Kentucky Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary Report, 2025

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PURPOSE OF YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in collaboration with representatives from state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and national education and health organizations to monitor six priority health behaviors including: behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV; alcohol and drug use; tobacco use; unhealthy dietary behaviors; and inadequate physical activity. These risk behaviors contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States.

The YRBSS is the largest public health surveillance system in the United States, developed by the CDC in collaboration with representatives from national, state, territorial, tribal, and local levels, for monitoring how multiple health-related behaviors among high school students change over time, and progress towards achieving the Healthy People Objectives. The YRBSS allows for the public and decision-makers to make web queries on state and national data among participating jurisdictions.

The YRBS is one component of the YRBSS. Kentucky data are reported into the YRBSS.

The YRBSS also measures asthma and self-reported height and weight to allow calculation of body mass index for assessment of overweight and obesity. More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss.

HISTORY OF YRBS IN KENTUCKY

Since 1997, the YRBS has been conducted in odd numbered years and administered to students in grades 9 through 12 at randomly selected high schools across Kentucky. The anonymous survey is voluntary. State-based school surveillance is made possible through the collaboration of partners. The YRBS is an important tool to help inform the public, stakeholders/partners, policymakers, and educators about the experiences and risk behaviors among Kentucky's youth and to support the development of school policies and practices that reduce priority health risk behaviors and experiences among youth.

YRBS 2025

In the Spring of 2025, students voluntarily completed an anonymous, 92-item questionnaire. Survey procedures were designed to protect the privacy of students by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration. The 2025 YRBS was completed by 913 students in 36 public high schools in Kentucky. A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce

bias by compensating for differing patterns of nonresponse. Estimations were made for the approximate number of students enrolled in Kentucky public secondary schools.

Kentucky has obtained weighted data every year it administered the survey. Published weighted results from the survey can be generalized to all Kentucky high school students and can be used to make important inferences.

We are grateful for the YRBS support by Kentucky high school principals, staff, parents, and students! Thank you for your support and participation!

DEMOGRAPHICS

The **weighted demographic characteristics** of the sample are:

SEX

Female 48.8% **Male 51.2%**

GRADE LEVEL

9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade	Other
27.0%	26.4%	24.2%	22.3%	0.1%

ETHNICITY/RACE

Non-Hispanic Asian	1.2%	Non-Hispanic White	72.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	11.4%	Multiple races	3.6%
Hispanic/Latino	9.7%	All other races	0.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.4%		

REPORT OVERVIEW

The next pages in this summary report provide an overview of the weighted results from the questions answered in the 2025 Kentucky Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Questions are organized by headers that are shown in the Table of Contents. To quickly navigate, click the topic in the Table of Contents to go directly to the respective results.

Data presented are weighted and thereby representative of the all students in grades 9 through 12 at public secondary schools in Kentucky. Data presented are in no particular order. Data are grouped by the best available topic header.

Percentages will be reported for questions, when trend data are not available. Trend data are present when the question has been asked in consecutive years. The table below provides the color coding scheme, when applicable, to describe the direction of the trend data. The orange font notes no change observed. The blue font describes a favorable trend direction. The red font describes an unfavorable trend direction.

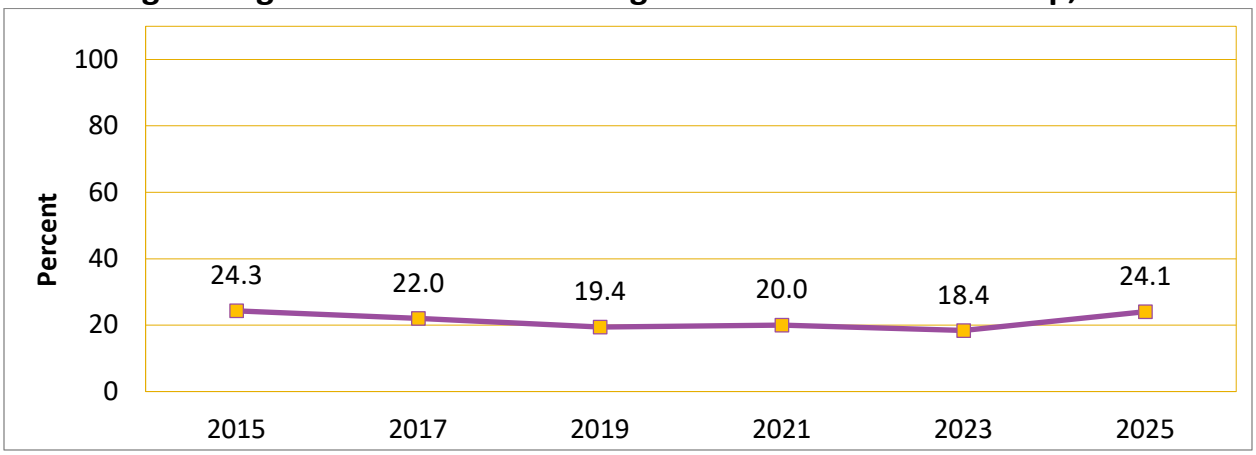
Font Color	Directionality
	No significant change in data for the respective years observed
	Favorable significant trend in data for the respective years observed
	Unfavorable significant trend in data for the respective years observed

MILITARY CONNECTEDNESS

57.5% of high school students had parents or other adults in their **family who served in the United States military.**

SLEEP

Percentage of high school students who got 8 or more hours of sleep,* 2015-2025†

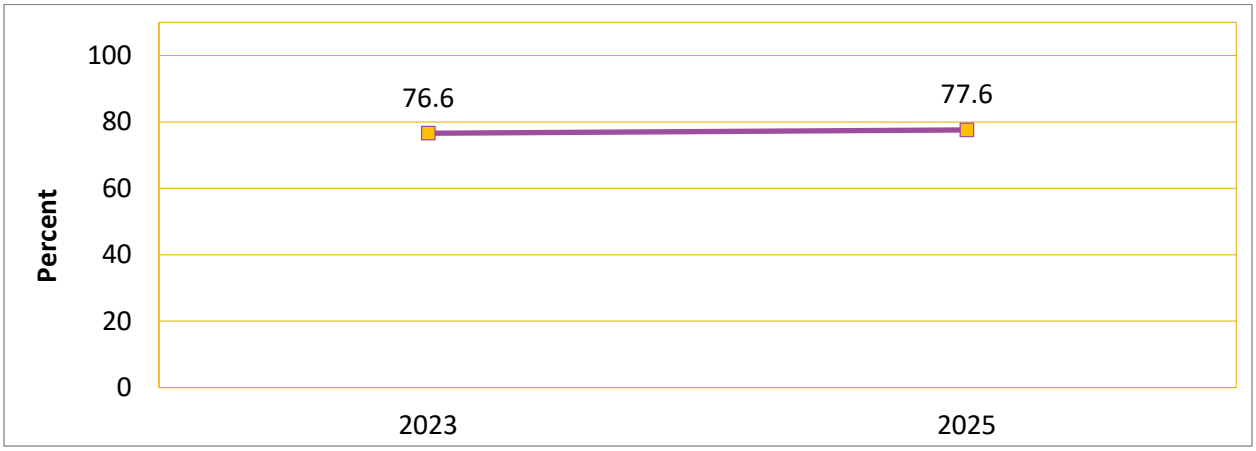


*On an average school night

†**Decreased from 2015-2021**, **no change from 2021-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

GRADES

Percentage of high school students who described their grades in school as mostly As or Bs,* 2023-2025†



*During the 12 months before the survey

†**No change from 2023-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

WORK

25.4% of high school students **worked 21 or more hours per week** at paying jobs.*

*during the school year, among students who worked at a paying job during the school year

FIREARM SAFETY

42.9% of high school students **could obtain a loaded gun*** ready for them to fire without a parent or other adult's permission or supervision.

*The gun could be theirs or someone else's, and it could be located in their home or car or someone else's home or car.

SCREEN TIME

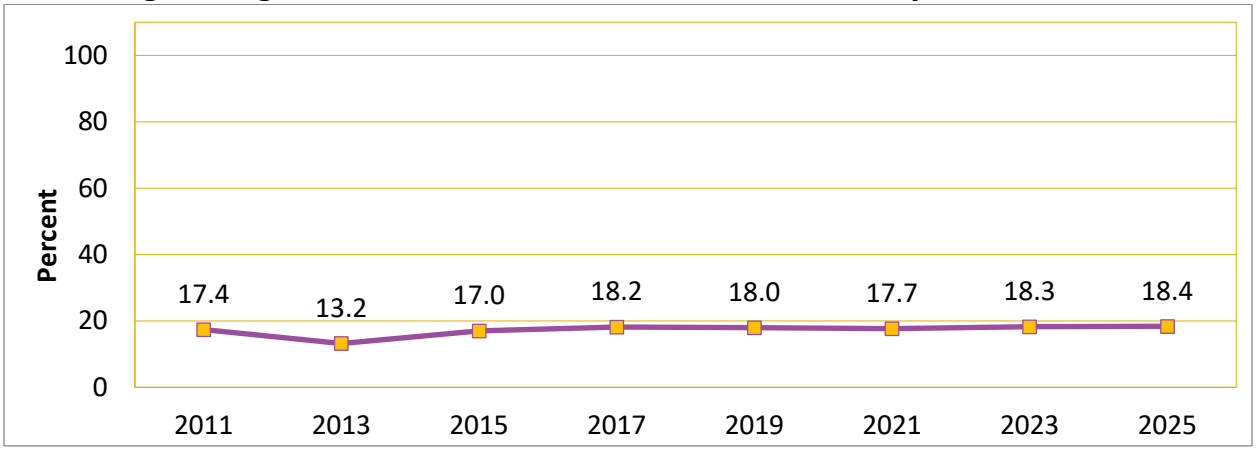
78.3% of high school students spent **3 or more hours of screen time* per day.**

*in front of a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the internet, or using social media, not counting time spent doing schoolwork

65.1% of high school students had **ever seen pornography,*** also called porn, either on **purpose or** by **accident**.

*counting any porn that they saw, including pictures, on TV, phones, computers, or iPads or other tablets, in books, magazines, or movie theaters

Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied,* 2011-2025†



*counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey

†**Increased from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

CHILD TRAFFICKING

1.8% of high school students had ever been **given** money, a place to stay, food, or **something** else of value **in exchange for sex.**

3.4% of high school students had ever been **forced to work or do something illegal by someone** who got money or something of value for what they did.

HOUSING & FOOD SECURITY

95.7% of high school students reported **sleeping in the home of parent or guardian*** during the past 12 months.

13.9% of high school students were **at risk for food insecurity.***

*during the 12 months before the survey

11.6% of high school students' family sometimes, most of the time, or always **worried that their food would run out** before they got money to buy more.*

*during the 12 months before the survey

7.8% of high school students reported that sometimes, most of the time, or always **the food their family bought ran out** and they did not have money to buy more.*

*during the 12 months before the survey

POSITIVE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

82.9% of high school students strongly agreed or agreed that their parents or other adults in their **family have clear rules and consequences for their behavior.**

87.1% of high school students had parents or other adults in their **family** who most of the time or always **knew where they were going or with whom** they would be.

29.0% of high school students would most likely **talk with their parent or other adult family member** about their feelings.*

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

50.8% of high school students most of the time or always **felt that they were able to talk to a friend** about their feelings.

*throughout their lifetime

75.4% of high school students strongly agreed or agreed that they **can resist peer pressure and dangerous situations**.

86.7% of high school students reported having an **adult in their household** that most of the time or always **tried to make sure their basic needs* were met**.

*Examples of basic needs being met are looking after their safety and making sure they had clean clothes, enough to eat, etc. during their lifetime.

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

9.6% of high school students reported having a **parent or other adult in their home who** most of the time or always insulted them or **put them down*** .

*during their lifetime

1.6% of high school students had a **parent or other adult in their home who** most of the time or always hit, beat, kicked, or **physically hurt them** in any way*.

*during their lifetime

6.3% of high school students ever had an **adult or person at least five years older than them make them do sexual things* they did not want to do.**

*counting such things as kissing, touching, or being made to have sexual intercourse

1.1% of high school students had **parents or other adults** in their home **who** most of the time or always slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or **beat each other up***.

*during their lifetime

31.4% of high school students had ever **lived with a parent or guardian who had severe depression, anxiety, or another mental illness or was suicidal**.

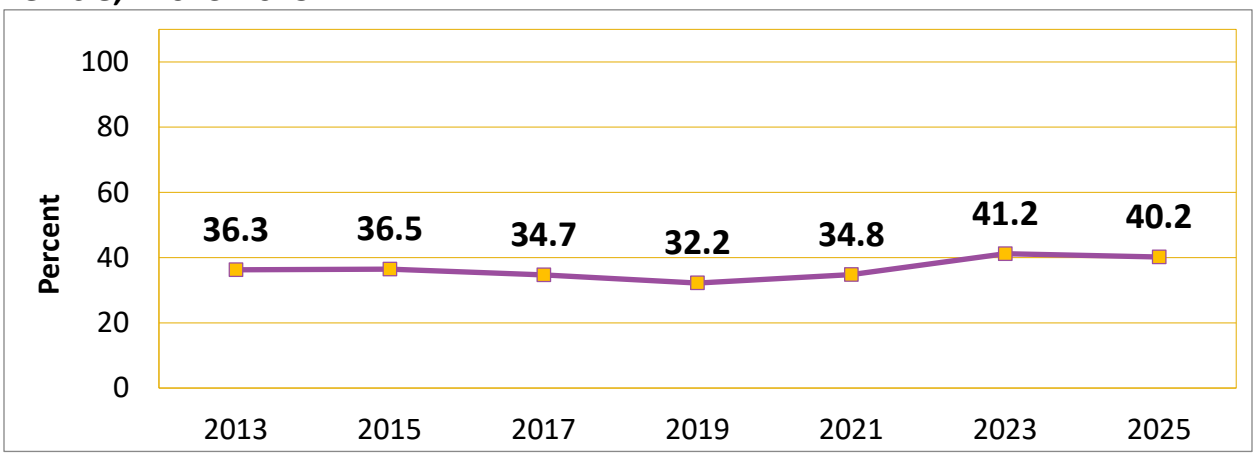
28.8% of high school students had ever **lived with a parent or guardian who was having a problem with alcohol or drug use**.

21.9% of high school students had ever been **separated from a parent or guardian because the parent or guardian went to jail, prison, or a detention center**.

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY

40.2% of high school students **did not always wear a seat belt.**

Percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle,* 2013-2025†



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

†**Decreased from 2013-2019, increased from 2019-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

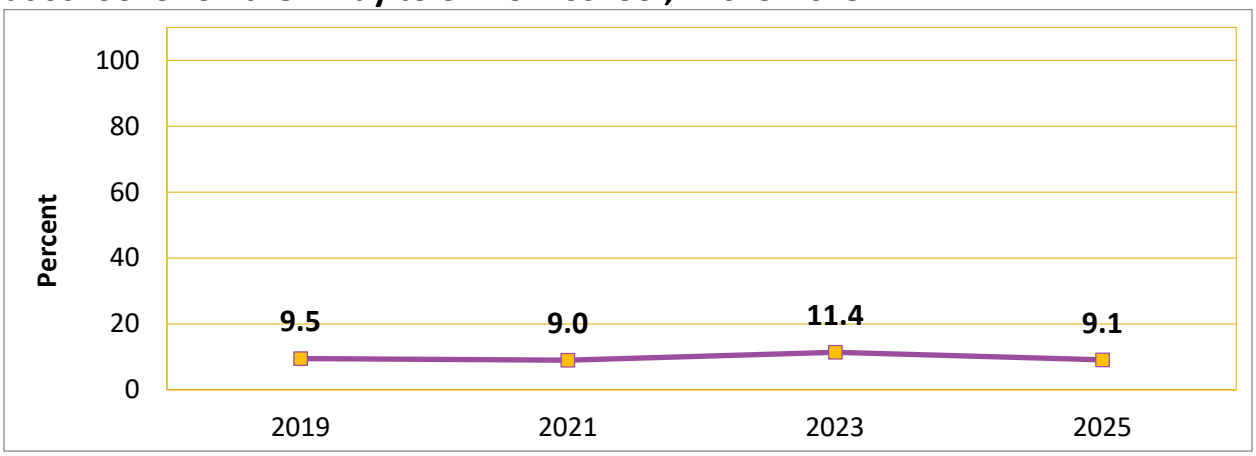
7.0% of high school students **rode with a driver** who had been **drinking alcohol.**

10.7% of high school students **rode with a driver** who had been **using marijuana*.**

*also called pot or weed, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

SCHOOL SAFETY

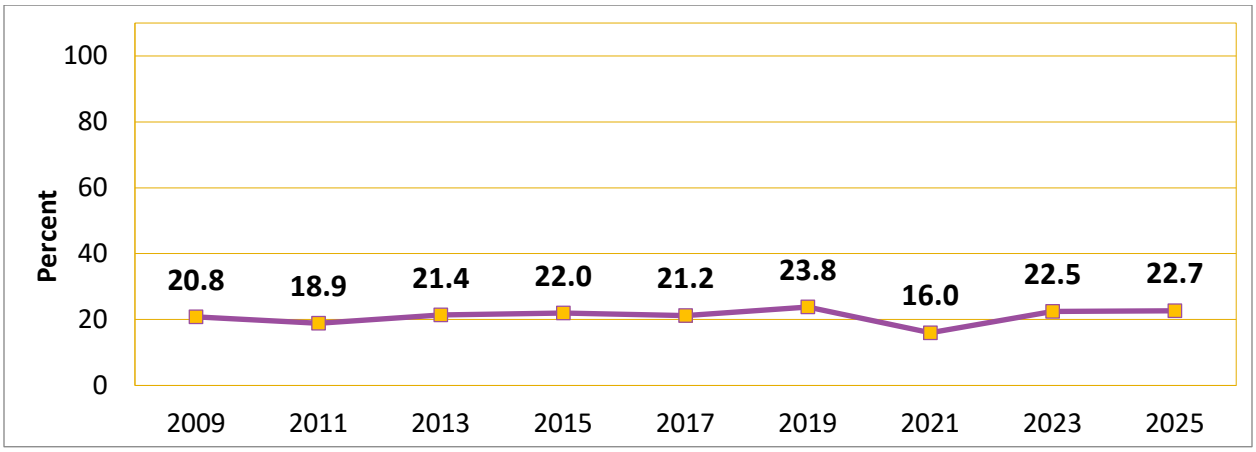
Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,* 2019-2025†



