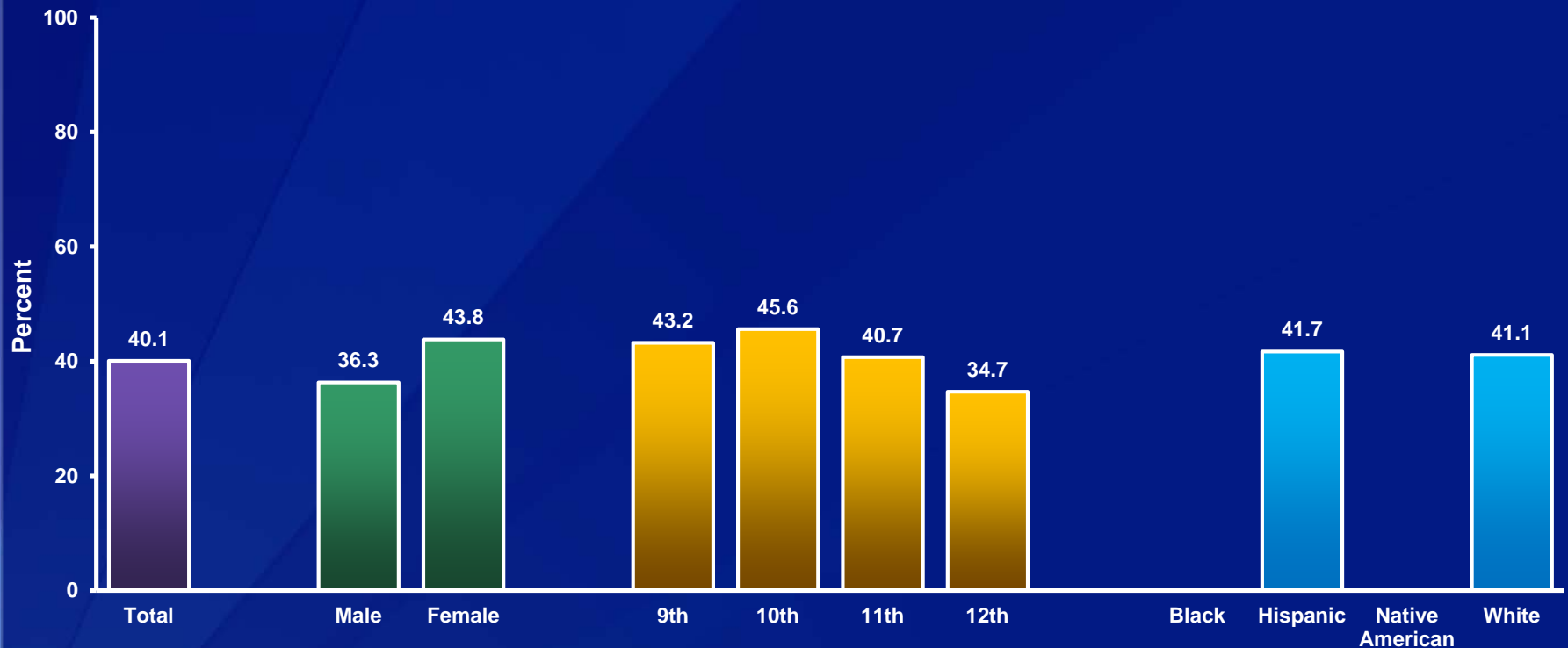


\*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1993-2017, no change 1993-1999, decreased 1999-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,\* by Sex,<sup>†</sup> Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



\*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

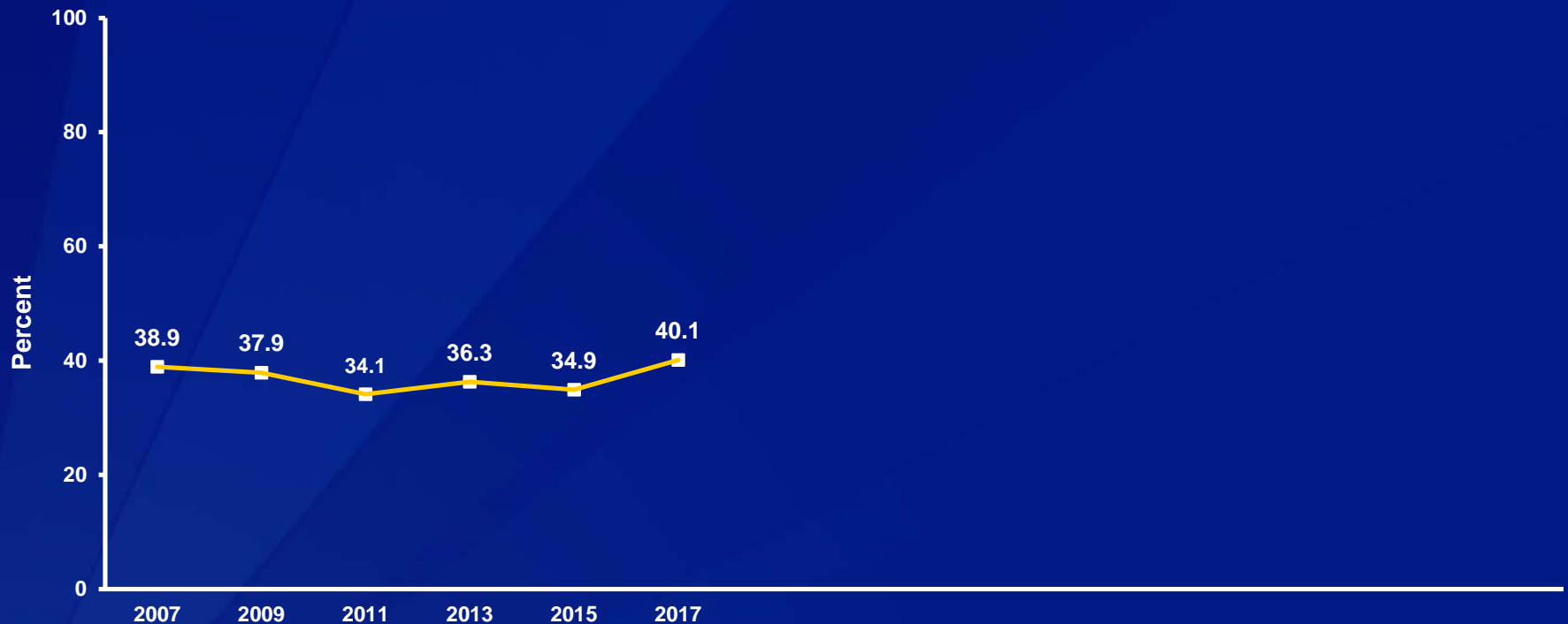
<sup>†</sup>F > M; 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,\* 2007-2017<sup>†</sup>



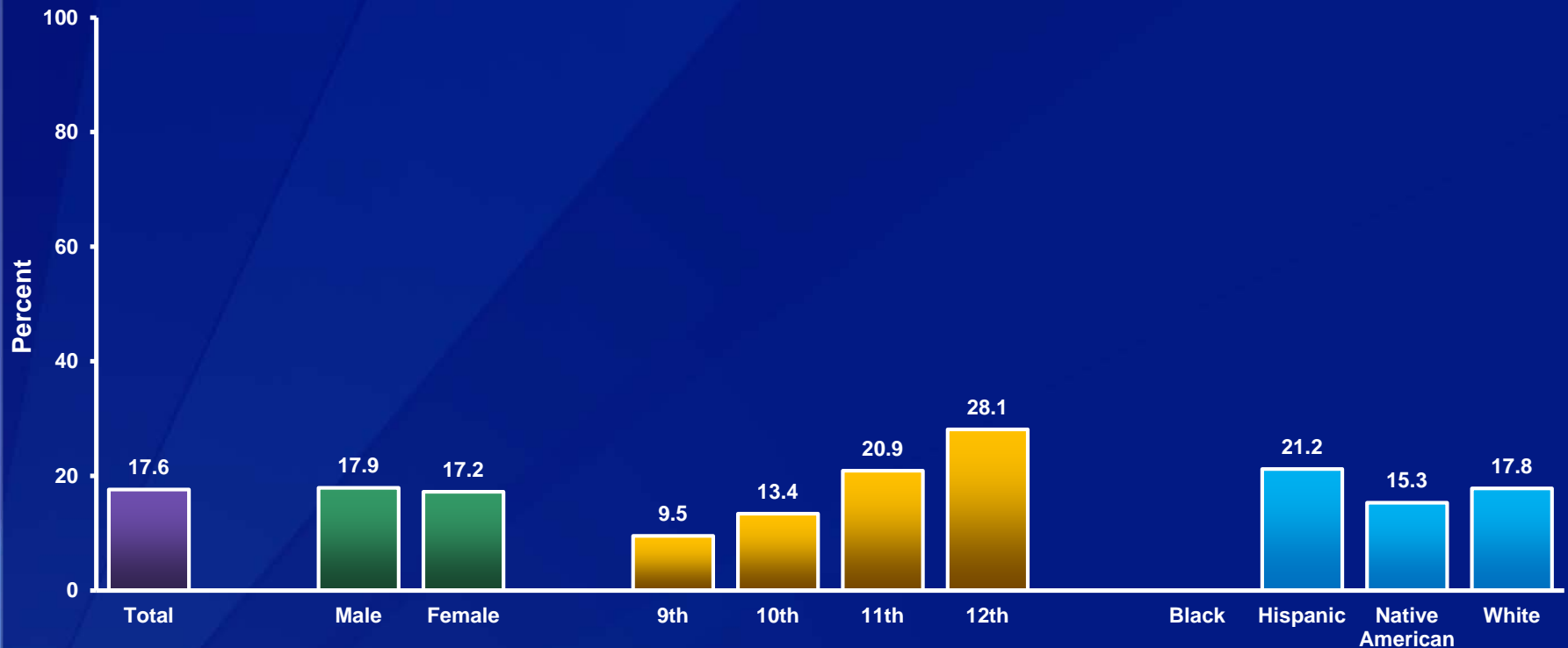
\*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

<sup>†</sup>Decreased, 2007-2011, increased, 2011-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,\* by Sex, Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



