New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

| 12.9 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 5.6 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | 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)

| 23.2 | 22.7 | 17.4 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 14.9 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
4.5	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	6.9	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
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)

| 7.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.7 | No linear change | No change, 2009-2013
No change, 2013-2019 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

| 25.1 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 27.2 | 28.0 | 33.6 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019 | Increased |

QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

| 12.1 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 18.4 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | Increased |

QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

| 4.7 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey

10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
1.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	No linear change	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

| 20.8 | 19.8 | 13.8 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 5.5 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| 9.5 | 9.7 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |

QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

| 7.1 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |

QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)

| | | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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])

				2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
				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)

			2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
			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)

			2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
			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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
14.8	14.3	11.9	10.8	10.7	10.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	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)								
39.3	38.4	32.9	29.9	29.6	26.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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)								
31.1	33.0	40.3	42.3	40.1	35.9	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	Decreased
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
8.4	7.7	6.6	6.1	5.3	4.7	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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
25.6	28.4	24.4	22.2	23.1	26.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	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)								
3.0	3.6	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	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)								
4.7	4.2	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.7	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019[†]
2009	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**	**2019**			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
6.8	8.7	7.4	4.5	3.0	2.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 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)								
22.1	23.1	20.1	16.5	16.3	20.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**	**2019**			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
46.3	47.5	42.8	39.4	38.9	39.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
4.3	4.5	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	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)								
36.3	37.1	35.2	31.3	29.8	29.7	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
21.4	22.7	20.7	18.9	18.7	19.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
56.8	60.8	55.2	60.2	59.5	55.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
33.0	32.4	34.4	32.7	30.4	33.2	No linear change	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
8.6	9.9	8.6	7.8	6.6	6.6	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]								
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 (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]								
11.9	12.1	11.2	12.2	13.0	12.7	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)								
			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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

			Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
72.1	69.0	73.4	74.5	77.6	77.0	Increased, 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added

						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019[†]
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)

| 62.4 | 63.2 | 60.0 | 56.3 | 57.4 | 54.4 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019[†]
		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						
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								
43.8	47.7	47.1	41.6	41.4	39.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

| 14.0 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 6.5 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | 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)

| 21.7 | 23.8 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 13.6 | 13.3 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

4.2	5.2	5.7	4.5	3.8	4.8	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

4.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
	15.2	12.8	11.3	12.1	13.4	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)								
18.4	19.4	17.8	17.9	18.6	23.8	No linear change	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
10.2	12.2	11.3	10.7	11.5	14.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
4.2	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.0	5.3	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

| 21.6 | 22.1 | 14.2 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 6.6 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| 9.2 | 11.6 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | Decreased, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019 | No change |

QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

| 6.8 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
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)

| 17.7 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 11.7 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | 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)

| 39.2 | 39.0 | 30.0 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 24.7 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | 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)

| 28.4 | 26.1 | 34.9 | 37.2 | 33.8 | 28.3 | No linear change | Increased, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019 | Decreased |

QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years

| 9.4 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
28.1	30.6	26.0	23.9	24.0	26.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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)								
3.4	5.0	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	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)								
4.2	5.6	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.4	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey

10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**	**2019**			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
7.1	11.2	8.8	5.4	3.8	3.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 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)								
25.4	27.4	21.6	19.0	17.4	21.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**	**2019**			

QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

| 46.1 | 49.4 | 42.2 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.4 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |

QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

| 6.4 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | 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)

| 32.9 | 37.9 | 32.2 | 30.4 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
23.5	25.6	23.0	21.1	20.4	21.2	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)								
60.7	64.7	58.6	65.1	63.7	59.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
24.4	24.8	30.9	27.1	24.5	27.5	No linear change	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019[†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
7.4	11.5	10.7	8.0	6.1	6.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey

10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

13.5	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 (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
		54.1	52.9	55.1	53.4	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		9.6	12.2	11.1	10.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		30.1	29.0	30.0	28.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change***	**Quadratic Change***	**Change from 2017-2019 †**
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Other

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
64.2	62.6	66.0	67.7	71.8	70.9	Increased, 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change***	**Quadratic Change***	**Change from 2017-2019 †**
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
66.3	66.5	63.0	60.5	61.4	57.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased

QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
		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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
				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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
	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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
			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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
				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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
	55.8	59.4	59.6	58.6	52.3	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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
		47.3	50.2	51.5	59.4	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

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
		36.6	39.8	35.1	35.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

		92.6	93.4	92.9	94.5	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)

		39.5	37.7	39.2	32.7	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

46.6	49.6	49.2	43.1	42.7	40.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	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)

	21.4	16.0	15.8	14.6	11.1	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

| 11.4 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.4 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | 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)

| 24.6 | 21.5 | 19.6 | 15.9 | 15.1 | 16.3 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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	4.6	5.6	6.2	6.4	8.8	Increased, 2009-2019	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

		14.8	17.3	11.4	12.3	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)

		9.1	9.5	9.1	7.3	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

24.4	27.4	25.3	27.3	25.7	27.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

| 32.1 | 31.3 | 32.7 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 43.9 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No change, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019 | Increased |

QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

| 13.8 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 22.5 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |

QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

| 5.1 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 8.4 | No linear change | Increased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

| 1.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | No linear change | No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
20.0	17.5	13.2	8.0	6.6	4.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
9.6	7.9	4.9	2.8	1.8	0.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
7.3	6.2	3.9	2.0	1.4	0.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)								
		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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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])

				2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
				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)

			2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
			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)

			2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
			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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
11.5	13.9	10.0	8.6	8.4	8.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	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)

| 39.4 | 37.5 | 35.9 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 29.0 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | 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)

| 33.7 | 41.3 | 44.8 | 47.7 | 46.8 | 43.1 | Increased, 2009-2019 | Increased, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019 | No change |

QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years

| 7.3 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
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)								
2.3	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	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)								
5.0	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			

QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)

| 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | 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)

| 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 19.0 | 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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**	**2019**			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
46.2	45.7	43.4	38.7	37.5	40.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
1.9	2.4	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	No linear change	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	36.4	38.3	32.0	30.5	31.1	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
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)

53.7	56.6	53.1	55.9	55.4	51.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	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)

40.8	40.8	37.0	38.2	36.5	38.6	No linear change	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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
9.5	8.2	6.9	7.4	7.0	6.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
12.1	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

| 7.2 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 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)

| | | | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
		39.7	40.7	38.7	40.3	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		13.7	15.1	15.2	15.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		15.3	15.1	15.3	15.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
			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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
				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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

| 80.2 | 76.0 | 81.3 | 81.9 | 84.1 | 83.6 | Increased, 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
57.0	59.1	55.6	50.8	52.0	49.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
		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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
				33.5	33.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

			Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

				2017	2019			
				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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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

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[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

		95.9	96.7	95.7	96.8	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)

		42.8	37.5	38.6	30.1	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

40.9	45.0	45.4	39.7	39.9	37.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	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)

	16.8	18.2	13.3	12.1	8.7	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

| 12.2 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 4.8 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | 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)

| 22.3 | 21.2 | 16.6 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 14.3 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)								
		47.6	43.8	41.8	44.7	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)								
				15.4	14.5	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)								
				3.1	2.5	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)								
4.2	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	6.1	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.
[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

| 6.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.4 | No linear change | No change, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019 | 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 |

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

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[†]	**Quadratic Change**[†]	**Change from 2017-2019** [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[†]	**Quadratic Change**[†]	**Change from 2017-2019** [§]
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)

| 24.8 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 26.5 | 27.4 | 33.4 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019 | Increased |

QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

| 11.5 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 18.2 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | Increased |

QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

| 4.3 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 6.2 | No linear change | No quadratic change | Increased |

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

| 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | No linear change | No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019 | 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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

| 19.9 | 18.9 | 13.1 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 5.0 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| 9.2 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |

QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

| 6.7 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | 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.
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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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	

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2017-2019 §
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2017-2019
13.3	13.0	10.7	9.5	9.5	9.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	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)

| 38.8 | 37.6 | 32.4 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 27.5 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | 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)

| 31.6 | 34.0 | 42.7 | 44.1 | 41.5 | 36.8 | Increased, 2009-2019 | Increased, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019 | Decreased |

QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years

| 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.0 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)								
24.5	27.7	23.7	21.4	22.4	25.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	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)								
1.9	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	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)								
3.7	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**	**2019**			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
5.7	7.5	6.3	3.7	2.4	1.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 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)								
20.8	22.4	19.8	16.1	15.7	20.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[†]	**Quadratic Change**[†]	**Change from 2017-2019** [§]
2009	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**	**2019**			

QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
45.6	46.8	42.5	38.9	38.5	40.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
3.5	3.3	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
				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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear	Quadratic	Change
35.7	36.7	34.7	30.8	29.9	30.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)								
18.7	20.6	18.4	17.0	17.0	18.8	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)								
57.8	61.5	55.4	61.2	60.0	55.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
35.0	34.0	37.4	33.6	32.0	34.1	No linear change	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2017-2019
8.0	8.7	8.5	6.9	5.3	6.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	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, $p < 0.05$.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[¶]								
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 (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[¶]								
12.2	11.5	10.6	12.1	12.4	12.5	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)								
			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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
			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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
			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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)								
		47.8	47.4	47.7	48.1	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)								
		11.0	12.6	12.5	11.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		22.6	22.1	22.8	22.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						**Linear Change**[†]	**Quadratic Change**[†]	**Change from 2017-2019** [§]
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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
			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)

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2017-2019
				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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Other

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

| 72.9 | 70.4 | 74.7 | 76.1 | 78.7 | 78.0 | Increased, 2009-2019 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

60.8	61.4	57.9	54.8	55.3	52.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased

QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)

		7.1	6.6	5.3	4.0	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)

				25.1	26.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

			Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						**Linear Change**[†]	**Quadratic Change**[†]	**Change from 2017-2019** [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change†**	**Quadratic Change†**	**Change from 2017-2019 §**
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[†]	**Quadratic Change**[†]	**Change from 2017-2019**[§]
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)								
		95.3	95.9	95.1	96.4	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)								
		40.8	37.8	39.2	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								
43.0	47.5	46.7	41.2	40.7	39.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	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)								
	18.3	16.2	13.9	12.8	9.6	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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
QNFRCIG: 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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change[†]**	**Quadratic Change[†]**	**Change from 2017-2019 [§]**
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

			2015	2017	2019			
			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)

			2015	2017	2019			
			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

			2015	2017	2019			
			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)

			2015	2017	2019			
			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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**	**2019**			

QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

| | | | 39.1 | 38.2 | 33.0 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

| | | | 7.1 | 6.1 | 5.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

| | | | | 15.0 | 9.5 | 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)

| | | | 29.2 | 28.1 | 22.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[¶]

			16.7	15.9	17.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[¶]

			9.3	19.5	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Other

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						**Linear Change†**	**Quadratic Change†**	**Change from 2017-2019 §**
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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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)

			2015	2017	2019			
			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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

				2017	2019			
				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)

		2013	2015	2017	2019			
		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)

				2017	2019			
				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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2017-2019**[†]
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)

		21.4	24.3	20.3	22.0	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)

		30.5	38.9	36.2	40.9	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

		15.4	24.8	22.1	24.6	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

		14.3	12.9	14.9		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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 |

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | 14.3 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
		27.8	23.2	23.1	19.0	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)								
		35.6	38.6	30.8		No linear change	Not available	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)								
		27.8	30.7	23.8		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
		16.6	16.2	14.9	12.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

		34.3	31.5	35.3	33.2	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)

		18.0	12.5	14.5		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)

		14.7	10.5	6.1	6.6	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)

		15.9	10.6	6.9	7.6	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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019[†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

| | | | 13.9 | 17.0 | 15.5 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

| | | | 16.3 | 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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)

			2015	2017	2019			
			20.3	18.1	14.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available[§]	No change

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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)

			2015	2017	2019			
			16.1	12.2	11.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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)								
		41.5	42.9	43.0	38.9	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)								
		14.0	23.9	18.4	22.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		25.6	21.4	23.4	21.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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 |

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[†]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.
[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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 |

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[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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 |

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[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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 |

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[†]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.
[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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

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[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2017-2019** [†]
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)

		50.1	50.0	54.4	47.6	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)

		39.6	48.0	51.6	57.8	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

		29.3	34.9	30.7	35.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2017-2019** [†]
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

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[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
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.