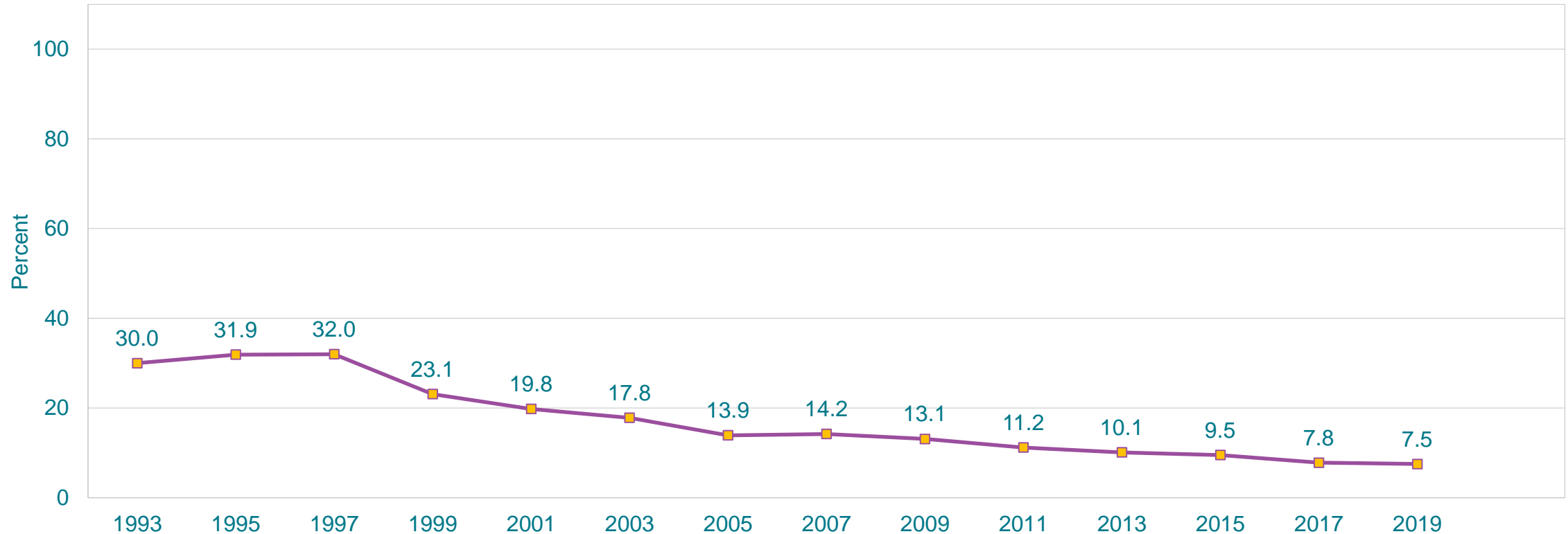# Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* 1993-2019†
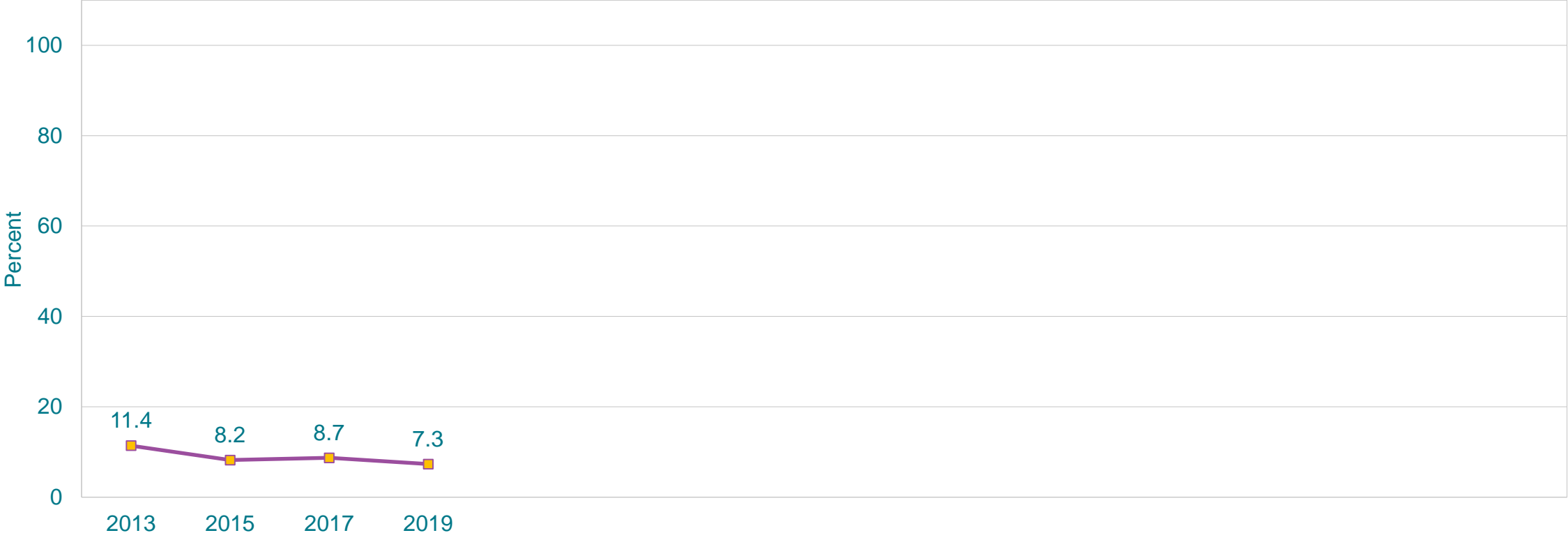

*When riding in a car driven by someone else
†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN8

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wear a Seat Belt When Driving,* 2013-2019†

*Among students who drive a car
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

Montana - YRBS, 2013-2019 - QN90

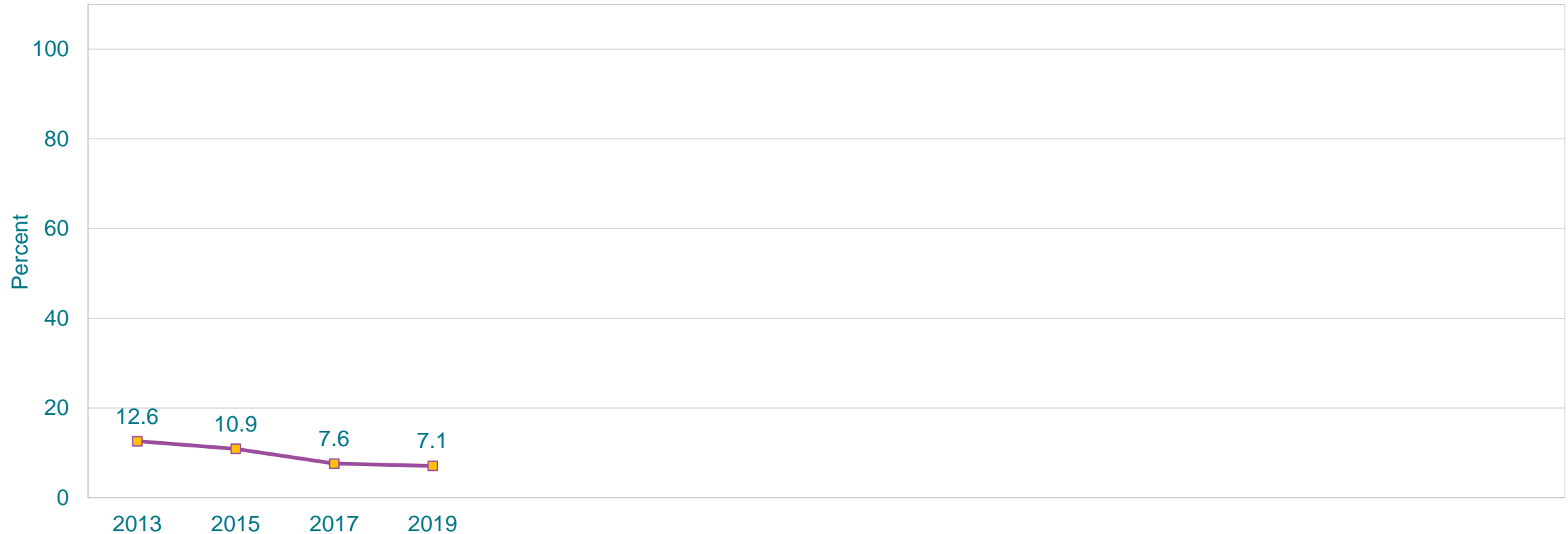# Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1993-2019†
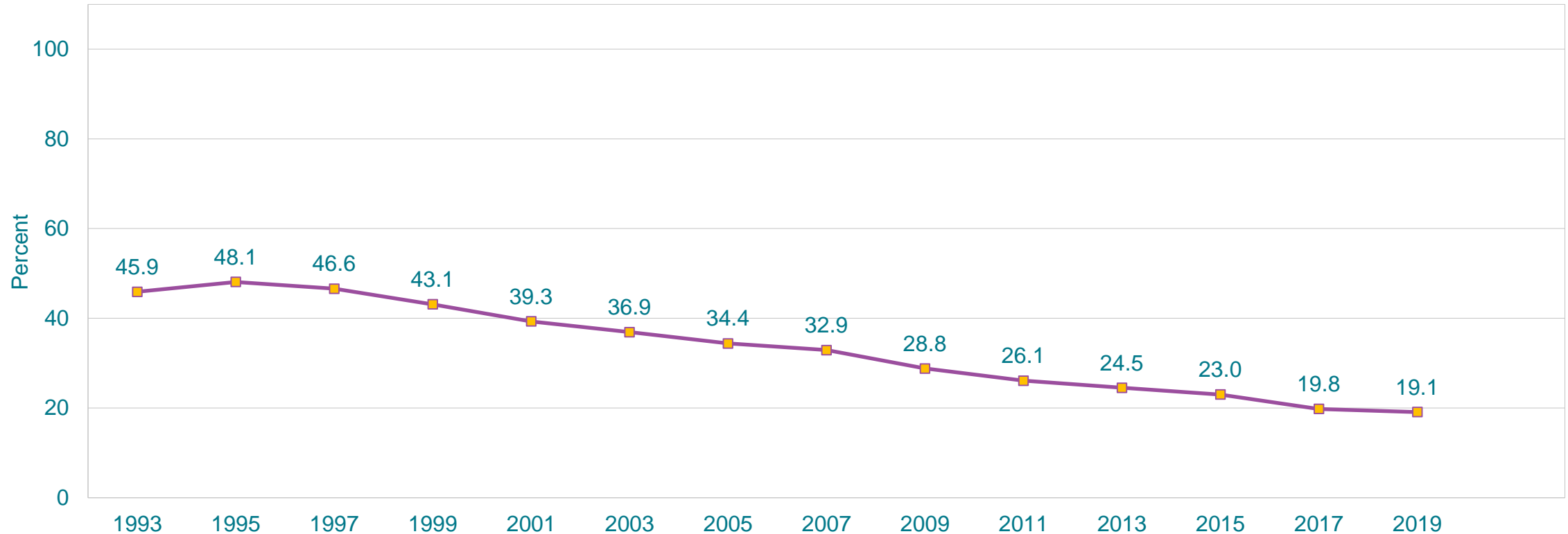
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-1997, decreased 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN9

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2013-2019†
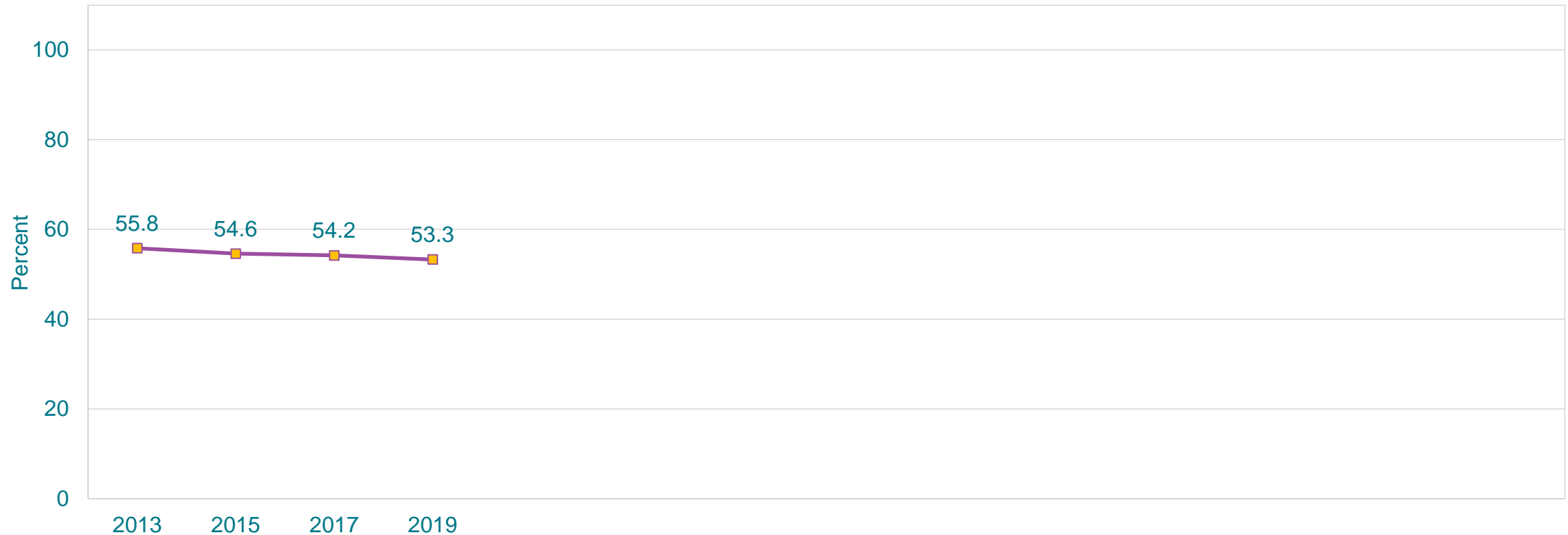

*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* 2013-2019[†]

*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
[†]No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2013-2019 - QN11

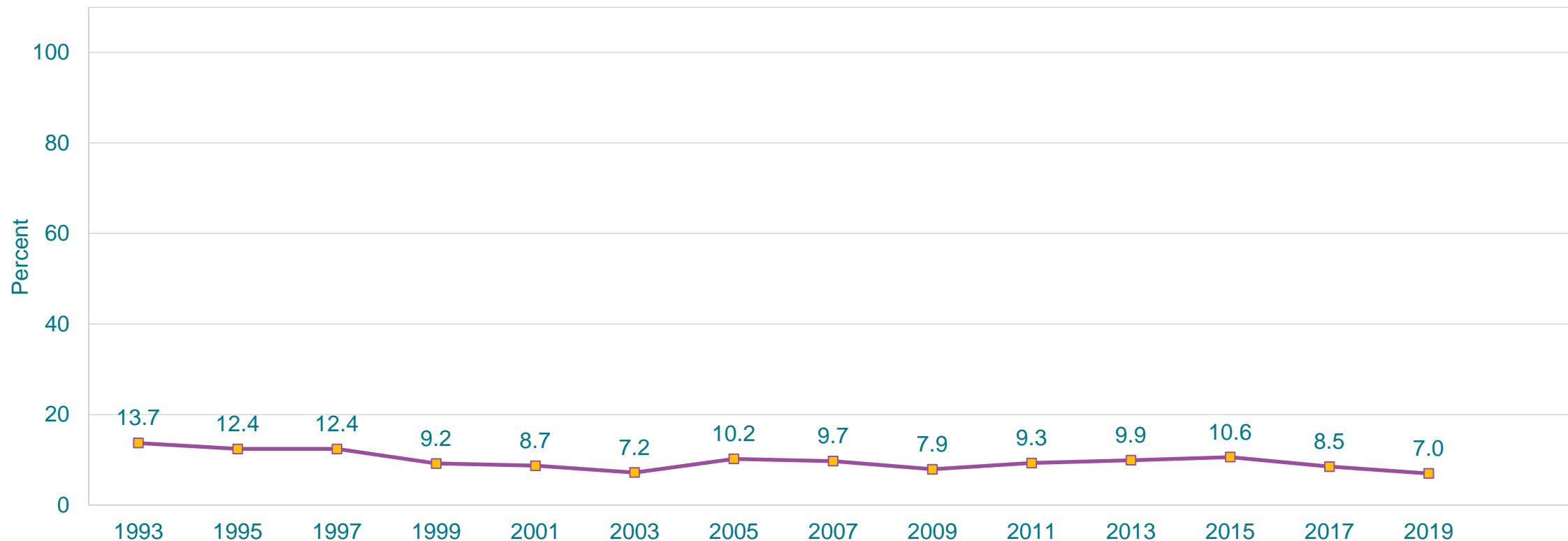# Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* 1993-2019†
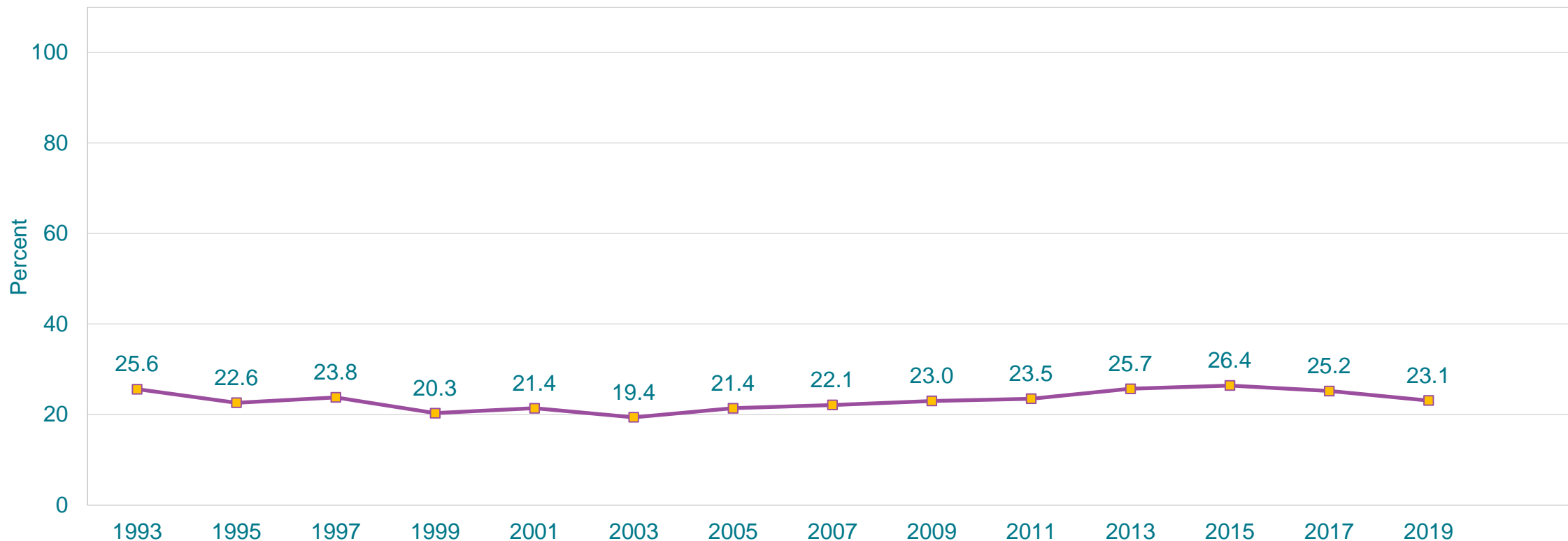
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-1999, increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN12

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 1993-2019†
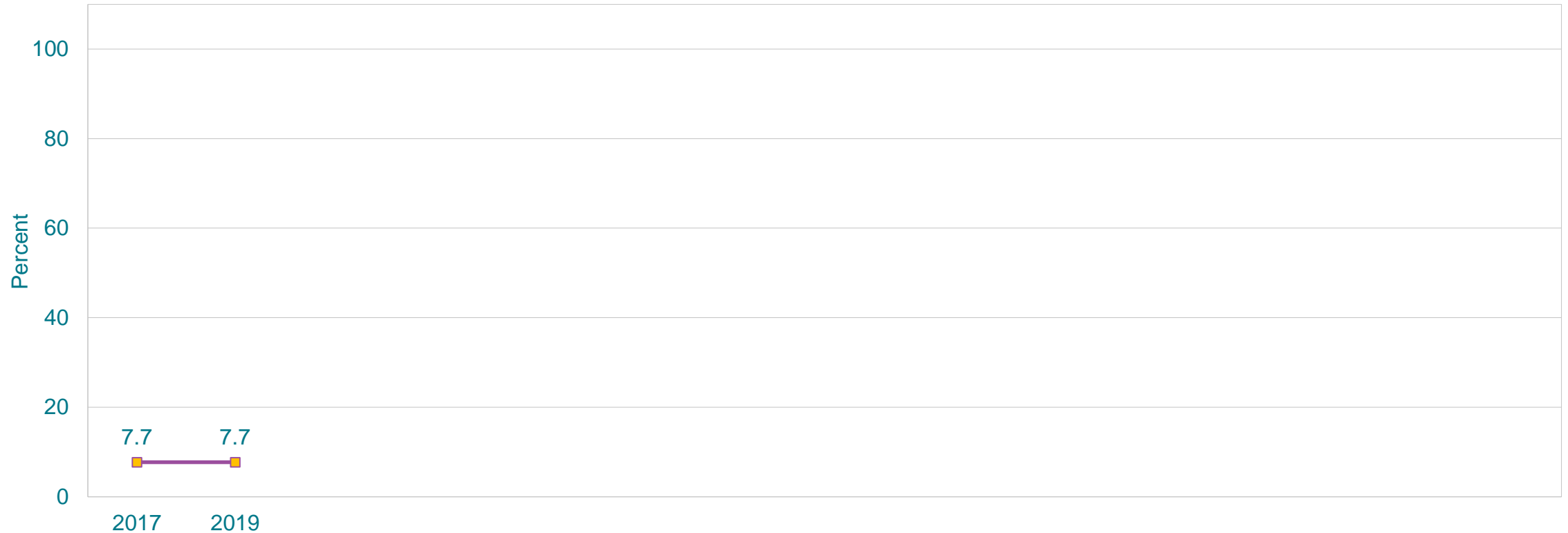

*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2001, no change 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN13

# Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* 2017-2019†

*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* 1993-2019[†]
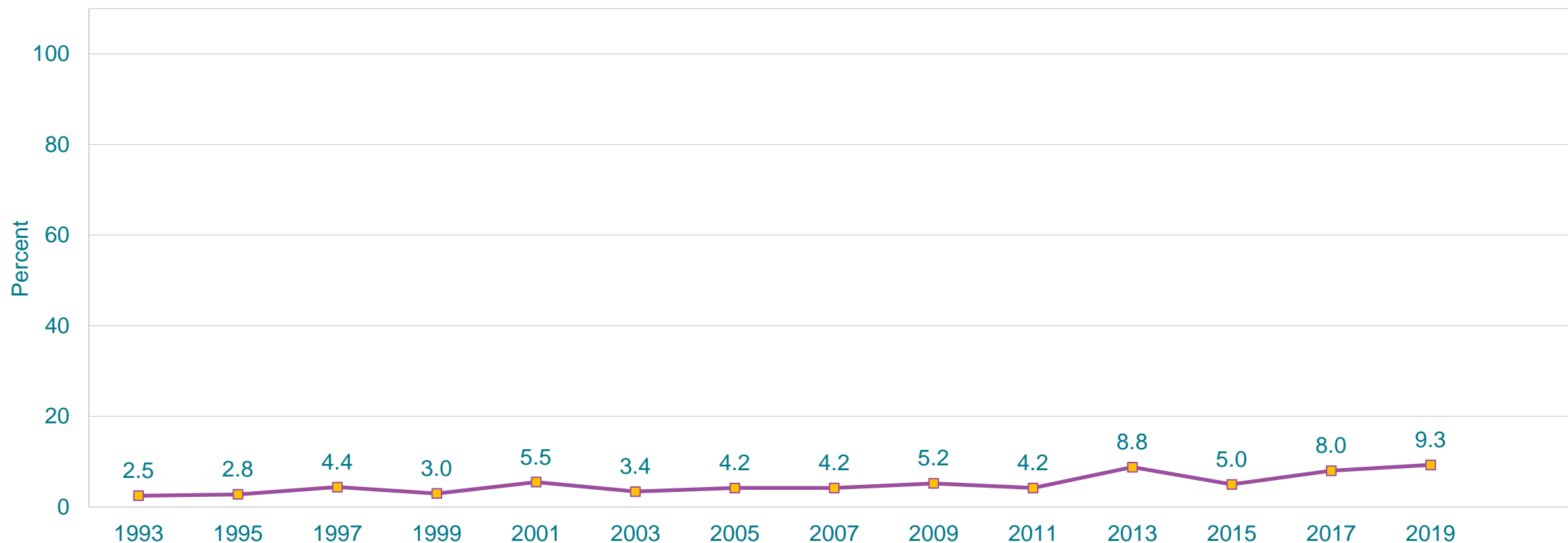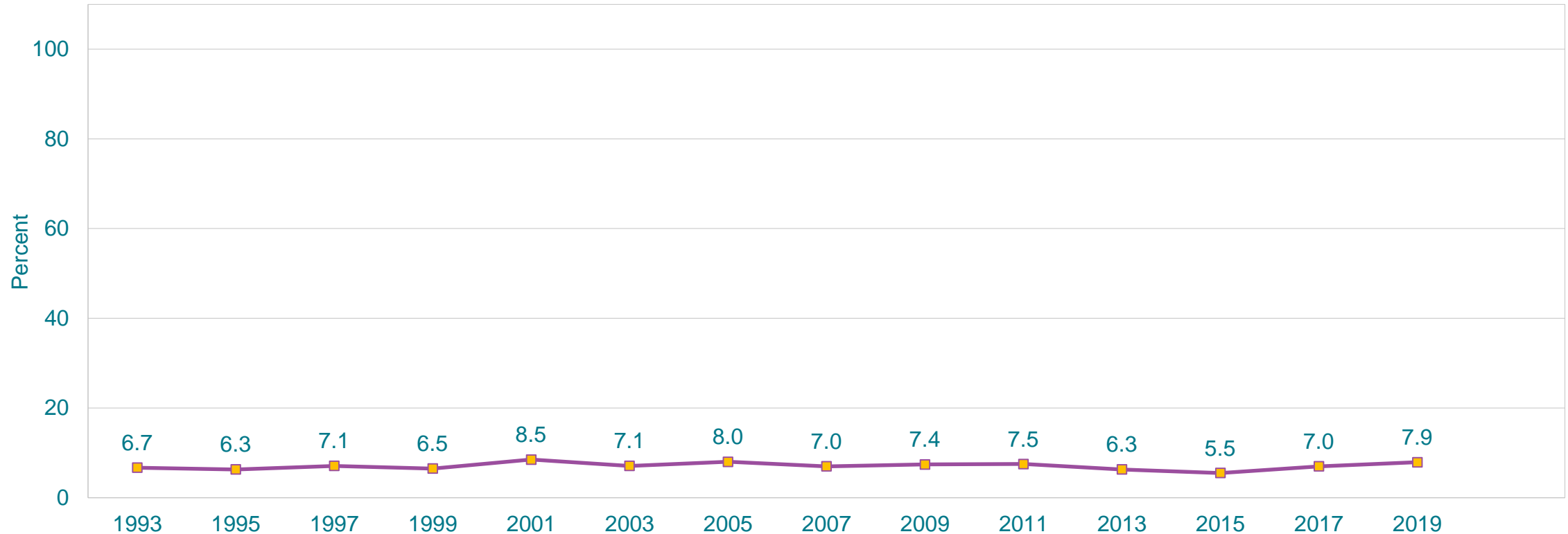

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
[†]Increased 1993-2019, increased 1993-2007, increased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 1993-2019†
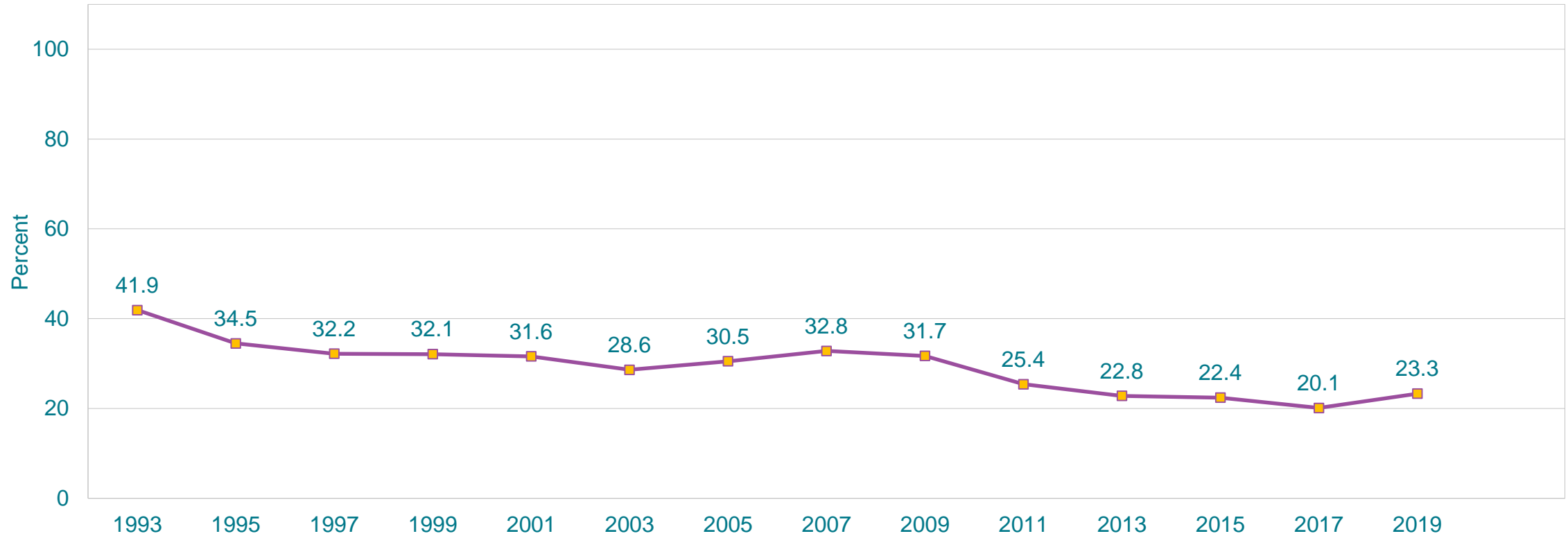
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN16

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 1993-2019†
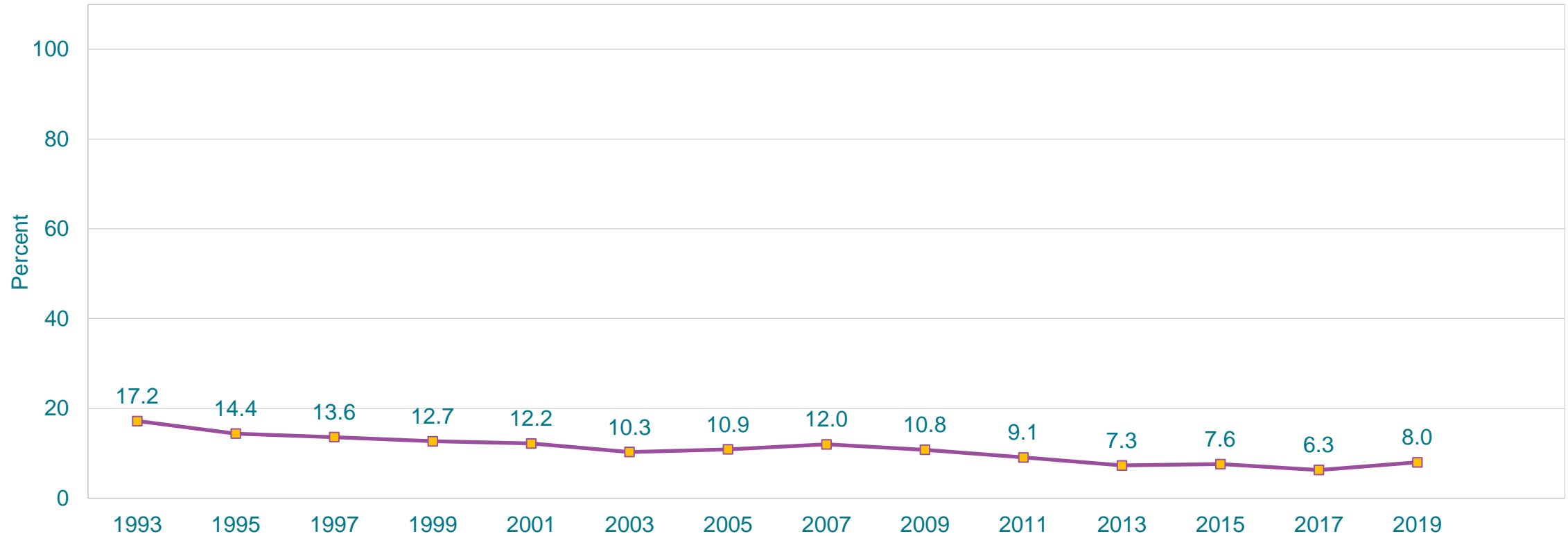

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN17

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* 1993-2019†
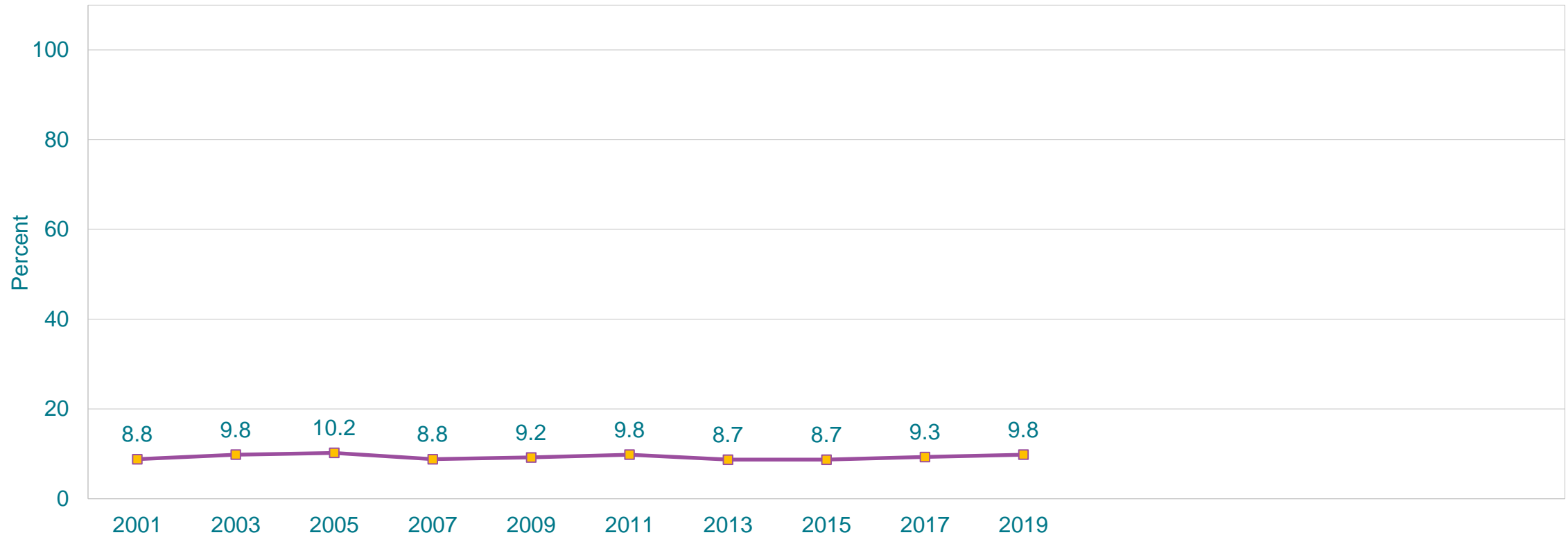

