

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
13.4	14.6	10.2	9.5	8.1	8.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				19.2	18.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
		9.0	9.4	6.2	5.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
19.9	17.5	17.5	18.0	15.6	16.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.5	5.7	4.8	4.5	3.5	3.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)								
				6.6	6.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
7.4	7.0	8.3	6.3	10.2	14.4	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased

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[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.3	10.4	9.1	7.5	7.9	6.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
35.9	27.6	23.9	22.8	21.1	23.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
11.0	10.0	10.6	9.0	8.2	8.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
				19.2	18.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
				15.2	13.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
34.9	33.6	36.4	34.2	36.4	40.6	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
17.3	18.7	19.2	18.6	19.2	20.9	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
12.1	16.3	17.4	17.0	14.6	16.1	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
9.5	10.3	10.6	9.6	11.3	10.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
3.6	3.3	4.3	2.7	4.7	4.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
53.6	46.5	43.9	37.0	29.9	24.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)								
				8.5	7.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
19.7	17.4	14.1	10.1	7.1	5.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.2	5.8	4.6	2.3	1.7	0.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	Decreased

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Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
3.9	3.7	3.4	1.5	1.1	0.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	Decreased
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])								
			51.6	51.0	48.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
			27.5	16.1	17.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]			
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)						3.1	5.3	7.8	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)						1.6	3.7	5.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						30.8	18.9	19.5	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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**Total
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]						
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						4.6	2.5	Decreased, 2017-2019	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)						18.0	15.8	11.8	10.1	5.5	4.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						26.5	24.4	20.1	15.3	9.5	7.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from 2017-2019†

2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)

45.1

47.7

No linear change

Not available§

No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019[†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
25.6	21.3	19.3	16.5	18.0	17.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
44.5	43.8	36.0	34.8	33.1	26.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				17.9	14.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)								
		35.8	44.4	38.8	40.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
11.8	11.4	9.8	10.0	7.4	8.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
23.7	22.9	23.5	23.3	19.5	26.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)								
				15.4	17.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

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**Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
11.5	10.5	10.1	9.2	5.6	5.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
3.5	4.0	4.7	2.9	1.9	2.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)								
5.7	5.2	4.7	3.8	2.3	2.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								
4.2	5.2	5.9	4.7	4.1	3.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2017-2019†

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
34.6	34.6	31.3	29.3	29.1	28.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	48.6	46.9	45.4	39.4	34.0	34.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	5.5	5.4	5.2	3.2	2.7	2.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life	14.1	14.2	10.9	10.6	8.1	7.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)	34.5	33.5	32.5	29.0	24.9	24.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
22.4	22.4	20.6	23.5	18.2	22.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
59.7	59.2	55.1	55.1	52.6	51.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
16.7	22.6	17.5	20.7	19.6	23.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		1.3	4.3	3.5	6.6	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))								
		5.4	2.4	3.0	3.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		24.2	27.4	26.1	33.8	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		7.6	7.4	11.1	10.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
15.5	14.7	17.5	14.6	16.9	16.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
14.3	13.9	12.7	14.7	15.7	17.4	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]								
12.8	10.9	10.7	10.9	12.5	13.3	No linear change	No change, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight								
30.1	29.4	26.6	30.4	31.9	33.3	Increased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
	46.6	46.5	48.5	47.1	49.0	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