*on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

†**No change from 2019-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property,* 2009-2025†

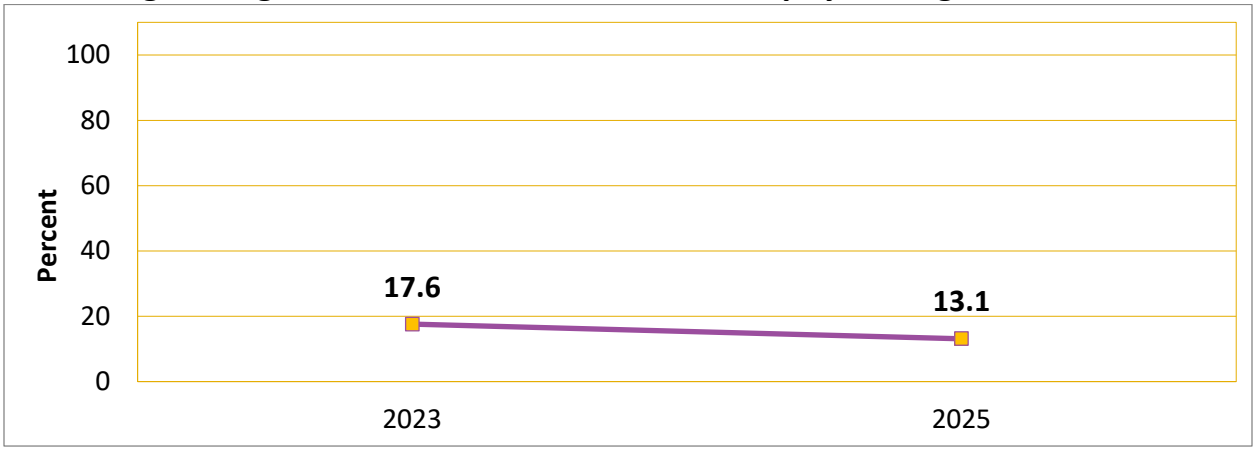


*during the 12 months before the survey

†**No change from 2009-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

VIOLENCE

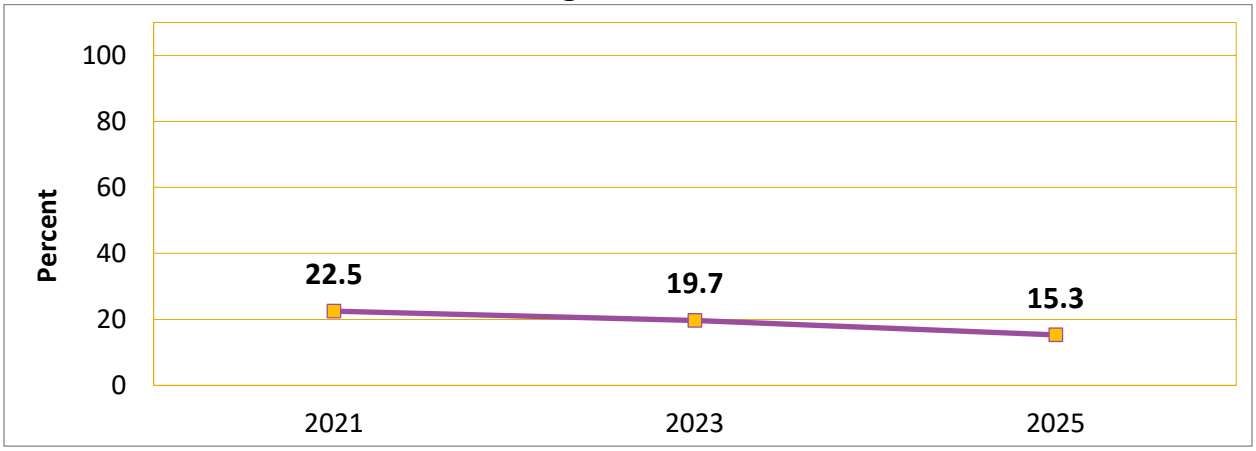
Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight,* 2023-2025†



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

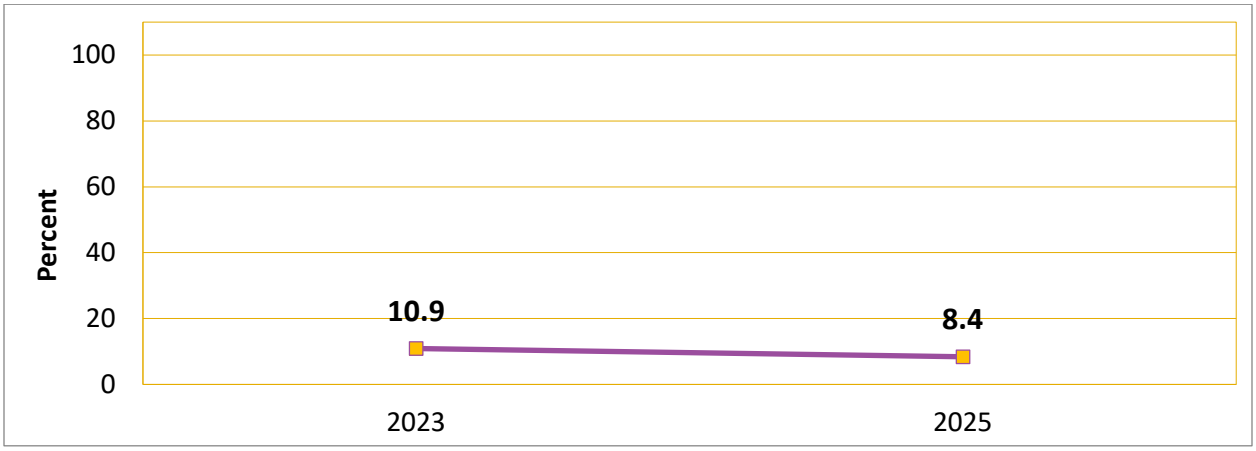
†**Decreased from 2023-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who ever saw someone get physically attacked, beaten, stabbed, or shot in their neighborhood, 2021-2025*



***Decreased from 2021-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,* 2023-2025†



*when they did not want to

†**Decreased from 2023-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

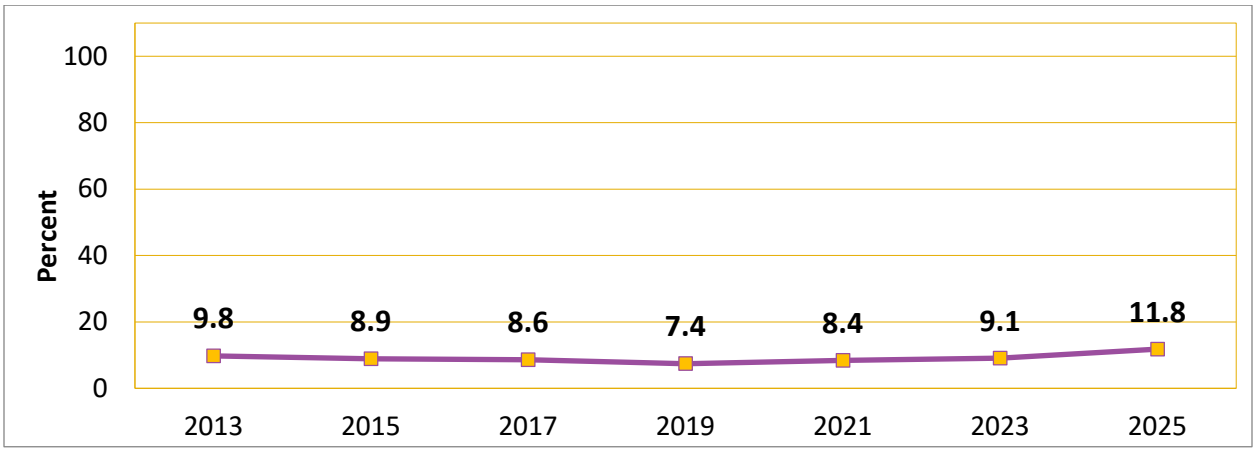
28.7% of high school students reported **someone they were dating** or going out with purposely **tried to control** them **or emotionally hurt them** one or more times*.

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

6.3% of high school students reported that an **adult or person at least five years older than them ever made them do sexual things* they did not want** to do.

*counting such things as kissing, touching, or being made to have sexual intercourse

Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence*, 2013-2025†

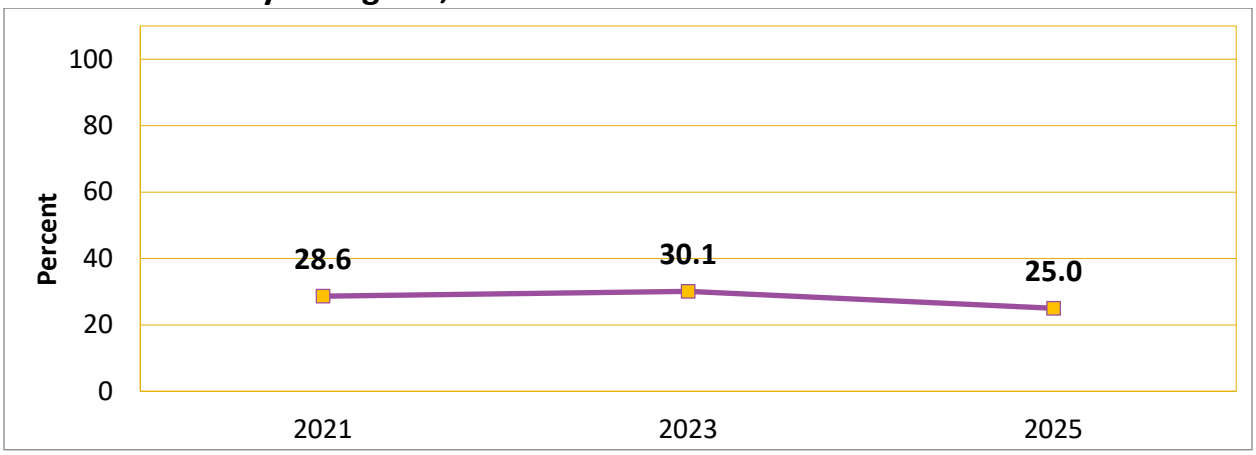


*being physically hurt on purpose (counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon) by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months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

†**No change from 2013-2021, increased from 2021-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

MENTAL HEALTH

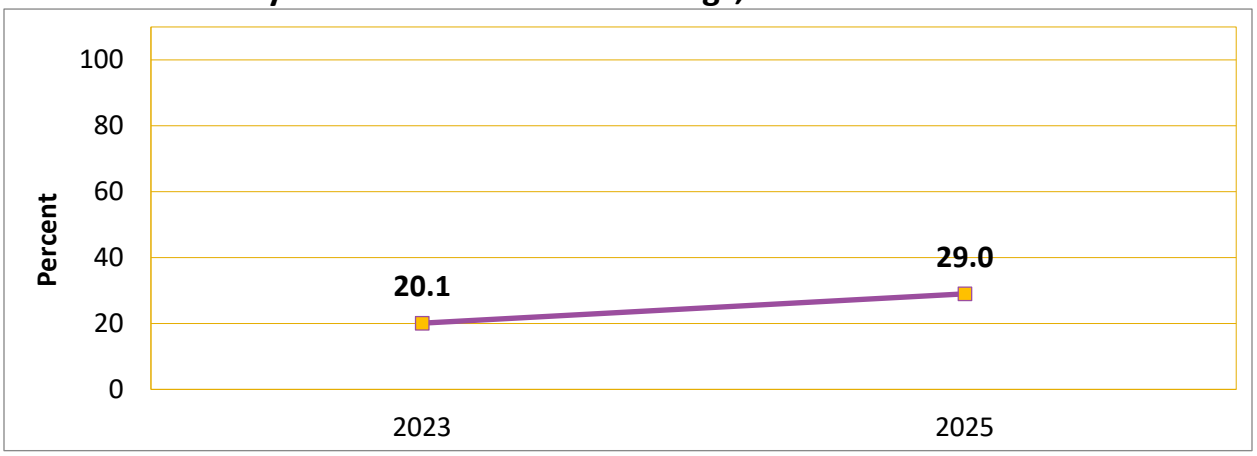
Percentage of high school students who reported that their mental health was most of the time or always not good,* 2021-2025†



*Poor mental health includes stress, anxiety, and depression, during the 30 days before the survey.
†**No change from 2021-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

42.0% of high school students **had serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions** (because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem).

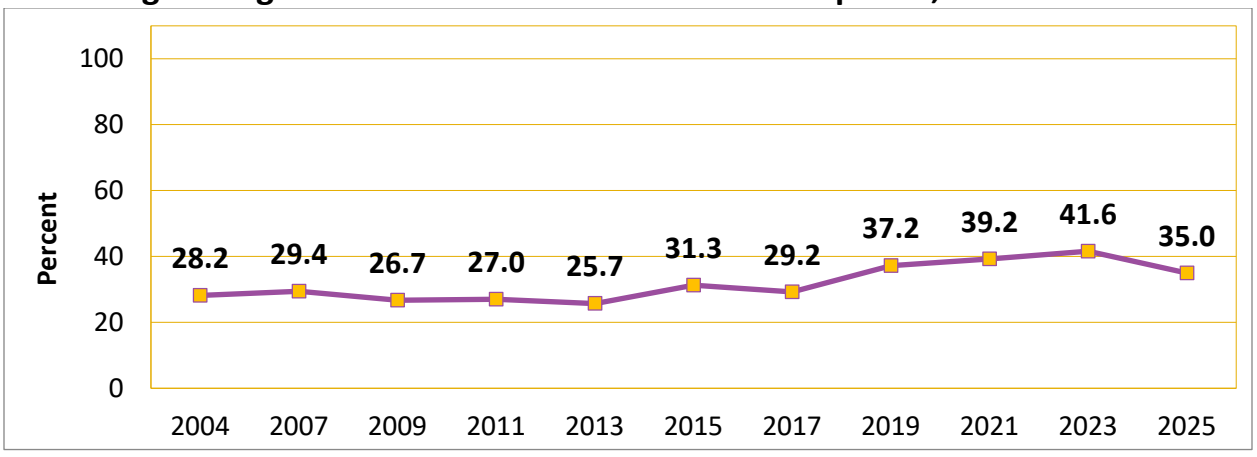
Percentage of high school students who would most likely talk with their parent or other adult family member about their feelings,* 2023-2025†



*among students who reported having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

†**Increased from 2023-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

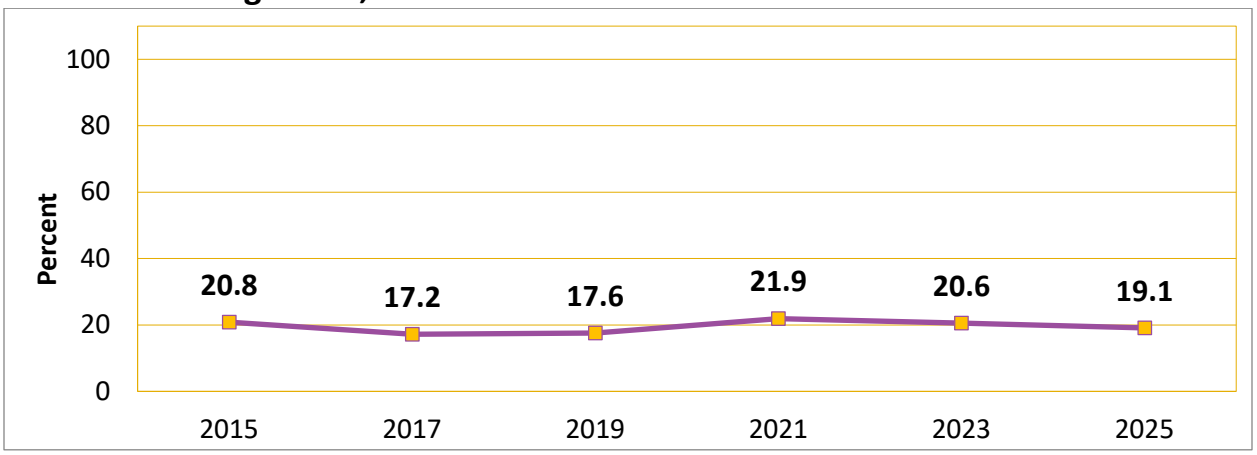
Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,* 2004-2025†



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

†**Increased from 2004-2025**, **decreased from 2004-2013**, **increased from 2013-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

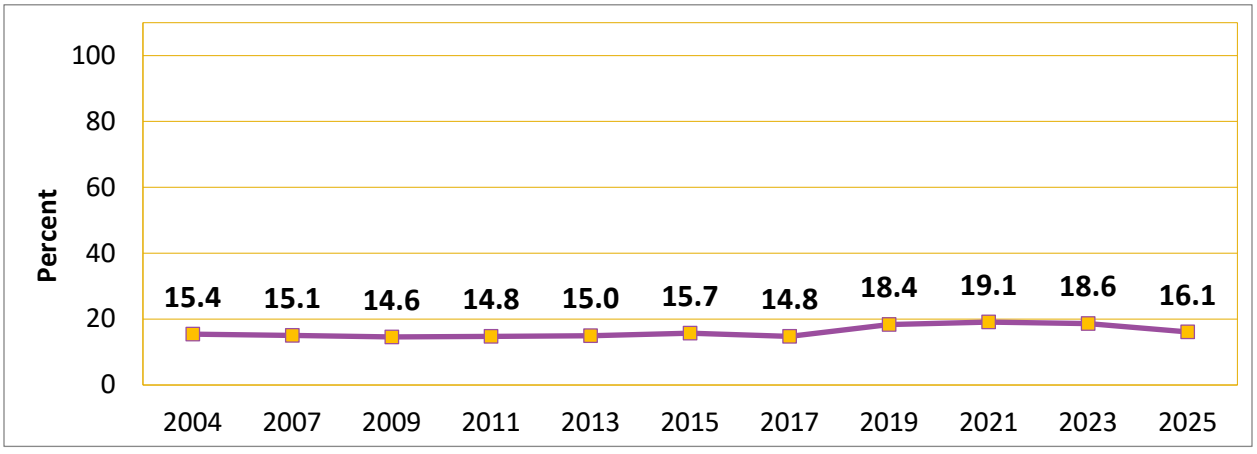
Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die,* 2015-2025†



