

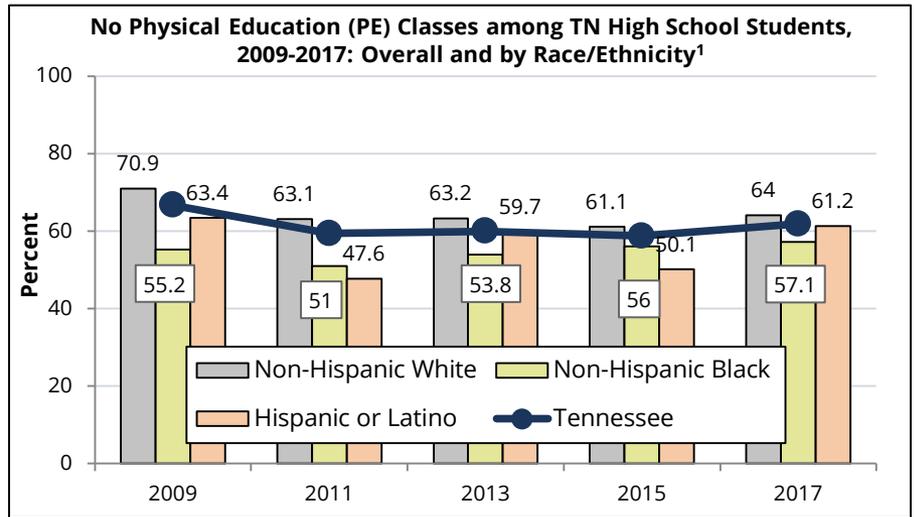
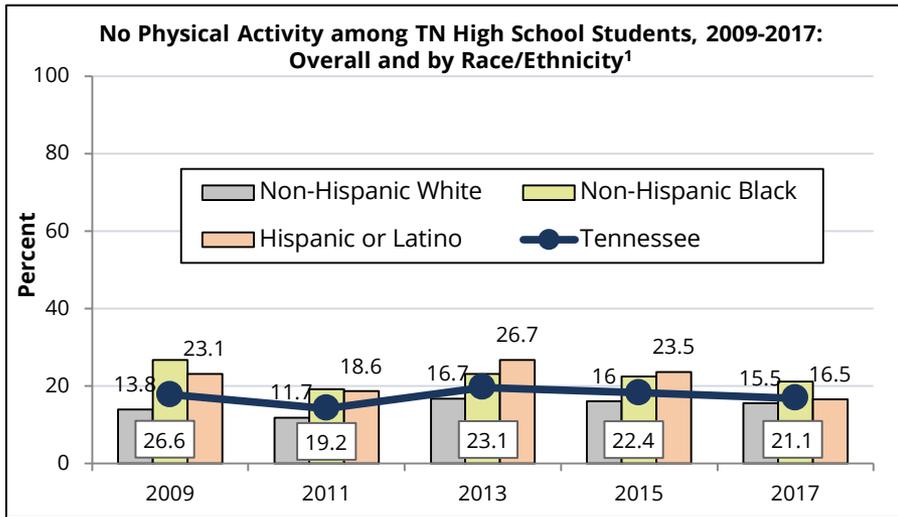
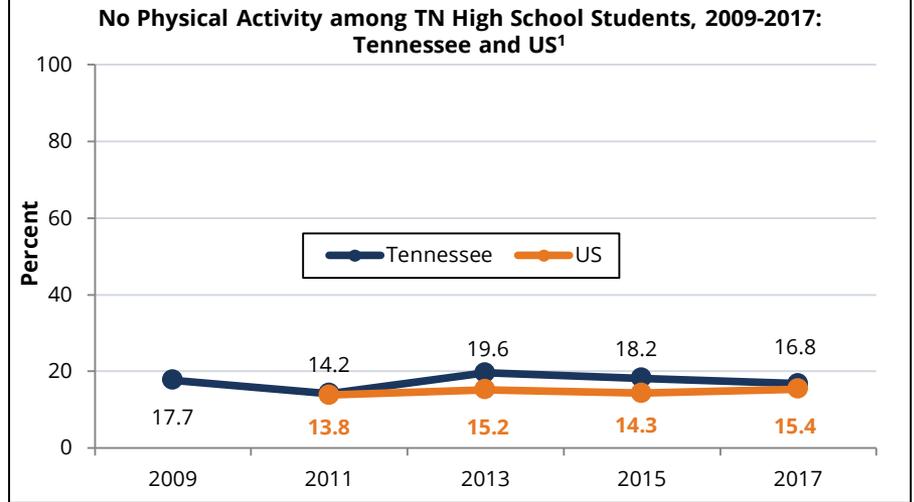


Needs Assessment

Adolescent Health

Physical Activity

- In 2017, 16.8% of Tennessee high school students were not physically active for at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey
 - Relatively flat trend since 2009 (statistically insignificant fluctuations)
- Statistically significant difference between Tennessee (61.8%) and the US (48.3%) for no PE attendance ($p < .01$)
- No statistically significant changes over time for any racial/ethnic group
- No statistically significant disparities existed between racial/ethnic groups in 2017
- Sub-state level geographic estimates cannot be generated from YRBSS
- Students in metropolitan counties were more likely to be normal weight than students in rural counties²



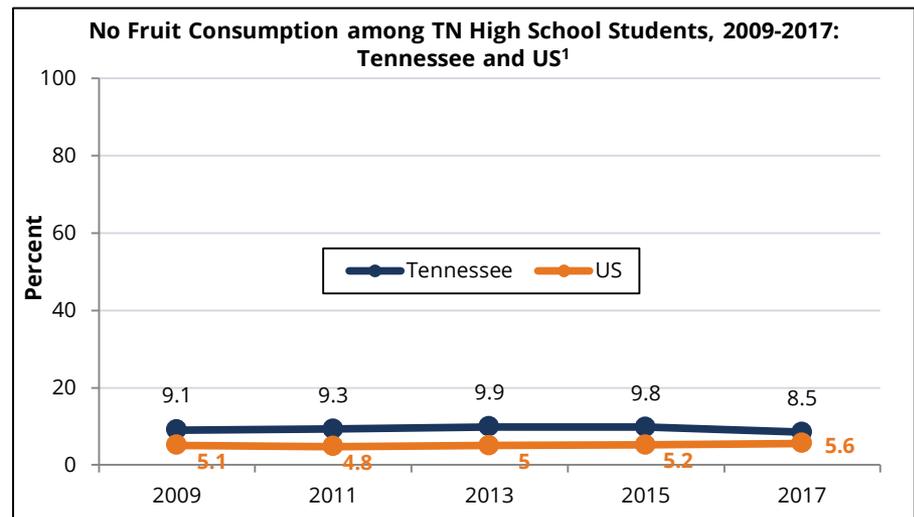
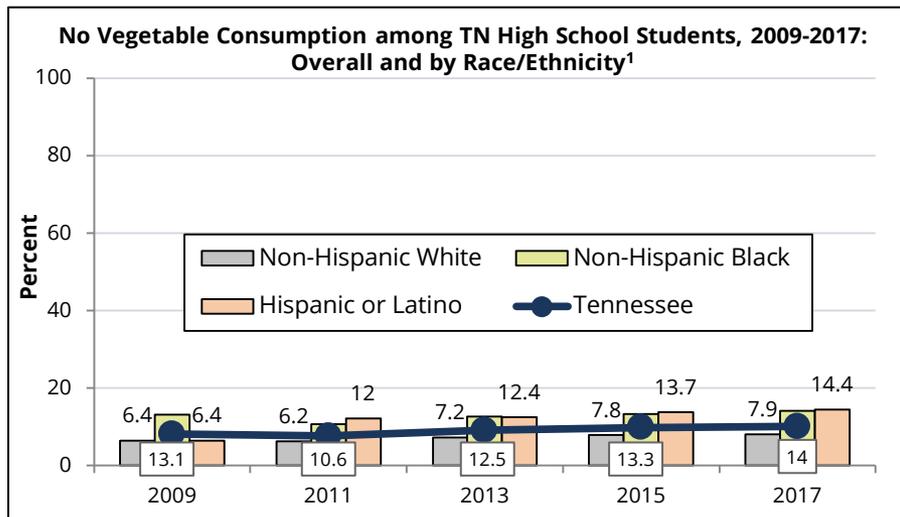
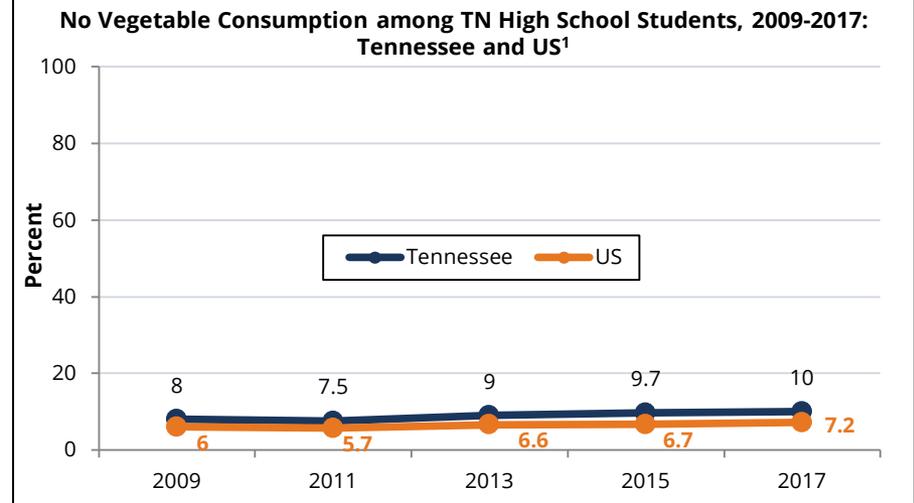
Data Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/>.

