2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^0]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Total <br> Injury and Violence

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

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

| 10.8 | 11.4 | 15.4 | 6.3 | Decreased, 2013-2019 | Not available | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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)

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
10.5 & 12.0 & 10.0 & 11.3
\end{array}
$$

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)

| 11.2 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 17.1 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change $\quad$ No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^1]${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^2]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Total <br> Tobacco Use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ |

[^3]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Total <br> Tobacco Use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ |

[^4]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^5]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^6]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Total <br> Sexual Behaviors |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |

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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^7]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Total <br> Sexual Behaviors

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

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

| 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 10.7 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 16.9 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 14.2 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 24.1 | 20.6 | Increased, 1997-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)

| 17.6 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 21.6 | 18.0 | 20.9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^8]
# New York City High School Survey 

## Trend Analysis Report


*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{8}$ 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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## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Total <br> Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages $\quad$ Linear Change* ${ }^{*}$ Quadratic Change* Change from

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

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or
Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 20.6 | 22.0 | 26.1 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 34.5 | 35.8 | Increased, 2007-2019 No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 23.5 | 22.2 | 20.9 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 12.4 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 15.9 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 7.9 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Total Physical Activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change* | Quadratic Change* | Change from 2017-2019 |
| 1991 | 1993 | 1995 | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 |  |  |  |

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

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)

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
18.4 & 18.8 & 20.5 & 18.4 & 23.8 & \text { Increased, 2011-2019 }
\end{array}
$$

Not available
Increased

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)

| 20.3 | 18.7 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 14.5 | Decreased, 2011-2019 | Not available |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^9]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^10]Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^11]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^12]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS
New York City High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

## Total

Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN96: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

| 17.7 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 17.0 | 18.0 | No linear change | Not available ${ }^{\S}$ | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN97: Percentage of students who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store such as a
convenience store, supermarket, or gas station (among students who smoked during the 30 days before the survey)

| 30.1 | 28.9 | 27.9 | 37.0 | 31.4 | 30.6 | 25.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change $\quad$ No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN102: Percentage of students who have taken a 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 the 12 months before the survey)

[^13]'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS
New York City High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

## Total

Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN103: Percentage of students who have ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA, "Molly," "E," or "X," one or more times during their life)

| 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.9 | No linear change | Not available ${ }^{\S} \quad$ No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN104: Percentage of students who have taken a prescription benzodiazepine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as Xanax, Valium, Klonopin, or Ativan, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

|  | 5.1 | 5.8 | No linear change No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN105: Percentage of students who have taken a prescription stimulant without a doctor's prescription or
differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, or Vyvanse, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)


[^14]Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{\text {§}}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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[^15]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Total

Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN113: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (such as green salad, carrots, green beans, or other vegetables, not counting potatoes, during the 7 days before the survey)

QN114: Percentage of students who drank other sugar-sweetened drinks (such as sports drinks, energy drinks,
fruit punch, fruit-flavored drinks, or sugar-sweetened teas, not including diet or sugar-free drinks, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
74.4 & 71.6 & 69.1 & 66.6 & \text { Decreased, 2013-2019 }
\end{array}
$$

Not available ${ }^{\S}$
Decreased

QN118: Percentage of students who had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack (among students who have had asthma, during the 12 months before the survey)

| 25.0 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 26.9 | 22.4 | 28.2 | 24.4 | No linear change | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^16]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^17]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^18]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



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

| 10.1 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 10.4 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | Decreased, 1997-2015 No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the
survey)

| 43.3 | 45.1 | 47.7 | 45.1 | 41.4 | 39.8 | 37.9 | 33.1 | 31.0 | 25.6 | 29.6 | 26.6 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 11.3 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 4.6 | Decreased, 2013-2019 | Not available | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^19]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

| 10.4 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 11.1 | No linear change | Not available |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 11.1 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 16.1 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change $\quad$ 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)

| 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 13.5 | Increased, 2011-2019 | Not available | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^20]${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
'Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

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[^21]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^22]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^23]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^24]${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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## Trend Analysis Report


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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^25]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^26]
# New York City High School Survey 

## Trend Analysis Report


*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{\text {§ O O }}$ Oerweight 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

