

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	5.6	Decreased, 1993-2019	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	14.9	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2019	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	6.3	5.8	4.7	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]															
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019																	
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	44.2	Decreased, 2013-2019			Not available [§]		No change								
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																					16.0	14.4	Decreased, 2017-2019		Not available		Decreased				
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																									3.6	2.8	Decreased, 2017-2019		Not available		Decreased
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	6.9	Increased, 1993-2019		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												6.7	6.4		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)																	
					5.4	5.2	7.2	7.0	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.7		No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone 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)																	
												9.5	10.1		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	7.8	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change
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	7.0	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	23.0	No linear change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019																					
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	20.1	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)															28.0	24.9	24.6	25.1	25.2	25.4	27.2	28.0	33.6	Increased, 2003-2019			No change, 2003-2013 Increased, 2013-2019			Increased					
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	18.4	Decreased, 1993-2019			Decreased, 1993-2009 Increased, 2009-2019			Increased
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	7.0	Decreased, 1993-2019			Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2019			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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	2.0	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	5.5	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased
QNFRSIG: 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	1.7	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased
QNDAYSIG: 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	1.4	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	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	16.1	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever 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])																	
												41.1	49.8		Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
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	33.8	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												4.2	5.7	13.5	Increased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												3.0	4.0	9.5	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												27.6	26.0	34.6	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
												10.3	10.6		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: 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	10.4	Decreased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	No change
QN41: 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	26.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	Decreased
QN44: 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	35.9	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN46: 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	4.7	Decreased, 1993-2019	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019[†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN47: 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	26.1	Decreased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased	
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																		
												9.2	5.6	8.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased	
QN52: 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	1.5	Decreased, 2003-2019	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change	
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																		
						7.4	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.2	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.7	Decreased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019[†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN54: 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	2.4	Decreased, 2003-2019	No change, 2003-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	Decreased
QN57: 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	20.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: 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	39.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: 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	2.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																	
													8.6	7.2	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN61: 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	29.7	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: 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	19.6	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: 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	55.3	Increased, 1993-2019	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	Decreased
QN64: 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	33.2	Increased, 1993-2019	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	11.2	Increased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
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	3.5	Decreased, 2013-2019				Not available [§]	No change
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	47.8	Increased, 2013-2019				Not available	Increased
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	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	6.6	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019[†]
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 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	14.0	14.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 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	13.0	12.7	Increased, 2003-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: 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	37.4		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, $p < 0.05$.

[§]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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	10.4	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
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	7.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]								
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN78: 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	47.1	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)														11.6	13.6	13.2	13.1	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)														22.9	22.3	23.0	22.5	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2017-2019 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

QN80: 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 49.2 Increased, 2015-2019 Not available[§] No change

QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

14.4 14.7 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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	83.6	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	1.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
													28.4	25.5	23.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	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	77.0	Increased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																		
													79.5	83.4	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased	
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																		
													71.1	76.3	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased	
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																		
													53.9	59.4	Increased, 2017-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	54.4	Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
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	4.8		Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												25.5	26.5		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

**Change from
2017-2019 †**

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

QN94: Percentage of students who forced someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to do (such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

2.2 1.5 Decreased, 2017-2019 Not available[§] Decreased

QN95: 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 19.8 No linear change Not available Increased