²Tennessee Coordinated School Health. *Tennessee Public Schools: A summary of weight status data, 2016-17 school year*. Nashville, TN: Tennessee Department of Education, Coordinated School Health, 2017.

Nutrition: Vegetable & Fruit Consumption

- In 2017, 10.0% of Tennessee high school students did not eat vegetables during the 7 days before the survey
 - Statistically significant difference between Tennessee and US rates in 2017 ($p < .01$); TN higher
- In 2017, 8.5% of Tennessee high school students did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices during the 7 days before the survey
 - Statistically significant difference between Tennessee and US rates in 2017 ($p < .01$); TN higher
- No statistically significant changes over time for any racial/ethnic group
- No statistically significant disparities existed between racial/ethnic groups in 2017
- Sub-state level geographic estimates cannot be generated from YRBSS

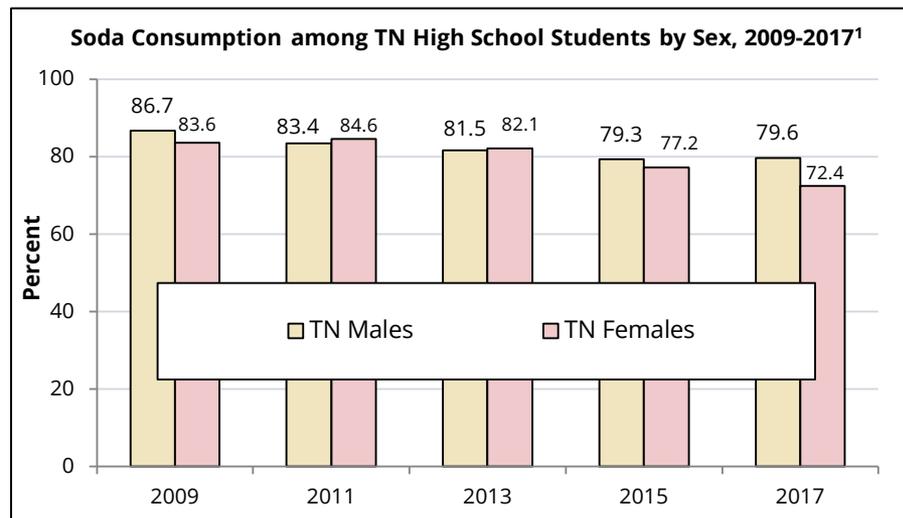
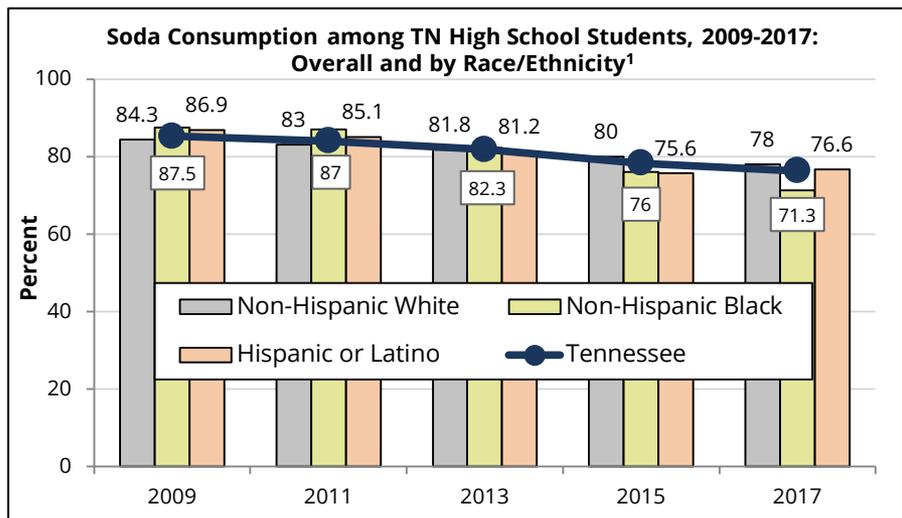
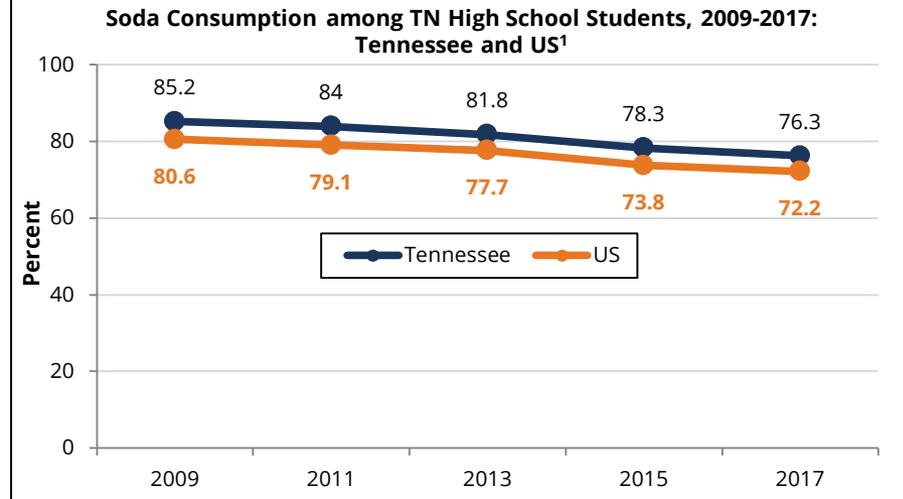


Data Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/>.