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

†**No change from 2015-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

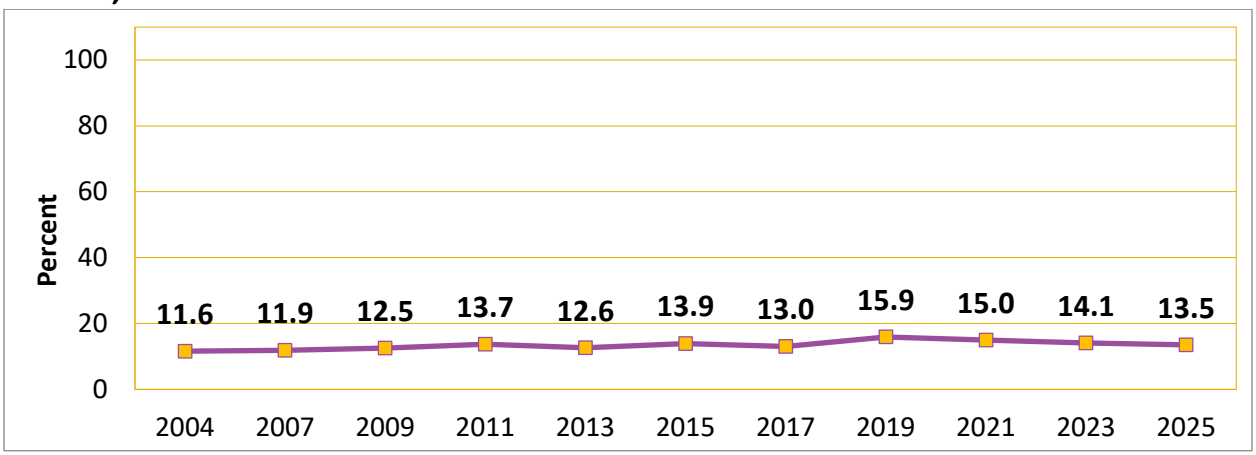
Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide,* 2004-2025†



*during the 12 months before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

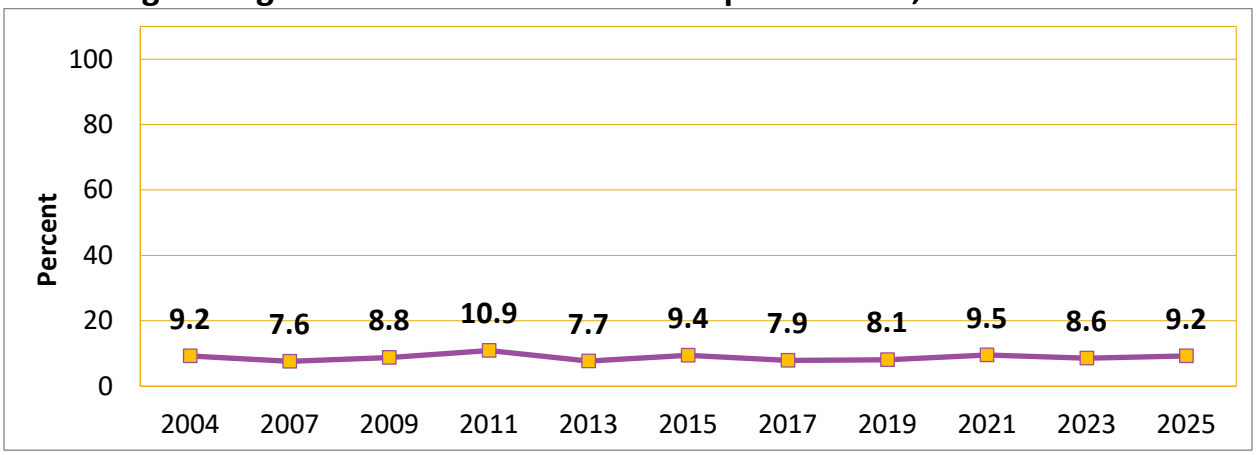
Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,* 2004-2025†



*during the 12 months before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide,* 2004-2025†



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

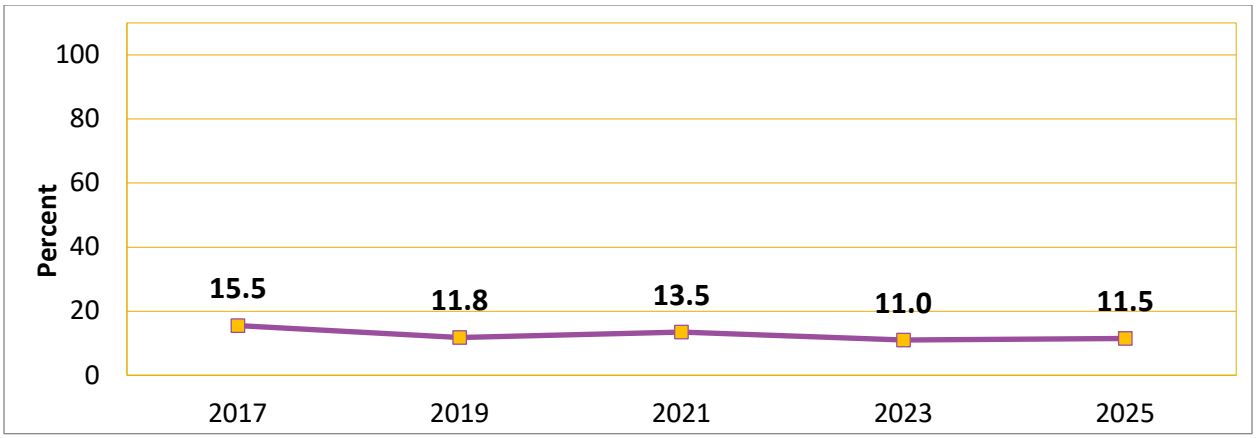
†**No change from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

25.9% of high school students **asked for help** from someone* **before their suicide attempt**

*such as a doctor, counselor, or hotline, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey

TOBACCO USE

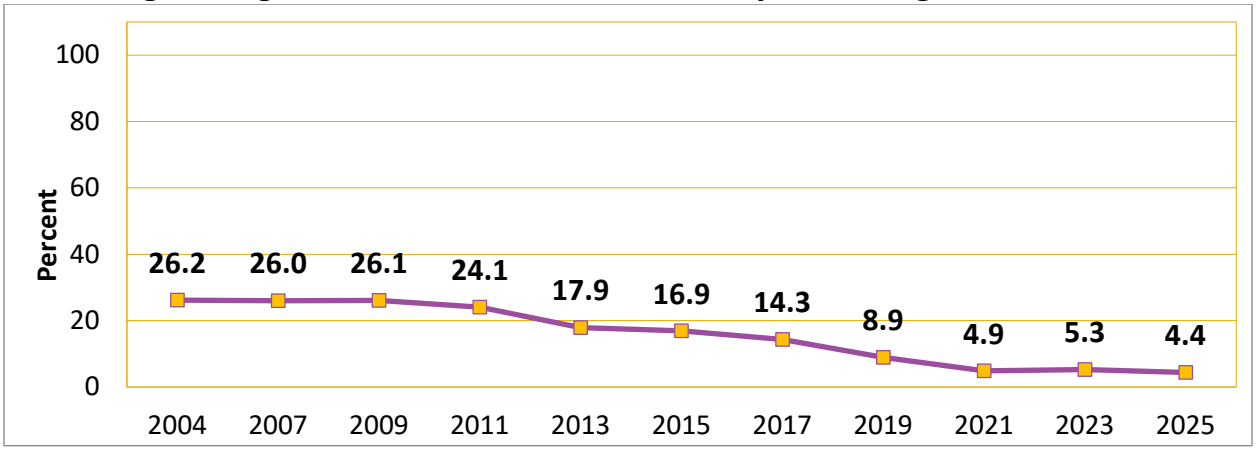
Percentage of high school students who smoked a cigarette before age 13 years,* 2017-2025†



*Even one or two puffs

†**Decreased from 2017-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

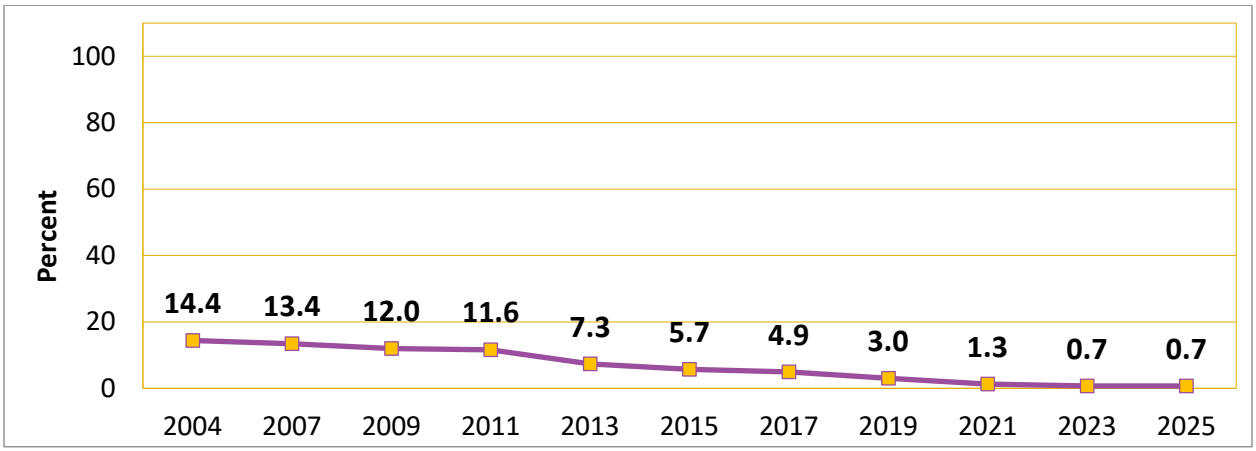
Percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes,* 2004-2025†



*on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2004-2025**, **no change from 2004-2011**, **decreased from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

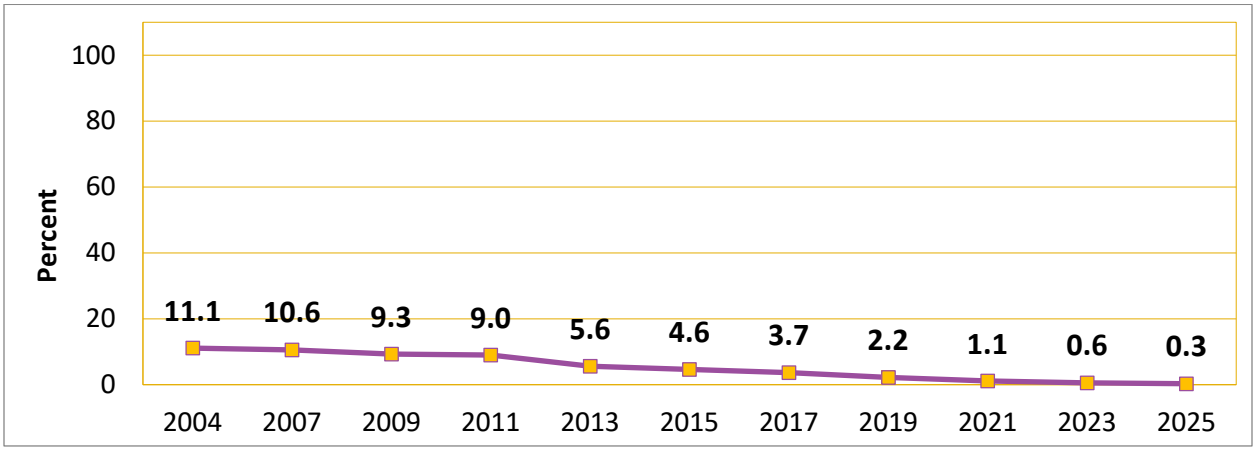
Percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes frequently,* 2004-2025†



*on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2004-2025, decreased from 2004-2011, decreased from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

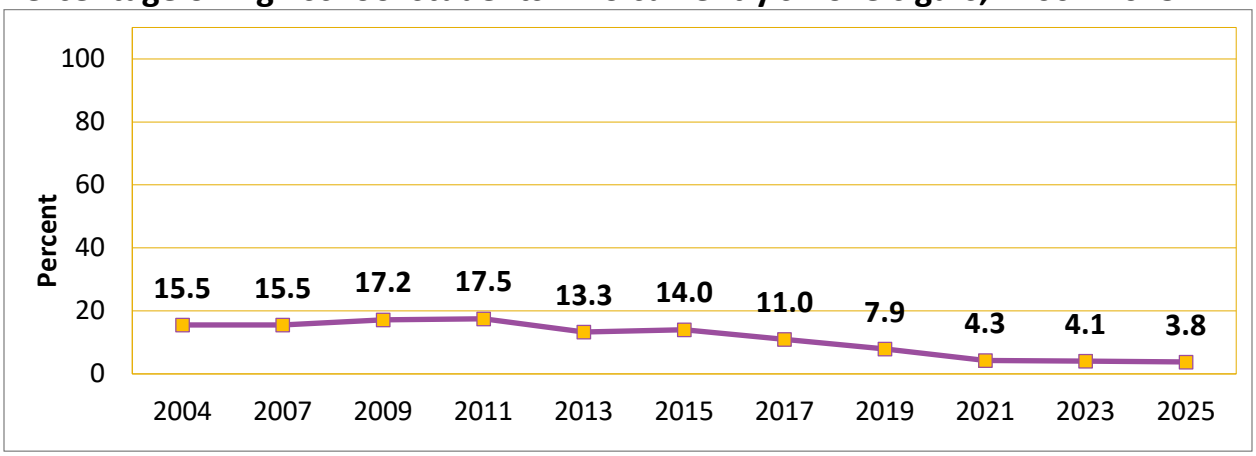
Percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes daily,* 2004-2025†



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

†**Decreased from 2004-2025, decreased from 2004-2011, decreased from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

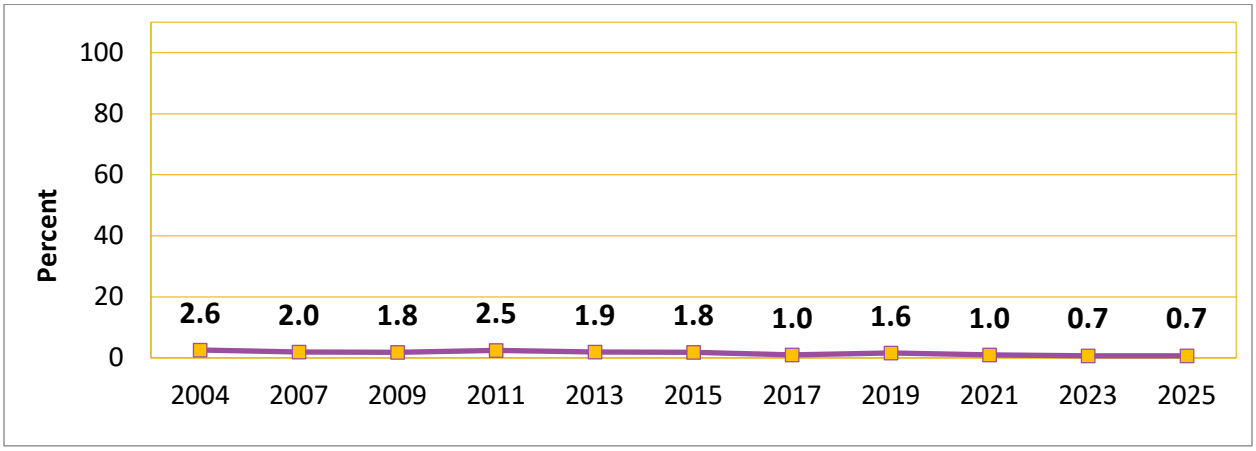
Percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigars,* 2004-2025†



*including Black & Mild or Backwoods, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2004-2025, no change from 2004-2011, decreased from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

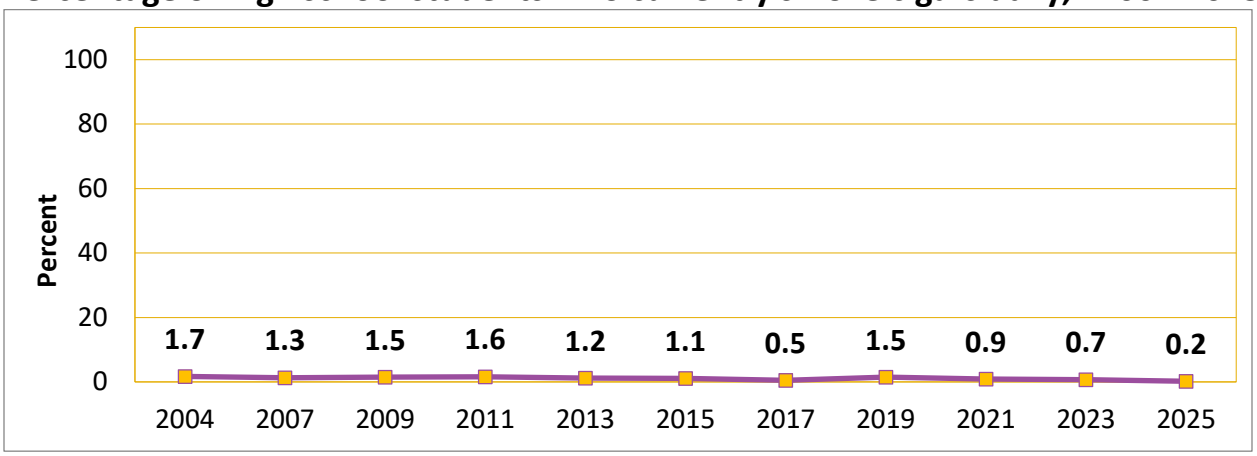
Percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigars frequently,* 2004-2025†



