

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
13.7	13.1	10.1	5.7	5.9	6.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
27.5	23.1	21.9	20.1	17.5	13.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
			36.5	45.7	37.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.9	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.2	7.4	5.9	7.2	6.0	6.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.6	9.1	7.8	6.3	9.1	10.5	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
10.1	7.1	6.9	8.5	8.1	8.8	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †					
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017								
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)						8.8	9.6	12.0	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change		
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)						8.4	8.8	9.0	No linear change	Not available	No change		
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)						16.3	19.1	18.1	15.5	17.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						15.3	14.3	12.4	14.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
23.6	25.0	24.6	25.8	26.4	29.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
12.1	11.8	12.3	13.9	14.1	15.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
11.5	11.3	10.7	9.9	12.1	13.6	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.3	7.7	8.7	14.3	10.5	10.5	Increased, 2007-2017	Increased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †		
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
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)						4.1	3.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
43.1	39.4	35.0	29.7	22.4	19.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
15.1	13.3	11.4	8.0	4.8	6.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.2	5.4	4.4	3.1	1.5	1.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	1.1	1.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)								
12.0	7.3	8.6	13.0	11.7	18.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])								
				40.9	40.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				19.3	20.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
12.9	10.1	13.3	9.4	8.4	6.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
22.2	18.5	19.7	14.0	11.1	10.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)						No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
				52.5	50.4			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)						Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased, 2007-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change
21.1	15.8	15.6	13.5	11.4	12.1			
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
42.9	34.0	34.0	30.9	26.1	23.2			
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)						No linear change	Not available	No change
			32.2	39.2	38.2			

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
40.3	39.9	40.1	39.5	38.7	36.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
9.2	8.3	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
23.2	26.3	26.3	23.9	23.6	23.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
5.8	5.4	5.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
				3.6	3.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
				5.1	3.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)								
				8.8	6.0	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								
				3.8	4.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
45.5	44.2	41.7	37.4	36.7	35.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
6.1	5.2	4.9	4.1	2.9	4.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life								
10.9	11.2	10.5	7.9	7.4	8.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
33.1	32.3	29.8	27.0	25.7	25.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
66.0	61.2	59.1	67.6	61.4	57.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)								
				13.6	13.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
20.8	21.6	26.1	26.0	26.9	29.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			2.0	2.3	3.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			3.1	4.0	3.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			31.1	33.3	36.9	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			14.9	13.4	11.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
12.2	11.8	11.6	10.0	11.6	11.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
16.1	16.5	14.9	16.2	14.7	15.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
10.6	10.2	10.8	10.7	12.0	15.2	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
47.8	45.5	46.0	46.1	45.8	49.0	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
15.8	16.7	16.4	21.1	24.3	27.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
14.2	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.5	15.2	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change

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

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

§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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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	5.4	5.0	5.1	6.4	7.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	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)								
59.9	64.8	63.5	61.9	60.5	57.9	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	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)								
30.9	34.9	34.1	32.6	29.6	27.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
20.9	23.2	21.9	21.1	16.5	16.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
28.7	35.9	33.9	34.8	40.2	40.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
25.9	28.4	28.1	28.3	35.4	38.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
46.7	47.4	48.4	46.4	50.2	51.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
17.1	18.7	16.6	17.5	20.4	21.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
5.3	6.1	5.3	6.2	7.1	8.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
65.0	63.1	64.7	63.9	58.6	57.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
26.8	27.9	29.6	28.6	23.9	24.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.7	12.9	14.1	13.8	12.0	12.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
22.3	24.1	23.4	29.5	34.4	34.9	Increased, 2007-2017	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)								
25.2	21.2	20.2	17.4	12.6	11.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	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)								
17.6	14.9	13.8	10.7	8.3	8.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
10.9	8.7	8.1	5.8	4.5	5.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		46.7	44.9	43.7	41.3	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		12.1	12.8	16.0	16.5	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		26.7	23.2	20.3	23.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
27.4	29.1	28.0	27.1	22.2	21.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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