Nutrition: Soda Consumption

- In 2017, 76.3% of Tennessee high school students drank soda during the 7 days before the survey
 - Statistically significant difference between Tennessee and US rates in 2017 ($p < .05$); TN higher
 - Statistically significant decrease among both males and females between 2009-2017 ($p < .01$)
- Despite a statistically significant decrease in soda consumption rates between 2009-2017 across all racial/ethnic groups and for Tennessee as a whole ($p < .01$), racial disparities still exist
 - White Tennessee high school students were more likely to drink soda than black Tennessee high school students in 2017 ($p < .05$)
- Sub-state level geographic estimates cannot be generated from YRBSS



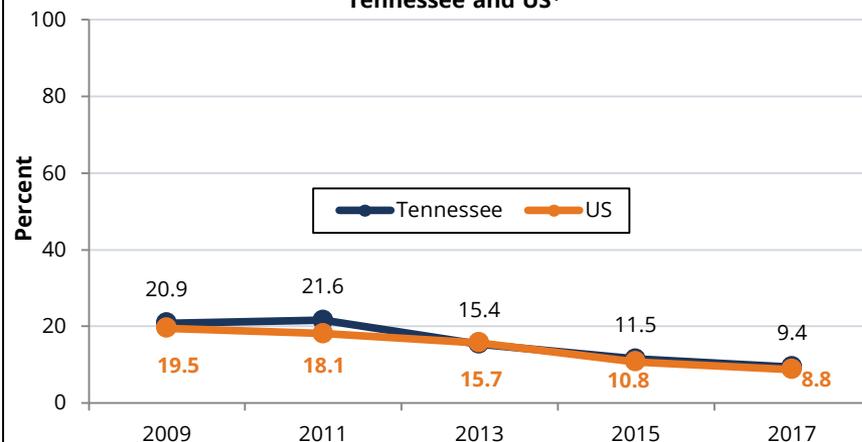
Data Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/>.

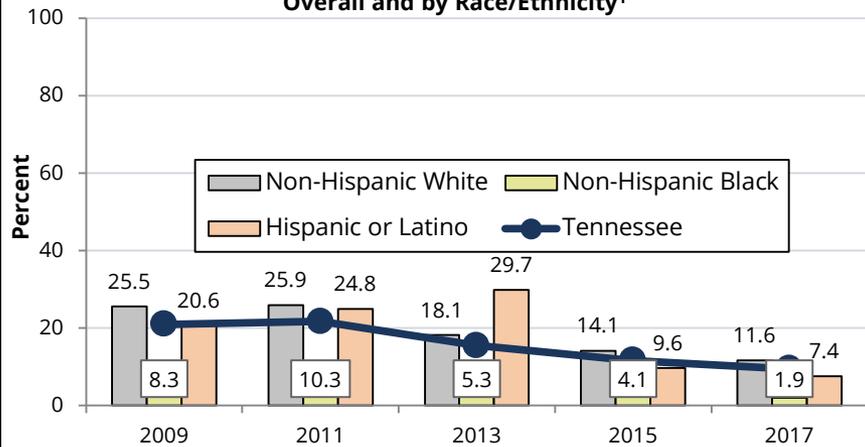
Nicotine Exposure

- In 2017, 9.4% of Tennessee high school students smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
 - Statistically significant decrease in current cigarette smoking rates between 2009-2017 across all racial/ethnic groups and for Tennessee as a whole ($p < .01$)
- Despite decreases in all racial/ethnic groups, racial disparities still exist for current cigarette use
 - White and Hispanic Tennessee high school students were more likely to currently smoke cigarettes than Black Tennessee high school students in 2017 ($p < .01$)
 - No statistically significant disparities for vapor product use existed between racial/ethnic groups in 2017
- Sub-state level geographic estimates cannot be generated from YRBSS

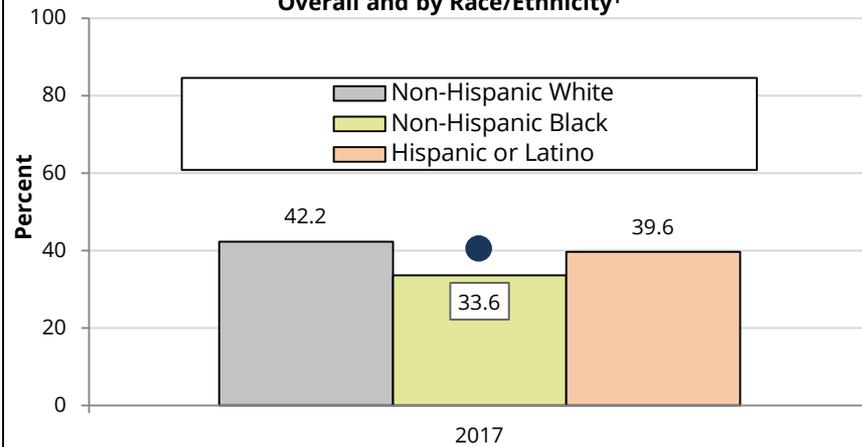
Current Smoking among TN High School Students, 2009-2017: Tennessee and US¹



Current Smoking among TN High School Students, 2009-2017: Overall and by Race/Ethnicity¹



Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use by TN High School Students, 2017: Overall and by Race/Ethnicity¹



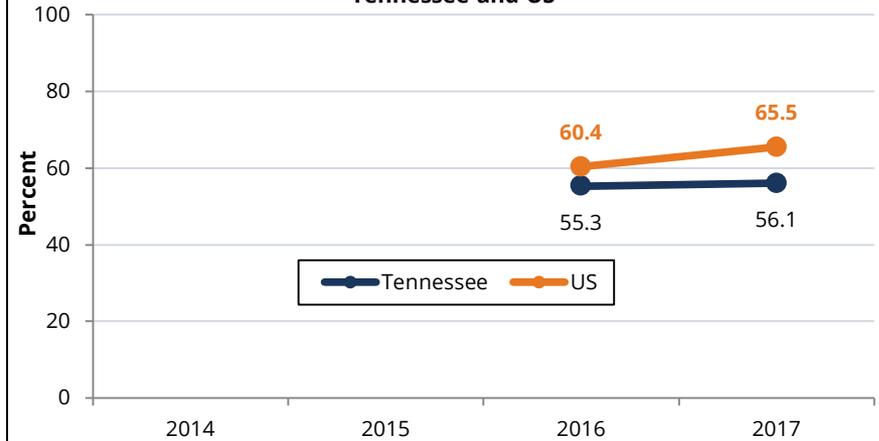
Data Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/>.

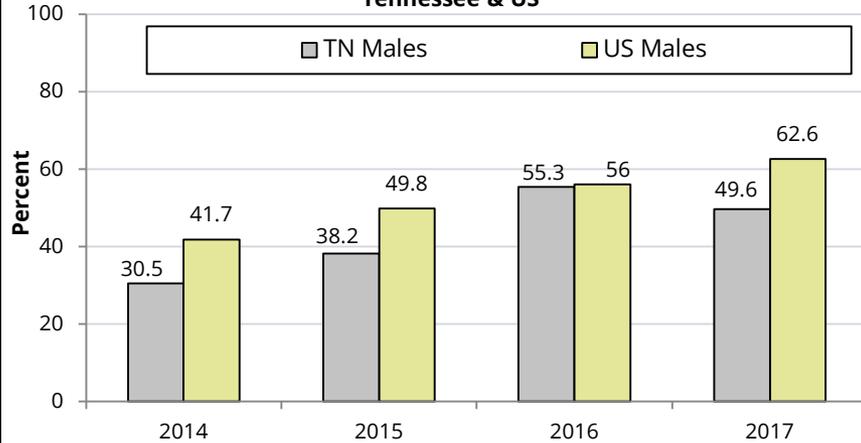
HPV Vaccination

- In 2017, 56.1% of Tennessee youth aged 13-17 had received at least one HPV vaccination
 - Tennessee's rate was statistically lower than the US rate in 2017 ($p < .05$)
- A statistically significant difference between males and females aged 13-17 in Tennessee existed in 2017 ($p < .05$)
- There was also a statistically significant difference between males in Tennessee and the US in 2017 ($p < .05$)
 - In contrast, the difference between females in Tennessee and the US has remained statistically insignificant since 2015 ($p < .05$)
- Cannot stratify by racial/ethnic group when stratifying by age
- Neither sub-state level geographic estimates nor racial/ethnic estimates are available from the National Immunization Survey when stratified by age

