

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
13.1	10.1	5.7	5.9	6.7	6.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	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)								
23.1	21.9	20.1	17.5	13.9	14.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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)								
		36.5	45.7	37.3	32.3	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.

<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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#### Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
4.0	4.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	3.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	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)								
7.4	5.9	7.2	6.0	6.9	8.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.1	7.8	6.3	9.1	10.5	9.6	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
7.1	6.9	8.5	8.1	8.8	7.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
		8.8	9.6	12.0	10.7	No linear change	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)								
		8.4	8.8	9.0	6.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
16.3	19.1	18.1	15.5	17.3	16.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
	15.3	14.3	12.4	14.2	13.0	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)								
25.0	24.6	25.8	26.4	29.4	32.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
11.8	12.3	13.9	14.1	15.9	13.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
11.3	10.7	9.9	12.1	13.6	12.1	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
7.7	8.7	14.3	10.5	10.5	14.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased

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## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
39.4	35.0	29.7	22.4	19.5	17.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
13.3	11.4	8.0	4.8	6.1	4.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.4	4.4	3.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
3.9	3.2	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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**Total  
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>			
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])						40.9	40.3	48.9	Increased, 2015-2019	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)						19.3	20.1	30.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)						2.1	3.7	10.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

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

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**Total  
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			1.7	2.7	7.3	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)								
			21.2	22.9	32.1	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)								
				17.2	12.9	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.

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## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
10.1	13.3	9.4	8.4	6.8	5.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QNTB4: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				100.0	100.0	Not available	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Not available
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
18.5	19.7	14.0	11.1	10.6	6.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased

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## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Alcohol and Other Drug Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
15.8	15.6	13.5	11.4	12.1	10.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
34.0	34.0	30.9	26.1	23.2	21.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				11.2	10.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change

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**Total  
Alcohol and Other Drug Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)								
		32.2	39.2	38.2	33.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
39.9	40.1	39.5	38.7	36.9	37.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
8.3	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.1	4.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
26.3	26.3	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use		Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)									
			8.8	6.0	7.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)									
				9.8	10.0	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)									
5.4	5.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	

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10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Alcohol and Other Drug Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
			3.6	3.8	2.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
			5.1	3.9	3.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
44.2	41.7	37.4	36.7	35.7	41.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	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)								
32.3	29.8	27.0	25.7	25.5	32.1	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
				17.3	16.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
61.2	59.1	67.6	61.4	57.8	55.3	No linear change	Increased, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change

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## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
21.6	26.1	26.0	26.9	29.4	24.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		2.0	2.3	3.8	8.5	Increased, 2013-2019	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))								
		3.1	4.0	3.7	4.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)						No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
		31.1	33.3	36.9	37.0			
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	No change
		14.9	13.4	11.2	12.4			
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	No quadratic change	No change
11.8	11.6	10.0	11.6	11.6	13.4			

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## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

<b>Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors</b>						<b>Linear Change*</b>	<b>Quadratic Change*</b>	<b>Change from 2017-2019<sup>†</sup></b>
<b>Health Risk Behavior and Percentages</b>								
<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2019</b>			
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>								
16.5	14.9	16.2	14.7	15.8	14.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity ( $\geq$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) <sup>§</sup>								
10.2	10.8	10.7	12.0	15.6	14.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
45.5	46.0	46.1	45.8	49.0	46.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.7	16.4	21.1	24.3	27.5	32.8	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased

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

<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.

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<b>Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors</b>								
<b>Health Risk Behavior and Percentages</b>						<b>Linear Change*</b>	<b>Quadratic Change*</b>	<b>Change from 2017-2019<sup>†</sup></b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2019</b>			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
12.8	12.5	12.4	12.5	15.2	10.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
5.4	5.0	5.1	6.4	7.8	6.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
64.8	63.5	61.9	60.5	57.9	57.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)						Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
34.9	34.1	32.6	29.6	27.6	28.6			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)						Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
35.9	33.9	34.8	40.2	40.5	40.4			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)						Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
28.4	28.1	28.3	35.4	38.1	39.2			
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
47.4	48.4	46.4	50.2	51.6	51.9			

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Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
18.7	16.6	17.5	20.4	21.4	18.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
6.1	5.3	6.2	7.1	8.5	7.6	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
63.1	64.7	63.9	58.6	57.6	59.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
27.9	29.6	28.6	23.9	24.8	25.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
12.9	14.1	13.8	12.0	12.3	13.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
	46.7	44.9	43.7	41.3	41.4	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	12.8	16.0	16.5	15.4	Increased, 2011-2019	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)								
	26.7	23.2	20.3	23.2	21.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
27.8	28.4	38.5	40.0	43.4	47.0	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
82.3	78.3	76.9	73.2	70.3	70.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
22.2	23.2	25.7	18.4	16.6	12.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)				17.6	16.3	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,  $p < 0.05$ .

