

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Injury and Violence														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																
				31.9	20.7	21.4	17.4	15.0	17.0	13.4	11.6	8.5	8.1	Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	48.7			48.0	43.5	42.8	37.4	31.5	28.3	25.1	21.9	17.7	16.5	Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	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)																
											10.7	7.8	6.5	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											59.3	57.6	52.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	9.7		7.5	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.2	5.9	Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2003 No change, 2003-2017	No change	
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	11.6		10.0	11.1	8.6	10.7	9.6	7.4	8.2	8.8	5.4	7.2	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
								21.1	24.9	25.4	24.0	24.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †											
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017													
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)													17.4	17.1	15.9	18.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased							
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)													25.0	25.9	20.8	20.3	17.1	22.9	23.8	25.4	27.2	28.9	Increased, 1999-2017	Decreased, 1999-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change	
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													25.4	18.8	19.0	13.6	15.4	10.4	12.4	14.7	16.1	16.2	16.7	Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)													19.9	14.3	13.9	11.3	12.2	8.1	10.5	12.1	13.5	13.5	14.5	Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change

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

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
		7.5		6.4	7.5	7.2	6.4	8.8	5.7	10.8	11.5	9.4	13.5	Increased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2005 Increased, 2005-2017	Increased

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

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North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)														Decreased, 1999-2017	Decreased, 1999-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	Decreased
				73.1	67.9	61.5	55.9	49.1	46.5	44.1	41.4	35.1	30.5			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
		39.6		40.6	35.3	30.2	22.1	21.1	22.4	19.4	19.0	11.7	12.6			
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2017	No change
		19.8		20.5	18.7	16.0	11.9	9.9	9.3	8.3	6.6	4.3	3.8			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2017	No change
		14.7		15.4	13.9	12.3	8.0	7.0	6.7	6.0	3.9	3.2	3.0			

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Total Tobacco Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †								
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																								
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017											
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																								
														42.1	41.0	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)																								
														22.3	20.6	No linear change	Not available	No change						
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																								
														13.0	12.2	11.4	12.4	13.5	11.7	9.2	8.2	Decreased, 2003-2017	No change, 2003-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																								
														33.3	26.6	25.6	26.7	24.4	22.8	16.3	15.2	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
								73.9	72.3	68.3	65.8	62.1	59.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	32.3		28.9	29.8	25.4	19.7	19.7	19.9	16.7	15.2	12.4	14.5	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	60.7		60.5	59.2	54.2	49.0	46.1	43.3	38.8	35.3	30.8	29.1	Decreased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2017	No change	
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								32.4	35.7	33.5	37.0	41.3	37.7	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	5.3		6.5	6.9	7.9	6.7	5.4	6.4	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	Decreased, 1995-2017	Increased, 1995-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change	

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Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
		14.9		18.8	22.0	20.6	15.5	14.8	16.9	15.3	15.9	15.2	15.5	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
												1.2	1.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
		27.6		24.0	27.3	21.3	19.6	18.7	19.5	20.8	14.1	18.2	12.1	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total Sexual Behaviors														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
					42.0	42.8	41.2	42.6	44.6	44.8	44.9	38.9	36.6	Decreased, 2001-2017	No change, 2001-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
		5.9		3.9	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	2.6	2.8	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
												29.7	27.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
												18.7	20.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
												61.4	65.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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Total														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
				11.6	12.2	10.8	12.7	13.5	13.4	14.5	15.1	14.7	16.2	Increased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
				7.2	9.2	9.2	11.1	9.9	10.9	11.0	13.5	14.0	14.9	Increased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
	34.6			34.1	31.9	32.3	32.7	30.5	29.3	28.6	32.0	32.2	31.4	Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																
	46.2			43.8	47.5	45.9	47.3	47.2	43.2	43.4	45.4	44.7	44.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					13.7	16.0	17.4	16.8	18.4	16.0	20.5	22.6	24.3	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

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

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Total														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					12.6	9.9	11.1	11.0	12.0	9.4	7.6	8.9	9.1	Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					4.5	4.1	4.7	4.6	5.7	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					61.7	60.6	57.3	59.5	58.0	63.6	64.7	62.5	61.2	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					28.1	25.1	24.2	26.8	23.5	28.7	28.9	27.6	26.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
				17.2	14.3	13.7	15.6	13.6	16.2	16.3	15.1	14.1		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
				31.1	32.8	33.4	35.3	41.5	39.0	37.7	37.9	38.5		Increased, 2001-2017	Increased, 2001-2009 No change, 2009-2017	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
				18.1	17.1	19.4	23.6	23.1	23.1	26.3	27.9	28.8		Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
				43.4	41.7	44.7	44.5	50.0	47.8	46.9	51.7	47.1		Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased