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

¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			27.3	32.4	38.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			10.9	14.3	13.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			6.7	8.3	7.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			60.5	55.0	49.5	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			30.1	24.5	23.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			39.2	40.5	45.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			36.4	35.7	40.4	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			50.6	52.1	51.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			18.6	18.9	20.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			7.1	6.9	8.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			59.1	56.4	55.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			26.4	22.4	22.4	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			14.7	12.3	11.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
20.4	24.2	27.8	27.8	29.0	31.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019[†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
28.1	24.1	19.7	19.5	17.3	14.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
19.8	15.9	12.6	10.8	9.7	8.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)								
				25.5	34.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				27.5	20.4	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				7.0	5.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		16.1	15.2	17.2	19.8	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		31.4	35.6	34.8	25.3	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	47.4	41.9	46.4	46.3	45.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	15.4	17.3	15.9	16.7	17.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	25.0	21.7	26.0	24.5	22.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
33.3	28.6	27.1	24.7	19.4	19.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
22.1	27.7	36.9	40.5	38.9	45.3	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	Increased
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
42.9	41.7	39.9	40.9	46.4	45.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
32.6	29.6	23.0	26.3	36.5	31.9	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								
51.9	50.4	50.5	49.2	51.6	48.4	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)									
	59.1	63.9	64.6	70.2	69.5	68.8	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school									
	77.6	77.1	75.8	78.2	75.7	71.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who bullied someone on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)									
					9.0	7.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who electronically bullied someone (counting bullying through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey)									
					6.9	8.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN93: 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	21.3	21.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN94: 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	32.1	28.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN95: 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	92.6	92.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal meth,” “crank,” “ice,” or “meth,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)									
					1.7	2.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN97: 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)									
	20.7	20.7	19.5	16.4	15.3	20.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN98: 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									
	67.5	70.2	68.4	65.4	65.5	59.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	Decreased
QN99: Percentage of students who received 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	11.9	12.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)									
					63.0	62.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN102: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they were sick or in pain (at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)									
					47.9	54.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QN103: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)									
					16.2	13.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)									
					17.8	20.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
15.2	15.3	12.1	10.7	8.0	9.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				19.4	18.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
		10.8	10.9	6.7	6.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
29.5	26.9	24.7	25.5	21.6	23.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
9.0	8.3	6.4	6.0	4.2	5.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)								
				8.9	9.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.8	7.1	8.3	5.6	7.6	11.1	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	Increased

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									
	12.6	13.1	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									
	43.6	36.4	30.4	28.7	28.4	33.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)									
	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.0	4.5	5.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)									
					14.8	14.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]						
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						10.7	10.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change				
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						28.9	28.5	28.4	24.6	26.3	29.9	No linear change	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)						13.3	15.5	14.4	13.2	14.0	15.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)						9.3	14.9	15.3	12.3	10.7	12.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)									
	7.6	9.0	8.1	6.2	10.0	8.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)									
	3.7	2.8	3.2	1.5	3.9	3.5	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
56.2	47.2	47.9	36.8	32.0	26.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)								
				9.9	9.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
21.8	20.0	16.4	9.9	7.5	6.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
7.8	7.5	5.0	2.3	2.1	1.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.1	5.0	3.7	1.5	1.3	0.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])								
			53.7	52.5	49.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
			29.4	18.9	18.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			3.5	8.0	9.0	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available§	No change
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			1.2	5.7	5.9	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
			32.7	21.4	20.5	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]						
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						6.9	4.1	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	No change				
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						21.4	21.1	15.5	13.4	7.1	7.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						30.3	29.3	24.1	17.5	11.3	10.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)								
				48.1	45.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use								
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019[†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
28.7	24.8	21.9	16.5	20.8	20.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
45.3	43.4	33.9	33.0	30.2	23.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				15.4	13.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)								
		33.0	34.2	32.5	32.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
14.2	14.2	12.0	10.7	9.7	9.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
26.7	26.3	27.6	24.1	18.7	25.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)								
				14.7	17.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
12.8	11.1	11.6	10.2	6.0	6.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
3.8	4.9	5.6	3.4	2.6	3.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)								
5.5	5.9	5.3	4.4	2.5	3.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								
4.5	5.2	6.6	6.4	4.2	4.4	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, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
38.0	38.2	34.2	30.6	29.1	30.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	52.1	49.7	48.4	41.2	35.8	36.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	7.8	7.9	6.4	3.5	4.3	3.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life	17.4	16.6	11.6	10.8	9.3	8.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)	34.2	35.9	31.4	29.1	26.1	23.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
28.0	25.8	26.6	21.4	20.1	20.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
70.6	69.2	62.2	59.0	54.2	59.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
17.6	20.2	14.3	21.1	19.5	22.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		1.1	3.2	3.1	5.6	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))								
		3.2	1.3	0.7	3.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		18.6	25.6	23.3	31.2	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		5.7	6.4	7.7	11.7	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
11.7	11.4	15.8	14.0	13.7	14.3	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§								
13.9	15.1	13.4	15.1	14.9	15.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§								
16.8	14.6	14.1	14.5	16.9	17.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight								
23.7	25.3	21.9	26.1	24.3	28.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
	31.5	31.1	36.4	33.7	38.8	Increased, 2011-2019	Not available¶	No change

