New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																
	27.6	23.8				12.6	13.0	11.7	12.9	10.7	9.7	8.2	6.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	30.8	31.5				24.7	21.6	25.4	23.2	22.7	17.4	15.8	14.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											8.4	6.3	5.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 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)											47.7	43.7	41.7	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	3.9	2.7				2.8	5.9	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)						5.4	5.2	7.2	7.0	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)											10.2	11.7	7.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] 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)											7.4	7.8	7.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)									22.1	25.3	22.8	22.1	21.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)										21.6	18.1	18.6	19.0	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						28.0	24.9	24.6	25.1	25.2	25.4	27.2	28.0	No linear change	No change, 2003-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	26.1	26.0				17.8	14.0	13.7	12.1	14.3	14.4	15.3	16.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Increased, 2009-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	10.1	8.6				7.7	7.1	5.5	4.7	6.1	6.7	6.8	5.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2017	Decreased
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	2.8	2.8				2.5	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	35.6	36.0				19.1	20.5	19.0	20.8	19.8	13.8	9.3	7.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	19.6	19.3				9.6	8.6	8.9	9.5	9.7	5.5	3.7	2.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	14.8	15.4				6.9	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.4	4.5	2.8	1.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)																
											13.7	14.2	11.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												25.0	23.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						13.5	17.7	17.2	16.1	16.4	13.0	11.0	9.5	Decreased, 2003-2017	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						25.5	28.1	25.8	27.3	26.4	20.5	15.7	12.8	Decreased, 2003-2017	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	31.0	26.9				25.8	19.3	18.1	14.8	14.3	11.9	10.8	10.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	49.5	53.1				47.1	44.0	44.8	39.3	38.4	32.9	29.9	29.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								32.7	31.1	33.0	40.3	42.3	40.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	7.0	6.2				11.1	7.1	7.9	8.4	7.7	6.6	6.1	5.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	Decreased
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	20.9	27.7				30.6	25.9	22.9	25.6	28.4	24.4	22.2	23.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)						2.3	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.4	1.8	Decreased, 2003-2017	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)						7.4	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.2	2.9	2.5	1.8	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)						10.3	5.5	6.4	6.8	8.7	7.4	4.5	3.0	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)												9.2	5.6	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available§	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	25.7	32.0				28.2	26.9	22.5	22.1	23.1	20.1	16.5	16.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
	54.3	46.4				41.5	42.7	44.7	46.3	47.5	42.8	39.4	38.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	7.7	5.4				3.9	2.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	2.8	2.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
	37.2	33.8				31.1	33.0	34.1	36.3	37.1	35.2	31.3	29.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	21.9	22.6				21.6	18.6	24.3	21.4	22.7	20.7	18.9	18.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	51.1	51.5				56.4	64.7	64.2	56.8	60.8	55.2	60.2	59.5	Increased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2017	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
	24.3	29.6				33.3	28.5	28.1	33.0	32.4	34.4	32.7	30.4	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											2.4	4.9	9.2	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available§	Increased
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																
											5.4	3.9	3.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)											42.2	41.6	43.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)											15.3	17.2	17.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
12.5		12.0				9.0	7.4	7.0	8.6	9.9	8.6	7.8	6.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
						13.1	13.1	14.2	12.8	14.1	13.8	14.5	14.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
						9.7	11.3	11.5	11.9	12.1	11.2	12.2	12.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												37.0	37.4	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												13.0	12.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												9.4	7.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												5.2	4.3	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											47.0	46.9	47.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											11.6	13.6	13.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											22.9	22.3	23.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)												38.9	47.8	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												82.7	82.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												1.3	0.9	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												28.4	25.5	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)						67.7	66.4	71.3	72.1	69.0	73.4	74.5	77.6	Increased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)								66.2	62.4	63.2	60.0	56.3	57.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)											8.3	7.7	6.3	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN94: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)											17.9	18.5	17.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	30.8	32.9				30.6	28.4	28.4	24.0	23.8	17.3	16.8	16.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)									20.4	20.8	16.5	13.4	11.5	Decreased, 2009-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										11.5	7.6	6.8	5.2	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN98: Percentage of students who recall hearing, reading, or seeing a public message about avoiding alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)												79.6	68.6	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN102: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)												79.3	76.8	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN103: Percentage of students who who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)												9.3	8.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have talked with at least one of their parents or guardians about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (during the 12 months before the survey)											50.6	50.0	51.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who have someone in their family (a parent, brother, or sister) who is currently in the military (air Force, Army, Marines, National Guard, Navy, or Reserves)												15.0	13.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day								75.1	67.5	66.1	66.8	70.6	66.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)											36.5	40.9	36.5	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week											21.7	18.3	16.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)										60.9	63.0	62.8	63.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco											58.2	65.6	64.8	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											53.3	57.1	56.7	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											41.0	42.9	37.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											77.7	81.4	80.5	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											7.3	8.1	6.3	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN119: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)											88.7	89.3	89.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											82.4	83.0	78.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											94.1	94.9	94.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN122: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some cigarettes if they wanted to								53.6	49.5	51.0	45.5	36.3	35.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)											41.5	37.6	38.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to								41.5	43.8	47.7	47.1	41.6	41.4	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN125: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some prescription drug without a doctor's prescription if they wanted to (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)										19.2	17.1	14.7	13.5	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																
