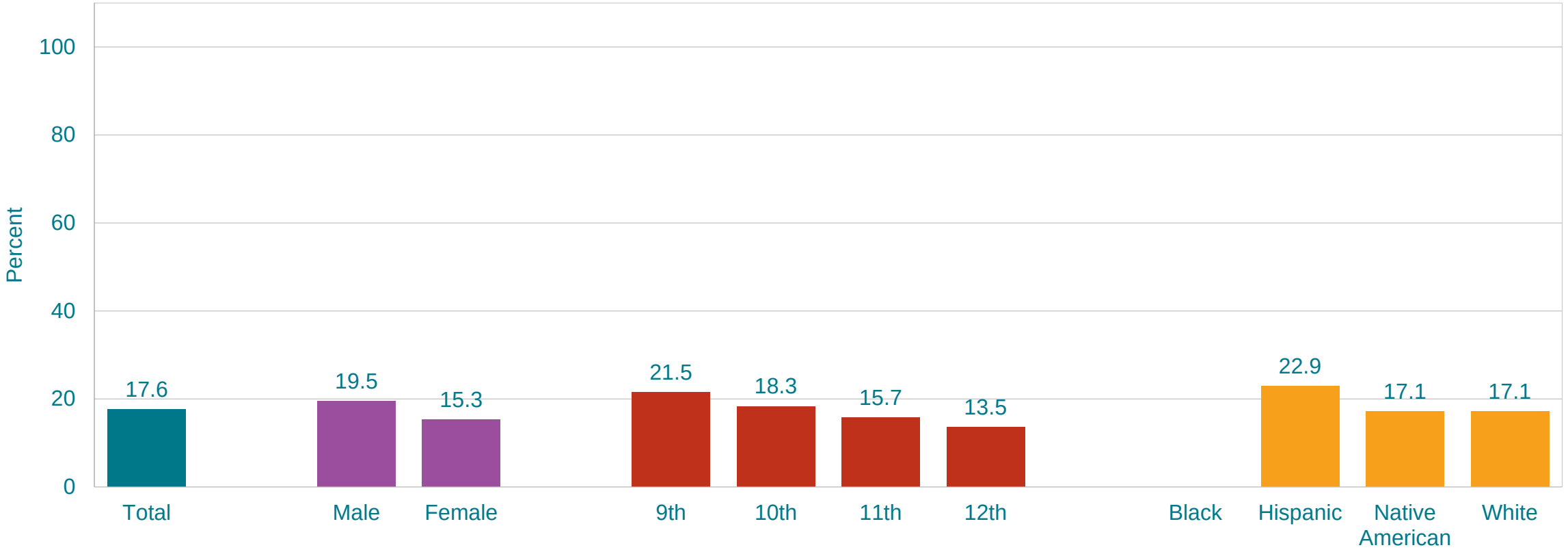
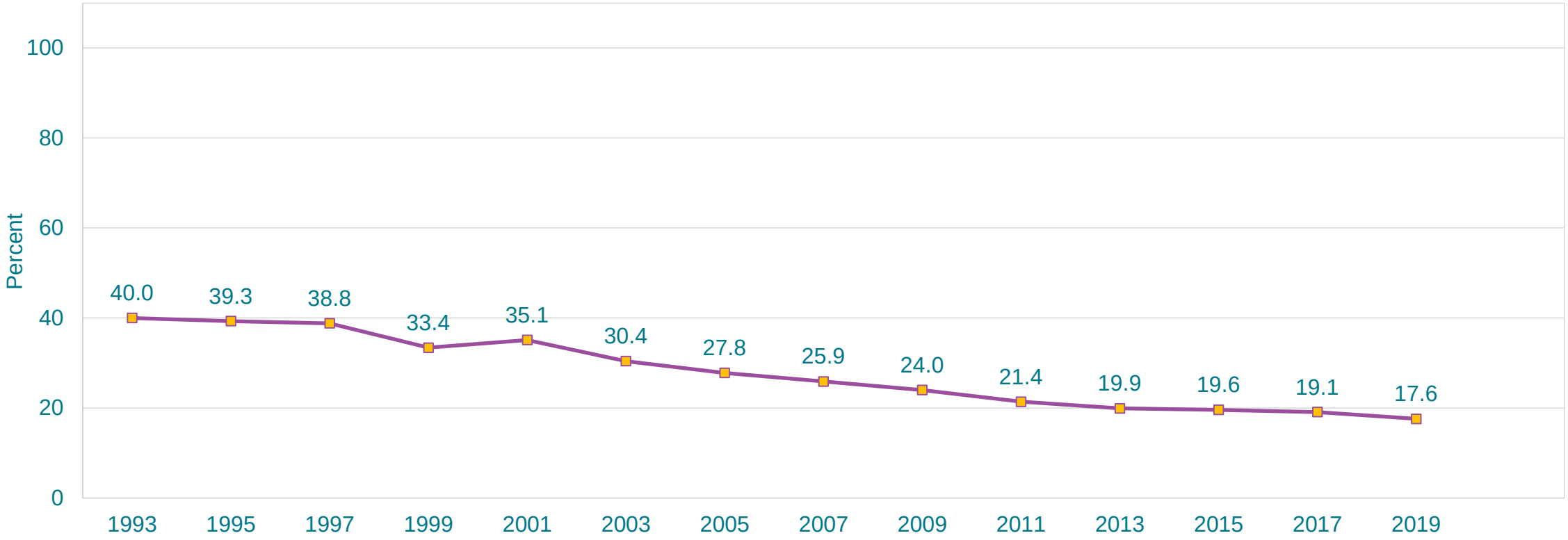
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Other than a few sips
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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

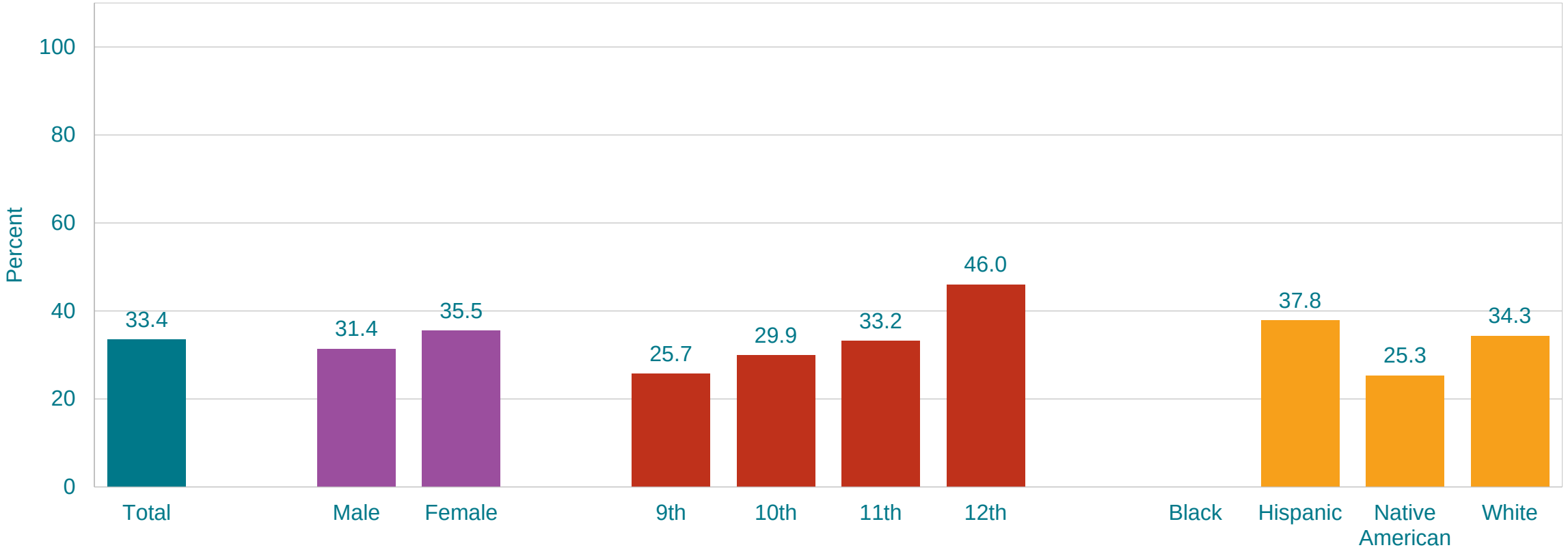


*Other than a few sips

†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).]

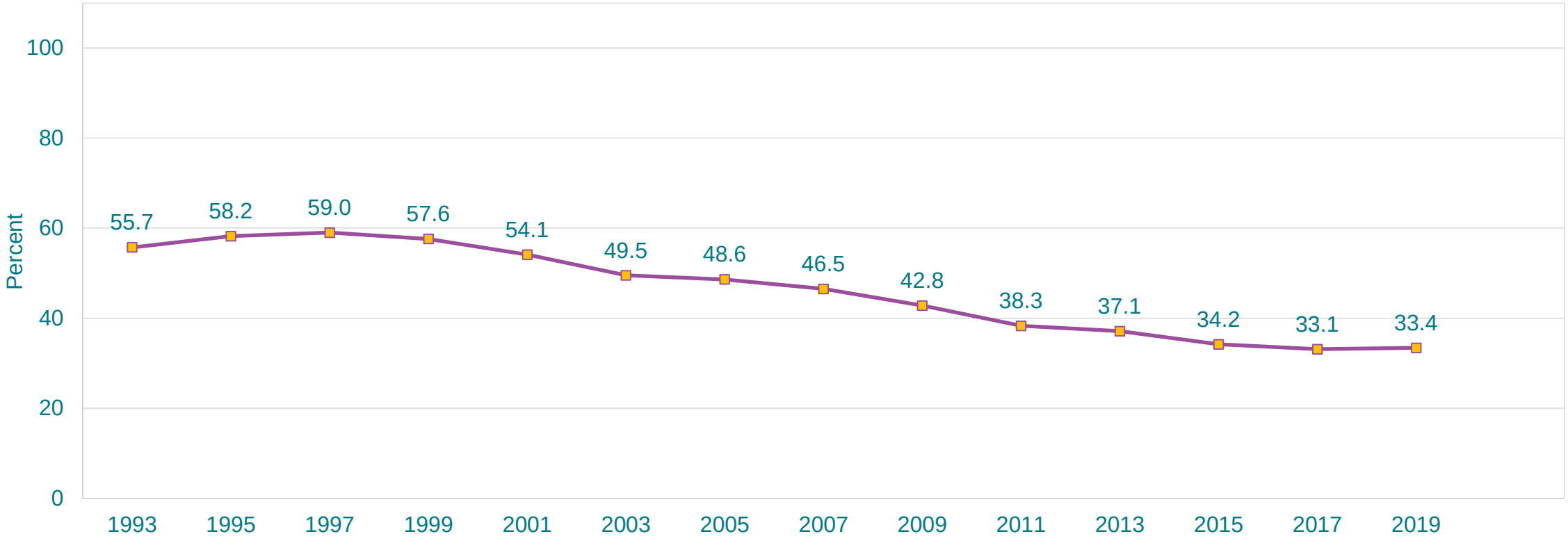
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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

