

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019 †

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

QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)

10.0 7.1 7.0 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>§</sup> 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)

16.8 14.6 14.0 No linear change Not available No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)																	
												6.6	5.1	6.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																	
												39.2	34.3	41.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												18.5	18.8		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.

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Total  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												4.9	4.9		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																	
												7.7	4.9	6.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												4.8	6.7		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.

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
												7.1	6.6	8.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													8.4	10.5	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)																	
												13.7	4.8	8.3	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †									
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019												
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)															10.6	9.1	8.5	No linear change			Not available <sup>§</sup>			No change		
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)															29.7	22.0	29.4	No linear change			Not available			Increased		
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)															21.9	19.8	23.2	No linear change			Not available			No change		

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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**Total  
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>					
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019								
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)															31.1	27.1	36.3	Increased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>	Increased
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)															16.6	15.8	20.6	Increased, 2015-2019			Not available	Increased
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															8.3	6.9	7.0	No linear change			Not available	No change

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Total  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019 †

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

QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)

3.1 2.3 1.8 No linear change Not available‡ No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

‡Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)															Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)															Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)																	
											11.8	10.1	13.9		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												40.3	51.2		Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											23.9	20.2	36.7		Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												4.2	3.8	13.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Increased
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												3.1	2.8	9.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												28.4	24.0	37.5	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019 †

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

QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)

4.2 4.5 No linear change Not available<sup>§</sup> No change

\*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																		
											14.7	12.1	11.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change		
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
											33.6	33.6	27.3	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased		
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																		
											46.2	47.9	39.4	No linear change	Not available	No change		
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																		
											7.2	5.5	4.8	No linear change	Not available	No change		

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

<b>Total</b>																											
<b>Alcohol and Other Drug Use</b>																											
<b>Health Risk Behavior and Percentages</b>																											
																<b>Linear Change*</b>	<b>Quadratic Change*</b>	<b>Change from 2017-2019<sup>†</sup></b>									
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019													
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																24.9	22.9	25.7	No linear change			Not available <sup>§</sup>			No change		
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																12.0	7.0	8.7	No linear change			Not available			No change		
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																3.0	1.5	2.3	No linear change			Not available			No change		
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																3.3	1.5	2.3	No linear change			Not available			No change		

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
											45.5	44.8	42.8				
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years															No linear change	Not available	No change
											3.4	1.8	3.2				
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life															No linear change	Not available	No change
												9.6	8.7				
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
											35.3	35.2	32.1				

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
											19.9	14.6	14.5				
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available	No change
											53.1	48.8	54.7				
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available	No change
											30.0	27.9	28.8				

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019											
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)																8.4	19.5	19.5	Increased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>			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))																5.8	3.9	5.8	No linear change			Not available			No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																44.2	51.3	54.1	No linear change			Not available			No change

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNQUALBC: 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)																		
											14.4	14.9	19.6		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																		
											6.3	5.7	4.5		No linear change	Not available	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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) <sup>§</sup>																	
												14.4	13.3	14.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	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) <sup>§</sup>																	
												15.1	16.5	15.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												32.1	30.7	33.5	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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Total																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																		
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
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)																		
												18.2	16.3	11.8	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Decreased	
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																		
												13.8	10.8	9.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)															48.8	48.6	45.5	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)															13.2	14.4	16.8	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)															26.2	23.2	22.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019 †

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

QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

41.9 49.0 53.9 Increased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>§</sup> No change

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

14.1 16.1 No linear change Not available No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													74.1	75.8	78.9	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																	
													1.6	1.0	1.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																	
													28.6	27.4	27.2	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)																	
													69.4	75.3	75.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Site-Added**

#### Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

**Linear Change\***

**Quadratic Change\***

**Change from  
2017-2019 †**

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

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QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day  
(counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)

78.0 81.7 No linear change Not available<sup>§</sup> No change

QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day  
(counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)

67.9 73.8 Increased, 2017-2019 Not available Increased

QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day  
(counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)

52.8 55.9 No linear change Not available No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)															65.7	61.4	55.4	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>			No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)															10.3	7.2	6.7	No linear change			Not available			No change
QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)															22.9	28.7	Increased, 2017-2019			Not available			Increased	