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
			77.3	78.0	79.4	77.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
			1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	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)								
	62.9	67.4	70.5	74.8	75.5	74.8	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)									
	9.9	12.2	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)									
	12.1	14.9	12.4	13.8	15.2	17.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who are transgender									
					2.3	1.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN93: Percentage of students who think other people at school would describe them as equally feminine and masculine									
					12.2	11.1	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†	
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				2019
QN98: Percentage of students who reported someone who lives with them smokes cigarettes									
			33.6	32.4	32.9	24.7	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available§	Decreased
QN100: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them									
				14.5	12.5		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)									
				4.7	5.6		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†		
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019					
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						5.0	2.5	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available§	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who currently used a tobacco product that was flavored to taste like menthol (mint), alcohol (wine, cognac), candy, fruit, chocolate or other sweets (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						8.9	13.0	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased
QN108: Percentage of students who last got their prescription drug without a doctor's prescription by taking it from a friend or relative without asking (among students who have ever taken a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription)						14.3	13.0	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN109: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)									
			5.3	4.9	4.6	3.5	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)									
				4.7	4.7		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									
			43.6	43.3	44.5	49.7	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QN114: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)									
			16.7	17.7	21.1	22.2	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN115: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)									
			82.1		76.6	71.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available§	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school									
	86.7	83.3	82.5	83.9	81.3	76.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN120: Percentage of students who reported their mental health was not good (including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)									
				62.1		64.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem									
			72.3		70.8	67.9	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
16.0	12.4	7.3	7.6	8.6	6.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	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)								
22.0	22.3	19.2	15.9	15.2	14.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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)								
		40.6	46.0	41.3	27.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Decreased
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.8	5.7	7.4	7.0	6.8	4.3	No linear change	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)								
6.9	5.7	6.9	6.7	5.6	7.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
11.7	10.2	8.0	11.1	12.7	11.9	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
5.3	5.2	7.0	6.4	7.6	5.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male  
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
		5.2	5.9	7.7	4.4	No linear change	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)								
		7.3	7.9	7.9	5.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
15.3	17.6	15.6	15.0	14.9	12.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
	10.1	9.3	9.5	10.5	8.9	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)								
20.3	17.6	16.5	17.2	20.7	23.9	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.0	10.1	9.5	8.9	11.7	10.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.8	8.8	6.9	8.4	10.5	9.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
7.1	9.1	14.1	8.3	9.4	15.5	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased

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

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

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
39.9	37.1	30.5	24.4	20.6	19.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
13.3	13.3	8.0	5.0	6.6	5.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.6	5.6	3.7	1.4	1.3	2.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.1	4.3	2.8	1.1	0.9	2.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])								
			42.3	41.1	46.0	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)								
			20.2	22.3	28.4	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			2.7	5.1	11.8	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male  
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			2.5	4.3	9.0	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)								
			22.7	25.3	31.2	Increased, 2015-2019	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)								
				20.3	16.3	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
15.3	19.1	12.4	11.7	10.0	6.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNTB4: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				100.0	100.0	Not available	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Not available
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
21.7	25.5	16.3	14.4	13.4	9.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

<b>Male 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>
<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2019</b>			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
16.8	16.7	15.7	12.4	12.5	10.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
32.2	32.6	29.2	22.3	20.2	20.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				11.0	10.2	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,  $p < 0.05$ .

