Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)							13.9	13.9	17.4	13.4	14.6	10.2	9.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												9.0	9.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							18.4	20.6	20.5	19.9	17.5	17.5	18.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							5.0	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.0	5.2	4.9	No linear change	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							5.8	7.4	7.0	6.5	5.7	4.8	4.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN16: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							5.5	7.3	8.1	7.4	7.0	8.3	6.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							9.7	10.7	11.2	9.3	10.4	9.1	7.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							32.4	32.4	31.3	35.9	27.6	23.9	22.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							11.4	11.7	11.3	12.0	10.7	8.8	7.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							8.0	10.9	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.6	9.0	No linear change	No change, 2003-2007 No change, 2007-2015	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							31.3	34.3	32.5	34.9	33.6	36.4	34.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							18.5	20.7	16.1	17.3	18.7	19.2	18.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							13.1	16.1	12.3	12.1	16.3	17.4	17.0	Increased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2007 Increased, 2007-2015	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							8.7	11.6	7.8	9.5	10.3	10.6	9.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide 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	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	2.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)							60.9	58.2	54.8	53.6	46.5	43.9	37.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)							19.2	16.3	14.7	12.5	11.2	8.4	7.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							23.3	21.4	22.2	19.7	17.4	14.1	10.1	Decreased, 2003-2015	Decreased, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)							9.2	7.5	6.9	6.2	5.8	4.6	2.3	Decreased, 2003-2015	Decreased, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)							6.5	4.8	5.3	3.9	3.7	3.4	1.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN34: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked)							7.4	10.1	8.9	5.2	7.4	8.3	5.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years)							13.9	11.4	14.1	18.8	15.1	8.6	10.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN36: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)							53.6	51.1	57.5	51.1	46.8	49.3	49.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										6.9	7.1	6.6	6.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
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)										18.0	15.8	11.8	10.1	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										28.4	26.2	22.4	17.9	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										26.5	24.4	20.1	15.3	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	Decreased
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										74.1	78.2	80.5	84.5	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										75.4	78.9	82.4	86.1	Increased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)							30.4	26.7	23.5	25.6	21.3	19.3	16.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN43: 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)							51.8	47.1	45.6	44.5	43.8	36.0	34.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							34.8	30.8	30.4	27.4	26.5	20.1	19.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)												35.8	44.4	Increased, 2013-2015	Not available§	Increased
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)							47.7	42.0	42.3	42.8	42.8	43.3	42.9	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, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)							12.9	12.6	13.0	11.8	11.4	9.8	10.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							25.6	20.0	22.0	23.7	22.9	23.5	23.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)							15.1	15.1	14.4	11.5	10.5	10.1	9.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)									14.6	13.9	12.7	10.7	8.1	Decreased, 2007-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)							3.3	4.3	5.2	3.5	4.0	4.7	2.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)							10.6	8.8	8.6	5.7	5.2	4.7	3.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)							5.2	5.6	5.6	4.2	5.2	5.9	4.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)							28.6	38.7	37.1	34.6	34.6	31.3	29.3	Decreased, 2003-2015	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse							46.1	42.8	46.1	48.6	46.9	45.4	39.4	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)							5.1	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	3.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)							13.0	13.5	15.4	14.1	14.2	10.9	10.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)							33.2	30.2	33.6	34.5	33.5	32.5	29.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)							31.3	23.4	27.6	22.4	22.4	20.6	23.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN65: Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							56.7	55.1	55.5	59.7	59.2	55.1	55.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN66: Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)							17.3	15.3	13.9	16.7	22.6	17.5	20.7	Increased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												1.3	4.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)												5.4	2.4	Decreased, 2013-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												24.2	27.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												7.6	7.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							17.7	17.1	18.3	15.5	14.7	17.5	14.6	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							13.7	13.6	14.0	14.3	13.9	12.7	14.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							11.1	11.8	11.6	12.8	10.9	10.7	10.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight							32.0	32.0	28.8	30.1	29.4	26.6	30.4	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight											46.6	46.5	48.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									20.5	20.4	24.2	27.8	27.8	Increased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									29.5	28.1	24.1	19.7	19.5	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available§	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									20.1	19.8	15.9	12.6	10.8	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									10.1	10.9	8.3	5.9	5.4	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												16.1	15.2	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)												31.4	35.6	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											47.4	41.9	46.4	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 (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											15.4	17.3	15.9	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 (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time (during the 7 days before the survey)											25.0	21.7	26.0	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							36.9	32.8	28.2	33.3	28.6	27.1	24.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)								18.6	21.4	22.1	27.7	36.9	40.5	Increased, 2005-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)							36.5	42.9	40.7	42.9	41.7	39.9	40.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)							22.2	26.2	26.9	32.6	29.6	23.0	26.3	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							49.8	47.1	46.0	51.9	50.4	50.5	49.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**			
QN89: Percentage of students who made mostly A's or B's in school (during the 12 months before the survey)															