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN18

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2001-2019†
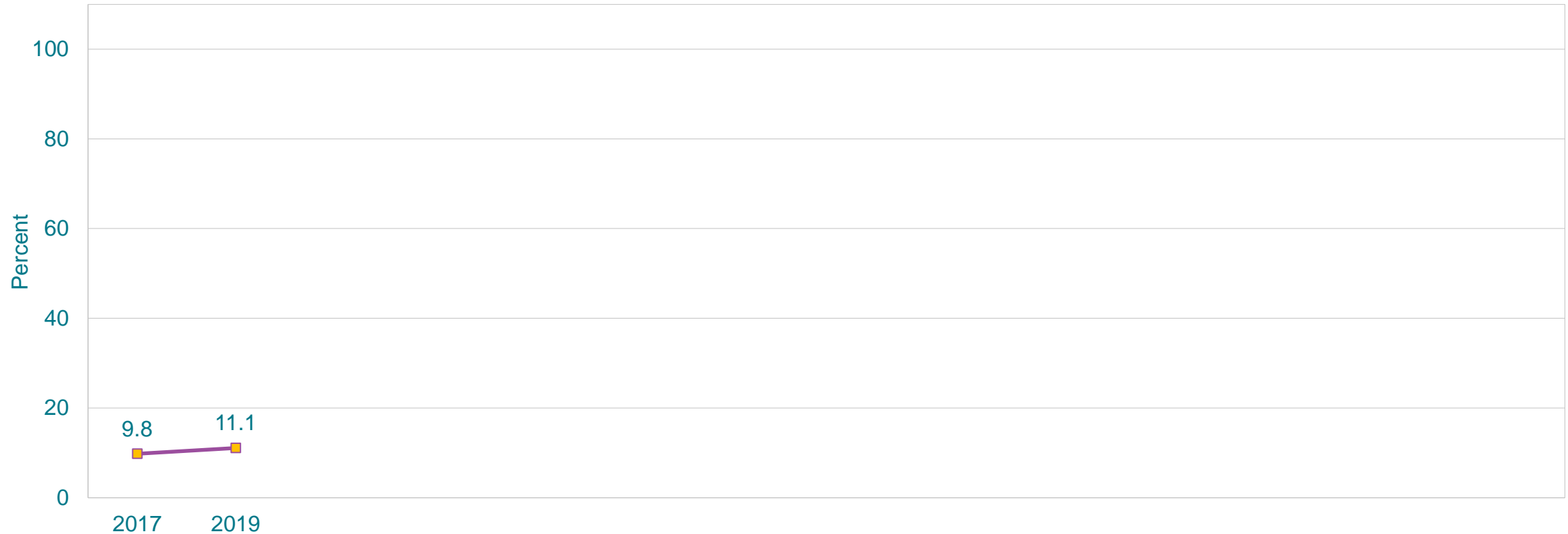

*When they did not want to
†No change 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2001-2019 - QN19

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Violence,* 2017-2019†
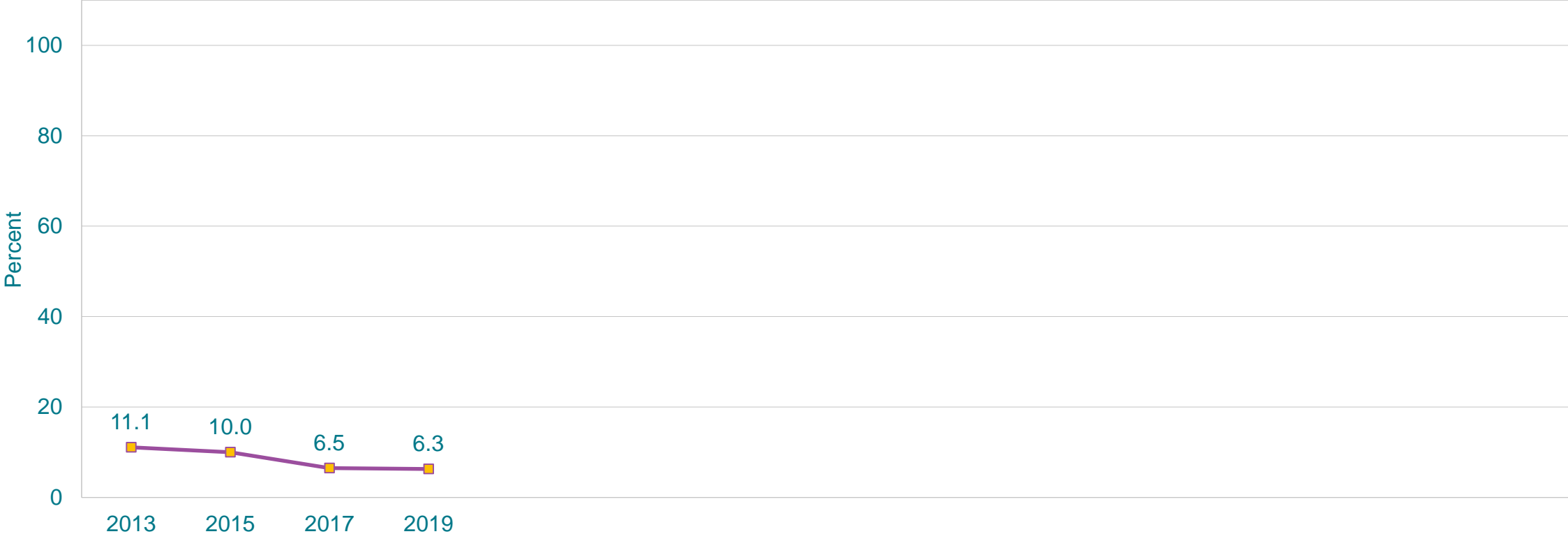

*Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2017-2019 - QN20

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* 2013-2019†
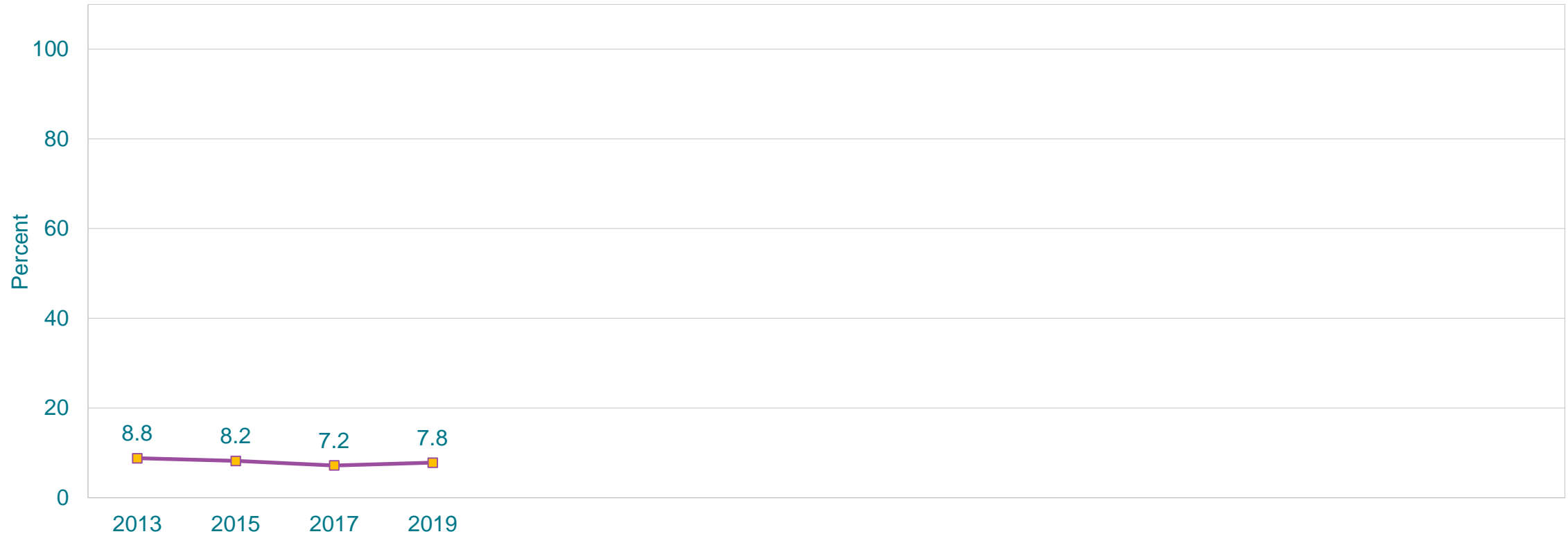

*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out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

†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* 2013-2019†


*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
†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2009-2019†
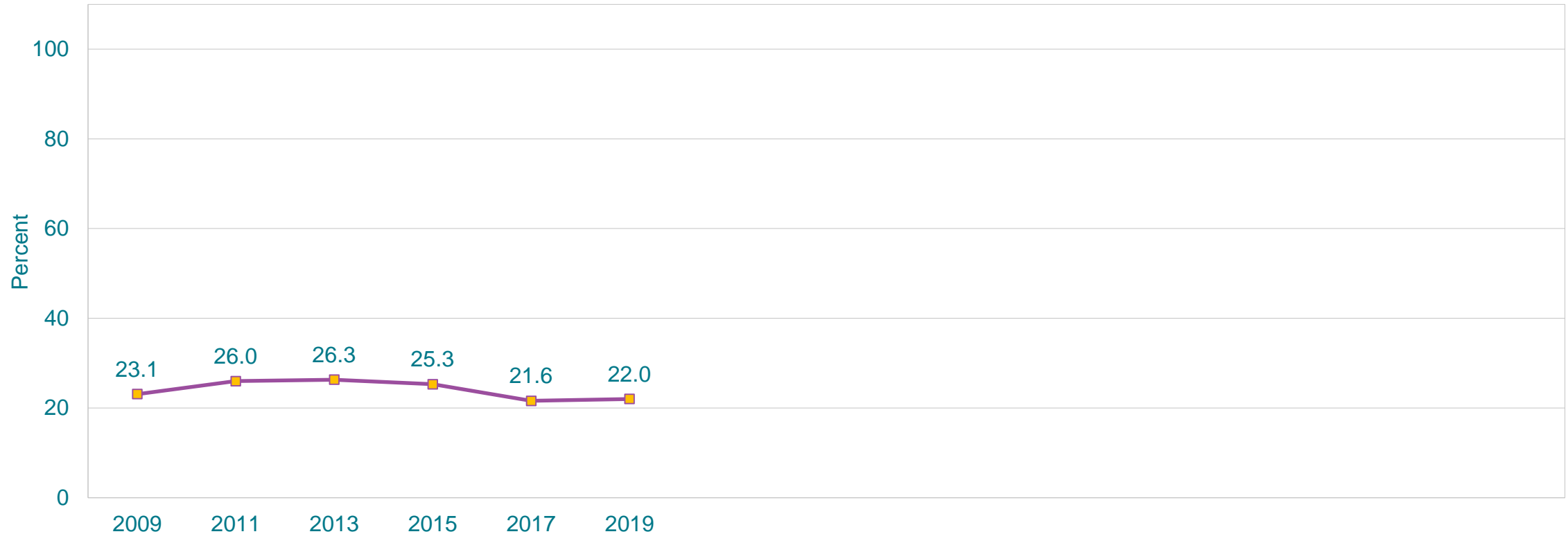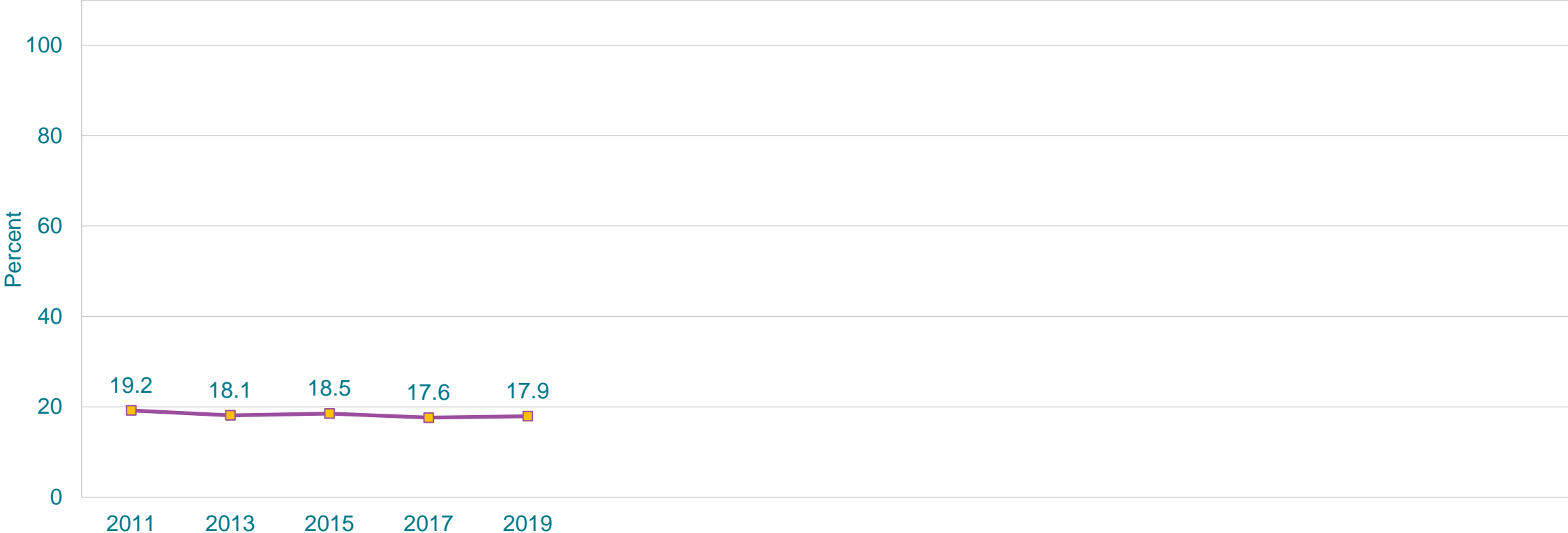

*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2019, increased 2009-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2009-2019 - QN23

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* 2011-2019†


*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Been the Victim of Teasing or Name Calling Because Someone Thought They Were Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual,* 2017-2019[†]
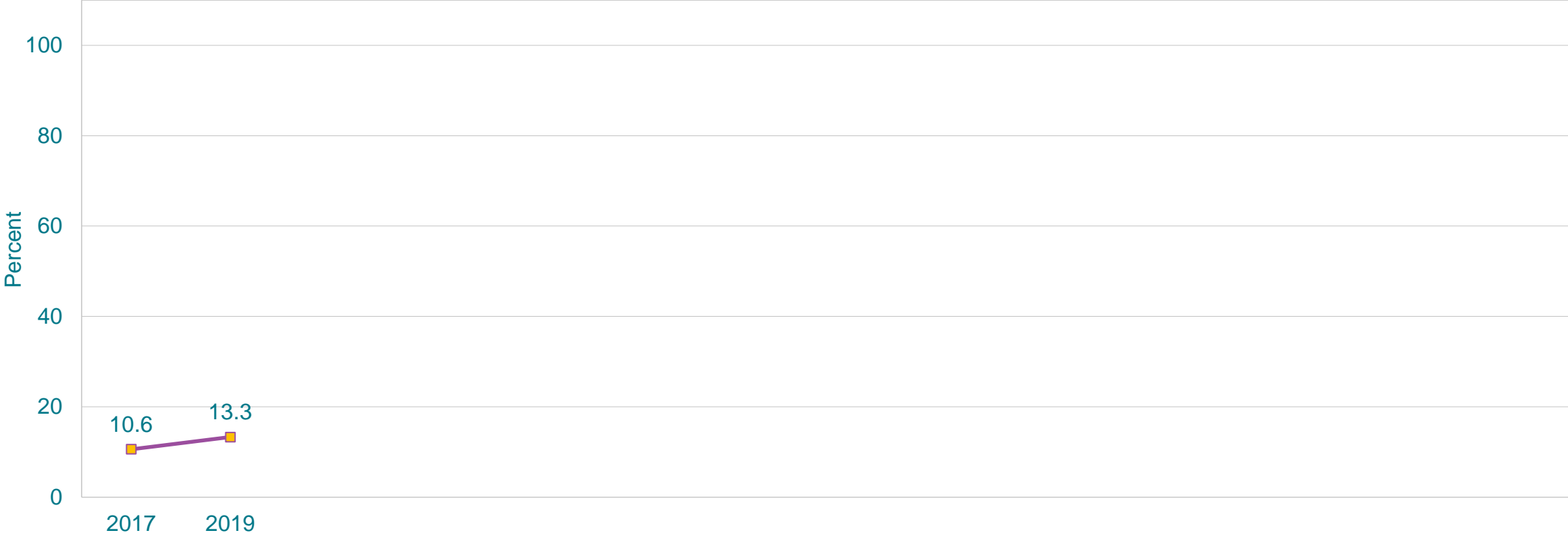
*During the 12 months before the survey
[†]Increased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

Montana - YRBS, 2017-2019 - QN92

# Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 1999-2019†
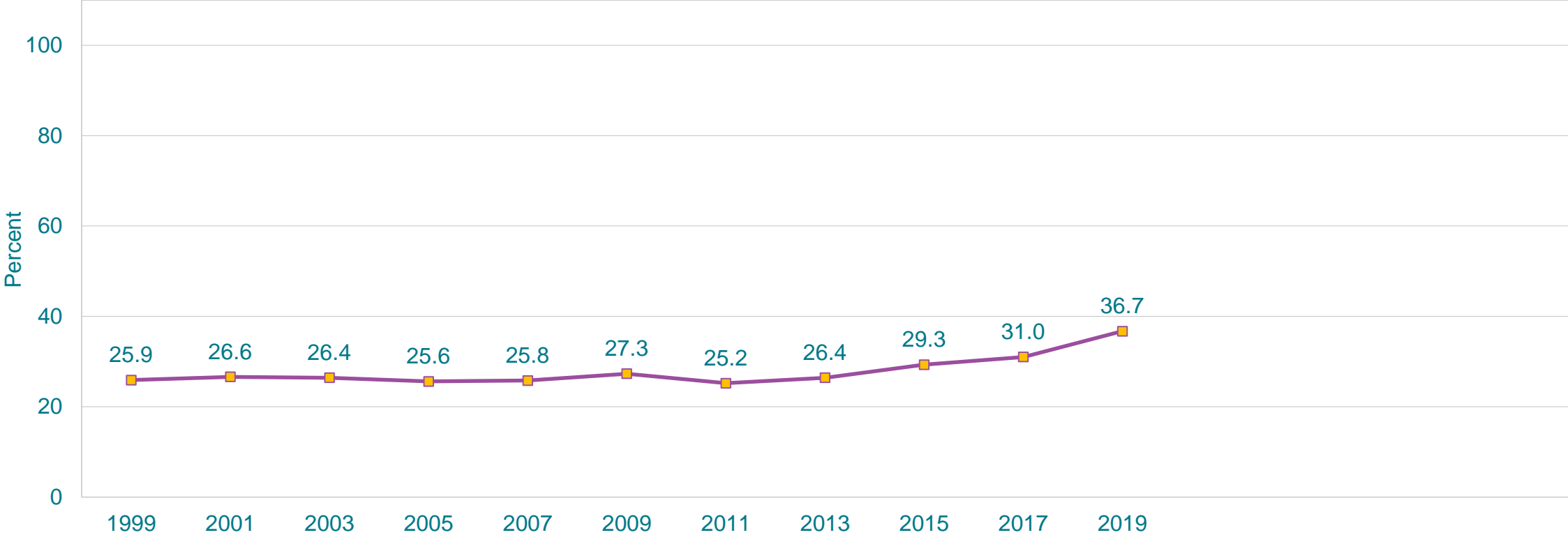
*Almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 1999-2019, no change 1999-2013, increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN25

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 1993-2019†
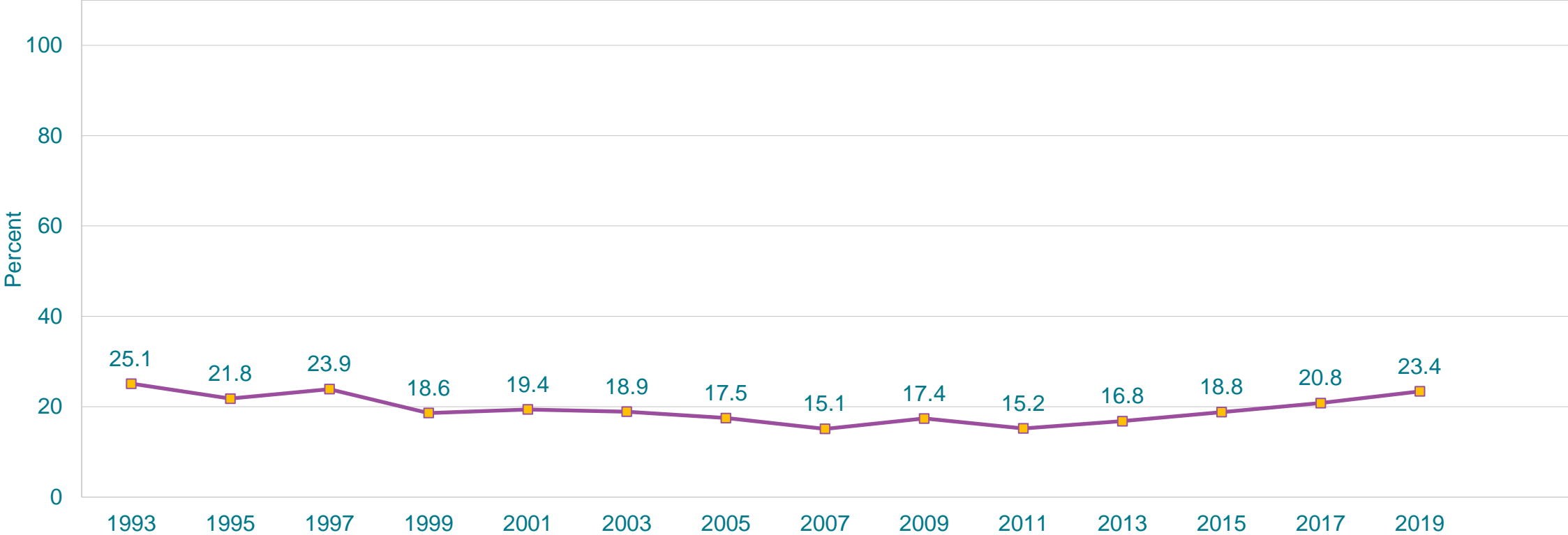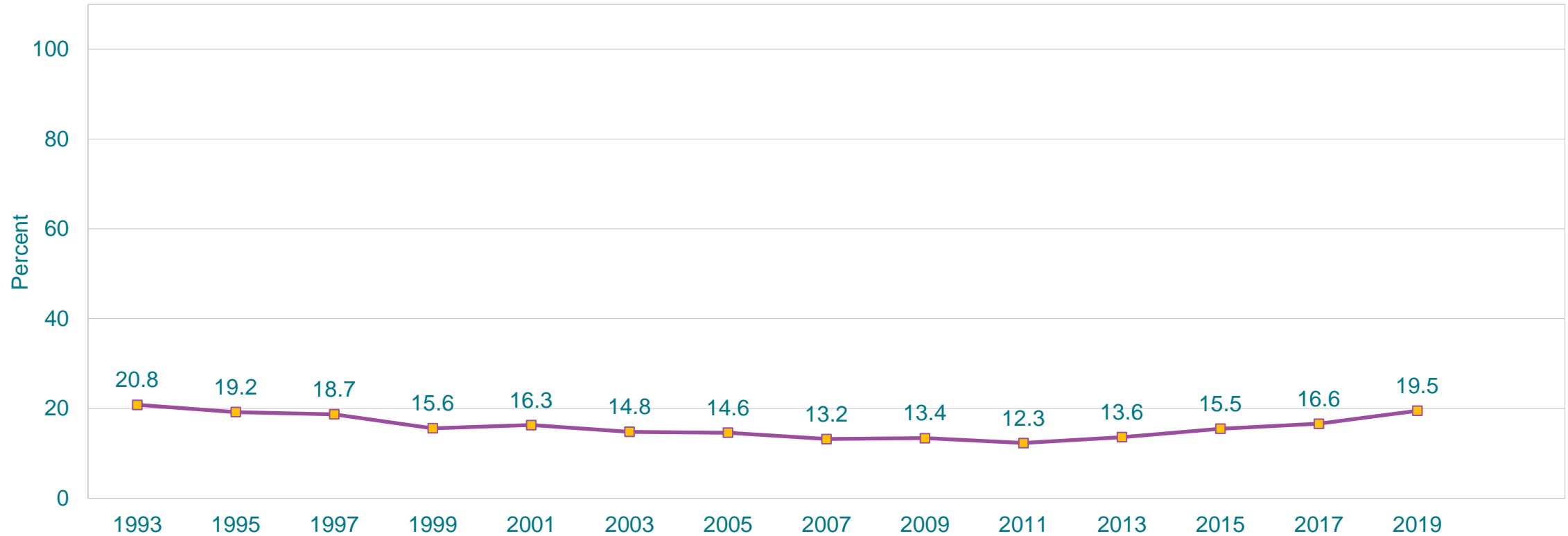

*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2011, increased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN26

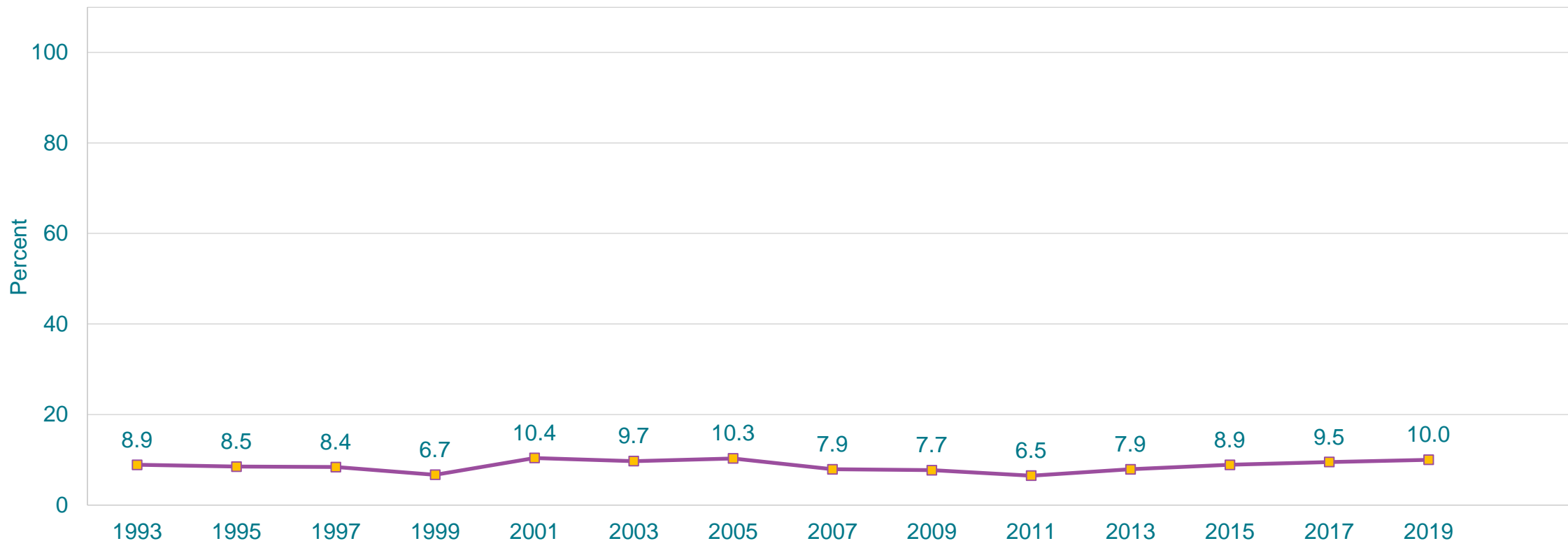# Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* 1993-2019†

*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-2011, increased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN27

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 1993-2019†

Percent

| Year	Value
1993	8.9
1995	8.5
1997	8.4
1999	6.7
2001	10.4
2003	9.7
2005	10.3
2007	7.9
2009	7.7
2011	6.5
2013	7.9
2015	8.9
2017	9.5
2019	10.0

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN28

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,* 1993-2019[†]
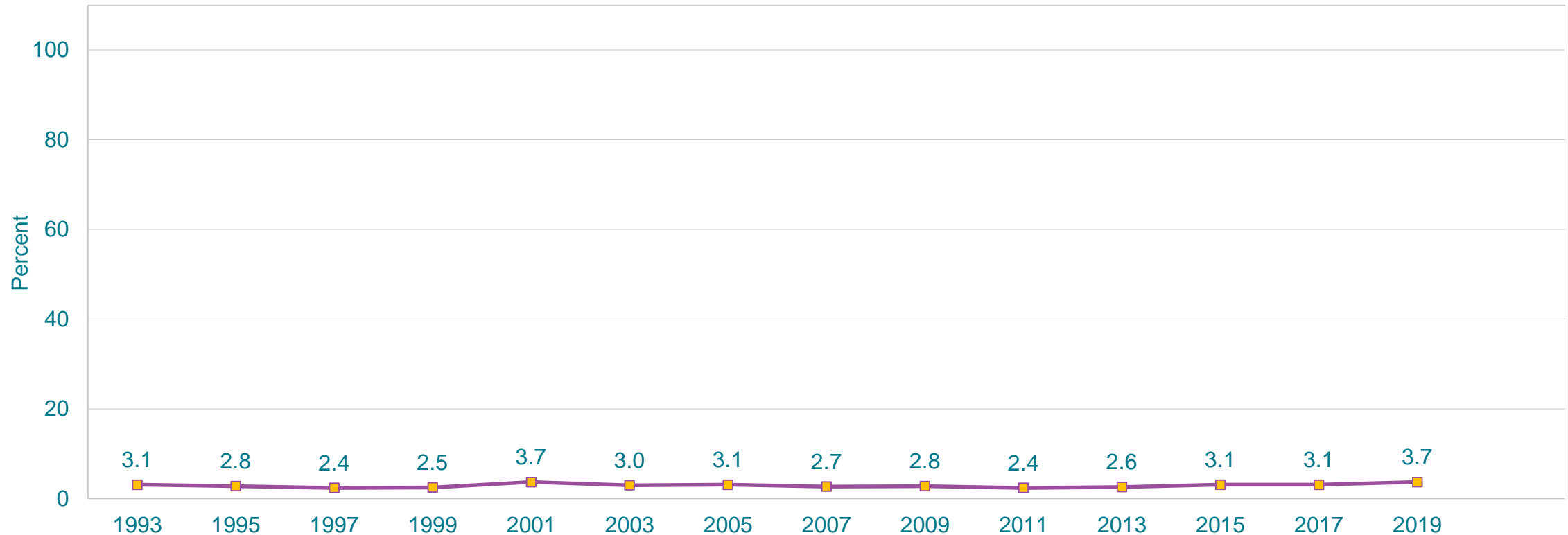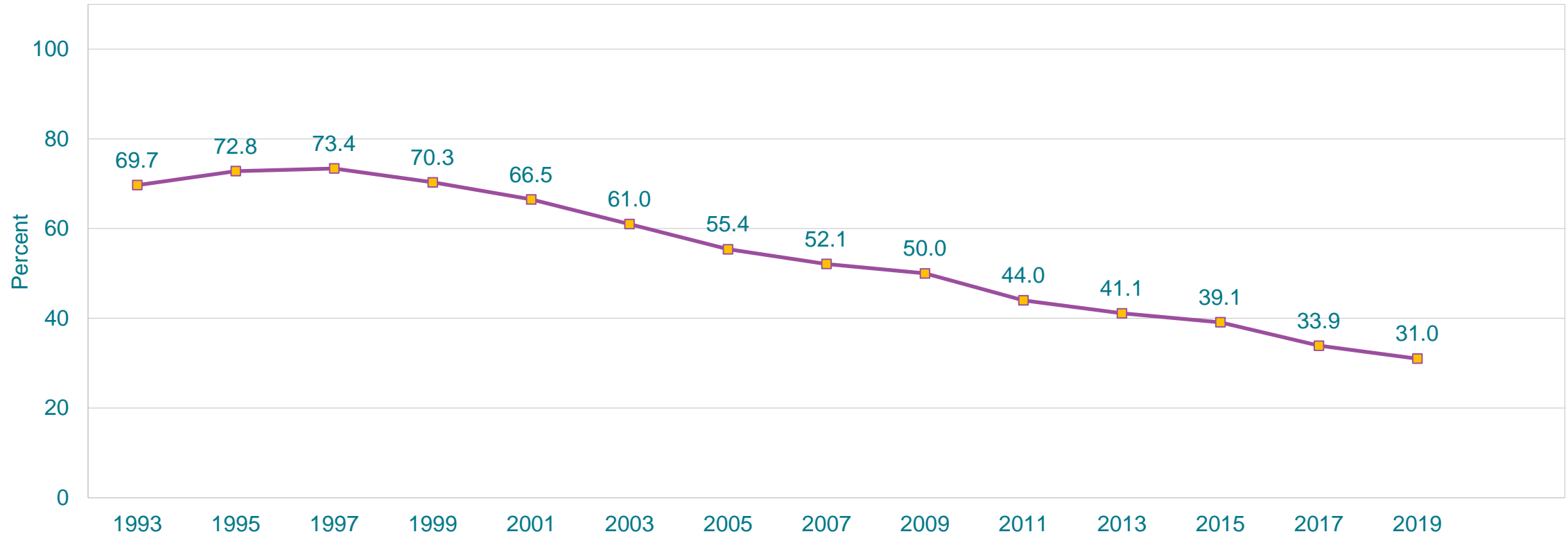

*During the 12 months before the survey
[†]No change 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN29

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* 1993-2019[†]
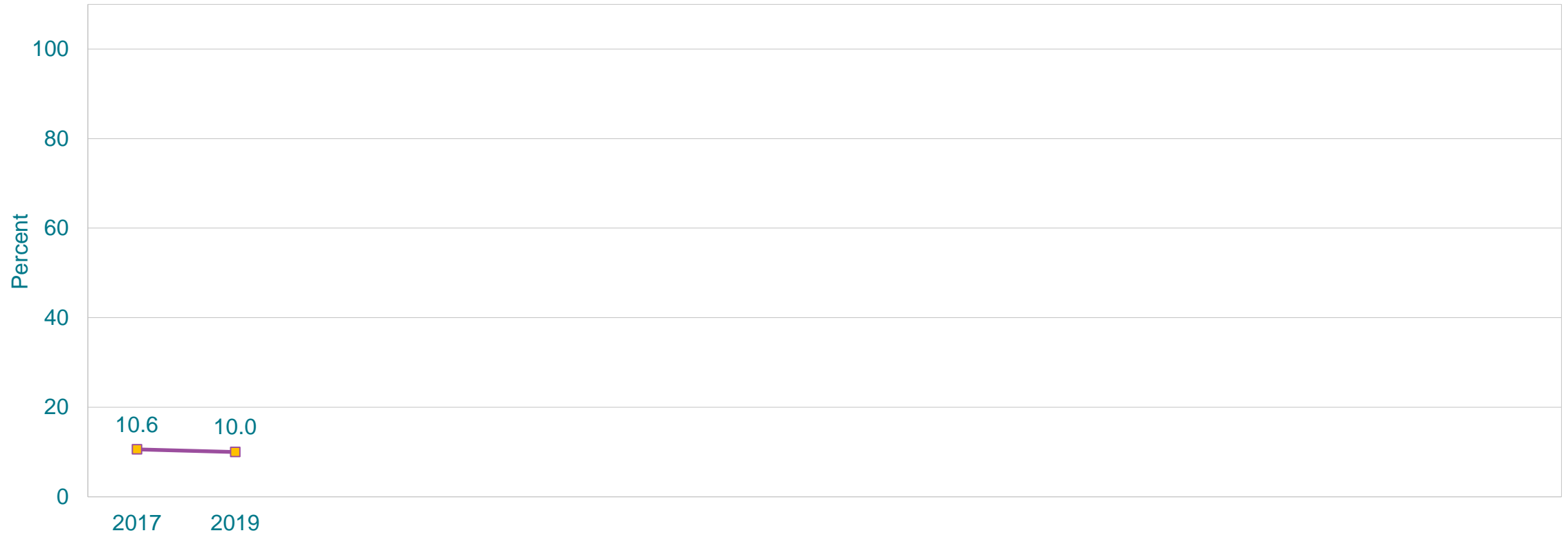