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

†**Decreased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

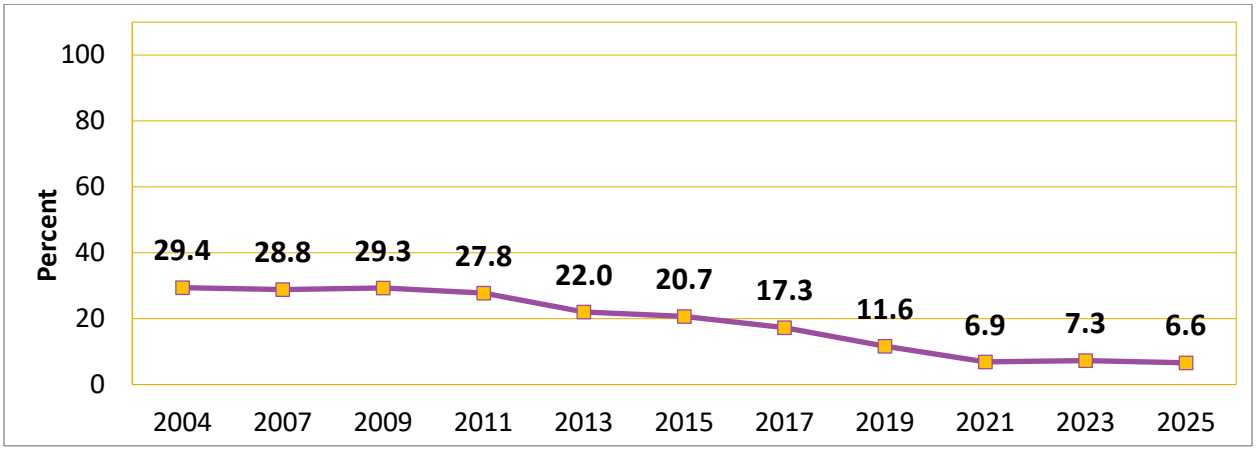
Percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigars daily,* 2004-2025†



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

†**Decreased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes or cigars,* 2004-2025†

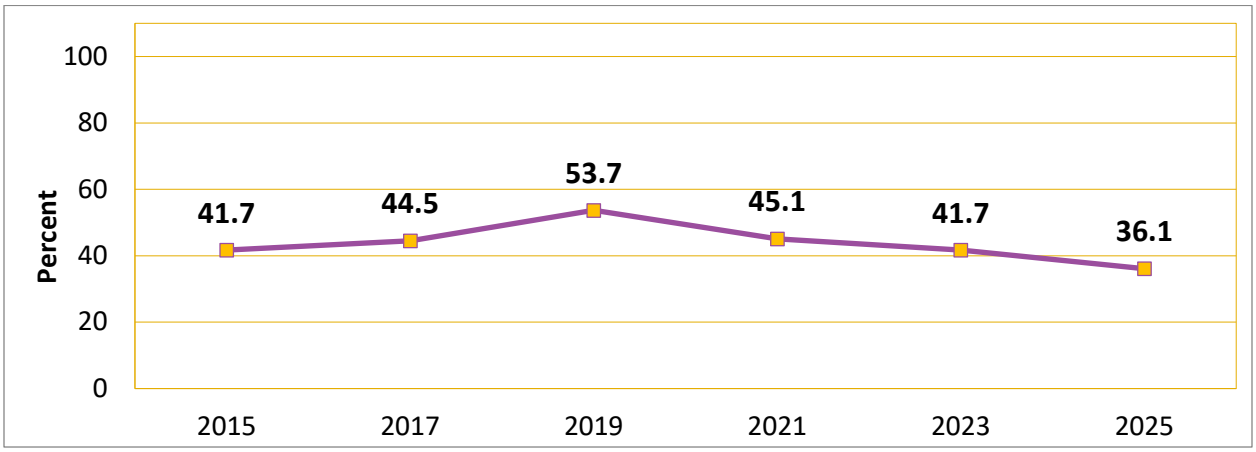


*on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2004-2025, no change from 2004-2011, decreased from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT USE

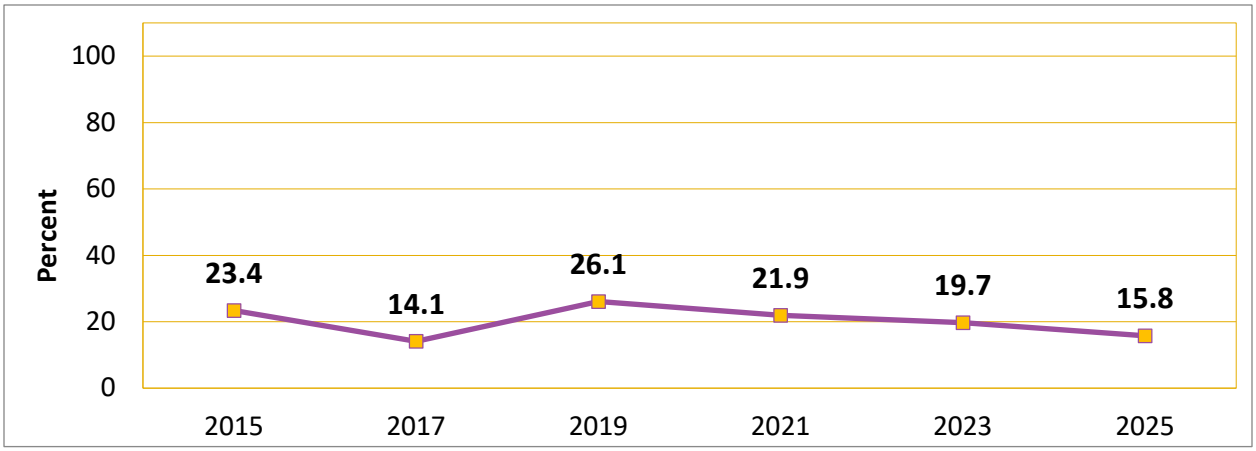
Percentage of high school students who ever used an electronic vapor product,* 2015-2025†



*including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, or vape pens

†**Decreased from 2015-2025, increased from 2015-2019, decreased from 2019-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

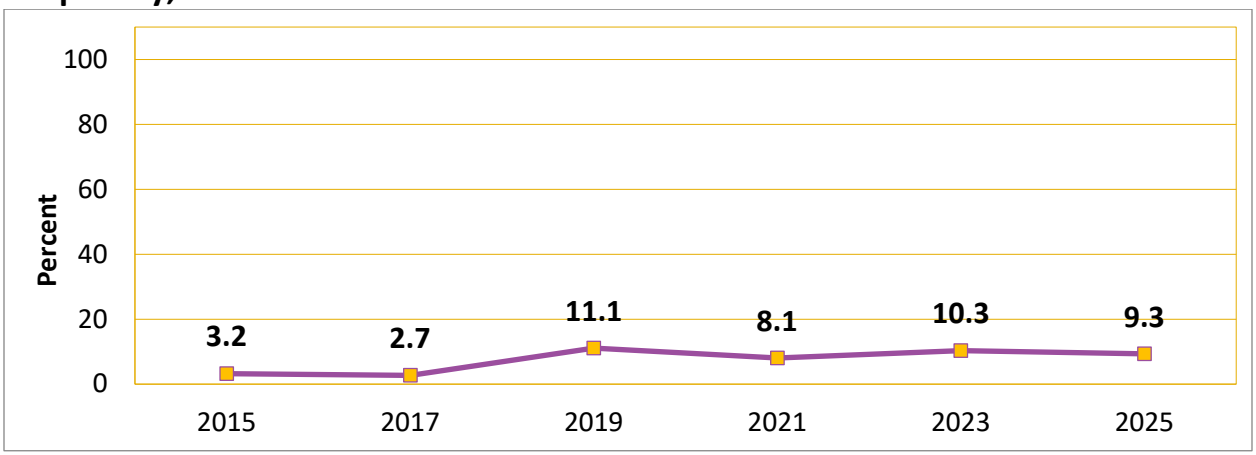
Percentage of high school students who currently use an electronic vapor product,* 2015-2025†



*including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, or vape pens, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey

†**No change from 2015-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

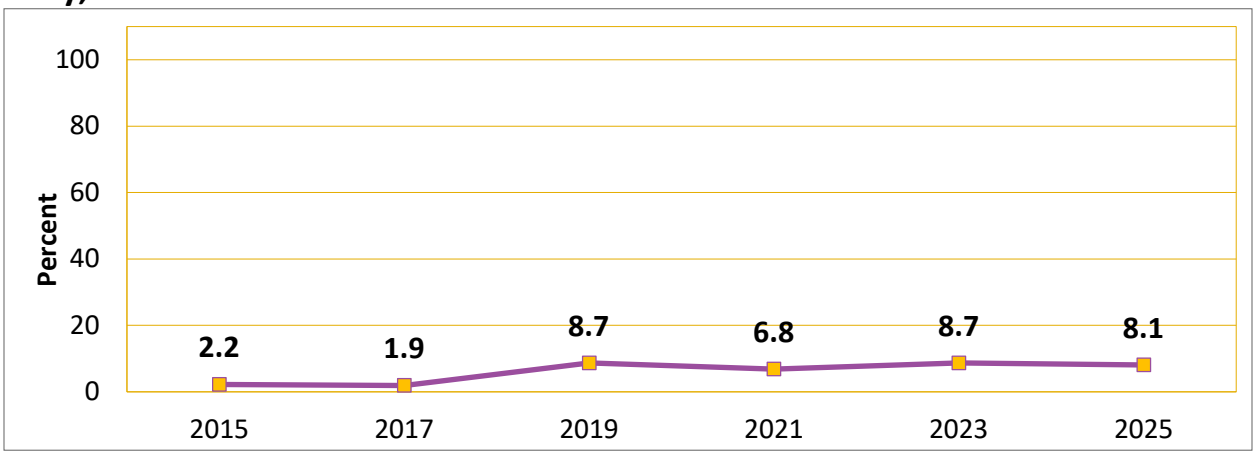
Percentage of high school students who currently use electronic vapor products frequently,* 2015-2025†



*on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†**Increased from 2015-2025, increased from 2015-2019, no change from 2019-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

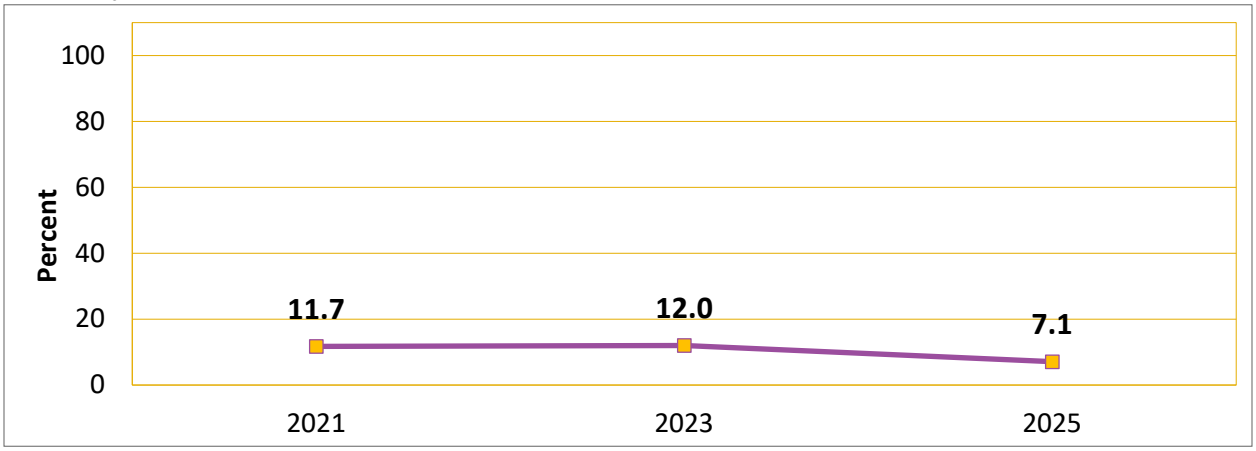
Percentage of high school students who currently use electronic vapor products daily,* 2015-2025†



*on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†**Increased from 2015-2025, increased from 2015-2019, no change from 2019-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who usually got their electronic vapor products by buying them themselves in a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station,* 2021-2025†

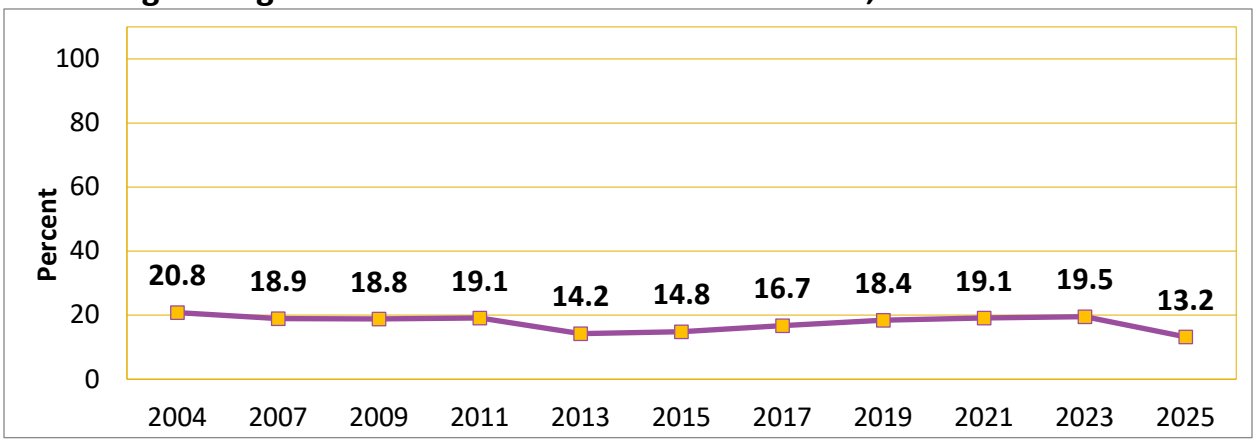


*including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods (such as JUUL, SMOK, Suorin, Vuse, and blu), during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products

†**No change from 2021-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

NUTRITION

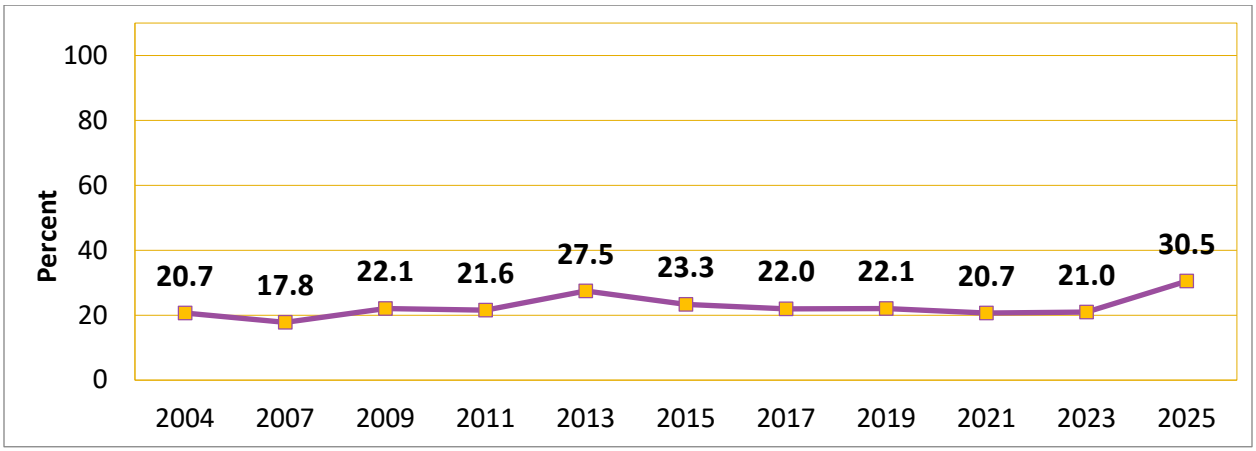
Percentage of high school students who do not eat fruit,* 2004-2025†



*one or more times during the seven days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

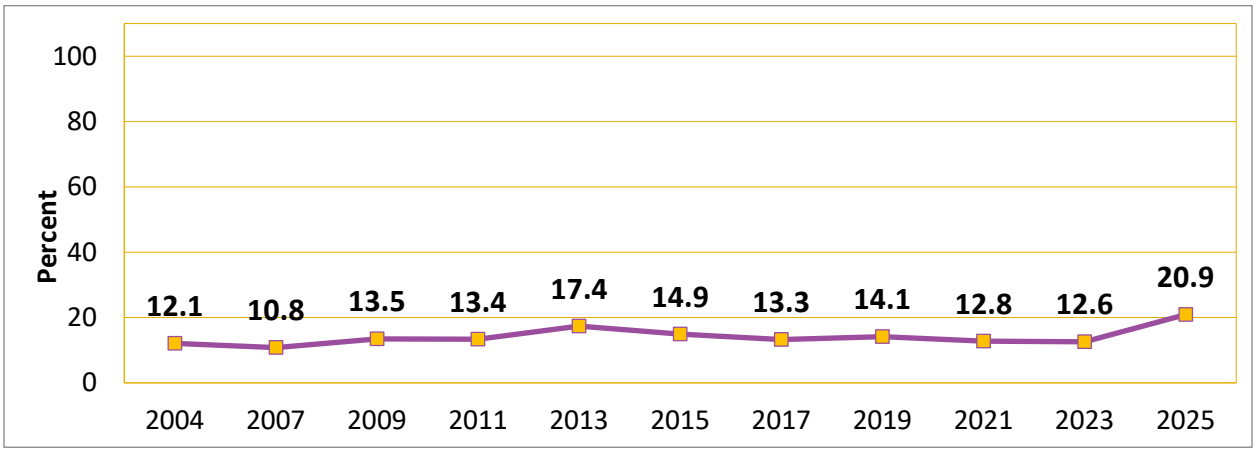
Percentage of high school students who ate fruit one or more times per day,* 2004-2025†