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 10.0 Decreased, 2009-2019 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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	4.3	Decreased, 2011-2019	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	70.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
													3.1	2.6	Decreased, 2017-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												18.6	18.0		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)																	
												11.0	11.1		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: 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	80.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.5	2.2		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)																		
												4.5	4.2		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN110: Percentage of students 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	6.7		Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased	
QN113: 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	27.3		Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN114: 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	10.3		Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN115: 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	56.7	Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN116: 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	65.4	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QN117: 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	37.7	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN118: 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	83.6	Increased, 2013-2019			Not available [§]		Increased
QN119: 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	5.0	Decreased, 2013-2019			Not available		Decreased
QN120: 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	90.9	Increased, 2013-2019			Not available		Increased
QN121: 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	78.5	Decreased, 2013-2019			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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN122: 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	95.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased	
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	31.6	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased	
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	39.0	Decreased, 2007-2019	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased		
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	10.0	Decreased, 2011-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	6.5	Decreased, 1993-2019	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	13.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2019	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	7.6	6.8	5.5	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]															
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019																	
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	42.0	Decreased, 2013-2019			Not available [§]		No change								
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																					23.5	21.9	No linear change		Not available		No change				
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																								5.1	4.0	Decreased, 2017-2019		Not available		Decreased	
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	4.8	Increased, 1993-2019		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																		
												7.7	7.0		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)																		
						2.8	2.5	6.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0		No linear change	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone 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)																		
												4.1	3.9		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019					
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	3.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change		
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	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	18.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019			
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)	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
15.2 12.8 11.3 12.1 13.4			
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)	No linear change	No change, 2003-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased
21.6 17.6 17.4 18.4 19.4 17.8 17.9 18.6 23.8			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	Increased
18.5 21.1 12.9 9.1 10.4 10.2 12.2 11.3 10.7 11.5 14.4			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	No linear change	Decreased, 1993-2005 Increased, 2005-2019	Increased
6.0 5.8 3.9 2.8 3.2 4.2 4.8 5.0 4.6 4.0 5.3			

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	1.3	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	6.6	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased
QNFRSIG: 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	2.2	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QNDAYSIG: 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	1.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	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)																	
											17.2	17.3	13.1	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.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever 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])																	
												43.9	47.8		Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
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	32.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												5.7	8.0	14.7	Increased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												4.1	5.9	10.4	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												29.0	29.2	33.9	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
												13.5	13.7		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: 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	11.7	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: 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	24.7	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	Decreased
QN44: 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	28.3	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN46: 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	5.7	Decreased, 1993-2019	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN47: 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	26.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	Increased
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
												10.5	6.0	8.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QN52: 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	2.0	Decreased, 2003-2019	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
						8.5	6.8	6.2	4.2	5.6	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.4	Decreased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN54: 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	3.0	Decreased, 2003-2019	No change, 2003-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	Decreased
QN57: 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	21.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: 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	39.4	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: 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	2.7	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																	
													9.1	7.4	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN61: 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	28.2	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: 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	21.2	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: 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	59.5	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	Decreased
QN64: 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	27.5	Increased, 1993-2019	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	9.4	Increased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]								
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
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	3.0	No linear change			Not available [§]			No change
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	39.9	No linear change			Not available			Increased
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	13.8	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	6.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 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	13.6	14.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 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	16.1	16.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: 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	29.4	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, $p < 0.05$.

[§]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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †									
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																										
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																										
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019												
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	14.3	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available [§]			Decreased		
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	9.8	Decreased, 2015-2019			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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)														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)														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)														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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN80: 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	50.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												16.0	15.7		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]						
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
	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	82.7	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	1.5	No linear change	Not available	No change						
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																							
													31.8	27.7	26.1	Decreased, 2015-2019	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)																							
													60.9	58.2	63.9	64.2	62.6	66.0	67.7	71.8	70.9	Increased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														77.3	82.7	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														69.8	76.1	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														53.1	58.9	Increased, 2017-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	57.8	Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
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	5.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												17.1	19.3	Increased, 2017-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019								
QN94: Percentage of students who forced someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to do (such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																						
													2.6	2.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change					
QN95: 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	12.6	No linear change	Not available	Increased					
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	10.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
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	5.0	Decreased, 2011-2019			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)															78.6	67.0	68.5	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available	No change		
QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)															4.2	3.1	Decreased, 2017-2019			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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												21.8	20.9		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)																	
												12.2	11.5		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: 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	79.9	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.7	2.4		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												4.1	4.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN110: Percentage of students 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	6.1	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased	
QN113: 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	23.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased	
QN114: 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	9.8	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN115: 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)															No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN116: 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)															Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana															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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN118: 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	80.3	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QN119: 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	6.8	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN120: 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	89.3	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QN121: 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	77.1	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN122: 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)															No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased
								92.6	93.4	92.9	94.5						
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)															Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
								39.5	37.7	39.2	32.7						
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to															Decreased, 2007-2019	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
						45.6	46.6	49.6	49.2	43.1	42.7	40.3					
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)															Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available	Decreased
								21.4	16.0	15.8	14.6	11.1					