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

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

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

¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			25.7	27.8	33.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			12.2	18.3	14.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			7.2	9.8	6.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			61.4	56.0	50.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			29.4	25.1	24.5	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			45.7	45.1	49.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			34.5	34.0	38.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			47.6	52.7	49.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			19.6	21.2	22.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			8.1	8.4	9.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			57.9	55.4	56.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†						
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)						25.0	22.2	22.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)						13.7	11.9	12.2	No linear change	Not available	No change			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)						16.2	19.4	24.2	23.6	25.8	26.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
33.5	30.9	22.2	22.5	19.6	16.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
23.4	20.8	14.9	12.0	11.1	9.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)				18.3	25.6	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available§	Increased
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)				35.4	26.7	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				10.7	7.1	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available§	Decreased
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		16.6	15.0	16.6	20.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		32.5	38.6	39.0	27.1	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	56.2	50.4	52.7	54.1	51.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	13.2	14.9	14.5	13.9	15.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	31.9	27.8	32.1	31.7	29.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
32.7	30.9	26.6	22.8	16.9	19.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
27.0	32.3	37.4	39.6	39.4	47.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
52.5	49.0	48.1	47.3	53.9	53.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
40.8	36.3	27.7	30.6	40.7	37.8	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								
55.7	54.8	53.7	52.4	54.7	49.4	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, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
	55.5	58.2	56.4	65.7	66.3	64.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school								
77.3	73.8	74.2	76.2	74.4	70.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who bullied someone on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				9.0	9.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who electronically bullied someone (counting bullying through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				6.5	9.3	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN93: 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	15.1	16.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN94: 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	31.8	27.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN95: 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	93.1	91.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal meth,” “crank,” “ice,” or “meth,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				2.0	3.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN97: 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)								
22.6	22.7	21.5	19.3	15.4	20.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased
QN98: 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								
65.0	67.4	66.7	61.7	63.8	56.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	Decreased
QN99: Percentage of students who received 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	11.4	11.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)								
				63.6	61.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN102: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they were sick or in pain (at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				41.2	51.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QN103: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
				14.6	13.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
				15.4	17.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
11.7	13.7	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				18.9	18.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
		6.7	7.7	5.7	4.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
9.7	7.9	9.8	10.2	9.0	9.0	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
3.4	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)								
				3.7	2.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
7.5	6.6	7.8	6.8	12.2	17.6	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
5.5	7.2	7.7	5.3	6.7	4.4	No linear change	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
27.8	18.3	16.8	16.6	12.7	13.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
14.2	12.8	14.2	11.9	11.5	11.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
				23.0	21.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]						
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						19.2	16.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change				
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						41.0	38.9	44.3	44.0	46.5	51.6	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)						21.1	22.0	23.9	23.5	23.8	26.5	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)						14.4	17.6	19.2	21.3	18.3	20.0	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
11.1	11.7	12.9	12.6	11.8	12.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
3.4	3.9	5.2	3.7	5.3	4.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
50.7	45.8	39.9	36.9	27.3	22.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)								
				6.8	6.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
17.3	14.7	11.6	10.2	6.2	4.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
4.6	4.2	4.2	2.2	1.0	0.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
2.6	2.5	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])								
			49.4	49.4	47.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
			25.4	13.1	17.1	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			2.5	2.4	6.6	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			1.7	1.5	5.5	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
			28.6	16.3	18.5	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†						
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						2.1	0.8	Decreased, 2017-2019	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)						14.1	10.4	7.7	6.5	3.6	2.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						22.1	19.3	15.5	12.9	7.2	5.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)								
				41.4	50.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
22.0	17.4	16.5	16.2	15.0	13.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
43.4	44.4	37.8	36.7	36.4	29.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				20.7	15.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)								
		38.6	53.5	44.6	46.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
9.0	8.4	7.6	8.9	5.1	6.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
20.4	19.6	19.3	22.1	20.2	26.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)								
				15.8	17.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use								
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
9.8	10.0	8.3	7.5	5.0	4.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
2.6	2.8	3.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)								
5.3	4.4	3.9	2.7	1.9	1.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								
3.4	4.9	4.7	2.6	4.0	2.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
30.9	30.7	28.3	28.2	28.6	26.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	44.8	44.2	42.4	37.7	32.3	32.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	2.9	3.1	4.2	2.8	1.1	1.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life	10.4	11.9	10.3	10.2	6.9	6.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)	34.4	31.3	33.3	28.9	24.0	24.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
15.9	18.8	15.4	25.3	16.4	23.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
49.5	48.6	48.5	51.8	51.3	42.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
16.1	25.3	19.6	20.1	19.8	23.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		1.5	5.4	4.0	7.6	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†				
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019							
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))						7.4	3.5	5.4	4.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)						28.6	28.9	29.2	35.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)						8.5	7.9	14.7	7.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
18.5	17.8	19.3	15.3	20.4	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§								
14.6	12.6	12.0	14.2	16.6	19.0	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§								
8.6	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.9	8.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight								
36.6	33.8	31.2	35.0	39.6	37.9	No linear change	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
	62.1	62.3	61.1	60.6	59.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