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

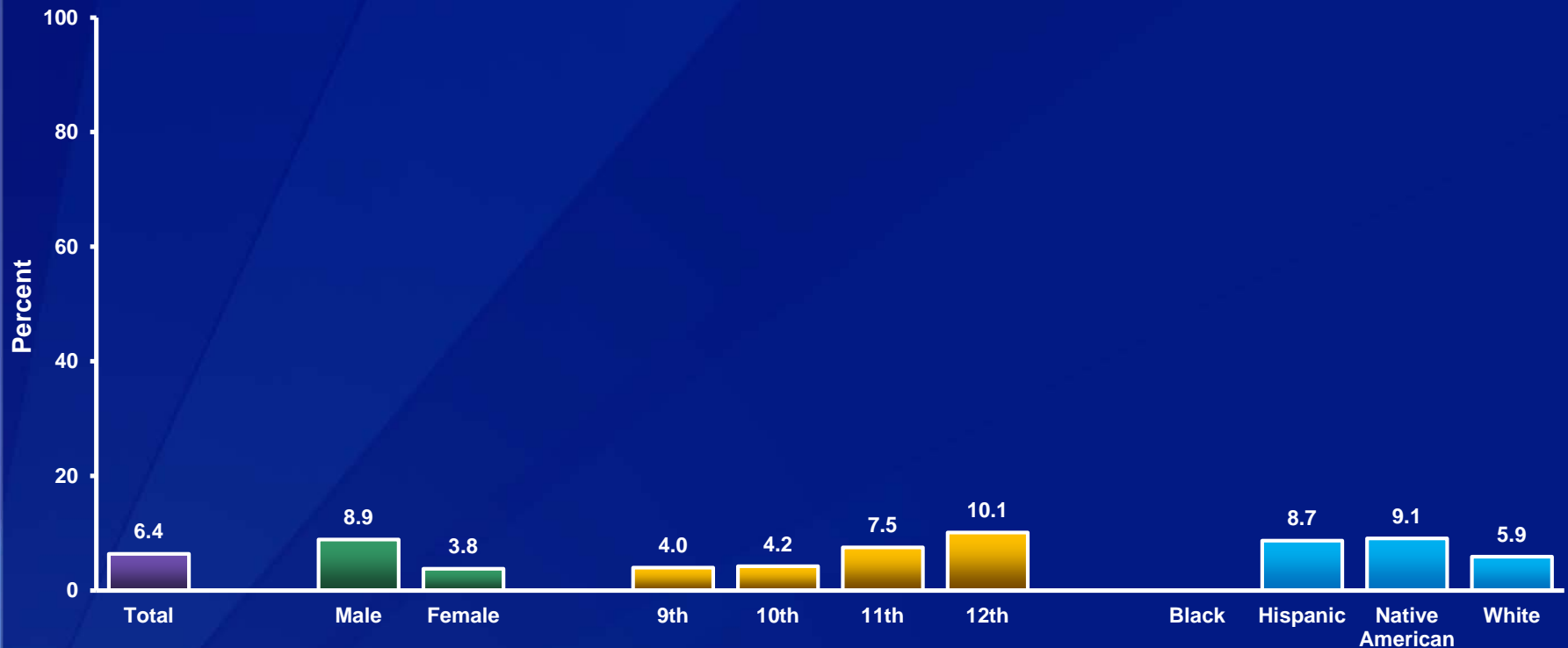
<sup>†</sup>10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: 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,<sup>†</sup> Grade,<sup>†</sup> and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



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

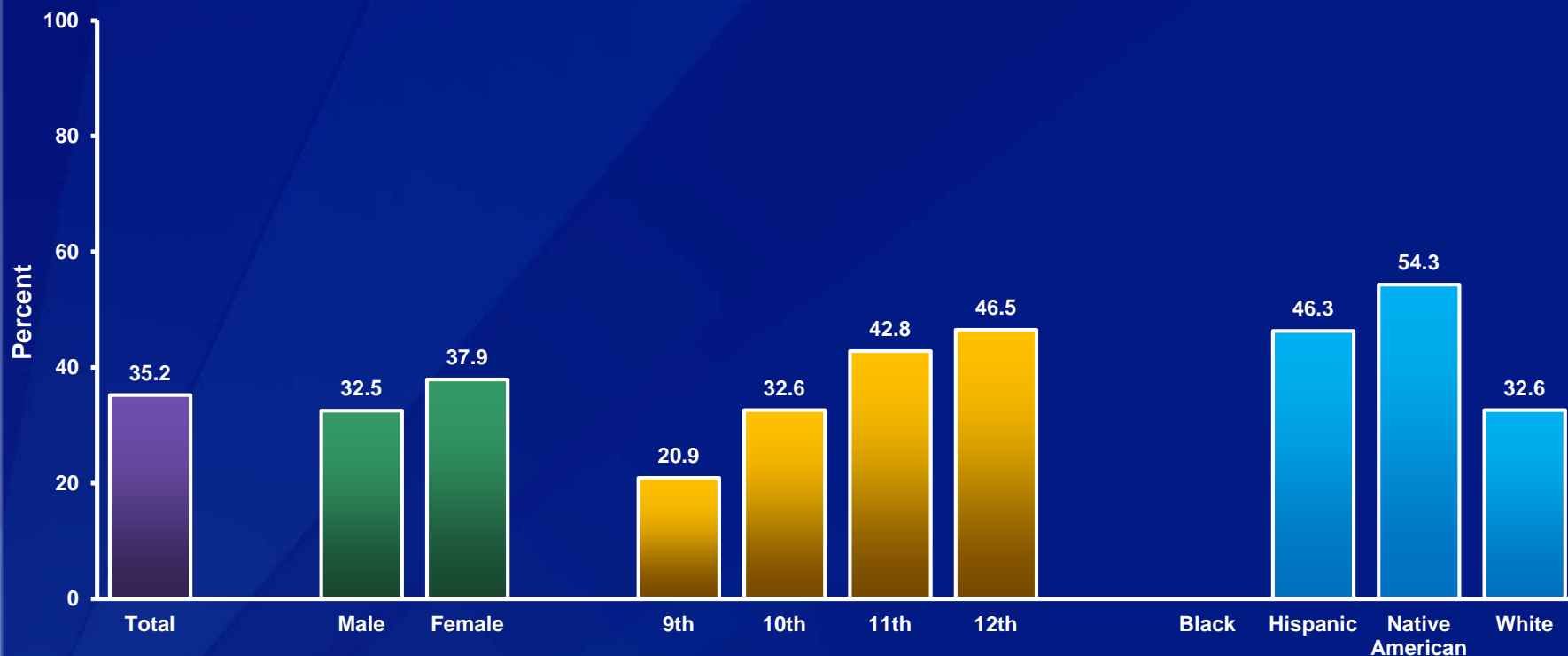
<sup>†</sup>M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,\* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



\*One or more times during their life

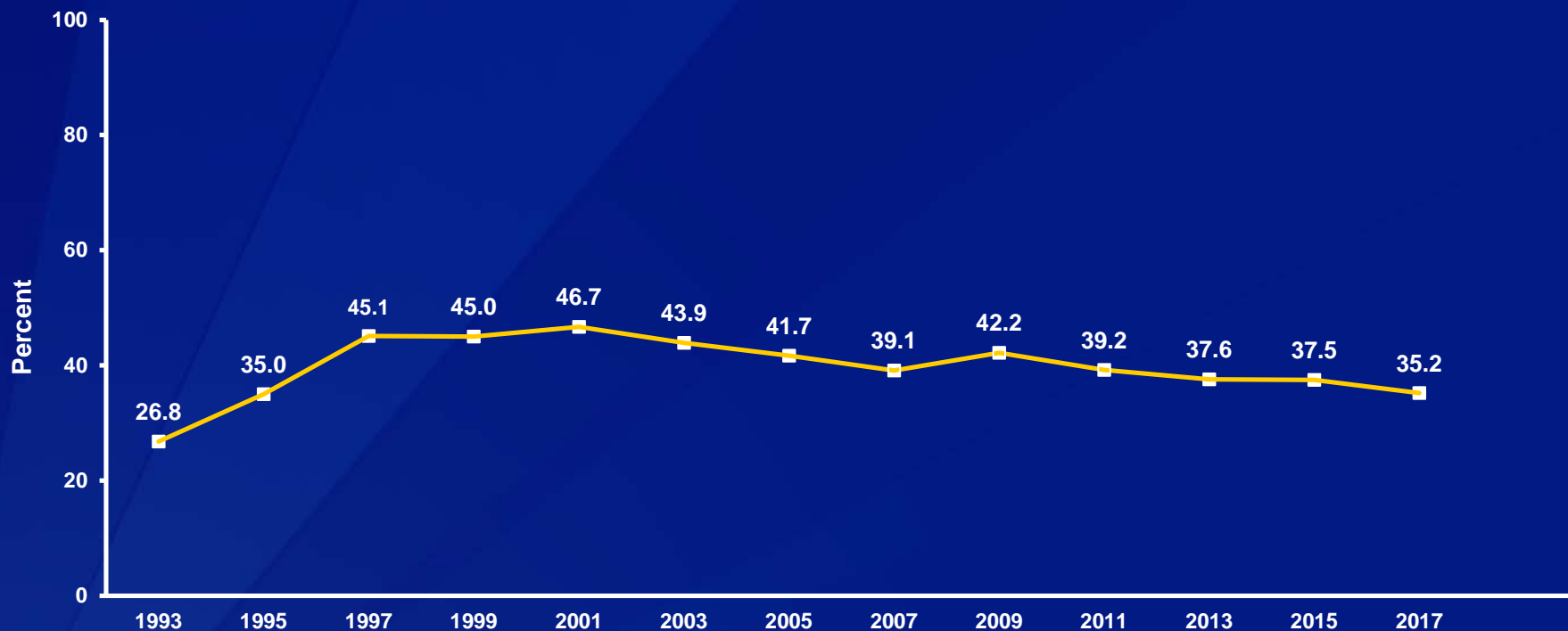
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,\* 1993-2017†