*Even one or two puffs
[†]Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-1999, decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,* 2017-2019†
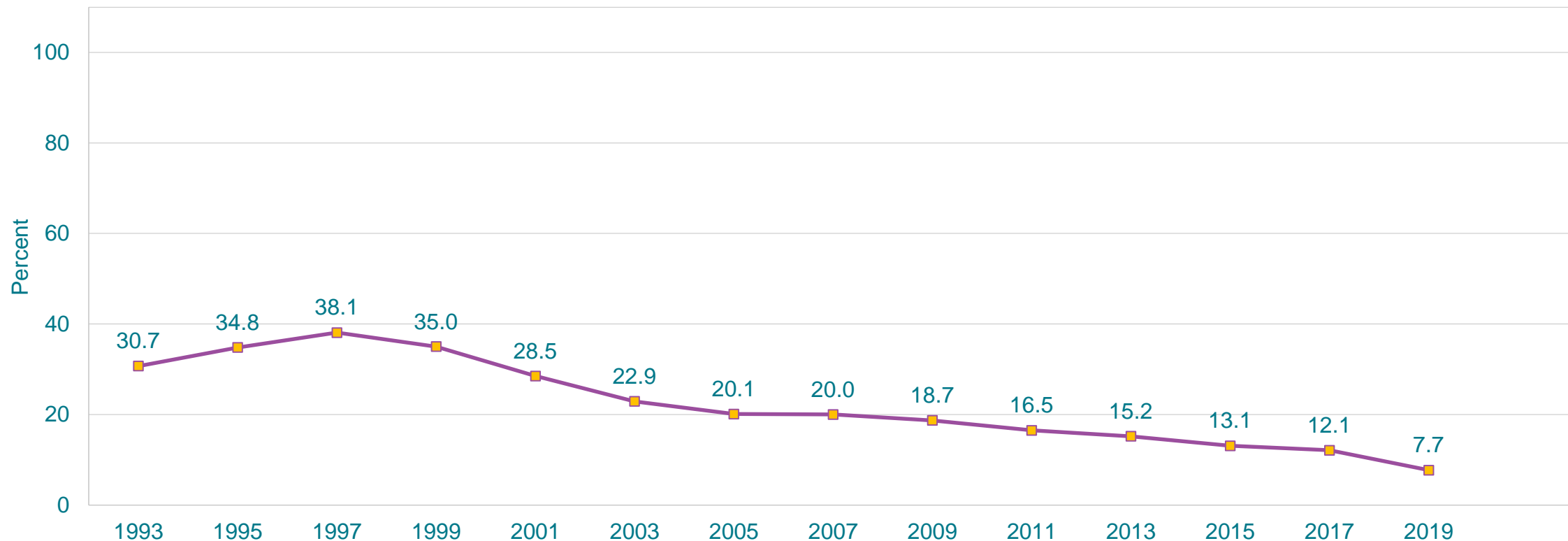
10.6 10.0

*Even one or two puffs
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* 1993-2019[†]

Percent

30.7, 34.8, 38.1, 35.0, 28.5, 22.9, 20.1, 20.0, 18.7, 16.5, 15.2, 13.1, 12.1, 7.7

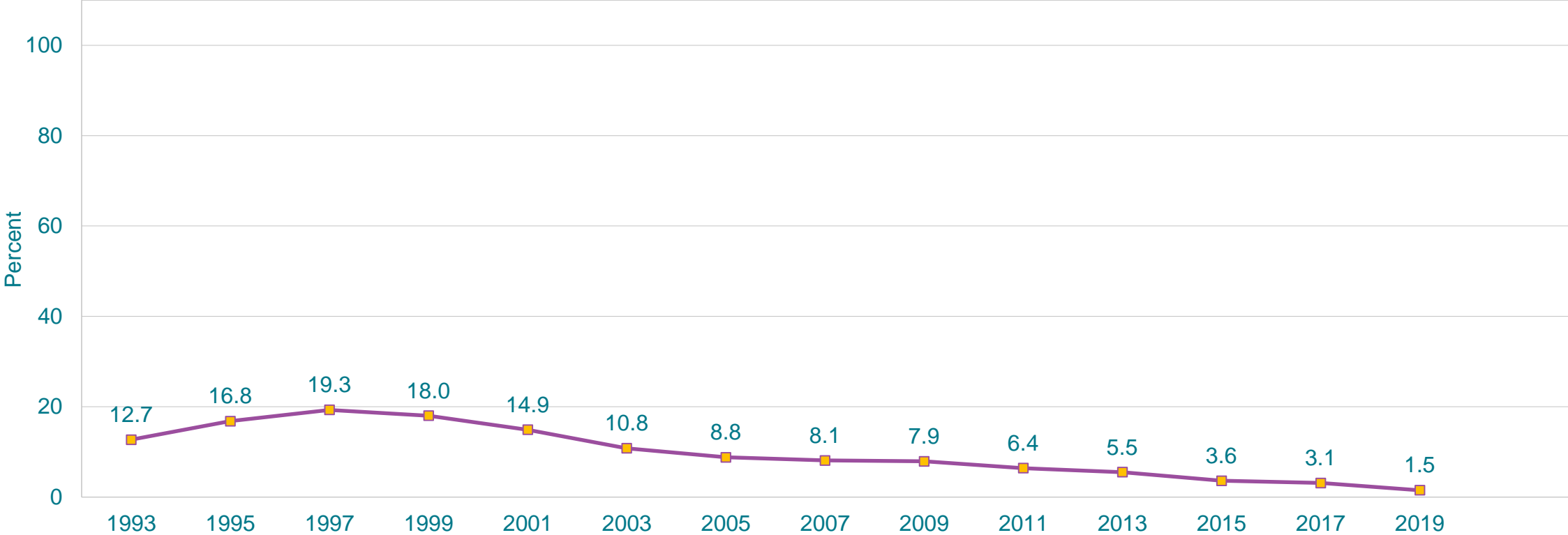1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
[†]Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-1997, decreased 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN32

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* 1993-2019†
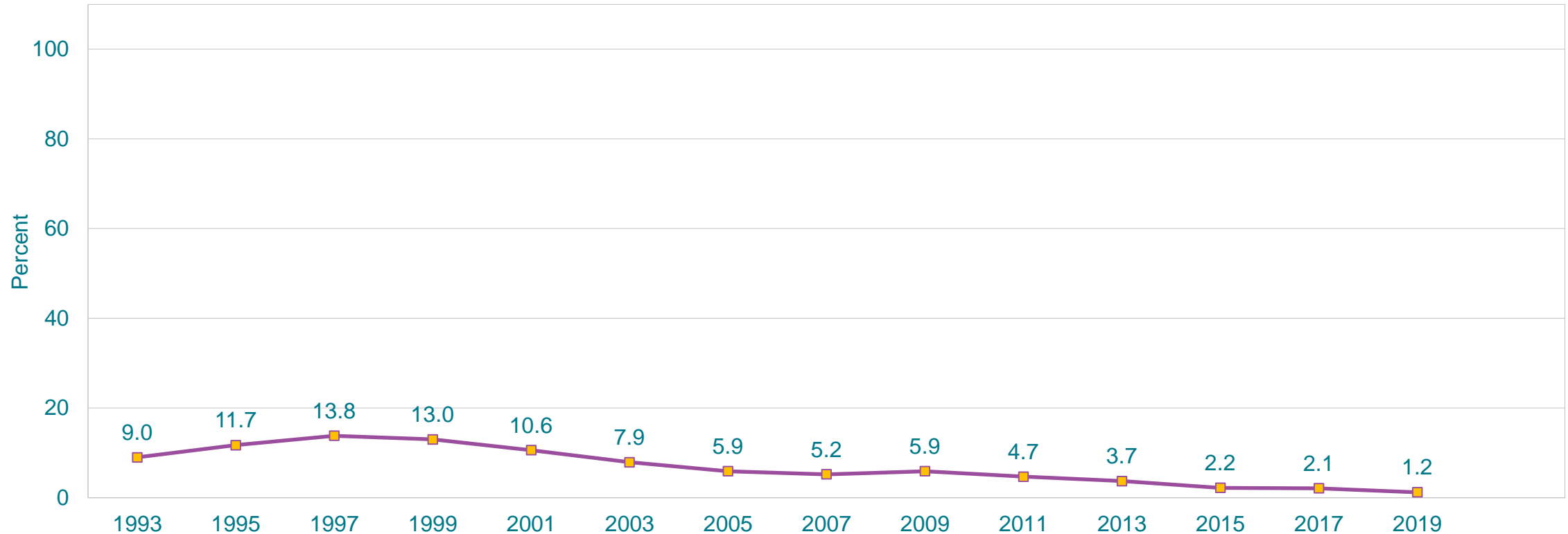

*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-1997, decreased 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QNFRCIG

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* 1993-2019†
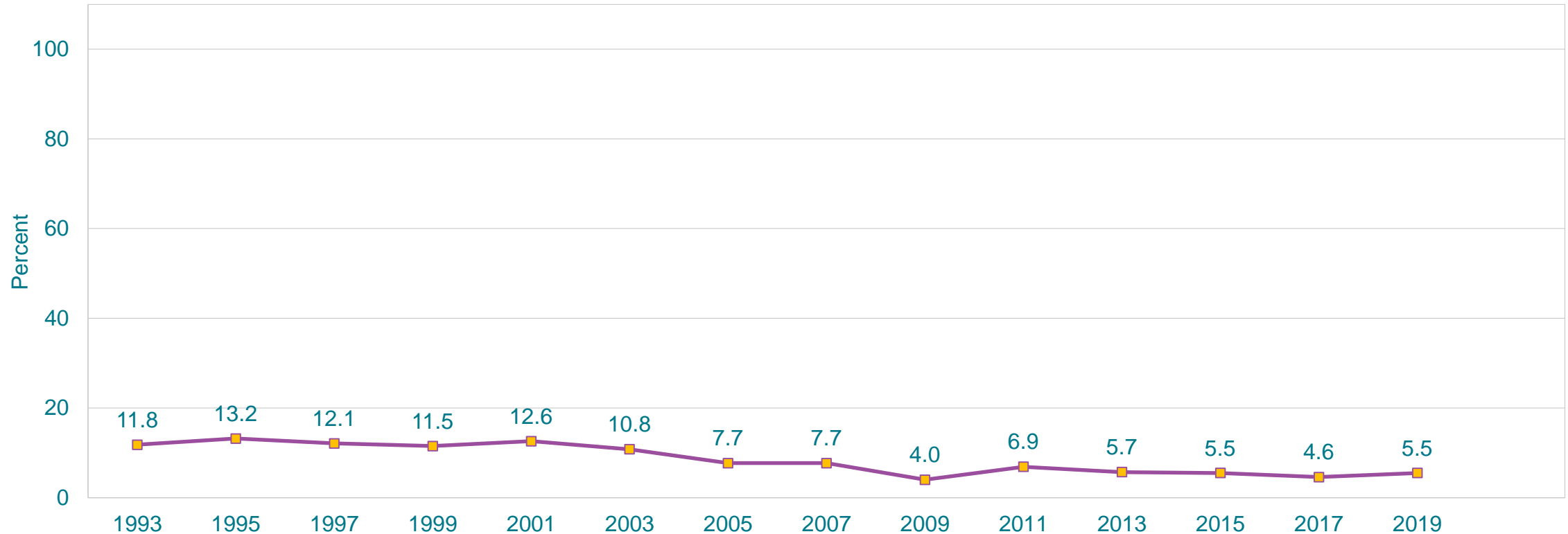

*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-1997, decreased 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QNDAYCIG

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* 1993-2019†


*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes
†Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-2001, decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
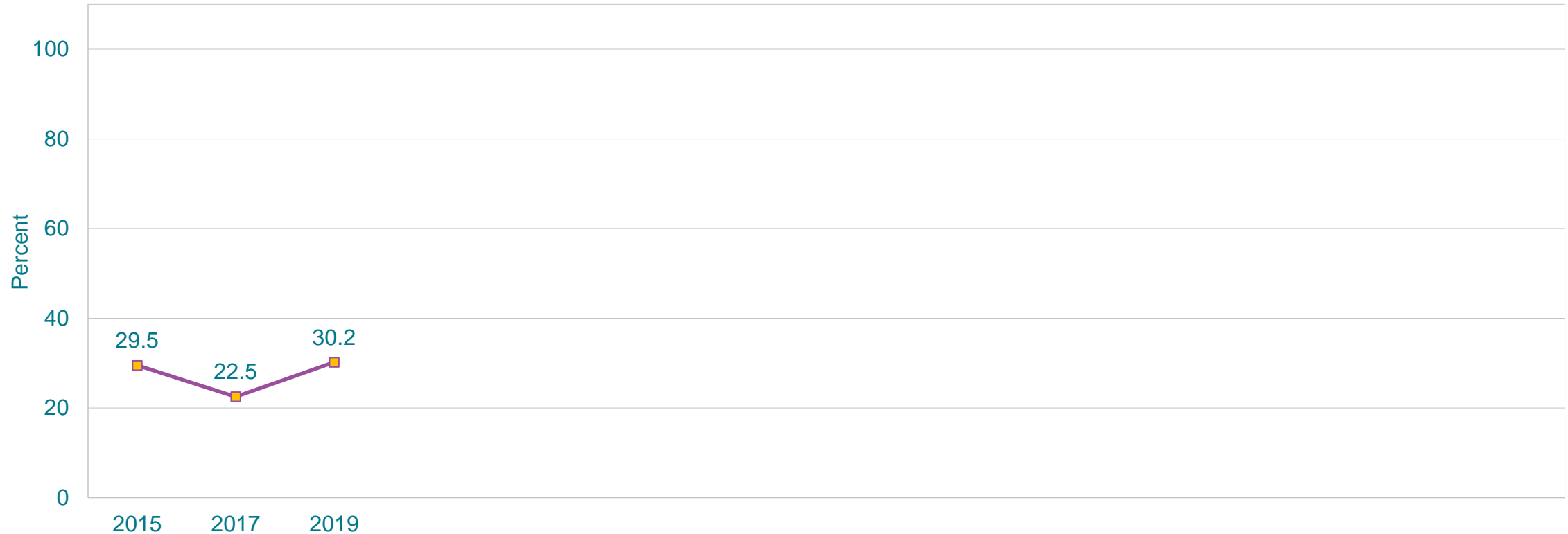This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN33

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2015-2019†
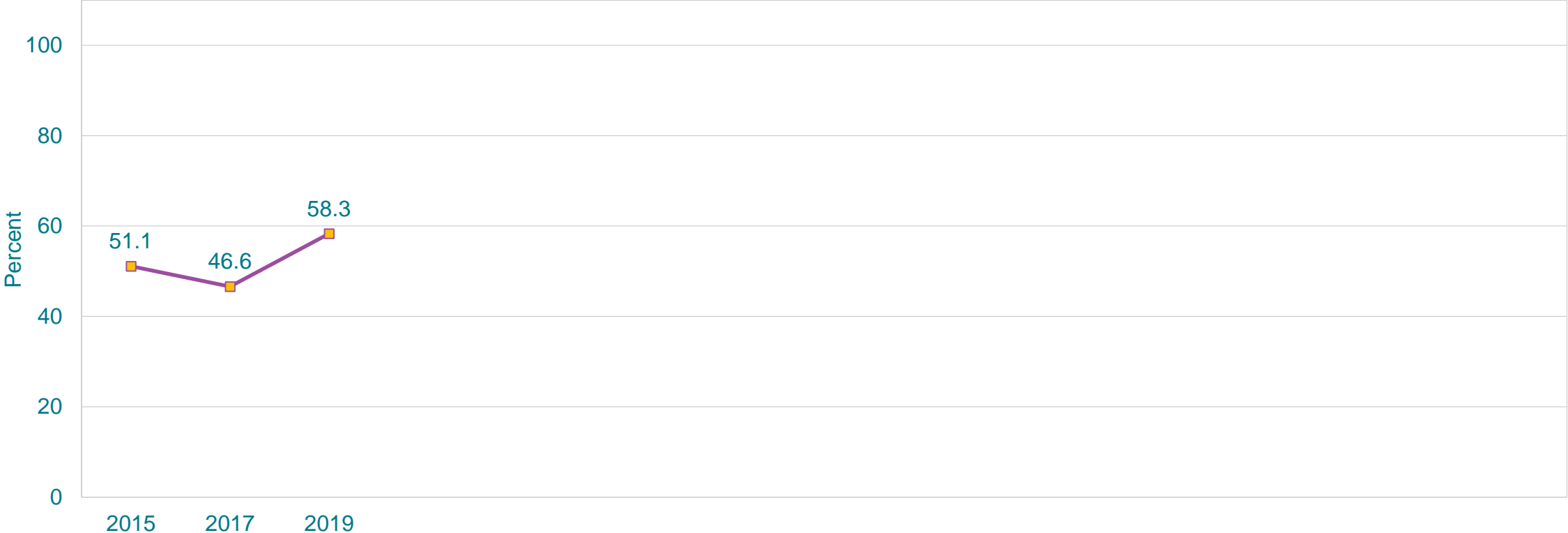
*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]
†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2015-2019†


*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* 2015-2019†
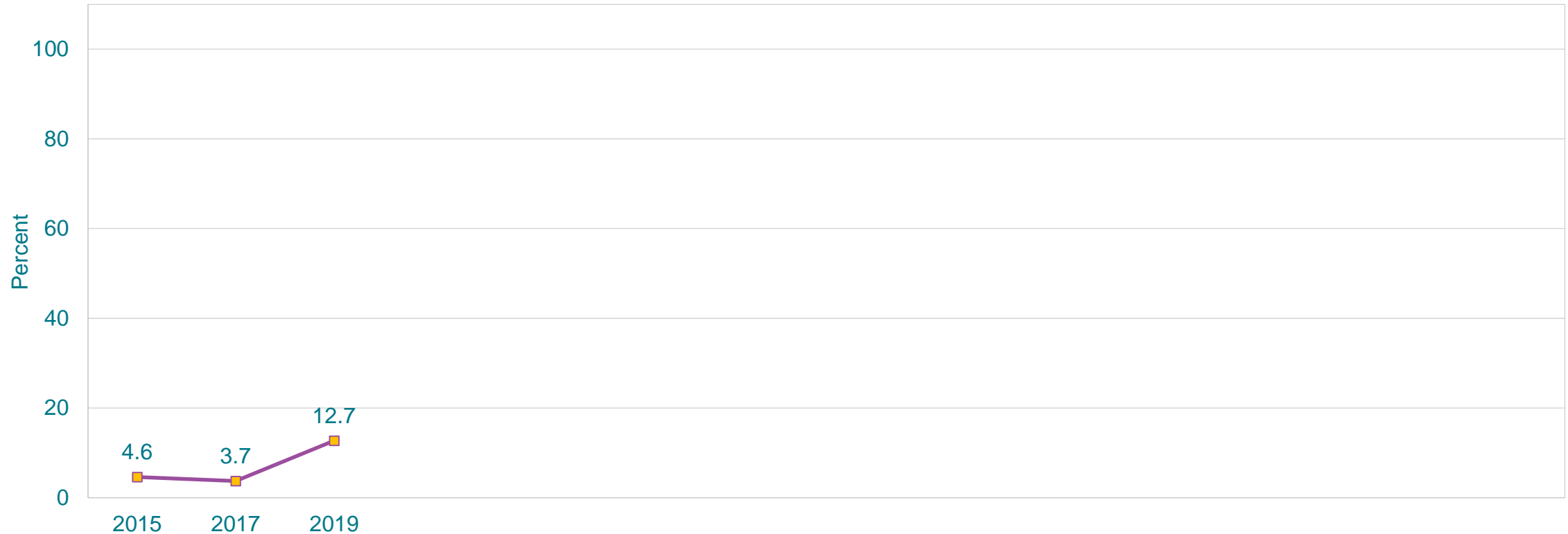
Percent
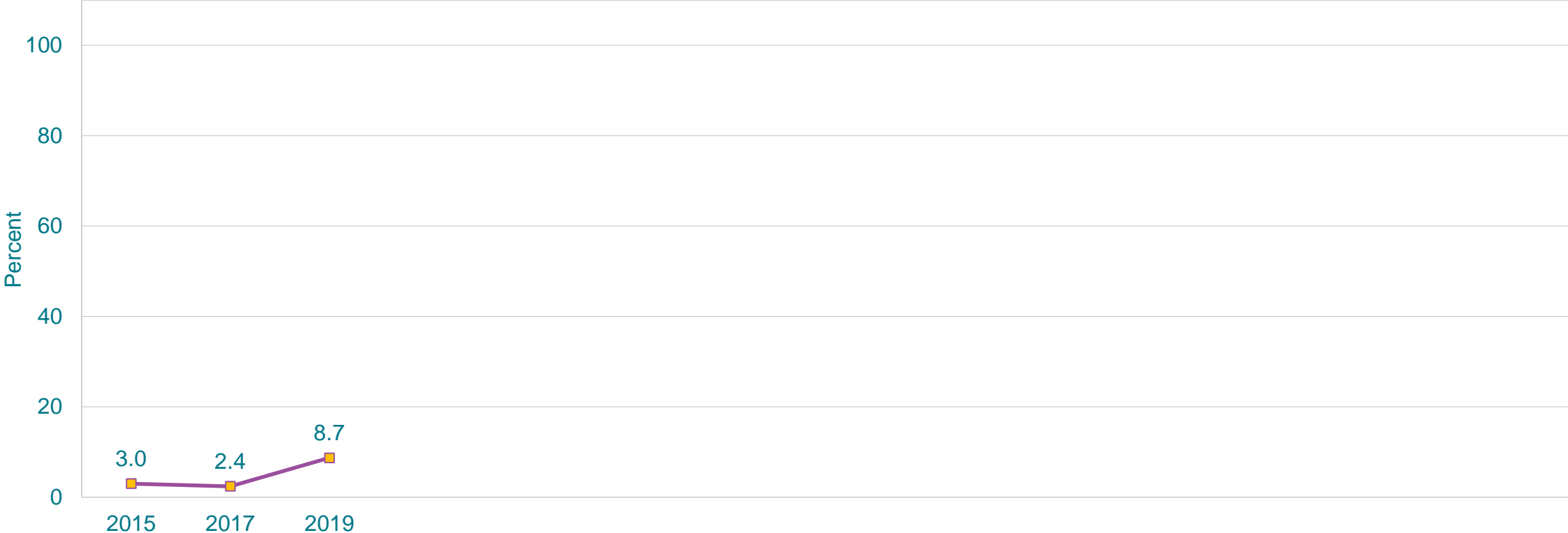
4.6 — 2015
3.7 — 2017
12.7 — 2019

*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2015-2019 - QNFREVP

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* 2015-2019†
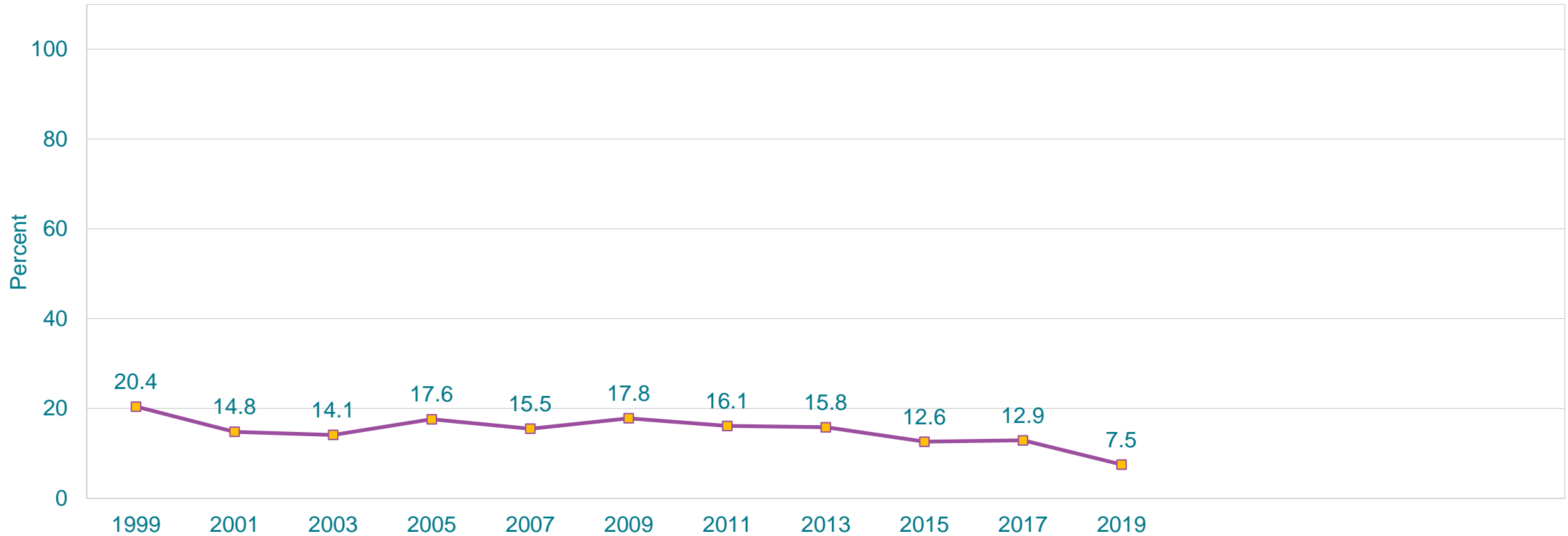

*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2015-2019 - QNDAYEVP

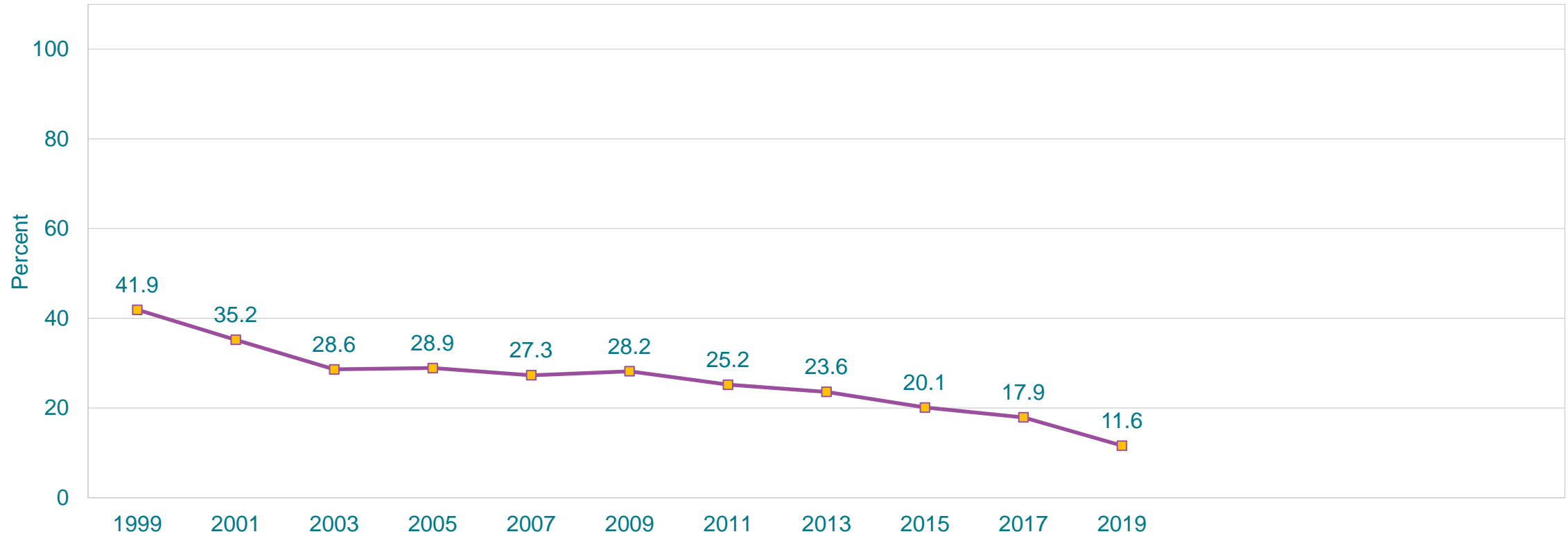# Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* 1999-2019†

*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1999-2019, no change 1999-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* 1999-2019[†]
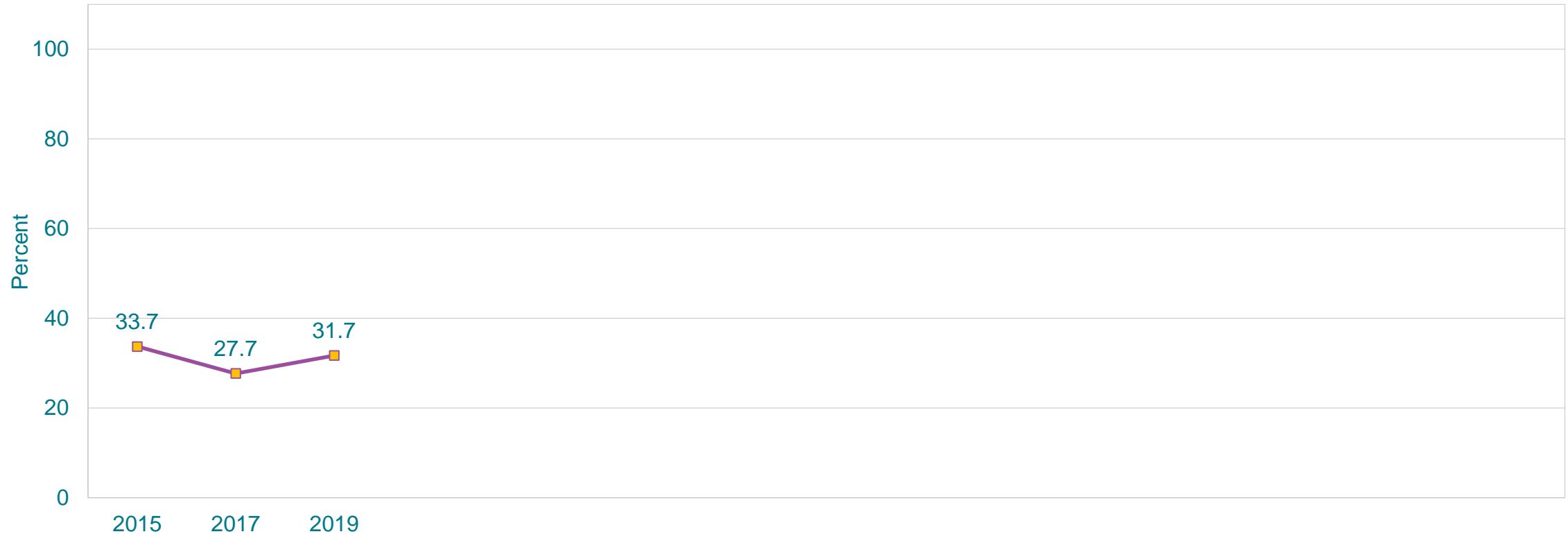

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
[†]Decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QNTB2

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* 2015-2019†
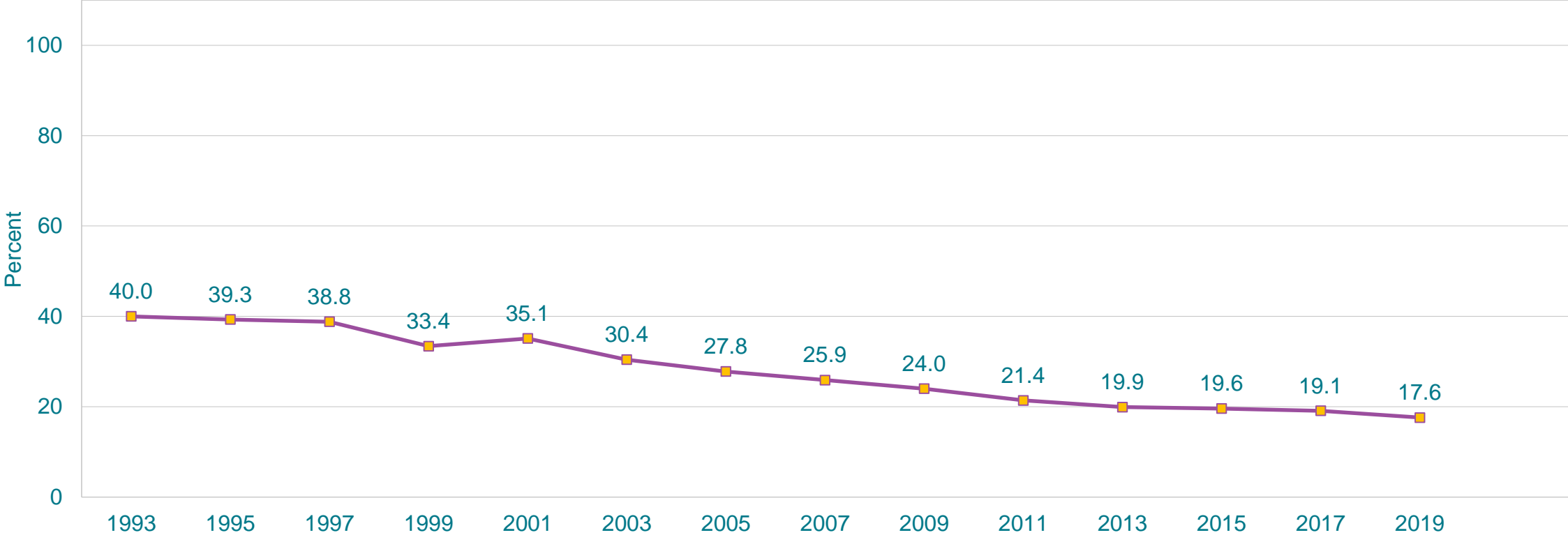

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

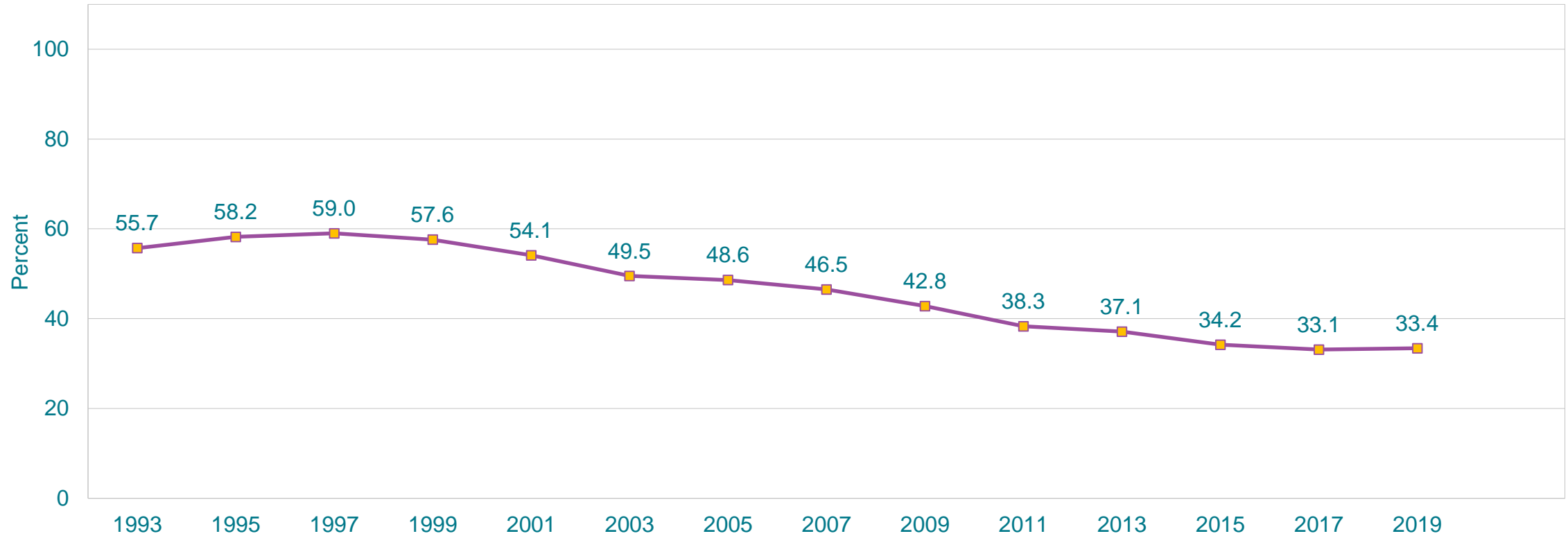# Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* 1993-2019†