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Site-Added**

#### Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

**Linear Change\***

**Quadratic Change\***

**Change from  
2017-2019 †**

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

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

1.1 1.5 No linear change Not available<sup>§</sup> No change

QN95: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

19.7 18.4 21.9 No linear change Not available No change

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

12.6 10.8 9.9 No linear change Not available No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019											
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																6.6	4.2	3.7	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>			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)																74.0	64.8	66.2	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available			No change
QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																3.3	3.2	No linear change			Not available			No change	

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												20.4	19.0		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)																	
												9.0	9.9		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												71.8	73.1	74.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019 †

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

QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)

2.3 2.2 No linear change Not available<sup>§</sup> No change

QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)

4.1 3.3 No linear change Not available No change

QN110: Percentage of students who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)

10.9 9.1 6.1 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Site-Added**

#### Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

**Linear Change\***

**Quadratic Change\***

**Change from  
2017-2019 †**

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

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QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)

38.1   32.3   27.0   Decreased, 2015-2019   Not available<sup>§</sup>   Decreased

QN114: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week

16.1   15.1   10.0   Decreased, 2015-2019   Not available   Decreased

QN115: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

60.9   62.2   57.8   No linear change   Not available   No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Site-Added**

#### Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

**Linear Change\***

**Quadratic Change\***

**Change from  
2017-2019<sup>†</sup>**

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

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QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)

48.9   50.7   58.5   Increased, 2015-2019   Not available<sup>§</sup>   Increased

QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana

37.7   36.8   32.5   Decreased, 2015-2019   Not available   No change

QN118: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

78.7   80.4   81.2   No linear change   Not available   No change

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN119: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)															10.5	6.6	5.0	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>			No change
QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)															83.3	88.3	87.8	Increased, 2015-2019			Not available			No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana															76.6	74.1	74.7	No linear change			Not available			No change

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019 †

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

QN122: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

92.8 94.1 93.5 No linear change Not available<sup>§</sup> No change

QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)

33.7 35.1 28.7 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available Decreased

QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to

41.1 36.6 36.0 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019 †

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

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)

12.7 12.7 8.0 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>§</sup> Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
												10.1	7.5	7.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																	
												16.0	13.6	12.3	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)																	
												7.6	5.2	4.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Male  
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															5.9	5.9	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)															3.7	2.7	3.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															3.6	3.0	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												7.5	1.2	1.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												8.7	6.6	6.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												22.6	16.0	21.6	No linear change	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												12.5	10.4	11.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												21.0	18.0	22.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												11.1	11.8	15.0	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												5.9	3.9	4.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																	
												2.2	1.2	1.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
											12.7	12.7	9.9				
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
											4.8	4.2	3.3				
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
											3.9	2.4	2.1				

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												42.8	46.3		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																	
												23.9	23.6	31.6	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												6.4	5.9	11.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												5.1	4.4	10.0	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												28.4	27.6	32.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
												7.6	6.0		No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
												16.1	13.2	12.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												30.4	30.0	21.6	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																	
												33.7	45.8	31.4	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
												9.7	6.4	4.8	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												25.5	23.0	22.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
												11.1	7.4	8.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
												4.3	2.3	3.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
												4.6	2.3	2.5	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.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																	
												6.0	4.3	3.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												14.8	14.6	15.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Male  
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse															44.4	45.8	40.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years															4.4	2.5	3.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life															8.8	7.9		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)															32.9	33.4	28.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available§	No change
											22.4	14.6	18.0				
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available	No change
											56.2	56.0	53.3				
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available	No change
											22.7	23.7	27.9				

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
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)																		
												7.1	15.0	18.5	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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))																		
												5.0	1.3	4.7	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																		
												34.8	40.1	51.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNQUALBC: 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)																	
												10.9	12.0	20.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																	
												7.5	5.6	6.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019					
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight ( $\geq$ 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) <sup>§</sup>														14.4	13.2	11.6	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity ( $\geq$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) <sup>§</sup>														18.2	21.5	19.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)														23.2	25.7	29.1	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)																	
												23.6	19.7	16.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												18.6	13.7	13.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)															Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
												44.4	47.8	52.9	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												13.9	15.5		No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey  
Greater Sullivan  
Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
												71.8	73.8	77.4			
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												2.5	1.7	0.8			
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												32.4	29.0	32.7			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												63.1	68.5	69.9			