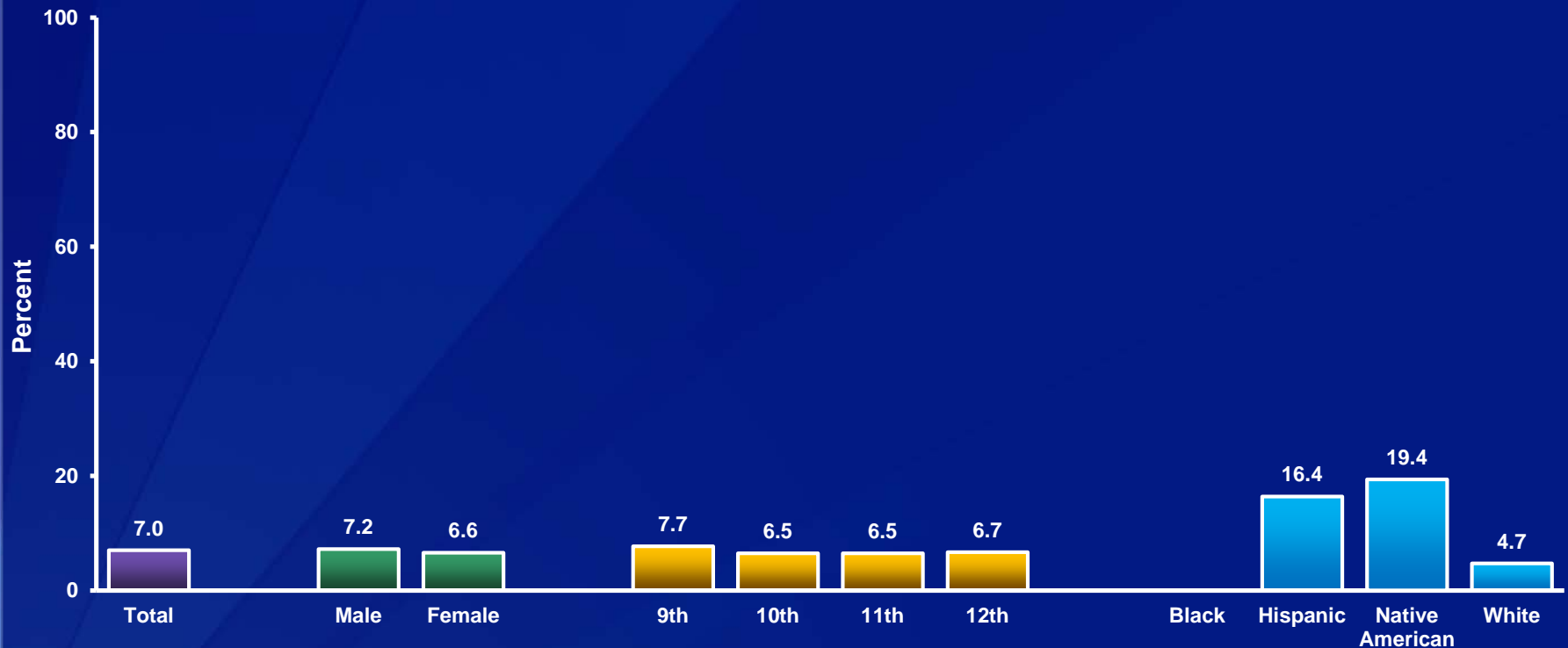


\*One or more times during their life

†Increased, 1993-1997, decreased, 1997-2017 [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).]

Note: 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,\* 2017



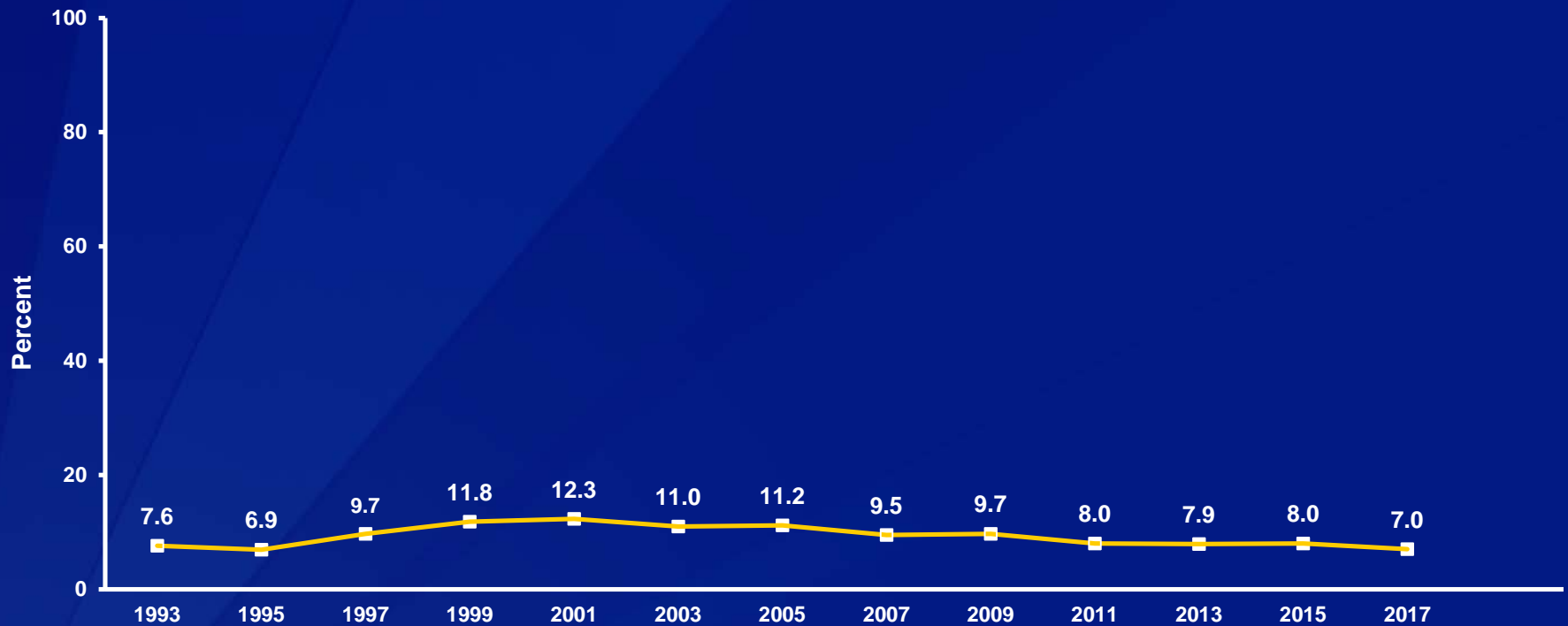
\*H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

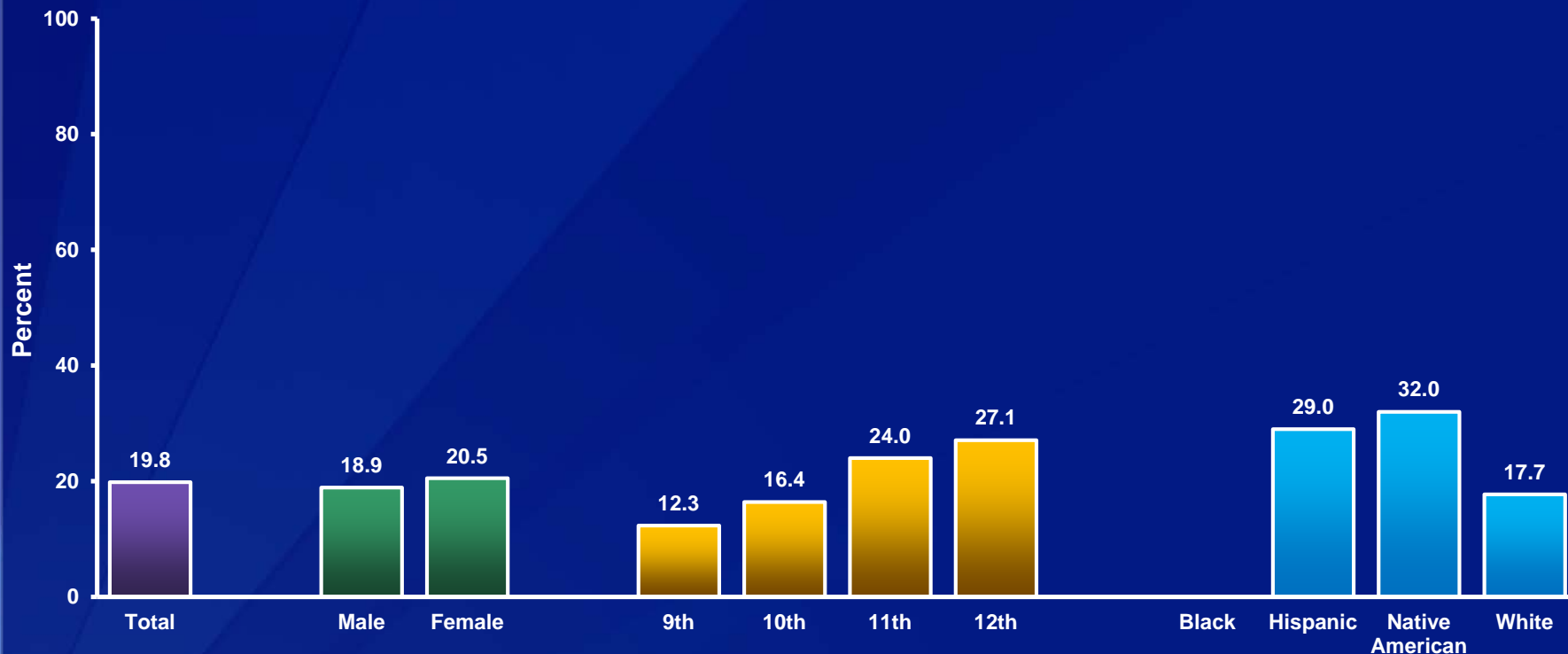
## Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1993-2017\*



\*Decreased 1993-2017, increased 1993-2001, decreased 2001-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > W, N > 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 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,\* 1993-2017<sup>†</sup>