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	4.4	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	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)																	
	29.4	27.9				24.0	21.3	26.1	24.6	21.5	19.6	15.9	15.1	16.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	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	3.6	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019																			
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	46.4	No linear change			Not available [§]		No change										
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																					7.6	6.3	Decreased, 2017-2019		Not available		Decreased						
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																								1.7	1.4	No linear change		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)																4.8	2.3			3.2	6.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.6	6.2	6.4	8.8	Increased, 1993-2019		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												5.4	5.5		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)																	
					8.1	7.7	8.6	9.4	8.4	7.9	9.8	8.8	10.6		No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone 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)																	
												15.3	16.7		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019			
<p>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)</p>	<p>14.8 17.3 11.4 12.3 Decreased, 2013-2019</p>	<p>Not available[§]</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>9.1 9.5 9.1 7.3 No linear change</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Decreased</p>
<p>QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)</p>	<p>24.4 27.4 25.3 27.3 25.7 27.6 No linear change</p>	<p>No quadratic change</p>	<p>No change</p>

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019																					
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	26.8	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	43.9	Increased, 2003-2019			No change, 2003-2013 Increased, 2013-2019			Increased					
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	22.5	Decreased, 1993-2019			Decreased, 1993-2009 Increased, 2009-2019			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	8.4	Decreased, 1993-2019			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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	2.5	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	4.1	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased
QNFRSIG: 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	0.9	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased
QNDAYSIG: 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	0.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	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	9.6	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever 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])																	
												37.8	51.9		Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
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	34.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.5	3.0	11.9	Increased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												1.6	1.7	8.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												25.7	22.4	35.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
												6.0	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019[†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: 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	8.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: 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	29.0	Decreased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	No change
QN44: 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	43.1	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: 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	3.4	Decreased, 1993-2019	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019[†]
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN47: 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	25.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
												7.6	4.9	8.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased
QN52: 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	0.7	Decreased, 2003-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
						6.3	4.2	4.8	5.0	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	Decreased, 2003-2019	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN54: 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	1.6	Decreased, 2003-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: 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	19.0	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: 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	40.0	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: 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	1.6	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																	
													7.9	6.8	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN61: 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	31.1	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: 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	17.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: 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	51.4	Increased, 1993-2019	Increased, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2019	No change
QN64: 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	38.6	Increased, 1993-2019	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	12.9	Increased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
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	4.1	Decreased, 2013-2019				Not available [§]	No change
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	55.6	Increased, 2013-2019				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	20.7	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	6.4	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 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	14.5	14.1	Increased, 2003-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 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	9.1	Increased, 2003-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: 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	46.0	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, $p < 0.05$.

