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 2015-2017 †
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
11.7	12.9	10.7	9.7	8.2	6.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
25.4	23.2	22.7	17.4	15.8	14.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
			8.4	6.3	5.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
			47.7	43.7	41.7	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available[§]	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.5	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
7.2	7.0	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			10.2	11.7	7.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

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

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
19.0	20.8	19.8	13.8	9.3	7.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
8.9	9.5	9.7	5.5	3.7	2.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
7.0	7.1	7.4	4.5	2.8	1.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)								
			13.7	14.2	11.8	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Tobacco Use**

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

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

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

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 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
3.0	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.4	1.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)								
5.6	4.7	4.2	2.9	2.5	1.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
6.4	6.8	8.7	7.4	4.5	3.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)								
				9.2	5.6	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available[§]	Decreased

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
22.5	22.1	23.1	20.1	16.5	16.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
44.7	46.3	47.5	42.8	39.4	38.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	2.8	2.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
34.1	36.3	37.1	35.2	31.3	29.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
24.3	21.4	22.7	20.7	18.9	18.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

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

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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 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				9.4	7.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available[§]	Decreased
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				5.2	4.3	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

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

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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

Total
Other

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

**Total
Site-Added**

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey

10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)

| | 20.4 | 20.8 | 16.5 | 13.4 | 11.5 | Decreased, 2009-2017 | Not available§ | Decreased |

QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | 11.5 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 5.2 | Decreased, 2011-2017 | Not available | Decreased |

QN98: Percentage of students who recall hearing, reading, or seeing a public message about avoiding alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | 79.6 | 68.6 | Decreased, 2015-2017 | Not available | Decreased |

QN102: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | 79.3 | 76.8 | Decreased, 2015-2017 | Not available | Decreased |

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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

**Total
Site-Added**

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change[*]**	**Quadratic Change[*]**	**Change from 2015-2017 [†]**
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)

			36.5	40.9	36.5	No linear change	Not available[§]	Decreased

QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week

			21.7	18.3	16.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased

QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

	60.9	63.0	62.8	63.2		No linear change	Not available	No change

QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco

			58.2	65.6	64.8	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017[†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.0	4.2	5.2	5.7	4.5	3.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
6.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			5.0	6.0	3.0	No linear change	Not available[§]	Decreased

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
10.4	10.2	12.2	11.3	10.7	11.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
3.2	4.2	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.0	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.5	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 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
20.6	21.6	22.1	14.2	10.2	8.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
10.3	9.2	11.6	6.1	4.4	2.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
8.3	6.8	8.7	5.0	3.4	1.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)								
			17.2	17.3	13.1	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

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

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
26.8	25.4	27.4	21.6	19.0	17.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
44.7	46.1	49.4	42.2	39.8	40.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
5.6	6.4	6.5	4.8	3.6	2.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
32.4	32.9	37.9	32.2	30.4	29.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
28.4	23.5	25.6	23.0	21.1	20.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				81.6	82.5	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
				1.7	1.1	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)								
				31.8	27.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
63.9	64.2	62.6	66.0	67.7	71.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	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 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)								
73.9	66.3	66.5	63.0	60.5	61.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)								
			10.1	9.6	7.6	No linear change	Not available[§]	Decreased
QN94: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
			10.1	10.2	9.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
30.0	23.4	24.5	17.2	17.2	17.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	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

Male
Site-Added

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

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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

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN103: Percentage of students who who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)

			8.7	8.1		No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN104: Percentage of students who have talked with at least one of their parents or guardians about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (during the 12 months before the survey)

			50.2	47.0	50.7	No linear change	Not available	Increased

QN105: Percentage of students who have someone in their family (a parent, brother, or sister) who is currently in the military (air Force, Army, Marines, National Guard, Navy, or Reserves)

			16.0	15.3		No linear change	Not available	No change

QN110: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day

72.8	61.4	59.2	63.4	68.1	62.5	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	Decreased

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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

Male
Site-Added

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

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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

Male
Site-Added

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

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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

Male
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey

10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
8.3	11.4	9.0	8.1	6.6	5.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	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)								
26.1	24.6	21.5	19.6	15.9	15.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	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	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available[§]	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
			49.4	46.0	43.0	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.9	4.8	4.6	5.6	6.2	6.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
8.6	9.4	8.4	7.9	9.8	8.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			14.8	17.3	11.4	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available[§]	Decreased

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

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

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
17.2	13.8	16.8	17.4	20.1	20.6	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
7.9	5.1	7.5	8.6	8.9	7.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
2.5	1.6	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased

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[†]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 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
17.2	20.0	17.5	13.2	8.0	6.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
7.5	9.6	7.9	4.9	2.8	1.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.5	7.3	6.2	3.9	2.0	1.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)								
			8.1	9.1	7.8	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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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
Tobacco Use

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

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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
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

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

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†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 2015-2017 [†]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
1.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)								
4.8	5.0	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
5.7	6.3	6.1	5.4	3.4	1.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)								
				7.6	4.9	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available[§]	Decreased

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

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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 2015-2017 [†]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
18.0	18.3	18.5	18.5	13.9	14.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
44.6	46.2	45.7	43.4	38.7	37.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
2.6	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.9	1.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
35.7	39.5	36.4	38.3	32.0	30.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
20.2	19.5	18.9	18.6	16.1	16.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
57.8	53.7	56.6	53.1	55.9	55.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
38.1	40.8	40.8	37.0	38.2	36.5	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)								
			4.0	6.6	11.7	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available[§]	Increased
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))								
			8.0	5.5	5.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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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
Sexual Behaviors

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

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

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

Female
Physical Activity

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

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

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New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey

10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)

