The First National Look at Health Risk Behaviors Among Sexual Minority High School Students, United States, 2015

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Division of Adolescent and School Health

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Overview

- Background on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)
- Background on measurement of sexual orientation
- New report
- Results
- Uses of YRBSS sexual orientation data
- Plans for the future
- Access to data and documentation
- Questions
Background on the YRBSS
Purposes of the YRBSS

- Focus the nation on behaviors among youth causing the most important health problems
- Assess how risk behaviors change over time
- Provide comparable data
Priority Health-Risk Behaviors and Health Outcomes Monitored by YRBSS

- Behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity
  - Unintentional injuries and violence
  - Sexual behaviors
  - Alcohol and other drug use
  - Tobacco use
  - Unhealthy dietary behaviors
  - Inadequate physical activity
- Obesity
- Asthma
Current Components of the YRBSS

- National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
  - Representative of all public and private school students in grades 9-12 in 50 states and DC

- State, territorial, tribal, and large urban school district YRBS’s
  - Representative of mostly public school students in grades 9-12 in the jurisdiction

Note: National data are not used to generate state and local estimates and state and local data are not combined to generate national estimates.
Two YRBS Questionnaires

- **Standard YRBS questionnaire**
  - Starting point for state and local questionnaires
  - Typically contains 89 questions
  - Modified by each site to meet their needs
  - Can have as many as 99 questions
  - Optional question list available for additional questions
  - Only 4 sites used the standard questionnaire without changes in 2015

- **National YRBS questionnaire**
  - The standard questionnaire plus 10 additional questions
Characteristics of the National, State, and Local School-Based YRBS

- 9th – 12th grade students
- Probability samples of schools and students
  - Schools selected with probability proportional to size
  - Classes selected randomly
  - All students in sampled classes included
- Anonymous
- Parental permission following local procedures
- Self-administered, computer-scannable questionnaire or answer sheet
- Completed in one class period (45 minutes)
- Conducted biennially, usually during the spring
### State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal YRBS’s, 1991-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th># of states</th>
<th># of cities</th>
<th># of territories</th>
<th># of tribal governments</th>
<th>Total # of sites</th>
<th>% of sites with weighted data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State and large urban school district Youth Risk Behavior Surveys – United States, 2015

- Weighted state results
- Unweighted state results
- Did not participate

- Weighted large urban school district results
- Unweighted large urban school district results

- Chicago
- Detroit
- Boston
- New York City
- Philadelphia
- Baltimore
- District of Columbia
- Duval County
- Shelby County
- Miami-Dade County
- Broward County
- Palm Beach County
- Orange County
- Houston
- San Diego
- Los Angeles
- San Francisco
- Oakland
- Ft. Worth
- Cleveland
- DeKalb County
- Orange County
- Dallas
- Ft. Worth
Background on Measurement of Sexual Orientation
Measurement of Sexual Orientation

- Sex of sexual contacts
- Sexual identity
- Sexual attraction
Measurement of Sexual Orientation

- Sex of sexual contacts
- Sexual identity
Measurement of Sex of Sexual Contacts

During your life, with whom have you had sexual contact?
A. I have never had sexual contact
B. Females
C. Males
D. Females and males
Measurement of Sexual Identity

Which of the following best describes you?
A. Heterosexual (straight)
B. Gay or lesbian
C. Bisexual
D. Not sure
Sites assessing sexual orientation, 1995

- Not included
- Sexual identity only
- Sex of sexual contacts only
- Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts

Boston
Sites assessing sexual orientation, 2003

- Not included
- Sexual identity only
- Sex of sexual contacts only
- Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts

Sites: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Diego, Philadelphia
Sites assessing sexual orientation, 2005

Sites with data collection:
- Boston
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Chicago
- New York City

Legend:
- Not included
- Sexual identity only
- Sex of sexual contacts only
- Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts
Sites assessing sexual orientation, 2007

- Not included
- Sexual identity only
- Sex of sexual contacts only
- Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts

- Boston
- New York City
- District of Columbia
- Milwaukee
- Chicago
- San Francisco
- San Francisco
Sites assessing sexual orientation, 2011