						63.8	59.8	58.7	59.1	63.9	64.6	70.2	Increased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2007 Increased, 2007-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN90: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by a friend who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										26.0	19.9	18.0	15.0	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who carried a gun on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)									2.5	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school									73.5	77.6	77.1	75.8	78.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN93: Percentage of students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (during the 12 months before the survey)							8.5	10.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	10.1	8.9	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who have been harassed or bullied on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										26.3	30.5	29.1	28.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN95: Percentage of students who have harassed or bullied someone else on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										24.7	25.6	20.3	18.3	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who have been electronically bullied (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										22.8	21.1	19.8	19.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have electronically bullied someone else (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										17.5	14.6	11.5	12.3	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their property had been stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times (such as their car, clothing, or books, during the 12 months before the survey)										26.5	28.9	23.3	19.0	Decreased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN99: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)										19.8	19.7	22.6	19.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN100: Percentage of students who have ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip (such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen)										14.8	16.7	13.3	15.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco, even one or two puffs (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile)										28.4	37.9	40.7	38.5	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										15.0	17.9	22.7	17.4	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey)										48.1	45.5	39.6	37.4	Decreased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN104: Percentage of students who described the rule about smoking cigarettes inside the home where they live as never allowed inside their home										86.2	85.2	87.3	91.3	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							7.1	7.5	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.5	5.1	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN106: Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							6.5	5.1	6.1	6.4	5.6	6.5	7.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN107: Percentage of students who currently used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							7.1	6.1	6.6	4.8	4.5	5.9	4.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN108: Percentage of students who currently sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							4.3	6.7	5.8	6.0	5.3	4.5	3.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called “speed”, “crystal”, “crank”, or “ice”, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								4.8	4.7	2.6	3.5	3.8	2.6	Decreased, 2005-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who currently used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										6.4	7.5	6.9	4.4	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN111: Percentage of students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs (such as marijuana or cocaine, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									20.4	20.7	20.7	19.5	16.4	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN112: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								9.2	9.2	8.8	9.8	9.0	6.2	Decreased, 2005-2015	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	Decreased
QN114: Percentage of students who reported their partners were three or more years older than themselves the first time they had sexual intercourse (among students who have had sexual intercourse)										20.3	19.8	14.2	20.1	No linear change	Not available§	Increased
QN115: Percentage of students who reported their parents or other adults in their family talked with them about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex									66.4	67.5	70.2	68.4	65.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who receive the most information during their life about sexual activity from a health teacher, school nurse, counselor, or some other adult at school										13.6	14.1	14.0	14.8	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN117: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							13.0	14.5	13.9	13.7	14.4	15.6	15.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							10.1	7.9	6.8	7.2	7.8	7.6	8.3	No linear change	Decreased, 2003-2007 Increased, 2007-2015	No change
QN119: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							6.0	6.6	6.9	5.8	6.1	8.8	7.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)							17.5	16.6	20.1	15.2	15.3	12.1	10.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												10.8	10.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							28.5	30.3	29.4	29.5	26.9	24.7	25.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							8.2	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.9	7.8	6.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN15: 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)							8.6	11.0	9.8	9.0	8.3	6.4	6.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN16: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							5.6	6.6	8.4	6.8	7.1	8.3	5.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							13.3	14.4	13.5	12.6	13.1	9.9	9.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							40.0	41.2	36.0	43.6	36.4	30.4	28.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							15.9	16.2	14.8	16.4	14.7	10.7	9.4	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							4.5	7.7	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.0	No linear change	No change, 2003-2007 No change, 2007-2015	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							21.6	24.9	24.4	28.9	28.5	28.4	24.6	Increased, 2003-2015	Increased, 2003-2009 No change, 2009-2015	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							12.7	16.0	12.2	13.3	15.5	14.4	13.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							10.1	12.7	11.4	9.3	14.9	15.3	12.3	Increased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							5.0	9.2	5.8	7.6	9.0	8.1	6.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)							1.7	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.8	3.2	1.5	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)							63.2	55.9	56.5	56.2	47.2	47.9	36.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)							21.2	18.6	16.2	14.2	13.4	9.6	6.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							22.6	21.6	22.9	21.8	20.0	16.4	9.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)							9.4	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.5	5.0	2.3	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)							6.5	5.7	6.4	5.1	5.0	3.7	1.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN34: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked)							10.0	15.2	12.1	7.0	9.6	8.9	6.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN36: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)							50.1	48.0	53.7	48.5	44.5	50.5	46.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										10.7	10.4	9.0	9.5	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)										21.4	21.1	15.5	13.4	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										33.1	32.0	27.5	20.8	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										30.3	29.3	24.1	17.5	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	Decreased
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										70.4	74.0	76.3	82.7	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	Increased