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## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Male <br> Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages $\quad$ Linear Change* ${ }^{*}$ Quadratic Change* Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or
Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 17.5 | 20.8 | 25.4 | 27.7 | 27.1 | 31.7 | 34.2 | Increased, 2007-2019 No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 25.4 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 17.9 | 13.6 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 17.0 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 8.3 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



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)

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)

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
16.6 & 15.8 & 16.3 & 16.0 & 23.1 & \text { Increased, 2011-2019 }
\end{array}
$$

Not available
Increased

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)

[^27]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Male <br> Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ |

[^28]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^29]Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS
New York City High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

## Male <br> Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN96: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

| 13.2 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 13.7 | 14.7 | Increased, 2011-2019 | Not available | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN97: Percentage of students who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store such as a
convenience store, supermarket, or gas station (among students who smoked during the 30 days before the survey)

| 33.4 | 31.7 | 33.4 | 40.3 | 37.6 | 35.4 | 28.9 | No linear change | No quadratic change $\quad$ No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN102: Percentage of students who have taken a 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 the 12 months before the survey)

[^30]'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS
New York City High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

## Male <br> Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN103: Percentage of students who have ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA, "Molly," "E," or "X," one or more times during their life)

| 5.6 | 5.8 | 7.3 | No linear change | Not available ${ }^{\S} \quad$ No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN104: Percentage of students who have taken a prescription benzodiazepine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as Xanax, Valium, Klonopin, or Ativan, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

|  | 5.9 |  | No linear change |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN105: Percentage of students who have taken a prescription stimulant without a doctor's prescription or
differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, or Vyvanse, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

[^31]Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report


[^32]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Male <br> Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN113: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (such as green salad, carrots, green beans, or other vegetables, not counting potatoes, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 29.1 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 30.9 | 25.7 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | Increased, 2007-2011 | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN114: Percentage of students who drank other sugar-sweetened drinks (such as sports drinks, energy drinks,
fruit punch, fruit-flavored drinks, or sugar-sweetened teas, not including diet or sugar-free drinks, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
75.0 & 72.9 & 71.9 & 66.2 & \text { Decreased, 2013-2019 }
\end{array}
$$

Not available ${ }^{\S}$
Decreased

QN118: Percentage of students who had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack (among students who have had asthma, during the 12 months before the survey)

| 24.3 | 23.7 | 24.0 | 26.3 | 23.7 | 29.7 | 26.8 | Increased, 2007-2019 No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^33]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^34]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



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# New York City High School Survey 

## Trend Analysis Report



[^36]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Female <br> Injury and Violence

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

| 10.3 | 12.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 11.2 | 11.8 | 15.5 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 18.0 | Increased, 2009-2019 | Increased, 2009-2015 <br> No change, 2015-2019 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | No change

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

| 12.8 | 12.8 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 14.9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^37]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^38]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^39]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^40]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^41]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

| Female <br> Sexual Behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change* | Quadratic Change* | Change from 2017-2019 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}1991 & 1993 & 1995\end{array}$ | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 |  |  |  |
| QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33.4 | 37.2 | 45.6 | 41.1 | 43.1 | 41.2 | 34.5 | 32.1 | 26.2 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 22.7 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | No change, 1997-2005 <br> Decreased, 2005-2019 | No change |
| QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.7 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 4.3 |  |  | 4.1 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | No change, 1997-2009 <br> Decreased, 2009-2019 | No change |
| QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.6 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | No change, 1997-2009 <br> Decreased, 2009-2019 | 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) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25.5 | 27.3 | 34.5 | 30.8 | 29.6 | 31.0 | 25.2 | 22.5 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 16.9 | 16.5 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | No change, 1997-2005 <br> Decreased, 2005-2019 | No change |

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Female <br> Sexual Behaviors |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |

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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



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## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Female <br> Sexual Behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ |

[^43]
# New York City High School Survey 

## Trend Analysis Report


*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{\text {§ O O }}$ Oerweight 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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Female <br> Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages $\quad$ Linear Change* ${ }^{*}$ Quadratic Change* Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or
Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 23.3 | 23.1 | 26.7 | 31.2 | 30.9 | 37.1 | 37.4 | Increased, 2007-2019 No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 21.8 | 21.2 | 18.5 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 10.7 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 15.0 | 15.9 | 13.4 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 7.1 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Female <br> Physical Activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |

[^44]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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[^46]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS
New York City High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

## Female

## Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN96: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

| 22.0 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 19.7 | 20.8 | No linear change | Not available ${ }^{\S}$ | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN97: Percentage of students who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store such as a
convenience store, supermarket, or gas station (among students who smoked during the 30 days before the survey)

$$
\begin{array}{lllllllll}
27.0 & 26.1 & 22.3 & 33.3 & 25.1 & 23.2 & 21.5 & \text { No linear change } & \text { No quadratic change } \quad \text { No change }
\end{array}
$$

QN102: Percentage of students who have taken a 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 the 12 months before the survey)

[^47]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

## Female

Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN103: Percentage of students who have ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA, "Molly," "E," or "X," one or more times during their life)

| 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.4 | No linear change | Not available |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN104: Percentage of students who have taken a prescription benzodiazepine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as Xanax, Valium, Klonopin, or Ativan, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

|  | 3.5 | 3.1 | No linear change No change |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN105: Percentage of students who have taken a prescription stimulant without a doctor's prescription or
differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, or Vyvanse, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

[^48]Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{\text {§}}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report


[^49]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Female

Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN113: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (such as green salad, carrots, green beans, or other vegetables, not counting potatoes, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 27.8 | 30.9 | 31.8 | 27.9 | 24.2 | 27.3 | 25.1 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN114: Percentage of students who drank other sugar-sweetened drinks (such as sports drinks, energy drinks,
fruit punch, fruit-flavored drinks, or sugar-sweetened teas, not including diet or sugar-free drinks, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| 74.0 | 70.3 | 66.5 | 67.0 | Decreased, 2013-2019 | Not available | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^50][^51]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^52]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

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## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



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

| 5.1 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.9 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the
survey)

\[\)|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 34.2 | 43.8 | 44.4 | 36.7 | 35.9 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 16.9 |  Decreased, 1997-2019  | |  Increased, 1997-2001  |
| :--- |
|  Decreased, 2001-2019  |

\]

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)

| 11.3 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 5.3 | Decreased, 2013-2019 | Not available ${ }^{\text {II }}$ | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^54]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^55]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report


[^56]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report


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

| 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^57]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



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## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| White* <br> Tobacco Use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |  |  |  |

[^59]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^60]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^61]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^62]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^63]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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## Trend Analysis Report



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| White* <br> Sexual Behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |  |

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QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85 th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) ${ }^{\text {III }}$

| 15.0 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 14.4 | 9.7 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 12.0 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 8.0 | 12.4 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 7.9 | No linear change | No quadratic 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)

| 15.6 | 15.2 | 18.3 | 19.8 | 22.2 | 18.5 | 24.4 | 29.4 | 32.5 | 38.6 | 44.2 | Increased, 1999-2019 | Increased, 1999-2011 <br> Increased, 2011-2019 | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| 16.5 | 13.4 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 16.4 | No linear change | Decreased, 1999-2003 <br> No change, 2003-2019 | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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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)

| 65.3 | 66.4 | 67.4 | 59.2 | 62.1 | 67.9 | 61.2 | 58.2 | 54.5 | 56.9 | 51.5 | Decreased, 1999-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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)

| 33.3 | 42.7 | 38.9 | 29.9 | 36.3 | 35.5 | 34.2 | 30.1 | 27.5 | 29.2 | 27.0 | Decreased, 1999-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or
Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 27.3 | 28.4 | 33.4 | 37.2 | 37.9 | 46.3 | 45.9 | Increased, 2007-2019 No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 24.6 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 14.8 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 9.4 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change $\quad$ No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^70]| 16.0 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.4 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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*Non-Hispanic.
Non-Hispanic.
${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

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| White* <br> Site-Added |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ |

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| White* <br> Site-Added |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change ${ }^{\dagger}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{\text { }}$ |  |
| 19911993 | 1995 | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 |  |  |  |