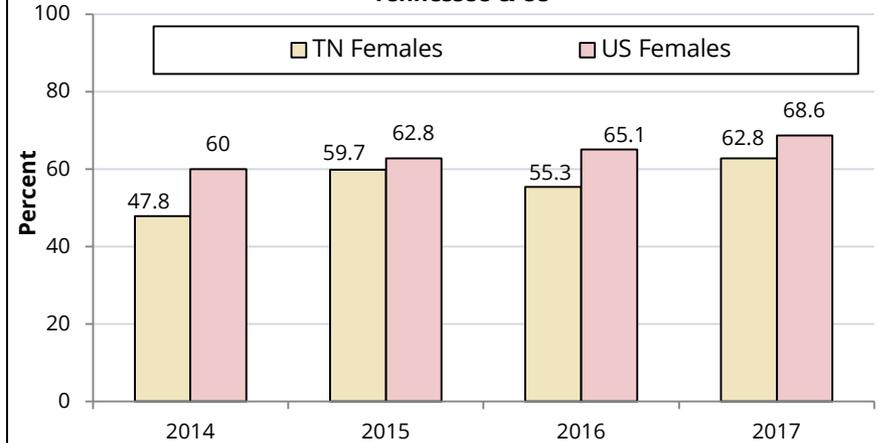
HPV Vaccination (≥ 1) among 13-17 year old Tennesseans, 2016-2017: Tennessee and US¹



HPV Vaccination (≥ 1) among 13-17 year old Males, 2014-2016: Tennessee & US¹



HPV Vaccination (≥ 1) among 13-17 year old Females, 2014-2016: Tennessee & US¹

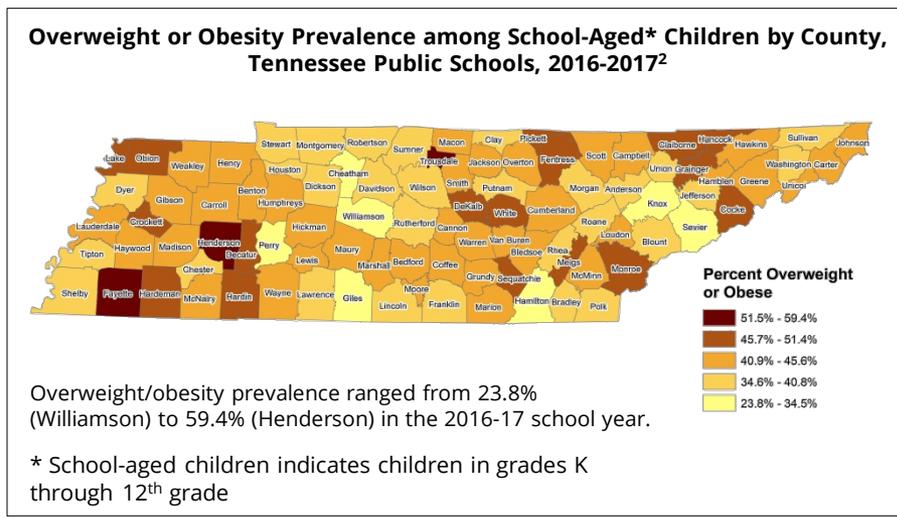
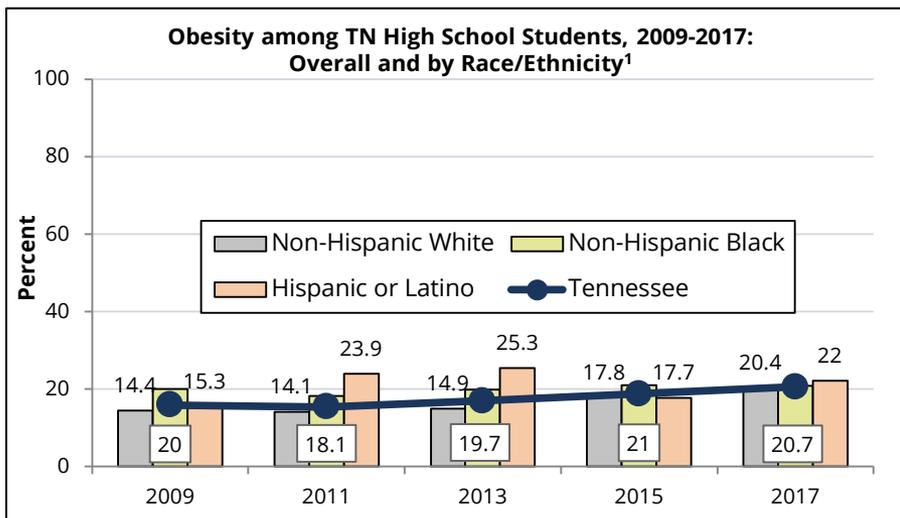
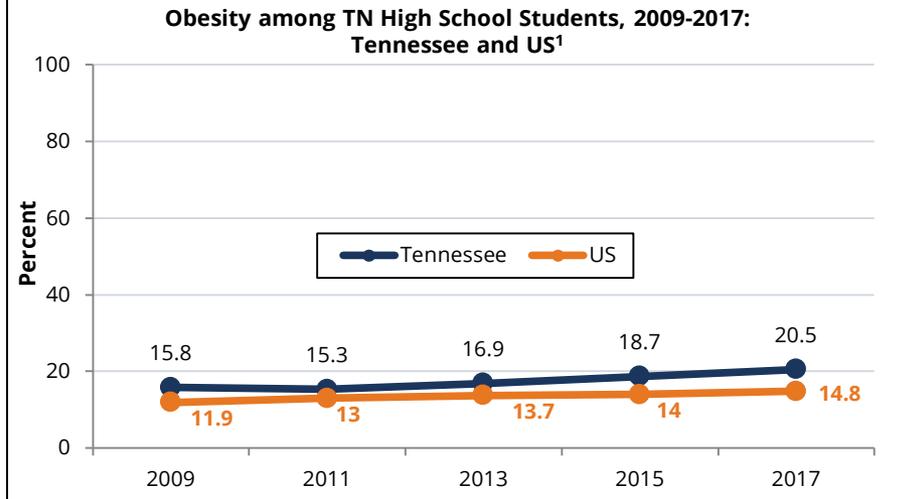


Data Sources:

¹National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen), 2014-2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/teenvaxview/data-reports/hpv/index.html>.

Obesity

- In 2017, 20.5% of Tennessee high school students were obese
 - Statistically significant difference existed between Tennessee and the US in 2017 ($p < .01$); TN higher
 - Statistically significant increase overall in TN high school obesity rate between 2009 and 2017 ($p < .01$)
- Statistically significant increase in obesity rates among white high school students in Tennessee between 2009-2017 ($p < .01$)
- No statistically significant disparities existed between racial/ethnic groups in 2017
- Sub-state level geographic estimates cannot be generated from YRBSS



Data Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/>.