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male**  
**Alcohol and Other Drug Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)								
		27.4	29.7	31.4	28.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
42.9	44.1	40.8	37.8	36.0	37.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
10.1	9.3	9.1	8.1	7.6	5.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
29.6	30.0	25.1	24.3	22.6	23.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
			9.2	6.7	8.6	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)								
				10.6	8.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
6.8	7.7	5.1	6.0	5.8	4.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
			5.3	5.1	2.8	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
			6.1	5.1	3.6	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
45.6	45.4	37.7	37.0	38.1	42.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	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)								
32.0	31.2	24.6	23.0	26.3	30.8	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
				15.5	18.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
68.2	63.7	71.0	66.3	62.0	61.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)	17.1	22.7	20.0	28.8	20.8	18.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)			0.0	0.6	3.4	9.0	Not available	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)			1.8	2.2	5.0	1.0	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)						No linear change	Not available§	No change
		21.8	31.6	29.2	28.5			
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	No change
		9.8	13.2	9.1	8.8			
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	No quadratic change	No change
10.5	10.9	6.9	8.6	12.2	15.0			

\*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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Male

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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>								
16.4	14.9	15.6	15.2	14.8	12.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity ( $\geq$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) <sup>§</sup>								
12.3	13.2	13.3	16.2	17.9	18.0	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
30.5	32.9	32.0	33.8	39.6	35.9	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.6	15.1	19.8	24.3	26.6	29.5	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

<b>Male</b> <b>Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors</b>								
<b>Health Risk Behavior and Percentages</b>						<b>Linear Change*</b>	<b>Quadratic Change*</b>	<b>Change from 2017-2019†</b>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
14.5	14.4	13.1	14.9	18.9	13.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
6.7	6.0	6.0	7.8	9.6	8.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
65.9	64.0	61.3	61.1	57.4	58.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
36.3	35.0	31.4	30.8	29.3	28.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
40.9	38.8	41.9	48.0	43.8	45.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
27.7	26.5	27.6	35.1	33.8	38.5	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
47.4	48.5	44.6	49.2	50.6	51.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
20.8	18.6	20.0	23.8	23.1	22.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
7.8	6.8	7.2	8.6	10.2	10.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
61.2	63.3	62.4	56.6	57.3	58.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
28.4	28.5	25.5	25.4	26.5	24.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
13.6	13.7	12.7	12.9	13.3	12.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male  
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
	55.1	50.9	52.2	49.4	48.5	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)								
	10.5	10.1	14.4	13.9	13.0	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)								
	35.4	30.8	27.7	30.9	27.7	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
31.3	30.6	39.6	40.0	45.4	45.4	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
82.5	77.1	76.0	72.9	70.1	70.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
22.6	23.4	25.0	16.7	18.1	13.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	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)				20.0	18.2	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
	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
			76.2	76.0	77.4	75.4			
	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
			1.5	1.9	2.6	1.7			
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)						Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
	56.6	61.2	64.1	69.0	71.7	68.9			

\*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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
8.9	12.1	7.5	8.3	8.5	6.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
12.0	14.2	10.0	10.0	11.9	13.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who are transgender								
				2.0	2.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN93: Percentage of students who think other people at school would describe them as equally feminine and masculine								
				7.6	9.7	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN98: Percentage of students who reported someone who lives with them smokes cigarettes								
		33.0	34.3	32.9	24.8	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available§	Decreased
QN100: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them								
				11.6	7.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				5.0	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>				
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019							
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						8.0	3.3	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Decreased		
QN103: Percentage of students who currently used a tobacco product that was flavored to taste like menthol (mint), alcohol (wine, cognac), candy, fruit, chocolate or other sweets (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						9.8	11.8	No linear change	Not available	No change		
QN109: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						5.9	5.5	5.3	4.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)						5.7	4.1	No linear change	Not available	No change		

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN113: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)						No linear change	Not available§	Increased
		41.5	41.8	40.0	46.5			
QN114: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)						Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
		12.2	14.8	15.1	17.0			
QN115: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)						Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
			79.4	76.1	72.3			
QN116: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school						Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
85.5	83.4	81.4	82.1	82.5	79.2			