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

¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			28.6	37.1	43.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			9.4	9.9	11.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			6.1	6.4	7.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			59.4	54.1	48.4	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			30.5	24.3	23.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			33.0	35.3	41.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			38.3	37.3	42.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			53.9	51.5	53.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			17.2	16.1	18.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			6.1	5.0	6.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			60.0	57.6	54.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			27.6	22.5	21.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			15.7	12.5	11.4	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
24.4	28.7	31.7	32.2	32.2	36.1	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
22.6	17.6	16.9	16.3	14.7	11.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
16.1	11.2	10.4	9.3	8.1	7.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)				32.6	44.0	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)				19.4	14.3	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	No change

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				3.2	2.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		15.6	15.5	17.2	19.4	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		30.4	32.6	30.6	23.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	38.8	33.2	40.0	38.1	40.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	17.5	19.8	17.3	19.4	19.9	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 (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	18.1	15.5	19.3	17.1	15.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
34.0	26.6	27.7	26.2	22.1	20.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
17.0	23.2	36.5	41.5	38.6	43.0	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
33.1	34.4	31.3	34.0	38.8	38.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
24.3	23.2	18.5	21.5	31.9	26.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								
48.0	46.2	47.3	45.8	48.8	47.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)									
	63.1	70.1	73.6	75.1	72.8	73.4	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school								
78.5	80.6	78.0	80.0	78.0	71.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who bullied someone on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				8.6	5.9	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN92: Percentage of students who electronically bullied someone (counting bullying through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				7.3	6.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN93: 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	27.7	25.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN94: 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	32.5	28.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN95: 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	92.6	93.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal meth,” “crank,” “ice,” or “meth,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				1.1	1.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN97: 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)								
18.3	18.4	16.9	12.8	14.7	19.3	No linear change	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN98: 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								
70.3	72.8	70.1	68.7	66.9	62.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who received 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	12.6	14.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)								
				62.2	62.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN102: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they were sick or in pain (at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				54.5	57.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
				16.8	14.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
				19.5	23.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
9.7	10.7	7.7	6.2	5.5	5.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				16.2	15.1	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
		9.2	10.5	7.1	3.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
21.6	18.5	17.3	20.8	19.6	21.6	No linear change	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
6.6	5.4	4.6	4.6	3.7	4.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)								
				4.3	4.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.6	3.9	7.1	4.5	7.8	12.0	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
8.3	8.3	9.2	6.3	7.3	5.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
32.6	24.2	20.5	19.8	20.4	25.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
11.1	8.9	11.1	8.0	7.1	8.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
				21.6	21.9	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