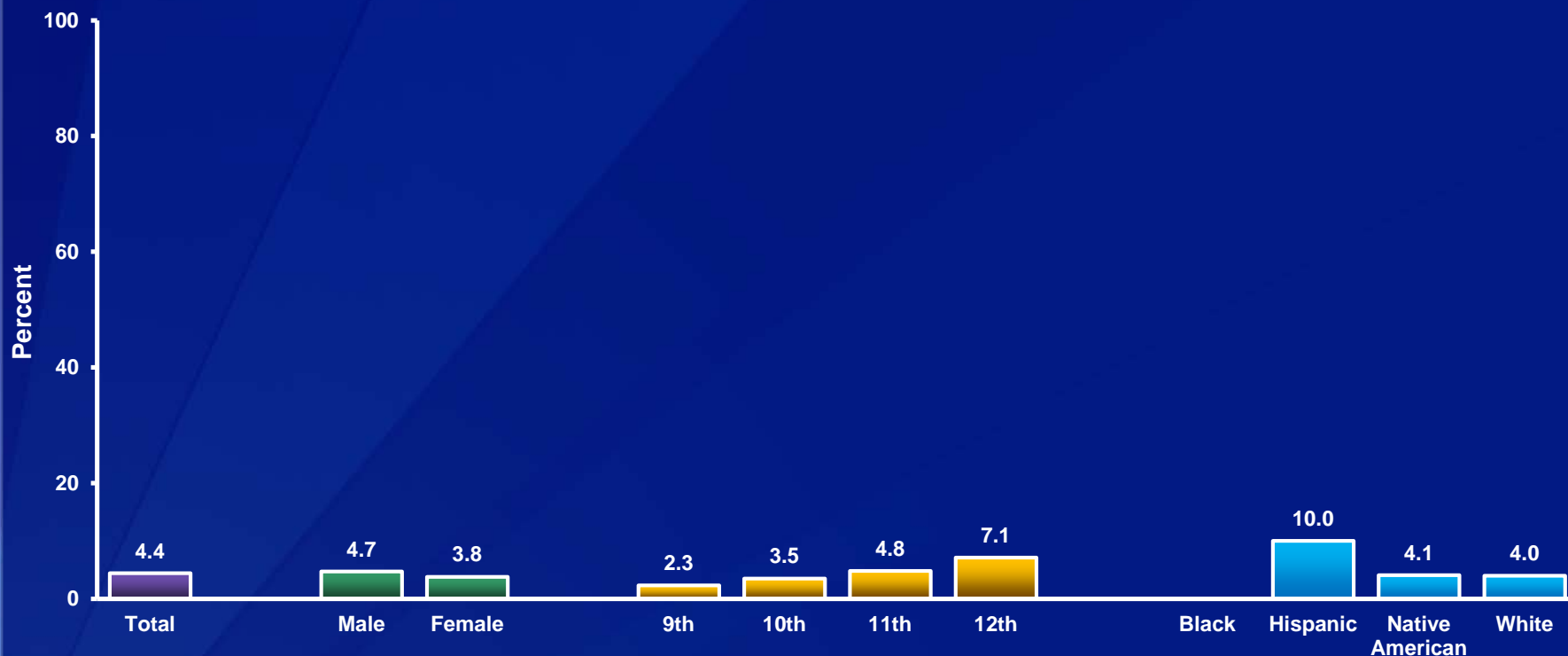
\*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

<sup>†</sup>Increased, 1993-1997, decreased, 1997-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

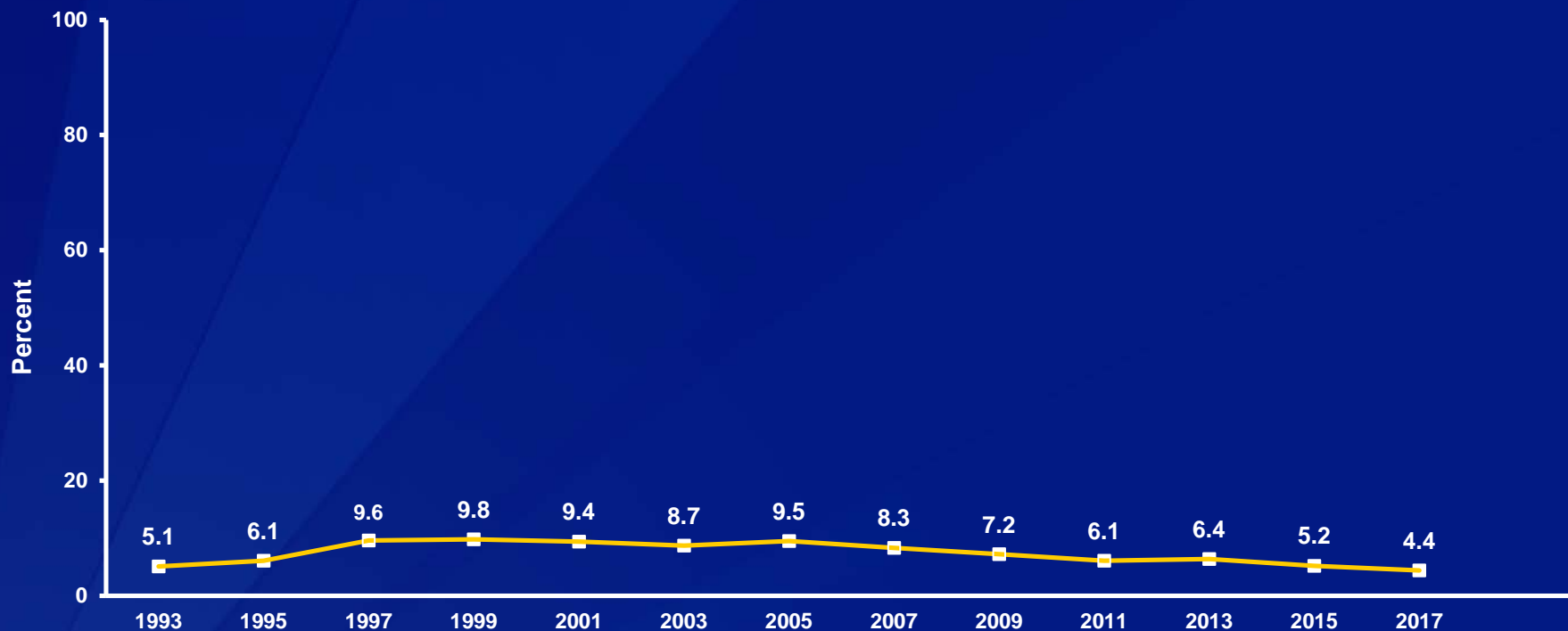
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > N, H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,\* 1993-2017†

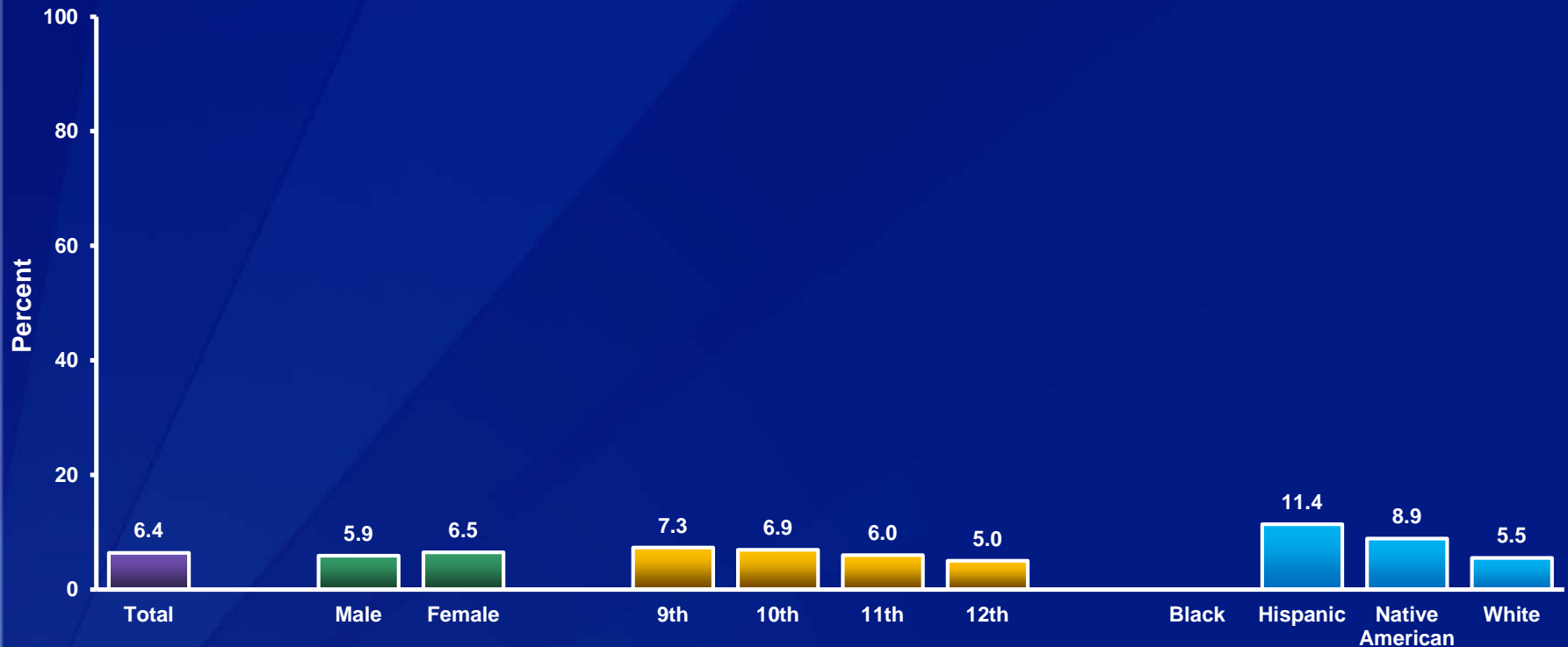


\*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1993-2017, increased 1993-1999, decreased 1999-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

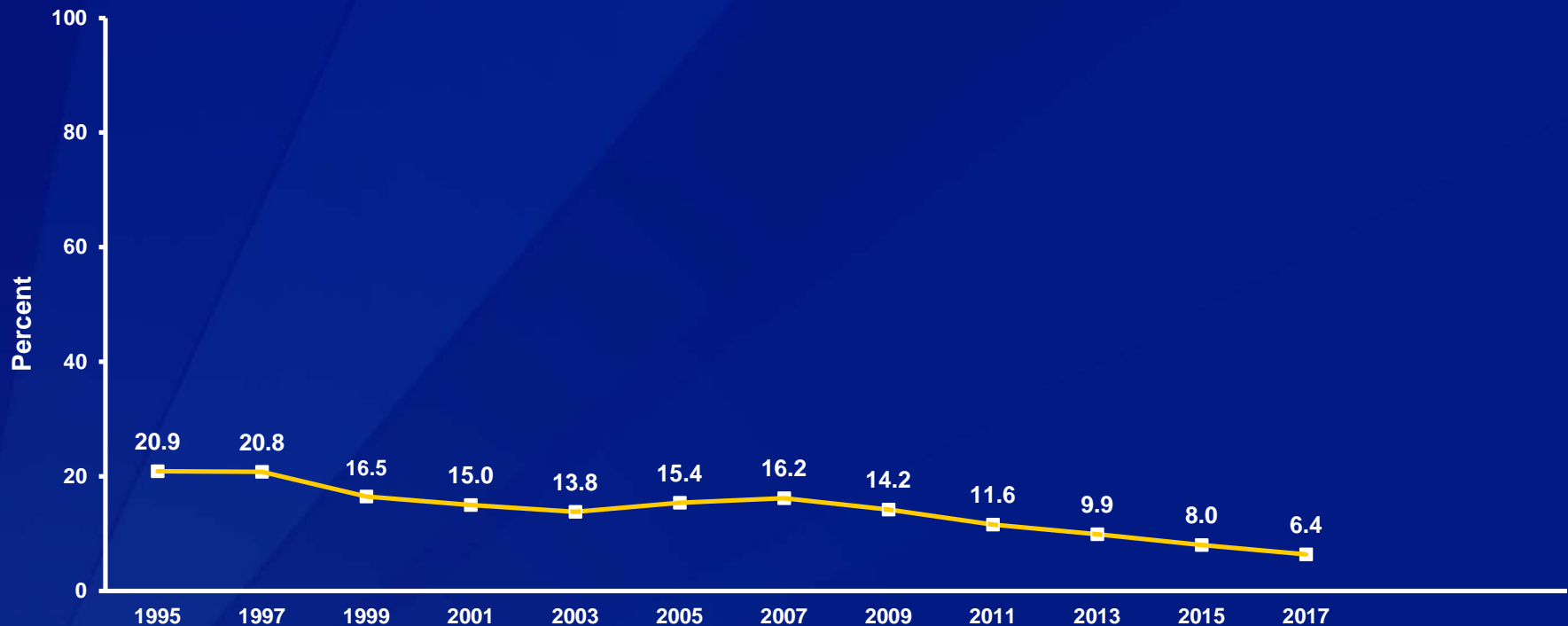
†9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,\* 1995-2017†