	33.4	29.8				15.9	16.0	15.0	14.0	12.3	11.1	9.4	8.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	32.2	35.1				25.3	22.1	24.7	21.7	23.8	15.3	15.6	13.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											8.4	7.6	6.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 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)																
											46.2	41.3	40.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	3.0	3.1				2.2	5.8	4.0	4.2	5.2	5.7	4.5	3.8	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
						2.8	2.5	6.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)																
											5.0	6.0	3.0	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] 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)												5.8	6.1	6.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)										19.9	23.7	19.9	16.8	16.9	Decreased, 2009-2017	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)											15.2	12.8	11.3	12.1	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)							21.6	17.6	17.4	18.4	19.4	17.8	17.9	18.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	18.5	21.1				12.9	9.1	10.4	10.2	12.2	11.3	10.7	11.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	6.0	5.8				3.9	2.8	3.2	4.2	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2005 Increased, 2005-2017	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	1.8	2.4				0.9	0.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	No linear change	No change, 1993-2003 No change, 2003-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	36.1	32.0				18.2	19.0	20.6	21.6	22.1	14.2	10.2	8.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	19.8	18.2				10.0	7.8	10.3	9.2	11.6	6.1	4.4	2.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	15.8	15.4				7.1	5.8	8.3	6.8	8.7	5.0	3.4	1.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)																
											17.2	17.3	13.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												26.2	26.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						21.0	25.6	27.2	22.1	22.9	17.8	15.6	13.0	Decreased, 2003-2017	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						29.1	31.4	32.2	30.9	32.6	24.1	19.8	15.9	Decreased, 2003-2017	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	36.1	30.0				30.7	20.7	22.4	17.7	14.7	13.0	12.6	12.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	51.8	55.1				47.1	43.4	45.7	39.2	39.0	30.0	28.6	28.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								26.1	28.4	26.1	34.9	37.2	33.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	9.7	8.0				13.9	8.3	9.8	9.4	8.1	7.8	8.0	6.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	Decreased
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	23.6	28.1				32.9	28.8	25.7	28.1	30.6	26.0	23.9	24.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)						2.6	2.0	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.3	3.2	2.3	No linear change	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)						8.5	6.8	6.2	4.2	5.6	3.6	3.3	2.5	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)						10.6	5.1	7.0	7.1	11.2	8.8	5.4	3.8	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)												10.5	6.0	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available§	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	28.7	36.8				31.7	28.6	26.8	25.4	27.4	21.6	19.0	17.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
	55.8	45.7				41.7	39.7	44.7	46.1	49.4	42.2	39.8	40.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	10.4	6.4				5.3	3.0	5.6	6.4	6.5	4.8	3.6	2.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
	34.9	30.4				29.6	28.1	32.4	32.9	37.9	32.2	30.4	29.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	27.7	25.2				22.7	19.7	28.4	23.5	25.6	23.0	21.1	20.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	57.2	58.8				63.7	70.7	71.5	60.7	64.7	58.6	65.1	63.7	Increased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2005 No change, 2005-2017	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
	18.9	22.3				26.4	22.1	17.2	24.4	24.8	30.9	27.1	24.5	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											0.5	3.1	6.5	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available§	Increased
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																
											2.5	2.4	2.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)											33.9	32.6	33.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)											14.2	13.5	13.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
12.4		9.9				10.9	6.5	7.3	7.4	11.5	10.7	8.0	6.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
						14.9	14.4	15.6	13.5	13.8	13.5	14.6	13.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
						12.6	14.9	15.8	16.3	14.6	14.9	16.3	15.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												28.5	29.9	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												18.1	16.3	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												13.7	10.2	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												7.5	5.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											54.1	52.9	55.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											9.6	12.2	11.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											30.1	29.0	30.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)												40.5	46.0	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												81.6	82.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												1.7	1.1	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												31.8	27.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)						60.9	58.2	63.9	64.2	62.6	66.0	67.7	71.8	Increased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)								73.9	66.3	66.5	63.0	60.5	61.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)											10.1	9.6	7.6	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN94: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)											10.1	10.2	9.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	34.5	37.6				33.5	29.4	30.0	23.4	24.5	17.2	17.2	17.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)									18.9	21.3	15.5	14.0	12.1	Decreased, 2009-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										11.8	8.8	7.4	5.7	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN98: Percentage of students who recall hearing, reading, or seeing a public message about avoiding alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)												78.6	67.0	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN102: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)												78.4	75.5	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN103: Percentage of students who who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)												8.7	8.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have talked with at least one of their parents or guardians about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (during the 12 months before the survey)											50.2	47.0	50.7	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN105: Percentage of students who have someone in their family (a parent, brother, or sister) who is currently in the military (air Force, Army, Marines, National Guard, Navy, or Reserves)												16.0	15.