*Other than a few sips
†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN40

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* 1993-2019[†]
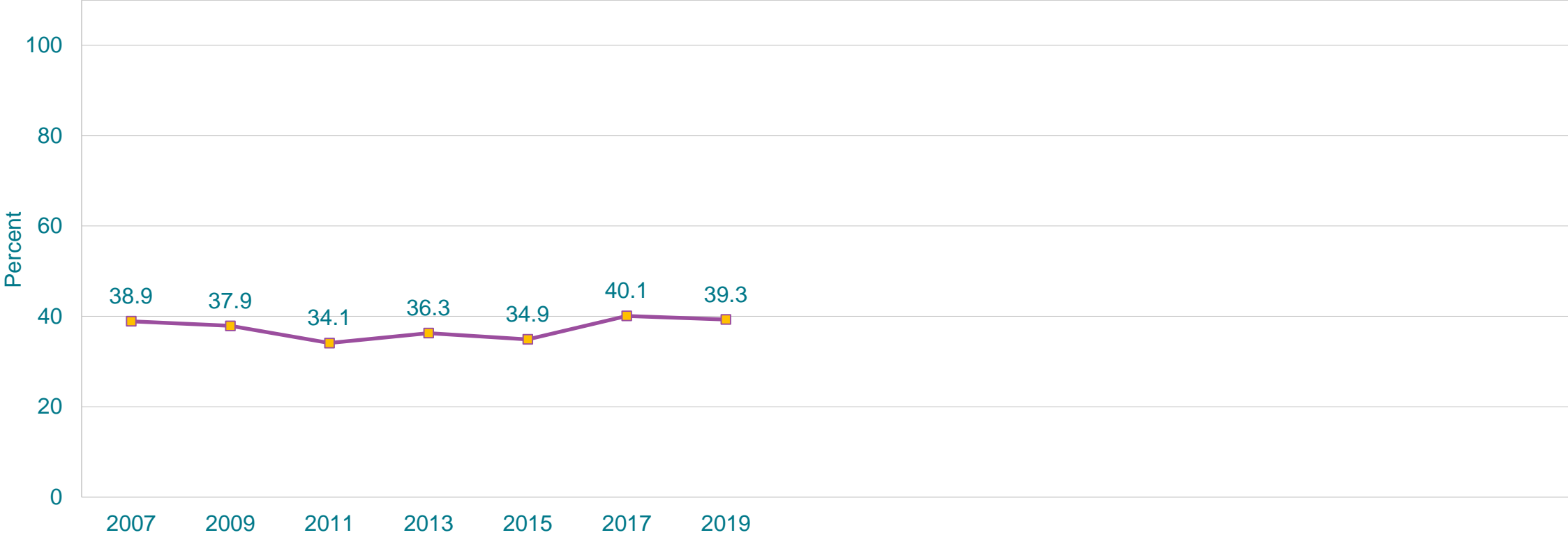

*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
[†]Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-1997, decreased 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN41

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* 2007-2019†


*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
†Decreased, 2007-2011, increased, 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

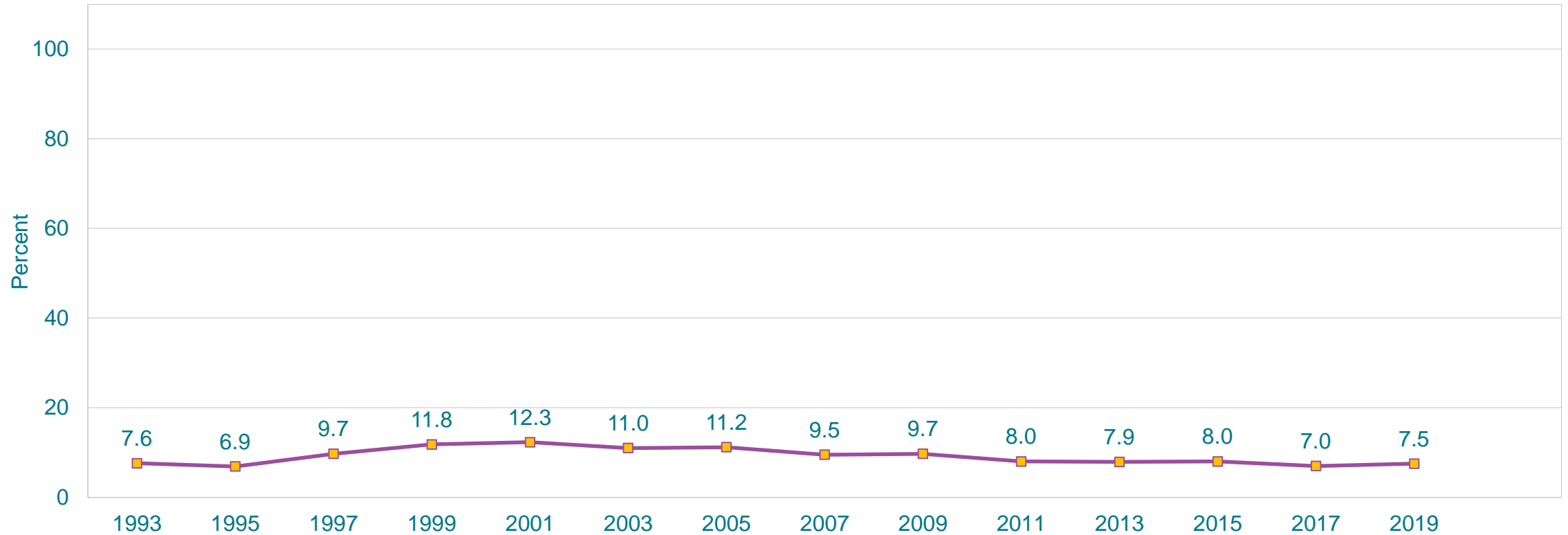# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* 1993-2019†
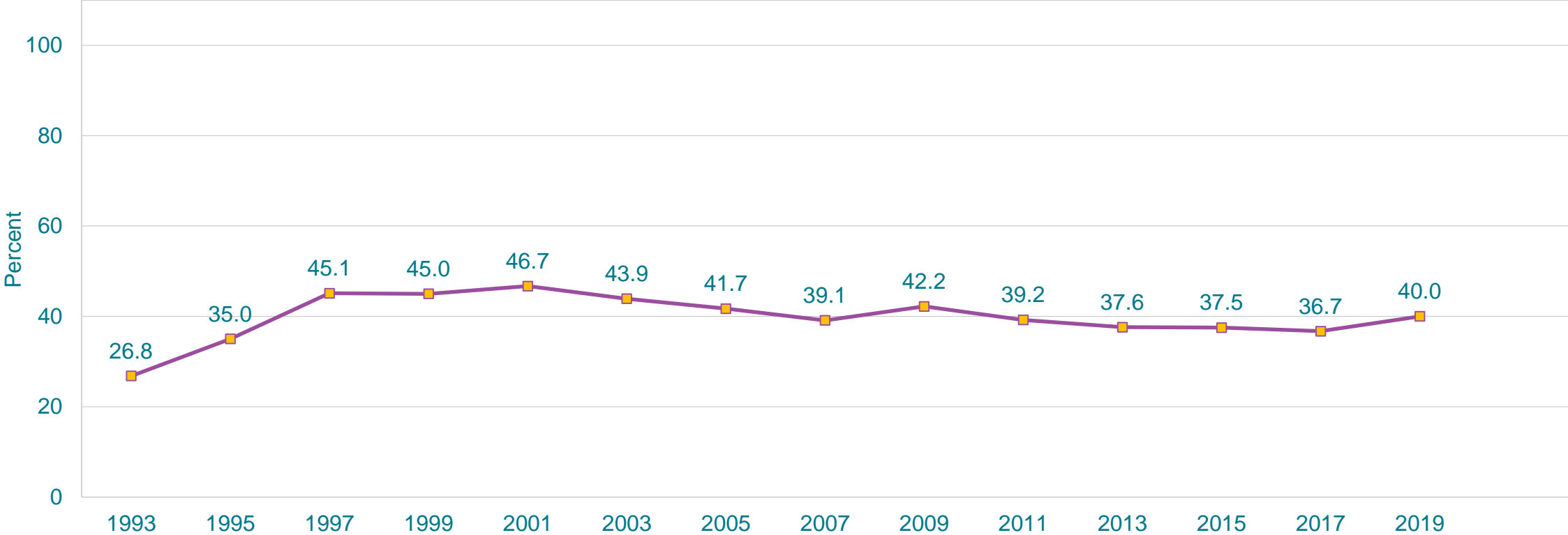
*One or more times during their life
†Increased, 1993-1997, decreased, 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN45

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1993-2019[*]

*Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-2001, decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* 1993-2019†
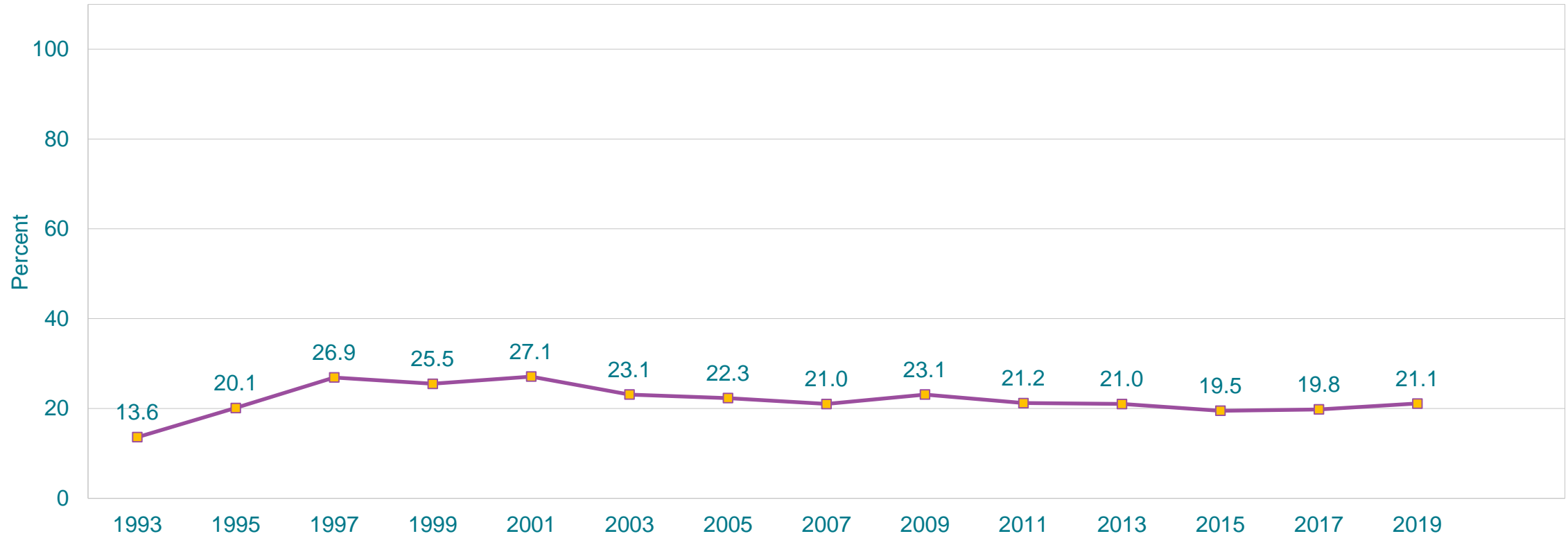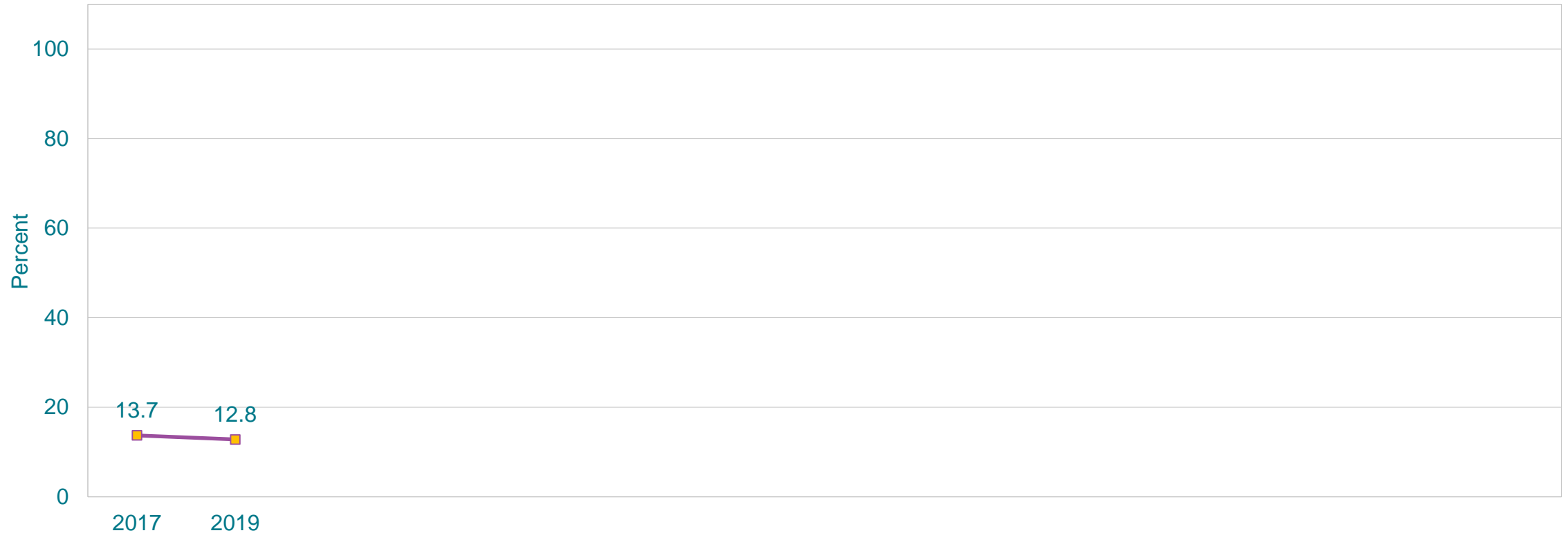

*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-1997, decreased 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN47

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,* 2017-2019[†]
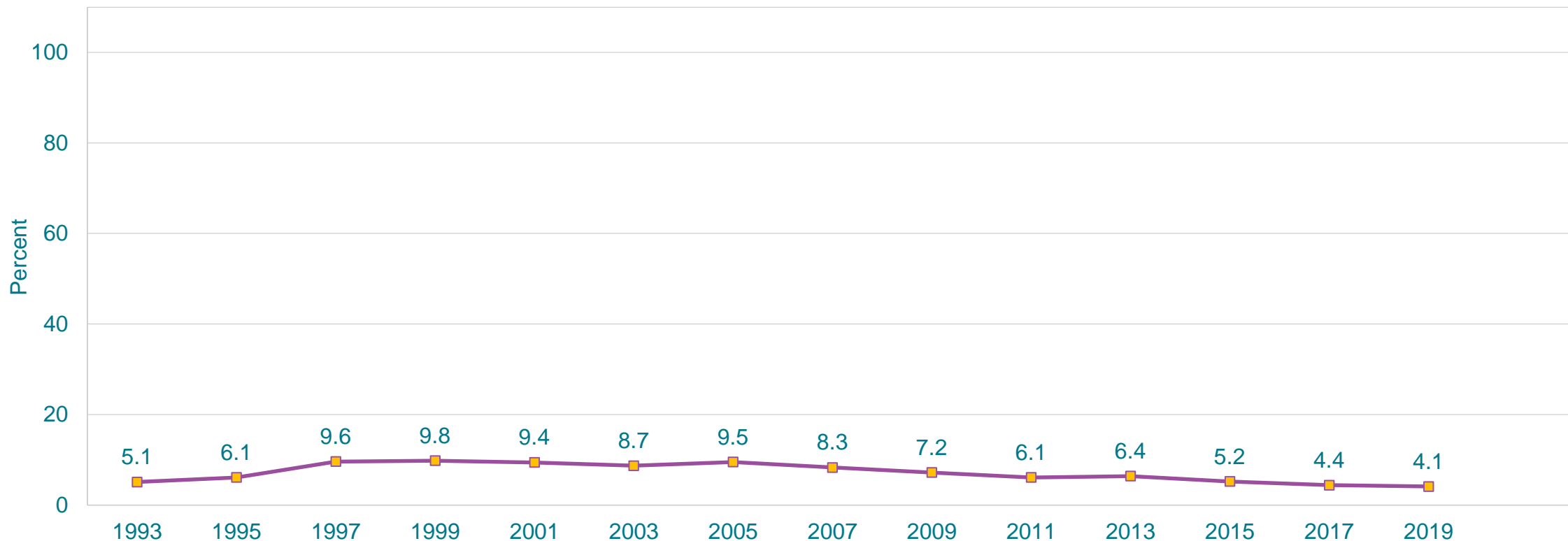

*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life
[†]No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* 1993-2019†

*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life
†Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-1999, decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN50

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* 1995-2019†
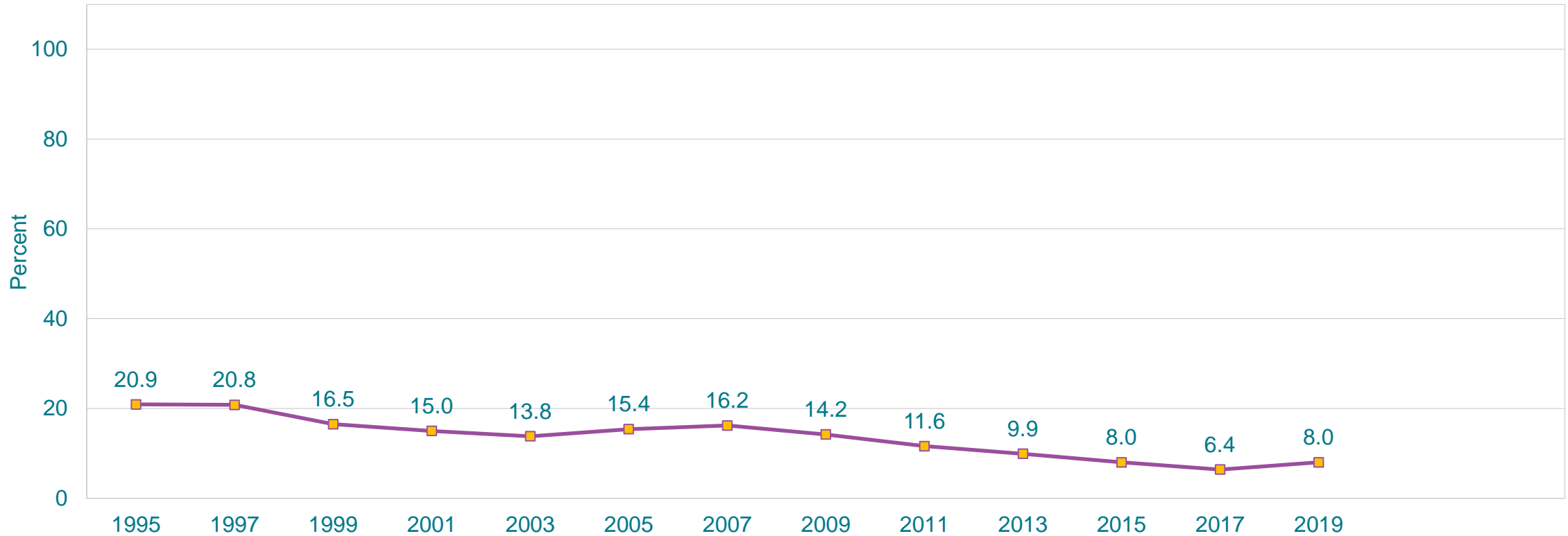
*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life
†Decreased 1995-2019, decreased 1995-2007, decreased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1995-2019 - QN51

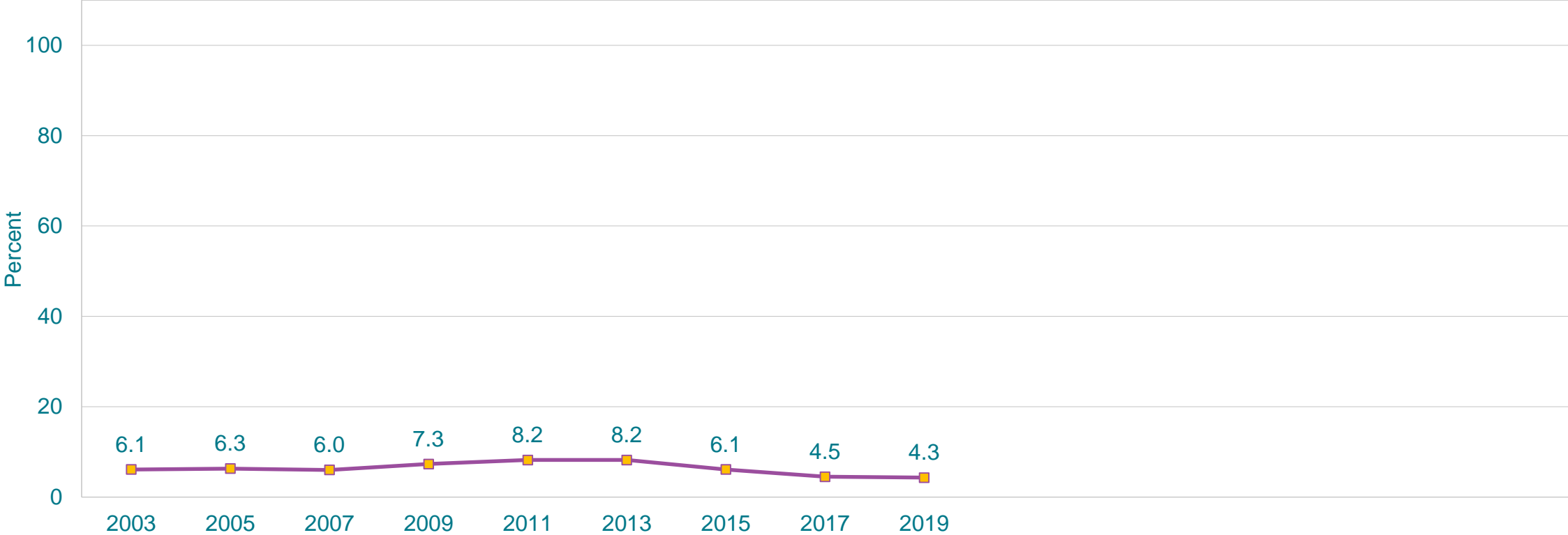# Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* 1999-2019†
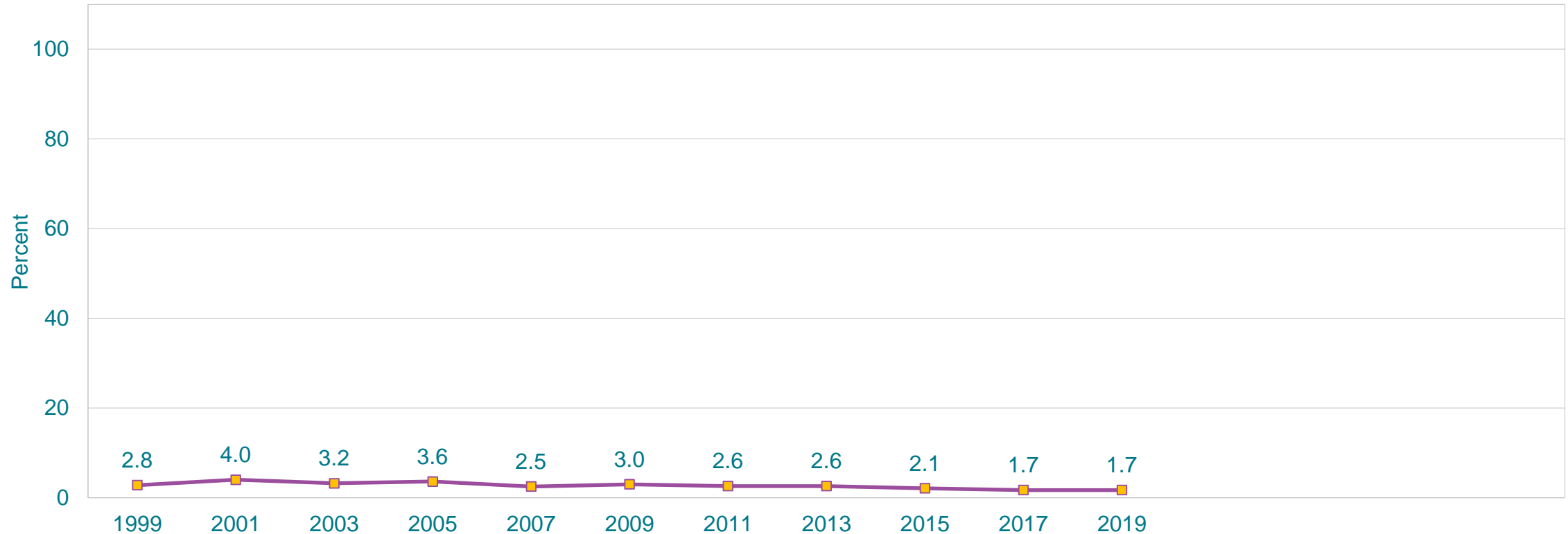
*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life
†Decreased 1999-2019, decreased 1999-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN52

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* 2003-2019†
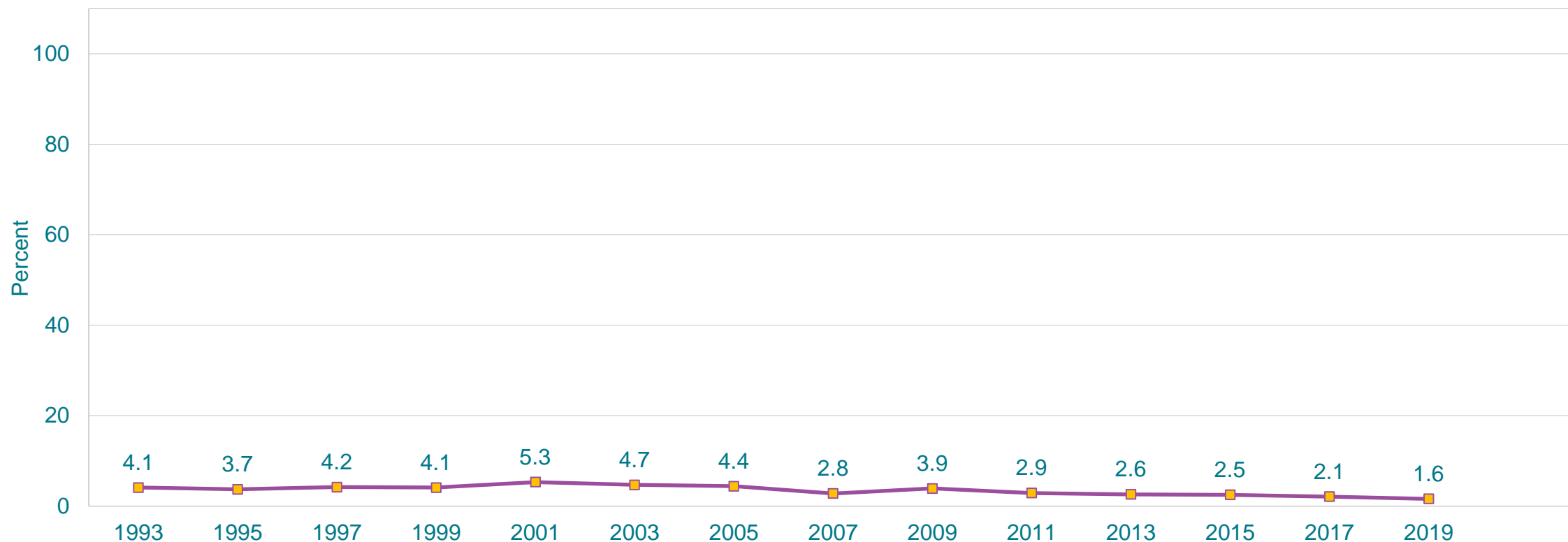

*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life
†Decreased 2003-2019, increased 2003-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2003-2019 - QN54

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 1993-2019†

Percent

| Year	Value
1993	4.1
1995	3.7
1997	4.2
1999	4.1
2001	5.3
2003	4.7
2005	4.4
2007	2.8
2009	3.9
2011	2.9
2013	2.6
2015	2.5
2017	2.1
2019	1.6

*Pills or shots, one or more times during their life
†Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-2001, decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN55

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* 1995-2019†
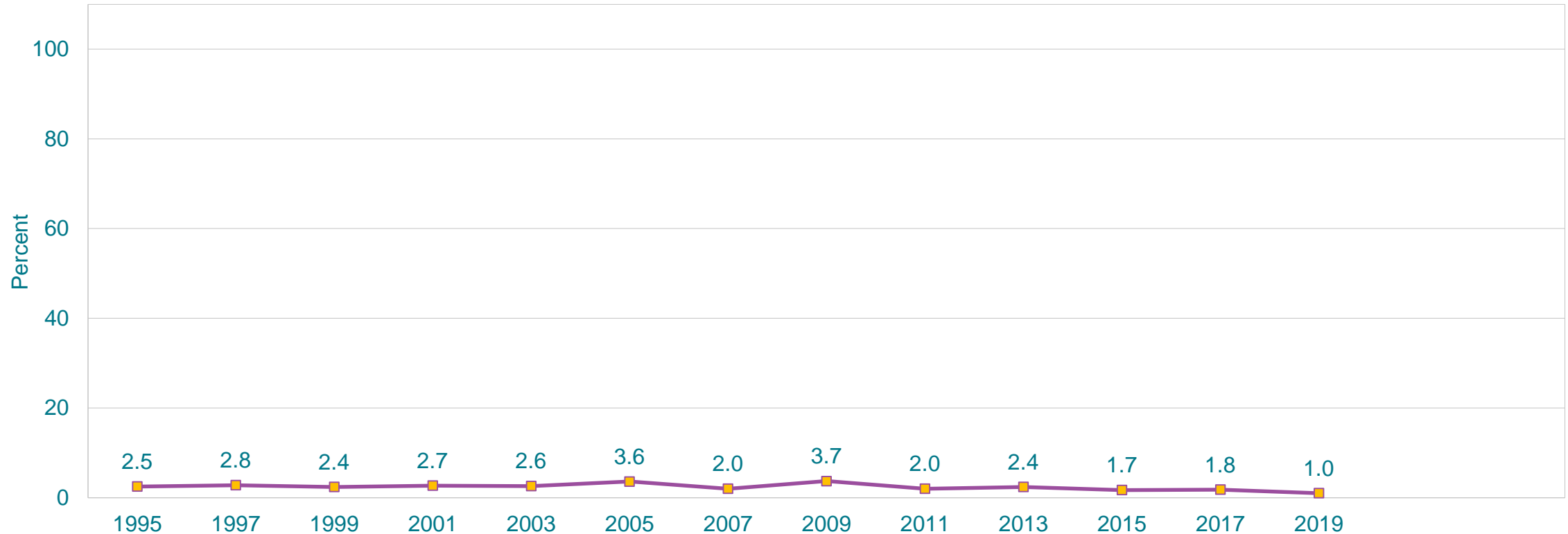

*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life
†Decreased 1995-2019, no change 1995-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1995-2019 - QN56

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* 1993-2019†
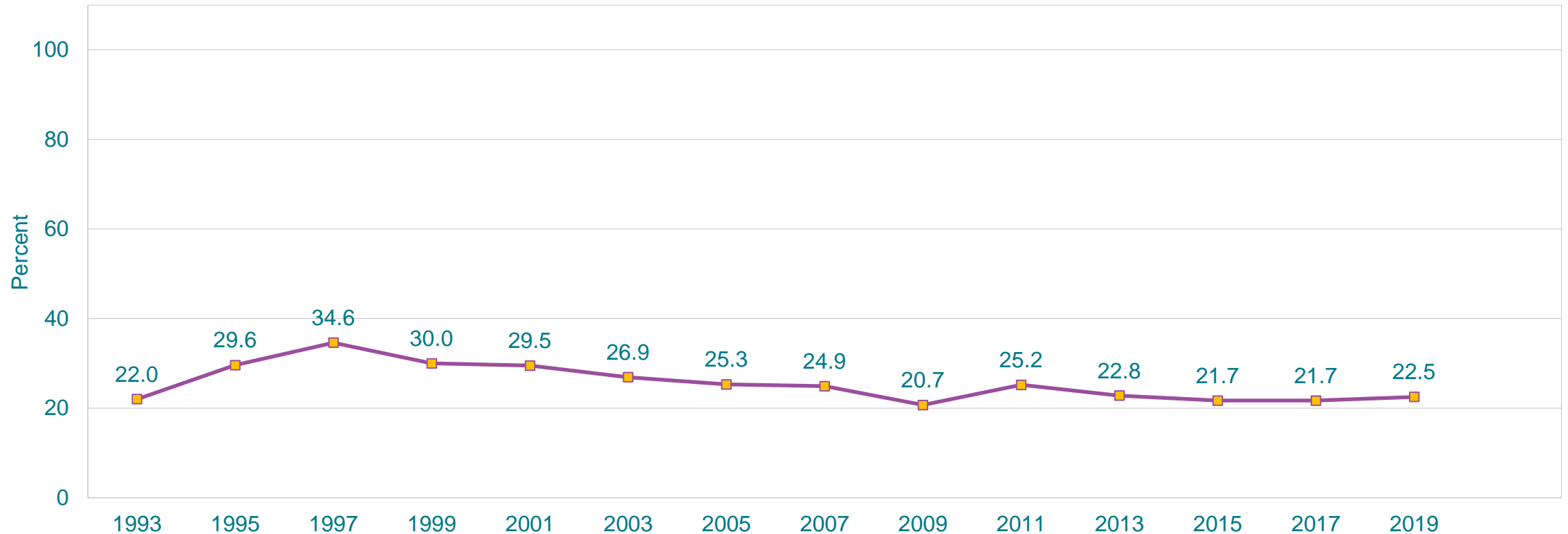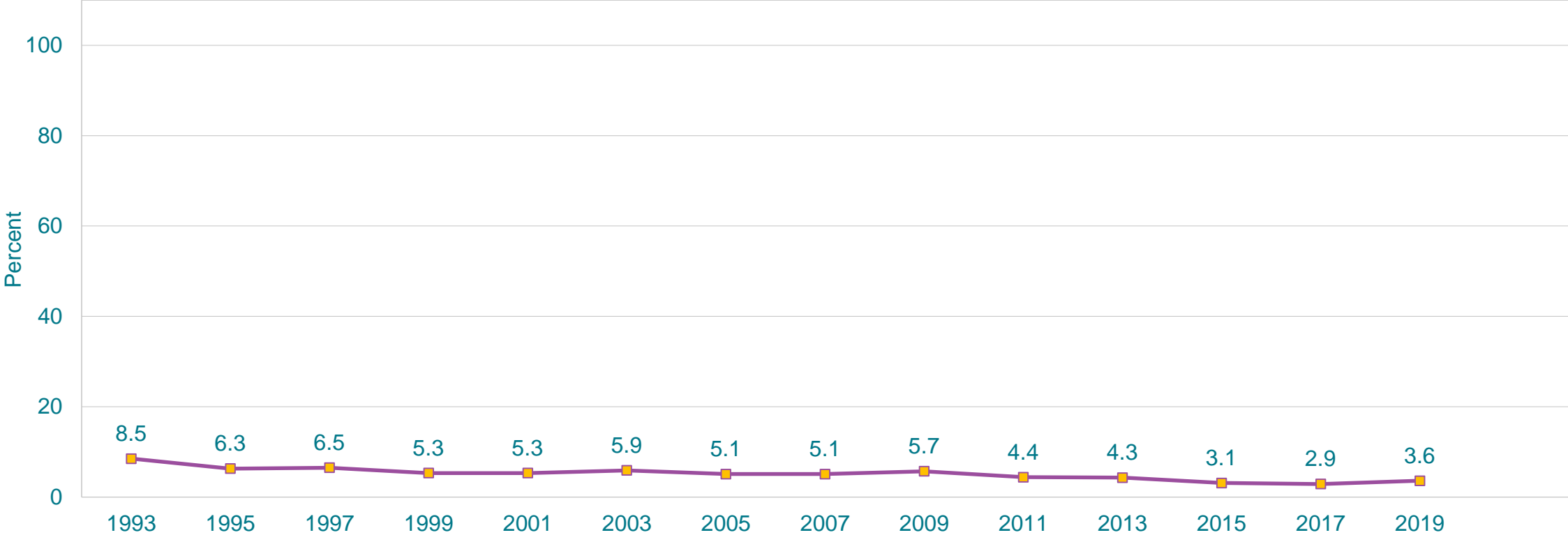

