

## **ANABOLIC STEROIDS – KEY STATISTICS**

**7% of high school students admit to using anabolic steroids**

Source: Partnership to End Addiction

<https://drugfree.org/newsroom/news-item/national-study-teens-report-higher-use-performance-enhancing-substances/>

**21% of high school students know a friend that uses anabolic steroids**

Source: Partnership to End Addiction

<https://drugfree.org/>

**8.2% of males between 18–26 admit to using anabolic steroids**

Source: Digital Citizens Alliance

<https://www.digitalcitizensalliance.org/clientuploads/directory/Reports/young-people-steroids-internet.pdf>

**Median age of initiation of anabolic steroid use is 15 years old**

Source: JAMA – Journal of the American Medical Association

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/408303>

**21% of gay and bisexual males admit to using anabolic steroids**

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics

<https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article-abstract/133/3/469/32360/Sexual-Orientation-and-Anabolic-Androgenic>

**62.5% of users say they use steroids to improve their appearance**

Source: PubMed

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33307930/>

**40% of high school students say it's easy to obtain anabolic steroids**

Sources:

- Monitoring the Future Survey: <https://monitoringthefuture.org>
- GAO.gov: <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-08-15.pdf>
- Texas Legislature:

<https://capitol.texas.gov/tlodocs/79R/billtext/pdf/HR01593H.pdf>

57% of anabolic steroid users said they would take a pill or powder if it guaranteed reaching their athletic goal even if it might shorten their life

Source: NBC News

<https://www.nbcnews.com/health/health-news/kids-steroids-willing-risk-it-all-success-flna1c9462081>

85% of kids have never had a parent, teacher or coach talk with them about the dangers of anabolic steroids

Source: Proctor & Gamble (data collected early 2000s – link no longer available)

High School girls were — at one time — the fastest growing user group of anabolic steroids

Note: Data is dated (primarily 1990s–early 2000s)

Supporting references include:

- 1997 Pennsylvania State University study (Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine)
- Monitoring the Future survey (~2004 interpretations)
- CDC Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (2003)
- Media coverage (Education Week 1998, New York Times 2008)