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[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
				17.0	15.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
30.7	31.9	37.7	31.1	35.3	38.5	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
18.3	16.7	20.1	17.0	18.4	22.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								
11.5	14.6	17.0	15.1	13.8	18.1	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
8.7	7.2	10.7	8.1	7.7	9.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
3.8	2.1	3.6	2.3	3.3	3.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
47.6	45.7	42.5	36.2	27.4	25.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)								
				5.6	6.6	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
18.3	19.0	15.4	10.6	7.4	6.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
8.6	7.4	6.8	3.0	1.8	0.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Tobacco Use						Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)									
5.5	4.5	4.7	1.9	1.0	0.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])									
			51.2	50.9	48.9	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)									
			29.8	21.7	22.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			4.3	7.9	12.5	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [¶]	No change
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			2.4	5.8	9.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
			32.8	24.0	23.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Tobacco Use						Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]					
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						5.0	2.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change				
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						17.5	16.9	13.4	11.1	7.2	5.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)						25.1	26.3	22.5	17.1	10.9	9.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2017-2019[§]

2009

2011

2013

2015

2017

2019

QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)

47.1

50.9

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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
22.0	18.2	16.8	13.4	14.6	12.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
45.0	44.2	35.7	41.7	35.0	29.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				20.0	16.9	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)								
		37.4	42.1	44.8	40.1	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
9.9	7.6	7.9	6.5	3.7	5.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
23.3	22.9	22.2	21.8	18.2	25.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)								
				15.3	14.2	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
8.7	9.4	9.4	7.9	3.8	3.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
2.6	3.3	3.9	2.4	1.3	0.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)								
5.0	5.2	4.5	2.6	1.1	2.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								
4.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	3.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Alcohol and Other Drug Use						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
32.2	31.2	28.5	27.5	27.2	26.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
43.6	46.3	42.1	37.7	32.8	33.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
4.2	3.5	4.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life								
11.4	13.6	10.6	10.0	7.8	7.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								
32.1	35.5	31.6	28.2	23.8	24.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
26.5	24.4	22.5	26.6	19.4	22.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
60.4	62.2	55.8	51.8	51.7	46.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
24.6	35.0	23.6	31.7	27.4	36.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		2.4	4.5	3.8	7.3	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))								
		5.0	2.8	2.4	6.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		30.9	38.9	33.6	50.1	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		8.2	9.9	12.6	14.3	Increased, 2013-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
10.5	7.4	13.2	11.8	12.6	11.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]								
11.2	10.7	9.1	12.0	13.5	14.4	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]								
8.6	8.2	5.9	9.0	7.3	8.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight								
25.6	26.6	21.5	28.2	25.8	28.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
	43.2	42.5	44.6	38.6	44.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