*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-1997, decreased 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 1993-2019[*]
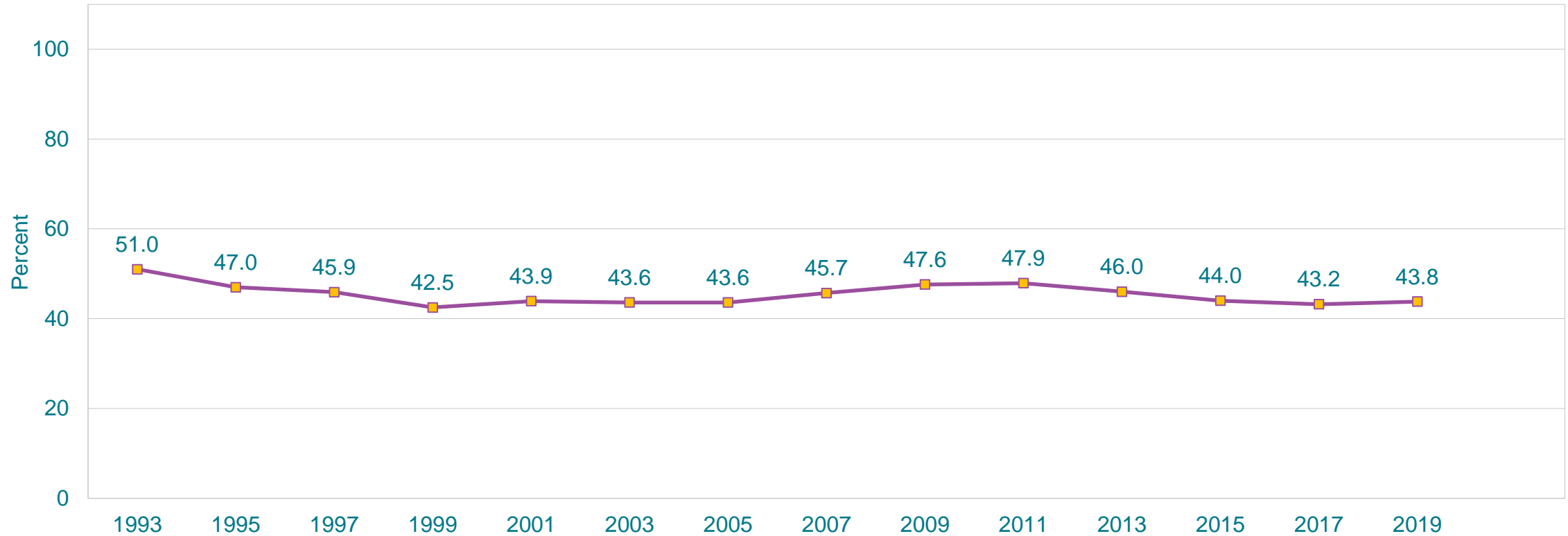
[*]Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
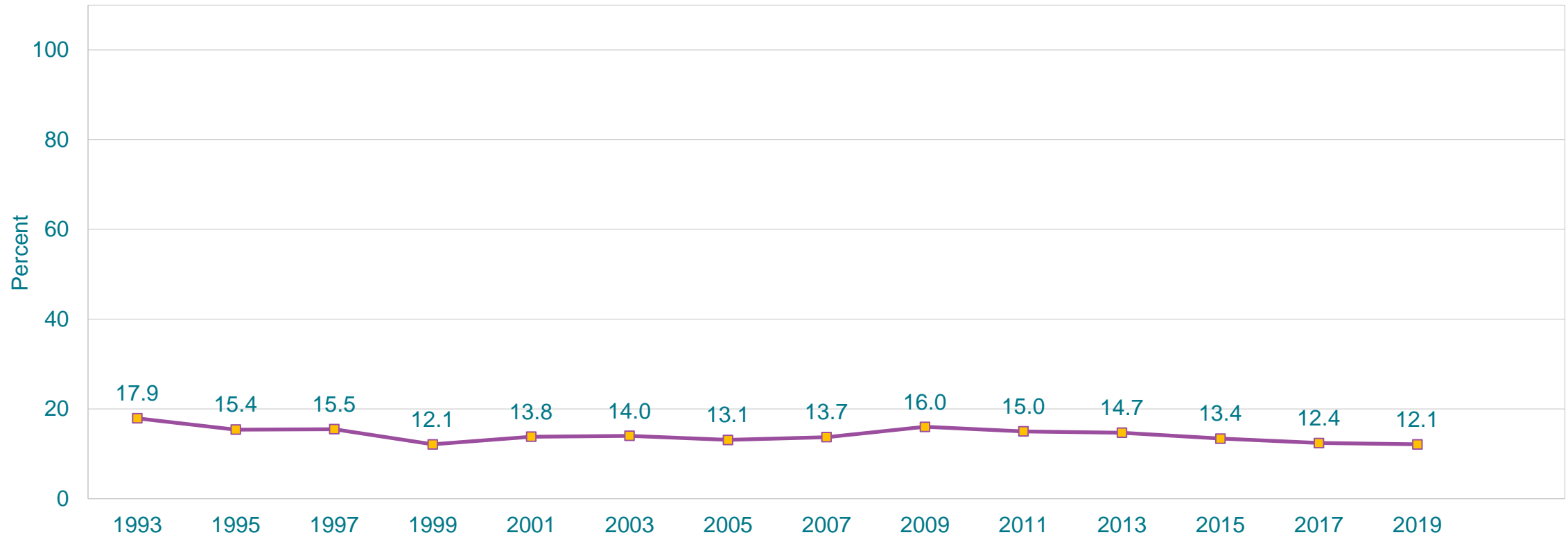This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1993-2019[*]

*Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN59

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, 1993-2019[*]

[*]Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN60

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 1993-2019†
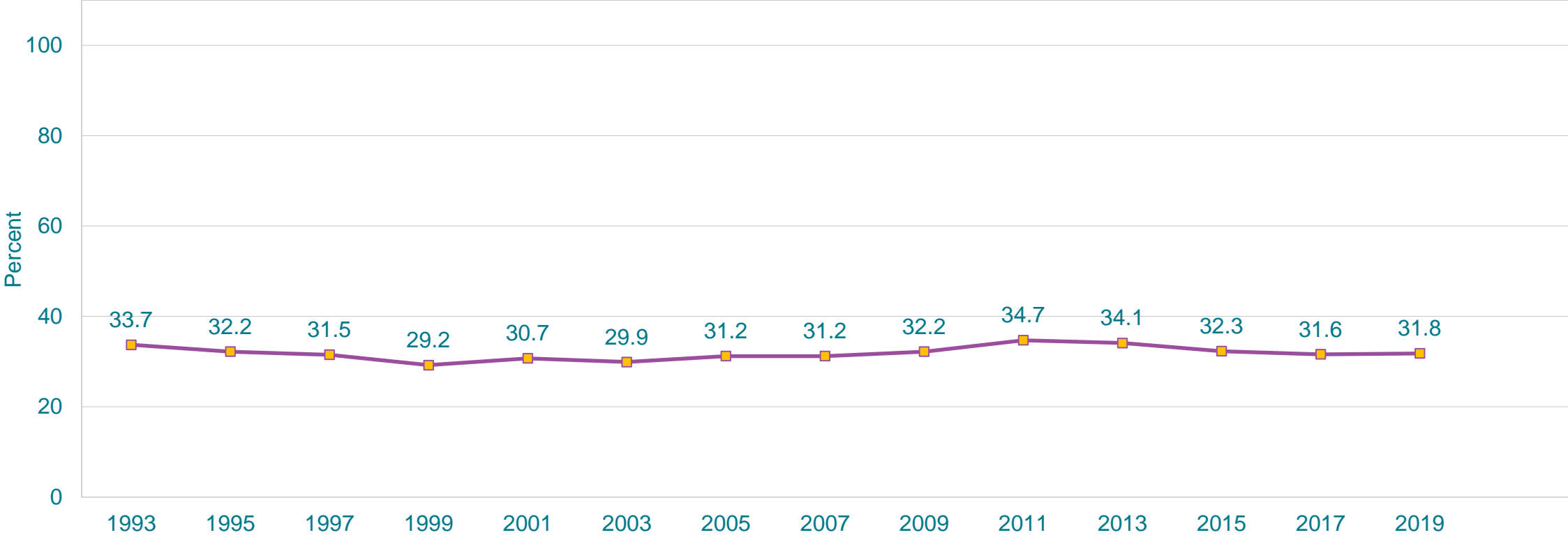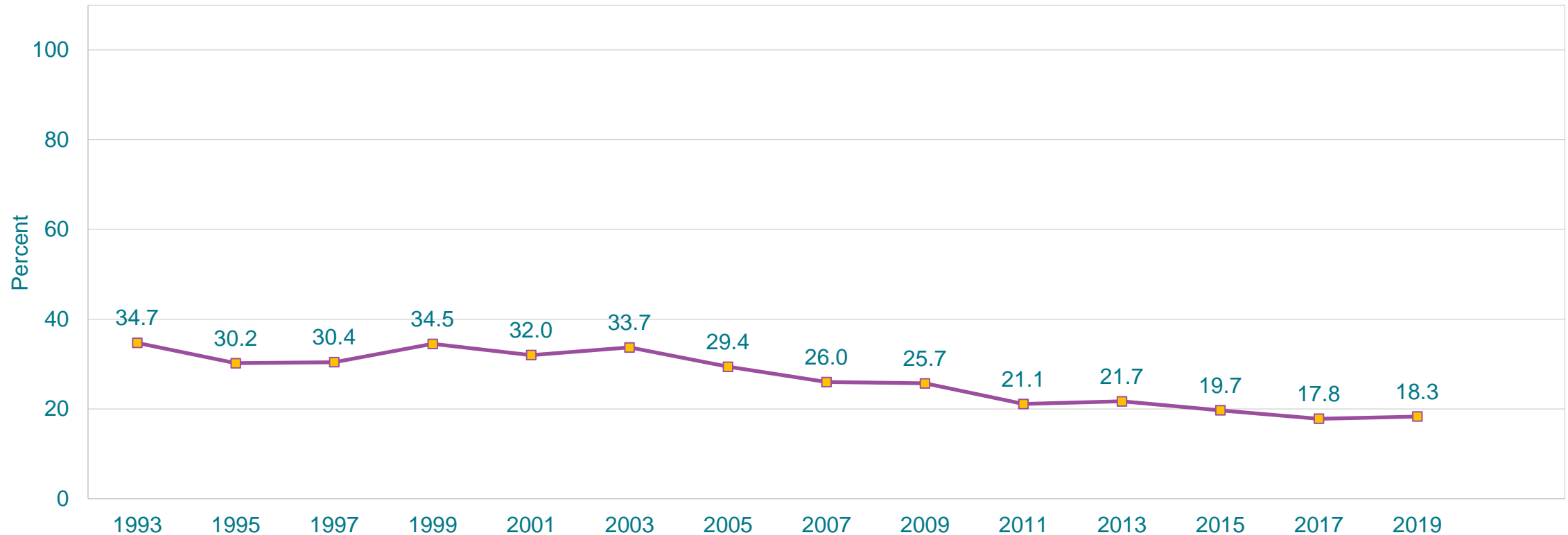

*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
†No change 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1993-2019[†]
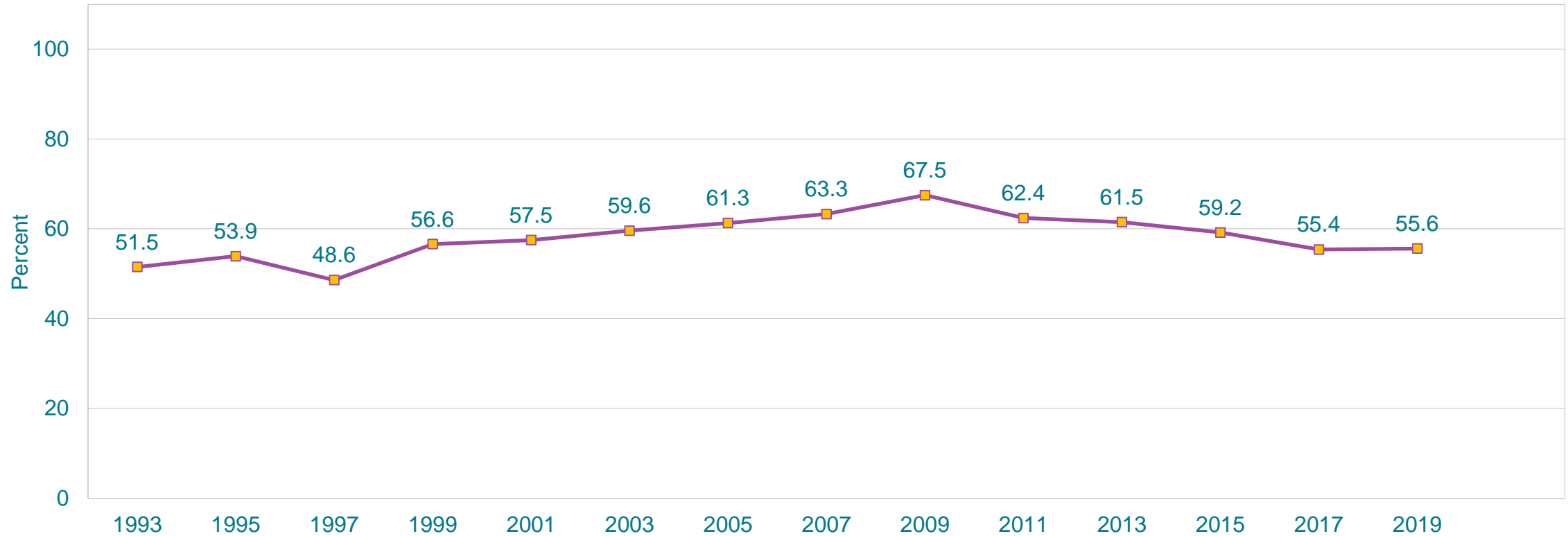

*Among students who were currently sexually active

[†]Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-2001, decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1993-2019†
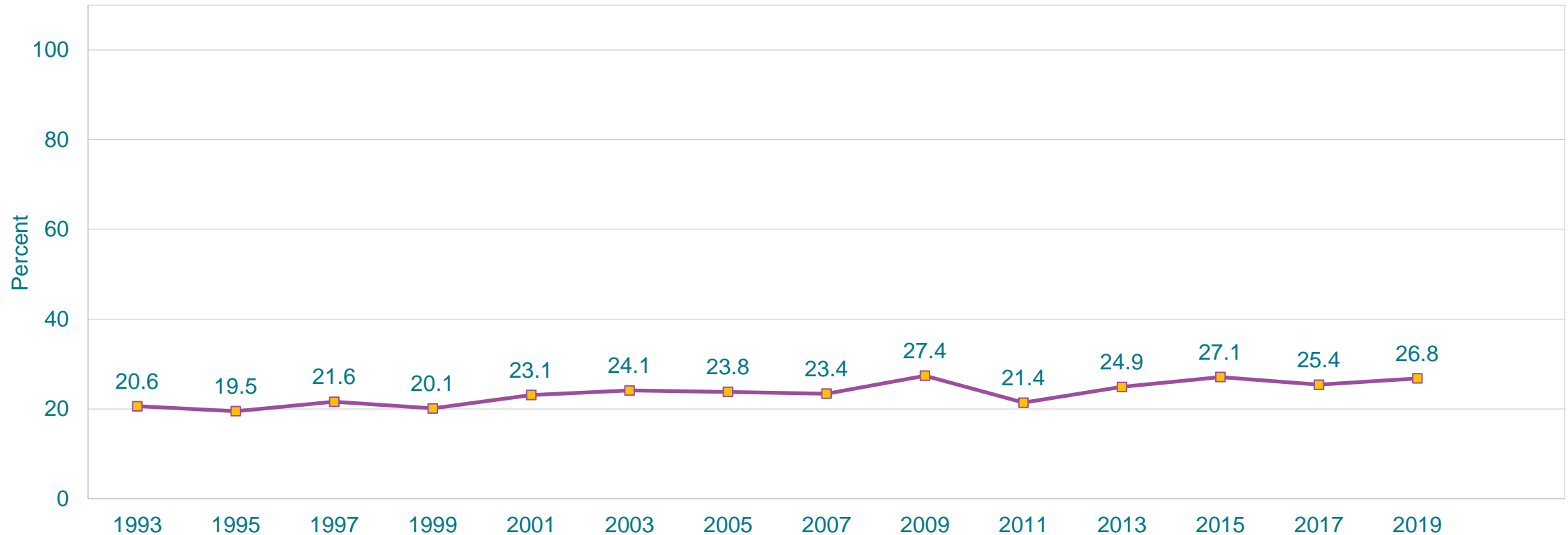
*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Increased 1993-2019, increased 1993-2009, decreased 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN63

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1993-2019†
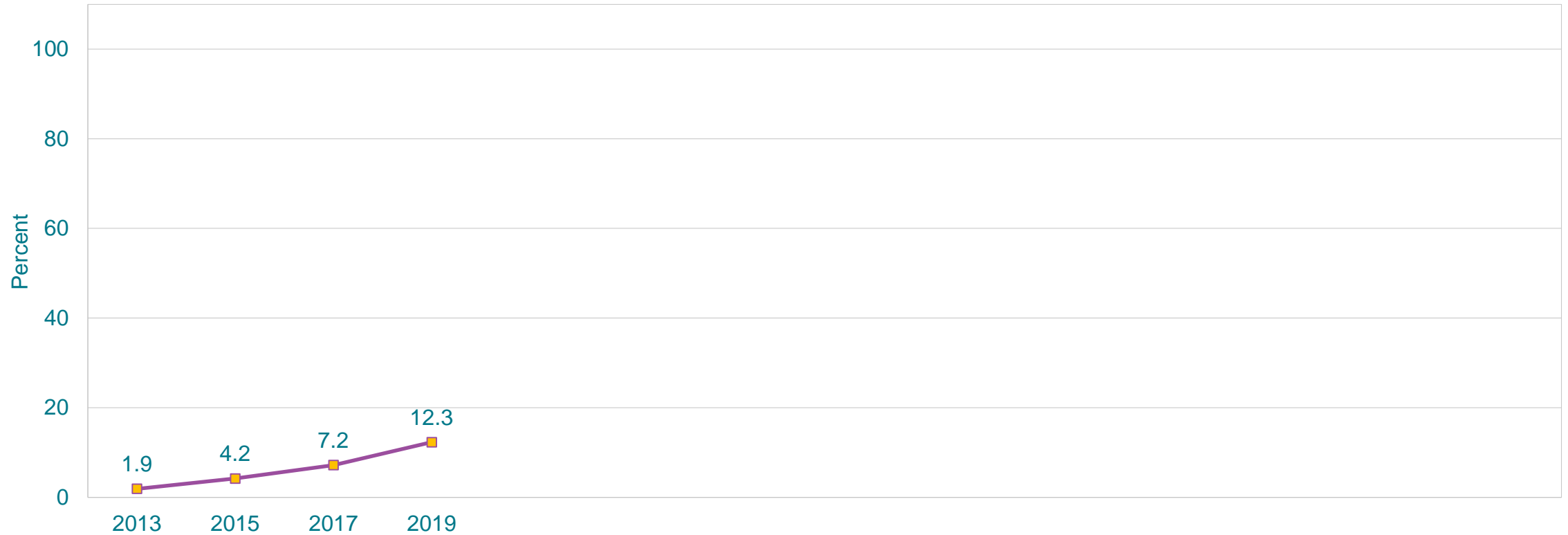

*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†Increased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN64

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* 2013-2019†
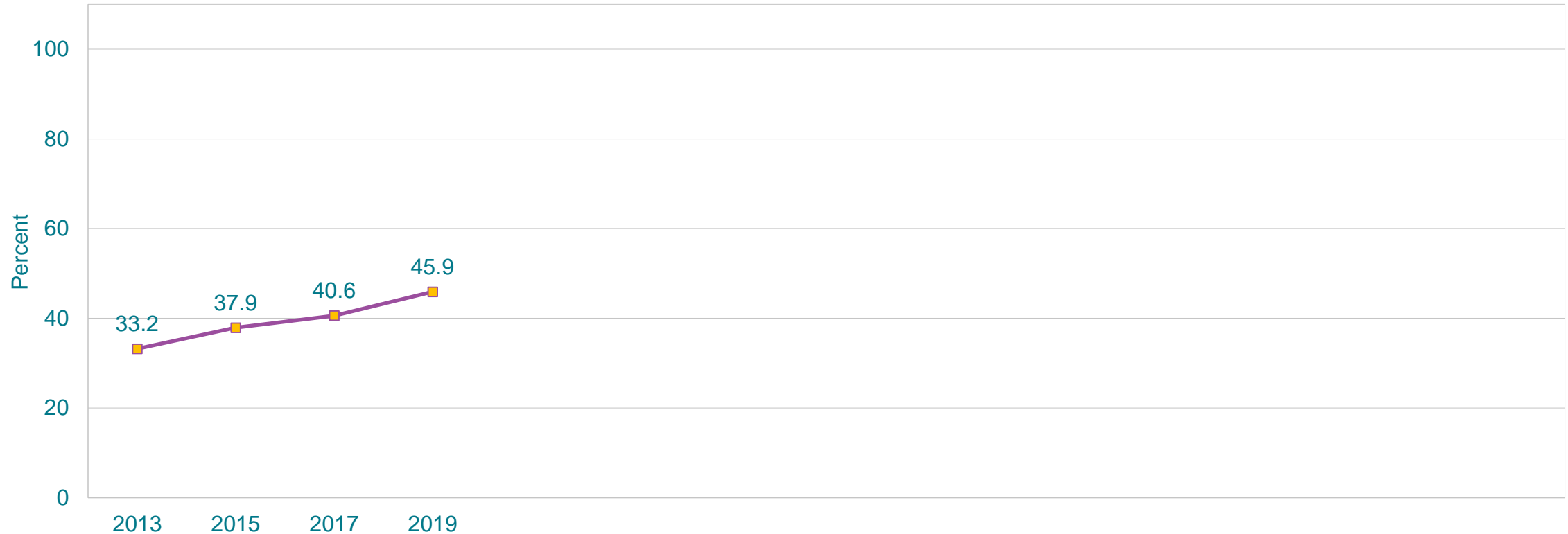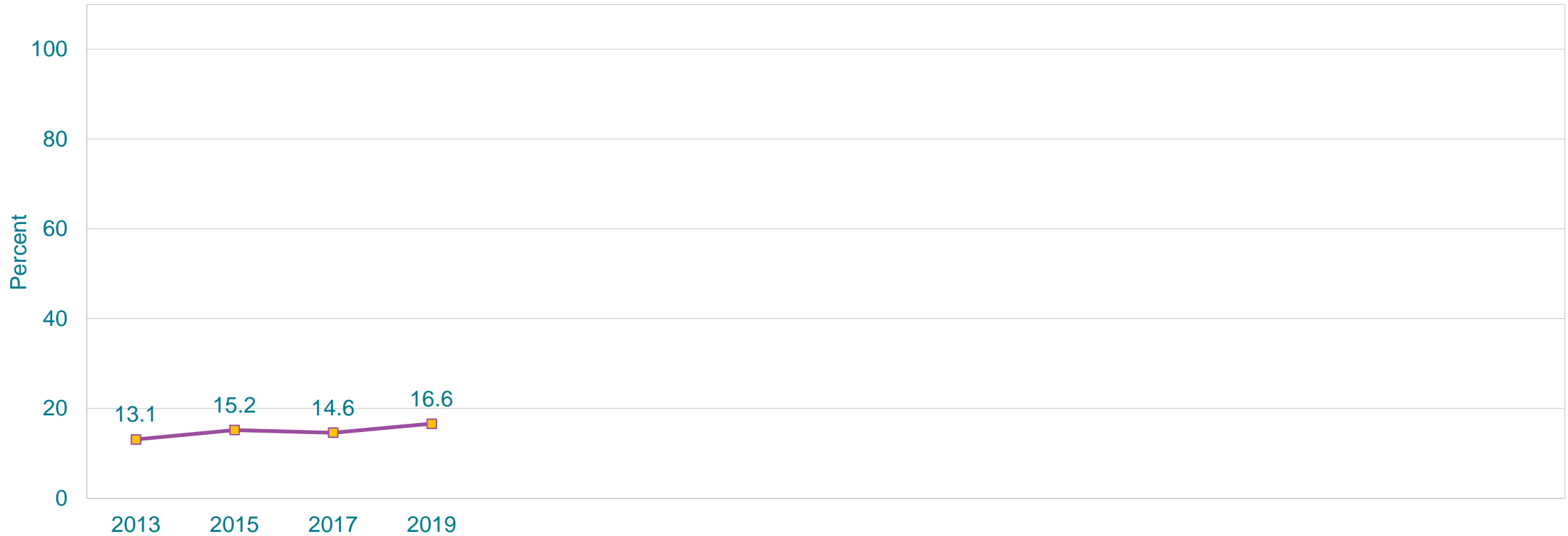

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* 2013-2019†

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used 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,* 2013-2019†
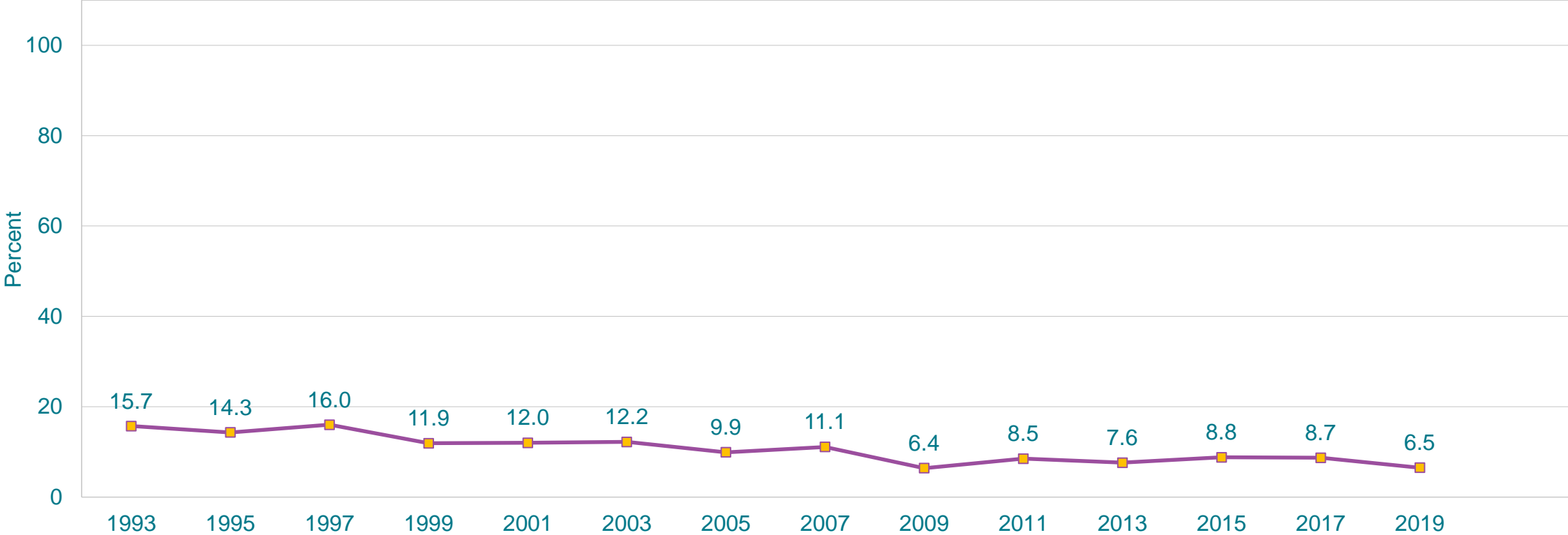

*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* 1993-2019†
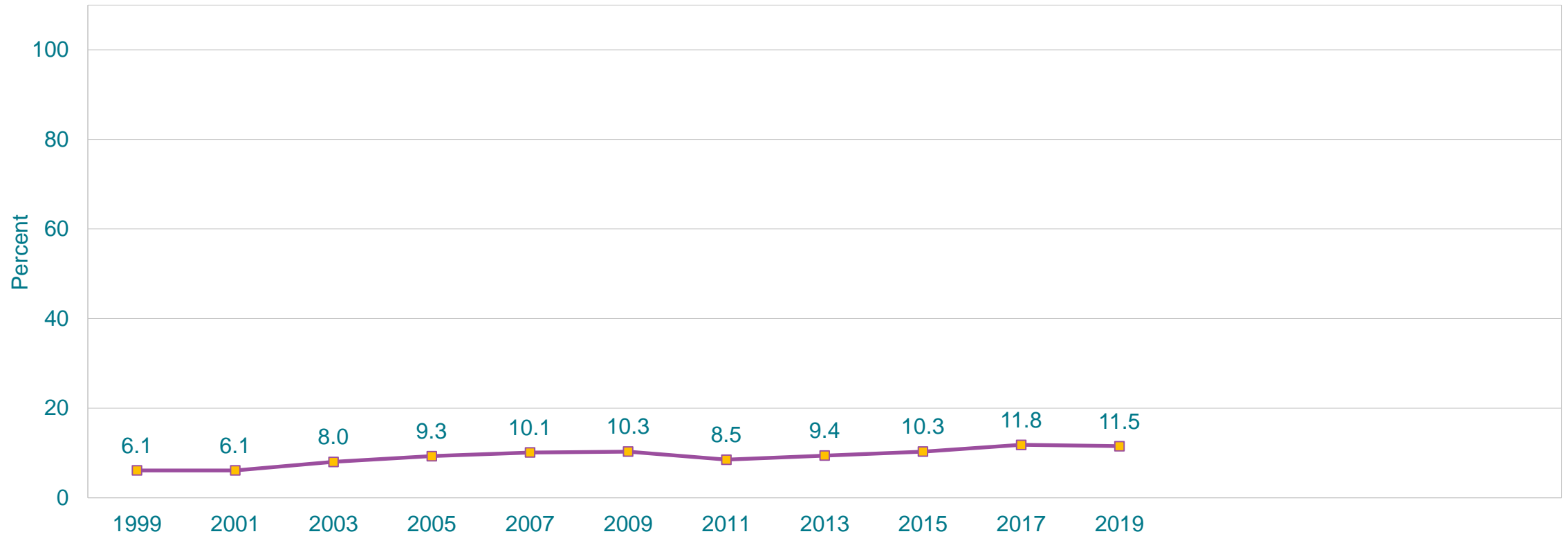

*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.
†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QNBCNONE

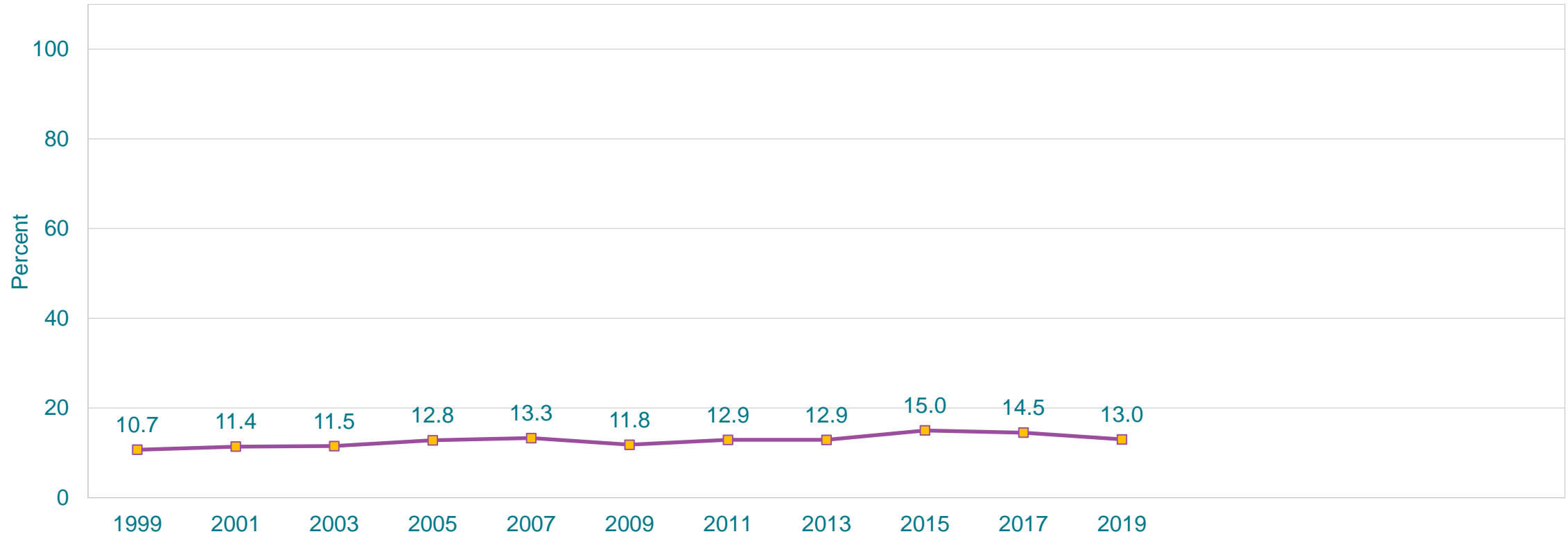# Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 1999-2019†

* ≥ 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 1999-2019, increased 1999-2005, increased 2005-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QNOBESE

# Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 1999-2019†

* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QNOWT

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, 1993-2019[*]
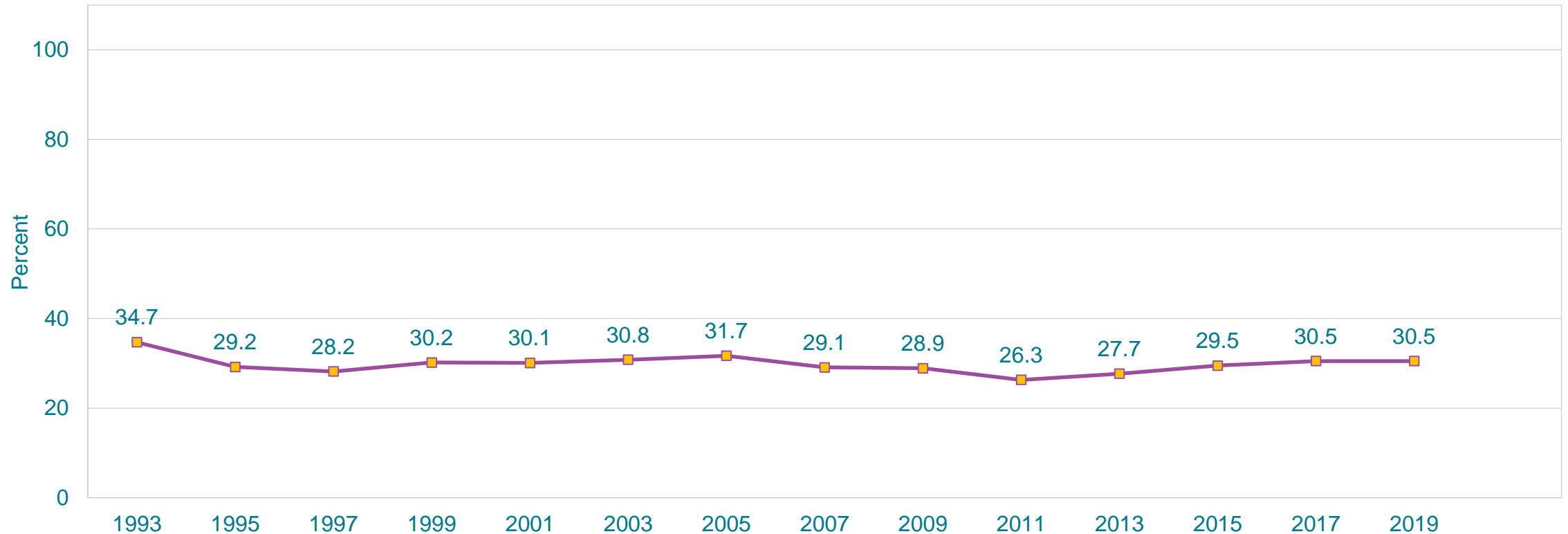
[*]Decreased 1993-2019, decreased 1993-1997, no change 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
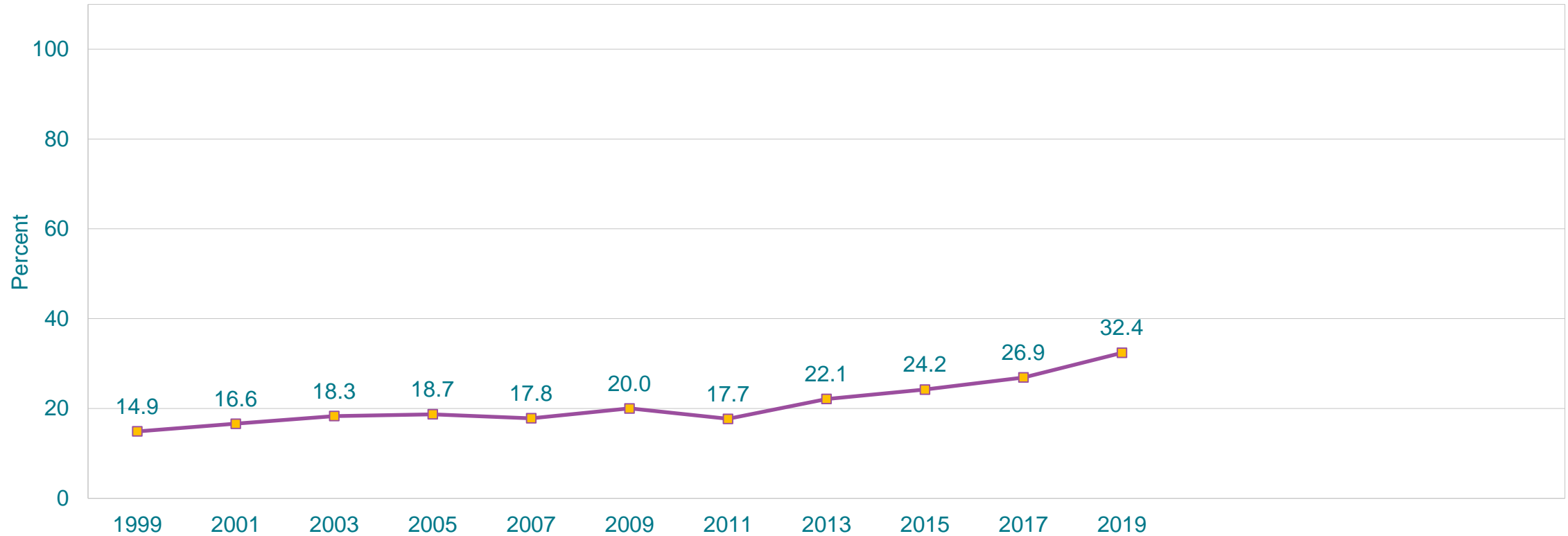This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN67