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Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
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1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					14.8	14.4	15.1	15.4	18.5	17.4	17.0	18.4	16.9	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					2.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.8	6.0	4.7	5.1	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					66.4	68.6	65.2	62.7	58.6	60.6	62.8	58.5	60.9	Decreased, 2001-2017	Decreased, 2001-2009 No change, 2009-2017	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					28.7	31.5	24.1	24.9	22.7	22.8	27.0	24.3	25.4	Decreased, 2001-2017	Decreased, 2001-2009 No change, 2009-2017	No change

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1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					11.4	14.3	10.1	10.8	8.0	10.8	12.0	11.1	11.3	No linear change	Decreased, 2001-2009 Increased, 2009-2017	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
								19.6	16.5	20.4	25.3	25.6	28.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Increased
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)																
								28.6	26.3	26.8	23.4	18.7	16.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	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)																
								16.8	16.3	17.5	14.5	11.7	9.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

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1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017														
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													9.0	7.6	8.8	6.9	5.8	4.4	Decreased, 2007-2017		No quadratic change		No change				
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)													7.6	9.2	10.3	9.1	8.7	8.1	9.3	11.1	13.9	14.9	Increased, 1999-2017		No change, 1999-2009 Increased, 2009-2017		No change
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)													66.8	60.5	58.7	60.0	61.3	57.6	59.0	56.4	51.6	48.3	Decreased, 1999-2017		No quadratic change		No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two 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)													54.5	48.2	46.6	46.0	46.2	42.2	44.4	42.4	35.8	33.9	Decreased, 1999-2017		No quadratic change		No change

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1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)																
				33.8	28.9	26.1	26.9	25.4	22.4	23.4	22.2	16.7	16.1	Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN78: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																
										10.2	10.5	11.9	13.5	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																
										38.2	37.7	37.6	35.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Physical Activity	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †							
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017						
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											45.7	50.6	51.3	51.5	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change						
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											12.4	10.9	12.1	13.4	No linear change	Not available	No change						
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)											21.8	24.7	25.4	26.1	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change						
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)											27.7	26.3	21.3	24.4	25.0	25.6	24.8	21.0	18.9	18.8	Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

18.6 18.4 25.1 34.4 38.6 43.9 Increased, 2007-2017 No quadratic change Increased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017		
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													77.0	77.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change		
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
													1.4	1.4	No linear change	Not available	No change		
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
													30.0	29.5	31.8	No linear change	Not available	No change	
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													72.0	73.6	74.9	75.2	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)																
							14.8	17.9	13.3	12.2	9.6	7.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	Decreased	
QN91: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)																
											67.9	61.4	56.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who rode a motorcycle)																
											29.8	28.7	20.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN95: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)																
											9.6	9.7	11.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages												Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †		
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN97: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)						59.5	57.6	64.2	58.2	54.9	54.0	56.5	54.2	50.3	Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend													31.5	30.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)			56.1		57.8	60.8	57.8	60.8	62.7	61.1	60.6	63.5	60.4	60.9	Increased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who ate at least one meal or snack from a convenience store or a fast food restaurant on three or more days (such as McDonald's, Taco Bell, or KFC, during the 7 days before the survey)												22.7	23.4	21.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †		
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017	
QN103: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)												3.1	2.2	2.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN107: Percentage of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the 7 days before the survey)												71.5	71.5	71.0	69.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN108: Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day)												11.2	12.5	12.8	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN109: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)												19.6	12.2	8.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †		
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017	
QN117: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)																		
													70.3	68.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN121: Percentage of students who had oral sex																		
													41.3	37.4	37.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)													Decreased, 1999-2017	Decreased, 1999-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change	
		43.9	28.8	25.4	23.6	18.4	21.2	16.6	14.5	10.1	10.8					
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)													Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
	48.8	49.3	43.6	40.1	35.6	29.0	26.6	23.6	21.2	17.2	18.0					
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)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
									12.4	9.9	8.1					
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change	
									58.1	55.8	50.1					