*during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

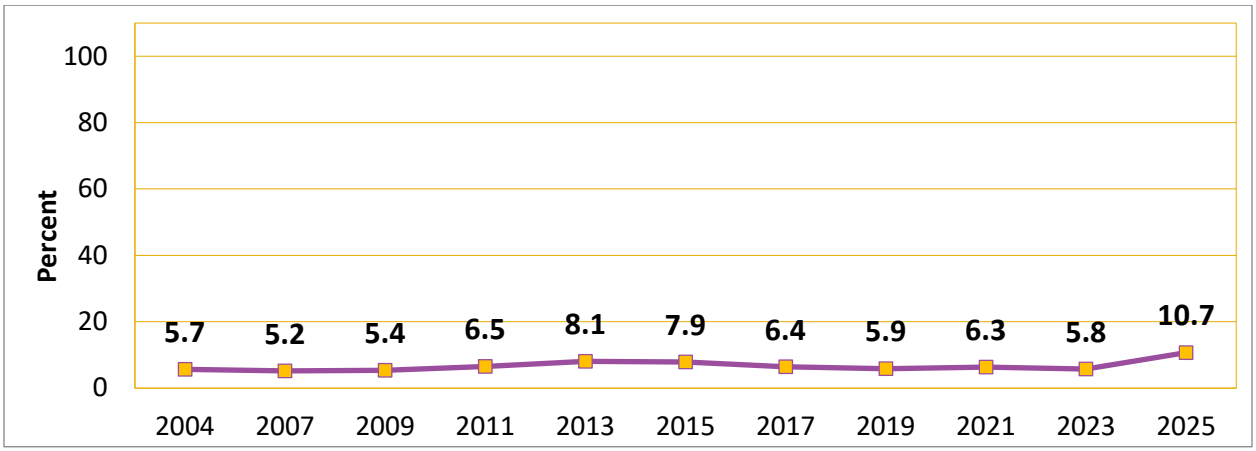
Percentage of high school students who ate fruit two or more times per day,* 2004-2025†



*during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

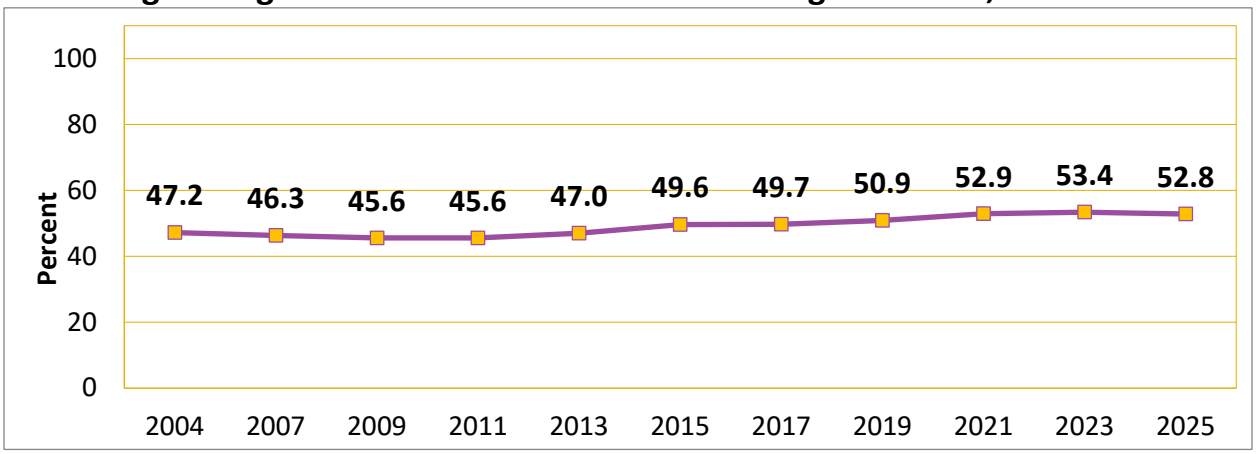
Percentage of high school students who ate fruit three or more times per day,* 2004-2025†



*during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

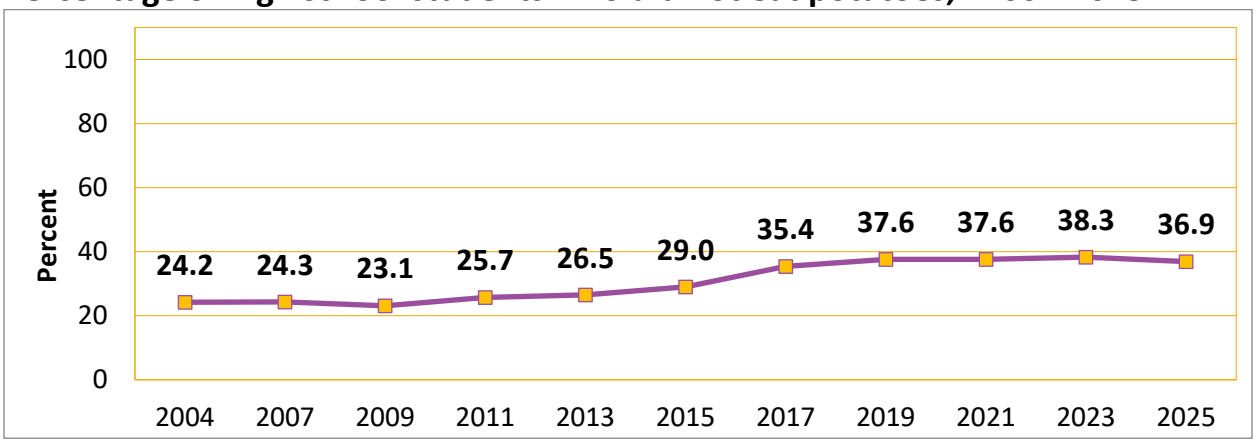
Percentage of high school students who did not eat green salad,* 2004-2025†



*one or more times during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

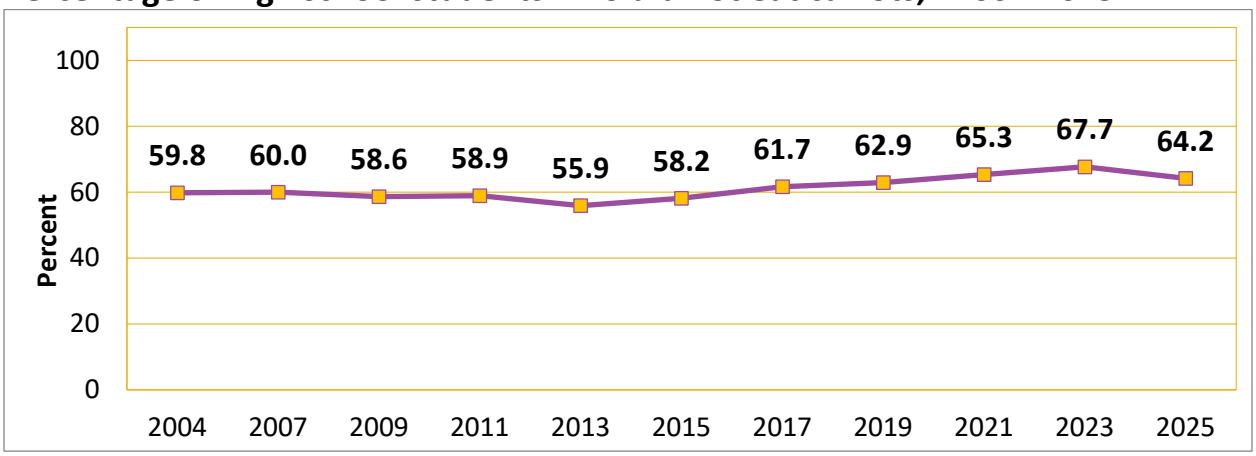
Percentage of high school students who did not eat potatoes,* 2004-2025†



*one or more times during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

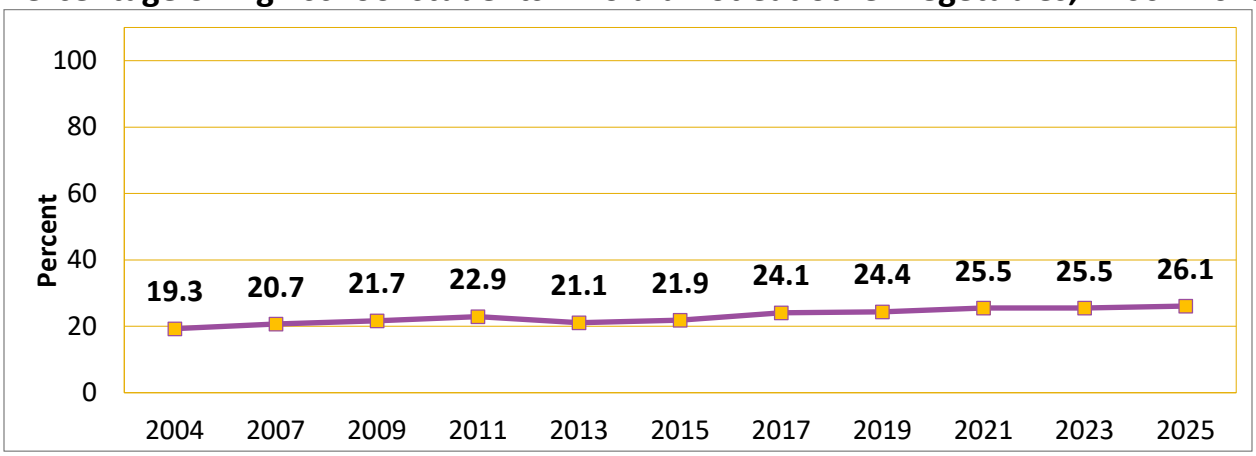
Percentage of high school students who did not eat carrots,* 2004-2025†



*one or more times during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025, no change from 2004-2013,** increased from 2013-2025 [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

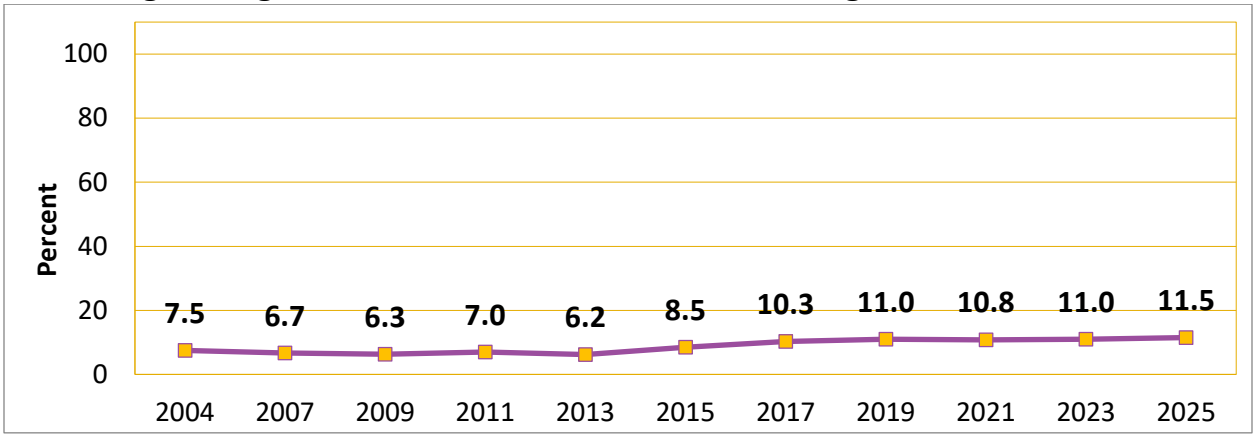
Percentage of high school students who did not eat other vegetables,* 2004-2025†



*one or more times during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

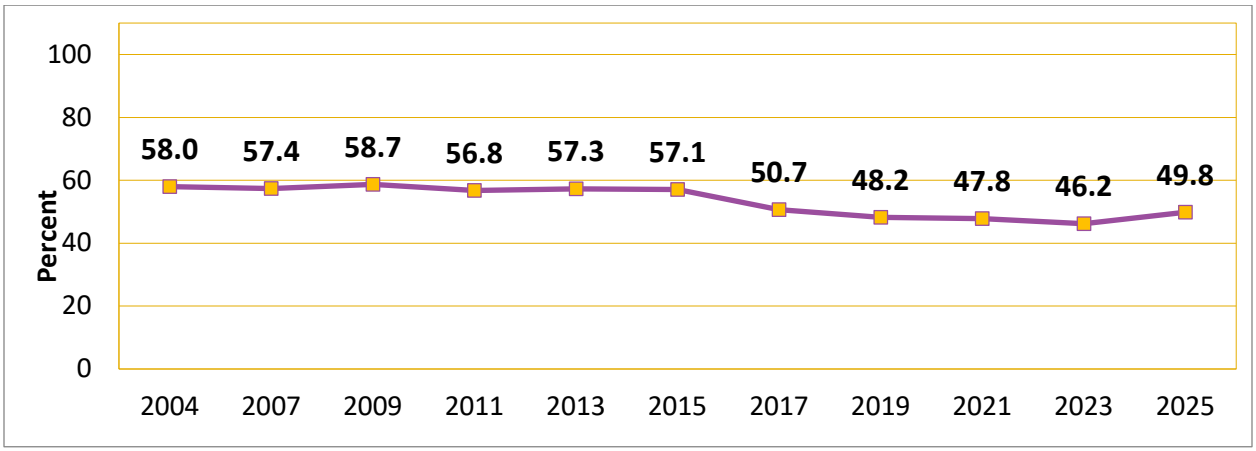
Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables,* 2004-2025†



*green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

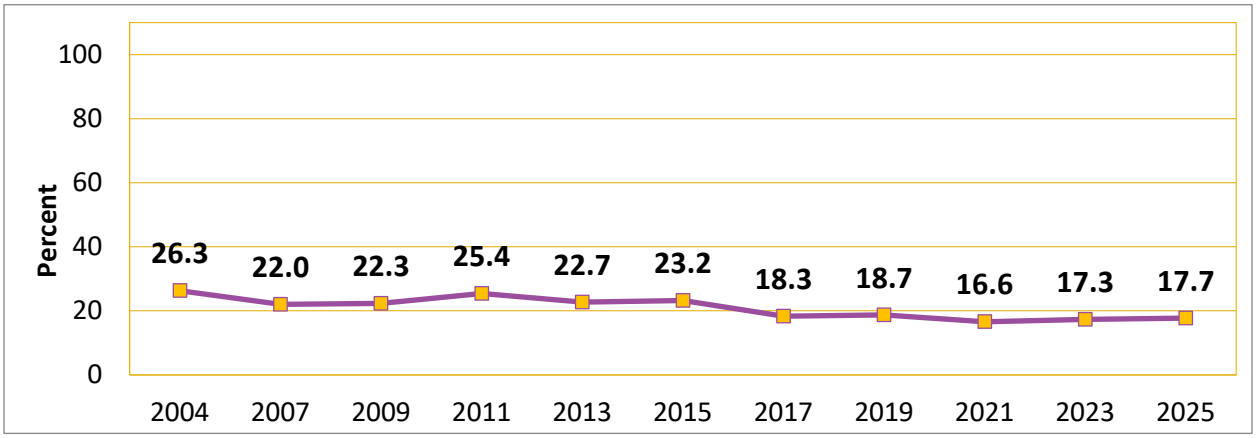
Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day,* 2004-2025†



*green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

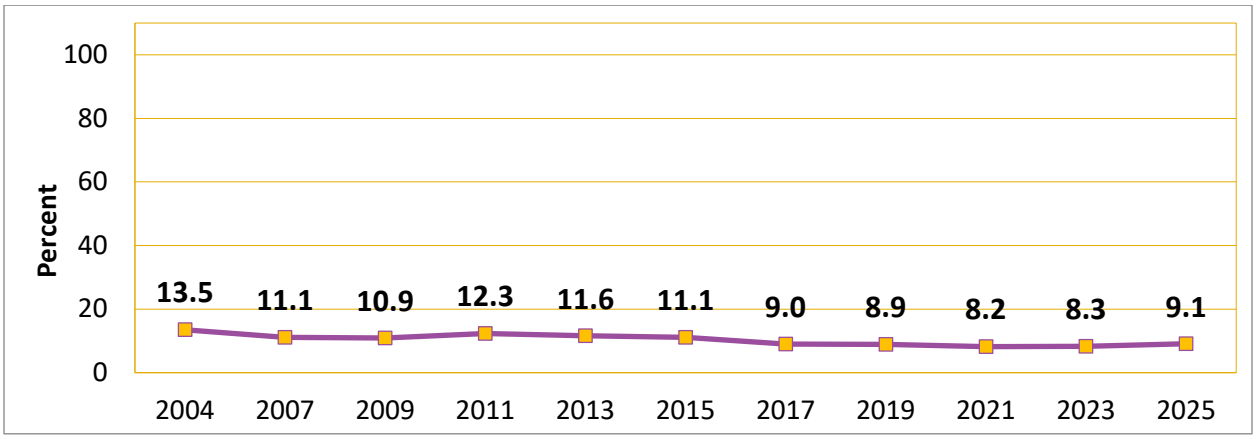
Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day,* 2004-2025†