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										72.4	75.0	79.3	84.6	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)							34.6	29.6	24.4	28.7	24.8	21.9	16.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN43: 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)							52.0	46.0	44.9	45.3	43.4	33.9	33.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							37.1	31.5	33.0	29.3	26.8	19.5	18.3	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)												33.0	34.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)							50.7	42.0	43.8	45.4	45.0	47.0	44.4	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, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)							16.2	14.5	14.2	14.2	14.2	12.0	10.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							27.2	21.4	23.3	26.7	26.3	27.6	24.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)							14.7	15.5	15.1	12.8	11.1	11.6	10.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)									12.8	12.1	10.3	11.0	7.6	Decreased, 2007-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)							4.1	5.4	6.3	3.8	4.9	5.6	3.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)							9.7	8.8	8.9	5.5	5.9	5.3	4.4	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)							5.5	6.5	5.9	4.5	5.2	6.6	6.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)							31.7	40.0	38.4	38.0	38.2	34.2	30.6	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse							47.8	42.9	47.4	52.1	49.7	48.4	41.2	No linear change	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)							7.3	7.9	7.2	7.8	7.9	6.4	3.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)							14.4	16.5	18.1	17.4	16.6	11.6	10.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)							32.8	27.4	32.8	34.2	35.9	31.4	29.1	No linear change	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)							34.2	32.6	35.2	28.0	25.8	26.6	21.4	Decreased, 2003-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN65: Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							65.0	59.5	64.8	70.6	69.2	62.2	59.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN66: Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)							12.8	12.5	12.8	17.6	20.2	14.3	21.1	Increased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												1.1	3.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)												3.2	1.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												18.6	25.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												5.7	6.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							15.7	16.6	15.0	11.7	11.4	15.8	14.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							13.7	15.3	15.9	13.9	15.1	13.4	15.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							15.8	16.5	14.6	16.8	14.6	14.1	14.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight							23.8	27.9	24.0	23.7	25.3	21.9	26.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight											31.5	31.1	36.4	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									17.2	16.2	19.4	24.2	23.6	Increased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									34.1	33.5	30.9	22.2	22.5	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available§	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									25.1	23.4	20.8	14.9	12.0	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									12.1	13.5	10.3	7.2	5.8	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												16.6	15.0	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)												32.5	38.6	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing 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)											56.2	50.4	52.7	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 (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											13.2	14.9	14.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing 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)											31.9	27.8	32.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							40.7	31.7	29.2	32.7	30.9	26.6	22.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)								25.6	27.9	27.0	32.3	37.4	39.6	Increased, 2005-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)							43.0	50.6	48.0	52.5	49.0	48.1	47.3	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2009 No change, 2009-2015	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)							27.1	31.9	32.2	40.8	36.3	27.7	30.6	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							54.4	52.2	50.0	55.7	54.8	53.7	52.4	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015			
QN89: Percentage of students who made mostly A's or B's in school (during the 12 months before the survey)															
						56.6	55.0	50.0	55.5	58.2	56.4	65.7	Increased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2007 Increased, 2007-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN90: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by a friend who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										28.3	19.6	18.4	14.6	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who carried a gun on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)									3.8	2.8	3.4	2.5	1.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school									72.9	77.3	73.8	74.2	76.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN93: Percentage of students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (during the 12 months before the survey)							8.8	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.1	10.6	9.3	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2007 No change, 2007-2015	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who have been harassed or bullied on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										24.0	30.0	23.9	25.5	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN95: Percentage of students who have harassed or bullied someone else on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										29.9	29.0	20.0	19.9	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who have been electronically bullied (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										16.9	15.9	13.4	14.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have electronically bullied someone else (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										15.7	13.1	12.0	11.7	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their property had been stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times (such as their car, clothing, or books, during the 12 months before the survey)										28.2	32.1	25.1	21.9	Decreased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN99: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)										15.4	14.8	17.3	12.3	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN100: Percentage of students who have ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip (such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen)										21.2	22.4	18.1	21.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco, even one or two puffs (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile)										32.2	39.4	40.2	37.1	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										17.7	19.1	22.9	16.7	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey)										47.5	45.8	36.7	33.7	Decreased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN104: Percentage of students who described the rule about smoking cigarettes inside the home where they live as never allowed inside their home										85.8	84.4	87.5	90.9	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							9.6	8.9	7.9	6.0	7.6	6.7	5.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN106: Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							8.7	6.9	7.5	7.7	6.0	7.2	8.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN107: Percentage of students who currently used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							6.8	7.5	7.9	5.7	5.8	7.3	4.9	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, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN108: Percentage of students who currently sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							4.6	7.1	6.2	5.4	4.7	5.7	3.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called “speed”, “crystal”, “crank”, or “ice”, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								6.0	5.3	3.1	3.5	4.9	3.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who currently used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										7.5	9.3	7.5	5.