QN109: Percentage of students who used or whose partner used Emergency Contraception (the "Morning-After Pill") after the last time they had sexual intercourse (among students who have had sexual intercourse)


QN113: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (such as green salad, carrots, green beans, or other vegetables, not counting potatoes, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 37.8 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 37.9 | 35.5 | 39.1 | 34.0 | No linear change $\quad$ No quadratic change $\quad$ No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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| White* <br> Site-Added |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |

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| Black* <br> Injury and Violence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change ${ }^{*}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{\dagger}$ | Change from |
| $1991 \quad 19931995$ | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 |  |  |  |

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

| 8.4 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | No quadratic change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the
survey)

\[\)|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 38.6 | 39.7 | 43.5 | 41.2 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 36.3 | 33.1 | 31.0 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 27.5 |  Decreased, 1997-2019  |  No change, 1997-2005  |
|  Decreased, 2005-2019  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\]

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)

| 11.2 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 5.3 | Decreased, 2013-2019 | Not available ${ }^{\text {II }}$ | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 8.8 | 10.1 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 17.9 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change $\quad$ 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)

| 10.3 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 14.2 | Increased, 2011-2019 | Not available No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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Black*
Injury and Violence

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages <br> Linear Change <br> Quadratic Change <br> Change from

 2017-2019 ${ }^{\text {8 }}$| 1991 | 1993 | 1995 | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.5 | Increased, 1997-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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## Black* <br> Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages $\quad$ Linear Change ${ }^{\dagger} \quad$ Quadratic Change $^{\dagger} \underset{2017-2019^{\text {§ }}}{\text { Change from }}$

| 1991 | 1993 | 1995 | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 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)

| 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 5.1 | Increased, 1999-2019 | No quadratic change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN56: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)

| 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | Increased, 1997-2019 | No quadratic change No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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## Black* <br> Sexual Behaviors

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

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

| 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 5.2 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 3.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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)

| 14.5 | 16.7 | 18.7 | 14.4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85 th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) ${ }^{\text {II }}$

| 16.8 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 17.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>=95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) ${ }^{\text {III }}$

| 10.1 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 17.2 | Increased, 1999-2019 | No quadratic 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)

| 12.3 | 11.2 | 14.0 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 20.4 | 22.1 | 23.3 | 30.3 | Increased, 1999-2019 | No quadratic change | Increased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| 23.8 | 27.3 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 25.6 | 28.0 | No linear change | Decreased, 1999-2013 <br> Increased, 2013-2019 | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## *Non-Hispanic.

Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{\S}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{\text {II O}}$ 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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## Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages $\quad$ Linear Change ${ }^{\dagger} \quad$ Quadratic Change $^{\dagger} \quad$ Change from
2017-2019 ${ }^{\text {s }}$

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

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)

| 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 13.1 | Increased, 1999-2019 | 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)

| 58.8 | 58.4 | 62.9 | 58.1 | 58.8 | 56.0 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 53.0 | 52.1 | 45.3 | Decreased, 1999-2019 | Decreased, 1999-2015 <br> Decreased, 2015-2019 | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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)

| 38.2 | 37.9 | 40.1 | 34.5 | 31.2 | 33.5 | 33.3 | 30.7 | 32.2 | 28.1 | 25.1 | Decreased, 1999-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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| Black* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change ${ }^{\dagger}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{\dagger}$ | Change from |
| 1991 | 1993 | 1995 | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 |  |  |  |

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or
Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 22.2 | 18.3 | 25.6 | 27.0 | 25.6 | 31.6 | 35.0 | Increased, 2007-2019 No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 22.7 | 24.8 | 22.4 | 15.7 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 14.8 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^97]| 15.1 | 18.5 | 14.9 | 10.9 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 10.8 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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## Black* <br> Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages
Linear Change $^{\dagger} \quad{\text { Quadratic } \text { Change }^{\dagger}}^{\text {Change from }} \underset{\text { 2017-2019 }}{ }{ }^{\$}$
2017-2019 ${ }^{8}$