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	16.8		12.6	10.2	9.6	9.5	8.3	8.5	8.3	9.6	8.0	9.4		Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2003 No change, 2003-2017	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	18.3		14.1	16.6	11.3	14.6	13.7	10.2	11.1	12.2	7.5	10.6		Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	Increased
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
								19.4	20.6	23.6	19.0	19.7		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
									11.8	11.9	9.3	10.7		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
			17.6	20.1	14.8	15.5	11.4	15.6	16.6	18.2	19.6	20.4		No linear change	Decreased, 1999-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	20.3		13.4	15.7	9.8	11.9	8.2	8.8	10.0	11.5	12.2	9.7		Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	16.5		11.2	10.0	9.1	9.9	7.2	7.4	9.6	10.7	10.9	10.5		Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	5.5		4.2	5.7	5.2	4.5	9.7	5.4	9.6	10.3	9.3	12.5		Increased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	Increased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Tobacco Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)														Decreased, 1999-2017	Decreased, 1999-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased
		76.2	68.7	60.2	56.8	47.8	47.1	45.9	41.4	37.8	32.1					
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
	38.4		40.2	34.7	29.3	21.6	19.4	23.2	18.0	18.4	11.9	12.3				
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
	20.5		19.9	17.4	14.6	12.0	8.9	10.3	8.2	6.6	4.1	4.1				
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
	16.1		15.7	13.2	11.5	8.2	6.3	7.4	6.1	4.1	3.4	2.6				

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Tobacco Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																
												45.1	42.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
												25.3	22.0	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)																
						17.0	16.2	15.3	17.5	17.6	16.6	13.2	10.7	Decreased, 2003-2017	No change, 2003-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						33.9	28.4	26.5	29.6	25.4	24.1	19.5	15.8	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
								71.8	71.2	67.6	63.7	60.4	56.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	40.4		35.4	34.5	29.4	22.5	21.0	23.3	19.7	17.4	15.3	16.6	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	62.4		62.6	61.7	52.6	49.6	42.9	44.0	37.9	34.7	31.9	26.4	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								23.5	32.6	26.6	32.5	34.9	30.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	7.4		8.3	9.5	10.7	8.1	6.9	7.4	8.3	5.8	6.4	6.6	Decreased, 1995-2017	Increased, 1995-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																	
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	17.5		19.2	25.1	22.4	18.7	16.7	18.0	16.5	16.3	15.8	15.0		Decreased, 1995-2017	Increased, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2017	No change	
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
											1.7	2.2		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	31.1		26.8	31.5	25.5	22.9	19.0	21.6	21.5	15.5	20.0	14.1		Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
					43.0	42.0	41.6	41.0	42.3	43.4	44.9	39.2	36.6	Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	9.5		4.7	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.4	5.8	4.3	3.7	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
												28.9	26.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
												22.1	23.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

62.5

71.4

No linear change

Not available[§]