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day								72.8	61.4	59.2	63.4	68.1	62.5	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)											33.4	38.5	32.8	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week											17.9	17.4	15.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)										55.8	59.4	59.6	58.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco											54.4	61.1	60.0	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											47.3	50.2	51.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											36.6	39.8	35.1	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											75.6	77.4	76.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											8.8	9.8	8.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN119: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)											86.2	86.2	86.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											80.0	81.1	78.7	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											92.6	93.4	92.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN122: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some cigarettes if they wanted to								55.7	49.3	54.5	49.7	38.7	38.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)											39.5	37.7	39.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to								45.6	46.6	49.6	49.2	43.1	42.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN125: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some prescription drug without a doctor's prescription if they wanted to (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)										21.4	16.0	15.8	14.6	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																
	21.6	17.5				9.2	9.9	8.3	11.4	9.0	8.1	6.6	5.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	29.4	27.9				24.0	21.3	26.1	24.6	21.5	19.6	15.9	15.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											8.4	4.8	4.5	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 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)																
											49.4	46.0	43.0	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	4.8	2.3				3.2	6.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.6	6.2	6.4	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
						8.1	7.7	8.6	9.4	8.4	7.9	9.8	8.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)																
											14.8	17.3	11.4	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] 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)											9.1	9.5	9.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)									24.4	27.4	25.3	27.3	25.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)										28.5	23.7	26.0	26.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						34.2	32.7	32.2	32.1	31.3	32.7	36.9	37.6	No linear change	No change, 2003-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	34.0	31.0				22.5	18.6	17.2	13.8	16.8	17.4	20.1	20.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Increased, 2009-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	14.3	11.4				11.4	10.8	7.9	5.1	7.5	8.6	8.9	7.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	3.8	3.1				4.0	2.5	2.5	1.6	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	35.1	39.9				19.8	22.5	17.2	20.0	17.5	13.2	8.0	6.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	19.4	20.5				9.1	9.5	7.5	9.6	7.9	4.9	2.8	1.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	13.8	15.5				6.6	7.1	5.5	7.3	6.2	3.9	2.0	1.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)																
											8.1	9.1	7.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												23.4	20.4	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						5.2	9.8	6.8	9.7	8.9	7.5	5.8	5.6	No linear change	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						21.5	25.2	19.0	23.4	19.5	16.1	11.1	9.2	Decreased, 2003-2017	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	25.8	23.8				20.8	17.7	13.7	11.5	13.9	10.0	8.6	8.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	47.0	51.1				46.9	44.8	43.9	39.4	37.5	35.9	31.1	30.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								39.8	33.7	41.3	44.8	47.7	46.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	4.2	4.4				8.1	5.8	5.9	7.3	7.3	5.1	4.0	3.6	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	18.2	27.1				28.2	22.8	19.8	22.9	25.8	22.6	20.0	21.9	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)						2.1	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.0	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)						6.3	4.2	4.8	5.0	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.8	Decreased, 2003-2017	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	Decreased
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)						9.8	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.1	5.4	3.4	1.9	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)												7.6	4.9	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available§	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	22.5	27.1				24.2	24.8	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.5	13.9	14.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
	52.7	47.1				41.4	45.4	44.6	46.2	45.7	43.4	38.7	37.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	5.0	4.4				2.4	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.9	1.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
	39.5	37.2				32.9	37.6	35.7	39.5	36.4	38.3	32.0	30.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	16.6	20.5				20.3	18.1	20.2	19.5	18.9	18.6	16.1	16.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	45.7	45.6				49.7	60.6	57.8	53.7	56.6	53.1	55.9	55.4	Increased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2005 No change, 2005-2017	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
	29.1	35.6				39.9	32.6	38.1	40.8	40.8	37.0	38.2	36.5	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											4.0	6.6	11.7	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available§	Increased
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																
											8.0	5.5	5.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)											49.0	50.2	53.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)											16.4	21.2	22.1	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
12.6	13.7					6.8	8.2	6.7	9.5	8.2	6.9	7.4	7.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
						11.1	11.8	12.7	12.1	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.6	Increased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
						6.5	7.7	7.0	7.2	9.4	7.4	7.9	9.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												46.1	45.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												7.5	8.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												4.7	4.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												2.6	2.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											39.7	40.7	38.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											13.7	15.1	15.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											15.3	15.1	15.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)												37.0	49.4	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												84.1	83.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												0.8	0.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												24.6	23.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)						74.8	75.2	79.0	80.2	76.0	81.3	81.9	84.1	Increased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)								55.7	57.0	59.1	55.6	50.8	52.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)											6.3	5.4	4.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)											26.0	27.0	24.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