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

QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)

| 73.5 | 71.7 | 72.2 | 65.1 | 61.5 | 56.0 | 49.7 | 42.2 | 37.1 | 29.0 | 26.8 | Decreased, 1999-2019 | Decreased, 1999-2009 <br> Decreased, 2009-2019 | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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)

| 33.6 | 42.8 | 46.3 | 40.9 | 44.5 | 43.8 | 40.4 | Increased, 2007-2019 | Increased, 2007-2011 <br> Decreased, 2011-2019 | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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| Black* <br> Physical Activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change ${ }^{\dagger}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{\dagger}$ | Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{8}$ |
| $\begin{array}{llll}1991 & 1993 & 1995 & 1997\end{array}$ | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 |  |  |  |
| QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47.8 | 59.3 | 44.9 | 50.6 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 38.9 | 45.5 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 30.4 | 37.2 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |

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*Non-Hispanic.
Non-Hispanic.
${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^104]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^105]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



QN109: Percentage of students who used or whose partner used Emergency Contraception (the "Morning-After Pill") after the last time they had sexual intercourse (among students who have had sexual intercourse)

|  |  |  | 6.4 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 11.6 | Increased, 2013-2019 | Not available ${ }^{\text {dl }}$ | No change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QN110: Percentage of students who have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant (during the 12 months before the survey) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.2 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | Decreased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| QN113: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (such as green salad, carrots, green beans, or other vegetables, not counting potatoes, during the 7 days before the survey) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22.3 | 24.5 | 26.2 | 23.6 | 20.3 | 22.8 | 18.4 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | Increased, 2007-2011 <br> Decreased, 2011-2019 | Decreased |

[^106]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Black* <br> Site-Added |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ |

[^107]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report


[^108]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^109]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^110]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Hispanic <br> Injury and Violence

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change
Quadratic Change
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

| 10.7 | 12.9 | 10.5 | 11.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 12.2 | 12.7 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 16.1 | Increased, 2009-2019 | No quadratic change $\quad$ 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)

[^111]'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Hispanic

Injury and Violence

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change
Quadratic Change*

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

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

| 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 2.9 | No linear change | No quadratic change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

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## Trend Analysis Report



[^112]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^113]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^114]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^115]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Hispanic <br> Sexual Behaviors |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |

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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^116]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Hispanic

Sexual Behaviors

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

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

| 8.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 8.2 | No linear change | Not available |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 15.8 | 15.0 | 19.3 | 14.3 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 14.6 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 26.1 | 23.4 | Increased, 1997-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)

[^117]
# New York City High School Survey 

## Trend Analysis Report


*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
'Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{\text {§ O O }}$ Oerweight 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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report


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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages Linear Change* Quadratic Change* Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or
Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}15.0 & 19.3 & 20.3 & 25.9 & 24.6 & 28.5 & 30.5 & \text { Increased, 2007-2019 No quadratic change } & \text { No change }\end{array}$

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

| 27.7 | 25.9 | 24.6 | 18.6 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 13.1 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| 19.4 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 8.4 | Decreased, 2007-2019 | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^118]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Hispanic

Physical Activity

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)

| 67.5 | 62.0 | 59.5 | 58.8 | 51.2 | 49.0 | 42.9 | 34.1 | 30.4 | 23.9 | 19.7 | Decreased, 1999-2019 | Decreased, 1999-2009 | Decreased |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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)

$$
\begin{array}{llllllllll}
35.4 & 41.3 & 44.9 & 42.0 & 47.0 & 44.9 & 41.5 & \text { Increased, 2007-2019 } & \begin{array}{c}
\text { Increased, 2007-2011 } \\
\text { No change. 2011-2019 }
\end{array} & \text { No change }
\end{array}
$$

QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)

| 85.2 | 88.1 | 84.5 | 86.5 | 85.1 | 75.6 | 79.9 | 80.3 | 84.8 | 79.6 | 86.3 | 85.9 | No linear change | Decreased, 1997-2009 <br> Increased, 2009-2019 | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

| Hispanic <br> Physical Activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Risk Behavior and Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change* | Quadratic Change* | Change from 2017-2019 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}1991 & 1993 & 1995 & 1997\end{array}$ | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 |  |  |  |
| QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.2 | 53.7 | 45.7 | 50.6 | 44.9 | 40.4 | 36.9 | 38.4 | 40.9 | 32.3 | 34.5 | 35.5 | Decreased, 1997-2019 | No quadratic change | No change |