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												74.7	80.7		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												65.2	71.4		No linear change	Not available	No change
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												49.6	55.1		No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)																	
												68.9	65.2	55.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Decreased
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)																	
												12.4	8.2	6.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													15.9	19.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Male  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN94: Percentage of students who forced someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to do (such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)															1.0	1.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN95: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															10.6	10.6	11.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)															12.2	9.9	9.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019											
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																6.6	4.3	3.2	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>			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)																72.2	61.4	62.6	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available			No change
QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																5.4	4.8	No linear change			Not available			No change	

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												23.6	22.8		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)																	
												10.2	10.0		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												68.9	69.1	72.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.2	3.0		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												4.5	3.1		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												10.4	7.5	5.1	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)															35.4	28.2	27.1	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>			No change
QN114: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week															14.2	14.4	10.4	No linear change			Not available			No change
QN115: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)															54.9	56.1	53.9	No linear change			Not available			No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)																	
												42.1	43.3	54.0	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Increased
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana																	
												36.1	34.6	32.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)																	
												74.3	76.3	77.4	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.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN119: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)																	
												14.1	9.2	6.0	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)																	
												79.6	84.0	83.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana																	
												76.0	70.1	75.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN122: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
								90.9	92.1	91.8							
QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)															No linear change	Not available	Decreased
								31.9	32.6	25.9							
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to															Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
								41.6	38.9	32.7							

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019 †

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

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)

13.5 13.3 7.3 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>§</sup> Decreased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
												9.6	6.5	6.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																	
												17.4	15.8	15.9	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)																	
												5.0	5.2	7.9	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.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											45.4	33.8	46.8		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												8.2	10.2		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.1	2.0		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												8.3	6.1	9.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															3.7	7.5	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)															10.4	11.3	12.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															14.2	19.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)																	
												20.1	8.9	15.6	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Increased
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)																	
												11.8	11.8	11.2	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)																	
												36.7	29.5	37.4	No linear change	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												31.9	31.1	34.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																	
												41.6	37.4	51.3	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												21.8	20.1	26.7	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.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												10.5	9.9	10.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												3.8	3.0	2.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)															Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)															Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												37.8	57.0		Increased, 2017-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Increased
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												23.4	16.5	42.4	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												1.4	1.7	14.5	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												0.4	1.2	9.5	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												27.4	20.1	43.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
												0.0	3.3		Not available	Not available	Not available

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey  
Greater Sullivan  
Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
												12.3	10.7	10.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												36.7	37.8	34.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																	
												58.1	50.5	44.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
												3.7	4.2	4.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)															No linear change	Not available	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)															No linear change	Not available	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)															No linear change	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																	
												3.6	1.6	2.9	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												14.9	15.0	18.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
												46.6	43.7	45.6			
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years															No linear change	Not available	Increased
												2.1	0.9	3.2			
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life															No linear change	Not available	No change
												10.0	9.6				
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												37.8	37.1	35.1			

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
												15.9	15.1	12.3			
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available	Increased
												50.9	41.7	54.8			
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												37.3	31.0	31.0			

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019											
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)																9.6	24.9	20.2	Increased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>			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))																6.9	6.6	7.0	No linear change			Not available			No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																53.8	62.5	58.2	No linear change			Not available			No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNQUALBC: 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)																	
												18.6	17.1	20.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)																	
												4.9	6.0	3.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

Female															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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) <sup>§</sup>																	
												14.3	13.4	16.9	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	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) <sup>§</sup>																	
												11.8	11.1	12.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												41.8	35.9	37.6	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,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																		
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																		
												11.5	12.5	6.4	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Decreased	
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																		
												7.6	7.4	4.5	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
												38.9	50.2	55.3	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												13.7	17.3		No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													76.9	77.9	79.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																	
													0.7	0.3	1.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																	
													24.2	26.2	21.6	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)																	
													77.2	83.0	81.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019					
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)															81.9	83.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)															70.6	76.5	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	No change
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)															55.6	57.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
												59.2	56.1	54.7			
QN91: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												6.8	5.4	5.9			
QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	Increased
												30.1	37.7				