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, 1993-2019[*]
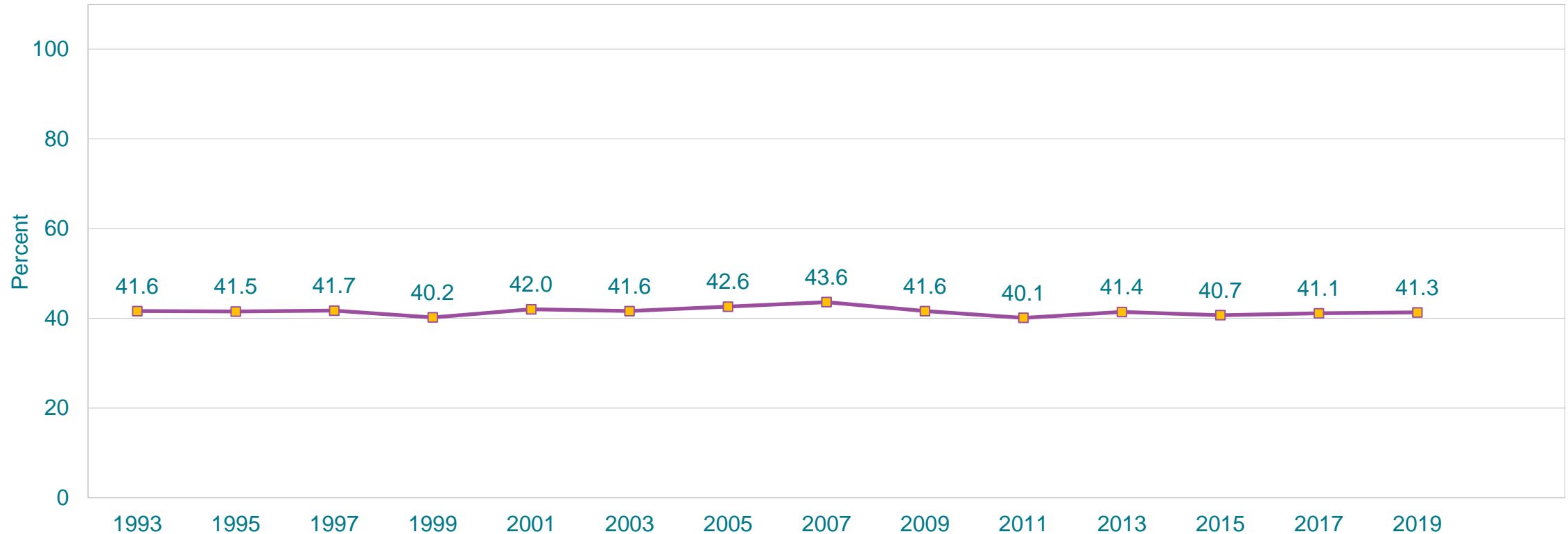
41.6 41.5 41.7 40.2 42.0 41.6 42.6 43.6 41.6 40.1 41.4 40.7 41.1 41.3

[*]No change 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN68

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* 1999-2019†

Percent

| Year	Percent
1999	14.9
2001	16.6
2003	18.3
2005	18.7
2007	17.8
2009	20.0
2011	17.7
2013	22.1
2015	24.2
2017	26.9
2019	32.4

*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2019, increased 1999-2011, increased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN69

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* 1999-2019†
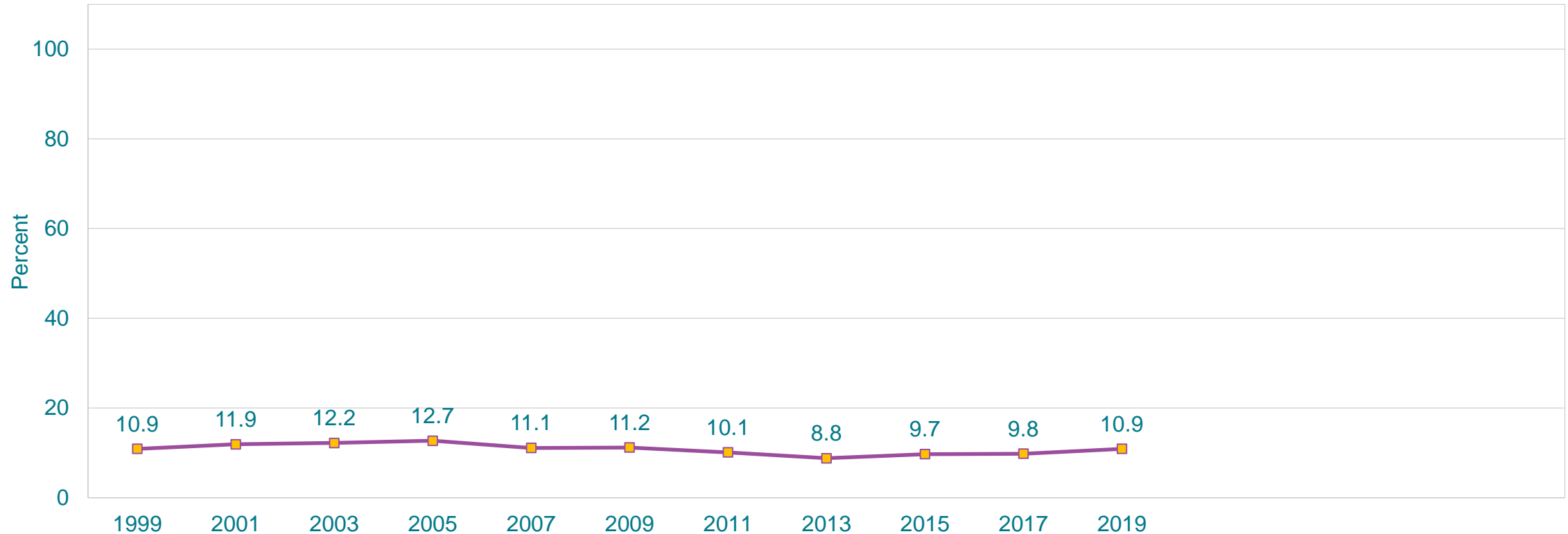
Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN70

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* 1999-2019†
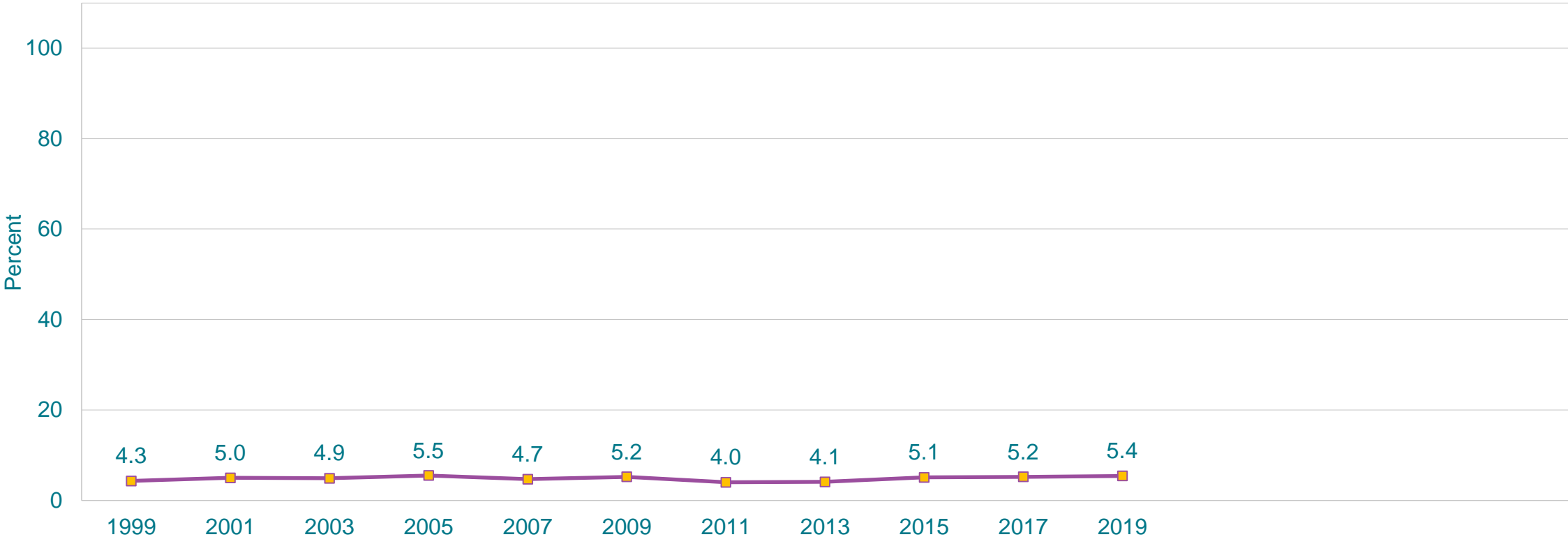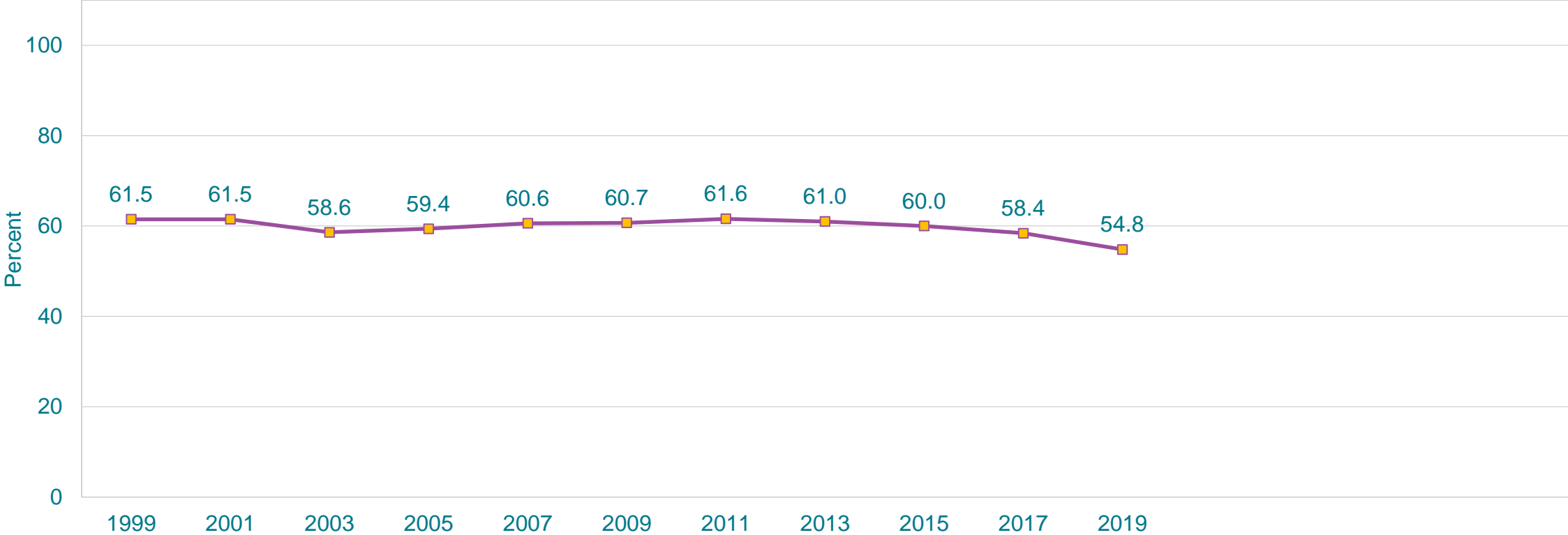

*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QNFR0

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019†
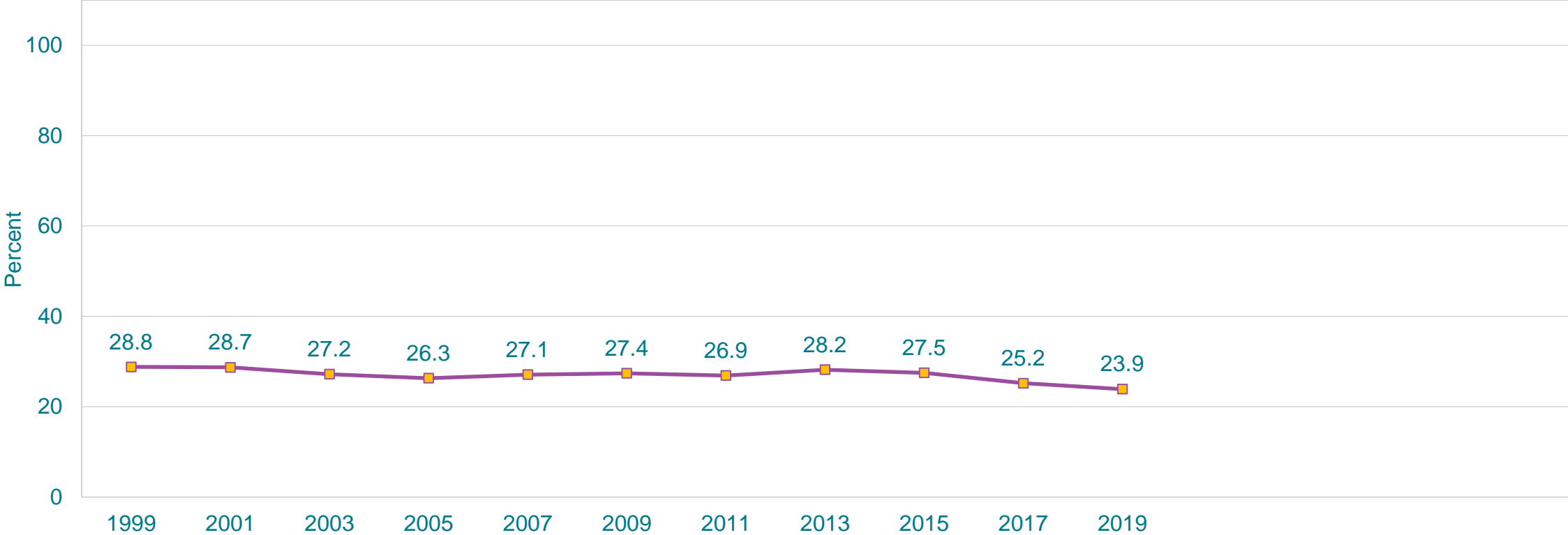

*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 1999-2019, no change 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QNFR1

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019†
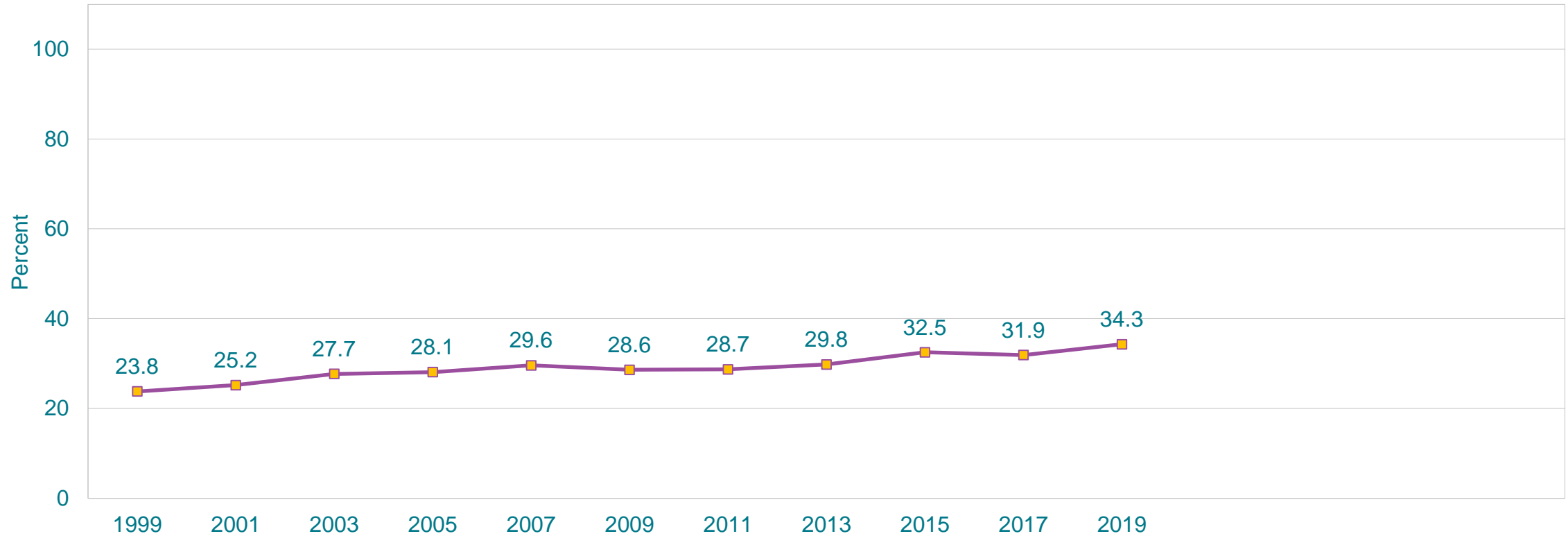

*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QNFR2

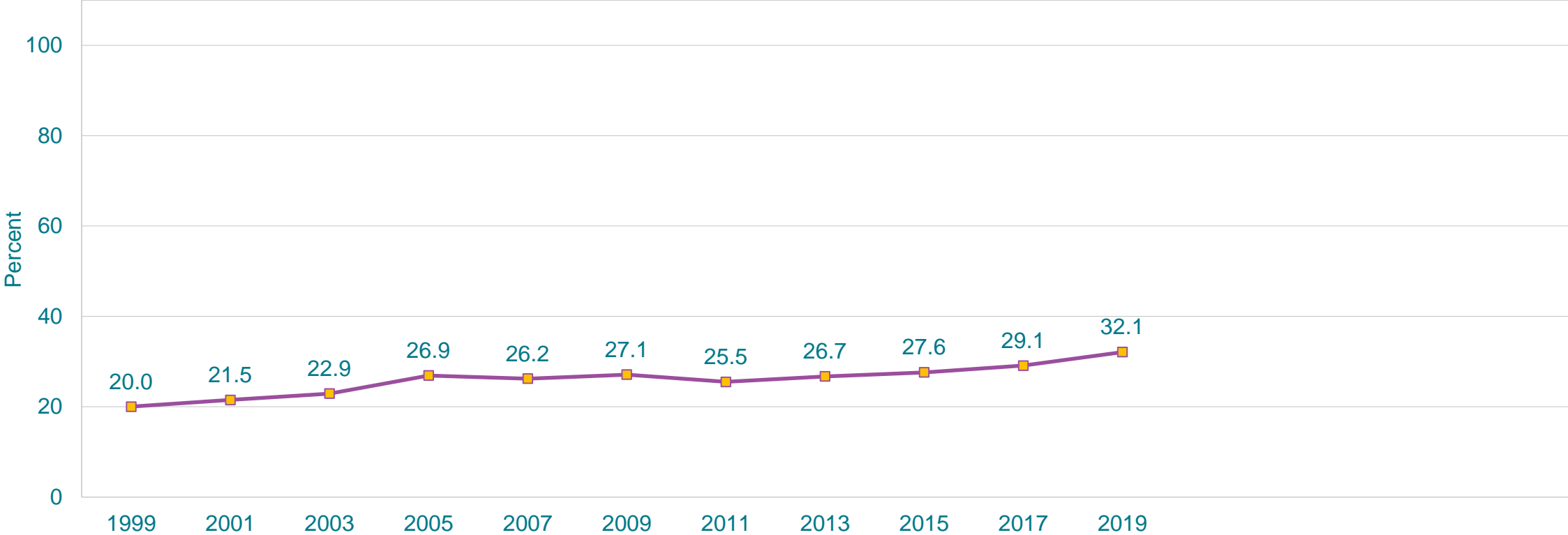# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* 1999-2019†

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN71

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* 1999-2019†
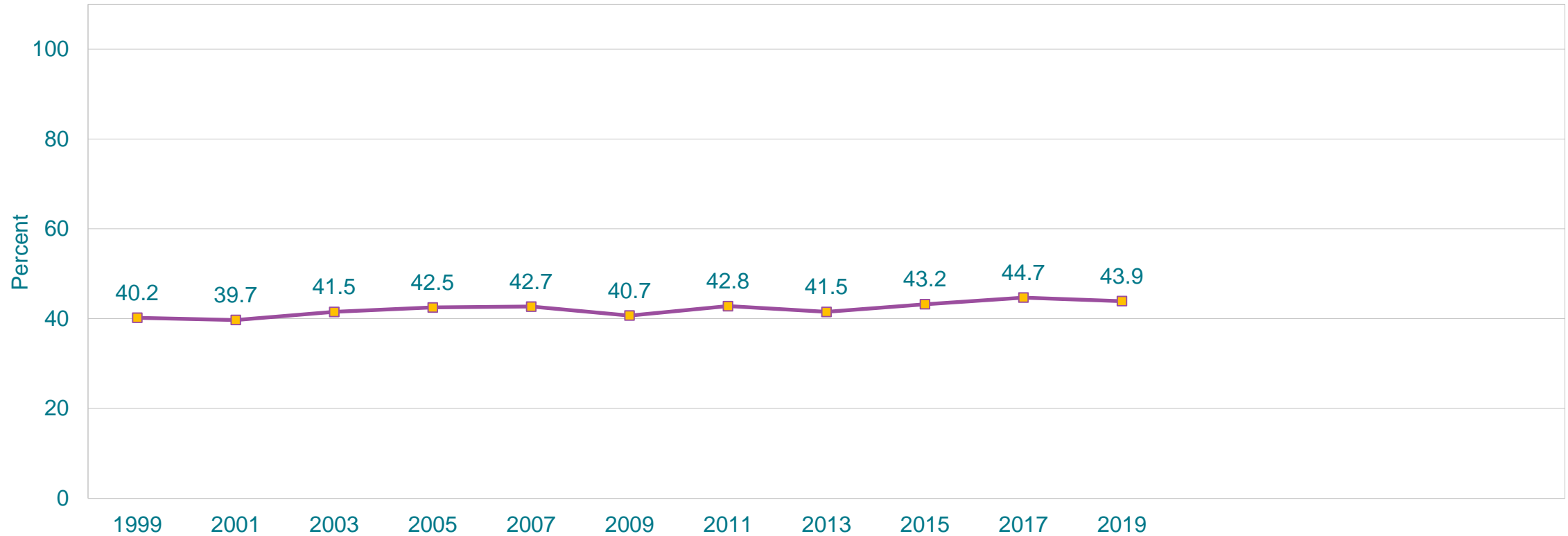
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN72

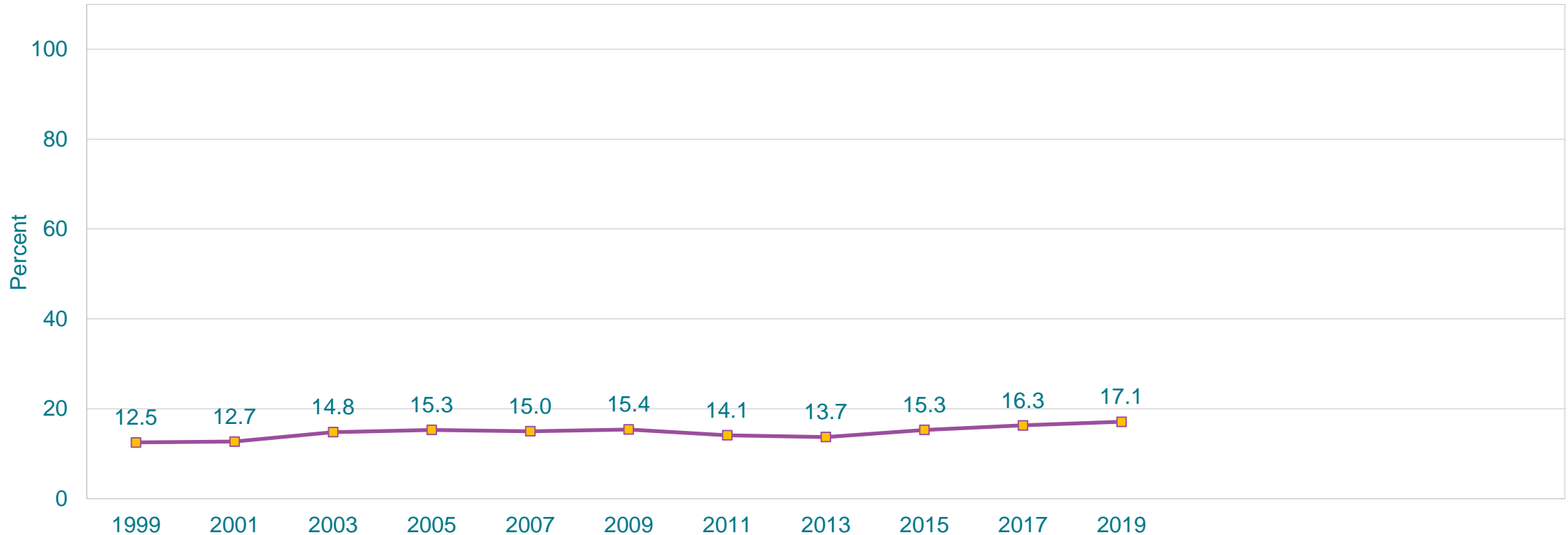# Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* 1999-2019†

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QN73

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* 1999-2019†
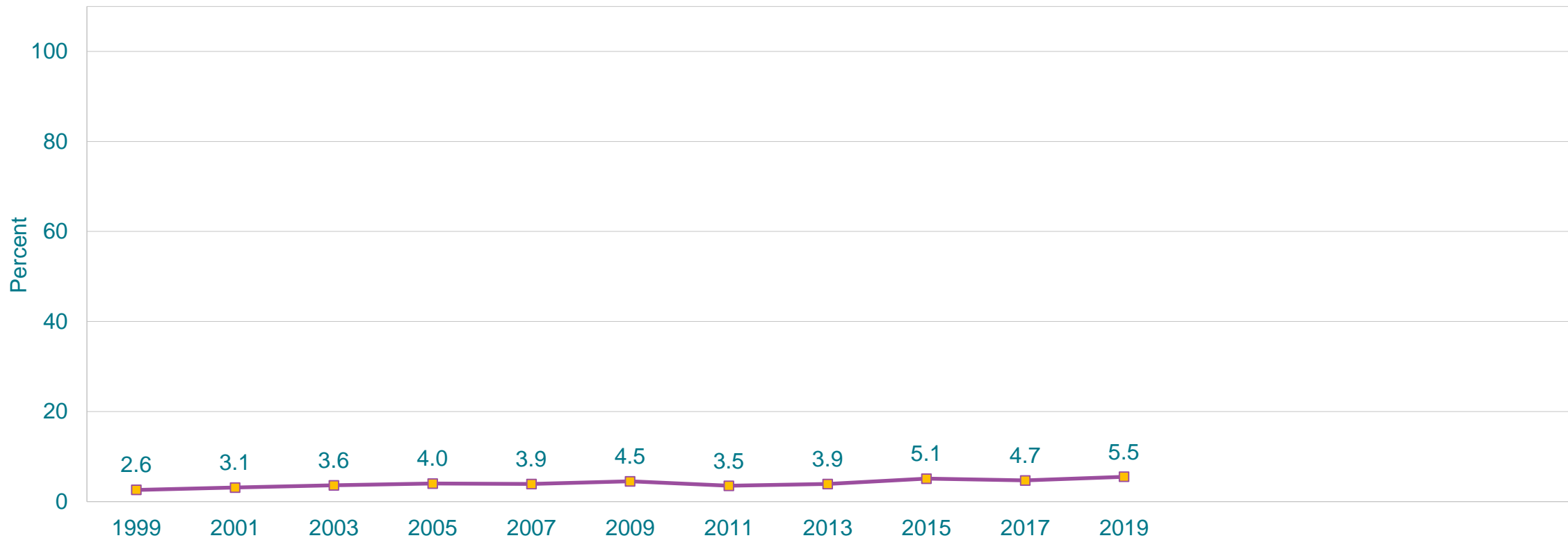

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 1999-2019†
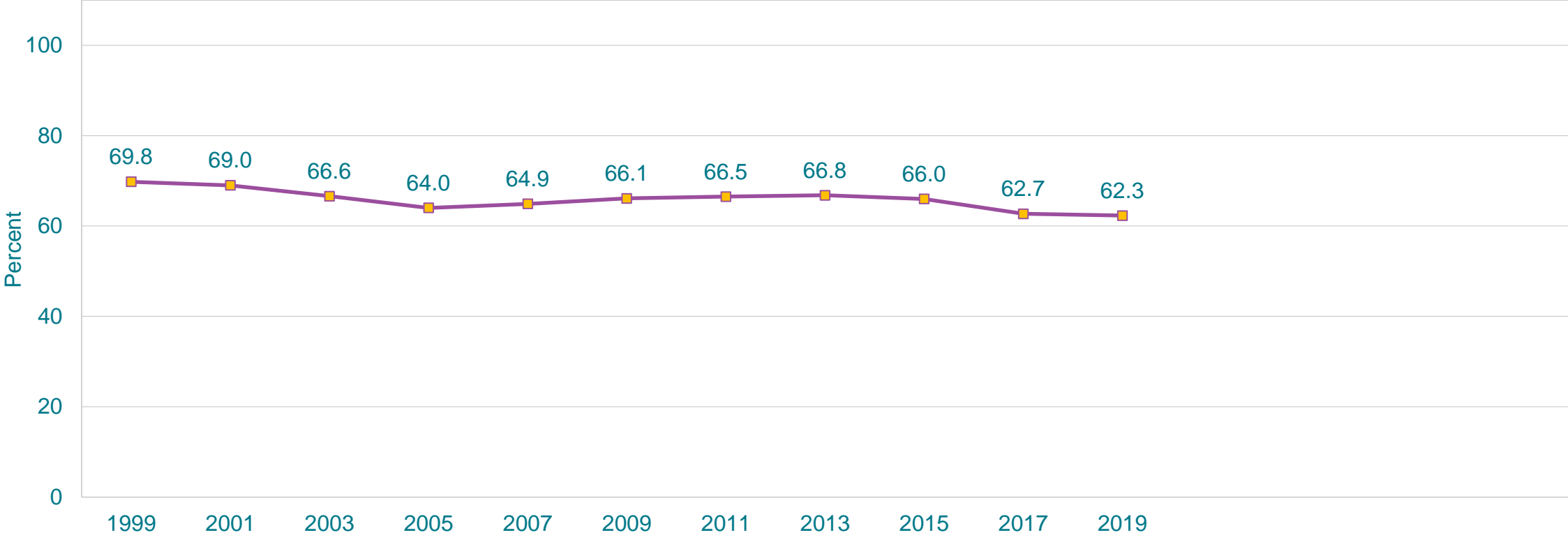

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2019 - QNVEG0

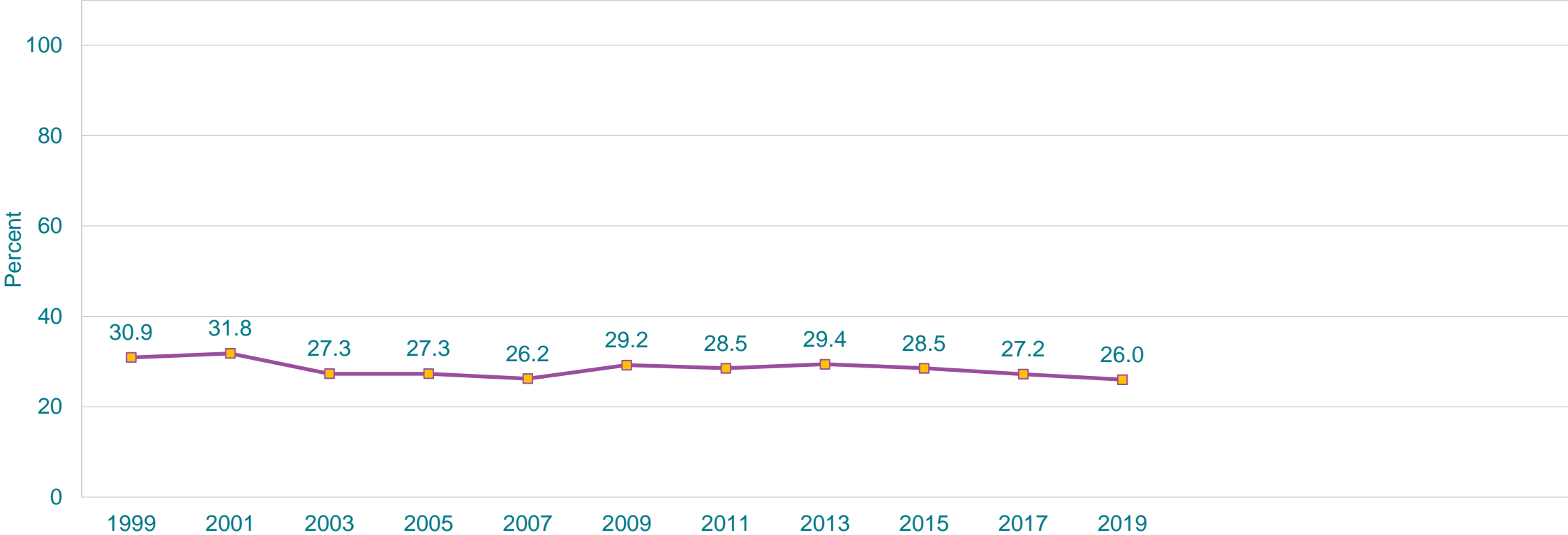# Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019[†]