			39.8	43.7	40.4	No linear change	Not available[§]	Decreased

QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week

			25.6	19.5	17.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased

QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

	66.3		66.9	66.4	68.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco

	62.4		71.0		70.2	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |

QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)

| 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |

QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | 9.5 | 11.1 | 6.8 | Decreased, 2013-2017 | Not available[¶] | Decreased |

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

New Hampshire High School Survey

10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
13.2	11.5	14.2	14.1	14.7	15.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
4.7	4.3	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
1.5	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.6	No linear change	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*
Tobacco Use

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
16.8	13.3	13.0	10.7	9.5	9.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
44.7	38.8	37.6	32.4	29.9	29.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)								
33.1	31.6	34.0	42.7	44.1	41.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
7.2	7.2	6.4	5.9	5.2	4.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
22.3	24.5	27.7	23.7	21.4	22.4	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)									
21.8	20.8	22.4	19.8	16.1	15.7		Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[†]	**Quadratic Change**[†]	**Change from 2015-2017** [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

| | | | 45.3 | 42.8 | 45.5 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

| | | | 16.4 | 17.9 | 18.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

| 5.6 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 5.3 | No linear change | No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017 | No change |

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

*Non-Hispanic.
[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
[¶]Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in

subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
[**]Not enough years of data to calculate.

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

			47.8	47.4	47.7	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

			11.0	12.6	12.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

			22.6	22.1	22.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

				38.3	47.4	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased

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[¶]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 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				84.4	84.3	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
				0.9	0.5	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)								
				28.7	25.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
72.5	72.9	70.4	74.7	76.1	78.7	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	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*
Site-Added

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

White*
Site-Added

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

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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*
Site-Added

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

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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*
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)

			36.3	41.3	36.3	No linear change	Not available[¶]	Decreased

QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week

			21.7	18.1	15.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased

QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

	62.4	63.8	64.1	64.0		No linear change	Not available	No change

QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco

			58.8	66.5	65.0	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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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*
Site-Added

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN115: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)

			54.2	58.0	56.8	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana

			41.5	43.2	37.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased

QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

			79.2	82.9	81.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN118: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)

			6.1	6.9	5.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

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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*
Site-Added

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

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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*
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
				15.8	11.1	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	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	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
				46.2	35.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*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 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				9.6	8.3	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
				7.3	7.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
				14.6	7.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
				12.2	20.6	No linear change	Not available[¶]	Increased
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
				6.3	10.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				3.3	2.8	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*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				10.8	8.2	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	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	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)								
				30.3	22.2	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*
Tobacco Use

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				14.7	8.6	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available[¶]	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				16.9	10.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
				20.1	13.5	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				29.3	27.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
				10.8	8.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				32.1	27.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
				6.8	4.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

*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*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | 6.6 | 4.8 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | 7.3 | 5.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | 14.4 | 6.9 | Decreased, 2015-2017 | Not available | Decreased |

QN58: 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 | 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 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
				39.1	38.2	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
				7.1	6.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
				29.2	28.1	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*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Other

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)								
				80.5	80.1	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)								
				19.0	12.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
				14.7	16.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				17.0	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

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)								
				16.4	13.2	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				11.7	10.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who recall hearing, reading, or seeing a public message about avoiding alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				62.5	53.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)								
				69.7	66.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

[*]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 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN103: Percentage of students who who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				17.8	14.9	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have talked with at least one of their parents or guardians about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				38.6	43.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who have someone in their family (a parent, brother, or sister) who is currently in the military (air Force, Army, Marines, National Guard, Navy, or Reserves)								
				15.5	14.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day								
				59.0	56.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

[*]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 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)

				40.8	41.0	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week

				19.2	14.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

				54.1	51.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco

				59.8	67.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

[*]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 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)								
				49.9	56.8	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana								
				38.3	39.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)								
				68.8	78.3	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)								
				16.7	10.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

[*]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 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN119: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)

| | | | | 86.1 | 84.0 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana

| | | | | 78.9 | 79.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

| | | | | 87.6 | 91.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN122: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some cigarettes if they wanted to

| | | | | 39.5 | 38.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

[*]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 2015-2017 [§]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)								
				34.7	43.7	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to								
				45.3	47.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN125: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some prescription drug without a doctor's prescription if they wanted to (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)								
				19.8	21.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

			17.1	12.5	11.1	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)

			11.4	18.0	12.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

				20.5	13.1	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey

10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)

			2013	2015	2017			
			31.8	25.6	23.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available[§]	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

				2015	2017			
				55.1	50.4	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

				20.9	17.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

				3.3	6.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))

				3.2	3.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)

			26.1	23.5	16.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	Decreased

QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

			19.3	16.9	9.0	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased

QN98: Percentage of students who recall hearing, reading, or seeing a public message about avoiding alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)

				70.9	62.4	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

QN102: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)

				69.9	65.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN103: Percentage of students who who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)

			2013	2015	2017			
				22.1	22.1	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN104: Percentage of students who have talked with at least one of their parents or guardians about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (during the 12 months before the survey)

			42.3	48.3	47.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN105: Percentage of students who have someone in their family (a parent, brother, or sister) who is currently in the military (air Force, Army, Marines, National Guard, Navy, or Reserves)

				24.8	20.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN110: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day

			52.9	54.4	55.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2015-2017 [†]
2007	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			

QN111: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)

| | | | 30.3 | 34.0 | 30.6 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN112: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week

| | | | 14.5 | 16.9 | 14.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

| | | | 50.1 | 50.0 | 54.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN114: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke tobacco

| | | | 50.2 | 57.5 | 59.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

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

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

New Hampshire High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

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

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