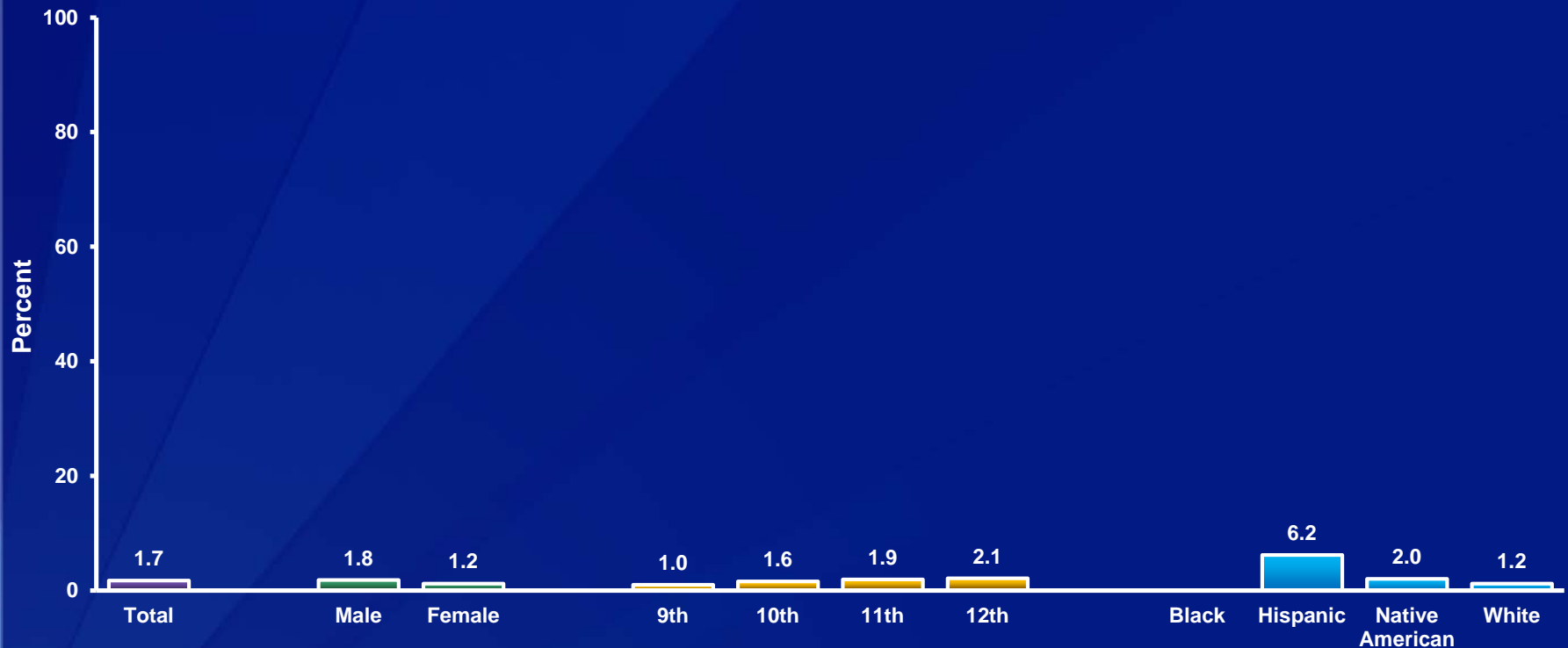


\*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1995-2017, decreased 1995-2011, decreased 2011-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

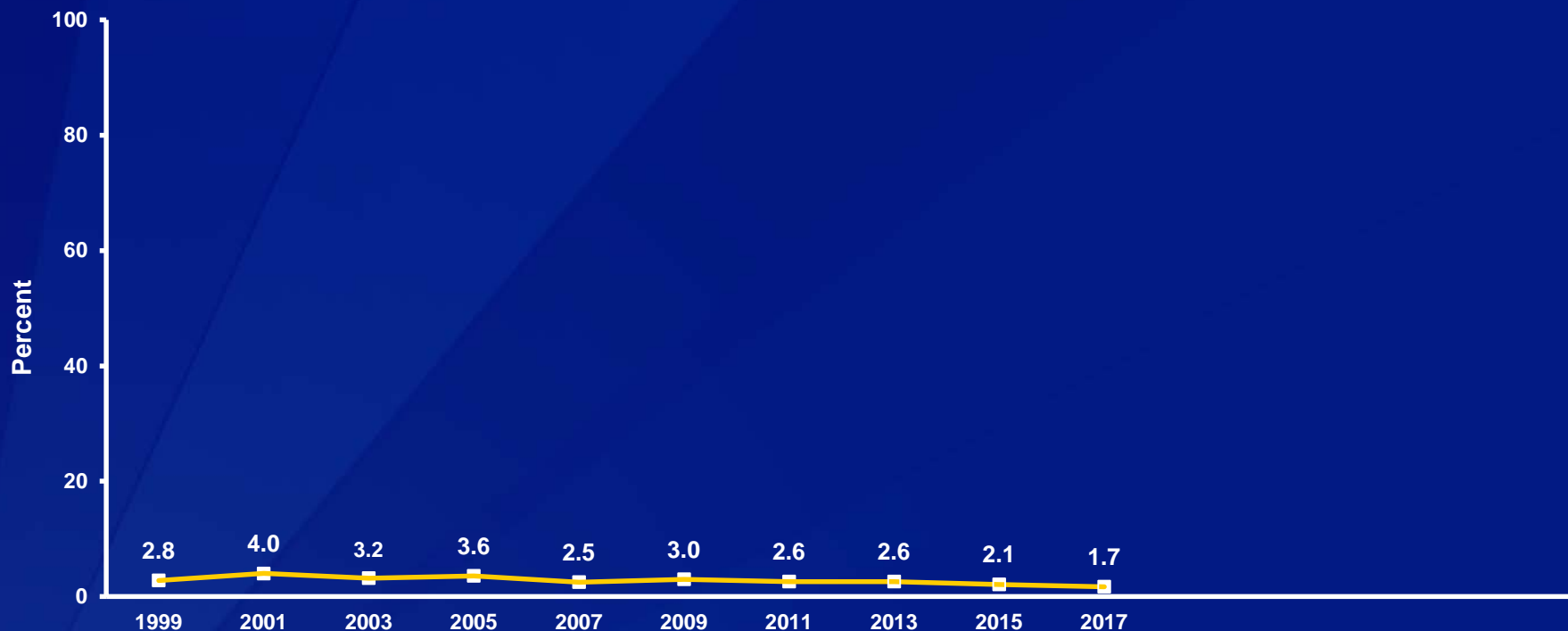
†12th > 9th; H > N, H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,\* 1999-2017†

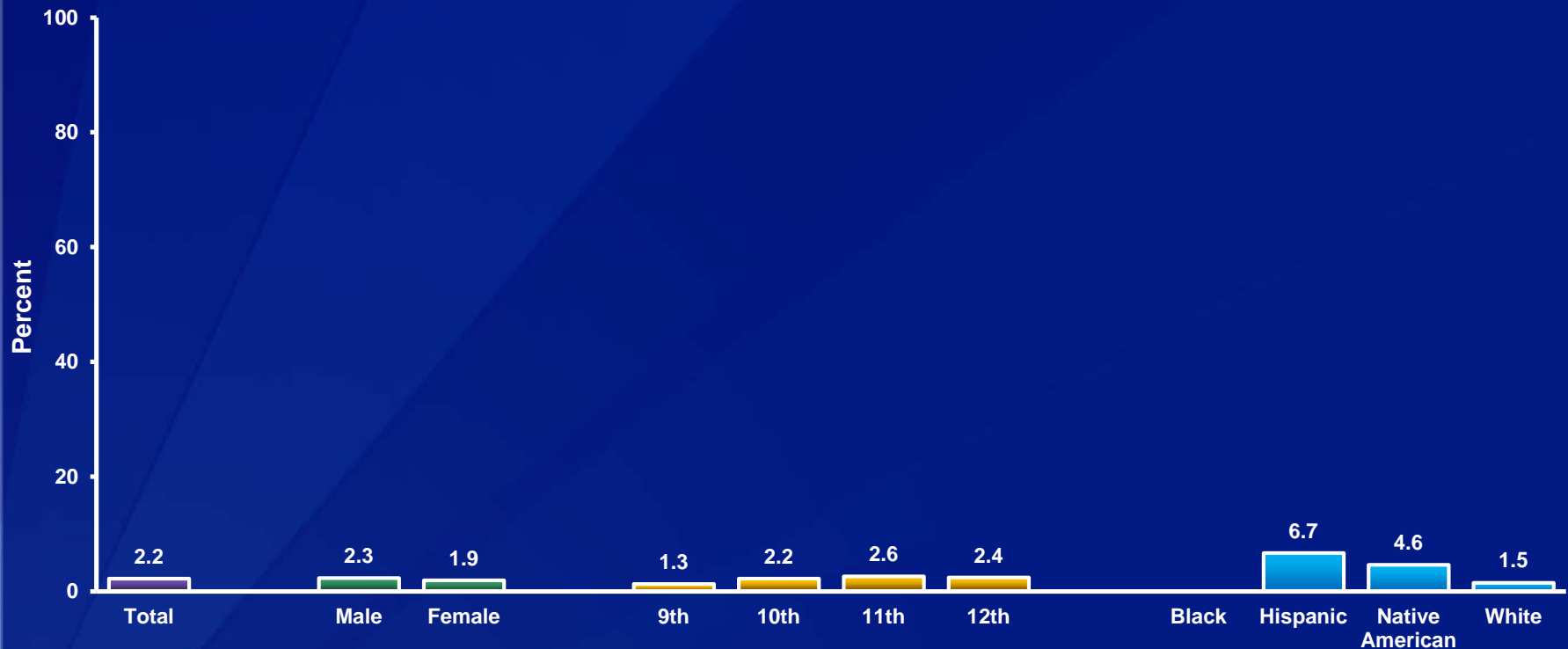


\*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1999-2017, decreased 1999-2013, decreased 2013-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