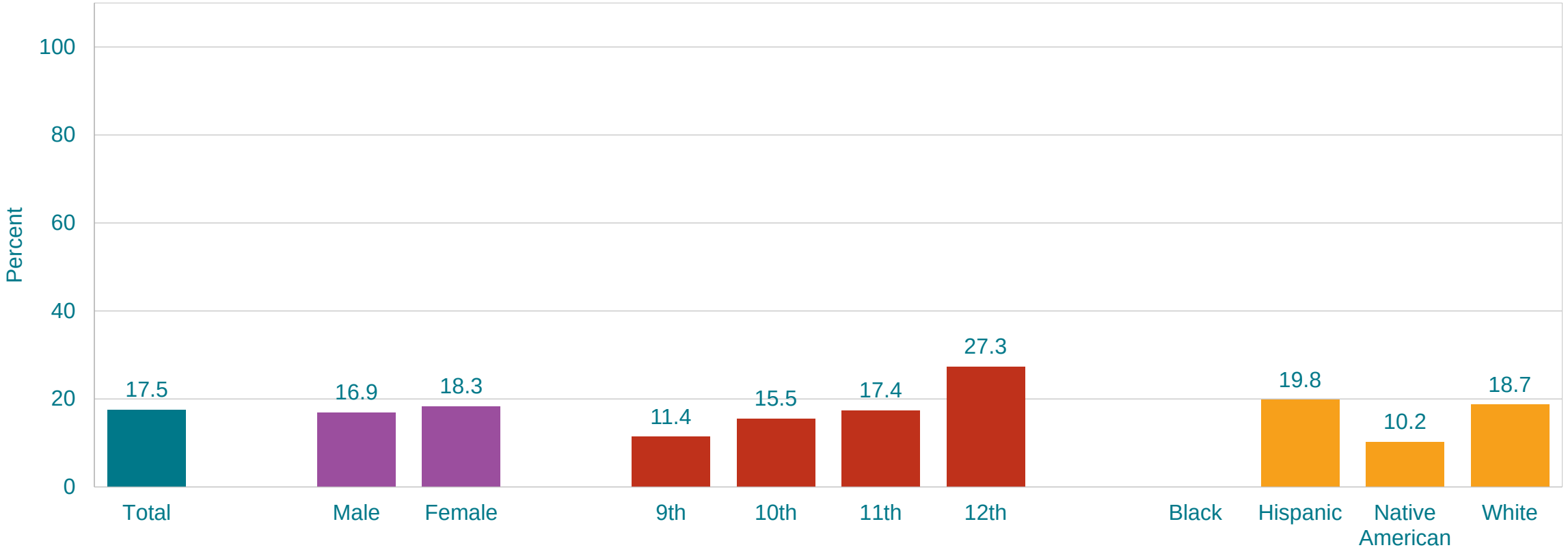


*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†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.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*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

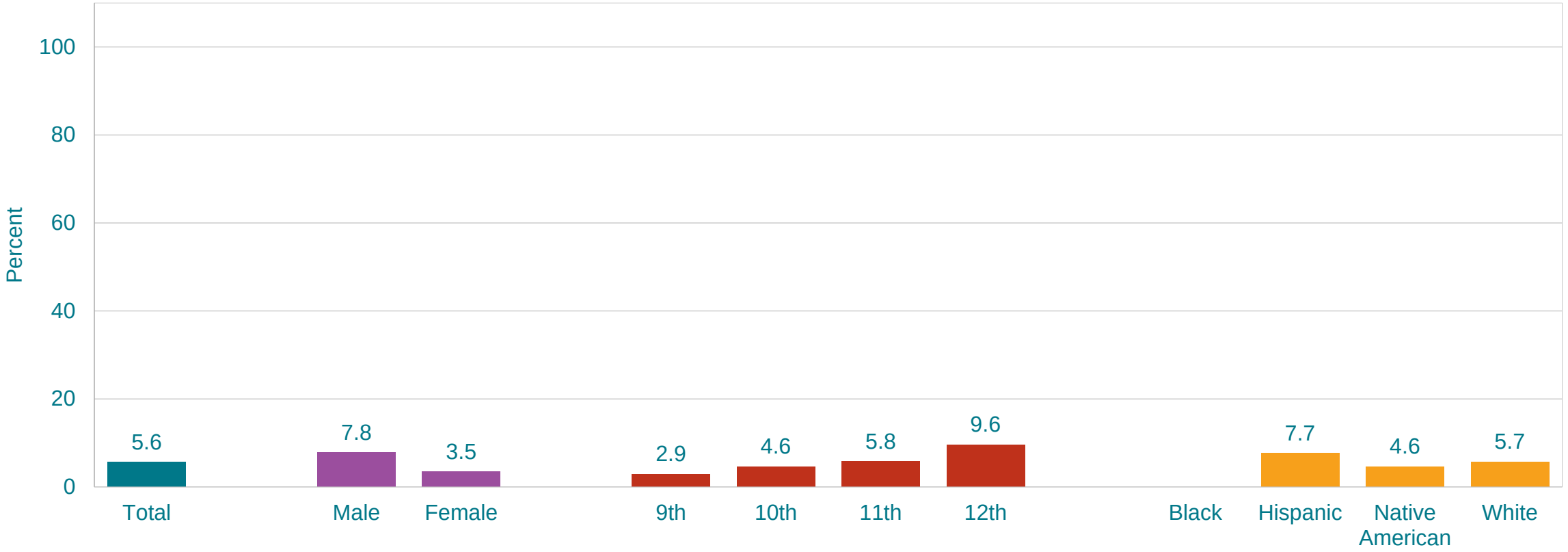
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > N, W > N (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.

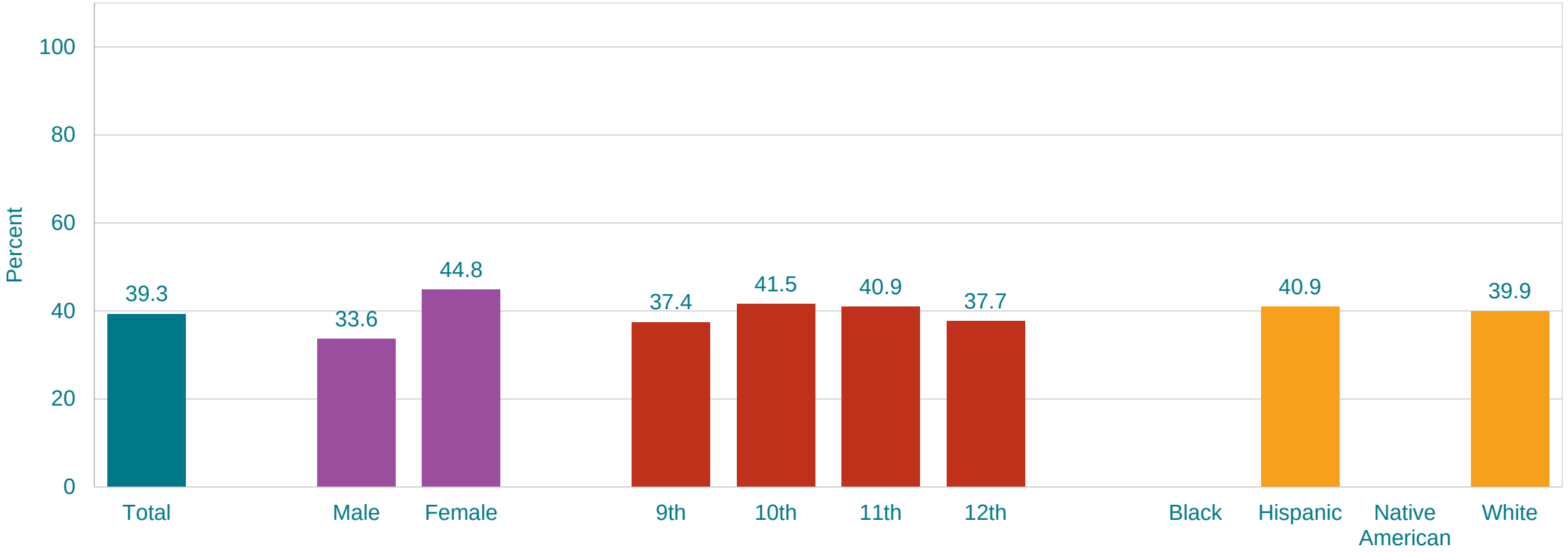
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



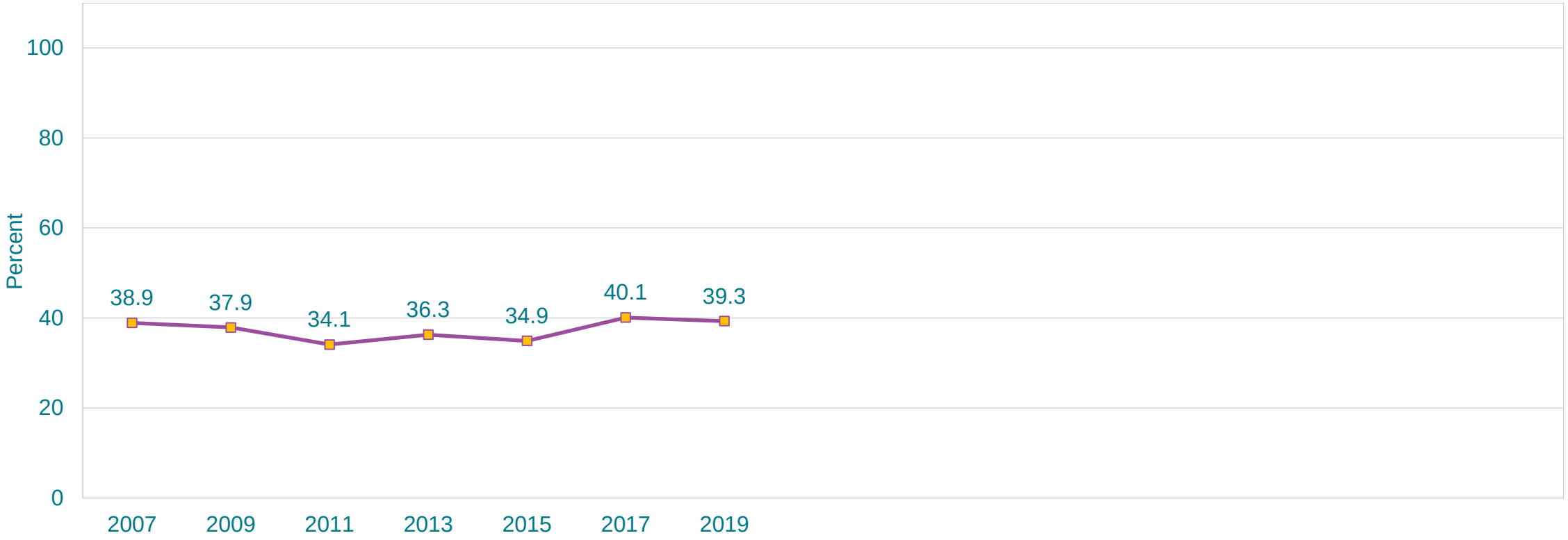
*Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
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,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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