*green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day,* 2004-2025†



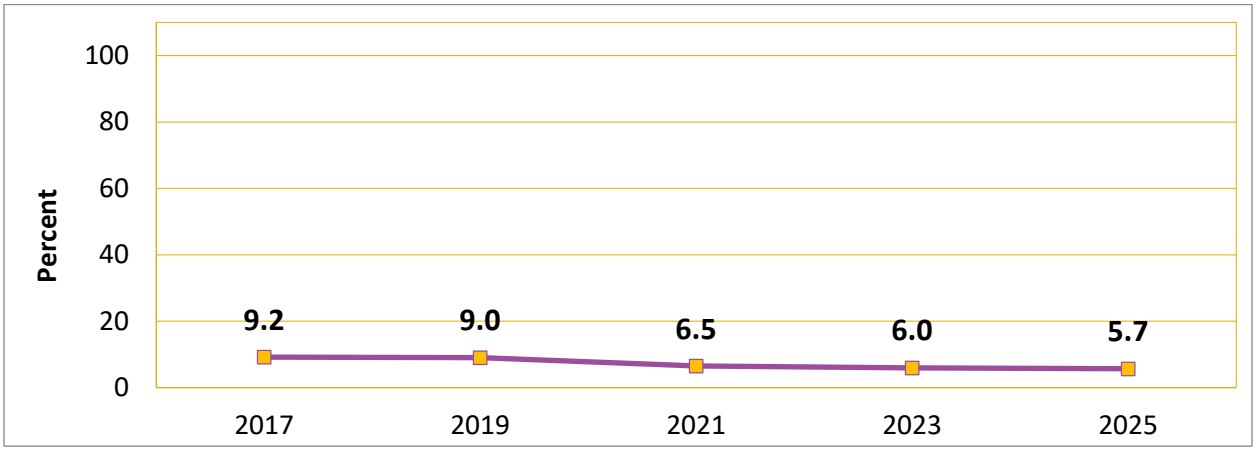
*green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

71% of high school students **drank** a bottle or glass of plain **water one or more times per day**

*counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the seven days before the survey

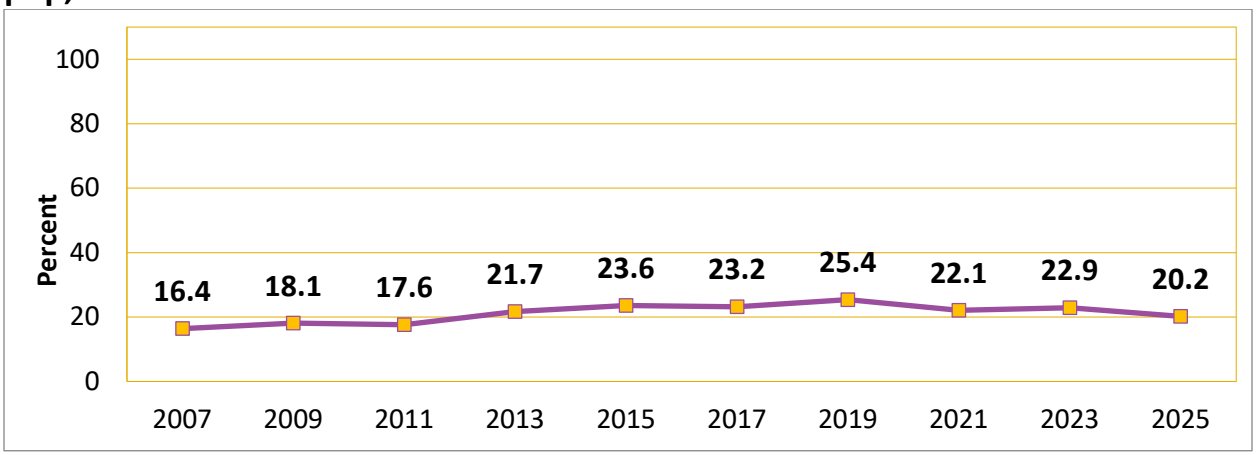
Percentage of high school students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water,* 2017-2025†



*counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the seven days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2017-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

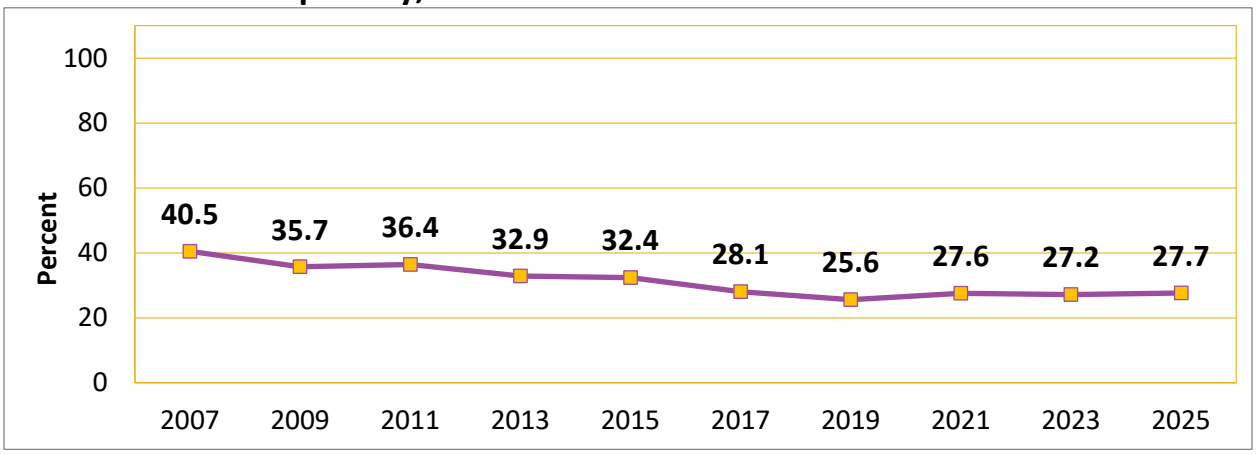
Percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop,* 2007-2025†



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

†**Increased from 2007-2025, increased from 2007-2019, decreased from 2019-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

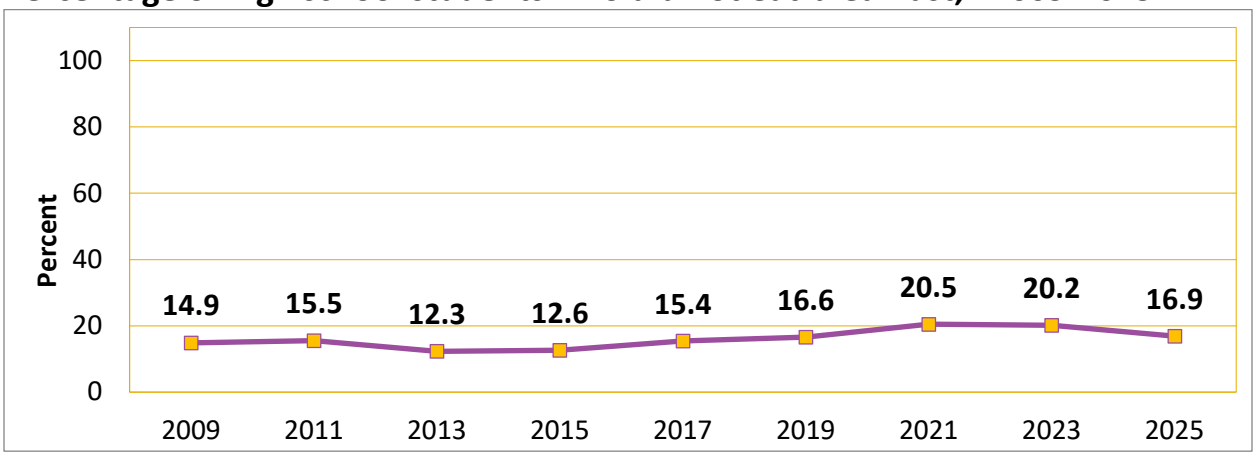
Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day,* 2007-2025†



*such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the seven days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2007-2025, decreased from 2007-2019, no change from 2019-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

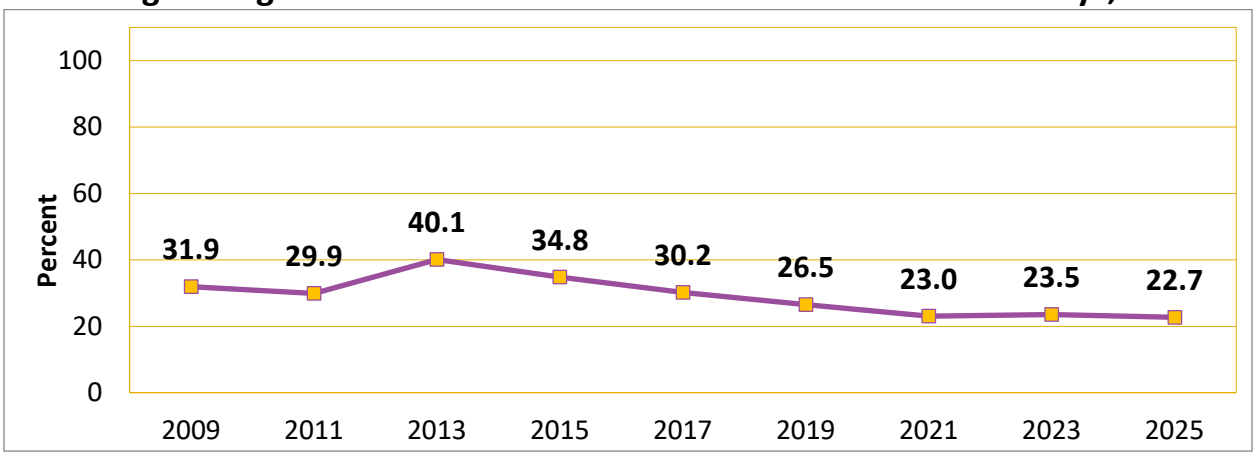
Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast,* 2009-2025†



*during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2009-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who ate breakfast on all seven days,* 2009-2025†

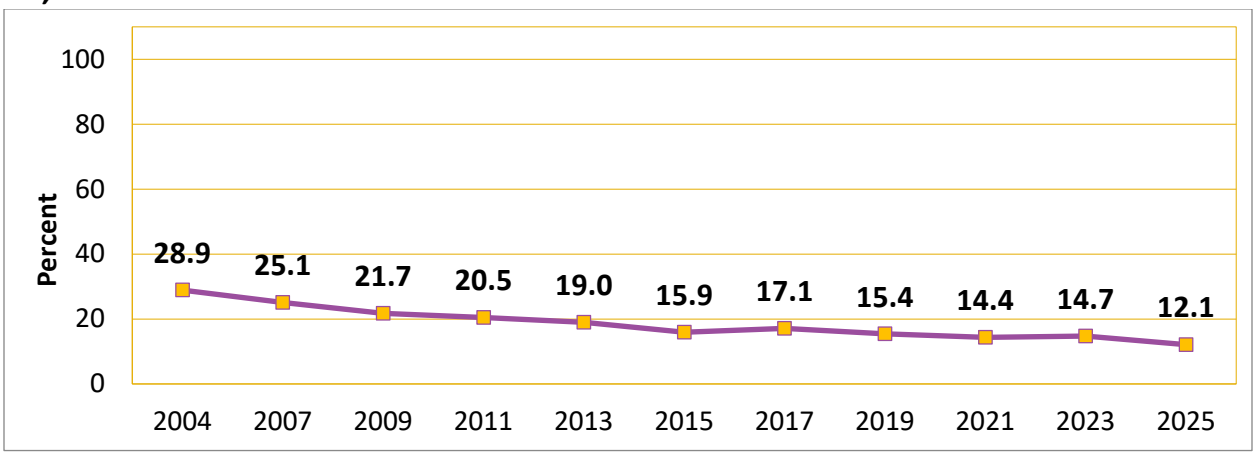


*during the seven days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2009-2025**, **increased from 2009-2013**, **decreased from 2013-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

ALCOHOL USE

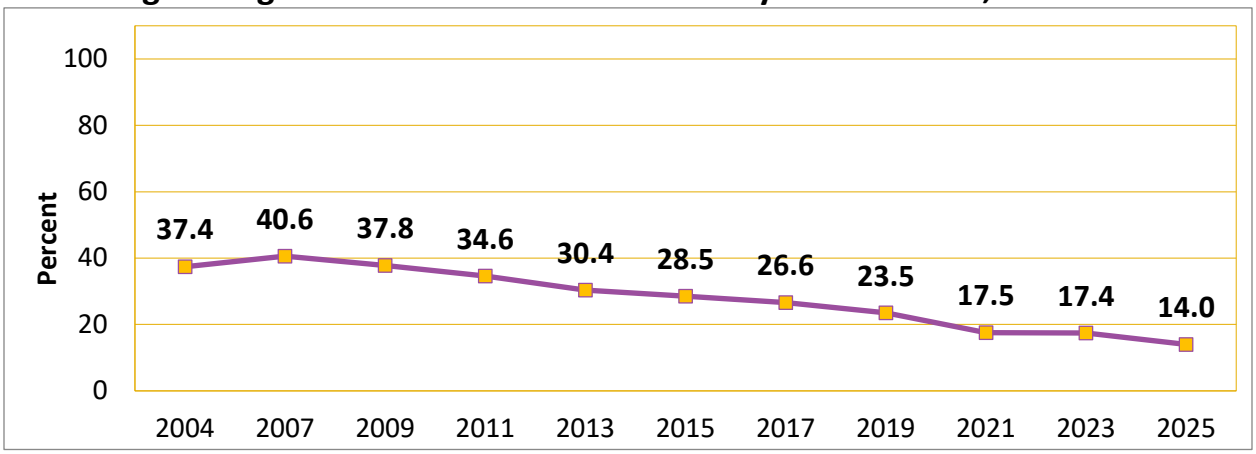
Percentage of high school students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13,* 2004-2025†



*other than a few sips

†**Decreased from 2004-2025, decreased from 2004-2015, decreased from 2015-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

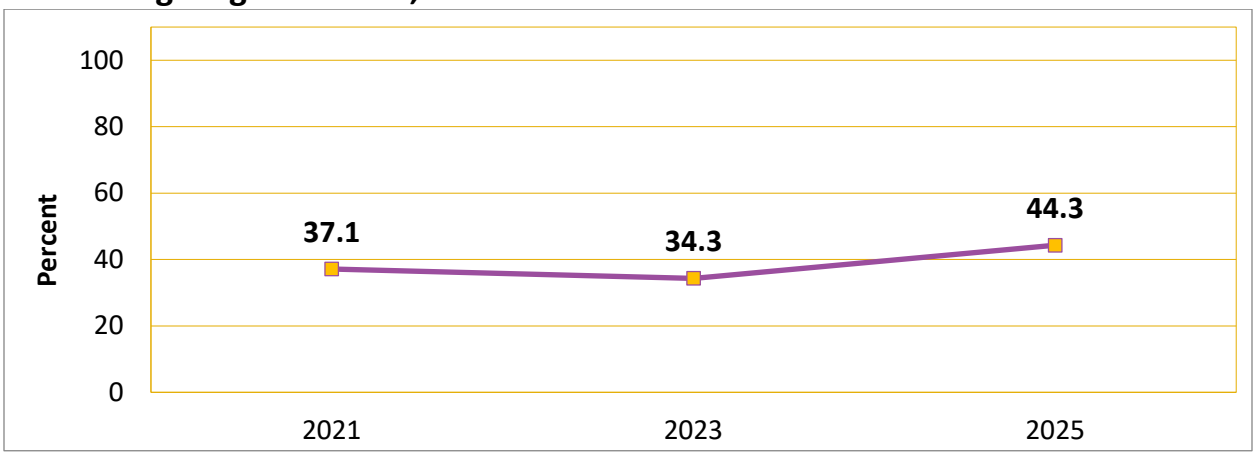
Percentage of high school students who currently drink alcohol,* 2004-2025†



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

†**Decreased from 2004-2025, no change from 2004-2009, decreased from 2009-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them,* 2021-2025†

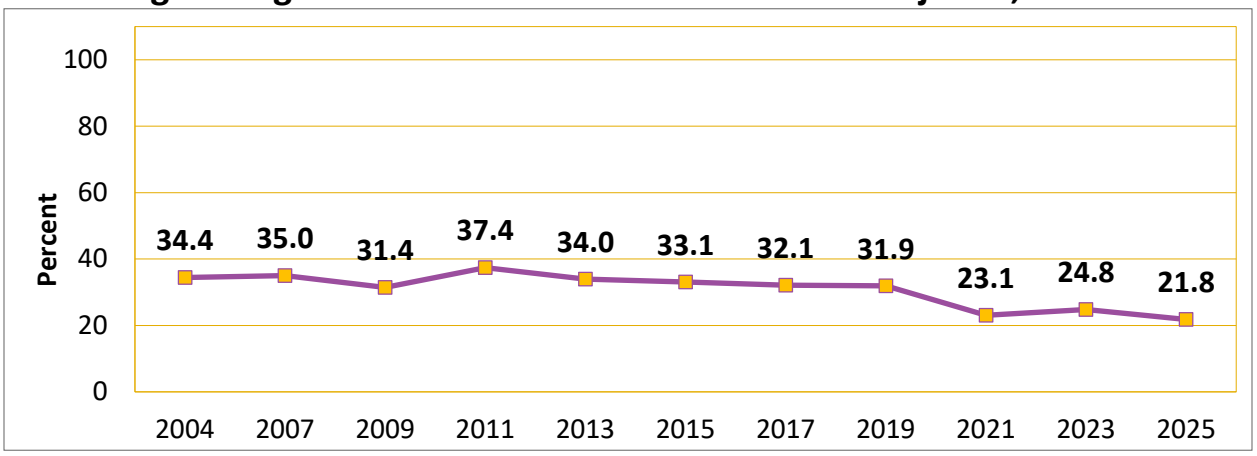


*during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

†**No change from 2021-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

DRUG USE

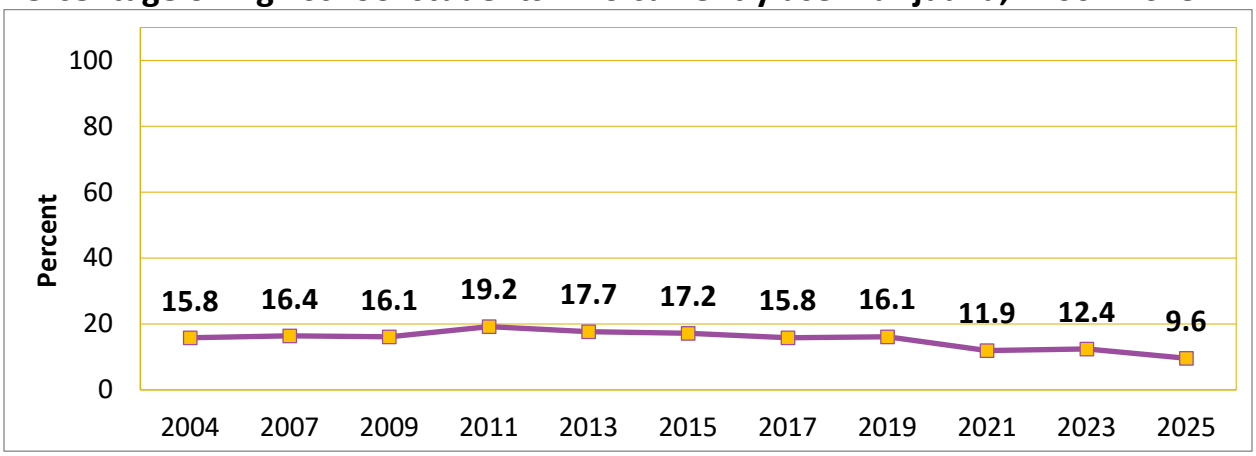
Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana,* 2004-2025†