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN111: Percentage of students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs (such as marijuana or cocaine, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									22.2	22.6	22.7	21.5	19.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN112: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								9.6	9.7	8.3	10.1	9.8	6.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who reported their partners were three or more years older than themselves the first time they had sexual intercourse (among students who have had sexual intercourse)										10.9	14.2	11.8	14.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who reported their parents or other adults in their family talked with them about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex									63.1	65.0	67.4	66.7	61.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who receive the most information during their life about sexual activity from a health teacher, school nurse, counselor, or some other adult at school										13.4	13.5	12.3	15.0	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN117: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							6.8	11.2	8.9	9.3	8.2	10.3	9.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							6.8	6.7	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.1	6.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN119: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							2.3	4.5	5.3	4.2	3.7	7.6	5.3	Increased, 2003-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)							10.5	11.2	14.6	11.7	13.7	8.1	8.1	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												6.7	7.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							8.7	10.8	11.3	9.7	7.9	9.8	10.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							2.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.8	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN15: 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)							3.0	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN16: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							5.5	7.9	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.8	6.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							6.1	6.8	8.6	5.5	7.2	7.7	5.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							25.2	23.3	26.3	27.8	18.3	16.8	16.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							7.1	7.0	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.6	4.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							11.3	14.2	13.2	14.2	12.8	14.2	11.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							40.4	43.7	40.6	41.0	38.9	44.3	44.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							24.0	25.4	20.0	21.1	22.0	23.9	23.5	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							15.9	19.5	13.2	14.4	17.6	19.2	21.3	Increased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Increased, 2009-2015	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							12.1	13.9	9.7	11.1	11.7	12.9	12.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide 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)							4.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.9	5.2	3.7	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)							58.7	60.4	53.1	50.7	45.8	39.9	36.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)							17.1	13.8	13.2	10.5	8.7	7.2	6.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							23.9	21.1	21.3	17.3	14.7	11.6	10.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)							9.0	7.0	6.1	4.6	4.2	4.2	2.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	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	3.9	4.1	2.6	2.5	3.1	1.4	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										2.8	3.5	3.8	2.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										14.1	10.4	7.7	6.5	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										23.1	20.1	16.7	14.7	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										22.1	19.3	15.5	12.9	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										77.9	82.4	85.1	86.3	Increased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**			
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															
									78.8	82.9	85.8	87.6	Increased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)							26.4	23.8	22.4	22.0	17.4	16.5	16.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN43: 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)							51.6	48.3	46.1	43.4	44.4	37.8	36.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							32.7	30.0	27.6	25.1	26.2	20.4	19.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)												38.6	53.5	Increased, 2013-2015	Not available§	Increased
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)							44.8	41.9	40.5	40.0	40.9	39.6	41.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)							9.8	10.6	11.7	9.0	8.4	7.6	8.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							24.1	18.6	20.4	20.4	19.6	19.3	22.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)							15.5	14.5	13.7	9.8	10.0	8.3	7.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)									16.4	15.1	14.8	10.0	8.5	Decreased, 2007-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)							2.5	3.1	4.0	2.6	2.8	3.7	2.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)							11.4	8.8	8.3	5.3	4.4	3.9	2.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)							4.9	4.6	5.3	3.4	4.9	4.7	2.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)							25.6	37.4	35.4	30.9	30.7	28.3	28.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse							44.5	42.8	44.5	44.8	44.2	42.4	37.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)							3.0	3.6	4.1	2.9	3.1	4.2	2.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)							11.7	10.5	12.7	10.4	11.9	10.3	10.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)							33.6	32.9	34.3	34.4	31.3	33.3	28.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)							28.7	15.9	20.4	15.9	18.8	15.4	25.3	No linear change	No change, 2003-2007 No change, 2007-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN65: Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							49.2	51.6	46.8	49.5	48.6	48.5	51.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN66: Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)							21.3	17.5	15.0	16.1	25.3	19.6	20.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												1.5	5.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)												7.4	3.5	Decreased, 2013-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												28.6	28.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												8.5	7.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							19.6	17.6	21.6	18.5	17.8	19.3	15.3	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							13.7	11.7	12.0	14.6	12.6	12.0	14.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							6.6	6.9	8.4	8.6	6.9	7.1	7.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight							39.7	36.2	33.7	36.6	33.8	31.2	35.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight											62.1	62.3	61.1	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									23.9	24.4	28.7	31.7	32.2	Increased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									24.6	22.6	17.6	16.9	16.3	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available§	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									15.0	16.1	11.2	10.4	9.3	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									8.0	8.3	6.3	4.6	4.9	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												15.6	15.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)												30.4	32.6	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing 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)											38.8	33.2	40.0	No linear change	Not available§	Increased