No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
				14.7	14.1	11.9	13.0	16.0	14.6	13.9	15.1	12.3	16.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
				10.4	13.8	12.5	15.8	11.8	14.6	14.4	16.7	19.1	16.8	Increased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
	26.3			27.9	22.4	25.2	25.8	24.8	23.6	24.2	24.7	26.7	25.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																
	23.7			25.7	27.2	27.1	27.7	28.2	28.9	28.9	30.0	29.5	30.9	Increased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
				14.7	15.6	17.1	16.0	19.9	14.8	18.9	22.1	22.9	22.9	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					15.4	11.9	13.3	11.6	14.9	11.4	10.4	10.5	12.5	Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					6.1	5.1	5.8	5.0	8.0	3.3	4.6	4.6	8.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
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	58.0	58.4	59.2	57.1	61.7	63.0	60.7	61.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					28.7	22.1	25.8	26.4	25.8	28.5	28.7	27.8	25.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					18.3	12.9	14.4	16.0	15.6	18.0	16.1	16.0	15.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					36.0	39.4	38.4	40.3	48.3	45.1	41.7	41.4	44.6	Increased, 2001-2017	Increased, 2001-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					16.2	16.3	18.4	22.2	21.9	23.6	23.9	25.7	27.7	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					42.9	45.1	45.9	44.6	50.0	49.5	46.5	52.2	46.5	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					15.6	18.0	16.2	17.3	21.1	21.0	19.0	20.6	19.4	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					3.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	6.2	4.6	6.4	5.9	6.8	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					66.9	65.9	65.2	60.1	59.4	57.7	63.6	57.6	60.0	Decreased, 2001-2017	Decreased, 2001-2009 No change, 2009-2017	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					30.1	29.9	24.9	24.9	23.2	22.7	28.9	23.4	26.5	Decreased, 2001-2017	Decreased, 2001-2009 No change, 2009-2017	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					12.5	13.5	11.1	10.9	9.4	11.3	12.4	12.1	11.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
								14.8	13.5	13.9	19.6	20.0	24.2	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Increased
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)																
								37.2	32.9	34.0	30.3	24.7	21.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
								22.3	21.3	22.5	19.8	16.2	12.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																										
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																										
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †											
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017													
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													12.0	10.7	11.3	9.4	8.0	5.8	Decreased, 2007-2017		No quadratic change	No change				
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)													5.2	5.9	8.2	5.9	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.4	12.0	11.7	Increased, 1999-2017		No quadratic change	No change
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)													73.2	67.6	62.6	66.4	66.5	60.7	63.6	63.1	57.1	54.0	Decreased, 1999-2017		No quadratic change	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two 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)													62.5	55.5	51.5	53.6	53.0	46.7	49.4	49.1	42.0	39.9	Decreased, 1999-2017		No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)																
				42.5	36.6	30.6	33.0	31.7	25.9	28.3	26.2	21.9	19.5	Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN78: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																
										11.6	11.0	13.8	15.4	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																
										37.9	38.9	36.9	37.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																													
Physical Activity																													
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †													
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017																
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)														52.9	55.4	59.3	60.8	Increased, 2011-2017		Not available [§]		No change							
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)														9.2	9.6	10.9	12.4	Increased, 2011-2017		Not available		No change							
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)														29.4	30.0	34.5	34.1	Increased, 2011-2017		Not available		No change							
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)														31.2	31.6	24.4	26.5	29.0	31.2	24.1	23.2	20.9	19.3	Decreased, 1999-2017		No quadratic change		No change	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Physical Activity																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																
							21.8	23.0	29.5	36.5	39.7	40.5		Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																
								75.5	76.1						No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																
								1.6	1.9						No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																
								31.9	30.9	33.5					No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																
								65.5	69.2	66.6	68.9				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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Site-Added														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)																
							19.7	22.3	17.6	15.5	13.0	10.6		Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)																
											68.4	62.0	54.4	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN92: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who rode a motorcycle)																
											31.0	34.6	24.1	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN95: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)																
											11.3	10.8	11.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Site-Added													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †		
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN97: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)																	
					55.4	50.6	62.4	54.8	52.4	52.7	47.5	49.0	49.8	Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
QN98: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend																	
												24.8	24.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN99: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		36.4		44.1	45.3	42.3	46.8	50.9	51.5	51.3	51.9	51.5	54.6	Increased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
QN102: Percentage of students who ate at least one meal or snack from a convenience store or a fast food restaurant on three or more days (such as McDonald's, Taco Bell, or KFC, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												26.5	25.6	20.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Site-Added														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN103: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)														No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN107: Percentage of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the 7 days before the survey)														No linear change	Not available	No change
QN108: Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day)														No linear change	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)														Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Site-Added														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN110: Percentage of students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
												61.2	63.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who gambled on a sports team, gambled when playing cards or a dice game, played one of their state's lottery games, gambled on the Internet, or bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
												41.9	37.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who ate a meal with their family on three or more days (during the 7 days before the survey)																
								71.9	74.4	72.2	70.4	71.6		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who would most likely talk with their parent or other adult family member about their feelings (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)																
												19.6	24.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN117: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)																	
												66.8	66.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN121: Percentage of students who had oral sex																	
												43.1	39.3	37.5	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																
				19.3	11.7	17.2	10.8	11.5	12.2	10.0	8.5	6.9	5.1	Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	48.5			46.7	43.1	45.7	39.2	34.1	30.0	26.5	22.6	18.2	14.8	Decreased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	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)																
											8.9	5.5	4.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											60.5	59.5	55.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	2.4		2.2	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.0		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	5.0		5.7	5.1	5.7	6.3	5.4	4.4	4.9	5.2	3.2	3.3		Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
								22.7	29.5	27.4	29.3	29.1		Increased, 2009-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
								23.4	22.6	22.9	27.4			No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)													Increased, 1999-2017	Decreased, 1999-2005 Increased, 2005-2017	No change		
		32.7	31.6	27.3	25.3	23.2	30.6	31.2	33.0	35.2	37.9						
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change		
	30.3		24.3	22.0	17.6	18.9	12.8	16.0	19.4	21.0	20.4	24.0					
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)													Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change		
	23.1		17.5	17.5	13.7	14.6	9.0	13.8	14.5	16.5	16.1	18.7					
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													Increased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	Increased		
	9.0		8.5	9.0	8.9	8.3	7.6	5.9	12.0	12.6	9.6	14.2					