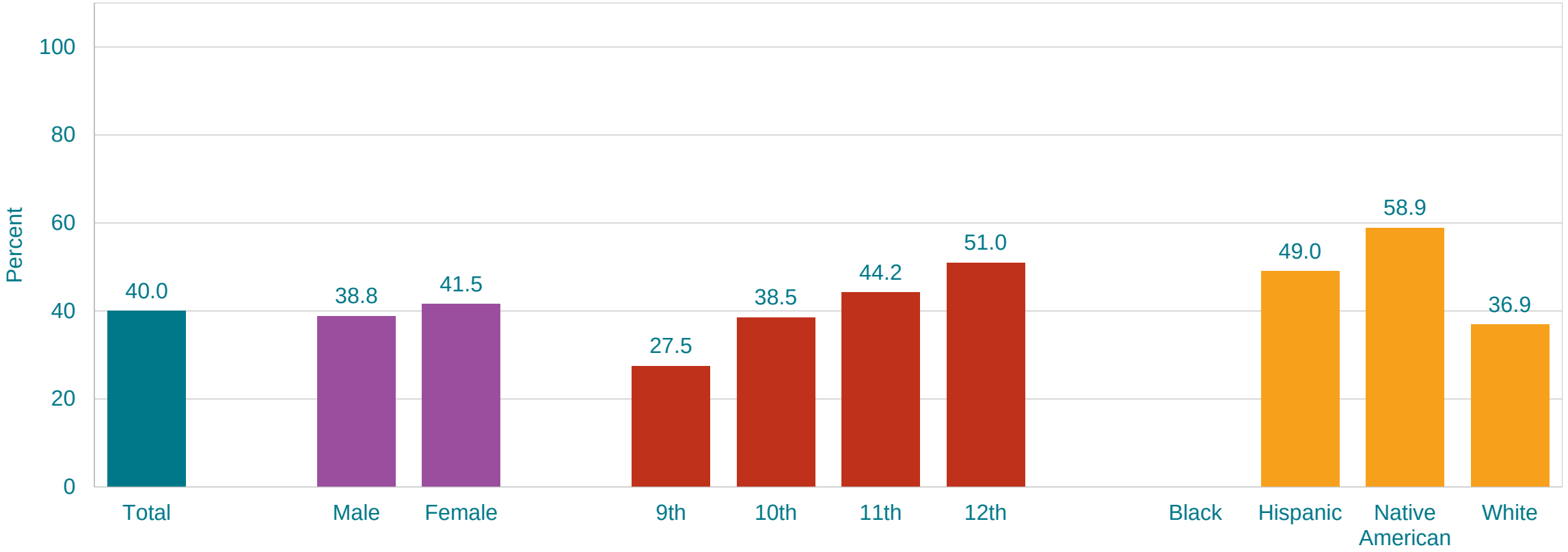


*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

†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).]

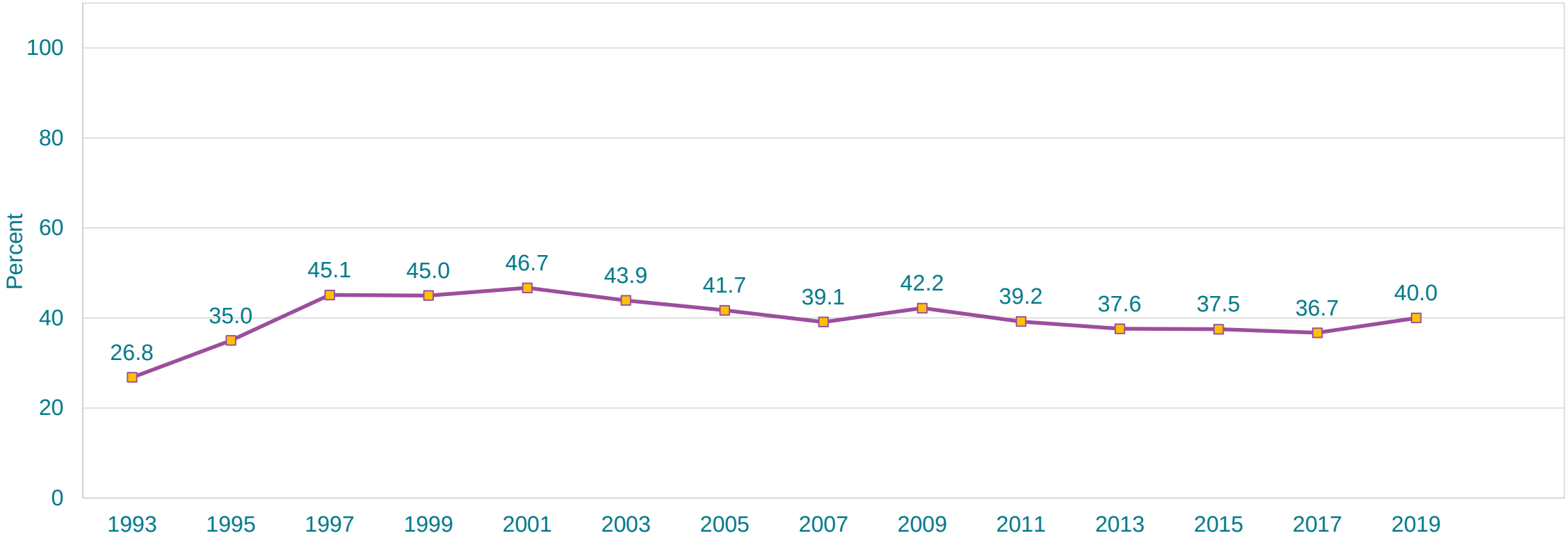
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*One or more times during their life
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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

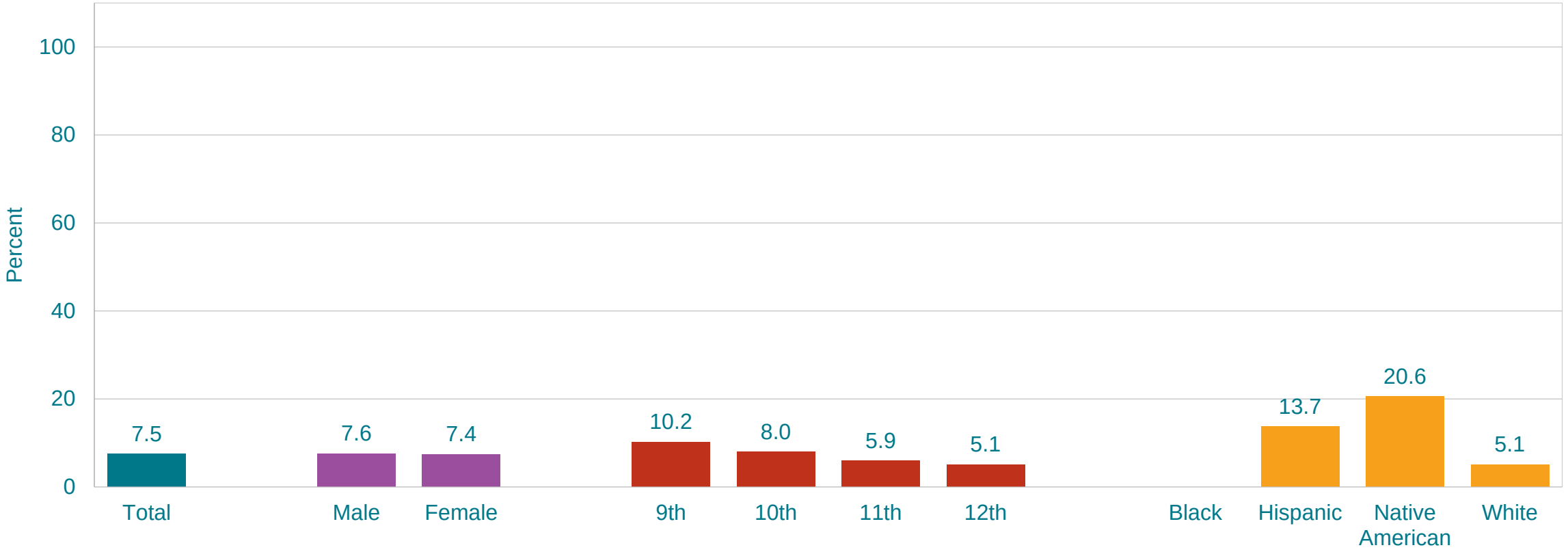


*One or more times during their life

†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).]

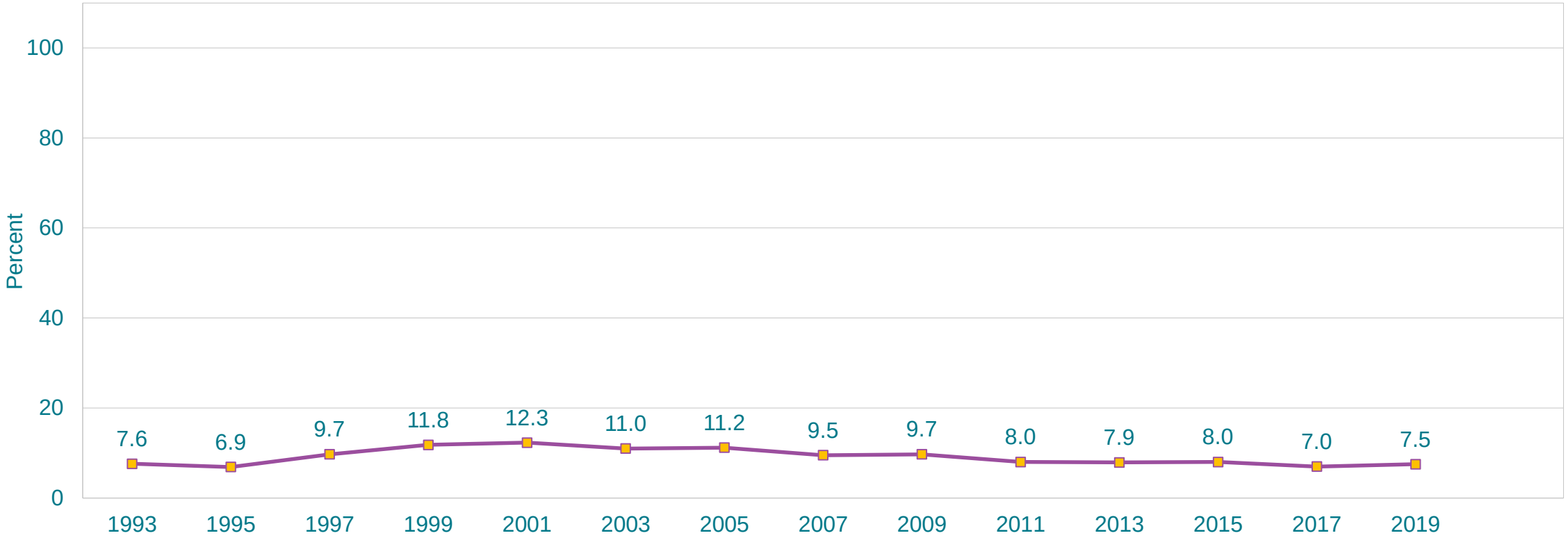
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