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling 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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN120: Percentage of students who reported their mental health was not good (including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				49.2	52.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
			72.0	71.6	70.5	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
9.9	7.5	3.8	4.1	4.0	5.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
24.2	21.5	20.6	18.8	11.9	13.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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)								
		32.0	45.0	31.5	36.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	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)								
2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)								
7.8	5.5	6.8	4.9	7.4	8.4	No linear change	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
6.4	5.2	4.4	6.6	7.6	6.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
8.9	8.3	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
		12.0	12.8	15.1	16.2	No linear change	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)								
		9.4	9.5	8.1	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)								
17.4	20.5	20.5	16.0	19.2	19.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
	20.4	19.3	15.3	17.3	16.9	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)								
29.5	31.5	35.0	35.8	38.0	40.6	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
14.6	14.6	18.3	19.3	19.6	15.7	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
12.7	12.7	12.5	15.8	16.5	14.6	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
8.3	8.1	14.2	12.5	10.3	13.5	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
38.6	33.0	28.6	20.2	17.7	15.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
13.2	9.6	7.9	4.5	4.7	2.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.2	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
3.6	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>			
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])						39.5	39.3	51.5	Increased, 2015-2019	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)						18.0	17.0	31.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)						1.6	1.8	8.5	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			1.0	0.9	5.5	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)								
			19.3	19.5	32.5	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)								
				12.9	8.9	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.4	7.2	5.8	4.7	2.8	2.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QNTB4: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				100.0	100.0	Not available	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Not available
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
15.1	13.7	11.2	7.4	6.6	3.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
14.8	14.3	10.7	10.3	10.9	9.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
35.6	35.2	32.1	30.0	25.8	22.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				10.8	11.2	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,  $p < 0.05$ .

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)								
		37.4	46.6	44.6	39.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
36.6	36.2	38.0	39.3	37.5	38.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
6.5	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.9	2.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
22.7	22.7	22.3	22.7	23.4	21.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
			8.0	4.6	6.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)								
				8.1	11.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
4.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.2	1.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
			1.5	1.6	1.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
			3.8	1.8	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
42.8	38.2	37.1	36.3	33.3	39.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	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)								
32.6	28.4	29.1	28.3	24.7	33.4	No linear change	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
				18.5	14.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
54.5	54.5	64.8	57.7	54.2	50.1	No linear change	Increased, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
25.8	29.4	31.0	25.6	38.4	29.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		3.3	3.7	4.2	8.2	No linear change	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))								
		4.1	5.5	2.4	7.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)								
		38.5	34.8	45.1	44.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		18.7	13.6	13.4	15.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
13.2	12.5	12.2	13.4	11.1	12.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Female

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight ( $\geq$ 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>								
16.5	14.9	17.0	14.1	17.0	16.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity ( $\geq$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) <sup>§</sup>								
8.0	8.4	7.8	7.6	13.1	10.5	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
61.0	59.3	60.2	58.3	58.8	56.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.7	17.8	22.2	24.4	28.3	35.8	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased

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

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

§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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.1	10.5	11.3	10.0	11.0	6.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
4.2	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.8	3.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
63.8	62.9	62.4	59.7	58.3	57.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
33.5	33.1	33.7	28.2	25.8	28.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
30.8	29.0	27.6	32.3	36.8	35.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
29.1	29.7	29.2	35.7	42.4	39.9	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
47.3	48.4	48.3	51.4	52.8	53.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.6	14.4	14.8	16.9	18.8	14.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
4.4	3.7	5.3	5.5	6.7	5.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
65.1	66.1	65.2	60.4	58.0	59.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
27.4	30.6	31.2	22.2	22.6	27.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
12.1	14.5	14.7	10.9	11.0	14.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Physical Activity**

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>	
	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)		38.6	39.0	35.0	33.1	34.7	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)		13.8	15.4	17.5	19.1	17.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)		18.2	15.9	12.6	15.1	14.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
24.0	26.4	37.5	40.3	41.3	48.8	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
82.2	79.5	77.7	73.5	70.2	71.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
22.0	23.1	26.7	20.0	14.9	11.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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	14.1	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,  $p < 0.05$ .