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																
				70.0	66.8	62.7	54.9	50.4	45.5	41.9	41.5	32.3	28.8	Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	40.5			41.0	35.5	31.0	22.5	22.7	21.5	20.5	19.5	11.5	12.9	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	18.8			21.1	19.8	17.3	11.6	11.0	8.4	8.4	6.7	4.5	3.5	Decreased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2017	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	13.1			15.0	14.4	12.9	7.6	7.7	6.1	5.9	3.7	3.0	3.3	Decreased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2017	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †								
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017										
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])													39.0	39.4	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)													19.1	19.0	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)													8.5	7.7	7.1	6.7	9.1	6.4	4.9	5.5	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													32.5	24.6	24.6	23.4	23.1	21.4	13.0	14.4	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
								76.2	73.4	68.9	68.0	64.0	62.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	24.6			22.1	24.8	21.1	16.5	18.2	16.0	13.1	13.0	9.2	12.4	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	Increased
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	59.0			58.2	56.4	55.8	48.3	49.4	42.7	39.5	35.9	29.6	31.9	Decreased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								40.9	39.1	40.6	41.6	48.6	43.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	2.8			4.5	4.0	4.9	4.9	3.8	5.2	4.0	5.5	4.1	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
		12.3		18.4	18.4	18.6	12.0	12.7	15.8	13.7	15.6	14.6	16.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
												0.6	0.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
		24.3		21.0	22.6	16.8	16.1	18.5	16.9	20.2	12.2	16.3	9.9	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
					40.9	43.6	40.7	44.3	46.7	46.2	44.6	38.6	36.6	Decreased, 2001-2017	No change, 2001-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
		2.6		3.2	2.2	3.4	1.7	1.5	2.1	3.0	1.9	0.9	1.7	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
												30.5	27.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
												15.1	18.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

60.2 60.6

No linear change

Not available[§]

No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]													Increased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
				8.3	10.1	9.7	12.4	11.0	12.2	15.1	15.1	17.1	16.1			
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) [§]													Increased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	Increased	
				3.8	4.3	5.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	7.4	10.1	8.6	12.9			
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
	42.3			40.6	42.0	40.1	39.9	36.6	35.5	33.3	39.7	38.0	37.8			
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight													Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
	67.7			62.7	68.7	66.5	68.2	67.2	58.6	58.9	61.6	60.7	58.7			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
					12.7	16.3	17.7	17.5	16.5	17.4	22.0	23.2	25.5			

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

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					9.7	7.7	8.7	10.2	8.9	7.5	4.6	7.1	5.5	Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					2.8	3.0	3.5	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.2	3.1	1.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					62.6	63.3	56.2	59.9	59.1	65.3	66.6	64.4	61.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					27.5	28.4	22.6	27.0	21.2	28.5	29.1	27.3	26.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					16.2	15.9	13.0	15.2	11.6	14.2	16.6	14.0	12.3	Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					26.1	25.8	28.1	30.1	34.3	32.7	33.7	34.1	32.3	Increased, 2001-2017	Increased, 2001-2009 No change, 2009-2017	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					20.0	18.1	20.3	25.3	24.1	22.6	28.8	30.3	30.1	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					43.9	38.2	43.2	44.5	50.0	46.3	47.3	51.0	47.8	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)														No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
					13.7	10.6	13.8	13.3	15.7	13.7	15.0	16.1	14.3			
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)														Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
					1.9	2.1	2.0	2.8	3.2	2.9	5.5	3.5	3.4			
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)														Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
					65.6	71.4	65.4	65.4	57.8	63.3	62.0	59.4	61.6			
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)														Decreased, 2001-2017	Decreased, 2001-2009 No change, 2009-2017	No change
					26.9	33.0	23.4	24.9	22.0	22.7	25.1	25.3	24.0			