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

**Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			28.4	35.2	41.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [¶]	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			9.5	13.0	11.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			5.4	8.4	5.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			61.1	54.9	51.5	Decreased, 2015-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			30.3	22.8	24.4	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [¶]	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			31.7	36.2	35.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			33.5	31.2	38.9	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			46.5	51.8	45.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			14.5	17.3	15.3	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			4.3	5.9	5.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			62.8	61.0	63.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			28.3	22.2	25.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			14.2	12.2	13.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
21.6	25.4	27.9	31.0	26.4	30.8	Increased, 2009-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
28.8	24.2	18.7	19.0	19.3	13.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
20.7	17.0	10.4	9.6	10.4	7.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)								
				23.8	33.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [¶]	Increased
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				31.1	24.0	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	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, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				8.4	5.5	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		14.1	13.4	16.2	16.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		34.4	39.9	36.4	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Physical Activity						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)						No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
49.6	41.6	47.1	49.9	51.9				
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)						No linear change	Not available	No change
13.2	18.3	13.9	11.7	15.3				
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)						No linear change	Not available	No change
25.7	20.9	26.0	27.0	22.4				

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Physical Activity						Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)									
26.6	23.9	21.1	20.2	18.5	18.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)									
22.4	25.0	36.6	37.0	37.9	46.0	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)									
42.5	39.2	35.0	36.9	42.5	41.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Physical Activity						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages								
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
33.6	28.9	21.6	27.6	34.6	28.4			
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)						No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
53.1	49.8	48.2	50.4	56.9	53.4			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
	66.6	76.1	73.6	77.4	77.1	77.2	Increased, 2009-2019	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school								
83.5	82.3	81.8	82.3	84.1	79.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who bullied someone on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				7.7	7.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who electronically bullied someone (counting bullying through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				6.8	6.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN93: 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	17.8	25.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN94: 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	35.4	32.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN95: 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	93.8	91.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal meth,” “crank,” “ice,” or “meth,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				1.0	1.3	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

**White*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN97: 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)								
18.7	19.8	18.9	13.1	13.1	18.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN98: 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								
70.2	74.3	70.3	67.6	70.4	61.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	Decreased
QN99: Percentage of students who received 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	9.6	13.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)								
				66.4	65.8	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN102: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they were sick or in pain (at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				49.9	55.4	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [¶]	Increased
QN103: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
				15.8	13.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
				19.5	24.6	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.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)								
18.0	17.6	12.3	10.0	10.2	11.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				22.8	20.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)								
		10.1	8.9	7.7	7.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
17.5	16.8	16.1	15.5	12.3	12.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
5.3	5.0	4.2	4.5	3.2	2.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)								
				8.0	7.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
8.6	8.6	8.1	7.3	12.9	16.8	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
8.9	11.0	7.1	7.3	7.7	6.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
37.6	30.9	23.8	25.2	21.5	21.9	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								
11.3	9.2	10.4	10.9	8.9	9.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								
				15.9	15.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]						
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						13.7	11.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change				
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)						39.1	34.6	32.4	39.7	40.2	42.9	Increased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)						16.3	17.9	16.2	21.1	18.9	19.8	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)						12.0	15.9	14.8	20.9	14.5	14.2	No linear change	Increased, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								
10.1	11.3	10.3	10.8	13.3	10.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								
2.7	3.4	4.1	2.5	4.8	4.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								
57.7	47.8	47.2	36.8	33.0	23.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)								
				10.5	8.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
18.7	14.9	14.1	9.3	7.3	4.5	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
3.2	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	0.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
2.0	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
Q34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])								
			55.8	53.6	51.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
Q35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
			26.7	13.2	16.0	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			2.8	3.6	4.5	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								
			1.1	2.1	2.9	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
			29.4	16.5	17.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				4.3	1.6	Decreased, 2017-2019	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	5.3	4.0	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
25.9	21.7	18.7	12.2	9.3	6.2	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)								
				38.7	46.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								
28.9	24.3	20.9	20.0	21.4	21.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
46.2	45.4	37.0	30.9	35.2	27.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				19.4	14.3	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)								
		36.2	49.0	35.3	38.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
10.7	14.4	11.8	12.0	10.5	10.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
22.2	22.5	22.8	23.9	21.0	27.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)								
				15.6	19.8	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								
14.9	12.3	11.2	10.5	8.0	6.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								
3.6	3.5	5.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)								
5.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	3.7	2.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								
4.2	5.4	6.1	3.9	4.5	3.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2017-2019†