- Boston
- Los Angeles
- San Francisco
- San Diego
- Chicago
- Detroit
- Milwaukee
- New York City
- Houston

Legend:
- Not included
- Sexual identity only
- Sex of sexual contacts only
- Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts
Sites assessing sexual orientation, 2015

- Not included
- Sexual identity only
- Sex of sexual contacts only
- Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts

Locations:
- Boston
- New York City
- Philadelphia
- Baltimore
- District of Columbia
- Detroit
- Cleveland
- Oakland
- San Francisco
- Los Angeles
- San Diego
- Houston
- Fort Worth
- Duval County
- Orange County
- Palm Beach County
- Fort Lauderdale
- Miami
- DeKalb County
- Cleveland
- Philadelphia
Sites assessing sexual orientation, 2015

- Not included
- Sexual identity only
- Sex of sexual contacts only
- Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts
- Asked at least one question but data not weighted
Sites assessing sexual orientation, 2015

First national YRBS to assess sexual orientation!!

Not included

Sexual identity only

Sex of sexual contacts only

Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts

Asked at least one question but data not weighted
New Report
Purpose

- To use 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data to describe
  - The number of sexual minority students nationwide and in states and large urban school districts
  - How the prevalence of 118 health risk behaviors vary by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts
Data Sets

2015

- national YRBS
- 25 state surveys
- 19 large urban school district surveys
2015 National YRBS Characteristics

- Sample size – 15,624
- School response rate – 69%
- Student response rate – 86%
- Overall response rate (school X student) – 60%
Data Analysis

- Weighting
  - Based on student sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in school
  - Adjusted for school and student non-response
  - Adjusted for oversampling of black and Hispanic students

- T-tests to detect significant \((p<0.05)\) pairwise differences in health risk behaviors by subgroups
### Distribution of sexual identity and sex of sexual contact subgroups among high school students in the US, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Identity</th>
<th>Opposite Sex Only</th>
<th>Same Sex Only</th>
<th>Both Males and Females</th>
<th>Never Had Sexual Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                   | 88.8%             | 2.0%          | 6.0%                   | 3.2%                    |
| Male                    | 93.1%             | 2.0%          | 2.4%                   | 2.6%                    |
| Female                  | 84.5%             | 2.0%          | 9.8%                   | 3.7%                    |
Distribution of sexual identity and sex of sexual contact subgroups among high school students in the US, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sexual Identity</th>
<th></th>
<th>Sex of Sexual Contacts</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>Opposite Sex Only</td>
<td>Same Sex Only</td>
<td>Both Males and Females</td>
<td>Never Had Sexual Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>88.8%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>93.1%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Distribution of sexual identity and sex of sexual contact subgroups among high school students in the US, 2015

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sexual Identity</th>
<th>Sex of Sexual Contacts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>93.1%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 million high school students!
Distribution of sex of sexual contact by sexual identity among high school students in the US, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of Sexual Contacts</th>
<th>Sexual Identity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposite sex only</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same sex only or both sexes</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No sexual contact</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sexual identity, 2015

- Ever tried cigarette smoking*: 30.5%
- Currently smoked cigarettes**: 9.8%
- Currently used smokeless tobacco***: 7.2%
- Currently smoked cigars****: 9.8%

*Even one or two puffs.
**On at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.
***Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.
****Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex of sexual contact, 2015

- Ever tried cigarette smoking*: 46.0%
  - Opposite sex only: 63.2%
  - Same sex only or both sexes: 14.6%
  - No sexual contact: 16.3%
- Currently smoked cigarettes**: 14.6%
  - Opposite sex only: 26.6%
  - Same sex only or both sexes: 3.3%
  - No sexual contact: 11.3%
- Currently used smokeless tobacco***: 11.3%
  - Opposite sex only: 8.7%
  - Same sex only or both sexes: 2.1%
  - No sexual contact: 15.5%
- Currently smoked cigars****: 19.4%
  - Opposite sex only: 3.0%
  - Same sex only or both sexes: 15.5%
  - No sexual contact: 19.4%

*Even one or two puffs.
**On at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.
***Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.
****Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.
Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol and used marijuana, by sexual identity, 2015

*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life.
**At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
***One or more times during their life.
****One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
Percentage of high school students who used drugs, by sexual identity, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Gay, lesbian, or bisexual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever used cocaine*</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever used methamphetamines**</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever used heroin**</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug**</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life.