[§]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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	5.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
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	4.1	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)														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)														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)														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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN80: 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	47.8	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												12.7	13.5		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	84.6	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	0.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																	
												24.6	23.5	21.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	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	83.6	Increased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														82.0	84.5	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														72.4	76.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														54.8	60.3	Increased, 2017-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	49.6			Decreased, 2007-2019	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	3.3		Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												33.5	33.7		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †								
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN94: Percentage of students who forced someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to do (such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)														1.6	0.9	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased						
QN95: 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	27.3	No linear change			Not available	Increased		
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	8.9	Decreased, 2009-2019			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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	3.4	Decreased, 2011-2019	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	72.4		Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												1.9	1.8		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												15.0	14.9		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)																	
												9.7	10.7		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: 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	81.7	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.1	1.8		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)														4.6	3.7	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	No change		
QN110: Percentage of students 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	7.3	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased	
QN113: 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	31.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN114: 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	10.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN115: 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	61.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN116: 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	72.0	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QN117: 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	40.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN118: 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	87.6	Increased, 2013-2019			Not available [§]		Increased
QN119: 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	3.0	Decreased, 2013-2019			Not available		No change
QN120: 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	93.0	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 smoke marijuana															85.2	85.2	79.1	80.4	Decreased, 2013-2019			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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN122: 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)															No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased
								95.9	96.7	95.7	96.8						
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)															Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
								42.8	37.5	38.6	30.1						
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to															No linear change	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased
							37.2	40.9	45.0	45.4	39.7	39.9	37.2				
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)															Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available	Decreased
								16.8	18.2	13.3	12.1	8.7					

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	4.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	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	14.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	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)																	
											7.2	5.4	4.9	4.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)															No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
								47.6	43.8	41.8	44.7						
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
										15.4	14.5						
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	Decreased
										3.1	2.5						
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)															Increased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	Increased
	3.7	2.4				2.5	5.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	6.1			

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													5.9	5.5	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)																	
					5.1	4.9	6.2	6.7	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.3	6.4		No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone 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)																	
													9.1	10.0	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019					
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	7.5	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [¶]	No change		
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	6.4	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)																			
											21.8	25.0	22.3	21.8	21.0	23.0	No linear change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	20.0		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	33.4	Increased, 2003-2019	No change, 2003-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	Increased
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	18.2	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2009 Increased, 2009-2019	Increased
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	6.2	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2017-2019[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

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 1.6 Decreased, 1993-2019 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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	5.0	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased
QNFRSIG: 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	1.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	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	1.0	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	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)																	
											10.6	9.5	6.4	11.1	No linear change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever 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])																	
												40.6	50.4		Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [¶]	Increased
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	34.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												3.6	5.4	13.5	Increased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.3	3.6	9.3	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [¶]	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												26.7	25.7	34.9	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
												9.7	10.0		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: 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	9.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN41: 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	27.5	Decreased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	No change
QN44: 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	36.8	Increased, 2007-2019	Increased, 2007-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	Decreased
QN46: 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	4.0	Decreased, 1993-2019	Increased, 1993-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN47: 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	25.9	Decreased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
												8.5	5.0	7.9	No linear change	Not available [¶]	Increased
QN52: 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	1.0	Decreased, 2003-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
						7.2	5.0	4.6	3.7	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	Decreased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN54: 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	1.9	Decreased, 2003-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN57: 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	20.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: 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	40.2	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: 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	1.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																	
													7.9	6.7	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [¶]	Decreased
QN61: 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	30.2	Decreased, 1993-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: 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	18.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: 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	55.8	Increased, 1993-2019	Increased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	Decreased
QN64: 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	34.1	Increased, 1993-2019	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	11.4	Increased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	3.5	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
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	49.0	No linear change	Not available	Increased
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	17.9	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2017-2019[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

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 6.0 Decreased, 1993-2019 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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 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	13.9	14.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 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	12.5	Increased, 2003-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: 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	37.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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
2017-2019[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

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 10.0 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available[¶] Decreased

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 6.8 Decreased, 2015-2019 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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)														No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
								47.8	47.4	47.7	48.1						
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)														No linear change	Not available	No change	
								11.0	12.6	12.5	11.9						
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)														No linear change	Not available	No change	
								22.6	22.1	22.8	22.6						