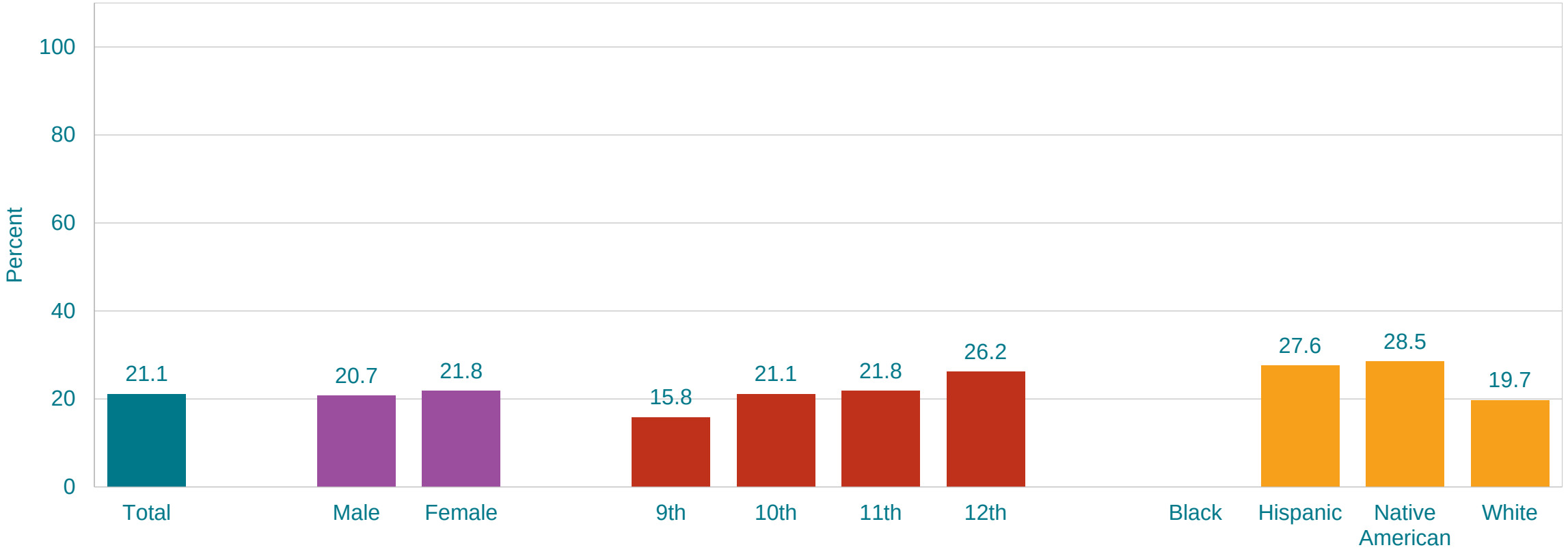
*9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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



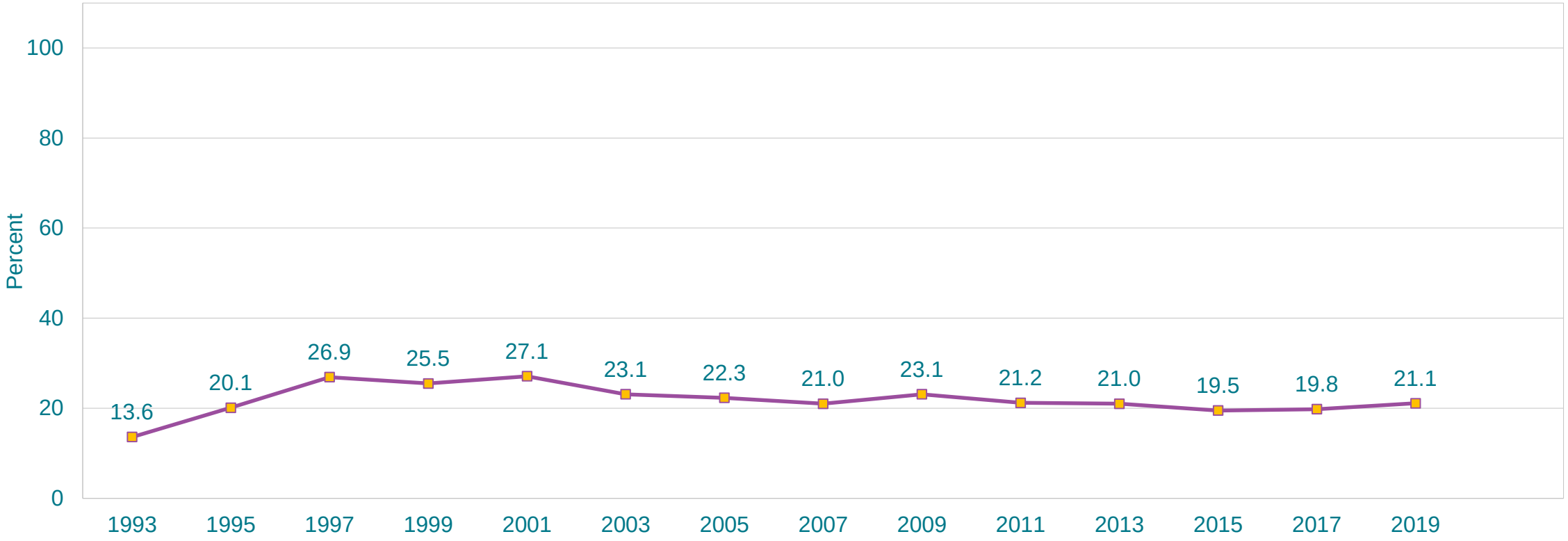
*Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-2001, decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by 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,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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

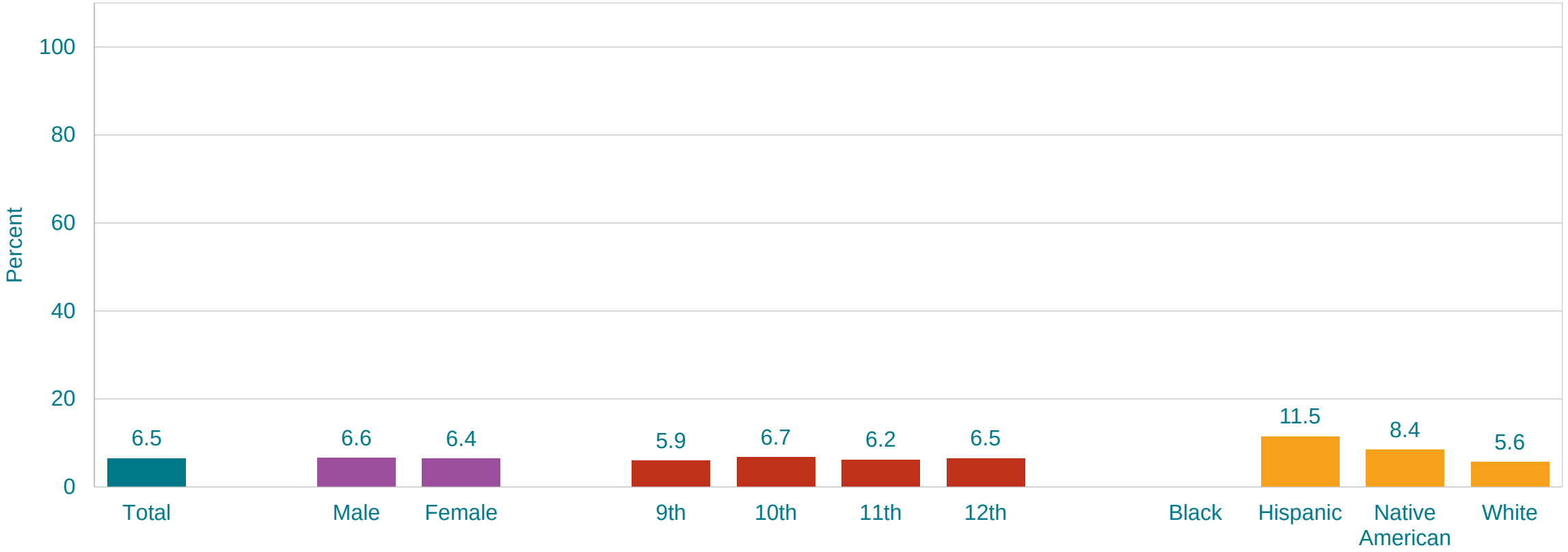


*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†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).]

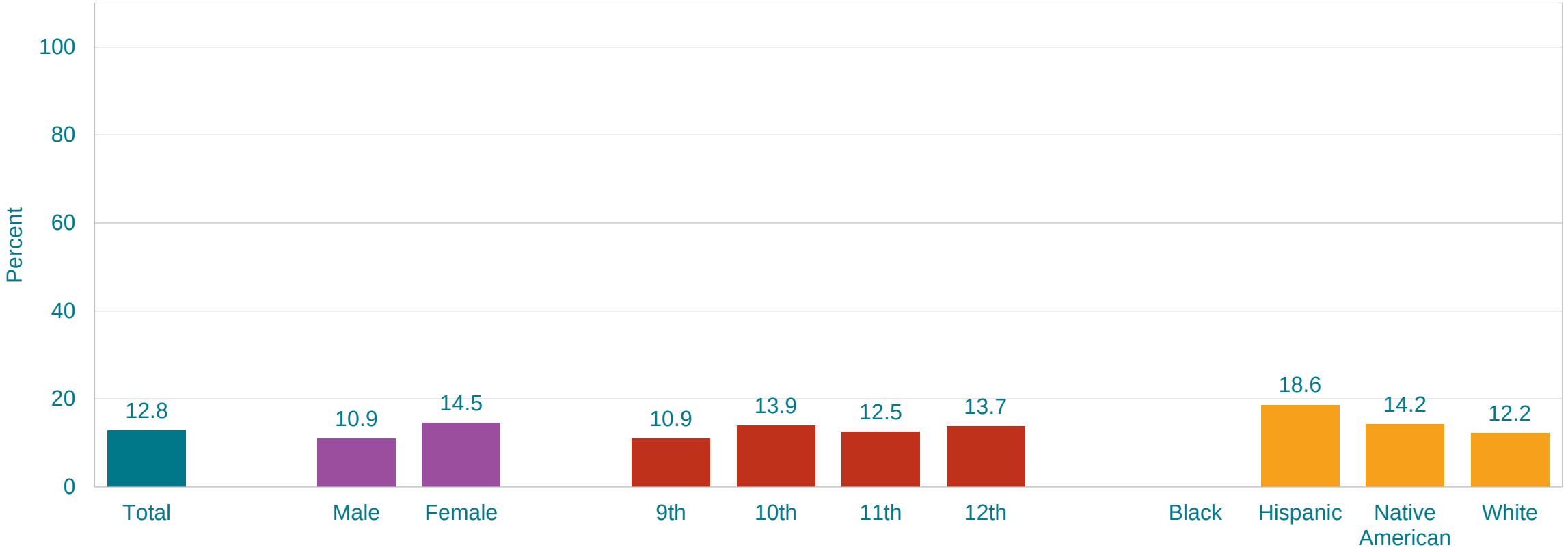
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