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
			78.7	80.2	82.0	80.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
			1.2	1.4	1.1	2.6	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)								
	69.5	73.8	77.1	80.9	79.9	81.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
10.9	12.3	9.6	9.0	8.3	9.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
12.0	15.6	14.7	17.8	18.5	21.6	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who are transgender								
				2.2	0.5	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Decreased
QN93: Percentage of students who think other people at school would describe them as equally feminine and masculine								
				17.0	12.4	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN98: Percentage of students who reported someone who lives with them smokes cigarettes						No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN100: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them						No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>				
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019							
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						1.1	1.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change		
QN103: Percentage of students who currently used a tobacco product that was flavored to taste like menthol (mint), alcohol (wine, cognac), candy, fruit, chocolate or other sweets (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						6.8	13.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased		
QN109: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						4.0	4.0	3.0	1.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)						3.3	4.9	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN113: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
		45.6	44.8	48.7	52.8	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)								
		21.0	20.7	26.9	27.3	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)								
			85.0	77.8	71.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school								
88.0	83.3	83.9	86.0	80.8	74.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN120: Percentage of students who reported their mental health was not good (including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				75.6	76.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
			72.5	70.3	65.5	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>
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)								
10.2	7.0	2.9	2.6	4.4	4.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	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)								
21.4	18.6	17.5	14.0	12.9	11.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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)								
		40.5	47.5	39.9	38.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	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)								
2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.7	2.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)								
5.3	4.0	5.0	4.5	5.5	5.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
7.9	6.5	4.7	5.6	8.5	7.1	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
6.7	5.8	7.1	6.8	8.4	6.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>
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	8.0	10.8	10.3	No linear change	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)								
		6.2	6.5	7.7	5.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
18.0	21.4	19.2	17.4	19.8	17.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>
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)								
	16.3	15.3	13.9	15.9	14.1	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)								
23.2	22.6	24.6	25.3	27.8	31.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
11.0	11.7	12.4	14.0	15.2	13.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
10.4	9.2	9.2	11.7	11.6	10.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year 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>

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
5.7	6.1	12.0	7.7	7.6	12.1	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
41.1	36.2	29.4	21.6	19.8	19.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
15.8	13.0	9.4	5.4	6.6	4.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.4	5.1	3.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.4	3.8	2.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>		
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])						41.6	41.2	53.4	Increased, 2015-2019	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)						21.0	22.7	36.4	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)						2.3	4.4	13.7	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>		
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)						1.9	3.1	9.0	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)						22.9	25.4	37.7	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)						17.9	12.2		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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
11.5	14.4	9.4	8.0	6.9	5.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB4: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				100.0	100.0	Not available	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Not available
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
21.8	21.6	14.8	11.3	11.2	6.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
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)								
12.0	12.2	9.9	8.4	9.6	7.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
35.6	33.7	31.4	27.5	25.3	24.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				12.7	12.2	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)								
		30.2	40.5	37.0	34.6	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
42.1	41.1	39.0	38.8	35.8	39.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
7.0	5.8	4.7	4.5	5.1	3.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
28.5	27.3	23.6	24.2	22.3	24.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
			7.8	4.7	7.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)								
				8.1	8.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
5.7	5.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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 <sup>¶</sup>	No change
			1.7	2.4	1.1			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)						No linear change	Not available	No change
			3.6	2.6	2.5			