*one or more times during their life

†**Decreased from 2004-2025**, **no change from 2004-2015**, **decreased from 2015-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who currently use marijuana,* 2004-2025†



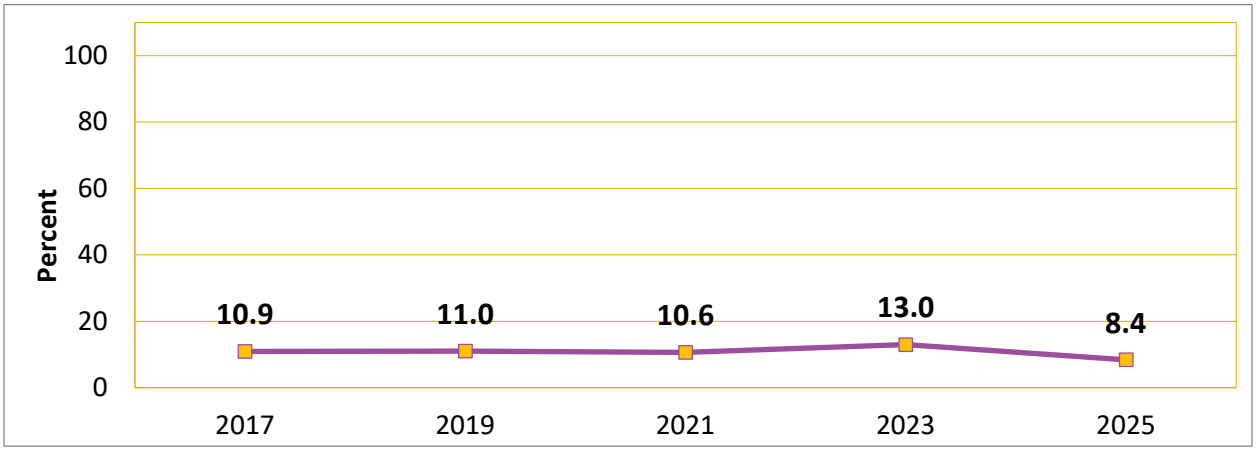
*one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†**Decreased from 2004-2025, no change from 2004-2015, decreased from 2015-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

5.9% of high school students have ever **taken prescription drugs* without a doctor's prescription**

*such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life

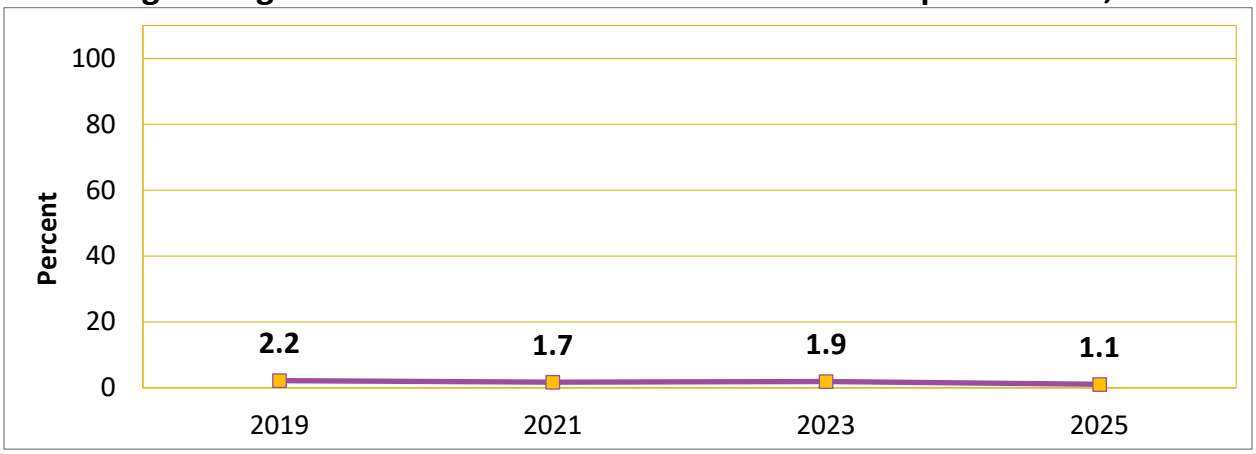
Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it,* 2017-2025†



*counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life

†**No change from 2017-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

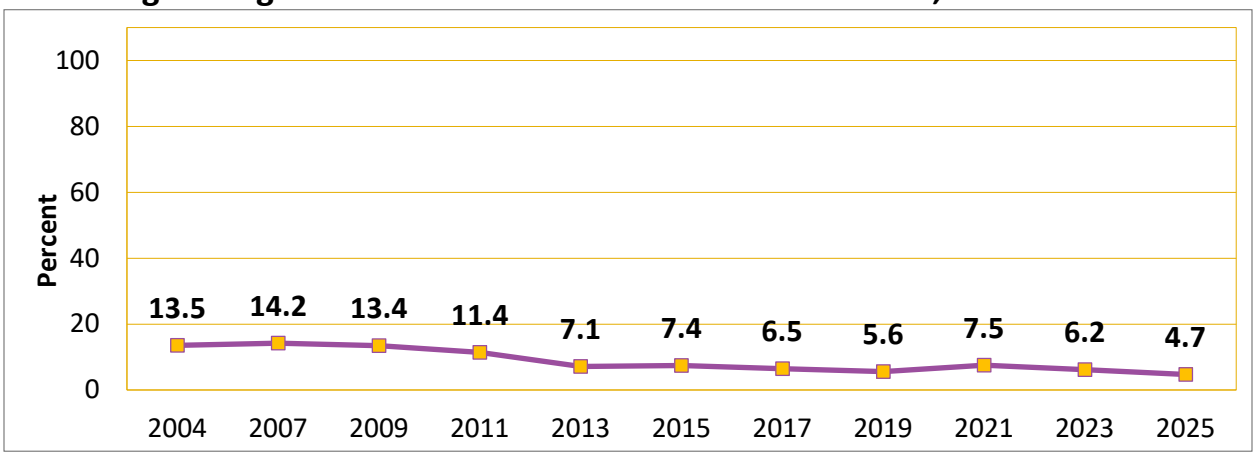
Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines,* 2019-2025†



*also called speed, crystal meth, crank, ice, or meth, one or more times during their life

†**No change from 2019-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants,* 2004-2025†

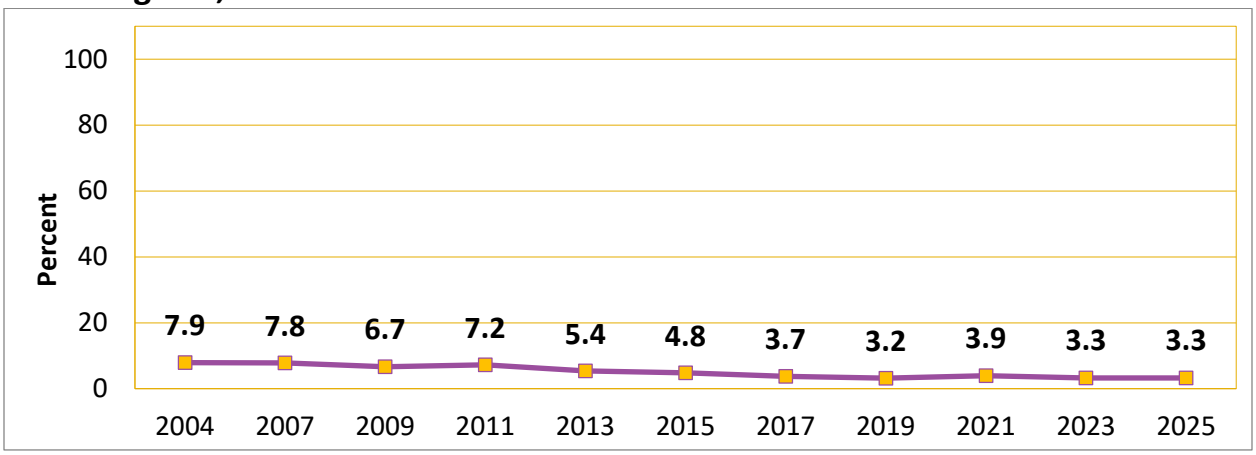


*sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

†**Decreased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

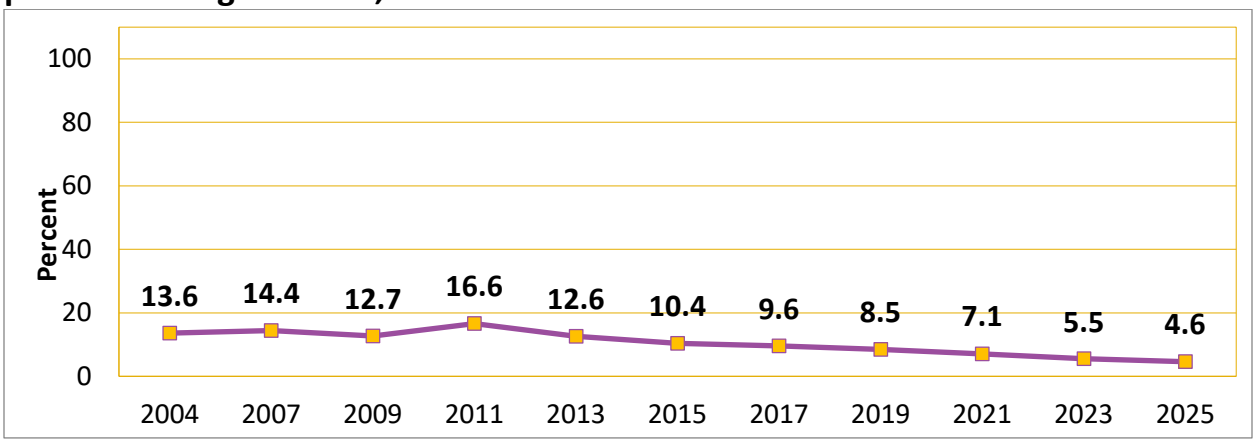
55.8% of high school students who **had ever talked with their parents**, guardians, or other trusted adults **about how to say no to having sex**

Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13, 2004-2025*



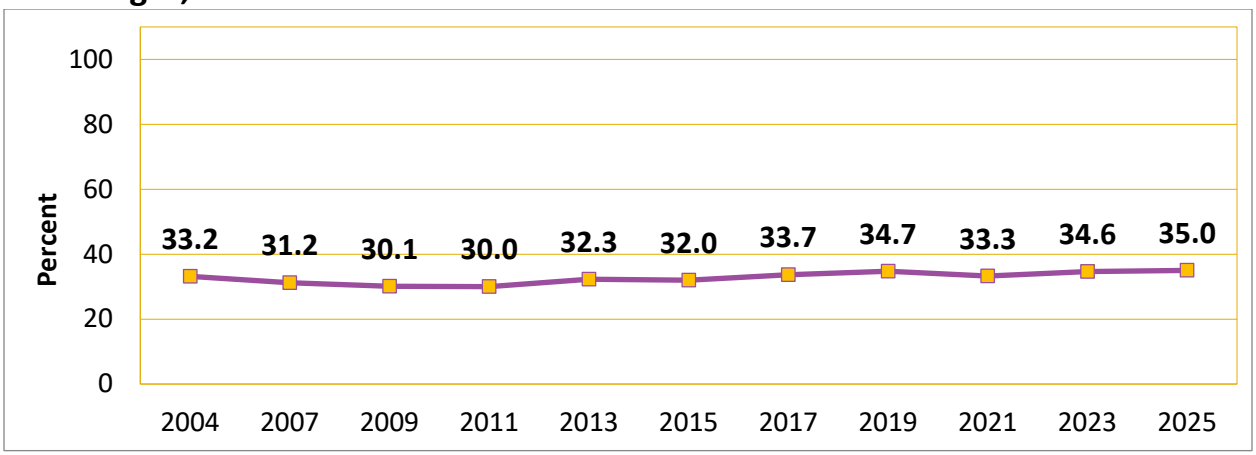
***Decreased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, 2004-2025*



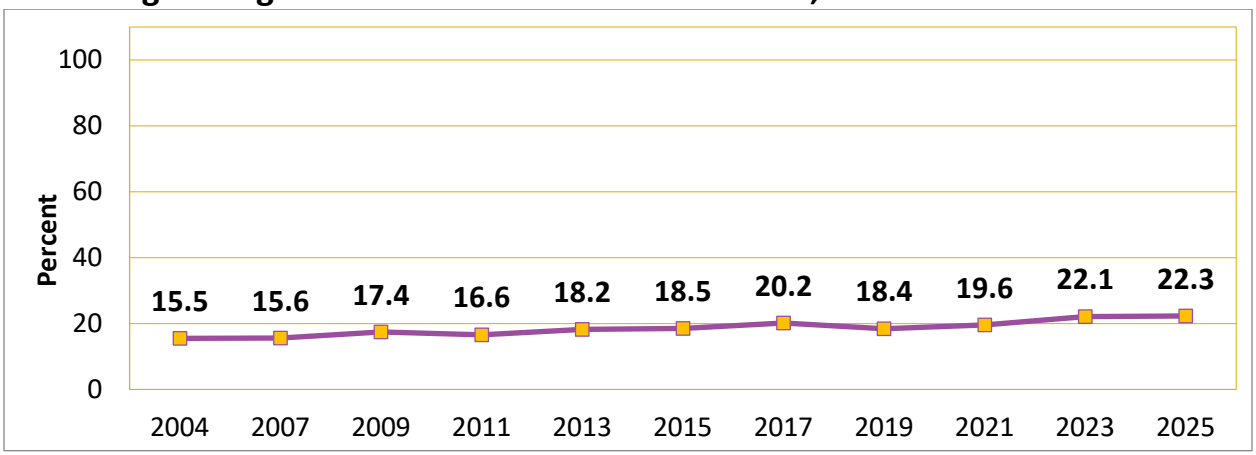
***Decreased from 2004-2025**, **no change from 2004-2011**, **decreased from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, 2004-2025*



*Increased from 2004-2025 [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

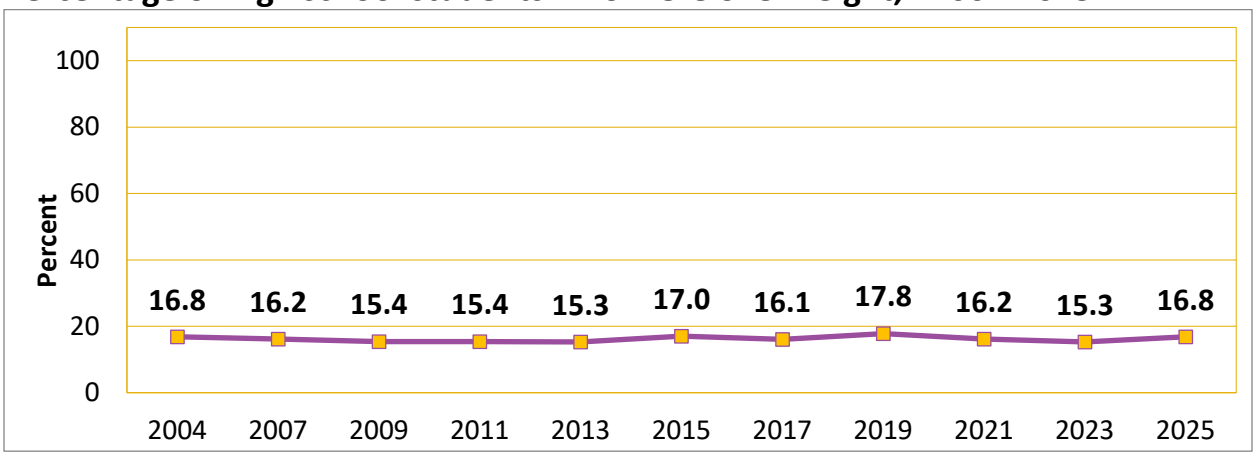
Percentage of high school students who were obese,* 2004-2025†



* ≥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 from 2004-2025 [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

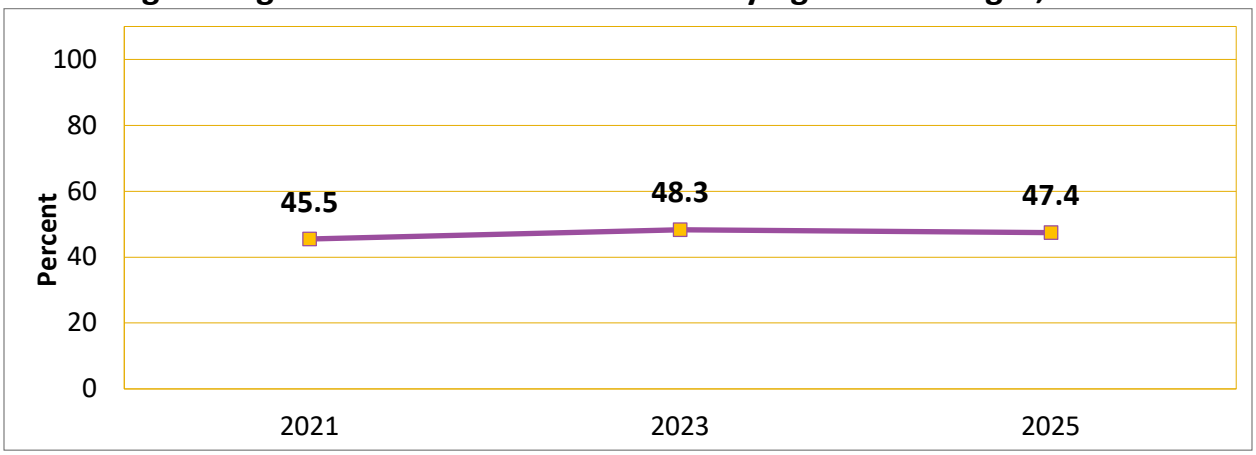
Percentage of high school students who were overweight,* 2004-2025†



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

†**No change from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who were trying to lose weight, 2021-2025*



***No change from 2021-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

36.8% of high school students **ate a large amount of food** that most people would consider to be very large **in a short** period of **time**, sometimes called an "eating binge".