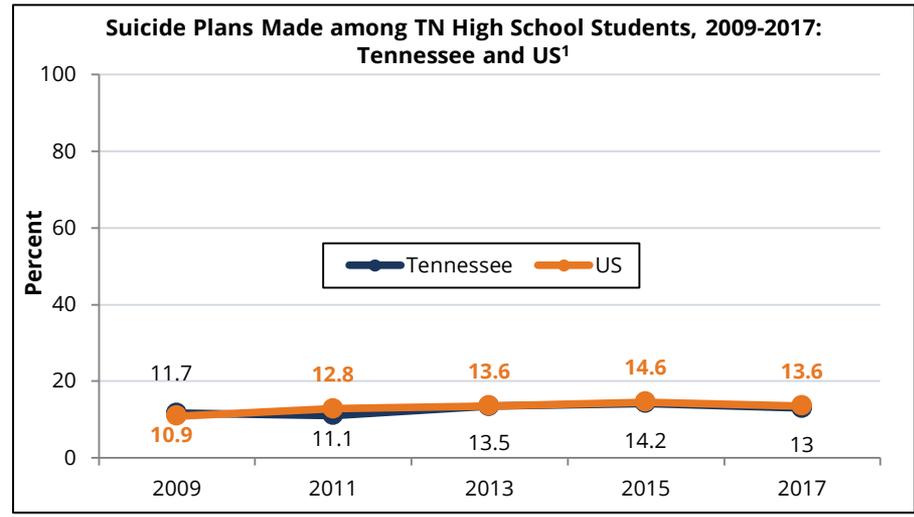
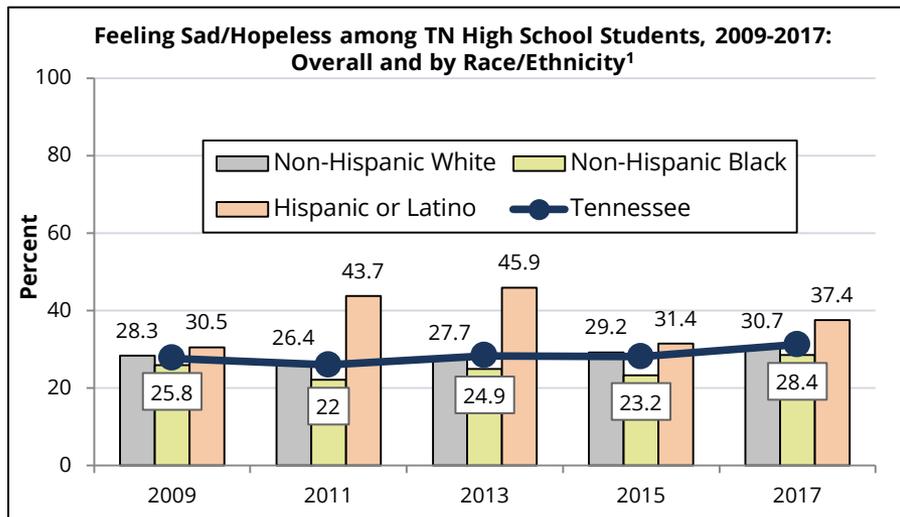
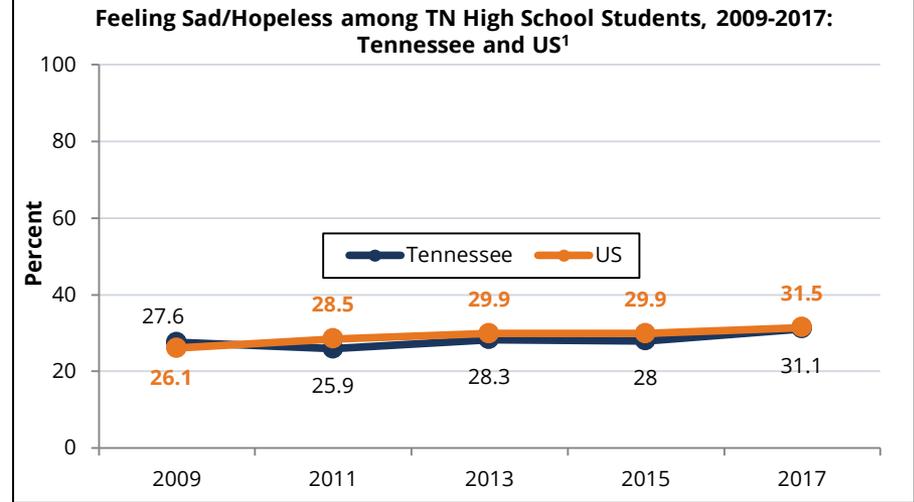
²Tennessee Coordinated School Health. *Tennessee Public Schools: A summary of weight status data, 2016-17 school year*. Nashville, TN: Tennessee Department of Education, 2017.

Data Definitions:

Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated based on height and weight measurements, and are age and sex specific for children and teens. Overweight is defined as BMI greater than or equal to the 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile for children of the same age and sex. Obese is defined as greater than or equal to the 95th percentile for children of the same age and sex.

Mental Health: Depression & Plans for Suicide

- In 2017, 31.1% of Tennessee high school students felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey
- In 2017, 13.0% of Tennessee high school students made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey
- Relatively flat trend since 2009 for both measures (non-statistically significant fluctuations)
- No statistically significant changes over time for any racial/ethnic group
- No statistically significant disparities existed between racial/ethnic groups in 2017
- Sub-state level geographic estimates cannot be generated from YRBSS