26.8	28.1					27.9	27.6	26.8	24.6	22.9	17.3	16.1	14.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)									21.9	20.3	17.4	12.5	10.5	Decreased, 2009-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										11.1	6.2	5.9	4.4	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN98: Percentage of students who recall hearing, reading, or seeing a public message about avoiding alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)												81.1	70.4	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN102: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)												80.4	78.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN103: Percentage of students who who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)												9.9	9.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have talked with at least one of their parents or guardians about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (during the 12 months before the survey)											50.9	53.5	53.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who have someone in their family (a parent, brother, or sister) who is currently in the military (air Force, Army, Marines, National Guard, Navy, or Reserves)												13.7	11.9	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN110: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day								77.5	73.6	73.1	70.3	73.5	70.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)											39.8	43.7	40.4	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week											25.6	19.5	17.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)										66.3	66.9	66.4	68.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco											62.4	71.0	70.2	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											59.6	64.7	62.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											45.7	46.5	40.0	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											80.2	86.0	85.3	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											5.8	6.1	3.4	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN119: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)											91.4	92.9	92.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											85.2	85.2	79.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											95.9	96.7	95.7	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN122: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some cigarettes if they wanted to								51.3	49.8	46.9	41.3	33.5	31.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)											42.8	37.5	38.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to								37.2	40.9	45.0	45.4	39.7	39.9	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN125: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some prescription drug without a doctor's prescription if they wanted to (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)										16.8	18.2	13.3	12.1	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																
	27.1	23.0				12.3	12.3	11.0	12.2	9.8	8.5	7.0	5.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	30.6	31.1				24.4	21.0	24.5	22.3	21.2	16.6	15.0	13.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											7.2	5.4	4.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available¶	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 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)																
											47.6	43.8	41.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	3.7	2.4				2.5	5.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
						5.1	4.9	6.2	6.7	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)																
											9.5	11.1	6.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available¶	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] 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)											6.8	7.1	7.1	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)									21.8	25.0	22.3	21.8	21.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)										21.2	17.6	18.3	18.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						27.0	24.3	23.6	24.8	24.2	24.3	26.5	27.4	No linear change	No change, 2003-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	25.5	25.6				17.0	13.8	13.2	11.5	14.2	14.1	14.7	15.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Increased, 2009-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	9.6	8.1				6.8	6.7	4.7	4.3	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	Decreased
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	2.6	2.5				2.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.6	No linear change	Decreased, 1993-2005 Increased, 2005-2017	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	35.2	35.5				18.7	20.1	17.8	19.9	18.9	13.1	8.7	7.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	19.2	18.8				9.5	8.3	8.0	9.2	9.1	4.8	3.2	1.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	14.3	15.0				6.7	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.8	4.0	2.3	1.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	Decreased
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)																
											10.6	9.5	6.4	No linear change	Not available¶	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												24.3	23.6	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						13.0	17.6	16.5	15.0	15.3	12.3	10.4	9.2	Decreased, 2003-2017	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						25.1	27.7	24.8	26.2	25.5	19.7	15.1	12.5	Decreased, 2003-2017	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	30.0	25.7				25.2	18.3	16.8	13.3	13.0	10.7	9.5	9.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	49.0	53.5				46.8	43.9	44.7	38.8	37.6	32.4	29.9	29.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								33.1	31.6	34.0	42.7	44.1	41.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	6.8	5.6				10.9	6.7	7.2	7.2	6.4	5.9	5.2	4.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	20.6	27.5				30.4	25.3	22.3	24.5	27.7	23.7	21.4	22.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)						2.1	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)						7.2	5.0	4.6	3.7	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)						9.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	7.5	6.3	3.7	2.4	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)												8.5	5.0	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available¶	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	25.2	31.5				27.9	26.5	21.8	20.8	22.4	19.8	16.1	15.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
	53.8	46.0				41.1	42.0	43.8	45.6	46.8	42.5	38.9	38.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	7.0	4.5				3.5	2.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.0	1.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
	36.6	33.6				30.8	32.6	33.5	35.7	36.7	34.7	30.8	29.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	20.6	21.9				21.9	17.6	21.9	18.7	20.6	18.4	17.0	17.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	51.8	51.9				56.5	64.6	65.7	57.8	61.5	55.4	61.2	60.0	Increased, 1993-2017	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2017	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
	25.0	30.5				34.2	29.5	29.1	35.0	34.0	37.4	33.6	32.0	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											2.1	5.1	9.6	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available¶	Increased
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																
											5.7	4.0	3.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)											45.3	42.8	45.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)											16.4	17.9	18.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	11.2	11.1				8.6	6.9	5.6	8.0	8.7	8.5	6.9	5.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)¶																
						13.0	13.1	13.8	12.8	14.0	13.6	14.6	14.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)¶																
						9.6	11.3	11.5	12.2	11.5	10.6	12.1	12.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												37.4	37.8	No linear change	Not available**	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												12.5	11.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
**Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												8.8	7.1	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available¶	Decreased
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												4.5	3.8	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											47.8	47.4	47.7	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											11.0	12.6	12.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											22.6	22.1	22.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)												38.3	47.4	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												84.4	84.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												0.9	0.5	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												28.7	25.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)						68.0	67.2	72.5	72.9	70.4	74.7	76.1	78.7	Increased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)								65.5	60.8	61.4	57.9	54.8	55.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)											7.1	6.6	5.3	No linear change	Not available¶	Decreased
QN94: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)											17.6	18.3	16.7	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN95: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	30.3	32.8				30.5	28.2	28.1	23.1	23.1	16.5	16.3	15.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)									19.7	19.9	16.2	12.6	11.0	Decreased, 2009-2017	Not available¶	Decreased
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										10.9	7.0	5.9	4.7	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN98: Percentage of students who recall hearing, reading, or seeing a public message about avoiding alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)												81.0	69.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN102: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)												80.5	78.2	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN103: Percentage of students who who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)												8.2	7.6	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have talked with at least one of their parents or guardians about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (during the 12 months before the survey)											51.2	50.8	53.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who have someone in their family (a parent, brother, or sister) who is currently in the military (air Force, Army, Marines, National Guard, Navy, or Reserves)												14.2	13.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day								76.0	68.6	67.4	68.5	72.5	67.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)											36.3	41.3	36.3	No linear change	Not available¶	Decreased
QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week											21.7	18.1	15.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)										62.4	63.8	64.1	64.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco											58.8	66.5	65.0	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											54.2	58.0	56.8	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											41.5	43.2	37.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											79.2	82.9	81.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											6.1	6.9	5.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN119: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)											89.5	90.2	89.8	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											83.2	83.7	79.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											95.3	95.9	95.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN122: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some cigarettes if they wanted to								54.1	48.9	50.7	45.4	35.7	34.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)											40.8	37.8	39.2	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to								41.2	43.0	47.5	46.7	41.2	40.7	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN125: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some prescription drug without a doctor's prescription if they wanted to (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)										18.3	16.2	13.9	12.8	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												10.9	12.4	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 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)												46.2	35.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)												7.3	7.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)												14.6	7.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] 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)												11.2	15.7	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)												16.0	16.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)												12.8	13.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)												25.5	23.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												30.3	22.2	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												14.7	8.6	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												16.9	10.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)												6.8	4.0	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)												6.6	4.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)												7.3	5.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)												14.4	6.9	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)¶												16.7	15.9	No linear change	Not available**	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)¶												9.3	19.5	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												39.1	34.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												16.6	19.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
**Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												14.6	15.4	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												11.3	10.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)												43.2	49.1	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)												22.5	15.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)												23.9	31.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)												47.2	46.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												63.1	70.9	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												5.9	4.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												29.2	28.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)												58.4	68.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)												80.5	80.1	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)												19.0	12.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)												14.7	16.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)												16.4	13.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)												11.7	10.0	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who recall hearing, reading, or seeing a public message about avoiding alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)												62.5	53.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)												69.7	66.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)												17.8	14.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN104: Percentage of students who have talked with at least one of their parents or guardians about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (during the 12 months before the survey)												38.6	43.1	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who have someone in their family (a parent, brother, or sister) who is currently in the military (air Force, Army, Marines, National Guard, Navy, or Reserves)												15.5	14.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day												59.0	56.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)												40.8	41.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week												19.2	14.6	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)												54.1	51.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco												59.8	67.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)												49.9	56.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana												38.3	39.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)												68.8	78.3	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)												16.7	10.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN119: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)												86.1	84.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana												78.9	79.