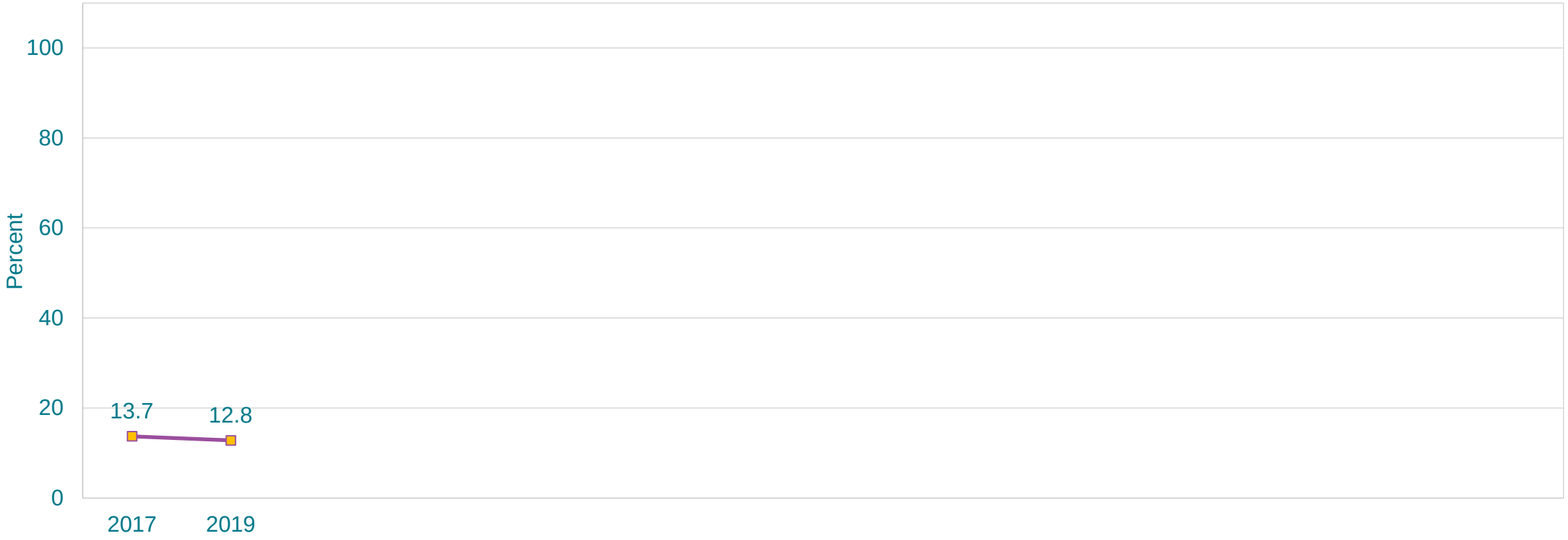
*One or more times during their life
†H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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,† 2019



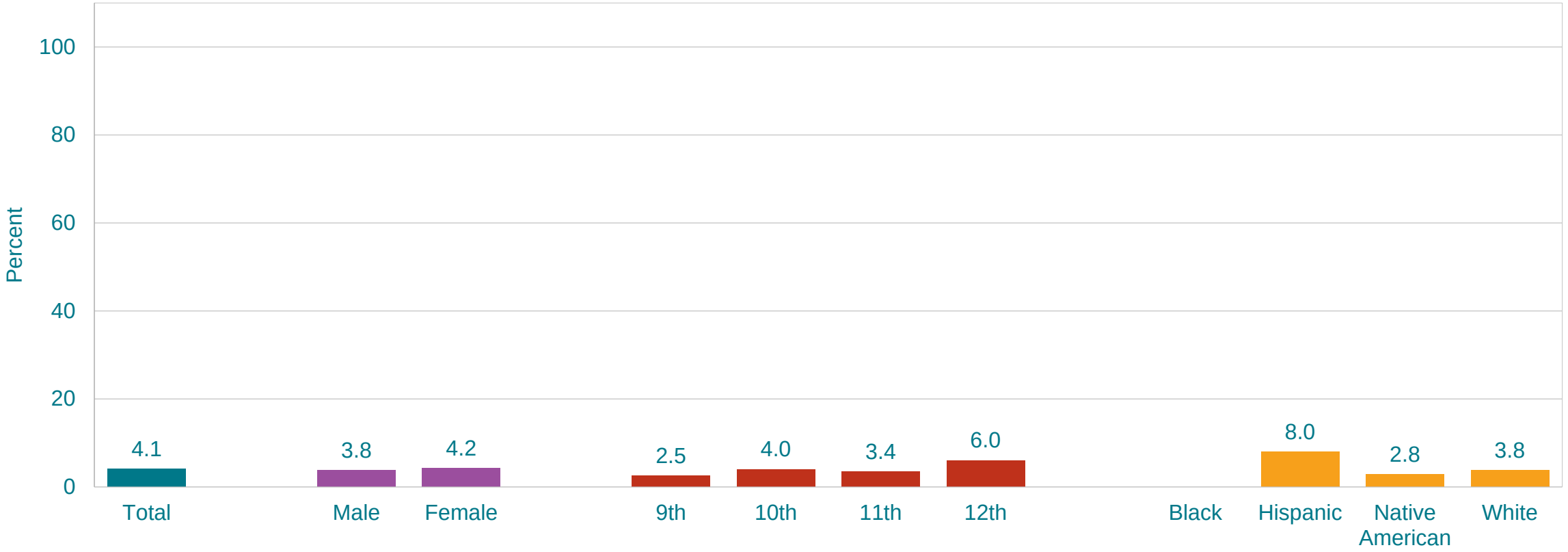
*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life
†F > M; 10th > 9th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* 2017-2019†



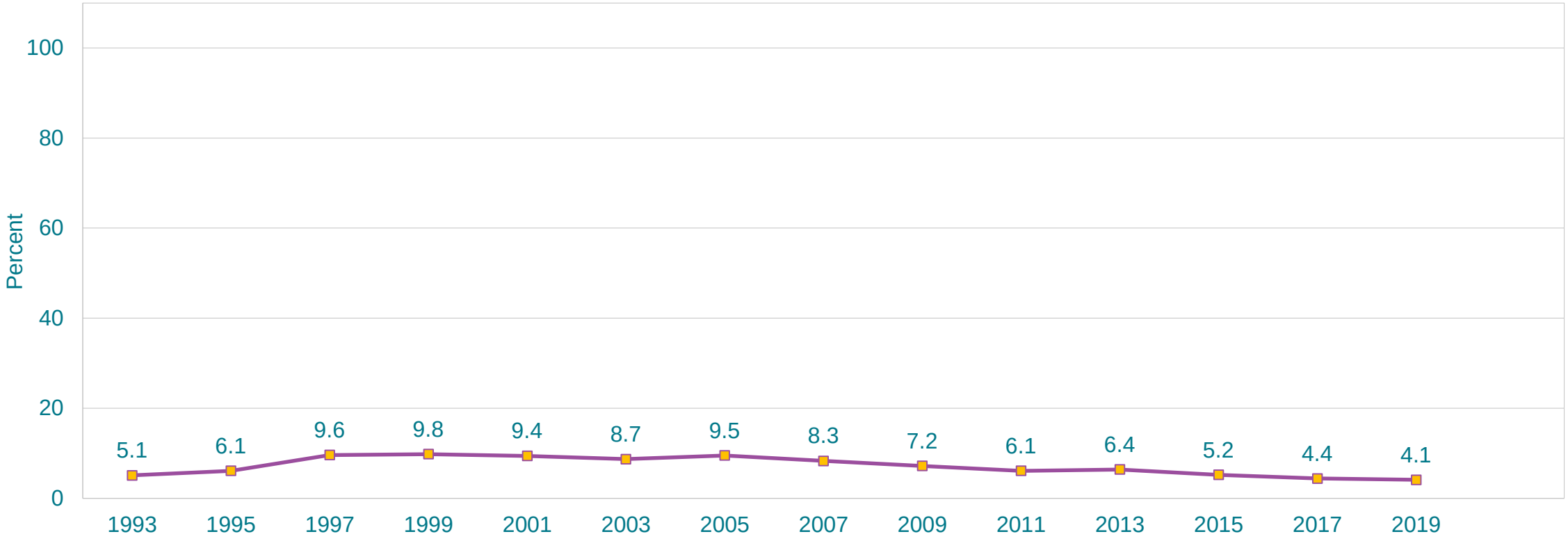
*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life
†12th > 9th, 12th > 11th; 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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

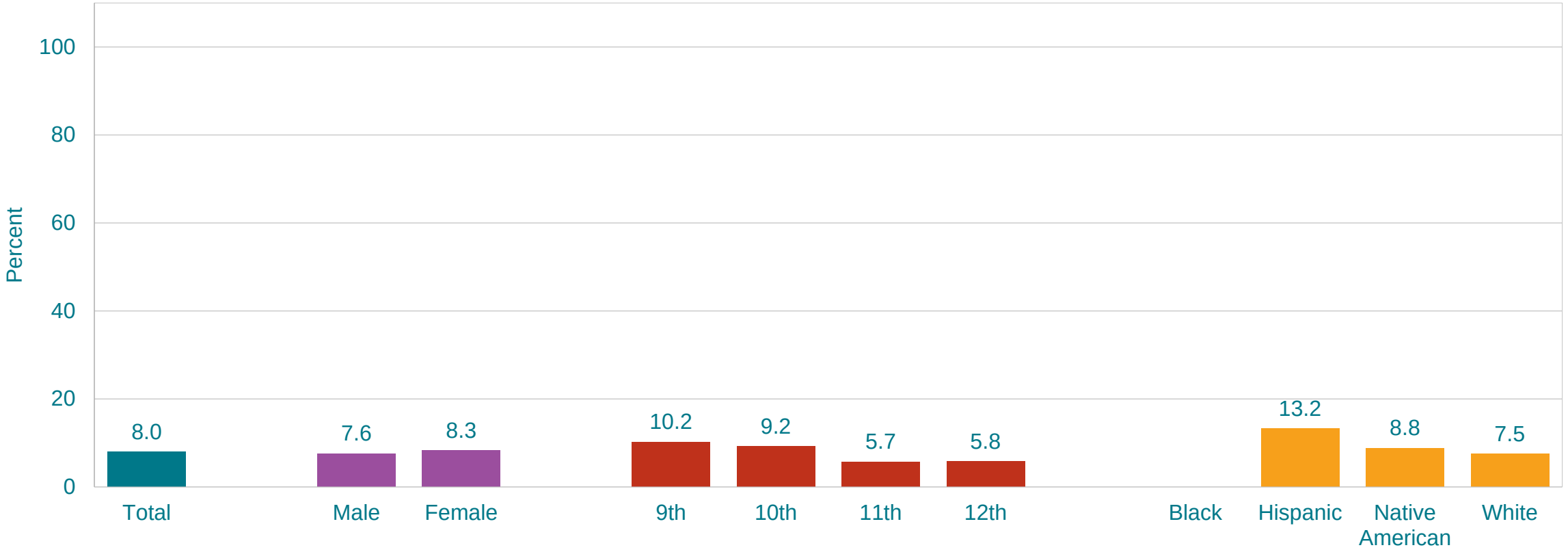


*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

†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).]