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^119]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^120]Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Hispanic <br> Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN96: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)
$19.4 \quad 16.5$
$16.5 \quad 16.3$
18.7
19.9
No linear change
Not available ${ }^{\S}$
No change

QN97: Percentage of students who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store such as a
convenience store, supermarket, or gas station (among students who smoked during the 30 days before the survey)

| 29.9 | 26.3 | 27.6 | 30.2 | 33.4 | 30.4 | 27.9 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN102: Percentage of students who have taken a 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 the 12 months before the survey)

[^121]${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

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## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^122]2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^123]
## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

## Hispanic <br> Site-Added

## Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change
Quadratic Change*
Change from 2017-2019 ${ }^{\dagger}$

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

QN113: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (such as green salad, carrots, green beans, or other vegetables, not counting potatoes, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 23.6 | 22.7 | 23.7 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 19.1 | Decreased, 2007-2019 No quadratic change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

QN114: Percentage of students who drank other sugar-sweetened drinks (such as sports drinks, energy drinks,
fruit punch, fruit-flavored drinks, or sugar-sweetened teas, not including diet or sugar-free drinks, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
76.1 & 74.2 & 72.2 & 69.0 & \text { Decreased, 2013-2019 }
\end{array}
$$

Not available ${ }^{\S}$
No change

QN118: Percentage of students who had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack (among students who have had asthma, during the 12 months before the survey)

| 28.1 | 28.5 | 25.6 | 28.5 | 22.4 | 27.7 | 24.8 | No linear change | No quadratic change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^124]${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

## New York City High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report



[^125]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.


[^0]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^1]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^2]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^3]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^4]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^5]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^6]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^7]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^8]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^9]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^10]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$

[^11]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^12]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^13]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^14]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^15]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^16]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p<0.05
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .

[^17]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^18]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .

[^19]:    ${ }^{*}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^20]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .

[^21]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^22]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .

[^23]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .

[^24]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .

[^25]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^26]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^27]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^28]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^29]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^30]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^31]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^32]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^33]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p<0.05
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^34]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^35]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^36]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^37]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .

[^38]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^39]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^40]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^41]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .

[^42]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^43]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^44]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^45]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^46]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^47]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^48]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^49]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^50]:    QN118: Percentage of students who had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack (among students who have had asthma, during the 12 months before the survey)

    | 25.8 | 24.7 | 24.1 | 27.3 | 21.0 | 26.4 | 22.2 | No linear change | No quadratic change | Decreased |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^51]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^52]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^53]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^54]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^55]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^56]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^57]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    'Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$

[^58]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^59]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^60]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^61]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^62]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^63]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\star}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^64]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    'Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^65]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\star}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^66]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^67]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^68]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\dagger}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{4}$ IOverweight 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.

[^69]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\star}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^70]:    QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day
    (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

[^71]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    'Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^72]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^73]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^74]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    'Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$

[^75]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{4}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^76]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^77]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^78]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^79]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^80]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    "Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^81]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^82]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^83]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    'Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^84]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^85]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    'Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^86]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    'Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^87]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^88]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    §Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^89]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^90]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^91]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^92]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^93]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    'Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^94]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^95]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^96]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\star}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^97]:    QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day
    (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

[^98]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^99]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^100]:    QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)

    | 81.3 | 88.5 | 85.3 | 89.6 | 82.7 | 78.1 | 82.1 | 81.3 | 85.5 | 82.7 | 82.9 | 83.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^101]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^102]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    'Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$

[^103]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^104]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^105]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^106]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{4}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^107]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    Non-Hispanic.
    ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\text {II }}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^108]:    *Non-Hispanic.
    "Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\text {§ Based on }} \mathrm{t}$-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^109]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^110]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^111]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^112]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^113]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^114]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^115]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^116]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^117]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{\S}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^118]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^119]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^120]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^121]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    'Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .

[^122]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^123]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05 .
    ${ }^{8}$ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[^124]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p<0.05
    Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^125]:    *Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