**Total
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
26.4	27.8	28.4	38.5	40.0	43.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
78.6	82.3	78.3	76.9	73.2	70.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
23.1	22.2	23.2	25.7	18.4	16.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				77.3	78.0	79.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
				1.4	1.7	2.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
	64.0	62.9	67.4	70.5	74.8	75.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
11.2	9.9	12.2	8.5	8.7	8.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
12.9	12.1	14.9	12.4	13.8	15.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes								
			33.6	32.4	32.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)								
57.8	46.7	48.7	38.5	57.6	59.4	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN104: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)								
		14.1	13.5	11.6	7.2	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN105: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				6.4	3.6	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN106: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
			5.3	4.9	4.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
			43.6	43.3	44.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN110: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)								
			16.7	17.7	21.1	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	Increased
QN111: Percentage of students who have had the HPV vaccine, a vaccine to prevent human papillomavirus or HPV infection (also called the cervical cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or GARDASIL)								
			51.9	48.5	48.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)								
				82.1	76.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in								
89.4	86.7	83.3	82.5	83.9	81.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
				72.3	70.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
16.5	16.0	12.4	7.3	7.6	8.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
28.5	22.0	22.3	19.2	15.9	15.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
			40.6	46.0	41.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
7.6	5.8	5.7	7.4	7.0	6.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.4	6.9	5.7	6.9	6.7	5.6	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
13.2	11.7	10.2	8.0	11.1	12.7	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
7.9	5.3	5.2	7.0	6.4	7.6	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			5.2	5.9	7.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †						
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017									
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)						7.3	7.9	7.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change			
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)						15.3	17.6	15.6	15.0	14.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						10.1	9.3	9.5	10.5	No linear change	Not available	No change		
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						17.8	20.3	17.6	16.5	17.2	20.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.4	9.0	10.1	9.5	8.9	11.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.5	9.8	8.8	6.9	8.4	10.5	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
8.2	7.1	9.1	14.1	8.3	9.4	Increased, 2007-2017	Increased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				3.8	3.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
43.4	39.9	37.1	30.5	24.4	20.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
16.4	13.3	13.3	8.0	5.0	6.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
7.7	5.6	5.6	3.7	1.4	1.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.4	4.1	4.3	2.8	1.1	0.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †		
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])						42.3	41.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						20.2	22.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
19.6	15.3	19.1	12.4	11.7	10.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change		
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										
27.2	21.7	25.5	16.3	14.4	13.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change		

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)								
				47.1	45.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
25.8	16.8	16.7	15.7	12.4	12.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
42.8	32.2	32.6	29.2	22.3	20.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)								
			27.4	29.7	31.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
43.9	42.9	44.1	40.8	37.8	36.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
13.0	10.1	9.3	9.1	8.1	7.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
26.8	29.6	30.0	25.1	24.3	22.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
7.4	6.8	7.7	5.1	6.0	5.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
				5.3	5.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
				6.1	5.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)								
				9.2	6.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								
				5.1	5.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
50.1	45.6	45.4	37.7	37.0	38.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
10.3	8.0	8.0	6.2	4.4	5.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life								
14.6	13.7	13.9	10.1	8.8	9.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
34.8	32.0	31.2	24.6	23.0	26.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
70.9	68.2	63.7	71.0	66.3	62.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)								
				14.8	14.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
16.3	17.1	22.7	20.0	28.8	20.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			0.0	0.6	3.4	Not available	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			1.8	2.2	5.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			21.8	31.6	29.2	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			9.8	13.2	9.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
11.2	10.5	10.9	6.9	8.6	12.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
16.2	16.4	14.9	15.6	15.2	14.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
13.7	12.3	13.2	13.3	16.2	17.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
32.1	30.5	32.9	32.0	33.8	39.6	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.8	16.6	15.1	19.8	24.3	26.6	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.7	14.5	14.4	13.1	14.9	18.9	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change

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

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

§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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
6.6	6.7	6.0	6.0	7.8	9.6	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	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)								
58.9	65.9	64.0	61.3	61.1	57.4	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	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)								
32.0	36.3	35.0	31.4	30.8	29.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
22.9	24.8	23.7	21.3	17.3	18.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
32.5	40.9	38.8	41.9	48.0	43.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
24.4	27.7	26.5	27.6	35.1	33.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
47.2	47.4	48.5	44.6	49.2	50.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
20.0	20.8	18.6	20.0	23.8	23.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
7.2	7.8	6.8	7.2	8.6	10.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
63.4	61.2	63.3	62.4	56.6	57.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
25.8	28.4	28.5	25.5	25.4	26.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.5	13.6	13.7	12.7	12.9	13.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
17.6	20.0	17.9	21.7	29.5	29.9	Increased, 2007-2017	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)								
30.1	25.1	25.2	20.2	15.6	13.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	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)								
21.2	18.1	17.5	12.3	10.5	9.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
13.4	10.5	9.8	6.5	5.4	6.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		55.1	50.9	52.2	49.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		10.5	10.1	14.4	13.9	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		35.4	30.8	27.7	30.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
28.1	30.9	27.7	28.1	22.6	22.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)						Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
28.5	31.3	30.6	39.6	40.0	45.4			
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)						Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
78.6	82.5	77.1	76.0	72.9	70.1			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
24.4	22.6	23.4	25.0	16.7	18.1			