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing 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)											17.5	19.8	17.3	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 (doing 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)											18.1	15.5	19.3	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							33.2	34.0	27.3	34.0	26.6	27.7	26.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)								11.6	15.0	17.0	23.2	36.5	41.5	Increased, 2005-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)							30.3	35.1	33.3	33.1	34.4	31.3	34.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)							17.5	20.4	21.5	24.3	23.2	18.5	21.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							45.3	42.1	41.8	48.0	46.2	47.3	45.8	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**			
QN89: Percentage of students who made mostly A's or B's in school (during the 12 months before the survey)															
						70.6	64.7	67.8	63.1	70.1	73.6	75.1	Increased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Increased, 2009-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN90: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by a friend who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										23.4	20.2	17.4	15.0	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who carried a gun on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)									1.1	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school									74.2	78.5	80.6	78.0	80.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN93: Percentage of students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (during the 12 months before the survey)							8.3	10.8	12.4	11.0	11.7	9.3	7.9	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who have been harassed or bullied on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										28.3	30.8	34.0	32.1	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN95: Percentage of students who have harassed or bullied someone else on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										18.7	21.9	20.3	16.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who have been electronically bullied (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										28.5	26.4	26.4	24.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have electronically bullied someone else (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										19.0	15.9	10.7	12.8	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their property had been stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times (such as their car, clothing, or books, during the 12 months before the survey)										24.6	25.4	21.2	15.9	Decreased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN99: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)										24.4	24.6	27.9	26.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN100: Percentage of students who have ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip (such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen)										8.0	10.5	8.5	10.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco, even one or two puffs (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile)										24.3	36.5	41.2	39.7	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										11.9	16.5	22.3	17.8	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey)										48.3	45.6	42.1	41.0	Decreased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN104: Percentage of students who described the rule about smoking cigarettes inside the home where they live as never allowed inside their home										86.9	86.2	87.3	91.7	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available§	Increased
QN105: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							4.7	6.0	4.1	5.5	4.8	6.3	4.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN106: Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							4.4	3.2	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.2	Increased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN107: Percentage of students who currently used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							7.4	4.4	5.2	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN108: Percentage of students who currently sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							4.1	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.6	2.9	2.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called “speed”, “crystal”, “crank”, or “ice”, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								3.4	4.1	1.5	3.5	2.2	1.2	Decreased, 2005-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who currently used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										4.8	5.3	5.7	3.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN111: Percentage of students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs (such as marijuana or cocaine, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									18.5	18.3	18.4	16.9	12.8	Decreased, 2007-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN112: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								8.8	8.6	8.6	9.2	8.0	5.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who reported their partners were three or more years older than themselves the first time they had sexual intercourse (among students who have had sexual intercourse)										32.0	25.8	17.2	26.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who reported their parents or other adults in their family talked with them about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex									69.7	70.3	72.8	70.1	68.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who receive the most information during their life about sexual activity from a health teacher, school nurse, counselor, or some other adult at school										13.9	14.7	15.9	14.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN117: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							18.8	17.8	19.0	17.8	20.6	21.1	20.6	Increased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							13.4	9.1	8.4	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.7	No linear change	Decreased, 2003-2007 No change, 2007-2015	No change
QN119: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							9.5	8.7	8.6	7.4	8.5	9.8	8.8	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)							8.3	10.1	12.6	9.7	10.7	7.7	6.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												9.2	10.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							18.7	20.9	19.0	21.6	18.5	17.3	20.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							4.4	5.2	4.2	6.2	5.4	5.3	4.3	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, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN15: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							5.5	7.6	5.4	6.6	5.4	4.6	4.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN16: 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	5.2	6.2	5.6	3.9	7.1	4.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN17: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							9.5	10.7	9.8	8.3	8.3	9.2	6.3	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							30.5	29.7	24.9	32.6	24.2	20.5	19.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							10.2	10.0	7.2	11.5	8.3	7.1	4.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							9.3	10.8	9.4	11.1	8.9	11.1	8.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							28.6	33.1	29.0	30.7	31.9	37.7	31.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							19.3	22.4	15.1	18.3	16.7	20.1	17.0	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							13.7	15.7	11.1	11.5	14.6	17.0	15.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							7.3	10.4	5.3	8.7	7.2	10.7	8.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide 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)							2.7	2.9	1.9	3.8	2.1	3.6	2.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)							57.2	54.7	51.8	47.6	45.7	42.5	36.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)							18.4	14.4	11.9	10.3	9.3	7.3	5.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							24.5	22.9	23.3	18.3	19.0	15.4	10.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)							11.6	9.0	8.4	8.6	7.4	6.8	3.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)							8.0	5.5	6.9	5.5	4.5	4.7	1.