\*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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse									
41.2	38.2	35.7	34.9	32.5	39.5	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased	
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)									
30.2	28.0	26.8	25.0	23.8	32.3	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased	
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)									
				14.8	16.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change	
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)									
61.8	61.8	68.0	63.9	60.4	59.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)									
27.6	31.8	33.2	34.6	32.5	26.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)									
		1.0	1.5	2.3	7.8	Increased, 2013-2019	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))									
		3.1	2.9	3.6	3.3	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)								
		37.3	39.0	38.4	37.9	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		17.9	15.9	12.4	15.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
9.0	7.8	6.1	7.4	7.8	11.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
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>								
14.6	13.8	14.9	13.4	15.1	12.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity ( $\geq$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) <sup>¶</sup>								
8.4	9.5	8.4	9.5	13.4	12.9	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
45.3	45.8	44.9	44.1	49.2	45.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.5	16.9	22.0	24.9	29.9	35.9	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.1	10.9	10.3	10.5	13.2	8.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
4.6	4.7	4.6	5.6	7.1	5.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
67.3	64.7	62.6	62.1	58.1	58.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
35.7	34.0	32.4	28.0	27.0	28.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
32.8	31.6	30.2	35.7	37.1	36.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
23.9	25.1	24.4	33.7	34.3	32.4	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
42.4	43.6	41.9	46.0	48.5	46.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
14.0	12.6	12.5	16.4	16.3	13.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
4.3	3.5	4.2	4.8	7.0	5.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
68.1	68.9	68.5	62.1	63.0	64.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
29.5	32.1	29.3	24.5	24.6	27.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
12.5	14.5	12.6	10.6	11.7	13.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year 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>
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)								
	51.5	49.7	50.0	46.7	46.5	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)								
	9.0	9.1	12.1	13.0	9.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	29.7	25.5	22.7	26.6	23.7	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Physical Activity						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
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)								
24.7	25.9	36.2	38.6	42.3	45.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
83.3	81.4	81.0	79.1	72.1	71.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
20.3	17.1	25.0	18.4	13.7	7.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	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)								
				14.3	14.4	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
			82.9	84.9	85.7	85.4	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	0.5	1.0	1.0	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)								
	69.9	73.5	75.4	77.7	79.5	81.1	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
10.0	11.8	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
12.9	15.7	13.2	15.1	16.6	20.8	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who are transgender								
				1.9	2.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN93: Percentage of students who think other people at school would describe them as equally feminine and masculine								
				11.0	8.9	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN98: Percentage of students who reported someone who lives with them smokes cigarettes								
		36.0	32.8	34.5	26.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN100: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them								
				13.9	12.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				4.0	2.7	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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>				
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019							
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						4.9	1.8	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Decreased		
QN103: Percentage of students who currently used a tobacco product that was flavored to taste like menthol (mint), alcohol (wine, cognac), candy, fruit, chocolate or other sweets (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						9.1	14.3	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased		
QN109: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						3.2	3.1	3.4	2.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)						3.4	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN113: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
		44.3	44.0	43.6	50.7	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Increased
QN114: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)								
		16.8	17.4	19.8	23.0	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)								
			87.9	81.4	77.3	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school								
89.8	86.7	88.4	88.8	86.0	83.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year 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>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN120: Percentage of students who reported their mental health was not good (including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				65.4	69.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
			78.2	75.7	72.2	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Injury and Violence						Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
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)									
19.0	17.5	13.5	12.1	15.0	9.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)									
21.0	27.7	28.2	25.0	13.3	12.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	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)									
4.2	4.9	10.4	6.0	5.3	3.1	No linear change	No change, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	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)									
5.2	6.8	14.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	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,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Injury and Violence						Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									
9.7	10.3	12.2	8.6	10.9	12.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)									
5.6	6.7	11.5	8.3	6.2	8.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)									
9.2	13.1	20.8	8.4	7.5	13.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)									
	8.4	17.7	8.1	6.7	10.8	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Injury and Violence						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
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)								
22.5	21.9	27.4	22.0	23.5	27.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
8.9	8.2	22.3	10.6	9.3	12.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.1	11.4	12.7	10.4	15.7	16.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
8.2	13.4	19.9	16.6	10.2	18.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Tobacco Use						Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)									
34.0	33.3	24.9	15.9	13.5	12.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)									
6.5	7.0	5.3	2.2	1.3	3.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)									
3.3	2.9	2.7	1.4	0.5	2.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)									
2.5	2.6	1.9	1.4	0.3	2.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	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,  $p < 0.05$ .



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Tobacco Use						Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>‡</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>		
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])						31.5	33.2	42.4	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)						15.2	12.3	18.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)						2.6	5.1	4.4	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Tobacco Use						Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>					
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)						1.9	5.1	4.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change			
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						16.5	13.3	22.3	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						6.0	12.4	10.6	8.4	5.2	0.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	Decreased
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						10.6	14.9	14.7	9.2	6.1	4.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Alcohol and Other Drug Use								
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
20.9	17.2	24.0	17.1	14.1	13.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
22.5	30.6	33.7	20.0	19.1	13.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				6.1	2.5	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Alcohol and Other Drug Use								
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
37.0	40.6	38.5	35.3	39.1	36.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
12.8	9.4	10.5	8.8	7.7	5.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
23.4	27.8	25.8	24.4	26.7	17.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
			9.8	10.2	6.1	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Alcohol and Other Drug Use														
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>						
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)						13.8	13.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change				
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)						2.7	5.7	7.4	7.2	8.6	3.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)						4.7	7.4	3.0	No linear change	Not available	No change			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)						6.2	7.1	1.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