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
[†]Decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019[†]
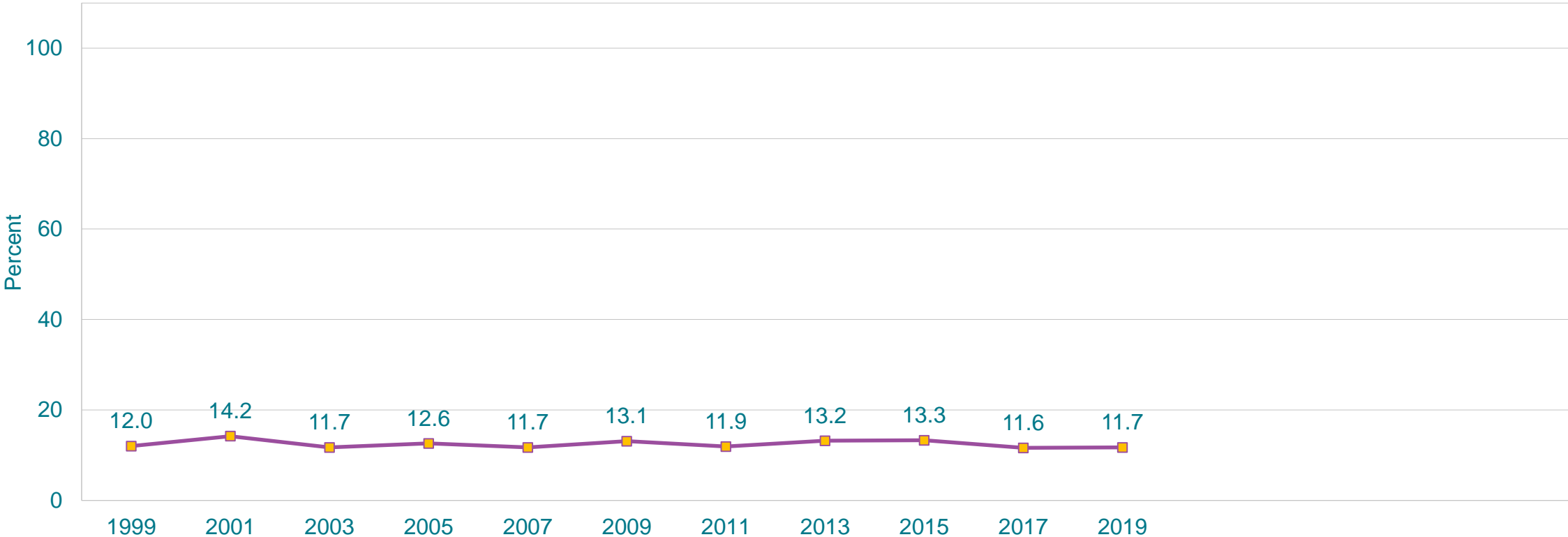

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
[†]Decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019†


*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* 2007-2019†
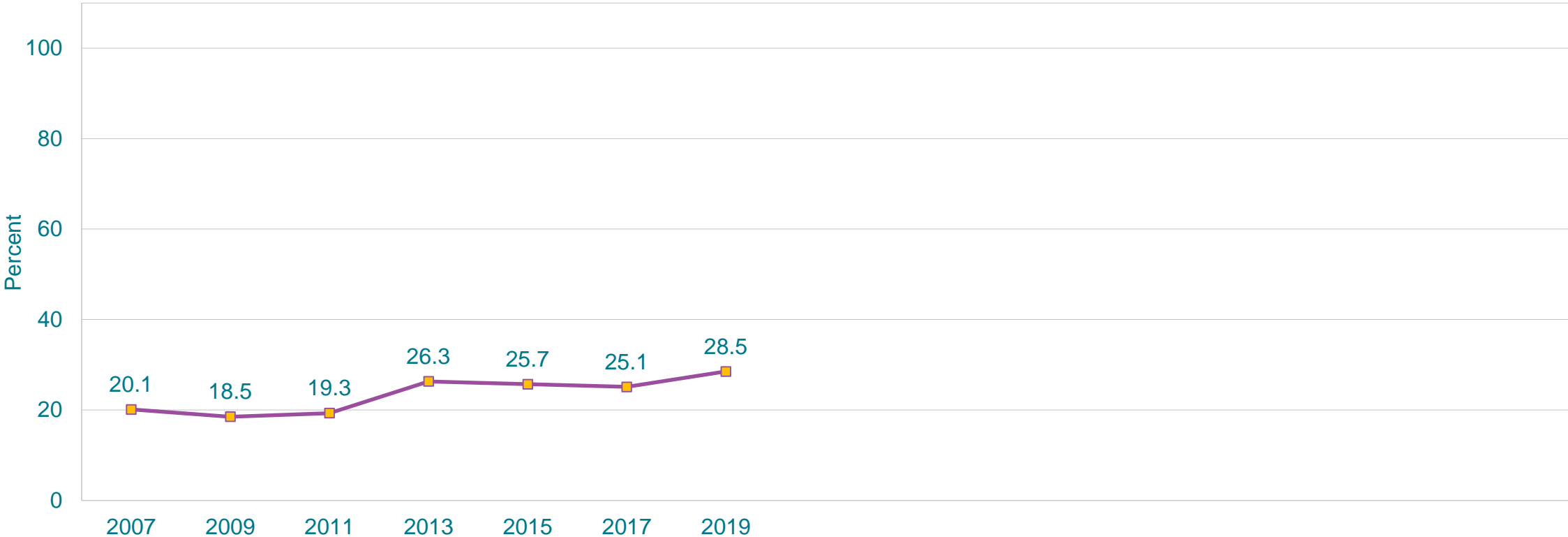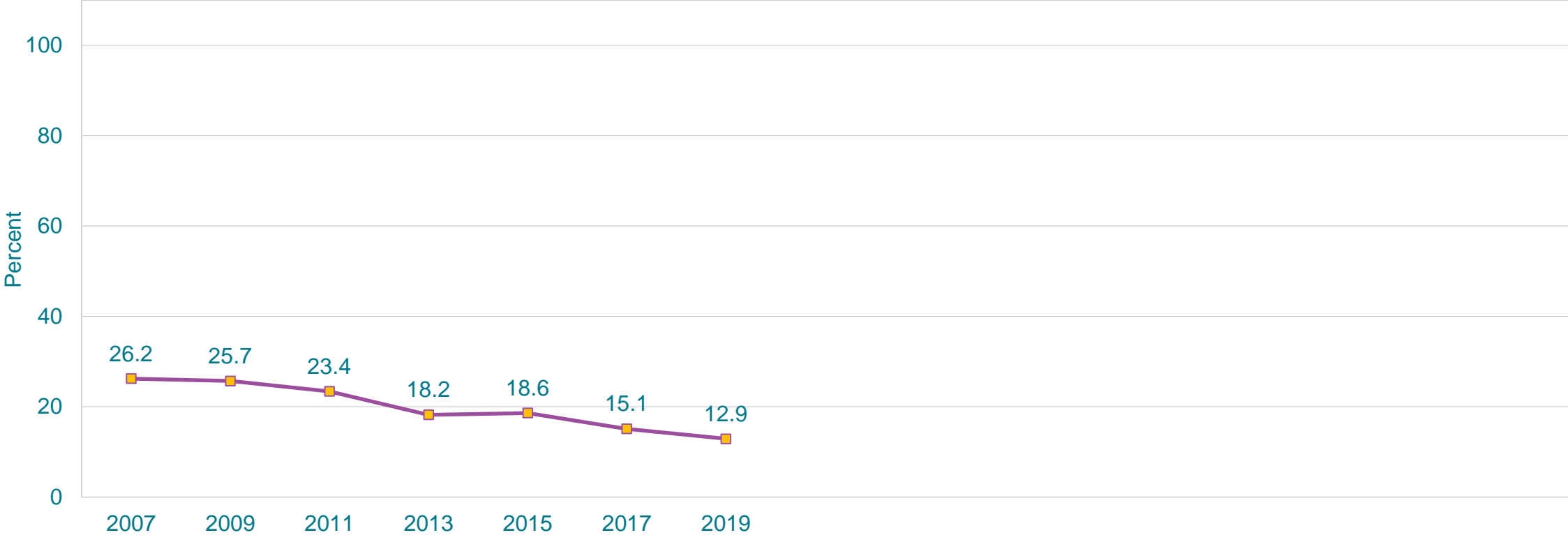

*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2007-2019 - QN75

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2019†
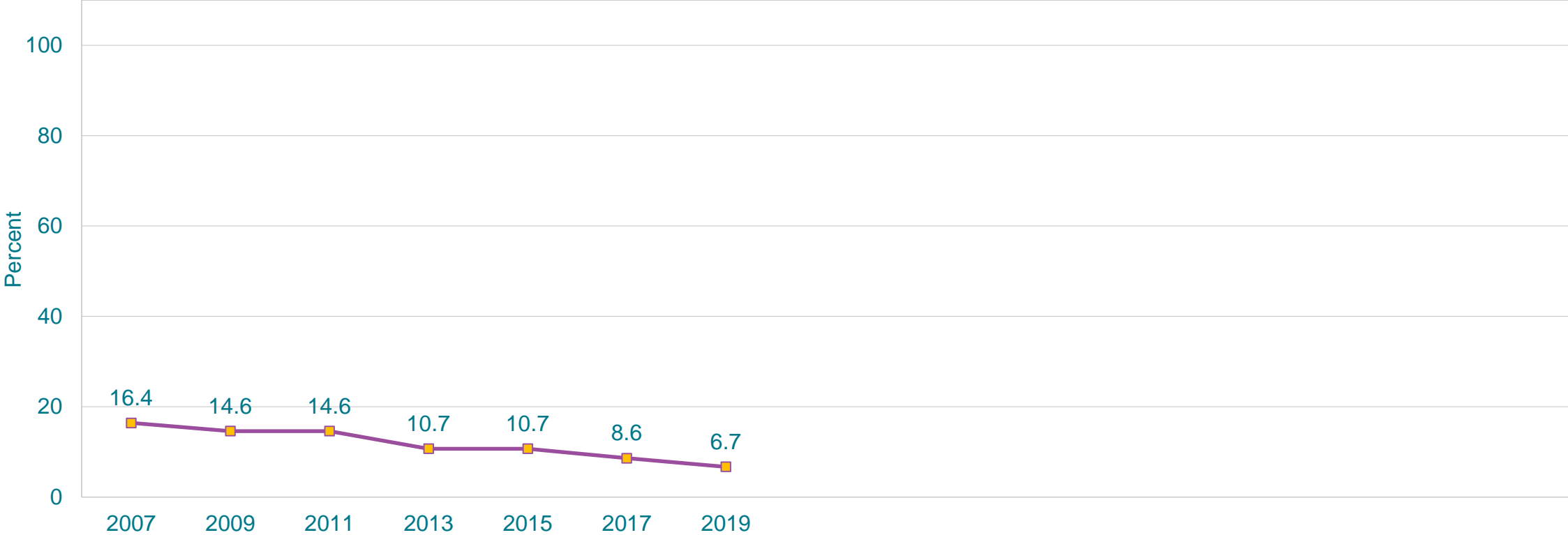

*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2007-2019 - QNSODA1

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2019†


*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2007-2019 - QNSODA2

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* 2013-2019†
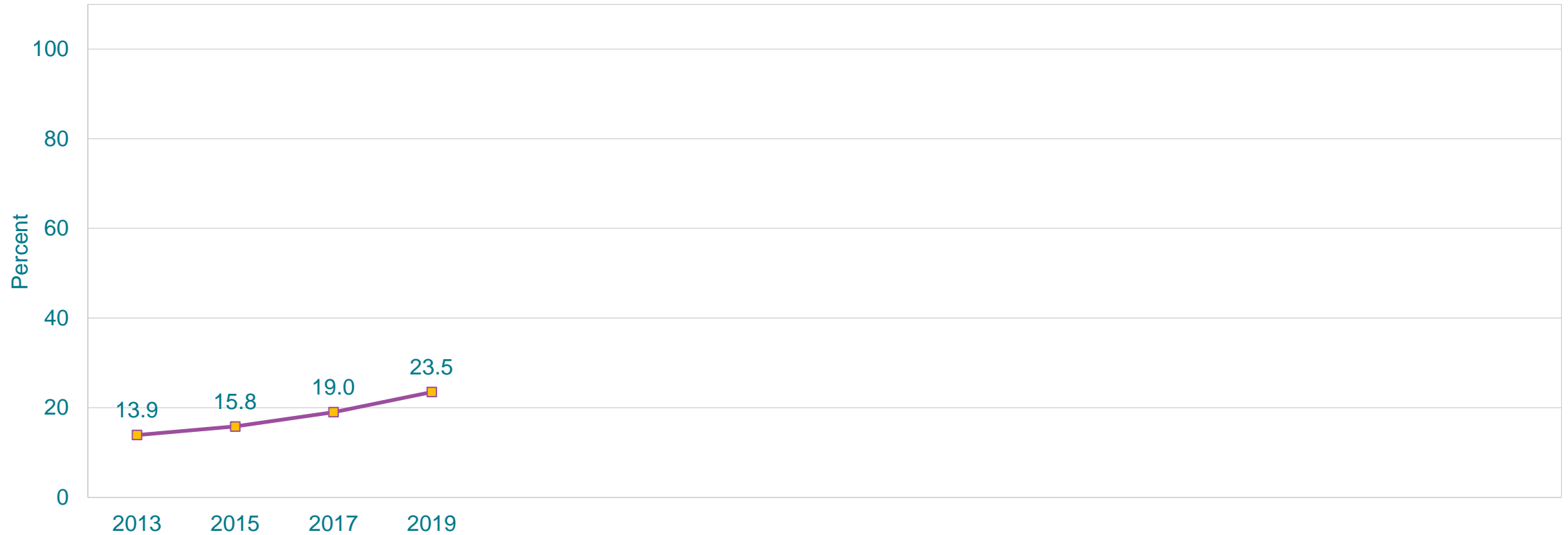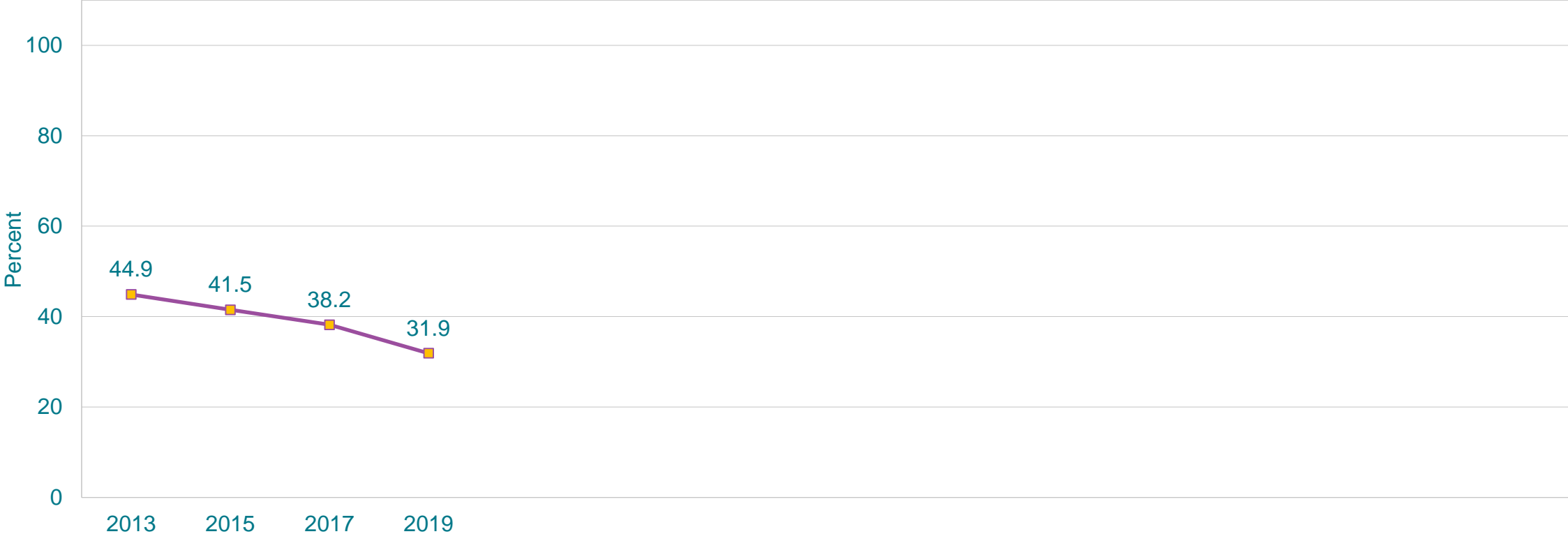

*During the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2013-2019 - QN76

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 2013-2019†
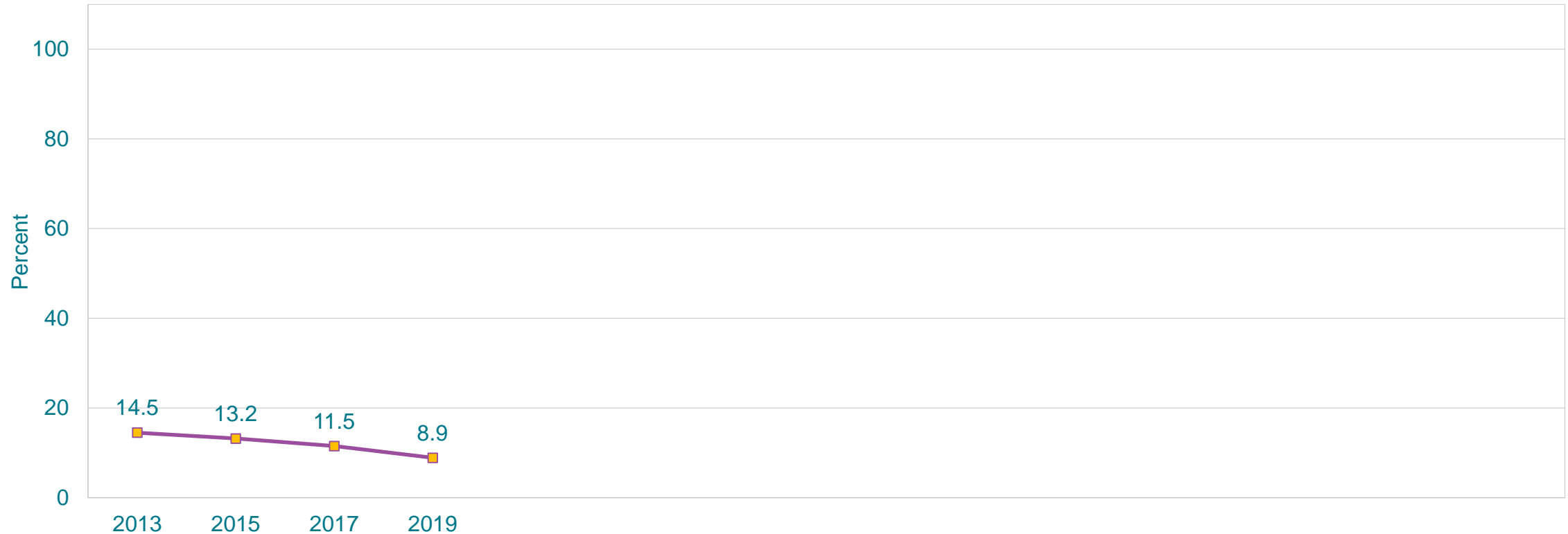

*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 2013-2019†

Percent

14.5   13.2   11.5   8.9

2013   2015   2017   2019

*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of an Energy Drink,* 2017-2019†
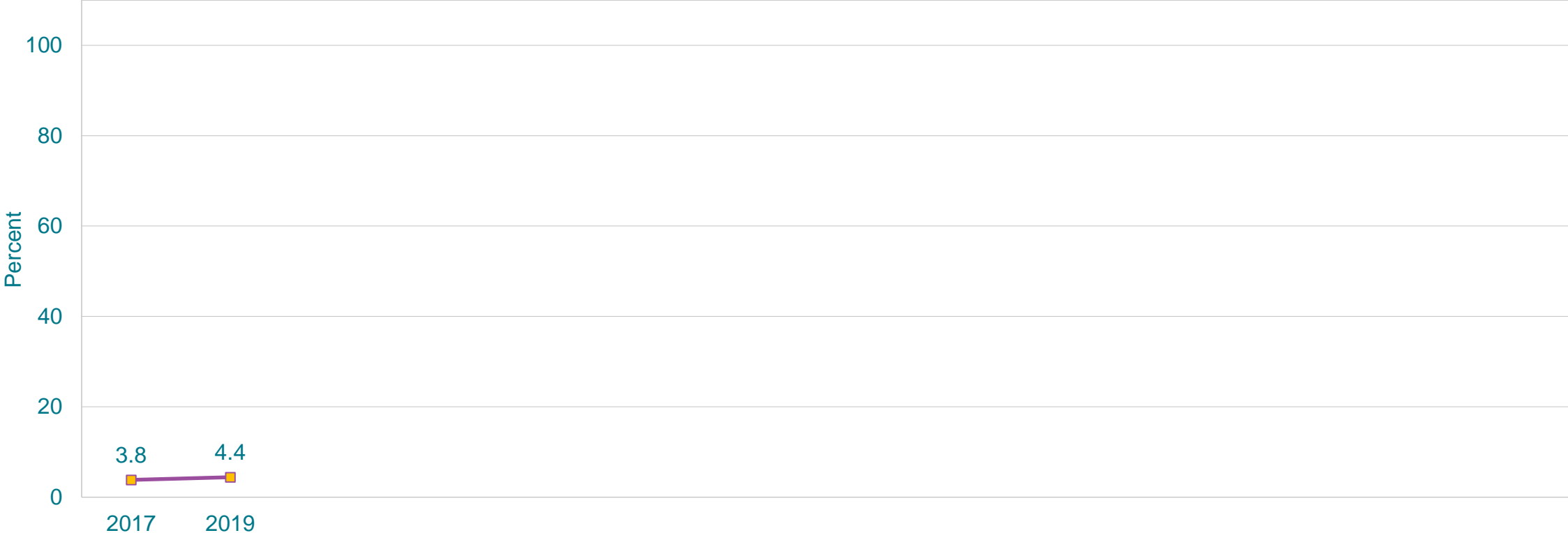
*Such as Red Bull or Jolt, not including diet energy drinks or sports drinks such as Gatorade or PowerAde, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

Montana - YRBS, 2017-2019 - QN95

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* 2011-2019†
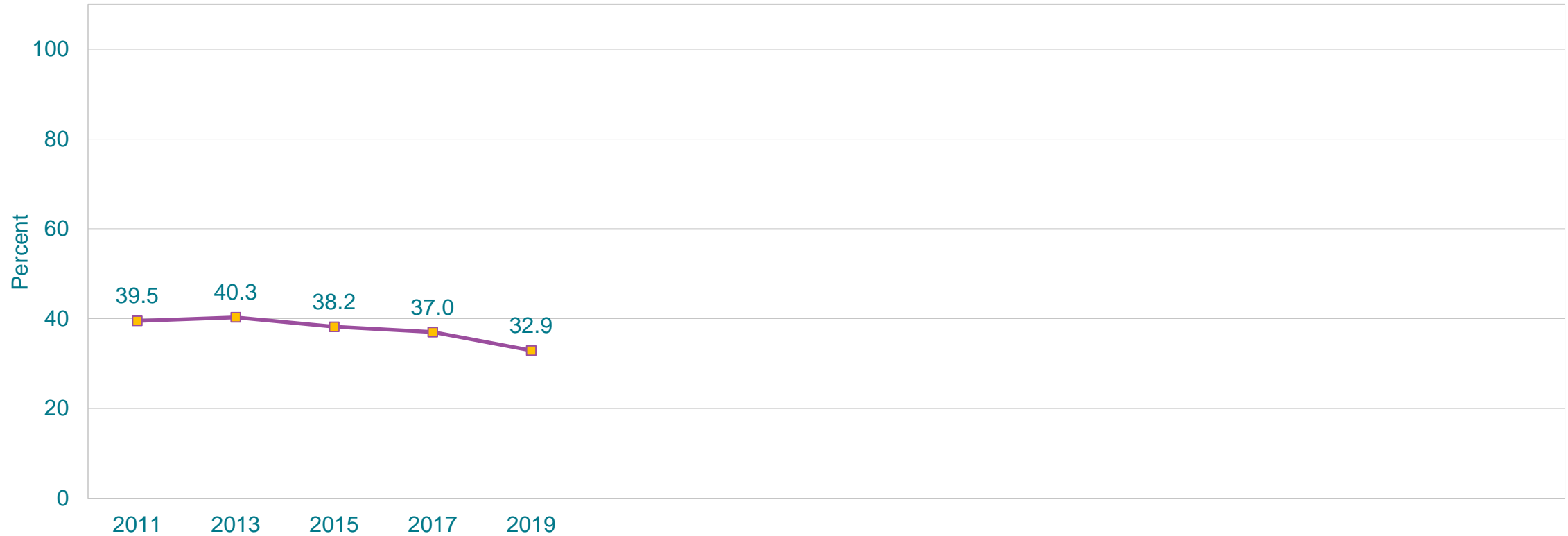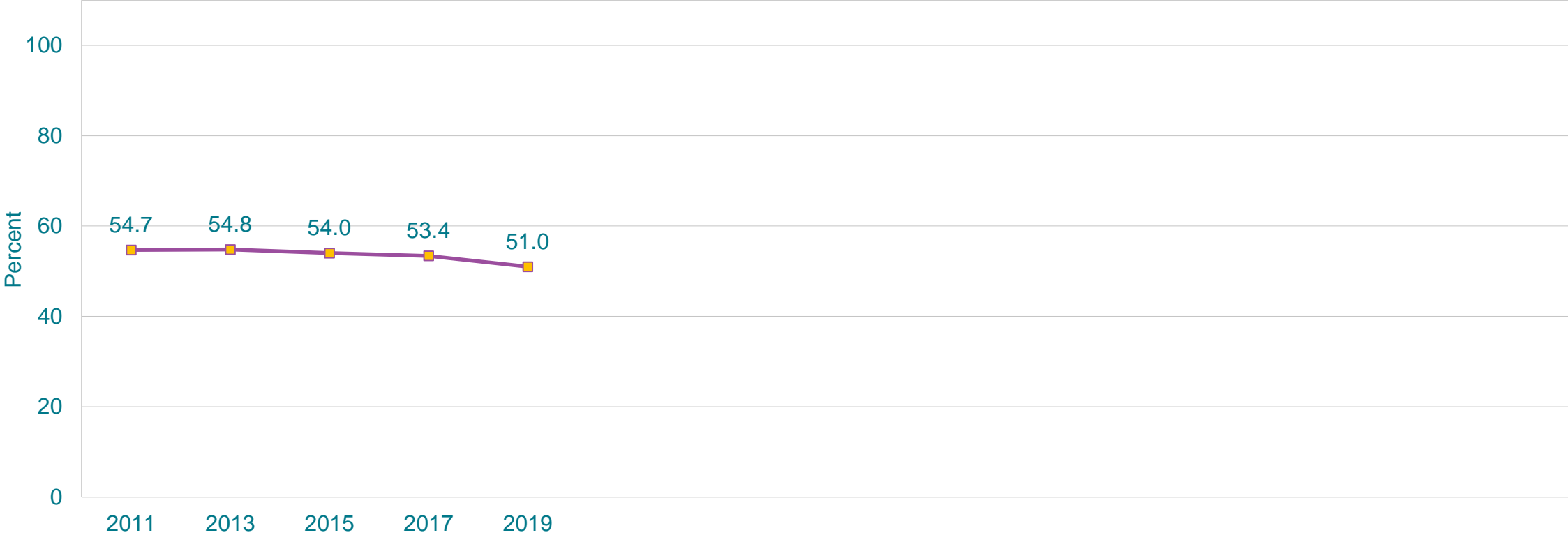

*During the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2011-2019 - QN77

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* 2011-2019[†]

*During the 7 days before the survey
[†]Decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2011-2019 - QNBK7DAY

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* 2011-2019†
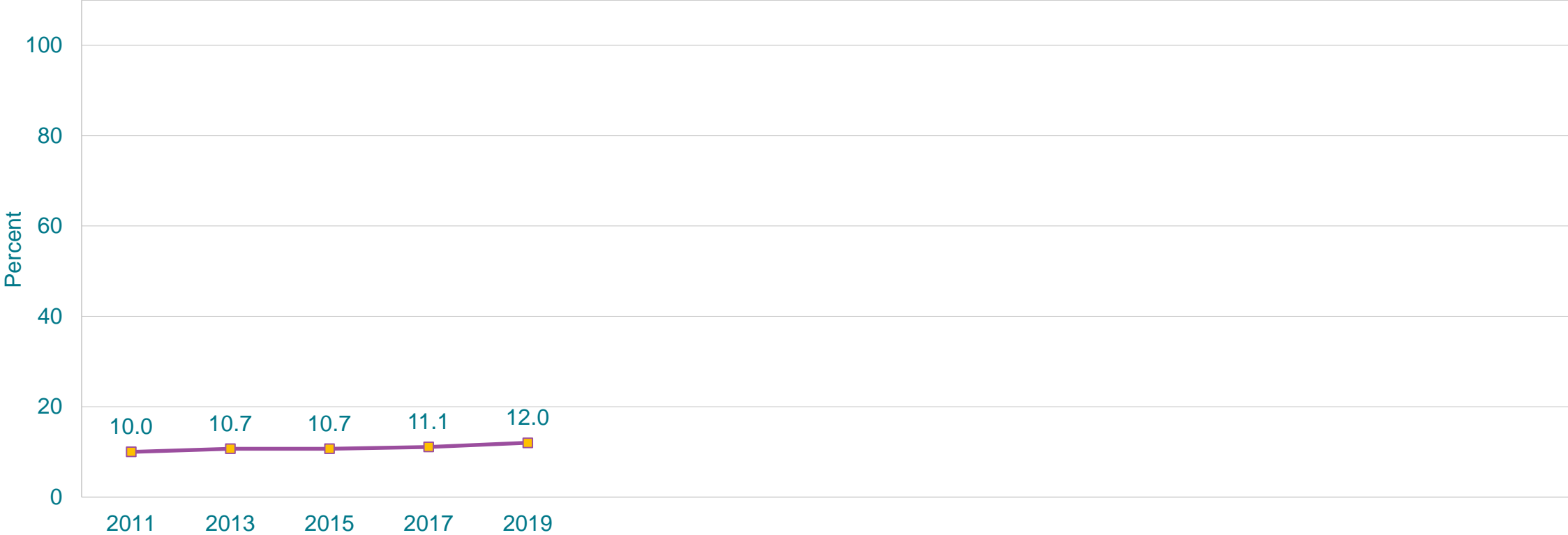

*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2011-2019 - QN78

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* 2011-2019†

*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* 2011-2019†
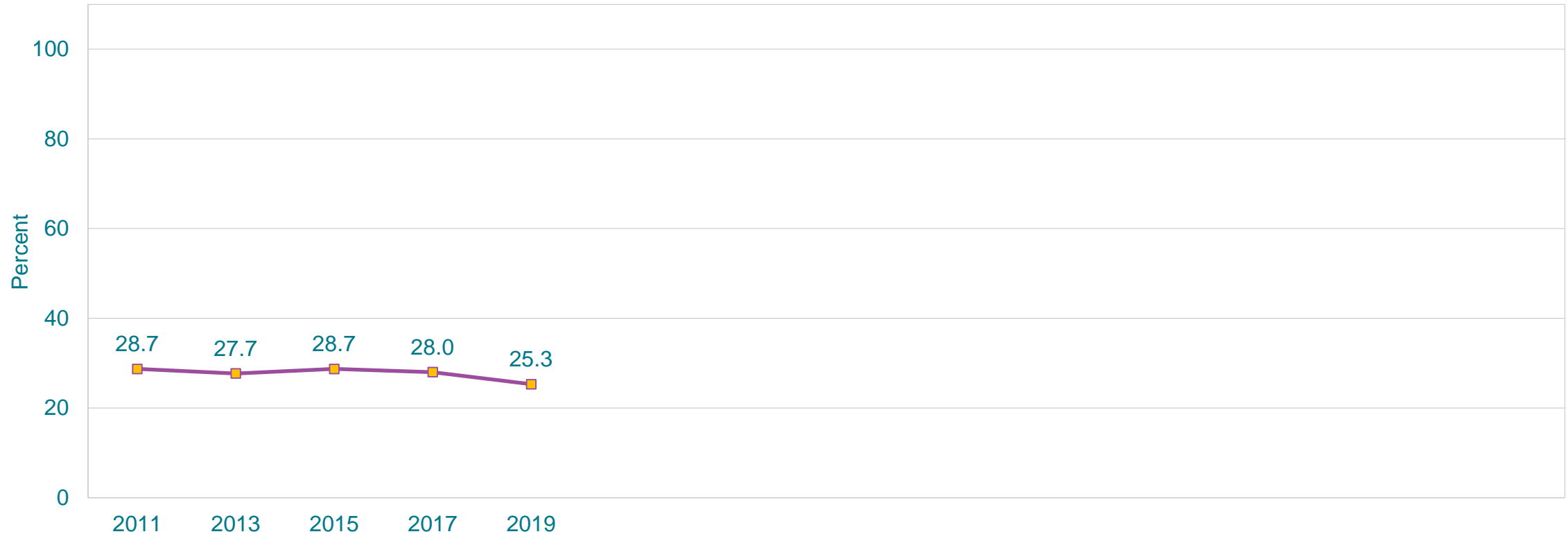

*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2011-2019 - QNPA7DAY

# Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 1999-2019†
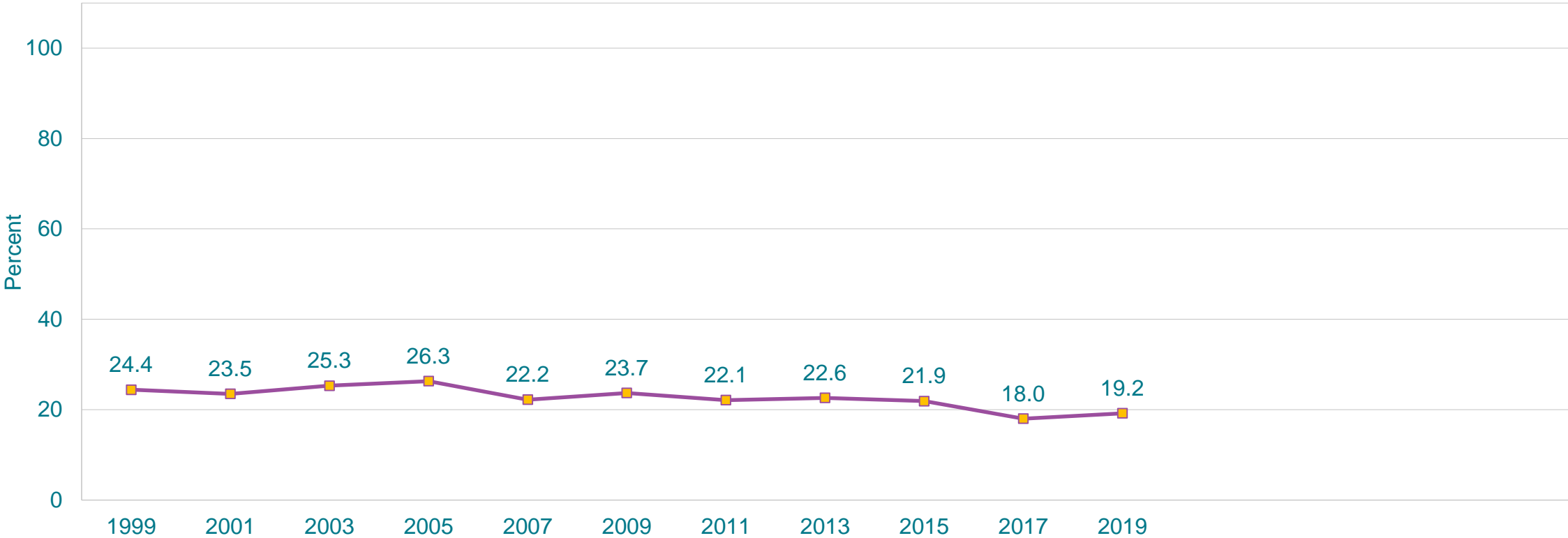
*On an average school day
†Decreased 1999-2019, no change 1999-2005, decreased 2005-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 2007-2019†
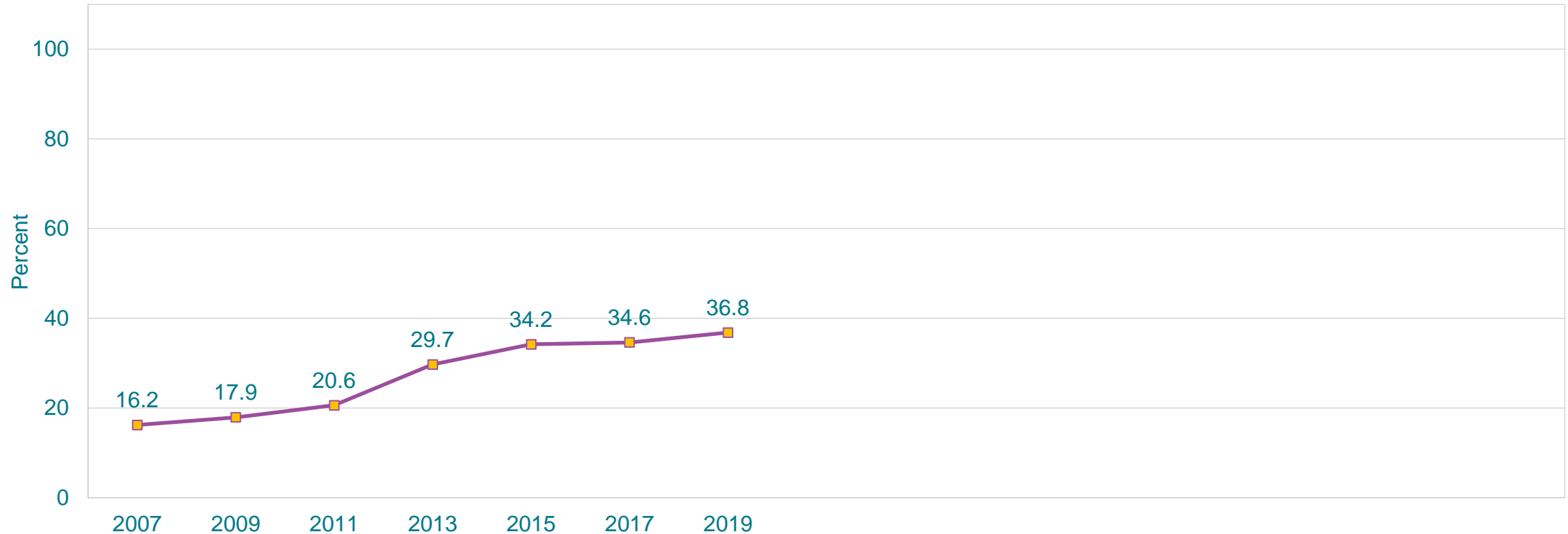

*Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day

†Increased 2007-2019, increased 2007-2015, no change 2015-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,* 1993-2019†
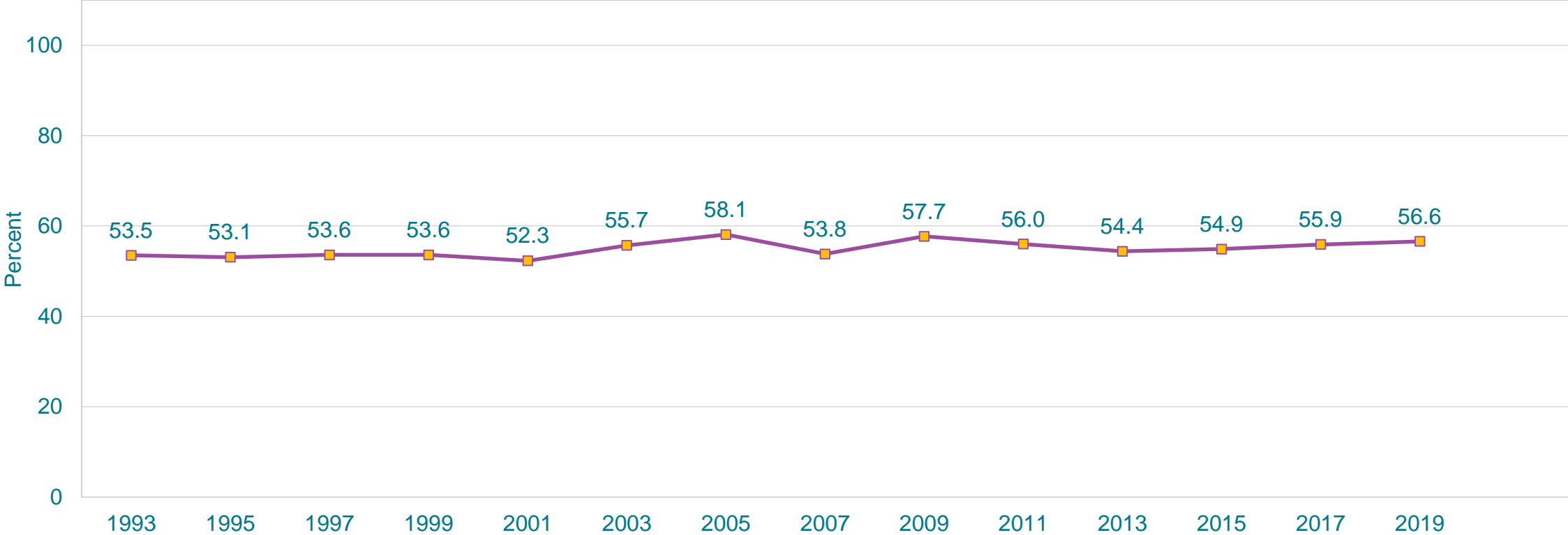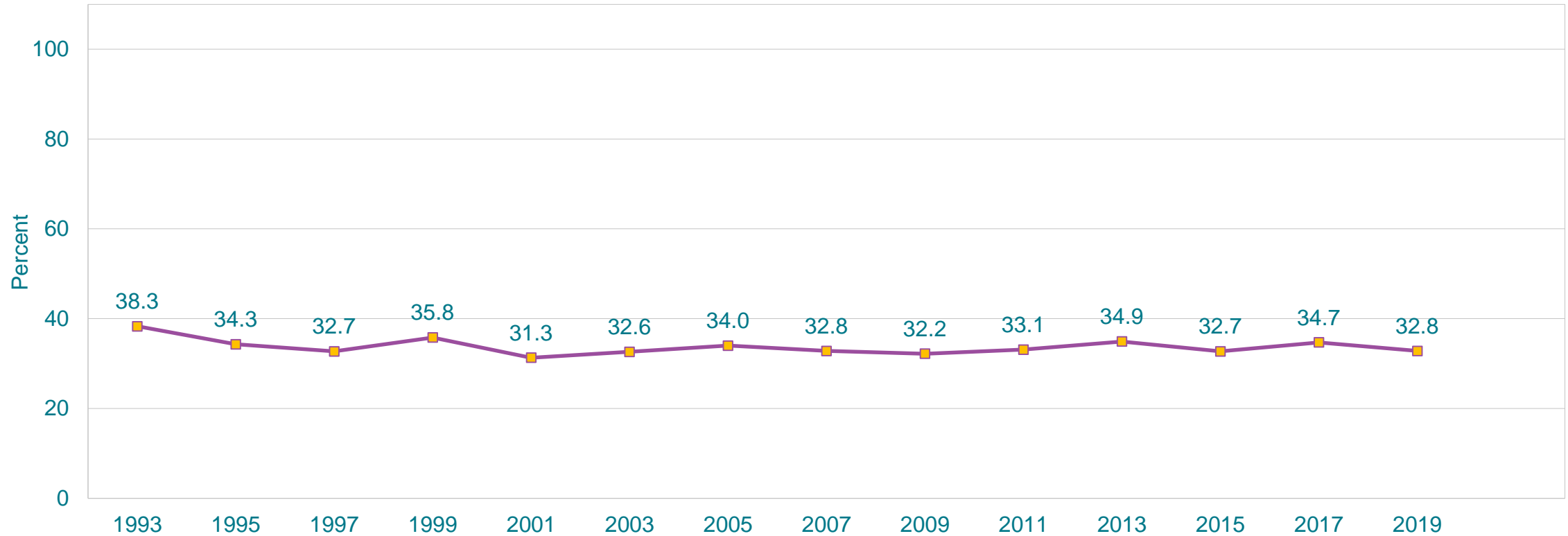

*In an average week when they were in school
†Increased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QN81

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* 1993-2019†
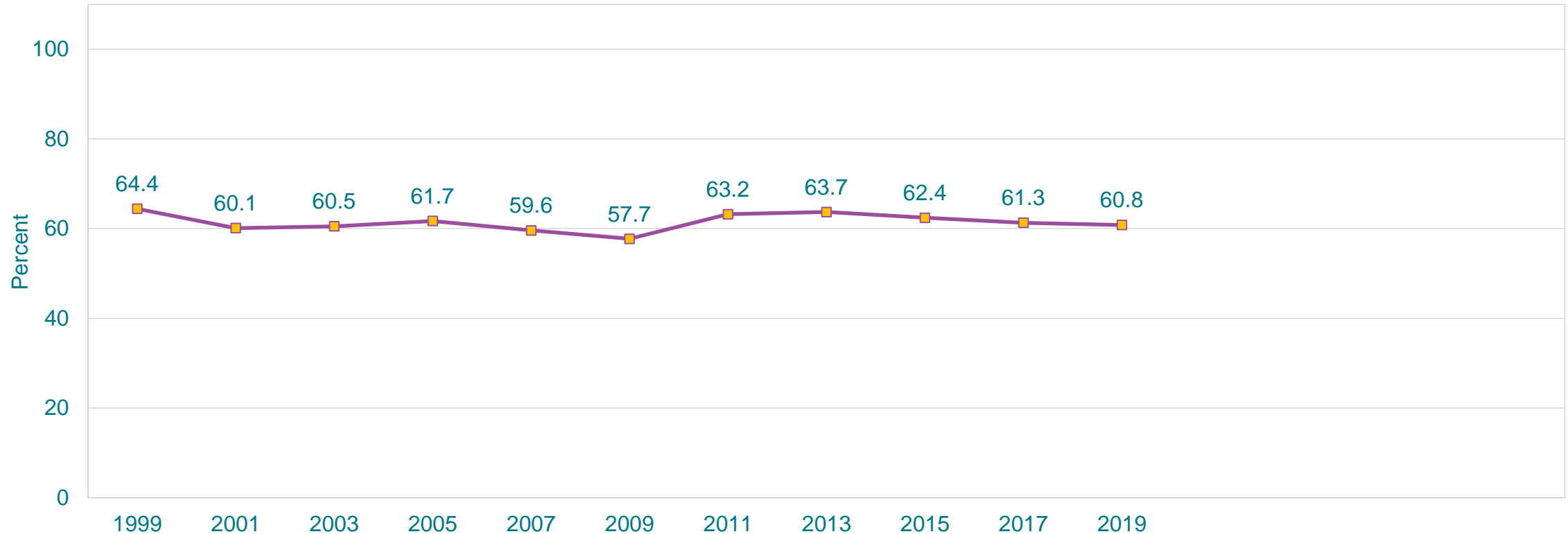

*In an average week when they were in school

†No change 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1993-2019 - QNDLYPE

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* 1999-2019[†]


*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey
[†]No change 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* 2017-2019†
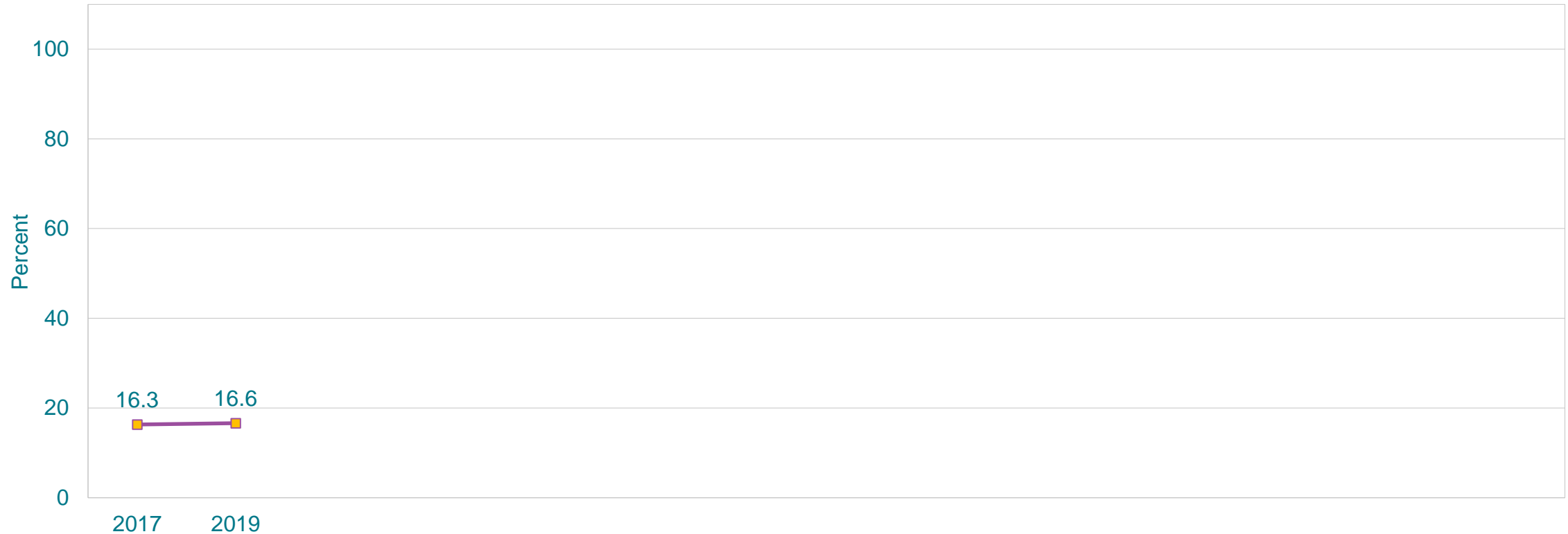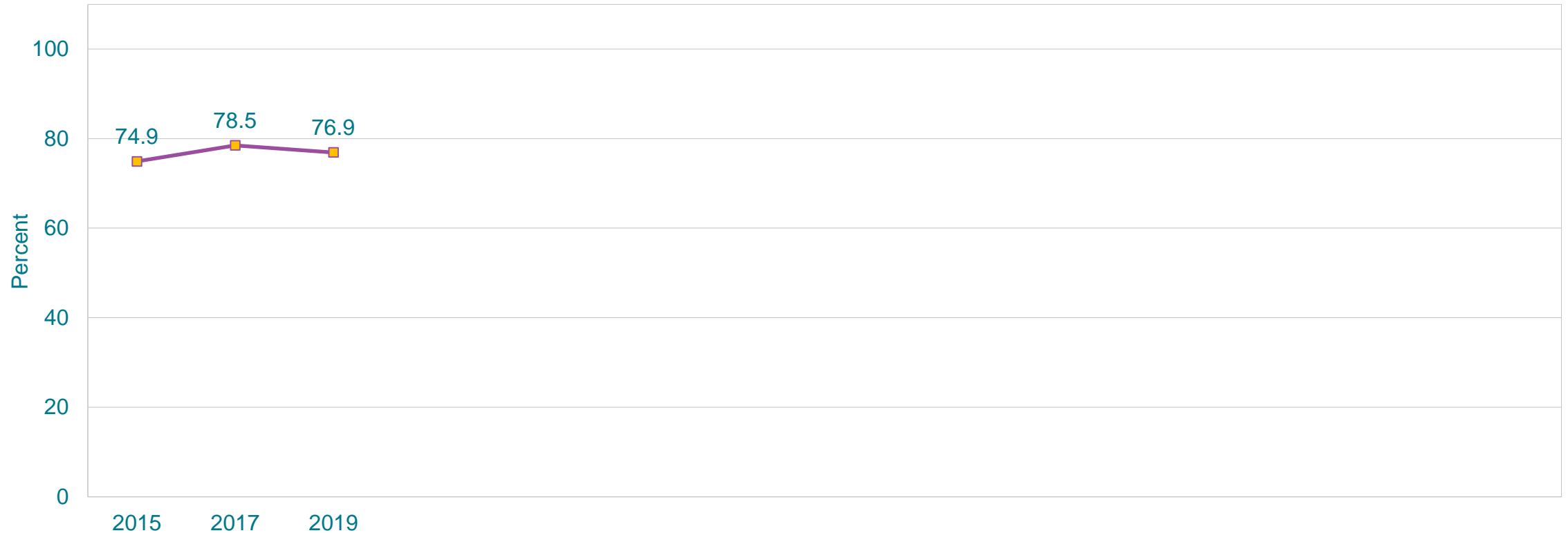

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

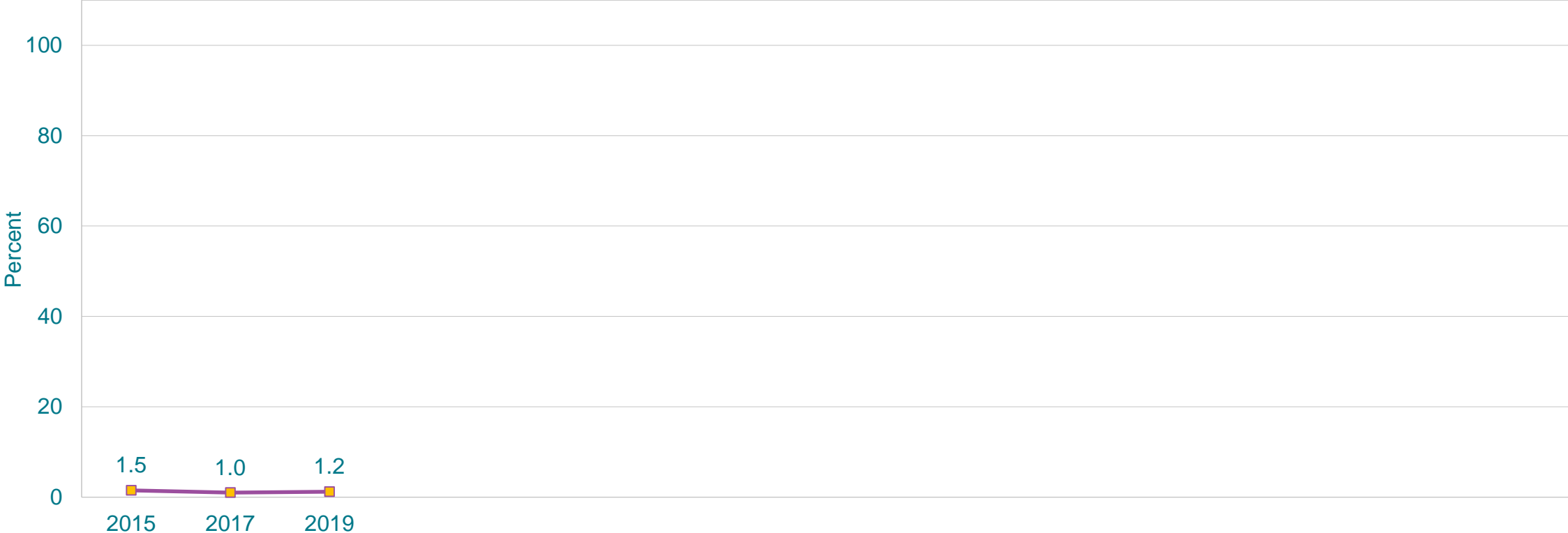# Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* 2015-2019†

*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

# Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* 2015-2019†

*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 2015-2019 - QNNODNT

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, 2005-2019[*]
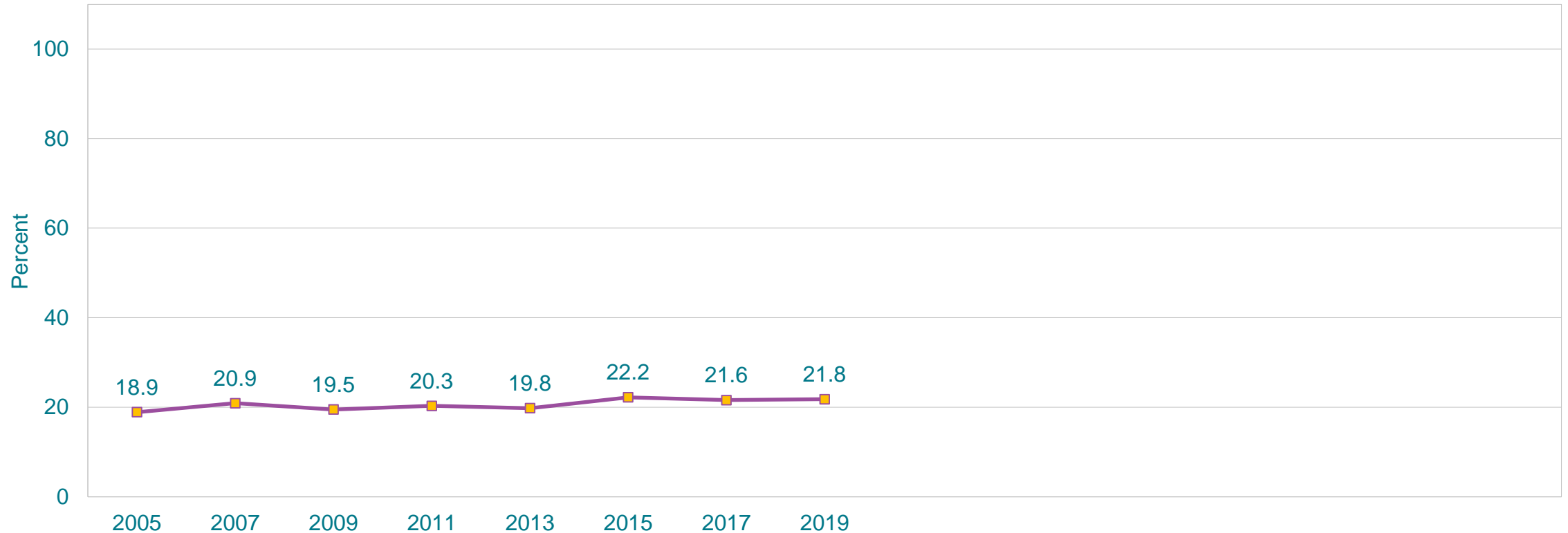
[*]Increased 2005-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* 2015-2019†

32.6   32.8   29.9
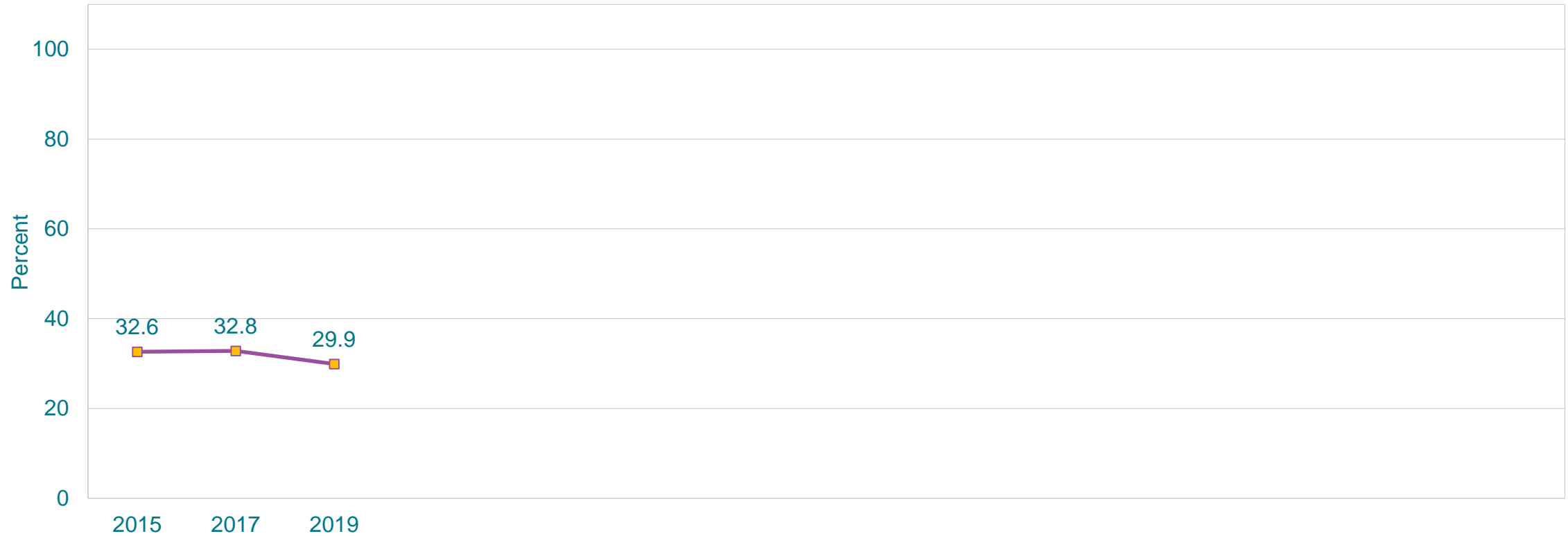
*On an average school night
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

Montana - YRBS, 2015-2019 - QN88

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's,* 2015-2019†
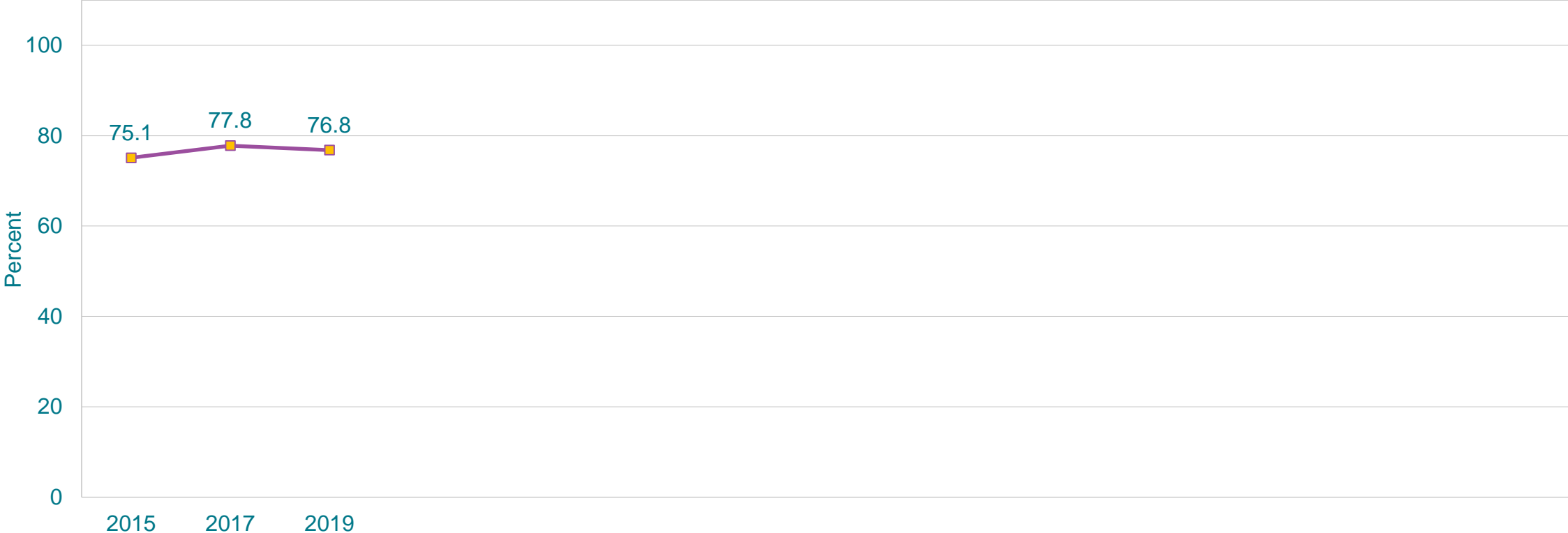
*During the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

Montana - YRBS, 2015-2019 - QN89

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Usually Sleep in Their Parent's or Guardian's Home,* 2017-2019†
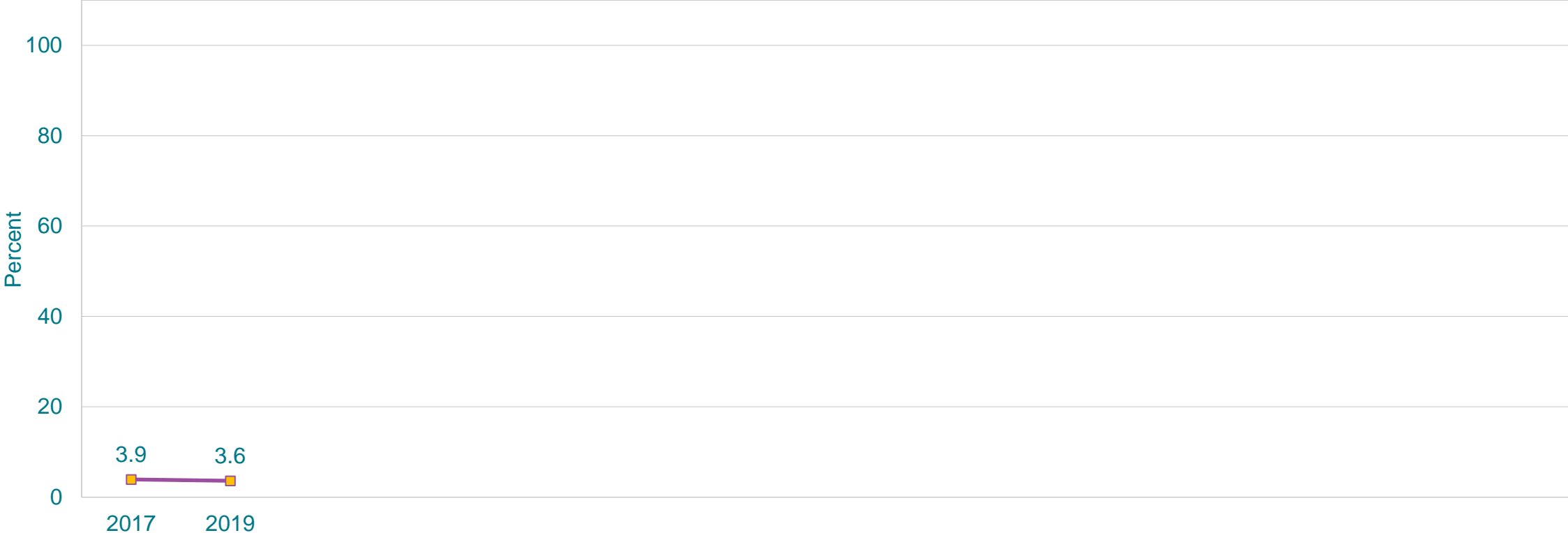
*During the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
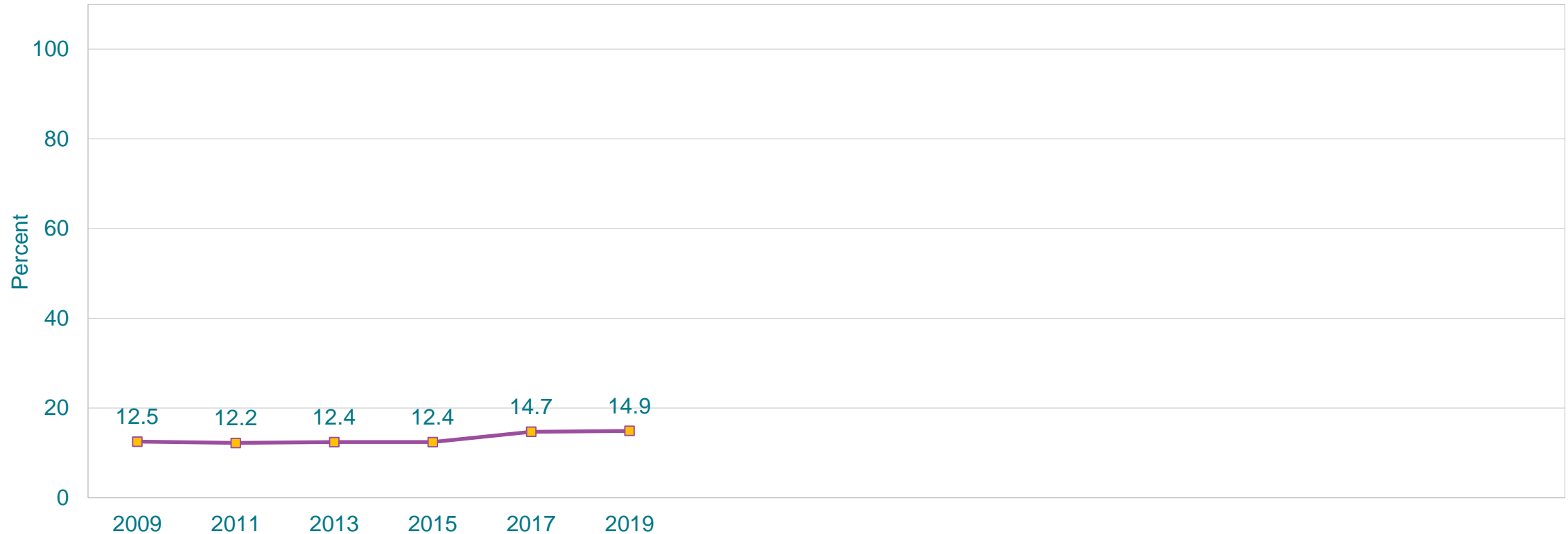
Montana - YRBS, 2017-2019 - QN96

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an Indoor Tanning Device,* 2013-2019†
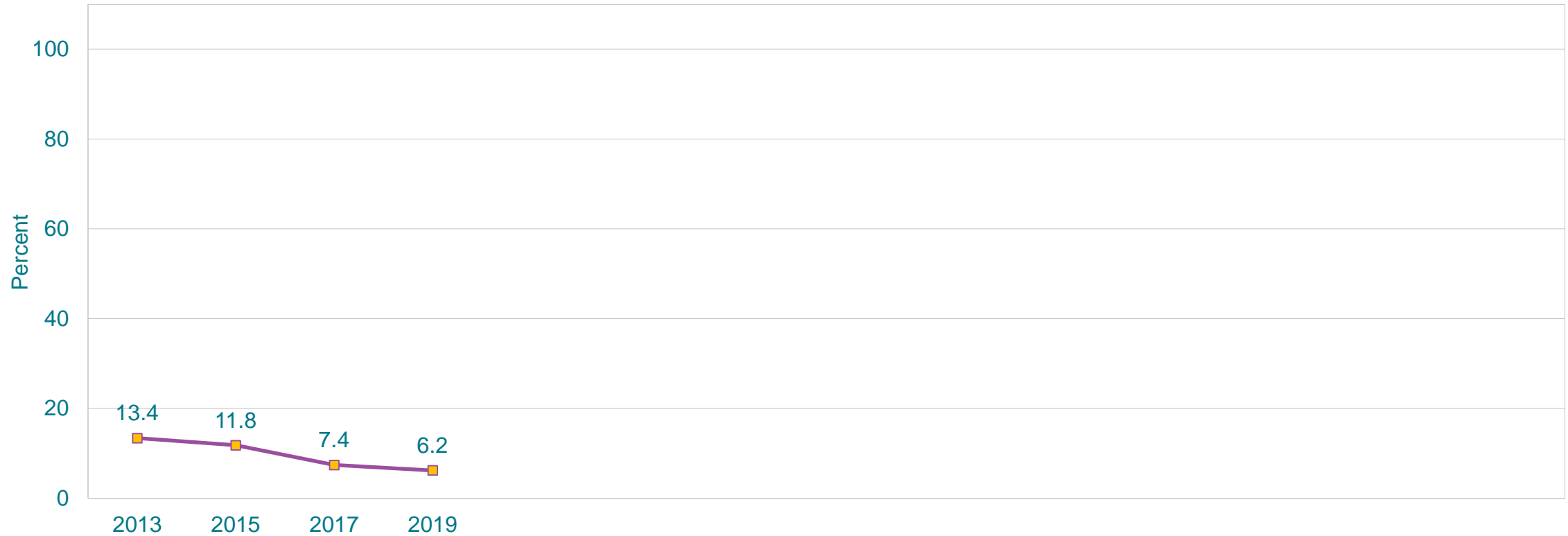
*Such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

Montana - YRBS, 2013-2019 - QN97

Percentage of High School Students Who Received Help from a Resource Teacher, Speech Therapist, or Other Special Education Teacher at School,* 2009-2019[†]

*During the 12 months before the survey
[†]Increased 2009-2019 [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).]