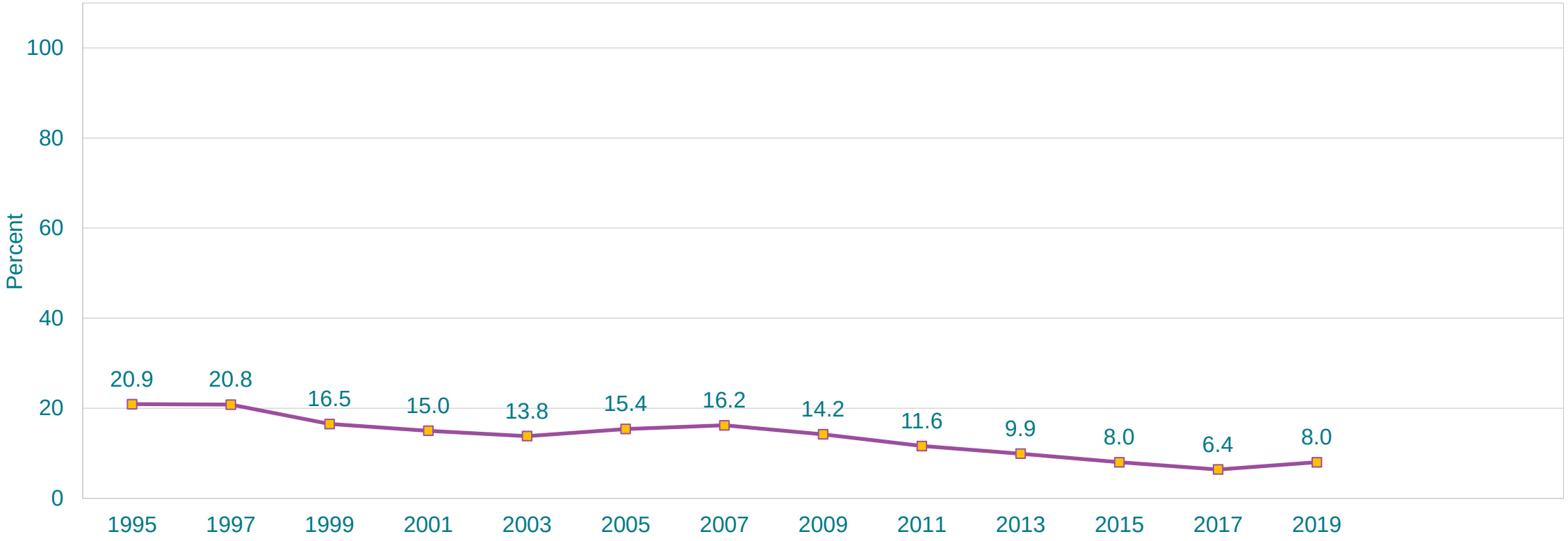
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 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
†9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* 1995-2019†

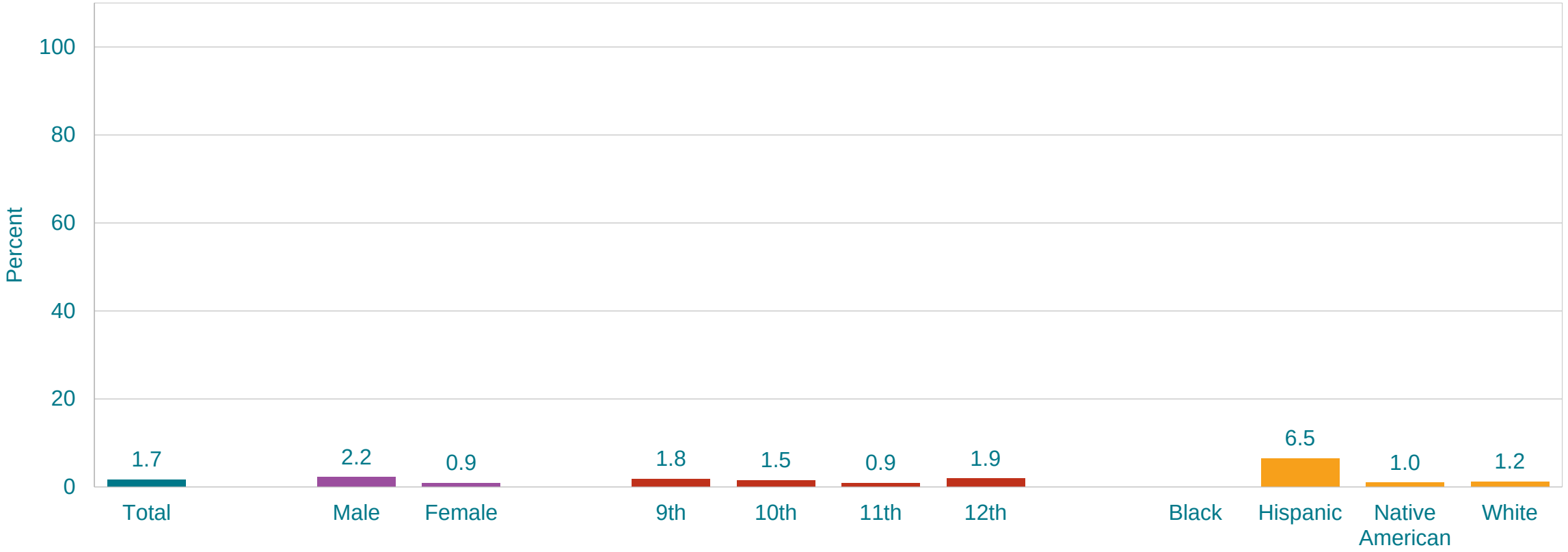


*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

†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).]

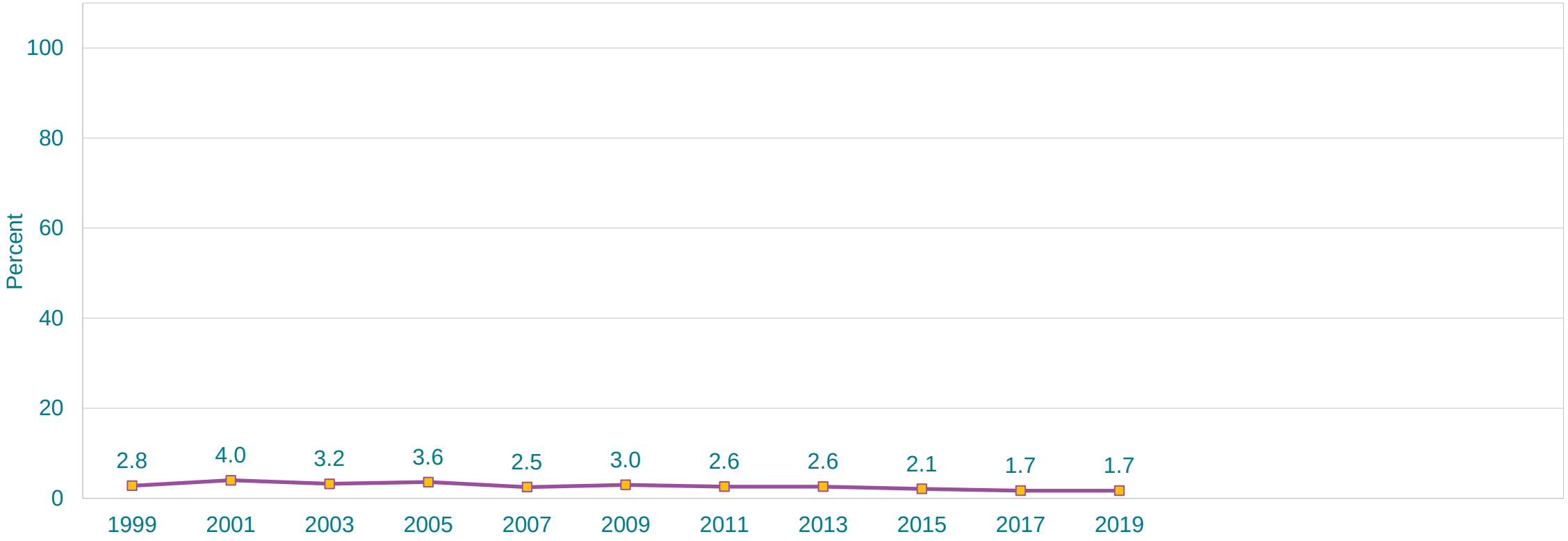
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life
†M > F; 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* 1999-2019†

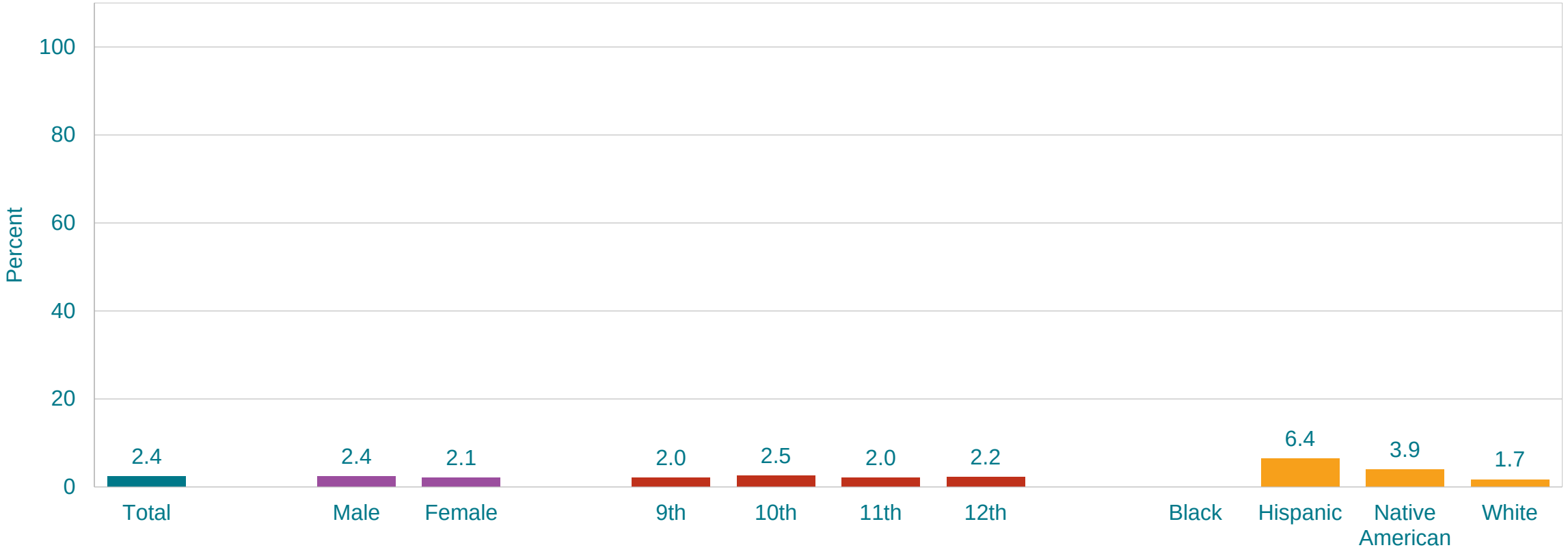


*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life

†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).]