<b>Black*</b> <b>Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors</b>						<b>Linear Change<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>Change from 2017-2019<sup>§</sup></b>
<b>Health Risk Behavior and Percentages</b>								
<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2019</b>			
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>								
20.3	11.7	18.4	10.4	15.1	19.6	No linear change	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	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>								
11.0	10.6	15.8	15.2	17.8	10.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
37.2	32.8	38.9	34.8	39.3	38.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
19.8	16.8	18.5	24.7	19.3	24.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
19.0	15.7	18.2	18.1	18.1	12.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
8.8	6.0	5.6	9.5	6.5	7.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
52.4	55.9	65.7	56.3	63.1	59.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors								
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
28.0	33.4	37.9	34.6	28.9	32.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
49.8	47.1	48.9	55.7	43.7	57.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
41.3	34.2	32.6	39.8	50.4	51.9	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
62.9	62.4	51.9	59.5	57.7	68.8	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	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.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
31.2	28.8	25.6	27.3	29.4	22.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.6	12.3	10.3	13.6	9.3	17.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
46.5	51.1	55.5	51.7	49.4	50.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
21.0	18.7	27.4	25.1	30.5	26.2			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)						Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
9.6	10.7	20.3	14.5	16.6	18.0			

\*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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Physical Activity						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
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
39.8	39.8	42.1	30.3	35.8				
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
20.2	18.4	18.2	22.1	27.7				
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
24.1	23.6	20.1	19.5	20.6				

\*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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Physical Activity						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
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)								
35.0	32.7	45.0	38.8	40.3	48.4	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
84.9	71.9	69.3	68.3	67.6	69.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
30.4	40.5	21.1	12.4	26.4	25.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	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)								
				28.7	22.7	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
	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)								
			67.3	64.8	56.3	62.0	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)								
			2.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
	50.9	56.0	68.4	75.9	69.4	61.5	No linear change	Increased, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black\*  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
5.5	9.9	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
9.0	10.6	8.2	7.0	6.7	6.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who are transgender								
				2.1	0.0	Not available	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Not available
QN93: Percentage of students who think other people at school would describe them as equally feminine and masculine								
				11.0	20.2	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black\*  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN98: Percentage of students who reported someone who lives with them smokes cigarettes								
		24.0	18.4	22.7	18.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN100: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them								
				15.3	17.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				4.0	5.3	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Black\*  
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>				
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019							
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						7.1	0.0	Not available	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Not available		
QN103: Percentage of students who currently used a tobacco product that was flavored to taste like menthol (mint), alcohol (wine, cognac), candy, fruit, chocolate or other sweets (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						8.0	2.4	No linear change	Not available	No change		
QN109: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						12.3	7.3	8.5	3.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)						6.6	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black\*  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN113: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
		38.7	46.1	50.3	53.5	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)								
		17.3	17.3	22.4	23.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)								
			69.5	66.7	65.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school								
80.5	77.5	67.0	71.0	71.7	68.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black\*  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN120: Percentage of students who reported their mental health was not good (including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				49.9	52.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
			57.8	69.1	56.5	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
19.7	17.2	10.9	11.2	8.2	8.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
29.0	29.1	24.7	21.9	16.5	19.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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)								
		24.0	40.5	31.5	19.6	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Decreased
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
7.7	6.8	7.6	7.4	7.6	6.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)								
14.1	10.4	9.7	8.2	10.1	13.7	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
12.3	10.6	8.4	14.5	13.7	11.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
8.8	9.9	10.0	11.1	10.0	10.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
		9.8	11.7	15.4	13.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
		11.2	11.1	8.4	7.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
13.8	14.2	14.4	11.4	14.8	14.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
	14.5	10.6	9.9	13.1	11.9	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)								
32.2	31.3	28.4	31.1	35.3	36.8	Increased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
15.3	14.8	15.9	15.0	17.8	13.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
14.9	13.8	10.9	13.1	16.4	13.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
12.8	14.6	18.2	14.0	15.0	17.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Tobacco Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	35.3	31.4	31.6	25.0	21.5	13.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	Decreased
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	7.7	7.6	4.0	3.7	6.3	4.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	2.9	2.8	1.1	2.5	2.3	1.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	2.4	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	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.