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN94: Percentage of students who forced someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to do (such things as kissing, touching, or physically forcing them to have sexual intercourse, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)															0.9	1.5	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN95: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															29.3	26.8	34.4	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN96: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)															13.0	12.0	10.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN97: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
								5.9	3.7	4.2							
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)															No linear change	Not available	No change
								76.5	68.7	71.4							
QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												1.1	1.3				

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)															17.5	15.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)															7.0	9.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN105: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)															74.5	77.2	77.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.2	1.3		Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												3.0	3.5		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												11.7	11.0	7.4	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)															41.7	36.8	26.8	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>			Decreased
QN114: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week															18.4	16.2	9.9	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available			Decreased
QN115: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)															68.6	68.7	62.0	No linear change			Not available			No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>					
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019								
QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)															57.9	58.3	63.9	Increased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana															40.7	38.9	32.3	Decreased, 2015-2019			Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)															84.3	85.0	85.7	No linear change			Not available	No change

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

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN119: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
												5.9	3.7	3.8			
QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												88.1	92.6	91.9			
QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana															No linear change	Not available	No change
												78.3	77.8	73.8			

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN122: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)															No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
								95.7				96.2		95.2			
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)															No linear change	Not available	No change
								34.7				38.9		31.9			
QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to															No linear change	Not available	No change
								40.0				34.6		39.0			

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019 †

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

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)

11.7 12.4 8.7 No linear change Not available<sup>§</sup> No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)

9.0 6.5 6.2 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> 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)

16.0 14.0 13.9 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)

6.1 5.1 5.0 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)

39.8 35.1 41.9 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

17.6 18.3 No linear change Not available No change

QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

4.6 4.5 No linear change Not available No change

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

7.0 4.8 6.0 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

4.4 6.1 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

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

5.9 6.7 7.4 No linear change Not available No change

QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

8.2 10.2 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

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

13.2 4.6 8.2 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>¶</sup> Increased

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)

8.7 8.9 7.5 No linear change Not available No change

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

28.3 21.4 28.5 No linear change Not available Increased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)

20.8 19.3 21.9 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> 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)

29.9 26.6 35.9 Increased, 2015-2019 Not available Increased

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

15.2 15.4 20.8 Increased, 2015-2019 Not available Increased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

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

7.5 6.3 6.6 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> 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)

2.9 1.9 1.6 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

11.4 11.1 8.9 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

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

4.4 3.9 1.8 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available No change

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

3.1 2.7 1.2 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>

Change from 2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

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)

5.6 9.6 9.5 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])

39.8 51.4 Increased, 2017-2019 Not available Increased

QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

23.0 19.9 36.7 Increased, 2015-2019 Not available Increased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

2.5 3.6 12.3 Increased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>¶</sup> Increased

QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

1.5 2.6 9.1 Increased, 2015-2019 Not available Increased

QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

27.2 23.4 37.2 Increased, 2015-2019 Not available Increased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from 2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)

2.9 4.3 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
												13.4	10.9	10.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												33.2	33.6	27.3	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																	
												48.4	50.3	41.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
												6.0	4.7	4.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from 2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

24.2 22.3 24.9 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

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

10.9 6.6 8.1 No linear change Not available No change

QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)

1.6 1.3 2.0 No linear change Not available No change

QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)

1.8 1.3 1.7 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from 2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

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

3.4 3.1 2.5 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

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

14.3 14.6 16.8 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse															No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
												45.0	44.8	42.8			
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years															No linear change	Not available	Increased
												2.8	1.3	3.1			
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life															No linear change	Not available	No change
												9.3	8.1				
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												34.7	35.4	32.2			

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
												18.0	14.0	13.6			
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												53.9	48.5	55.5			
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															No linear change	Not available	No change
												30.0	28.5	30.1			

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### White\*

#### Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>‡</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
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)															9.1	20.1	19.4	Increased, 2015-2019			Not available <sup>¶</sup>			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))															6.4	4.2	5.9	No linear change			Not available			No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															45.5	52.8	55.4	No linear change			Not available			No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>‡</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)															No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	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)															No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### White\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>‡</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019								
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight ( $\geq$ 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) <sup>†</sup>														14.7	13.4	14.3	No linear change		Not available		No change	
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity ( $\geq$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) <sup>†</sup>														14.2	16.4	15.9	No linear change		Not available		No change	
QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)														32.2	30.1	33.1	No linear change		Not available		No change	