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										8.7	7.8	6.4	8.8	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										17.5	16.9	13.4	11.1	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										27.9	28.4	25.2	19.9	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										25.1	26.3	22.5	17.1	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										73.5	74.7	77.0	82.1	Increased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										75.7	75.6	79.3	84.0	Increased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)							30.9	24.4	19.3	22.0	18.2	16.8	13.4	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN43: 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)							51.2	46.9	44.0	45.0	44.2	35.7	41.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							35.0	30.2	31.0	26.8	28.1	19.1	24.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)												37.4	42.1	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)							44.8	39.6	39.2	39.4	43.8	41.6	40.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)							10.0	10.6	9.2	9.9	7.6	7.9	6.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							22.7	20.0	20.1	23.3	22.9	22.2	21.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)							12.0	12.7	11.3	8.7	9.4	9.4	7.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)									13.7	14.8	10.2	9.8	7.6	Decreased, 2007-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)							3.4	4.0	4.6	2.6	3.3	3.9	2.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)							9.6	8.1	6.2	5.0	5.2	4.5	2.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)							5.5	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)							26.8	37.6	34.7	32.2	31.2	28.5	27.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse							42.6	40.1	40.4	43.6	46.3	42.1	37.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)							3.9	4.7	4.9	4.2	3.5	4.3	1.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)							12.0	12.5	14.3	11.4	13.6	10.6	10.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)							30.5	28.0	31.1	32.1	35.5	31.6	28.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)							31.4	23.1	31.0	26.5	24.4	22.5	26.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN65: Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							55.2	56.9	58.8	60.4	62.2	55.8	51.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN66: Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)							24.0	20.7	19.0	24.6	35.0	23.6	31.7	Increased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												2.4	4.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)												5.0	2.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												30.9	38.9	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												8.2	9.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							13.1	13.4	13.6	10.5	7.4	13.2	11.8	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, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart¶							10.7	12.6	10.0	11.2	10.7	9.1	12.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart¶							8.1	8.3	7.0	8.6	8.2	5.9	9.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight							29.9	30.2	23.9	25.6	26.6	21.5	28.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2011 No change, 2011-2015	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight											43.2	42.5	44.6	No linear change	Not available**	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									22.7	21.6	25.4	27.9	31.0	Increased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									30.6	28.8	24.2	18.7	19.0	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available¶	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									20.9	20.7	17.0	10.4	9.6	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									10.7	11.5	8.2	5.9	5.1	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												14.1	13.4	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)												34.4	39.9	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											49.6	41.6	47.1	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											13.2	18.3	13.9	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time (during the 7 days before the survey)											25.7	20.9	26.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							30.0	26.8	22.1	26.6	23.9	21.1	20.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)								20.9	22.0	22.4	25.0	36.6	37.0	Increased, 2005-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)							35.4	40.9	39.5	42.5	39.2	35.0	36.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)							23.4	26.1	27.8	33.6	28.9	21.6	27.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							51.1	47.5	47.9	53.1	49.8	48.2	50.4	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN89: Percentage of students who made mostly A's or B's in school (during the 12 months before the survey)							72.1	66.8	70.7	66.6	76.1	73.6	77.4	Increased, 2003-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN90: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by a friend who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										20.4	14.9	14.8	12.9	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available¶	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who carried a gun on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)									2.0	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school									80.3	83.5	82.3	81.8	82.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN93: Percentage of students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (during the 12 months before the survey)							8.7	9.7	11.4	12.1	11.0	9.0	7.8	No linear change	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who have been harassed or bullied on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										30.2	34.7	34.2	30.6	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN95: Percentage of students who have harassed or bullied someone else on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										28.5	26.6	22.2	19.7	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available¶	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who have been electronically bullied (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										25.2	24.4	23.7	21.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have electronically bullied someone else (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										19.0	15.2	10.8	10.9	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their property had been stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times (such as their car, clothing, or books, during the 12 months before the survey)										28.1	31.2	23.1	23.9	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN99: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)										19.5	18.4	24.9	18.2	No linear change	Not available¶	Decreased
QN100: Percentage of students who have ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip (such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen)										16.2	20.6	14.0	18.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco, even one or two puffs (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile)										31.3	42.3	40.6	39.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										17.8	21.7	21.8	16.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey)										53.7	51.3	44.8	40.7	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN104: Percentage of students who described the rule about smoking cigarettes inside the home where they live as never allowed inside their home										86.0	87.3	88.4	90.9	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available¶	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							5.8	6.6	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN106: Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							4.6	4.5	4.3	5.7	4.3	5.7	4.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN107: Percentage of students who currently used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							5.8	5.0	4.9	3.4	3.6	4.5	2.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN108: Percentage of students who currently sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							4.3	6.6	4.3	5.3	3.1	3.2	2.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called "speed", "crystal", "crank", or "ice", one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								3.5	2.7	1.6	2.9	2.0	2.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who currently used ecstasy (also called "MDMA", one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										6.4	6.0	4.3	2.8	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available¶	No change