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
				9.9		14.9	9.1	10.5	6.5	10.1	11.7	10.1	11.0			
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
								24.6	19.8	27.3	31.3	31.5	33.5			
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)													Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
								19.8	19.5	19.3	16.3	12.3	11.4			
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)													Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
								11.2	11.1	12.3	8.8	7.1	6.6			

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †												
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017														
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													5.8	4.3	6.1	4.2	3.5	2.8	Decreased, 2007-2017		No quadratic change		No change				
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)													10.1	12.7	12.7	12.3	10.2	8.5	11.5	14.9	15.9	18.3	Increased, 1999-2017		No change, 1999-2009 Increased, 2009-2017		No change
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)													60.2	53.1	54.4	53.5	55.8	54.5	54.0	49.6	45.8	42.5	Decreased, 1999-2017		No change, 1999-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017		No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two 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)													46.3	40.4	41.3	38.2	39.1	37.4	38.9	35.5	29.2	27.8	Decreased, 1999-2017		No quadratic change		No change

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)																
				24.7	21.0	21.3	20.6	18.9	18.6	18.3	18.0	11.1	12.6	Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN78: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																
										8.7	9.9	10.0	11.5	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)																
										38.2	36.3	38.4	33.3	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													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)													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)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

15.0 13.7 20.3 32.3 37.4 47.8 Increased, 2007-2017 No quadratic change Increased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change				
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)													78.6	78.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change		
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)													No linear change	Not available	No change				
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)													1.2	0.9	No linear change	Not available	No change		
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)													No linear change	Not available	No change				
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)													28.0	28.1	30.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change				
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)													79.0	78.4	83.9	82.2	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)																
							9.6	12.7	8.6	8.8	6.0	2.9		Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	Decreased
QN91: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)																
											67.2	60.8	58.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who rode a motorcycle)																
											27.9	18.7	14.7	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)																
											7.8	8.5	10.9	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN97: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)																
					63.5	64.7	66.2	61.5	57.5	54.5	64.8	59.4	51.6	Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend																
												38.5	35.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)																
		75.0		72.0	77.0	74.6	75.9	74.9	71.5	70.3	75.5	69.9	67.4	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who ate at least one meal or snack from a convenience store or a fast food restaurant on three or more days (such as McDonald's, Taco Bell, or KFC, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											18.7	20.9	21.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN103: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)													2.6	1.9	2.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN107: Percentage of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the 7 days before the survey)													81.0	78.2	79.1	77.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN108: Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day)													15.4	17.0	16.7	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN109: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													31.1	20.6	11.7	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †					
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017								
QN110: Percentage of students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)														72.1	76.3	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available [§]	No change			
QN112: Percentage of students who gambled on a sports team, gambled when playing cards or a dice game, played one of their state's lottery games, gambled on the Internet, or bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)														16.3	14.9	No linear change	Not available	No change			
QN113: Percentage of students who ate a meal with their family on three or more days (during the 7 days before the survey)														69.0	70.0	67.2	69.2	70.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who would most likely talk with their parent or other adult family member about their feelings (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)														21.3	24.9	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN117: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)																	
												74.2	70.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN121: Percentage of students who had oral sex																	
												39.3	35.4	36.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)													Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
		31.1	19.8	20.8	15.6	14.0	15.4	12.5	10.3	7.7	7.4					
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)													Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change	
	48.6		47.9	43.6	42.5	35.5	29.7	27.3	24.5	20.3	16.5	14.9				
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)													Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [¶]	No change	
								9.9	7.6	6.5						
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	Decreased	
								61.2	60.8	54.1						