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				76.2	76.0	77.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
				1.5	1.9	2.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
	57.1	56.6	61.2	64.1	69.0	71.7	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
10.4	8.9	12.1	7.5	8.3	8.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
12.2	12.0	14.2	10.0	10.0	11.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes								
			33.0	34.3	32.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)								
55.1	43.4	49.5	35.9	57.8	57.9	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN104: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)								
		16.3	13.9	11.2	7.2	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN105: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				6.5	3.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN106: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
			5.9	5.5	5.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
			41.5	41.8	40.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN110: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)								
			12.2	14.8	15.1	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN111: Percentage of students who have had the HPV vaccine, a vaccine to prevent human papillomavirus or HPV infection (also called the cervical cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or GARDASIL)								
			42.1	43.1	42.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)								
				79.4	76.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in								
88.0	85.5	83.4	81.4	82.1	82.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
				72.0	71.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
10.7	9.9	7.5	3.8	4.1	4.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
26.4	24.2	21.5	20.6	18.8	11.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
			32.0	45.0	31.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
3.9	7.8	5.5	6.8	4.9	7.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
5.7	6.4	5.2	4.4	6.6	7.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
12.2	8.9	8.3	9.7	9.8	9.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			12.0	12.8	15.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			9.4	9.5	8.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
	17.4	20.5	20.5	16.0	19.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
		20.4	19.3	15.3	17.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
29.4	29.5	31.5	35.0	35.8	38.0	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
14.5	14.6	14.6	18.3	19.3	19.6	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
13.4	12.7	12.7	12.5	15.8	16.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
10.2	8.3	8.1	14.2	12.5	10.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				4.4	3.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
42.9	38.6	33.0	28.6	20.2	17.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
13.8	13.2	9.6	7.9	4.5	4.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.6	5.2	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
3.7	3.6	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †						
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017									
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])						39.5	39.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change				
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						18.0	17.0	No linear change	Not available	No change				
6.1	4.4	7.2	5.8	4.7	2.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change						
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						17.0	15.1	13.7	11.2	7.4	6.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †						
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017									
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)						58.1	55.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change				
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)						16.4	14.8	14.3	10.7	10.3	10.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						43.1	35.6	35.2	32.1	30.0	25.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)						37.4	46.6	44.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	No change		

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
37.0	36.6	36.2	38.0	39.3	37.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
5.4	6.5	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
19.7	22.7	22.7	22.3	22.7	23.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
4.1	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
				1.5	1.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
				3.8	1.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)								
				8.0	4.6	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								
				2.0	2.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
41.4	42.8	38.2	37.1	36.3	33.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
2.0	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life								
7.4	8.6	7.2	5.7	6.0	6.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
31.6	32.6	28.4	29.1	28.3	24.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
61.0	54.5	54.5	64.8	57.7	54.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)								
				12.2	12.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
25.5	25.8	29.4	31.0	25.6	38.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			3.3	3.7	4.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			4.1	5.5	2.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			38.5	34.8	45.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			18.7	13.6	13.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
13.2	13.2	12.5	12.2	13.4	11.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
16.0	16.5	14.9	17.0	14.1	17.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
7.3	8.0	8.4	7.8	7.6	12.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Increased
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
63.3	61.0	59.3	60.2	58.3	58.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
14.7	16.7	17.8	22.2	24.4	28.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.8	11.1	10.5	11.3	10.0	11.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)								
3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.8	Increased, 2007-2017	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)								
60.9	63.8	62.9	62.4	59.7	58.3	No linear change	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)								
29.9	33.5	33.1	33.7	28.2	25.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
19.1	21.5	19.9	21.0	15.5	14.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
24.9	30.8	29.0	27.6	32.3	36.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
27.4	29.1	29.7	29.2	35.7	42.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
46.3	47.3	48.4	48.3	51.4	52.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
14.2	16.6	14.4	14.8	16.9	18.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
3.5	4.4	3.7	5.3	5.5	6.7	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
66.4	65.1	66.1	65.2	60.4	58.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
27.8	27.4	30.6	31.2	22.2	22.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.9	12.1	14.5	14.7	10.9	11.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
27.0	28.4	28.8	37.3	39.4	40.4	Increased, 2007-2017	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)								
20.4	16.9	15.3	14.4	9.5	9.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	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)								
14.1	11.3	10.2	9.2	6.1	6.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
8.4	6.7	6.3	5.1	3.5	3.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		38.6	39.0	35.0	33.1	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		13.8	15.4	17.5	19.1	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		18.2	15.9	12.6	15.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
26.7	27.1	28.2	26.3	21.9	20.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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