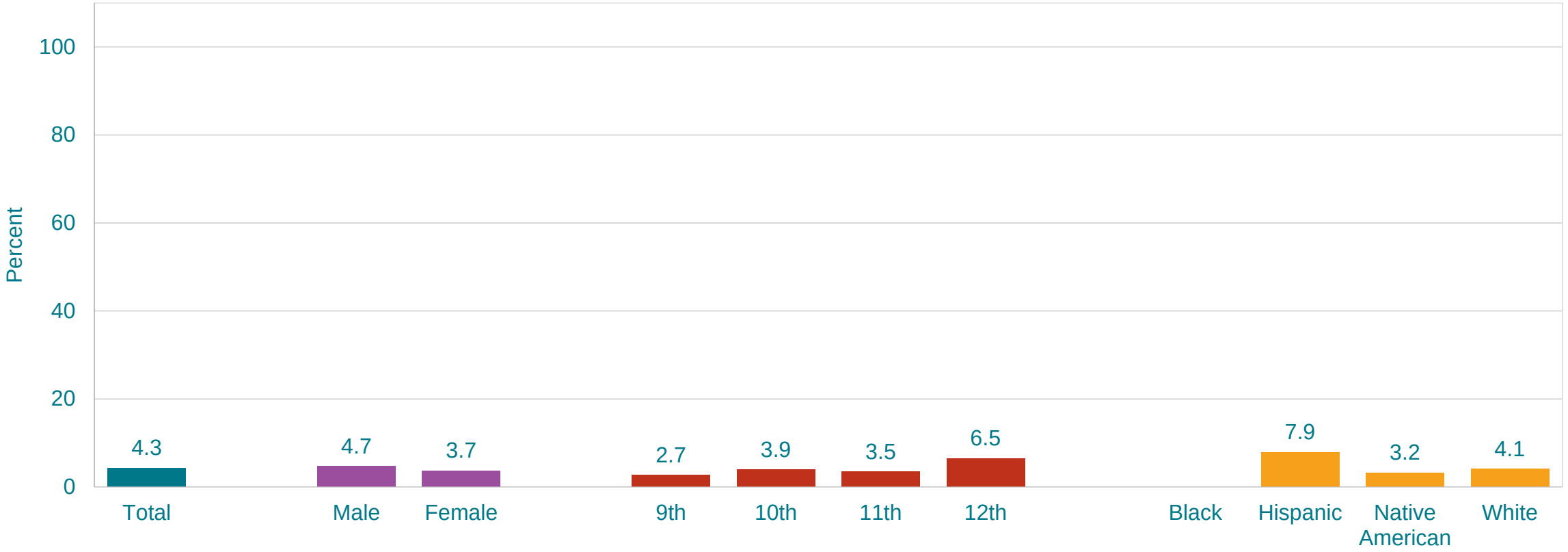
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



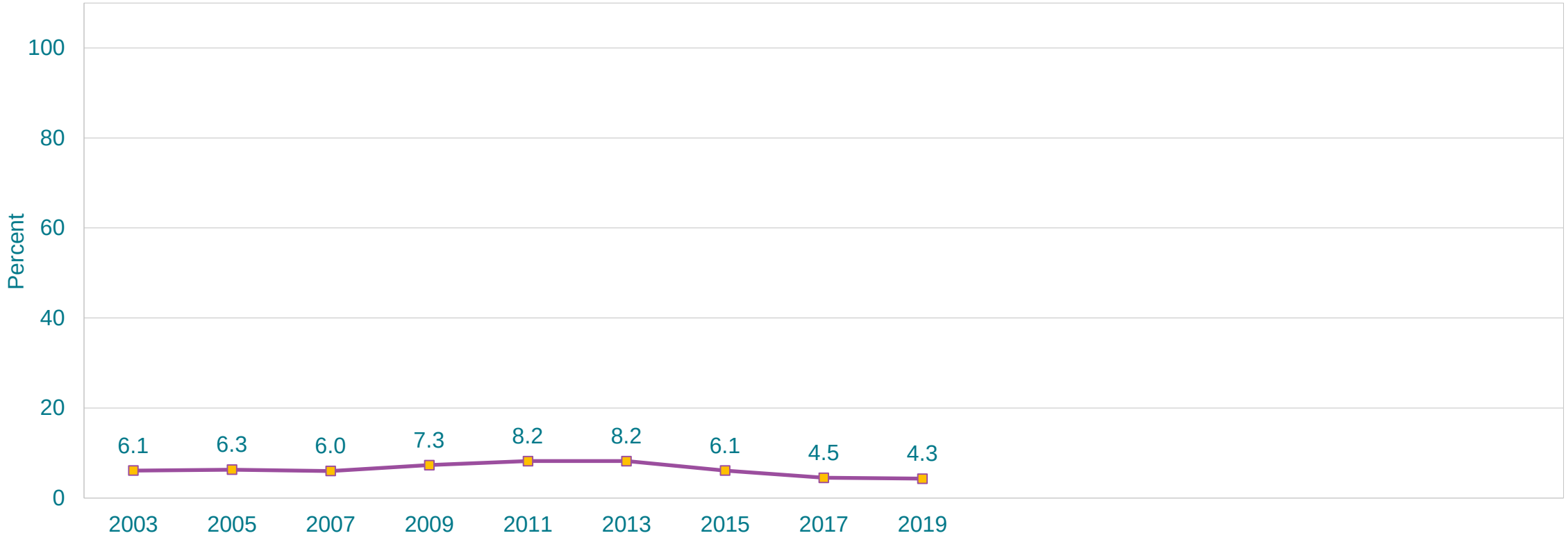
*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life
†H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life
†12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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

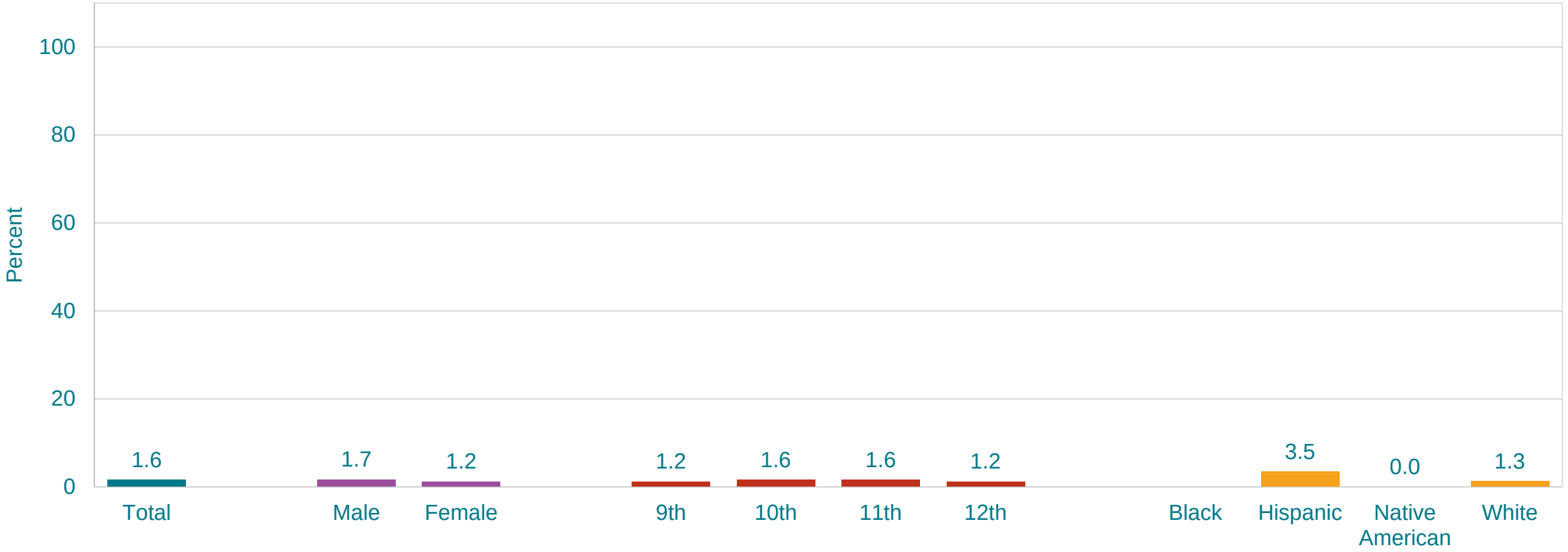


*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life

†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).]

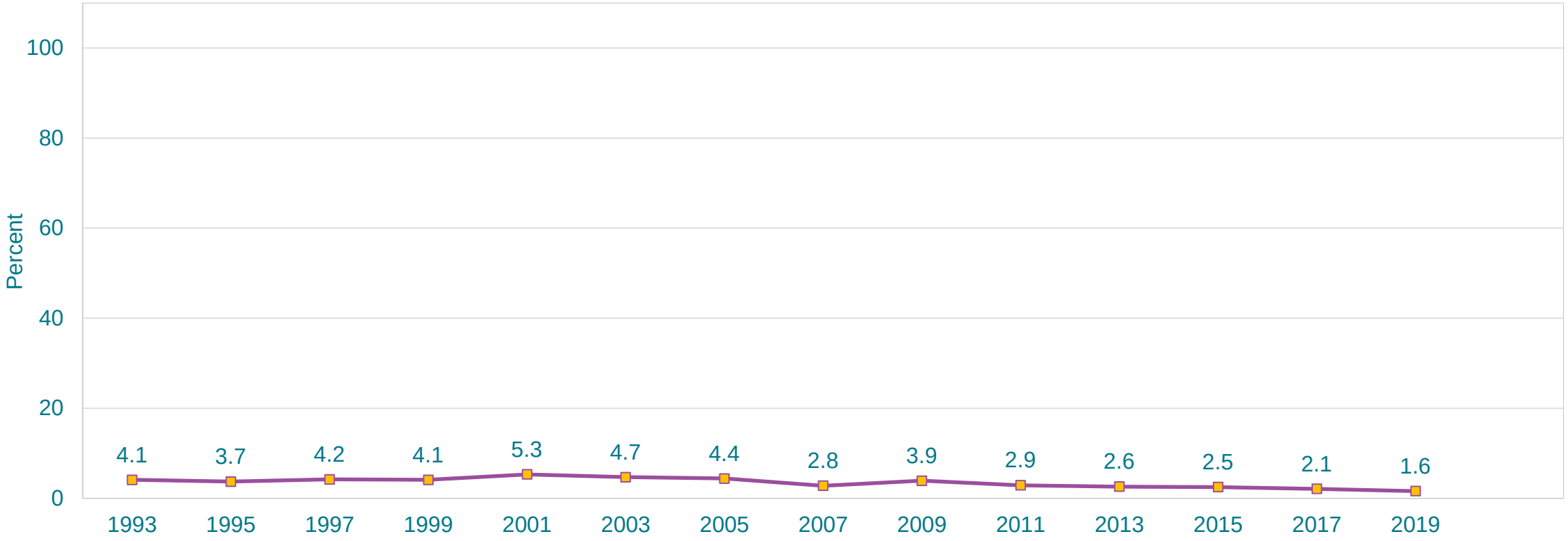
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Pills or shots, one or more times during their life
†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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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