†H > W, N > 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 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,\* 1999-2017†



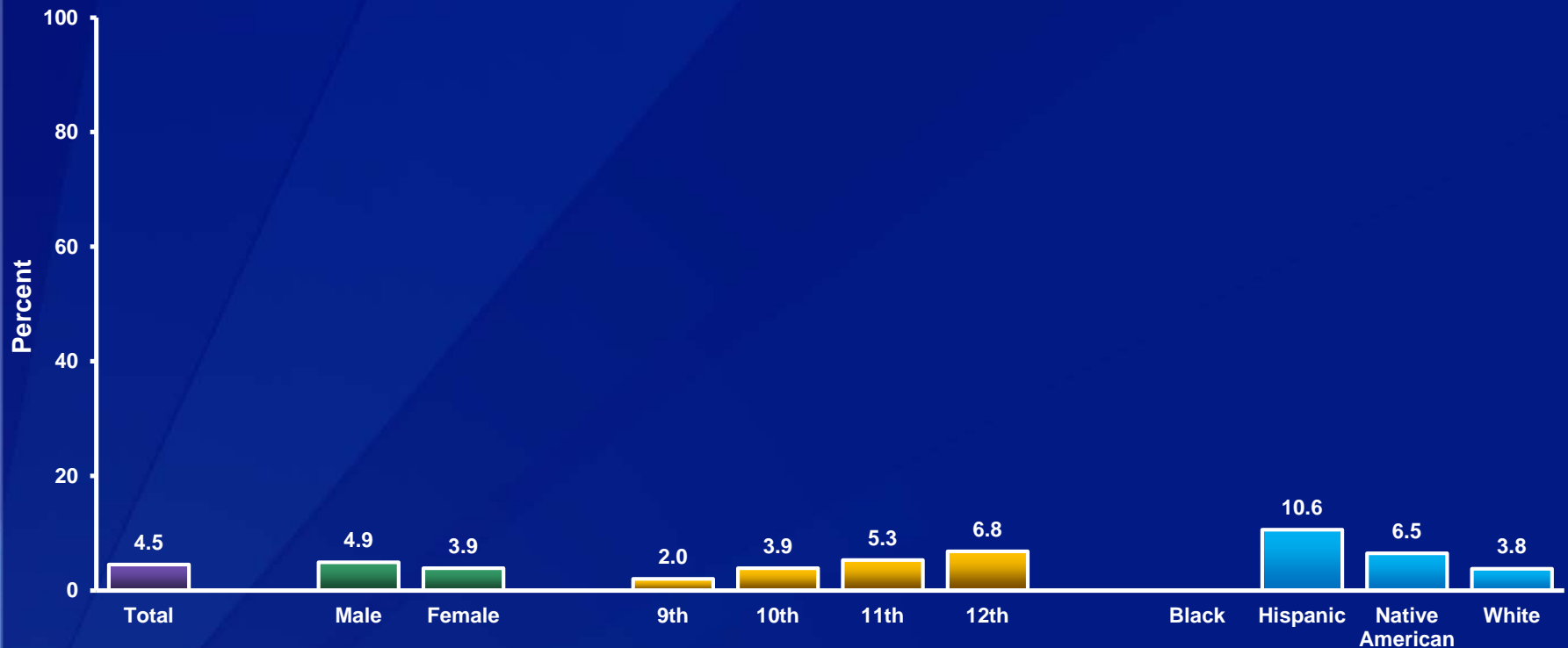
\*Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1999-2017, decreased 1999-2009, no change 2009-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



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

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

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,\* 2003-2017†

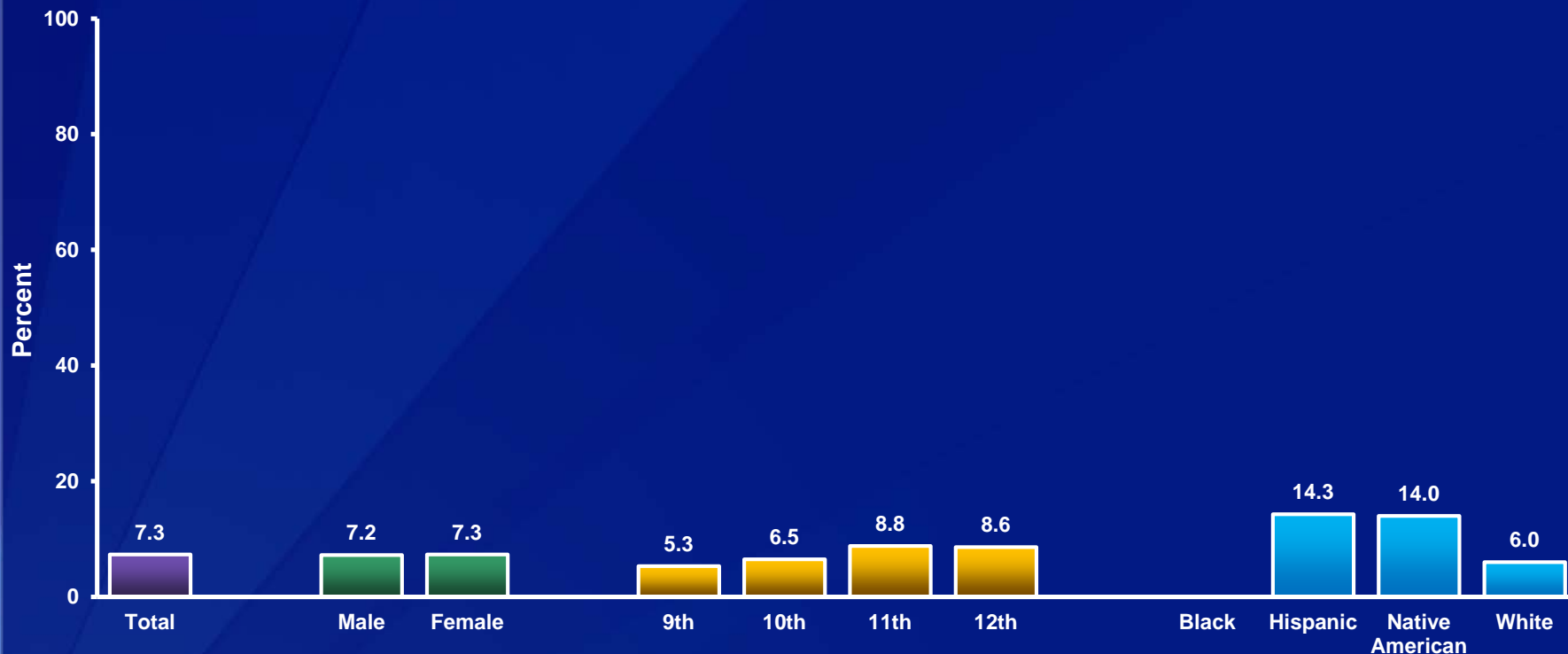


\*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life

†Increased, 2003-2013, decreased, 2013-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,\* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



\*Also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life

†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; H > W, N > 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 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,\* 2015-2017<sup>†</sup>

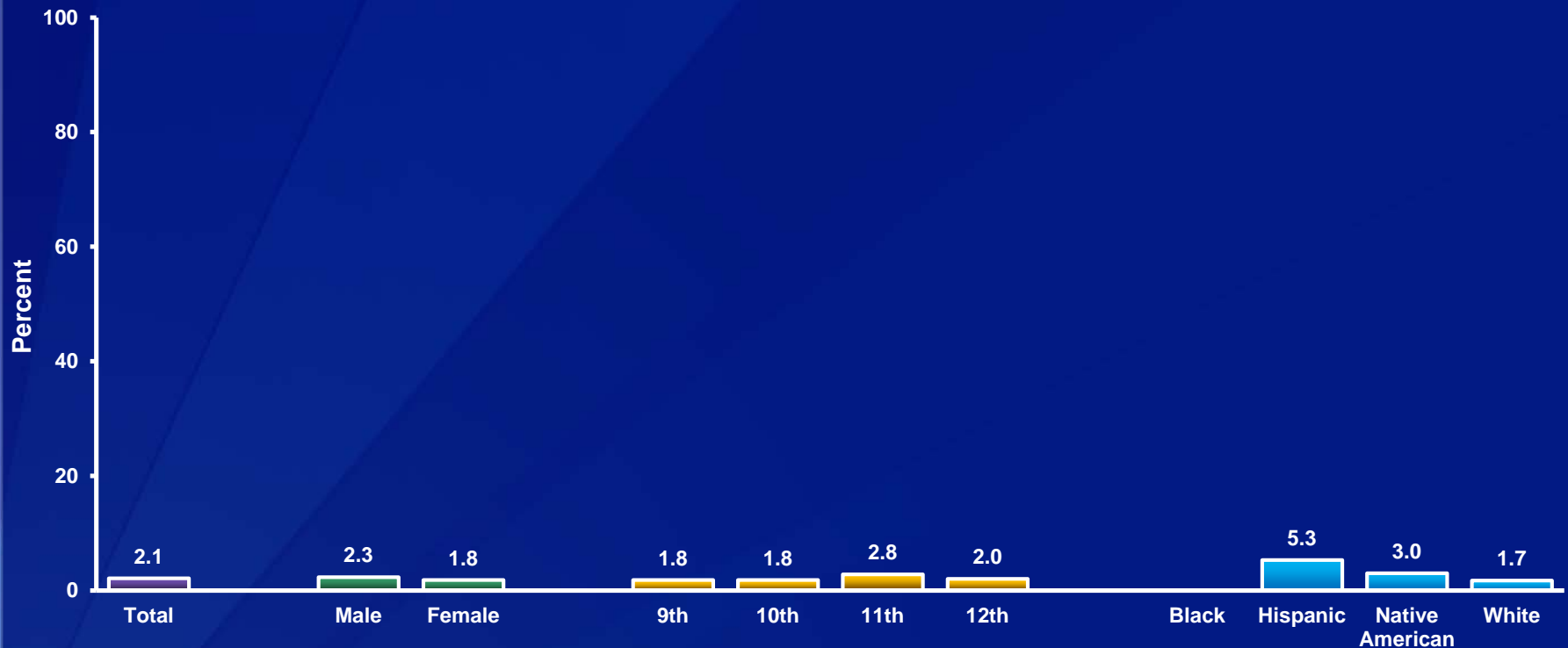


\*Also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life

<sup>†</sup>Decreased 2015-2017 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