**One or more times during their life.
Percentage of high school students who used drugs, by sexual identity, 2015

- Ever used cocaine*: 4.2, 10.6, 18.1
- Ever used methamphetamines**: 2.1, 8.2, 14.8
- Ever used heroin**: 1.3, 6.0, 13.7
- Ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug**: 1.1, 5.4, 10.1

*Any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life.
**One or more times during their life.
Percentage of high school students who reported HIV-related sexual behaviors, by sexual identity, 2015

*Had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey.
**Among students who were currently sexually active.
Percentage of high school students who reported HIV-related sexual behaviors, by sexual identity, 2015

- **Ever had sexual intercourse**
  - Heterosexual: 40.9%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 50.8%
  - Gay and bisexual males: 47.4%

- **Had intercourse with 4+ persons**
  - Heterosexual: 11.2%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 14.7%
  - Gay and bisexual males: 11.7%

- **Current sexual activity***
  - Heterosexual: 30.1%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 35.1%
  - Gay and bisexual males: 31.9%

- **Condom use**
  - Heterosexual: 57.8%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 47.5%
  - Gay and bisexual males: 52.7%

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*Had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey.
**Among students who were currently sexually active.
Percentage of high school students who reported violence-related behaviors, by sexual identity, 2015

- Ever forced to have sexual intercourse:
  - Heterosexual: 5.4%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 17.8%

- Sexual dating violence*:
  - Heterosexual: 9.1%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 22.7%

- Physical dating violence*:
  - Heterosexual: 8.3%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 17.5%

- Did not go to school because of safety concerns**:
  - Heterosexual: 4.6%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 12.5%

*Among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.
**On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
Percentage of high school students who experienced bullying, by sexual identity, 2015

*Counting being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey.

**During the 12 months before the survey.
Percentage of high school students who reported suicide-related behaviors, by sexual identity, 2015

- Felt sad or hopeless:
  - Heterosexual: 26.4%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 60.4%

- Seriously considered attempting suicide:
  - Heterosexual: 14.8%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 42.8%

- Planned a suicide attempt:
  - Heterosexual: 11.9%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 38.2%

- Attempted suicide:
  - Heterosexual: 6.4%
  - Gay, lesbian, or bisexual: 29.4%

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

**During the 12 months before the survey.

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

- Results apply only to youth who attend school
  - 3% of 16-17 year olds not enrolled and not completed high school
  - Sexual minority youth might represent disproportionate percent of dropouts
- Extent of underreporting or overreporting cannot be determined
- Some students may not know their sexual identity, may be unwilling to disclose it or label themselves, or may not have understood the question
- No definition provided for sexual contact so it is likely students considered a range of sexual activities, possibly including involuntary activities
Conclusions

- Collecting high quality, national population-based data on the size of the sexual minority population in high schools is possible.
- The prevalence of many health-risk behaviors among sexually minority high school students is disturbing.
Uses of YRBSS Sexual Orientation Data
CDC Uses of YRBSS Sexual Orientation Data

- MMWR reports
- Scientific journal articles
- Traditional and social media
Partner Uses of YRBSS Sexual Orientation Data

- Describe levels of risk
- Support development of policies to support sexual minority youth
- Develop interventions and programs to address risk behaviors
- Justify need for additional resources
- Create social media campaigns
- Modify school curricula and teacher training programs
- Document need for social change
Plans For the Future
Continue to Measure Sexual Orientation

- Trends over time
- Race/ethnicity by sex analyses
- Increased number of sites including one or both questions on their YRBS’s
Explore Measurement of Transgender Status

- CDC working with advocates and researchers for several cycles to develop a question
- Proposed question for sites to pilot in 2017
  - Review of literature
  - Consideration of questions asked previously on YRBS’s
  - Consultation with advocates and partners
- Credible data - a prevalence estimate of approximately 0.5% to <1%
  - Average YRBS sample - 15 to <30 transgender students
  - National YRBS sample – 75 to <150 transgender students
- Unclear if the YRBS is the right mechanism to collect health behavior data on transgender youth.
Transgender Question Recommended for 2017 YRBS Questionnaires

Some people describe themselves as transgender when their sex at birth does not match the way they think or feel about their gender. Are you transgender?