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN80: 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	49.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [¶]	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												13.9	14.4		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]						
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
	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	85.0	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	0.7	No linear change	Not available	No change						
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																							
													28.7	25.7	23.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	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	78.0	Increased, 2003-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**White*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														80.1	84.0	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [¶]	Increased
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														71.5	76.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														53.5	59.4	Increased, 2017-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**White*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
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)															Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						65.5		60.8		61.4		57.9		54.8		55.3		52.5
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)															Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [¶]	Decreased	
										7.1		6.6		5.3		4.0		
QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change	
												25.1		26.4				

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019								
QN94: Percentage of students who forced someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to do (such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)														1.6	1.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change				
QN95: 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	19.8	No linear change	Not available	Increased		
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	9.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	3.8			Decreased, 2011-2019	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	71.5		Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												2.6	2.1		Decreased, 2017-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**White*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)															18.2	17.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)															10.5	10.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN105: 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	81.8	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)															1.9	1.7	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)																		
												3.9	3.6		No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN110: Percentage of students 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	6.0	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased	
QN113: 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	27.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN114: 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	9.5	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN115: 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	57.8			Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available [¶]	Decreased
QN116: 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	65.7	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QN117: 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	37.1	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QN118: 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	84.5	Increased, 2013-2019				Not available [¶]	Increased
QN119: 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	4.2	Decreased, 2013-2019				Not available	Decreased
QN120: 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	91.7	Increased, 2013-2019				Not available	Increased
QN121: 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	78.7	Decreased, 2013-2019				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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN122: 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)															No linear change	Not available [¶]	Increased
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)															Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to															Decreased, 2007-2019	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	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)															Decreased, 2011-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
												15.8	11.1	13.8	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)																	
												19.7	23.1	16.6	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)																	
												10.9	12.4	9.3	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
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	43.5	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
													11.8	14.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
													5.1	5.7	No linear change	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)																		
													9.6	8.3	12.0	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												11.6	13.5		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	7.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone 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)																	
												9.5	9.7		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	10.0	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
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	10.5	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	20.2	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	16.8	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	31.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												12.2	20.6	17.8	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)																	
												6.3	10.7	15.5	Increased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change†

Quadratic Change†

Change from
2017-2019 §

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

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)

3.3 2.8 4.4 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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												10.8	8.2	6.5	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												4.6	3.7	2.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												4.1	3.7	2.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever 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])																	
												42.0	44.0		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	24.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												7.9	6.1	8.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												6.8	5.0	6.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												33.8	25.8	26.9	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
												20.1	13.5	13.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN41: 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)																	
												29.3	27.6	16.4	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
												10.8	8.6	7.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												32.1	27.1	25.5	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
												14.4	6.9	13.9	No linear change	Not available [¶]	Increased
QN52: 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	4.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
												6.6	4.8	4.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																	
												7.3	5.1	5.0	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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
2017-2019[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)

17.2 16.4 17.8 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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse														No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
												39.1	38.2	33.0			
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years														No linear change	Not available	No change	
												7.1	6.1	5.4			
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life														No linear change	Not available	No change	
												15.0	9.5				
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)														No linear change	Not available	No change	
												29.2	28.1	22.8			

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [§]									
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019											
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 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	17.5	No linear change			Not available			No change		
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]														9.3	19.5	15.9	No linear change			Not available			No change		
QN75: 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	42.3	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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
2017-2019[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

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 15.0 No linear change Not available[¶] No change

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 11.7 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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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	43.9	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	21.2	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)																	
												23.9	31.4	28.0	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2017-2019[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

QN80: 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 43.6 No linear change Not available[¶] No change

QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

21.1 22.1 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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
	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	69.7	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	5.3	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	23.8	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	63.2	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														72.7	71.5	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														66.1	66.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														51.5	53.5	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	77.8	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	9.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												23.0	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.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN94: Percentage of students who forced someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to do (such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												9.3	3.1		No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN95: 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	19.1	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	8.1	Decreased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	4.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	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	55.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												6.8	9.5		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)															21.7	19.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)															10.8	15.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN105: 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	73.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)															7.8	4.6	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)																		
													9.1	5.9	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN110: Percentage of students 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	10.5	Decreased, 2015-2019	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 have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)																		
													40.8	41.0	31.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: 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	20.3	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN115: 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	49.0	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 have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)																	
												49.9	56.8	61.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN117: 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	40.8	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN118: 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	79.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [¶]	No change
QN119: 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	12.3	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 have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)																	
												86.1	84.0	86.1	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 smoke marijuana																	
												78.9	79.3	77.8	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN122: 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	87.8	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	31.2	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
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	37.7	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	15.3	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	14.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	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)																	
											31.8	25.4	24.2	21.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	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	13.1	Decreased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
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	45.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
												22.4	15.5		Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	Decreased	
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
												8.1	6.7		No linear change	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)																		
												17.1	12.5	11.1	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																		
												13.3	12.7		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	12.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone 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)																		
												15.0	16.2		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
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	14.4	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change	
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	14.3	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)																		
												21.6	27.1	25.3	23.2	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)														No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
											21.4	24.3	20.3	22.0			
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)														Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change	
											30.5	38.9	36.2	40.9			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)														Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change	
											15.4	24.8	22.1	24.6			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)														No linear change	Not available	No change	
											14.3	12.9	14.9				

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	6.4	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	10.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QNFRSIG: 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	6.1	Decreased, 2013-2019	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	5.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	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	41.6	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever 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])																	
												56.5	57.8		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
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	40.6	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												10.9	9.9	17.7	Increased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												9.4	7.9	14.4	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												36.2	35.1	41.9	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
												17.6	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)														No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
											27.8	23.2	23.1	19.0			
QN41: 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)														No linear change	Not available	Decreased	
												35.6	38.6	30.8			
QN44: 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)														No linear change	Not available	No change	
												27.8	30.7	23.8			
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years														No linear change	Not available	No change	
												16.6	16.2	14.9	12.7		

*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)														No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)														No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)														Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change	
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)														Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																	
											23.3	14.0	8.6	9.7	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN57: 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	26.4	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse												54.4	52.6	51.1	47.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years													12.5	8.6	6.8	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change	
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life														18.1	14.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN61: 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	33.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
												33.0	31.6	29.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
												55.1	50.4	47.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN64: 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	25.9	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	11.0	Increased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	3.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
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	40.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
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	12.1	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	14.0	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [†]									
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019											
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 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	17.0	15.5	No linear change			Not available [¶]			No change		
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]														16.3	19.3	17.0	No linear change			Not available			No change		
QN75: 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	37.2	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	14.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
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	11.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)														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)														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)														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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN80: 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	53.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												17.9	18.0		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
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	71.9	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	5.4	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	22.5	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)																		
												58.4	57.7	65.8	68.2	Increased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												72.7	79.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased	
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												66.0	73.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased	
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												54.6	60.7	Increased, 2017-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	72.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)																	
												18.2	16.3	15.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												29.1	30.7		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN94: Percentage of students who forced someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to do (such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													5.6	5.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN95: 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	22.1	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)																	
											26.1	23.5	16.9	19.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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	11.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	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)																	
											70.9	62.4	62.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change	
QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												7.5	5.9	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												23.6	23.3		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)																	
												12.8	13.9		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: 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	73.6	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												8.6	6.2		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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)																		
												11.1	10.8		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN110: Percentage of students 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	14.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased	
QN113: 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	24.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN114: 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	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN115: 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)														No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased	
QN116: 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)														Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change	
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana														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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN118: 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	75.6	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN119: 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	10.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN120: 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	82.7	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 smoke marijuana																	
											71.7	75.0	72.1	73.7	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN122: 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	88.2	Increased, 2013-2019	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)																	
											47.5	42.1	39.4	36.5	Decreased, 2013-2019	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	48.5	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
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	14.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	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.