QN111: Percentage of students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs (such as marijuana or cocaine, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									17.4	18.7	19.8	18.9	13.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN112: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								9.2	8.5	10.0	8.7	8.7	4.7	Decreased, 2005-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN114: Percentage of students who reported their partners were three or more years older than themselves the first time they had sexual intercourse (among students who have had sexual intercourse)										16.9	17.3	16.0	15.0	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who reported their parents or other adults in their family talked with them about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex									69.1	70.2	74.3	70.3	67.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who receive the most information during their life about sexual activity from a health teacher, school nurse, counselor, or some other adult at school										11.8	14.9	15.6	14.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2013-2015 §
QN117: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							12.2	15.0	12.8	11.5	14.3	15.7	11.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN118: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							10.3	7.9	6.6	6.3	6.8	6.0	7.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	Decreased, 2003-2007 No change, 2007-2015	No change
QN119: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							5.8	6.2	5.9	4.5	5.4	7.6	6.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)							24.4	19.1	20.2	18.0	17.6	12.3	10.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												10.1	8.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							16.2	19.1	20.1	17.5	16.8	16.1	15.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							4.9	7.4	7.8	6.5	6.0	4.7	4.8	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN15: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							5.7	6.2	9.0	5.3	5.0	4.2	4.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN16: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							6.5	9.1	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							9.6	10.3	12.5	8.9	11.0	7.1	7.3	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							33.3	34.9	36.1	37.6	30.9	23.8	25.2	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							11.8	12.4	14.5	12.1	11.3	8.5	7.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							5.7	10.8	10.8	11.3	9.2	10.4	10.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							34.9	35.8	36.4	39.1	34.6	32.4	39.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							16.4	18.0	16.9	16.3	17.9	16.2	21.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased

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Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)							10.8	16.0	11.5	12.0	15.9	14.8	20.9	Increased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Increased, 2009-2015	Increased
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)							9.7	12.5	9.7	10.1	11.3	10.3	10.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide 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)							2.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	3.4	4.1	2.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)							65.2	61.7	56.9	57.7	47.8	47.2	36.8	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)							18.9	16.7	14.5	13.6	12.5	9.6	7.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							20.0	17.5	18.0	18.7	14.9	14.1	9.3	Decreased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2009 Decreased, 2009-2015	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)							6.0	4.9	4.4	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.3	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)							4.1	3.5	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN34: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked)							6.7	11.7	4.5	3.6	6.2	7.9	3.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN36: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)							50.4	54.0	55.7	49.6	51.1	47.8	51.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										4.9	6.0	6.8	2.8	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										17.2	13.7	10.1	7.7	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										26.9	23.6	21.2	13.8	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available	Decreased

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										25.9	21.7	18.7	12.2	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	Decreased
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										76.3	82.3	82.0	87.6	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	Increased
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										76.9	83.3	84.0	89.0	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	Increased

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)							29.9	29.5	27.4	28.9	24.3	20.9	20.0	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN43: 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)							56.0	50.0	50.5	46.2	45.4	37.0	30.9	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							36.3	32.9	31.7	29.8	27.1	21.0	15.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	Decreased, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	Decreased
QN46: Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)												36.2	49.0	Increased, 2013-2015	Not available§	Increased
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)							48.8	42.9	43.7	43.9	41.8	44.2	44.7	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)							13.4	13.5	14.3	10.7	14.4	11.8	12.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							27.9	17.8	21.1	22.2	22.5	22.8	23.9	No linear change	Decreased, 2003-2007 No change, 2007-2015	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)							17.3	18.9	17.9	14.9	12.3	11.2	10.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)									14.6	13.1	13.4	11.1	9.1	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available§	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)							2.1	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.5	5.3	3.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)							9.1	9.2	8.8	5.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)							4.4	7.0	6.6	4.2	5.4	6.1	3.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)							27.7	42.4	40.1	36.9	37.8	32.1	30.7	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change

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Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse							50.0	47.2	54.9	53.3	50.9	48.0	42.1	Decreased, 2003-2015	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)							5.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.4	5.5	4.2	No linear change	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2015	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)							12.7	13.8	16.6	16.8	15.7	11.5	10.8	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)							37.0	33.3	38.3	37.0	34.3	32.9	32.4	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)							29.9	22.7	23.4	18.7	19.9	19.4	22.8	No linear change	Decreased, 2003-2011 No change, 2011-2015	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN65: Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							58.3	52.2	52.1	57.8	56.9	56.8	56.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN66: Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)							11.5	9.7	9.8	9.6	10.8	12.4	13.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												0.0	2.8	Not available	Not available§	Not available