A. No, I am not transgender
B. Yes, I am transgender
C. I am not sure if I am transgender
D. I do not know what this question is asking
Access to Data and Documentation
How to Get YRBS Data for Analysis

- www.cdc.gov/yrbs
State and Local and National YRBS Data
National YRBS Data
Requesting Additional Data Sets

- Complete a YRBSS Data Request Form
- If we have permission, we will share the data set.
- If we do not have permission, you will need an email granting permission from the site.
- DASH will provide contact information so you can reach out to sites.
- Process can take several weeks.

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### Requesting Data Files

Learn more about [Data Availability and Requesting YRBSS Data Files](#).

National data files are downloadable from this website. To request state, district, territory, or tribal government data files, please use the [YRBSS Data Request Form](#).
## Additional Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Software for Analysis of YRBS Data</strong></td>
<td>A review of software packages suitable for analyzing YRBS data and guidance on how to use them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combining YRBS Data Across Years and Sites</strong></td>
<td>Guidance and best practices for combining data from multiple Youth Risk Behavior Surveys (YRBSs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conducting Trend Analyses of YRBS Data</strong></td>
<td>Guidance and methods for conducting trend analyses of Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interpretation of YRBS Trend Data</strong></td>
<td>Guidance on interpreting YRBS trend data analyses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How to Analyze YRBS Sexual Minority Data</strong></td>
<td>Guidance and best practices for analyzing data from the sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts questions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For More Information

- [www.cdc.gov/yrbs](http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs)
  - MMWR Surveillance Summary Report
  - Data sets and technical documentation
  - Questionnaires
  - Press and social media materials

- Laura Kann – [LKK1@CDC.GOV](mailto:LKK1@CDC.GOV) or 404 457 3983
Thank you!

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol and used marijuana, by sex of sexual contact, 2015

*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life.
**At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
***One or more times during their life.
****One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol and used marijuana, by sex of sexual contact, 2015

*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life.
**At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
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![Bar chart showing percentages of high school students who drank alcohol and used marijuana by sex of sexual contact, 2015.](chart.png)
Percentage of high school students who used drugs, by sex of sexual contact, 2015

- **Ever used cocaine***:
  - Opposite sex only: 7.2%
  - Same sex only or both sexes: 3.5%
  - No sexual contact: 0.8%
  - Total: 11.4%

- **Ever used methamphetamines**: 0.5%

- **Ever used heroin**: 2.2%

- **Ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug**: 0.3%

---

*Any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life.

**One or more times during their life.
Percentage of high school students who reported HIV-related sexual behaviors, by sex of sexual contact, 2015

Note: Students who had no sexual contact were excluded from these analyses.

*Had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey.

**Among students who were currently sexually active.
Percentage of high school students who reported violence-related behaviors, by sex of sexual contact, 2015

- Among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.
- On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

- Ever forced to have sexual intercourse: Opposite sex only 25.2%, Same sex only or both sexes 27.0%, No sexual contact 3.4%
- Sexual dating violence*: Opposite sex only 10.5%, Same sex only or both sexes 5.9%, No sexual contact 1.4%
- Physical dating violence*: Opposite sex only 11.9%, Same sex only or both sexes 3.0%, No sexual contact 3.0%
- Did not go to school because of safety concerns**: Opposite sex only 9.0%, Same sex only or both sexes 10.8%, No sexual contact 5.8%
Percentage of high school students who experienced bullying, by sex of sexual contact, 2015

*Counting being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey.

**During the 12 months before the survey.
Percentage of high school students who reported suicide-related behaviors, by sex of sexual contact, 2015

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

**During the 12 months before the survey.

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