2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])								
			44.9	39.7	42.2	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)								
			16.7	16.2	20.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			2.1	1.3	4.6	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			1.7	1.0	4.4	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
			17.9	19.5	23.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.3	10.0	7.7	8.5	6.6	4.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
11.0	14.3	10.0	9.8	9.6	7.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
25.9	24.7	19.7	16.1	16.6	13.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
35.9	37.5	30.9	26.5	19.5	17.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				9.9	9.7	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,  $p < 0.05$ .

<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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
34.9	37.3	41.2	41.5	37.0	34.9	No linear change	No change, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
9.8	9.6	9.2	9.9	9.8	3.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	Decreased
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
21.5	23.4	24.7	23.0	22.6	19.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
			9.3	7.3	7.4	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,  $p < 0.05$ .

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)								
				12.7	11.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
5.2	7.9	5.3	7.8	4.8	3.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
			6.3	5.0	4.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
			7.0	5.1	3.5	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

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
52.4	49.7	42.2	41.9	40.6	43.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	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)								
37.2	36.1	28.6	30.2	29.4	31.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
				17.6	14.6	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
53.9	54.1	68.7	57.0	53.5	56.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

<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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
10.5	11.6	11.4	8.9	21.2	20.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		4.6	3.0	9.0	9.5	No linear change	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)								
		2.9	8.9	2.5	6.1	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
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)								
		18.9	20.8	32.7	35.9	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		10.5	9.3	7.8	12.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
20.7	23.2	15.9	18.4	16.5	12.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight ( $\geq$ 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>								
21.3	20.7	21.2	19.6	18.1	18.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity ( $\geq$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) <sup>§</sup>								
15.5	15.3	16.6	19.0	22.4	20.6	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
50.5	52.8	52.9	55.2	55.5	53.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.7	15.0	18.4	21.3	23.1	27.5	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.2	16.4	15.2	14.1	18.2	14.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
6.6	5.7	6.0	7.4	9.6	6.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
61.1	62.1	58.9	56.4	56.5	56.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
34.2	35.8	31.4	30.1	25.6	27.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
40.0	37.3	42.1	46.9	47.3	43.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
36.5	33.5	36.5	39.6	42.3	48.5	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
57.2	60.2	58.9	59.9	56.9	58.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
30.3	24.9	30.9	29.8	30.8	27.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
9.4	8.4	10.6	11.4	12.1	10.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
51.9	55.9	51.2	49.3	45.1	47.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
23.8	24.3	22.7	19.4	20.9	20.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
13.8	13.1	11.6	12.4	10.4	11.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
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)								
	34.3	33.8	30.9	32.3	31.7	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)								
	18.8	20.6	23.1	23.4	23.6	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)								
	18.7	17.0	13.8	16.3	14.4	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

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
33.5	33.6	41.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
77.7	70.0	66.8	61.4	66.2	69.8	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
24.9	37.5	29.0	20.7	20.4	19.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	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)								
				22.2	18.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
		68.7	67.9	72.4	67.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
		2.6	3.4	1.9	2.9	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)								
46.4	52.6	57.2	66.8	67.1	67.0	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
10.7	13.1	7.0	8.1	9.3	7.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
10.1	14.2	10.7	12.1	13.9	15.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who are transgender								
				2.9	0.5	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN93: Percentage of students who think other people at school would describe them as equally feminine and masculine								
				13.7	12.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey  
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN98: Percentage of students who reported someone who lives with them smokes cigarettes								
		29.5	32.7	32.6	21.3	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available§	Decreased
QN100: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them								
				15.3	12.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				6.2	11.4	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				3.7	3.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who currently used a tobacco product that was flavored to taste like menthol (mint), alcohol (wine, cognac), candy, fruit, chocolate or other sweets (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				9.0	11.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
		7.7	7.2	5.4	5.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)								
				7.1	7.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN113: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
		44.3	41.1	46.1	48.9	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)								
		15.7	18.1	22.7	21.8	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)								
			72.7	67.3	62.1	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school								
79.4	72.8	72.5	76.9	72.6	64.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN120: Percentage of students who reported their mental health was not good (including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				56.6	55.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
			62.9	60.1	63.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.