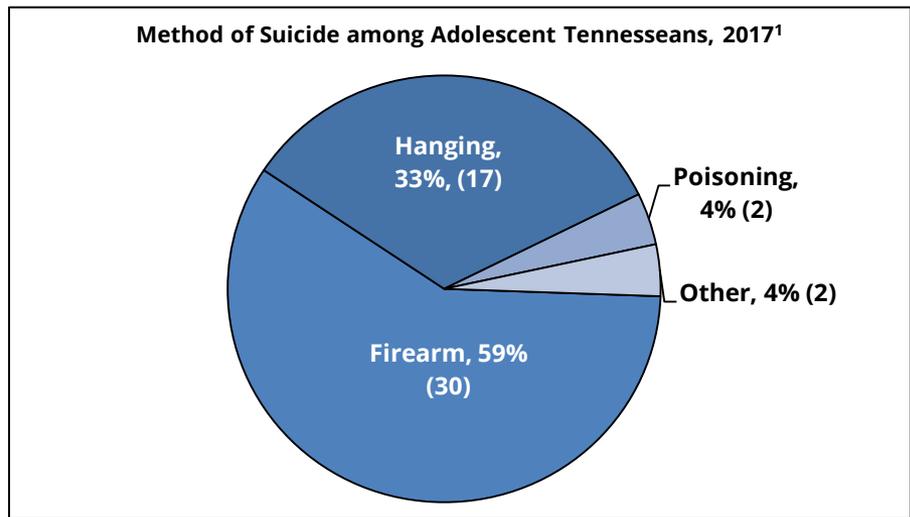
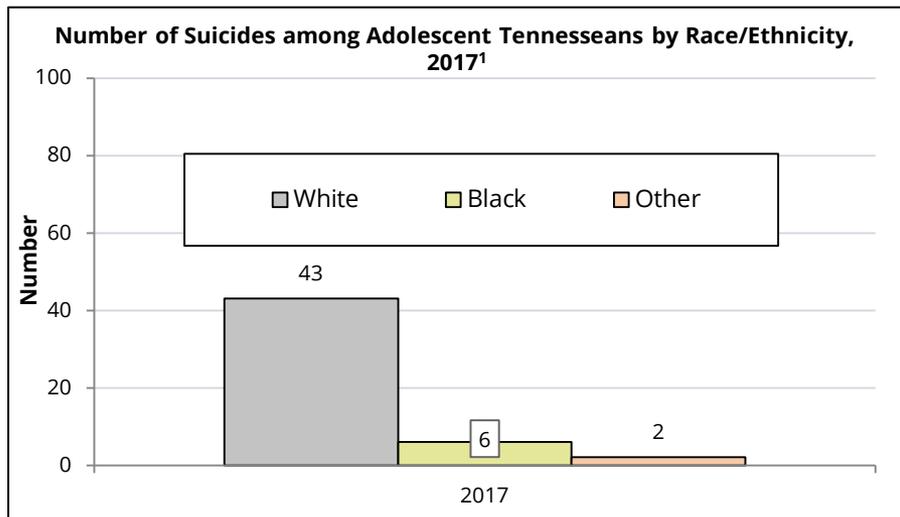
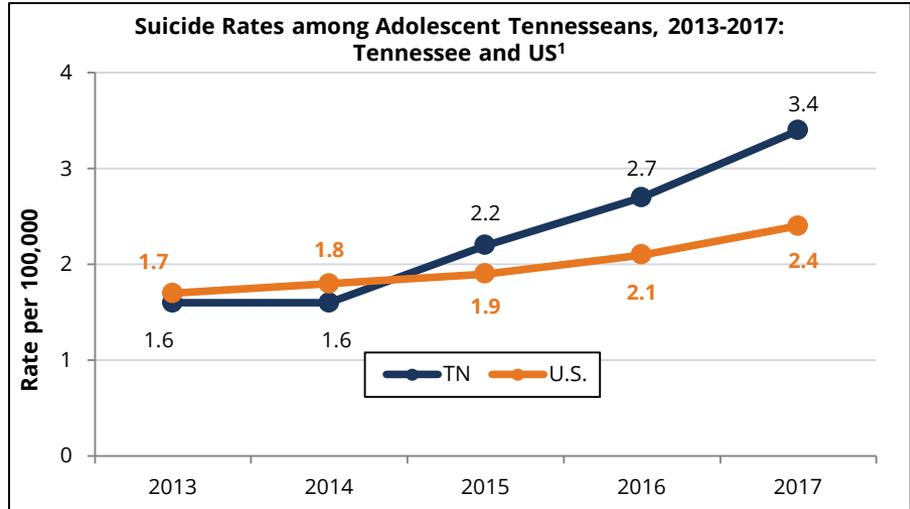


Data Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/>.

Mental Health: Suicide

- In 2017, 51 adolescents in Tennessee committed suicide
 - Tennessee's rate increased 21% between 2016 and 2017 and has remained higher than the U.S. rate since 2015
- Of adolescents in Tennessee who committed suicide in 2017, over half (59%) used a firearm while one third (33%) used hanging
- 43 of the 51 adolescents who committed suicide in Tennessee in 2017 were White (84%), compared to 6 Black adolescents (12%), and 2 adolescents classified as 'Other' (4%)



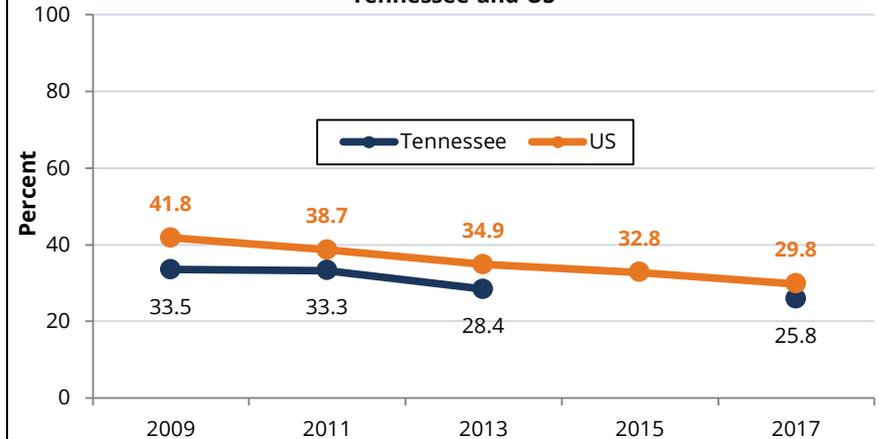
Data Sources:

¹2019 Child Fatality Annual Report. Tennessee Department of Health.
https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/health/documents/2019_CFR_ANNUAL_REPORT_01_15_19.pdf.

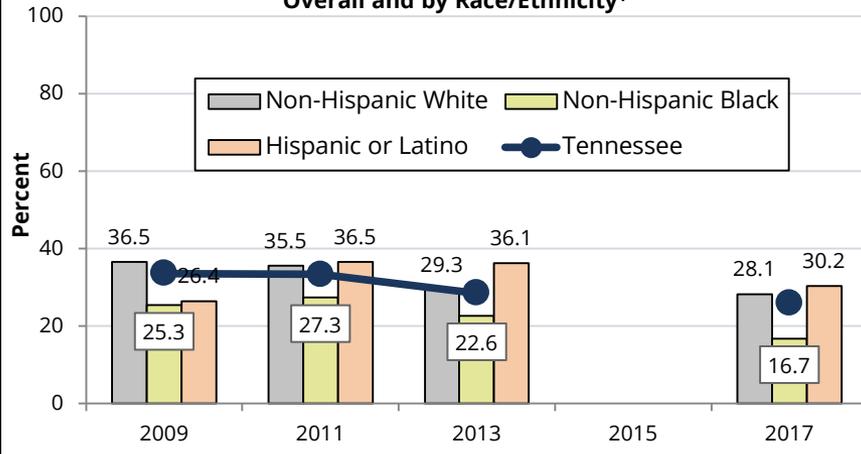
Substance Misuse

- In 2017, 25.8% of Tennessee high school students drank alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
 - Statistically significant difference between Tennessee and the US in 2017 ($p < .05$); TN lower
 - Statistically significant decline between 2009 and 2017 for Tennessee overall ($p < .01$)
- Statistically significant declines for White ($p < .01$) and Black ($p < .05$) high school students in Tennessee between 2009 and 2017
 - Black students are less likely than White or Hispanic high school students in Tennessee to use alcohol
- No statistical difference between racial/ethnic groups for unauthorized prescription pain medicine use among Tennessee high school students in 2017
- Sub-state level geographic estimates cannot be generated from YRBSS

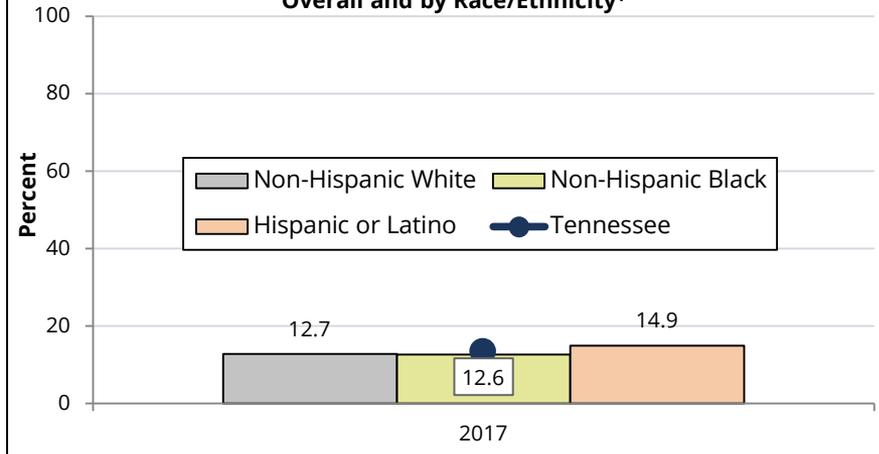
Current Alcohol Use among TN High School Students, 2009-2017: Tennessee and US¹