\*Pills or shots, one or more times during their life

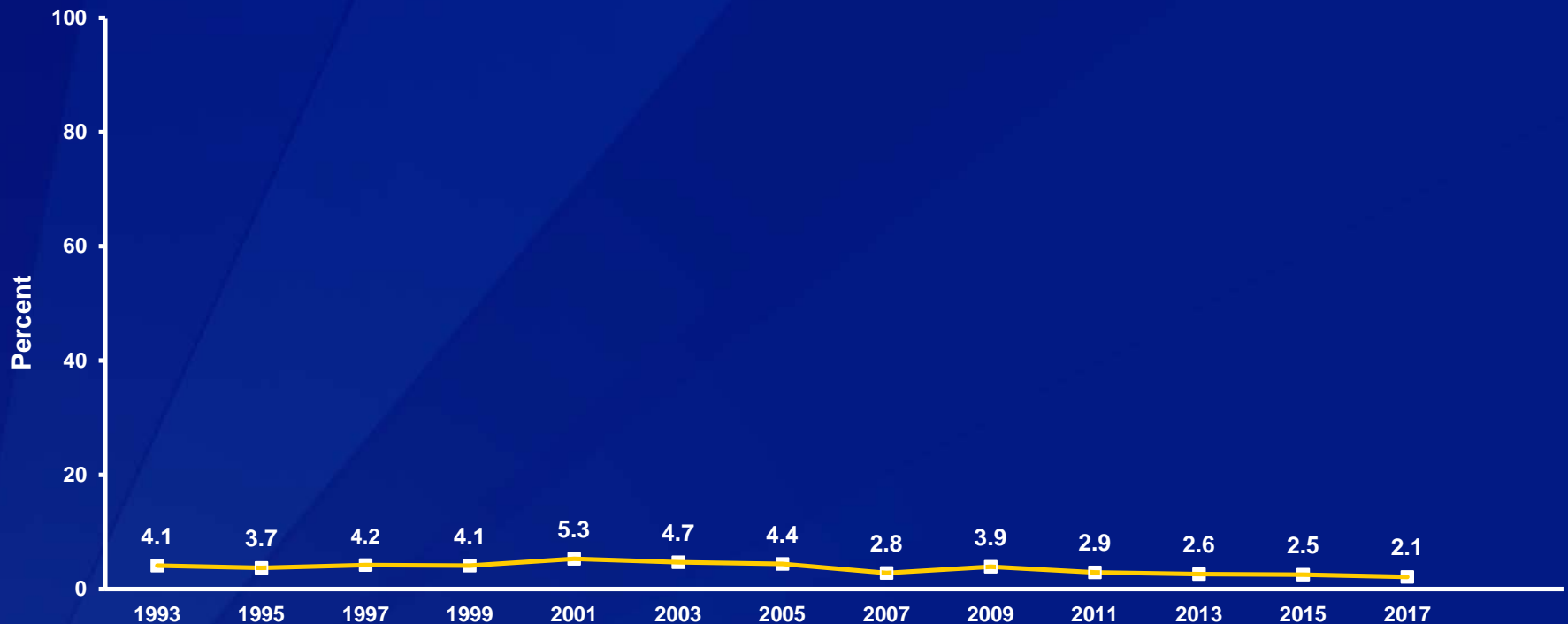
†H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription,\* 1993-2017†

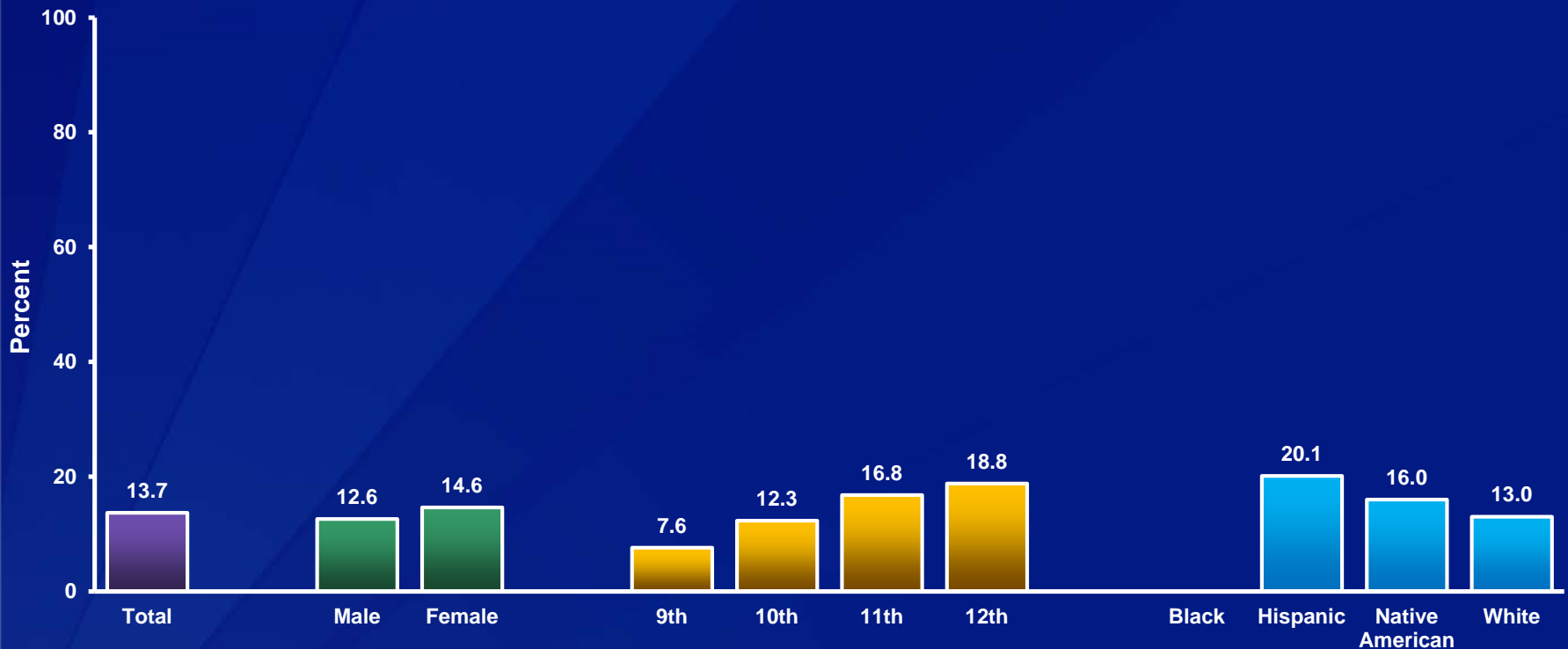


\*Pills or shots, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1993-2017, no change 1993-2001, decreased 2001-2017 [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).]

Note: 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,† 2017



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

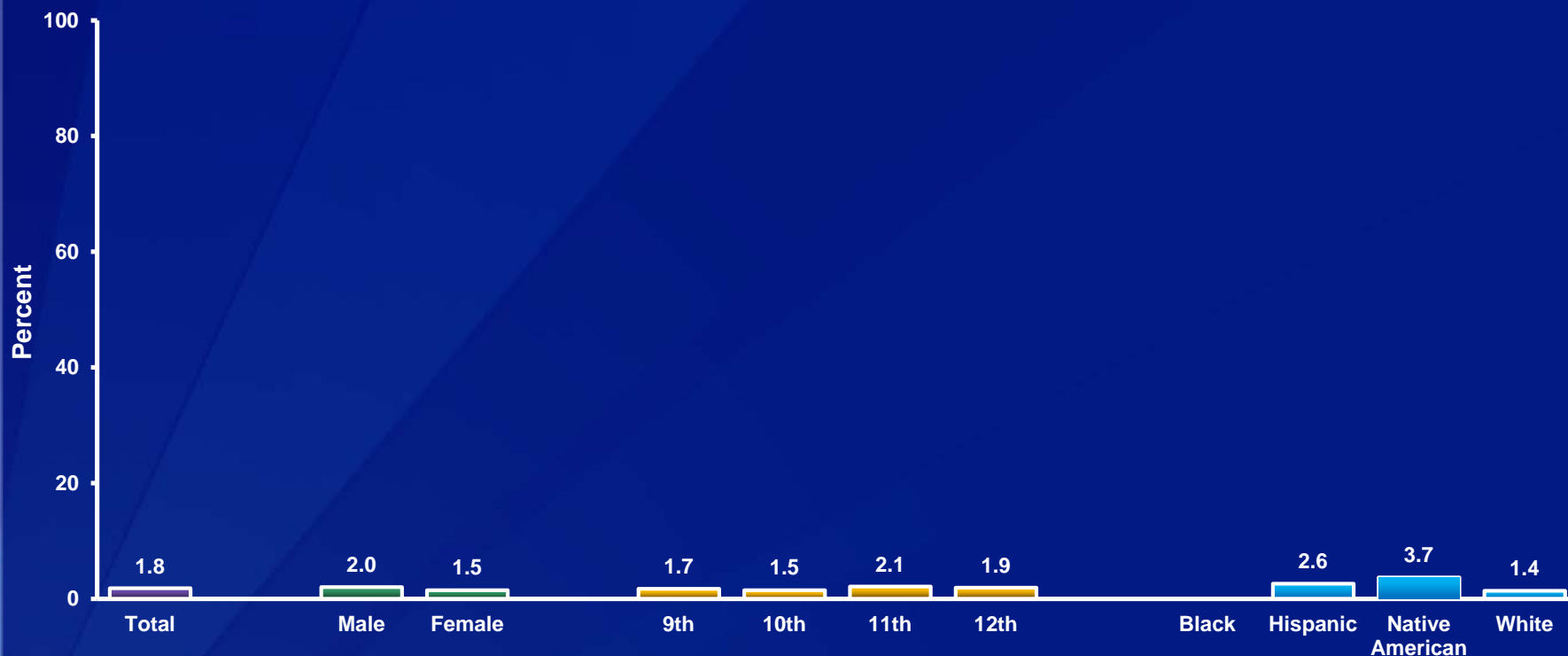
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,\* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2017