**Female
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
24.3	24.0	26.4	37.5	40.3	41.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
78.6	82.2	79.5	77.7	73.5	70.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
21.9	22.0	23.1	26.7	20.0	14.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				78.7	80.2	82.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
				1.2	1.4	1.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
	71.2	69.5	73.8	77.1	80.9	79.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
12.0	10.9	12.3	9.6	9.0	8.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
13.6	12.0	15.6	14.7	17.8	18.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes								
			34.1	30.2	32.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)								
		11.6	12.4	11.4	6.6	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN105: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						6.0	2.9	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased	
QN106: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						4.0	4.0	3.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)						45.6	44.8	48.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)						21.0	20.7	26.9	No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who have had the HPV vaccine, a vaccine to prevent human papillomavirus or HPV infection (also called the cervical cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or GARDASIL)								
			61.9	54.0	53.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)								
				85.0	77.8	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in								
90.8	88.0	83.3	83.9	86.0	80.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
				72.5	70.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
10.8	10.2	7.0	2.9	2.6	4.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
27.1	21.4	18.6	17.5	14.0	12.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
			40.5	47.5	39.9	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
3.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
2.9	5.3	4.0	5.0	4.5	5.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
8.1	7.9	6.5	4.7	5.6	8.5	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
9.3	6.7	5.8	7.1	6.8	8.4	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	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)								
			7.5	8.0	10.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			6.2	6.5	7.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
	18.0	21.4	19.2	17.4	19.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
		16.3	15.3	13.9	15.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
22.1	23.2	22.6	24.6	25.3	27.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
11.6	11.0	11.7	12.4	14.0	15.2	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
10.1	10.4	9.2	9.2	11.7	11.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
7.2	5.7	6.1	12.0	7.7	7.6	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				2.9	2.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Tobacco Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
44.1	41.1	36.2	29.4	21.6	19.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
17.4	15.8	13.0	9.4	5.4	6.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.9	6.4	5.1	3.8	1.3	1.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.5	4.4	3.8	2.8	0.8	1.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Tobacco Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])								
				41.6	41.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				21.0	22.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
13.1	11.5	14.4	9.4	8.0	6.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
24.1	21.8	21.6	14.8	11.3	11.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)						No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
				54.1	51.1			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)						Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
18.8	12.0	12.2	9.9	8.4	9.6			
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
45.7	35.6	33.7	31.4	27.5	25.3			
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)						No linear change	Not available	No change
			30.2	40.5	37.0			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
42.0	42.1	41.1	39.0	38.8	35.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
8.4	7.0	5.8	4.7	4.5	5.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
25.0	28.5	27.3	23.6	24.2	22.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
5.3	5.7	5.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
				1.7	2.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*					
Alcohol and Other Drug Use					
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Linear Change [†]					
Quadratic Change [‡]					
Change from 2015-2017 [§]					
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)					
				3.6	2.6
No linear change					
Not available [¶]					
No change					
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)					
				7.8	4.7
Decreased, 2015-2017					
Not available					
Decreased					
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)					
				1.6	3.4
Increased, 2015-2017					
Not available					
No change					