Current Alcohol Use among TN High School Students, 2009-2017: Overall and by Race/Ethnicity¹



Unauthorized Prescription Pain Med Use by TN High School Students, 2017: Overall and by Race/Ethnicity¹

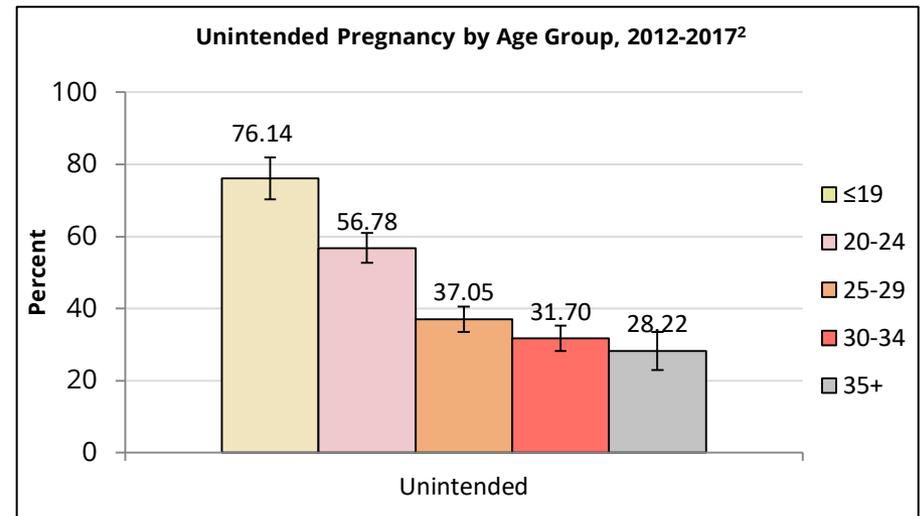
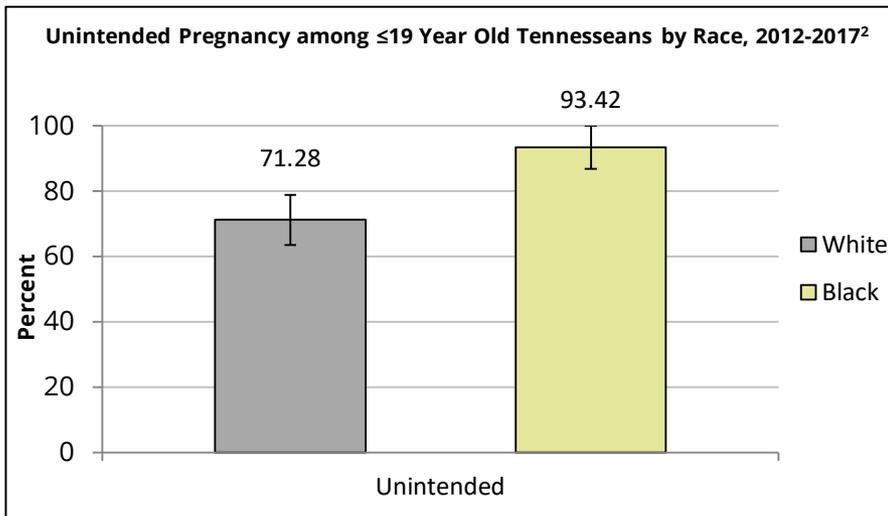
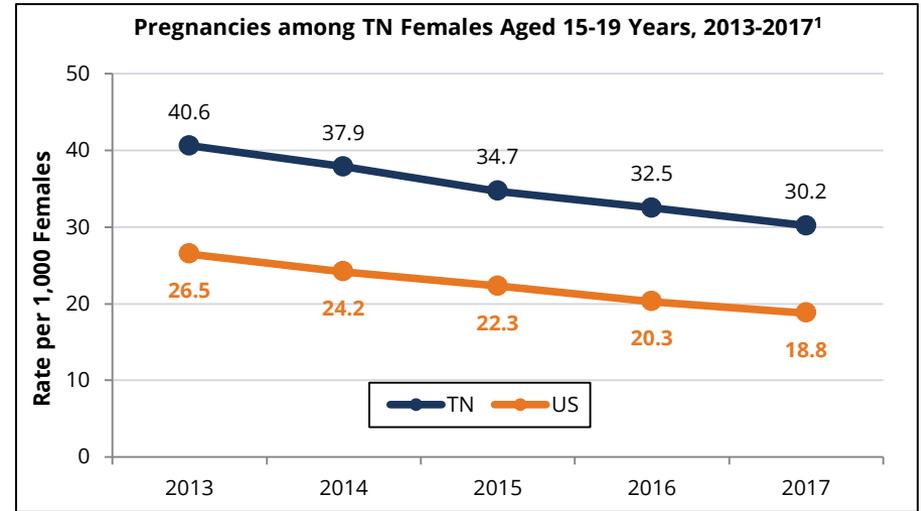


Data Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/>.

Unintended Pregnancy

- Among TN women aged ≤ 19 years who gave birth between 2012-2017, 76.14% of pregnancies were unintended (data not shown)
- There was a 26% decrease in the teen pregnancy rate between 2013 and 2017
- Women ≤ 19 years old were most likely to have had pregnancies that were unintended compared to other age groups ($p < .05$)
- The teen pregnancy rate was higher among black teens compared to whites and higher among Hispanics compared to non-Hispanics
 - Statistically significant difference in unintended pregnancy between White and Black women in Tennessee aged ≤ 19 years ($p < .05$); Black more likely
- In 2017, Tennessee had the 10th highest teen birth rate among the 50 states



Data Sources:

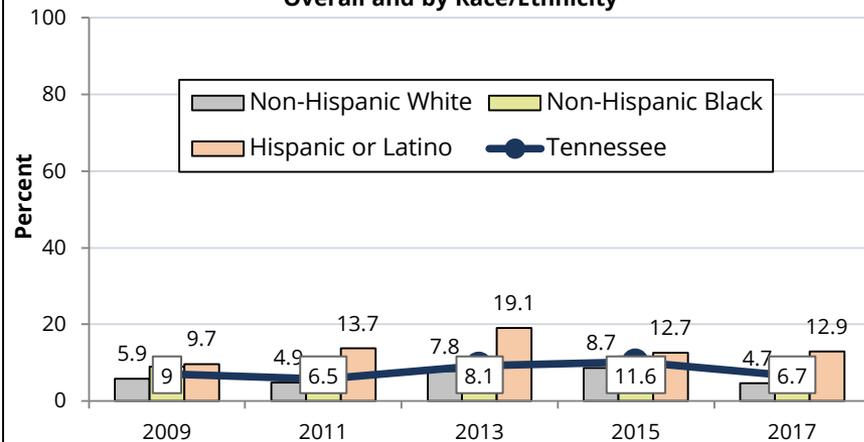
¹Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, Driscoll AK, Drake P. Births: Final data for 2017: National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 8. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018.

²Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System, Tennessee Department of Health, 2012-2017

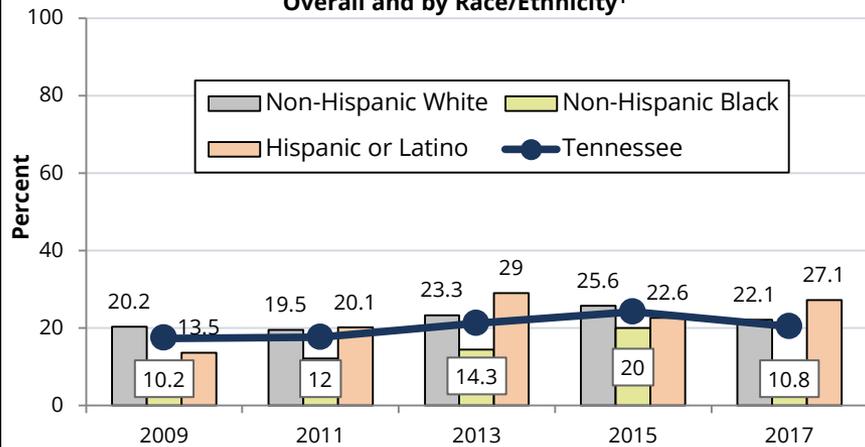
Intentional Injury

- Relatively flat trend between 2009 and 2017 (statistically insignificant fluctuations) in Tennessee for all measures
- Hispanic high school students in Tennessee had statistically significant higher rates of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, bullied on school property, and having attempted suicide one or more times in the past year ($p < .01$; $p < .01$; $p < .05$, respectively) than their white and black peers in general
 - Hispanic high school students have experienced a statistically significant increase in bullying between 2009 and 2017 ($p < .01$)
- Sub-state level geographic estimates cannot be generated from YRBSS

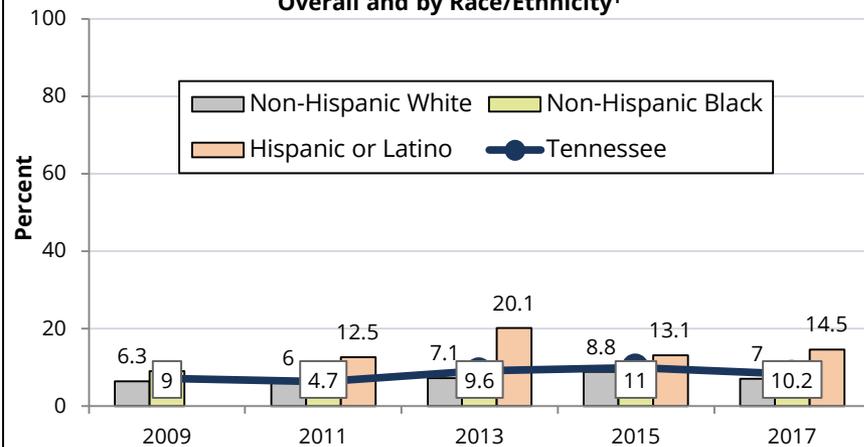
Threats/Injury with Weapon among TN High School Students, 2009-2017: Overall and by Race/Ethnicity¹



Bullied on School Property among TN High School Students, 2009-2017: Overall and by Race/Ethnicity¹



Attempted Suicide by TN High School Students, 2017: Overall and by Race/Ethnicity¹



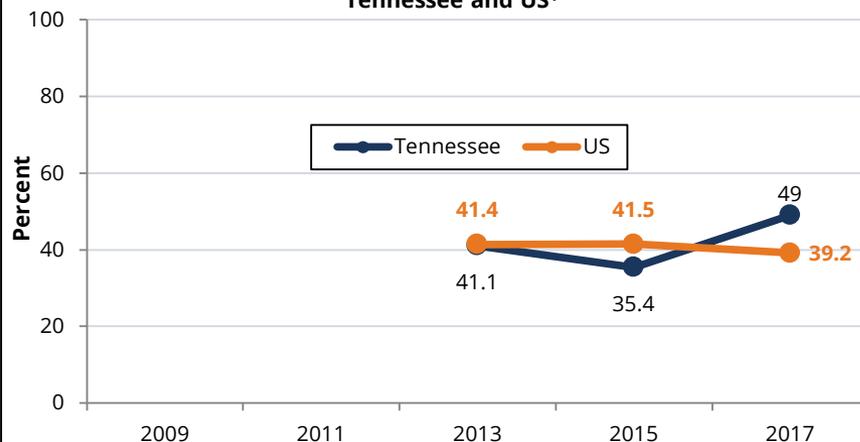
Data Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/>.

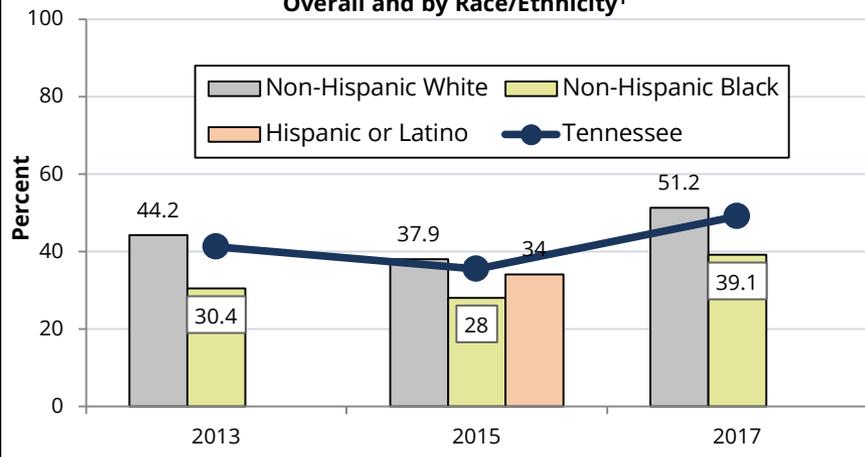
Unintentional Injury

- In 2017, 49.0% of Tennessee high school students texted or emailed while driving a vehicle on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
 - Statistically significant difference between Tennessee and the US in 2017 ($p < .01$); TN higher
 - Statistically significant increase between 2013 and 2017 for Tennessee as a whole ($p < .05$)
- Statistically significant difference between white and black high school students in Tennessee ($p < .05$); white more likely to have texted while driving in 2017
- Relatively flat trend in fatal crashes among 10-21 year olds since 2013 (non-statistically significant fluctuations)
- Sub-state level geographic estimates cannot be generated from YRBSS

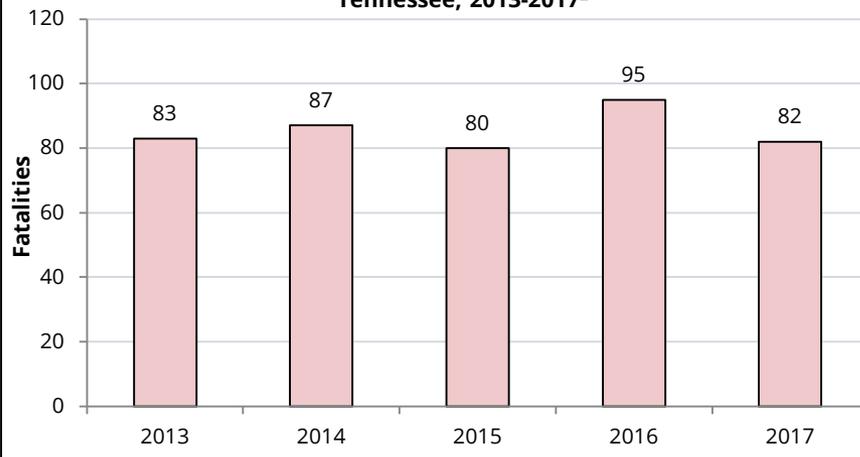
Texting While Driving among TN High School Students, 2013-2017: Tennessee and US¹



Texting While Driving among TN High School Students, 2013-2017: Overall and by Race/Ethnicity¹



Occupants Ages 10-21 Years Involved in Fatal Crashes, Tennessee, 2013-2017²



Data Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tennessee Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/>.

²National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System. <https://www.fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Trends/TrendsOccupants.aspx>.