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>‡</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

\*\*Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from 2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

16.6 16.2 11.4 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>¶</sup> Decreased

QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

12.0 10.5 8.7 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from 2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

49.0 48.6 45.8 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> 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)

12.1 14.5 16.3 Increased, 2015-2019 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)

24.8 22.8 22.3 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>

Change from 2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

42.3 49.1 53.4 Increased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

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

13.1 16.0 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)

75.7 76.0 80.6 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)

1.0 0.8 0.6 No linear change Not available No change

QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)

28.7 28.1 27.0 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)

71.6 76.1 76.5 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**White\***  
**Site-Added**

#### Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)

												78.5	82.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change

QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)

												68.3	74.3	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased

QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)

												52.9	56.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who had ridden a bicycle)

65.1 60.6 55.2 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

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

9.3 6.7 5.7 No linear change Not available No change

QN92: Percentage of students who reported someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them one or more times (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they wanted, during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

21.9 28.1 Increased, 2017-2019 Not available Increased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**White\***  
**Site-Added**

#### Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

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

								1.1	1.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change		

QN95: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

								18.7	18.1	21.9	No linear change	Not available	No change		

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

								11.2	10.3	9.2	No linear change	Not available	No change		

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

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

5.0 4.0 3.0 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> 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)

75.2 65.8 66.7 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available No change

QN102: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)

2.9 3.0 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**White\*  
Site-Added**

#### Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

**Linear Change<sup>†</sup>**

**Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>**

**Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>**

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

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QN103: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)

20.2   18.0   No linear change   Not available<sup>¶</sup>   No change

QN104: Percentage of students who reported that some of their classroom teachers provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time (not counting their physical education teacher)

8.6   9.5   No linear change   Not available   No change

QN105: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)

73.4   73.7   76.1   No linear change   Not available   No change

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\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

New Hampshire High School Survey

Greater Sullivan

Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN108: Percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)

1.8 1.4 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

QN109: Percentage of students who have ever slept away from their parents or guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (during the 30 days before the survey)

3.5 2.7 No linear change Not available No change

QN110: Percentage of students who reported that either of their parents or other adults in their family had been in jail or in prison (during the 12 months before the survey)

10.2 8.5 5.8 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### New Hampshire High School Survey

#### Greater Sullivan

#### Trend Analysis Report

**White\*  
Site-Added**

#### Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

**Linear Change<sup>†</sup>**

**Quadratic Change<sup>‡</sup>**

**Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>**

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

QN113: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (beer, wine, or liquor)

	38.5	32.1	27.1	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
--	------	------	------	----------------------	----------------------------	-----------

QN114: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once or twice a week

	15.6	14.7	9.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased
--	------	------	-----	----------------------	---------------	-----------

QN115: Percentage of students who think people are at great risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

	61.5	63.4	58.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
--	------	------	------	------------------	---------------	-----------

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

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Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

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Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN116: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)

						49.4	50.7	59.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Increased			

QN117: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana

						37.9	36.1	31.8	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change			

QN118: Percentage of students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

						79.5	81.1	82.2	No linear change	Not available	No change			

\*Non-Hispanic.

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<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



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Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN119: Percentage of students who approve or strongly approve of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (beer, wine, or liquor)

8.6 6.4 4.3 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

QN120: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day (beer, wine or liquor)

84.5 88.1 88.0 No linear change Not available No change

QN121: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana

78.3 73.5 75.0 No linear change Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

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<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

QN122: Percentage of students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to take a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)

94.3 94.2 93.6 No linear change Not available<sup>¶</sup> No change

QN123: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some alcohol if they wanted to (beer, wine, or liquor)

32.4 35.7 28.2 No linear change Not available Decreased

QN124: Percentage of students who think it would be very easy for them to get some marijuana if they wanted to

40.5 37.2 35.3 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

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

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)

11.1 12.7 7.0 Decreased, 2015-2019 Not available<sup>¶</sup> Decreased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.