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
43.4	41.2	38.2	35.7	34.9	32.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
4.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.7	3.1	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life								
8.7	8.1	7.7	6.5	5.6	6.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
32.7	30.2	28.0	26.8	25.0	23.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Sexual Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
67.8	61.8	61.8	68.0	63.9	60.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)								
				10.8	12.5	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
23.5	27.6	31.8	33.2	34.6	32.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			1.0	1.5	2.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Sexual Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			3.1	2.9	3.6	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNOTHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			37.3	39.0	38.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			17.9	15.9	12.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Sexual Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [‡]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
8.9	9.0	7.8	6.1	7.4	7.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]								
15.8	14.6	13.8	14.9	13.4	15.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]								
9.6	8.4	9.5	8.4	9.5	13.3	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
48.7	45.3	45.8	44.9	44.1	49.2	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
15.1	16.5	16.9	22.0	24.9	29.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Increased
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
13.4	11.1	10.9	10.3	10.5	13.2	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.6	7.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
61.0	67.3	64.7	62.6	62.1	58.1	No linear change	No change, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	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)								
30.0	35.7	34.0	32.4	28.0	27.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	Increased, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
18.7	21.9	20.9	19.5	13.0	15.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
26.7	32.8	31.6	30.2	35.7	37.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
23.3	23.9	25.1	24.4	33.7	34.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
42.2	42.4	43.6	41.9	46.0	48.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
13.7	14.0	12.6	12.5	16.4	16.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*								
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors								
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
4.0	4.3	3.5	4.2	4.8	7.0	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
68.7	68.1	68.9	68.5	62.1	63.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
28.0	29.5	32.1	29.3	24.5	24.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.4	12.5	14.5	12.6	10.6	11.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
24.6	26.4	25.5	32.8	35.6	37.2	Increased, 2007-2017	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)								
23.4	19.2	19.6	15.7	10.6	11.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	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)								
16.2	13.4	12.4	9.0	6.8	8.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
9.2	7.2	6.9	4.1	2.8	5.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Physical Activity						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		51.5	49.7	50.0	46.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		9.0	9.1	12.1	13.0	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		29.7	25.5	22.7	26.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
22.5	21.9	23.4	22.8	19.4	18.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Physical Activity	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)									
	25.7	24.7	25.9	36.2	38.6	42.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)									
	81.8	83.3	81.4	81.0	79.1	72.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)									
	21.5	20.3	17.1	25.0	18.4	13.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				82.9	84.9	85.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
				0.7	0.5	1.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
	68.0	69.9	73.5	75.4	77.7	79.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
11.5	10.0	11.8	9.3	8.7	8.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
13.6	12.9	15.7	13.2	15.1	16.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes								
			36.0	32.8	34.5	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)								
58.0	46.4	49.8	41.0	59.5	55.6	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN104: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)								
		15.1	14.2	11.2	7.5	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	Decreased
QN105: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				4.9	3.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN106: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
			3.2	3.1	3.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
			44.3	44.0	43.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN110: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)								
			16.8	17.4	19.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN111: Percentage of students who have had the HPV vaccine, a vaccine to prevent human papillomavirus or HPV infection (also called the cervical cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or GARDASIL)								
			56.4	53.6	51.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)								
				87.9	81.4	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN113: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in								
91.3	89.8	86.7	88.4	88.8	86.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
				78.2	75.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
19.3	19.0	17.5	13.5	12.1	15.0			
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
25.9	21.0	27.7	28.2	25.0	13.3			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
9.7	4.2	4.9	10.4	6.0	5.3			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						No linear change	Increased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
3.3	5.2	6.8	14.9	6.0	6.1			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Injury and Violence						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
15.2	9.7	10.3	12.2	8.6	10.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
10.3	5.6	6.7	11.5	8.3	6.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			12.2	6.4	8.5	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]						
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017									
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)						16.5	6.1	10.8	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)						9.2	13.1	20.8	8.4	7.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						8.4	17.7	8.1	6.7	No linear change	Not available	No change		
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						23.3	22.5	21.9	27.4	22.0	23.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.6	8.9	8.2	22.3	10.6	9.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
13.6	9.1	11.4	12.7	10.4	15.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
11.2	8.2	13.4	19.9	16.6	10.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				8.2	5.3	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
35.8	34.0	33.3	24.9	15.9	13.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.5	6.5	7.0	5.3	2.2	1.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