\*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life

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

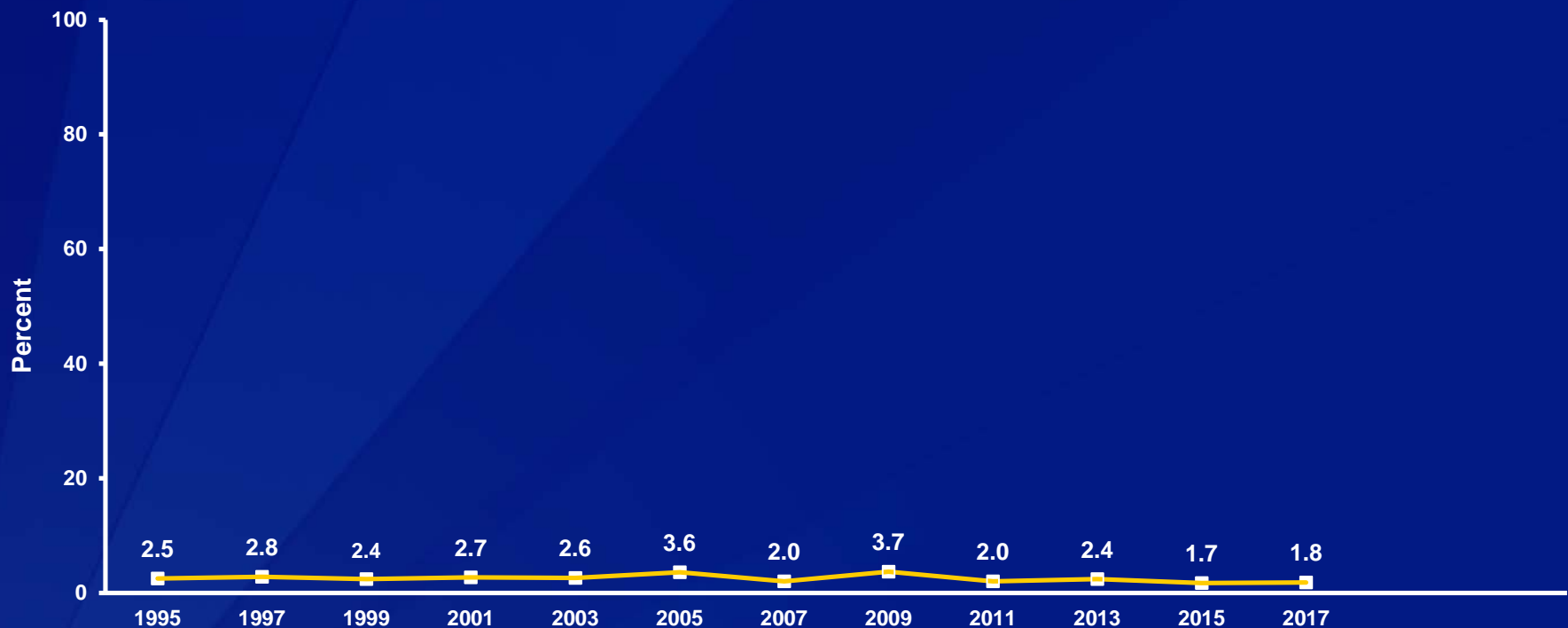
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.



## Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,\* 1995-2017†

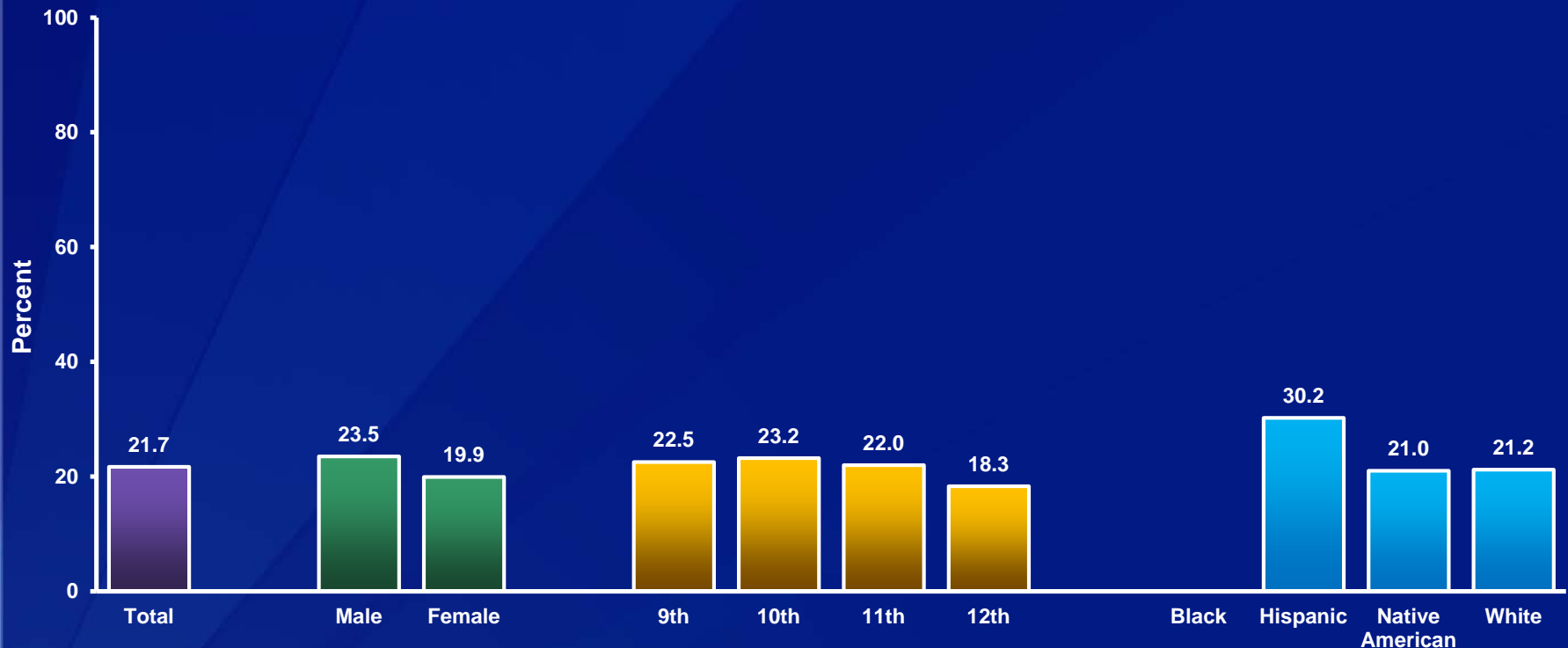


\*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 1995-2017, no change 1995-2005, decreased 2005-2017 [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).]

Note: 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,† 2017



\*During the 12 months before the survey

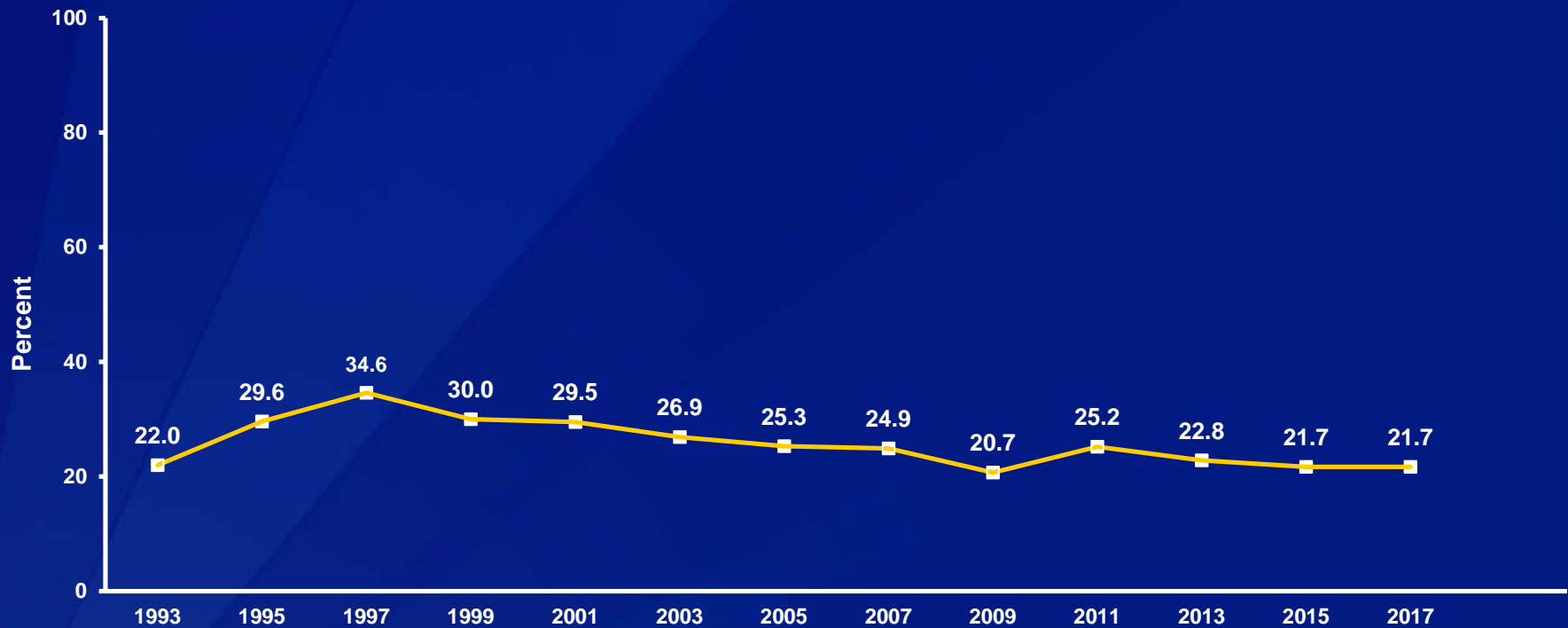
†M > F; 10th > 12th; H > N, H > W (Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

## Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,\* 1993-2017†



\*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1993-2017, increased 1993-1997, decreased 1997-2017 [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).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.