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
36.9	37.8	32.1	30.7	30.8	30.3	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	53.3	50.9	48.0	42.1	37.5	36.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	6.6	7.4	5.5	4.2	3.9	2.7	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life	16.8	15.7	11.5	10.8	8.7	9.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)	37.0	34.3	32.9	32.4	29.0	25.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
18.7	19.9	19.4	22.8	15.3	22.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
57.8	56.9	56.8	56.6	50.0	53.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
9.6	10.8	12.4	13.0	14.4	14.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		0.0	2.8	1.5	5.3	Not available	Not available [§]	No change

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))								
		4.5	2.0	3.3	2.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		16.9	17.9	19.2	21.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)								
		7.0	3.8	8.1	5.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)								
21.4	20.9	20.8	16.0	21.6	20.9	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.

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Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§								
16.2	17.1	14.2	16.8	18.8	20.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§								
15.1	14.9	14.6	11.5	16.2	17.3	No linear change	No change, 2009-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight								
33.5	32.9	29.9	35.1	36.8	39.1	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight								
	52.2	50.8	53.6	55.2	54.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change

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

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

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

¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			25.5	28.4	35.8	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available§	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			11.4	13.9	15.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			6.9	7.0	8.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			59.8	56.1	46.6	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			28.7	24.8	23.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			45.6	41.0	52.6	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			41.7	36.1	41.6	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			56.4	50.5	56.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								
			21.2	20.6	25.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			8.3	6.8	11.4	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			54.2	54.5	46.8	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			22.6	23.2	17.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								
			13.4	12.8	10.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
18.5	23.5	27.3	23.9	28.0	27.6	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
26.5	24.0	20.3	21.8	15.1	16.1	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								
18.1	13.5	14.1	12.3	9.0	9.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)								
				24.6	33.4	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available§	Increased
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				24.9	18.0	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)								
				5.3	4.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		18.2	15.4	16.7	22.9	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)								
		28.1	33.7	34.0	21.5	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Hispanic Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	45.0	42.6	45.0	42.3	41.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	18.2	16.0	16.9	18.8	18.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								
	24.2	23.4	24.9	21.2	21.6	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.

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Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								
39.7	33.2	32.0	29.7	20.4	20.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								
20.3	27.6	36.8	43.9	38.3	45.3	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	Increased
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								
41.2	44.5	43.7	42.3	48.5	49.6	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.

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Arizona High School Survey
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Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								
30.5	30.7	23.2	23.2	37.0	35.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								
49.6	52.1	50.0	46.2	45.3	43.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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Hispanic Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)								
	54.3	51.9	58.1	64.1	61.0	60.7	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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Arizona High School Survey
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Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school								
75.3	73.5	72.0	76.7	70.6	64.6	Decreased, 2009-2019	No change, 2009-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who bullied someone on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								
				10.1	7.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who electronically bullied someone (counting bullying through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey)								
				6.6	8.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey 10-year Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN93: 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	23.6	19.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN94: 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	31.0	24.8	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN95: 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	91.5	94.8	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	Increased
QN96: Percentage of students who currently used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal meth,” “crank,” “ice,” or “meth,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								
				2.4	2.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN97: 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)								
21.1	21.4	18.3	19.2	17.3	23.1	No linear change	No change, 2009-2015 No change, 2015-2019	Increased
QN98: 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								
68.1	66.6	67.4	64.5	64.1	61.4	Decreased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who received 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	13.6	11.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who saw a doctor or nurse (for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured during the 12 months before the survey)								
				60.4	59.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Arizona High School Survey
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Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages						Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN102: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they were sick or in pain (at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)								
				51.1	57.5	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QN103: Percentage of students who have physical disabilities or long-term health problems (meaning 6 months or more)								
				13.8	13.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN104: Percentage of students who have long-term emotional problems or learning disabilities (meaning 6 months or more)								
				16.2	19.6	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.