0.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	1.4	0.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
0.9	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.4	0.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Tobacco Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]						
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017									
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])						31.5	33.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change				
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						15.2	12.3	No linear change	Not available	No change				
11.1	6.0	12.4	10.6	8.4	5.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change						
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						13.8	10.6	14.9	14.7	9.2	6.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)								
				43.5	44.9	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
18.5	20.9	17.2	24.0	17.1	14.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
28.9	22.5	30.6	33.7	20.0	19.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
40.2	37.0	40.6	38.5	35.3	39.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
9.0	12.8	9.4	10.5	8.8	7.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
21.4	23.4	27.8	25.8	24.4	26.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
6.1	2.7	5.7	7.4	7.2	8.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
				4.7	7.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
				6.2	7.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black*						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]		
Alcohol and Other Drug Use										
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages										
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)						9.8	10.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)						5.4	8.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Sexual Behaviors						Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse									
56.3	53.2	53.1	41.7	42.3	42.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years									
10.7	12.8	14.7	12.0	6.1	3.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change	
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life									
22.8	24.0	22.2	16.2	13.8	10.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)									
34.9	37.3	32.4	26.6	22.2	24.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Sexual Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)								
				16.8	19.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]								
19.1	20.3	11.7	18.4	10.4	14.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]								
12.0	11.0	10.6	15.8	15.2	18.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
37.1	37.2	32.8	38.9	34.8	39.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.9	19.8	16.8	18.5	24.7	19.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
21.3	19.0	15.7	18.2	18.1	18.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
6.7	8.8	6.0	5.6	9.5	6.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
61.1	52.4	55.9	65.7	56.3	63.1	No linear change	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)								
38.2	28.0	33.4	37.9	34.6	28.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
34.0	22.7	24.5	27.1	24.7	19.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)						No linear change	Increased, 2007-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change
39.9	49.8	47.1	48.9	55.7	43.7			
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
35.1	41.3	34.2	32.6	39.8	50.4			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
61.3	62.9	62.4	51.9	59.5	57.7			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
21.8	31.2	28.8	25.6	27.3	29.4			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017[§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.2	11.6	12.3	10.3	13.6	9.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
55.2	46.5	51.1	55.5	51.7	49.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
22.1	21.0	18.7	27.4	25.1	30.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
9.1	9.6	10.7	20.3	14.5	16.6	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2015-2017[§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
19.4	24.7	20.7	25.2	29.3	31.1	Increased, 2007-2017	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)								
27.1	22.7	21.2	19.3	19.9	14.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	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)								
18.6	15.5	18.6	12.9	12.2	9.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
11.8	10.9	9.9	8.7	8.4	7.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		39.8	39.8	42.1	30.3	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		20.2	18.4	18.2	22.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		24.1	23.6	20.1	19.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
41.9	48.7	42.7	36.8	34.0	27.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Physical Activity						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
32.7	35.0	32.7	45.0	38.8	40.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
77.1	84.9	71.9	69.3	68.3	67.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
34.9	30.4	40.5	21.1	12.4	26.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				67.3	64.8	56.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [¶]	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
			2.4	6.1	5.7		No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
	56.4	50.9	56.0	68.4	75.9	69.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Black* Site-Added						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
9.1	5.5	9.9	5.4	6.0	6.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
4.3	9.0	10.6	8.2	7.0	6.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes								
			24.0	18.4	22.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)								
		9.2	14.4	9.0	4.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]			
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN105: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						5.0	4.1	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN106: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						12.3	7.3	8.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)						38.7	46.1	50.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)						17.3	17.3	22.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who have had the HPV vaccine, a vaccine to prevent human papillomavirus or HPV infection (also called the cervical cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or GARDASIL)						No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
			35.5	36.0	43.6			
QN112: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)						No linear change	Not available	No change
				69.5	66.7			
QN113: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in						Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
86.5	80.5	77.5	67.0	71.0	71.7			
QN115: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem						Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased
				57.8	69.1			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
20.4	19.7	17.2	10.9	11.2	8.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
29.6	29.0	29.1	24.7	21.9	16.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
			24.0	40.5	31.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.1	7.7	6.8	7.6	7.4	7.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
8.2	14.1	10.4	9.7	8.2	10.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