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)												4.5	2.0	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												16.9	17.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)												7.0	3.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)							21.3	22.1	25.5	21.4	20.9	20.8	16.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							17.7	15.0	18.8	16.2	17.1	14.2	16.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							16.2	15.9	16.5	15.1	14.9	14.6	11.5	Decreased, 2003-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight							36.3	34.3	35.2	33.5	32.9	29.9	35.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight											52.2	50.8	53.6	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									17.9	18.5	23.5	27.3	23.9	Increased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									28.0	26.5	24.0	20.3	21.8	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available§	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									19.0	18.1	13.5	14.1	12.3	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									9.2	9.8	6.9	5.7	5.9	Decreased, 2007-2015	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												18.2	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015			
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)															
											28.1	33.7	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing 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)											45.0	42.6	45.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing 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	16.0	16.9	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 (doing 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)											24.2	23.4	24.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							44.4	41.7	35.7	39.7	33.2	32.0	29.7	Decreased, 2003-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)								14.6	17.6	20.3	27.6	36.8	43.9	Increased, 2005-2015	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)							38.2	44.4	43.5	41.2	44.5	43.7	42.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)							20.7	25.7	27.6	30.5	30.7	23.2	23.2	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2009 No change, 2009-2015	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							47.1	46.8	43.4	49.6	52.1	50.0	46.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN89: Percentage of students who made mostly A's or B's in school (during the 12 months before the survey)							54.2	51.9	47.2	54.3	51.9	58.1	64.1	Increased, 2003-2015	No change, 2003-2007 Increased, 2007-2015	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, $p < 0.05$.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN90: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by a friend who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										32.6	26.7	19.5	16.2	Decreased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who carried a gun on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)									2.7	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school									69.3	75.3	73.5	72.0	76.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN93: Percentage of students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (during the 12 months before the survey)							8.0	10.9	13.3	11.6	11.0	10.4	10.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who have been harassed or bullied on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										22.5	25.4	23.4	28.3	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN95: Percentage of students who have harassed or bullied someone else on school property (once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										19.8	22.7	16.9	16.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who have been electronically bullied (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										21.0	18.8	15.9	18.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have electronically bullied someone else (such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging, once or twice, monthly, weekly, or daily, during the 12 months before the survey)										15.2	13.6	10.7	13.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their property had been stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times (such as their car, clothing, or books, during the 12 months before the survey)										23.5	26.8	23.4	13.9	Decreased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN99: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)										19.3	20.0	19.2	21.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN100: Percentage of students who have ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip (such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen)										12.7	12.4	12.5	10.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco, even one or two puffs (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile)										24.4	34.9	42.5	40.9	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)										11.6	14.7	24.7	18.1	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey)										44.7	43.1	34.8	36.8	Decreased, 2009-2015	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN104: Percentage of students who described the rule about smoking cigarettes inside the home where they live as never allowed inside their home										87.1	87.3	89.0	92.2	Increased, 2009-2015	Not available§	No change
QN105: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							7.5	7.8	6.4	5.6	7.8	8.4	5.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN106: Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							7.0	4.6	6.1	4.8	7.1	5.8	7.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN107: Percentage of students who currently used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							7.4	6.8	7.9	6.2	4.9	6.4	5.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN108: Percentage of students who currently sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)							4.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	5.7	5.1	3.3	No linear change	Increased, 2003-2007 Decreased, 2007-2015	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called “speed”, “crystal”, “crank”, or “ice”, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								5.5	5.5	2.6	3.1	4.2	2.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN110: Percentage of students who currently used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)										5.6	7.9	7.7	5.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN111: Percentage of students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs (such as marijuana or cocaine, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									21.3	21.1	21.4	18.3	19.2	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN112: Percentage of students who currently took over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								8.5	8.8	7.2	10.0	8.7	6.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who reported their partners were three or more years older than themselves the first time they had sexual intercourse (among students who have had sexual intercourse)										23.3	23.3	14.4	25.1	No linear change	Not available§	Increased
QN115: Percentage of students who reported their parents or other adults in their family talked with them about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex									66.9	68.1	66.6	67.4	64.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who receive the most information during their life about sexual activity from a health teacher, school nurse, counselor, or some other adult at school										15.6	12.9	12.9	14.1	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.

Arizona High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2013-2015 †
QN117: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							13.3	13.5	14.1	15.1	14.1	16.2	17.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							10.4	7.8	6.2	7.7	9.5	9.3	8.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN119: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							5.2	5.9	8.2	6.3	6.2	10.1	7.1	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, $p < 0.05$.