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)												87.6	91.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN122: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some cigarettes if they wanted to												39.5	38.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)												34.7	43.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to												45.3	47.7	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN125: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some prescription drug without a doctor's prescription if they wanted to (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)												19.8	21.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)											25.6	20.0	19.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)											31.8	25.4	24.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												20.4	17.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 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)												47.9	46.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)											17.1	12.5	11.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)											11.4	18.0	12.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)												20.5	13.1	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] 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)												18.1	14.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)											21.6	27.1	25.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)											21.4	24.3	20.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)											30.5	38.9	36.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)											15.4	24.8	22.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)												14.3	12.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)												8.3	5.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)											22.9	15.5	13.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)											14.3	10.1	6.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)											11.8	8.9	6.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)												50.5	39.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												32.7	32.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)											24.1	18.0	14.7	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)											31.4	23.0	18.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)											27.8	23.2	23.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												35.6	38.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)												27.8	30.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years											16.6	16.2	14.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)											34.3	31.5	35.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)											14.7	10.5	6.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)											15.9	10.6	6.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)											23.3	14.0	8.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)												18.0	12.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)											31.8	25.6	23.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse												54.4	52.6	51.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years													12.5	8.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)												45.9	42.9	36.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)													33.0	31.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)												55.1	50.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)												20.9	17.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)												3.3	6.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))												3.2	3.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)												27.4	27.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)												13.3	7.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)												17.8	17.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§												13.9	18.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§												16.3	17.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												32.0	35.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												20.3	18.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												16.1	12.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)												10.9	9.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											41.5	42.9	43.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											14.0	23.9	18.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											25.6	21.4	23.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)												46.1	49.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												69.1	70.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												5.4	4.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												22.8	21.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)											58.4	57.7	65.8	No linear change	Not available	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)												74.1	80.6	No linear change	Not available§	Increased
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)												18.2	16.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)											21.1	22.3	21.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)											32.1	23.5	23.4	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)											26.1	23.5	16.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)											19.3	16.9	9.0	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN98: Percentage of students who recall hearing, reading, or seeing a public message about avoiding alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)												70.9	62.4	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN102: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)												69.9	65.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN103: Percentage of students who who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)												22.1	22.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have talked with at least one of their parents or guardians about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (during the 12 months before the survey)											42.3	48.3	47.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who have someone in their family (a parent, brother, or sister) who is currently in the military (air Force, Army, Marines, National Guard, Navy, or Reserves)												24.8	20.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day											52.9	54.4	55.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)											30.3	34.0	30.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week											14.5	16.9	14.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											50.1	50.0	54.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco											50.2	57.5	59.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											39.6	48.0	51.6	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											29.3	34.9	30.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											60.4	68.8	71.2	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)											19.9	19.4	14.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN119: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)											76.2	80.3	81.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana											71.7	75.0	72.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											80.7	87.1	86.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN122: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some cigarettes if they wanted to											58.7	44.9	40.4	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)											47.5	42.1	39.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to											58.9	50.4	55.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN125: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some prescription drug without a doctor's prescription if they wanted to (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)											27.6	23.6	18.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.