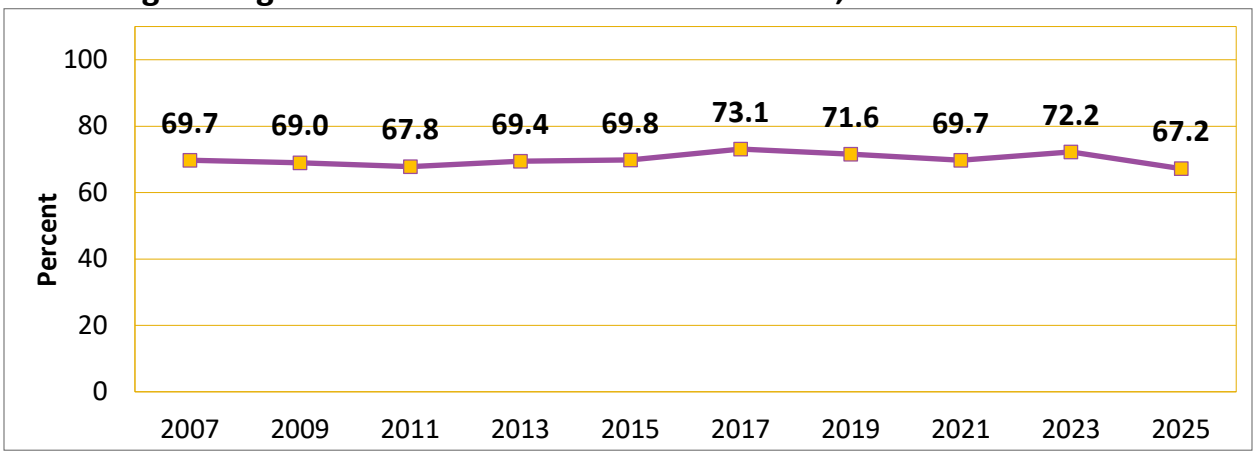
*during the 30 days before the survey

31.6% of high school students **tried to control their shape or weight by fasting** or **skipping meals**, **taking diet pills** or supplements not prescribed by a doctor, or **vomiting or taking laxatives.**

*during the 30 days before the survey

DENTIST

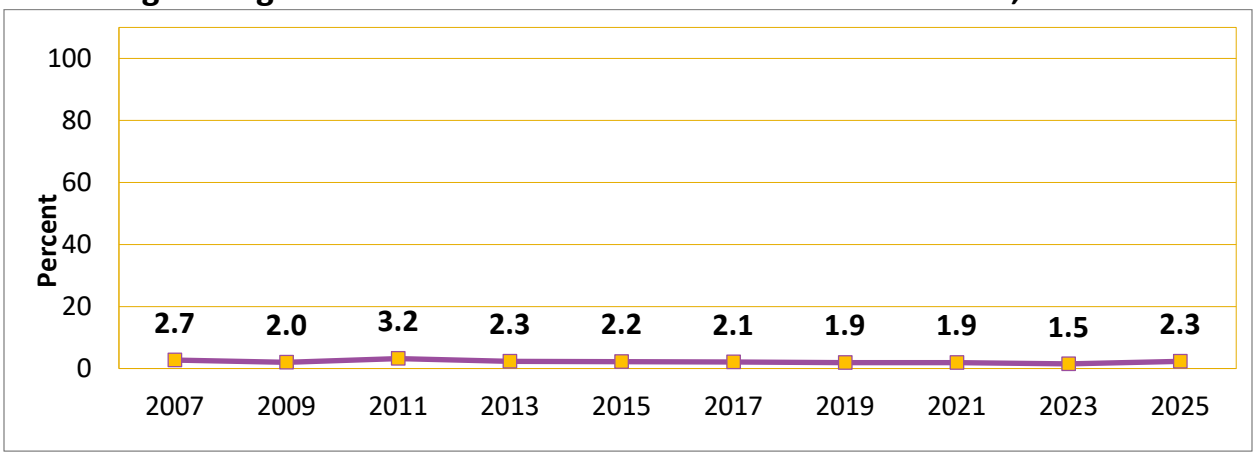
Percentage of high school students who saw a dentist,* 2007-2025†



*for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey

†**Increased from 2007-2021**, **no change from 2021-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who had never seen a dentist,* 2007-2025†

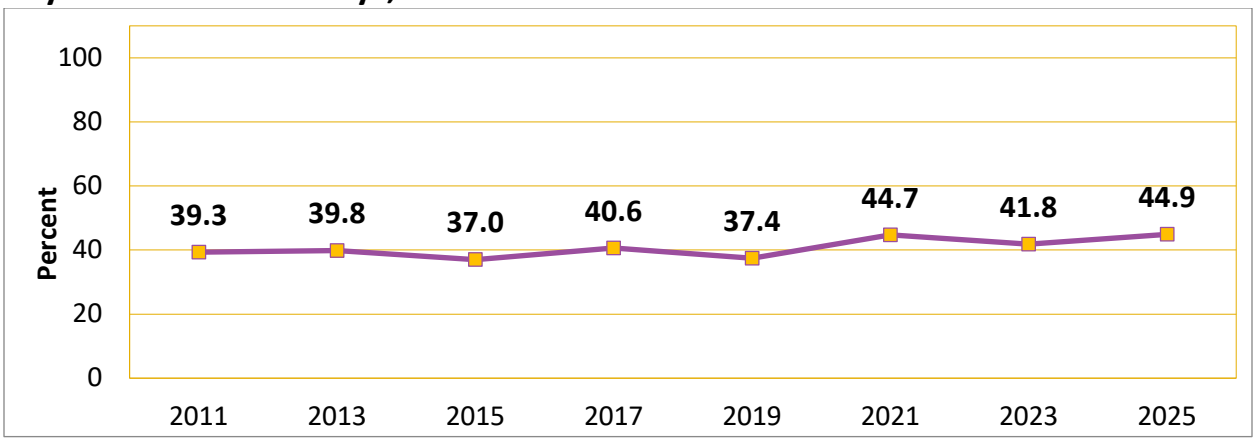


*for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

†**Decreased from 2007-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

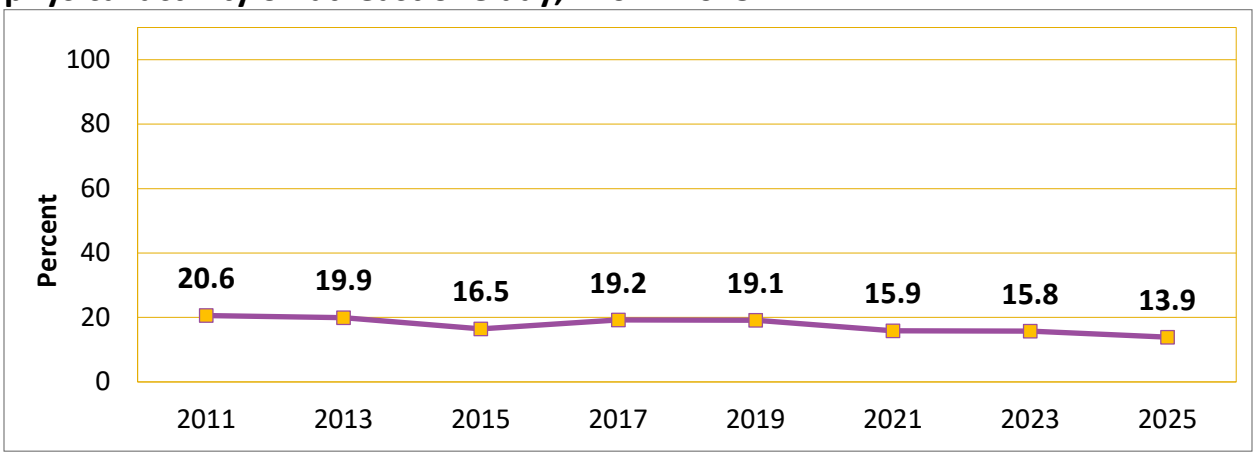
Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days,* 2011-2025†



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

†**Increased from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

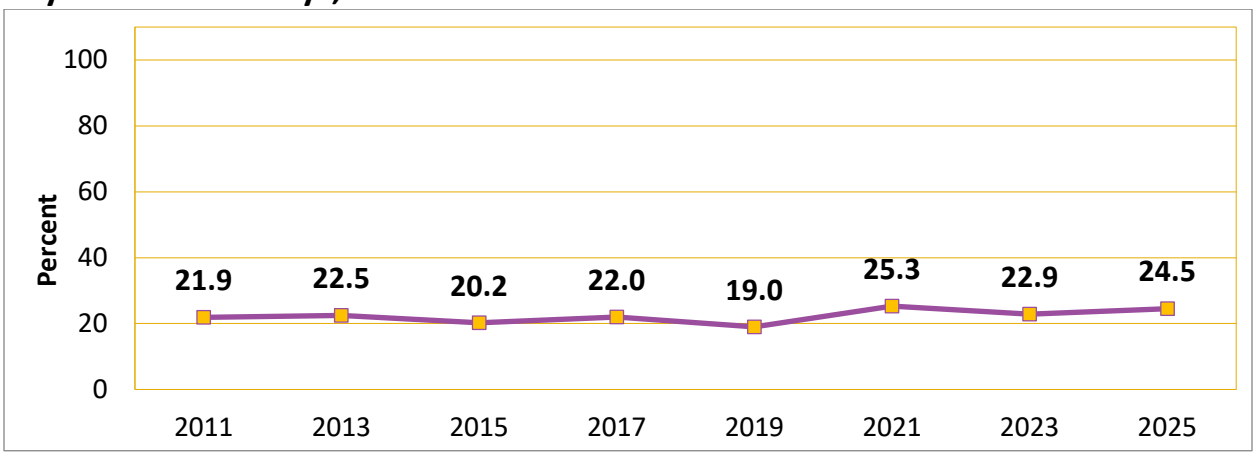
Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day,* 2011-2025†



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

†**Decreased from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

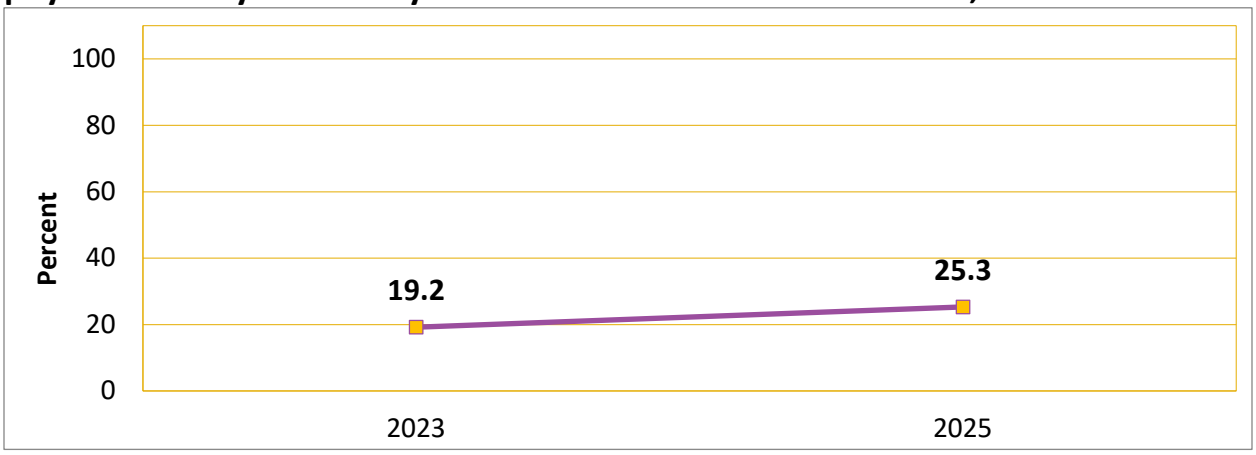
Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all seven days,* 2011-2025†



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

†**No change from 2011-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

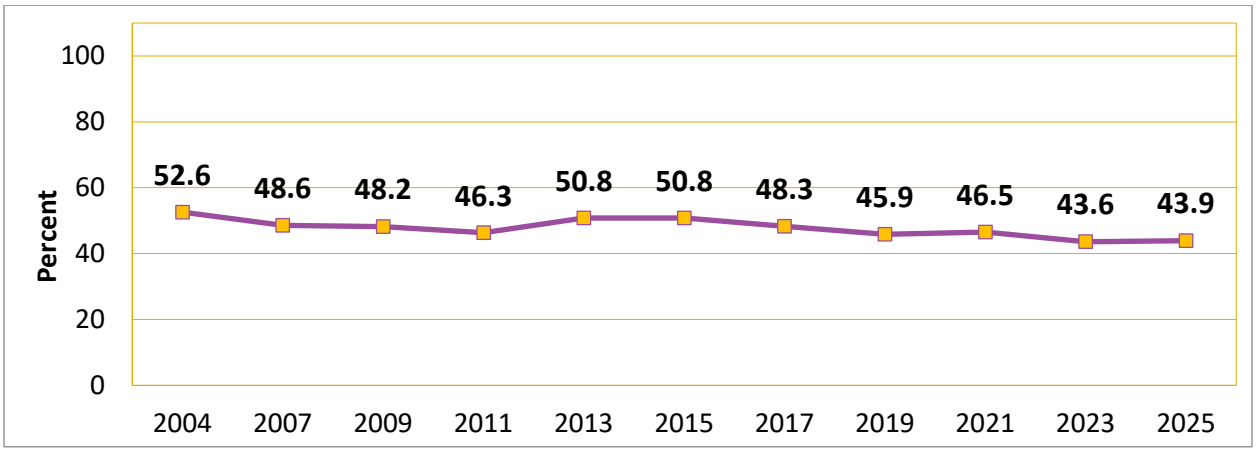
Percentage of high school students who reported walking as their main form of physical activity when they were active for at least 60 minutes,* 2023-2025†



*among students who were physically active for at least 60 minutes during the seven days before the survey

†**Increased from 2023-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

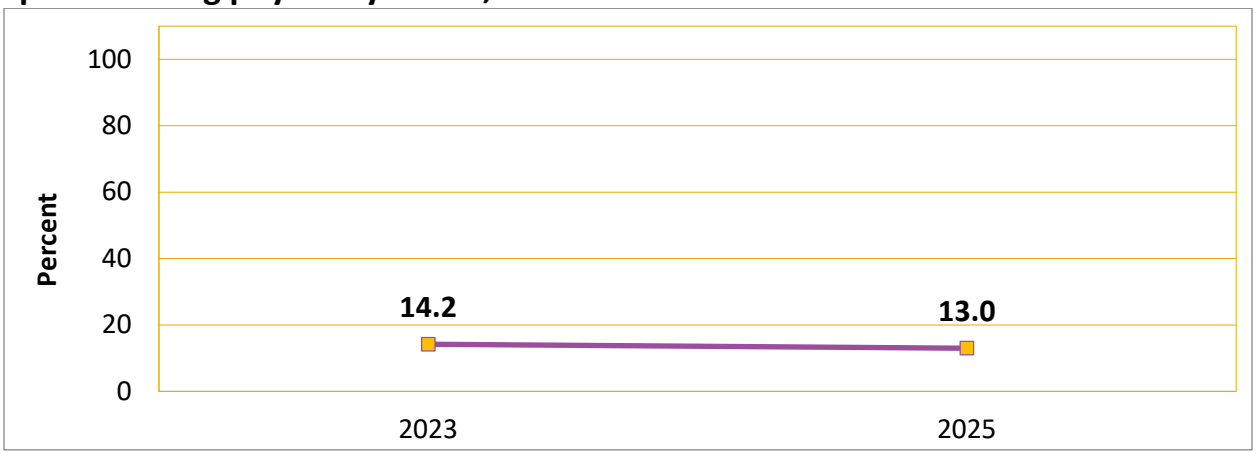
Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,* 2004-2025†



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

†**Decreased from 2004-2025** [based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]

Percentage of high school students who had received a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active,* 2023-2025†



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

†**No change from 2023-2025** [based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$)]