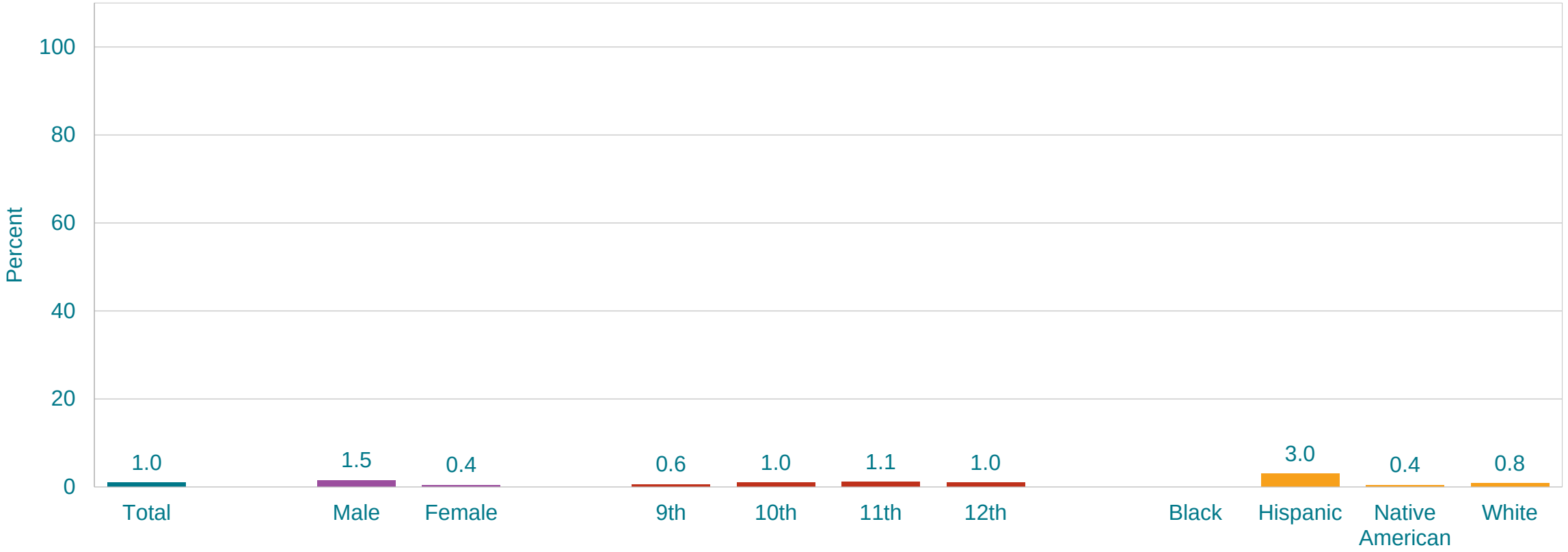


*Pills or shots, one or more times during their life

†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).]

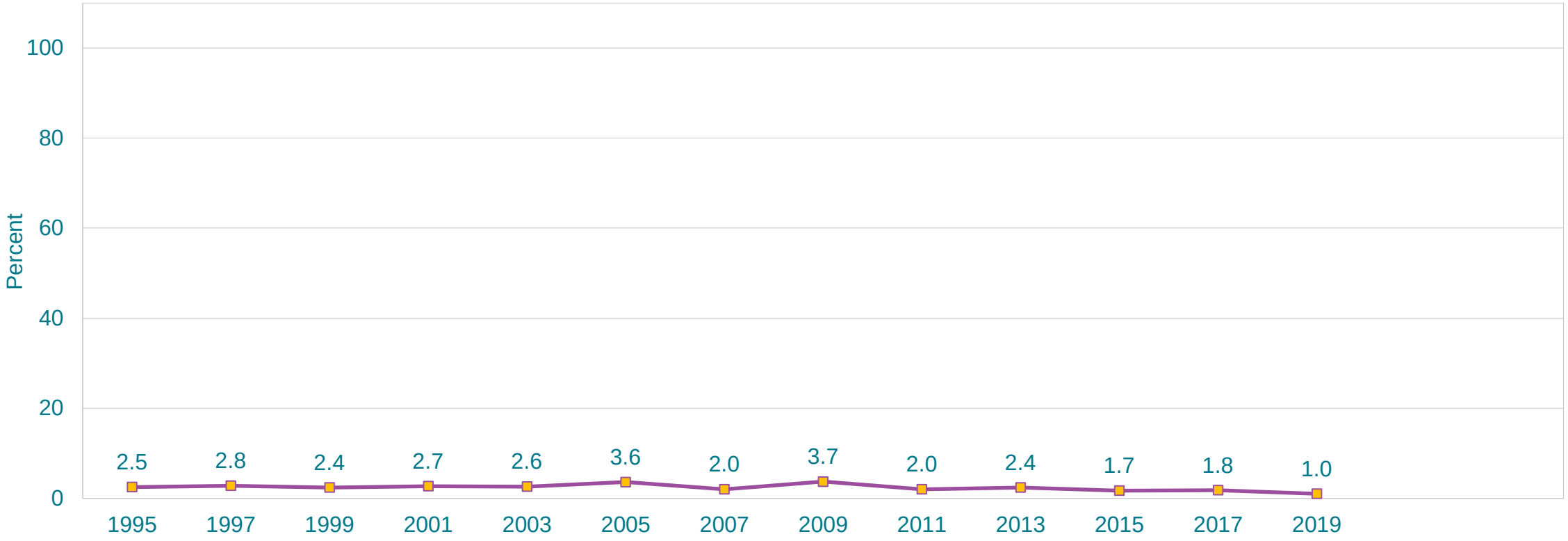
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life
†M > F; 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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

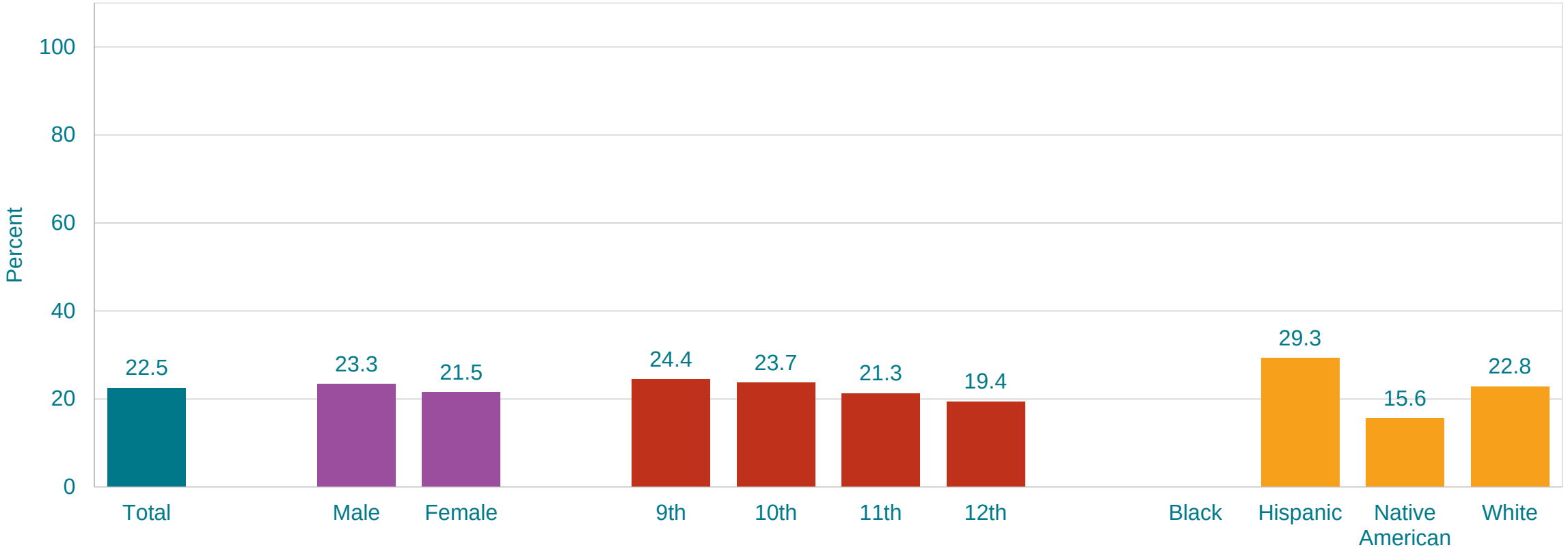


*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life

†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).]

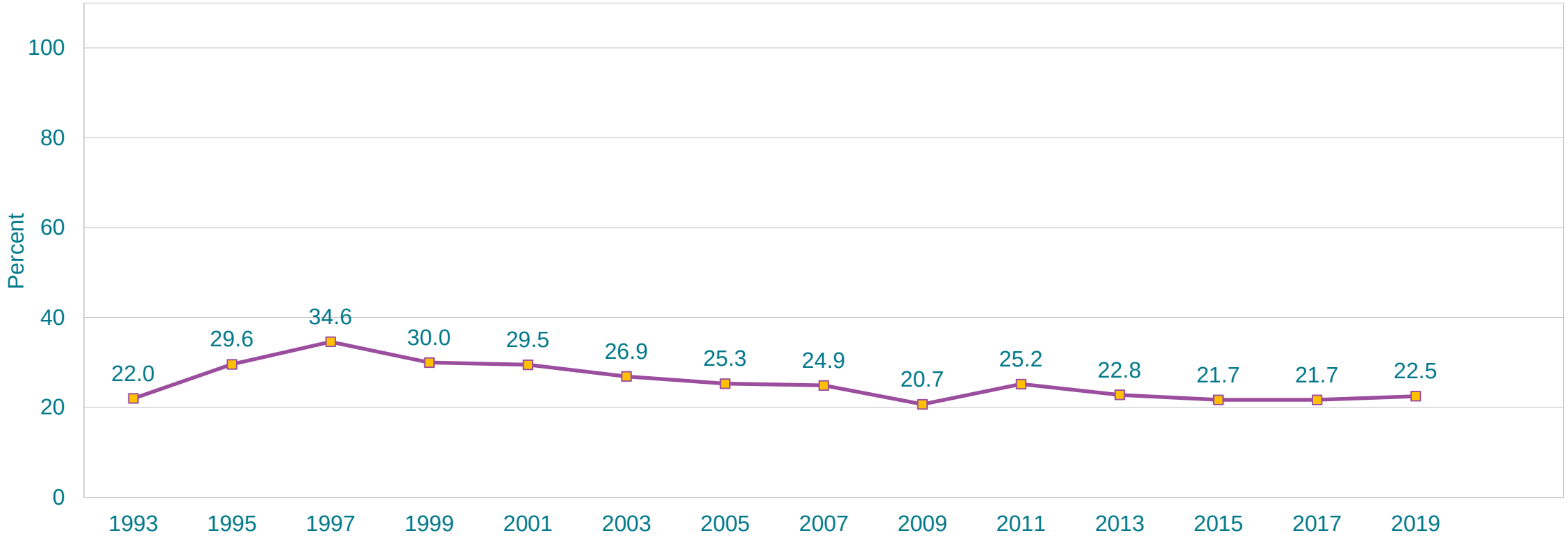
This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*During the 12 months before the survey
†9th > 12th; H > N, H > W, 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 the subgroup.
This graph contains weighted results.

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).]