10.1	12.3	10.6	8.4	14.5	13.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
13.7	8.8	9.9	10.0	11.1	10.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			9.8	11.7	15.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)								
			11.2	11.1	8.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
	13.8	14.2	14.4	11.4	14.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
		14.5	10.6	9.9	13.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
29.6	32.2	31.3	28.4	31.1	35.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
13.7	15.3	14.8	15.9	15.0	17.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
16.0	14.9	13.8	10.9	13.1	16.4	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
14.3	12.8	14.6	18.2	14.0	15.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				4.6	5.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
41.5	35.3	31.4	31.6	25.0	21.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
9.3	7.7	7.6	4.0	3.7	6.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.6	2.9	2.8	1.1	2.5	2.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.2	2.4	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])								
				44.9	39.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				16.7	16.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
12.3	6.3	10.0	7.7	8.5	6.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
17.0	11.0	14.3	10.0	9.8	9.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)								
				53.4	49.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
31.9	25.9	24.7	19.7	16.1	16.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
39.4	35.9	37.5	30.9	26.5	19.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								
33.9	34.9	37.3	41.2	41.5	37.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
10.2	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.9	9.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
17.1	21.5	23.4	24.7	23.0	22.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
6.3	5.2	7.9	5.3	7.8	4.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
				6.3	5.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								
				7.0	5.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)								
				9.3	7.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								
				6.2	5.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
50.0	52.4	49.7	42.2	41.9	40.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
10.5	11.2	9.9	7.3	4.3	6.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life								
12.0	16.0	15.4	9.5	11.4	12.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
34.5	37.2	36.1	28.6	30.2	29.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
55.4	53.9	54.1	68.7	57.0	53.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)								
				19.5	12.1	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
14.8	10.5	11.6	11.4	8.9	21.2	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 No change, 2013-2017	Increased
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			4.6	3.0	9.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			2.9	8.9	2.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			18.9	20.8	32.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
			10.5	9.3	7.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
21.8	20.7	23.2	15.9	18.4	16.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
16.8	21.3	20.7	21.2	19.6	18.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
13.6	15.5	15.3	16.6	19.0	21.2	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
50.9	50.5	52.8	52.9	55.2	55.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
18.1	16.7	15.0	18.4	21.3	23.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
14.2	16.2	16.4	15.2	14.1	18.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)								
5.6	6.6	5.7	6.0	7.4	9.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
54.3	61.1	62.1	58.9	56.4	56.5	No linear change	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)								
30.5	34.2	35.8	31.4	30.1	25.6	No linear change	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
22.5	27.2	24.8	23.9	20.9	16.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
31.9	40.0	37.3	42.1	46.9	47.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
31.4	36.5	33.5	36.5	39.6	42.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
59.1	57.2	60.2	58.9	59.9	56.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
28.7	30.3	24.9	30.9	29.8	30.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
7.9	9.4	8.4	10.6	11.4	12.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
53.1	51.9	55.9	51.2	49.3	45.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
22.2	23.8	24.3	22.7	19.4	20.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
13.1	13.8	13.1	11.6	12.4	10.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
13.7	14.9	17.0	20.7	30.0	28.9	Increased, 2007-2017	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)								
30.2	26.4	22.0	20.8	15.7	10.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	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)								
21.2	18.7	16.5	14.1	11.0	7.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
14.6	12.6	11.4	8.9	7.2	3.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		34.3	33.8	30.9	32.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		18.8	20.6	23.1	23.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
		18.7	17.0	13.8	16.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
39.2	43.3	37.5	36.9	29.2	24.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
26.1	33.5	33.6	41.7	46.7	46.7	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
65.6	77.7	70.0	66.8	61.4	66.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
25.0	24.9	37.5	29.0	20.7	20.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)								
			68.7	67.9	72.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)								
			2.6	3.4	1.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
54.4	46.4	52.6	57.2	66.8	67.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
11.2	10.7	13.1	7.0	8.1	9.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
12.3	10.1	14.2	10.7	12.1	13.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes								
			29.5	32.7	32.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)								
		11.9	10.5	11.4	6.8	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN105: Percentage of students who currently took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						8.0	3.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN106: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)						7.7	7.2	5.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who reported their teeth or mouth have been painful or sore (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)						44.3	41.1	46.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who sometimes, most of the time, or always were self-conscious or embarrassed because of their teeth or mouth (during the 12 months before the survey)						15.7	18.1	22.7	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Rhode Island High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who have had the HPV vaccine, a vaccine to prevent human papillomavirus or HPV infection (also called the cervical cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or GARDASIL)								
			44.2	40.8	40.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)								
				72.7	67.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in								
83.8	79.4	72.8	72.5	76.9	72.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem								
				62.9	60.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.