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		8.7		6.4	5.6	5.1	5.5	4.7	4.8	5.7	5.9	4.9	6.0	Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2003 No change, 2003-2017	No change	
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
		11.0		9.1	9.1	7.8	9.9	8.9	5.6	7.0	7.5	3.7	6.0	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	Increased	
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
										20.9	24.7	26.0	23.1	24.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											17.0	16.9	15.2	18.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
				24.7	24.6	19.6	18.5	16.1	21.4	22.4	24.4	24.7	28.6	Increased, 1999-2017	Decreased, 1999-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	Increased
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
		24.7		17.5	17.6	12.8	14.9	10.1	11.6	14.0	15.6	15.5	17.2	Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
		19.1		13.4	12.9	10.3	11.6	7.7	9.9	11.4	12.4	11.8	14.3	Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
		6.8		5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	8.6	4.7	10.5	10.0	8.2	13.0	Increased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2003 Increased, 2003-2017	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)													Decreased, 1999-2017	Decreased, 1999-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change	
		70.8	67.0	59.4	51.6	45.5	42.5	39.4	38.0	31.1	27.2					
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
	38.7		38.2	33.8	28.6	19.6	18.1	19.8	17.1	17.5	9.8	11.3				
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2017	No change	
	19.0		19.3	17.7	15.2	10.3	8.3	8.0	7.4	6.0	3.7	3.1				
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 1995-2017	No change, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2017	No change	
	13.9		14.8	12.7	11.6	6.7	5.5	5.6	5.2	3.5	2.6	2.3				

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]								
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017										
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])													41.0	39.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change						
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													21.7	19.9	No linear change	Not available	No change						
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													13.3	11.6	11.2	11.9	13.0	11.4	8.7	7.6	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													31.7	24.2	22.9	24.1	22.6	21.2	15.0	13.3	Decreased, 2003-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)													Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
							73.0	72.4	68.3	66.1	62.8	61.1				
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	Increased	
	31.5			26.8	29.4	24.0	18.3	18.9	17.8	16.0	13.8	10.6	14.1			
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
	60.8			60.7	59.0	54.5	47.7	44.3	43.0	38.5	35.1	31.0	30.2			
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
							34.3	37.0	34.3	39.7	42.3	37.2				
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													Decreased, 1995-2017	Increased, 1995-2003 Decreased, 2003-2017	No change	
	4.1			4.3	5.3	6.3	5.1	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.2	2.7	3.5			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
		13.8		17.5	20.0	18.9	13.3	12.6	13.7	12.9	13.4	12.3	13.0	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
												0.7	1.0	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
		26.1		22.8	26.3	20.7	18.1	18.2	18.2	19.9	13.0	16.8	11.4	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
					40.5	41.7	39.1	39.5	41.5	41.3	42.6	36.0	34.4	Decreased, 2001-2017	No change, 2001-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	4.5			3.1	3.9	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.0	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
												28.1	26.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
												15.8	18.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

62.4 66.5

No linear change

Not available[¶]

No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]																
				11.6	11.9	10.3	12.5	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.6	13.7	14.6	Increased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]																
				6.7	7.9	8.6	8.9	9.7	10.0	9.6	11.9	12.1	14.3	Increased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
	35.1			34.7	32.3	31.5	31.4	29.4	28.3	27.2	31.1	30.9	30.1	Decreased, 1995-2017	Decreased, 1995-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																
	47.2			44.1	47.5	45.6	45.4	45.9	42.0	42.7	43.4	43.0	42.9	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
				13.4	15.7	17.0	17.1	17.5	15.8	20.2	23.6	25.3		Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
					12.9	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	8.7			
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)														No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
					4.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	2.6	3.2	4.0	4.6			
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)														No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
					61.4	60.1	58.1	59.7	59.3	64.2	65.2	61.8	59.8			
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)														No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
					27.6	24.3	23.6	26.5	23.4	28.4	28.1	25.5	24.7			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
					16.4	13.4	12.9	14.8	13.1	15.6	15.0	13.1	12.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					30.9	32.9	32.8	35.5	40.3	38.4	37.1	36.8	37.1	Increased, 2001-2017	Increased, 2001-2009 No change, 2009-2017	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					18.1	17.0	18.1	23.1	21.6	23.4	25.5	27.5	28.5	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
					42.9	41.5	42.5	45.0	48.2	47.4	45.7	50.9	47.2	Increased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

15.0 14.5 13.7 15.2 17.7 16.3 15.9 17.2 15.7 Increased, 2001-2017 No quadratic change No change

QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)

2.7 3.5 3.0 3.5 3.8 3.9 5.4 4.0 4.8 Increased, 2001-2017 No quadratic change No change

QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)

66.5 68.2 65.8 62.2 60.2 61.7 62.9 58.0 61.0 Decreased, 2001-2017 No quadratic change No change

QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)

27.5 30.5 25.3 24.5 23.2 23.0 26.5 23.0 25.0 Decreased, 2001-2017 Decreased, 2001-2009
No change, 2009-2017 No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)																
				10.5	13.3	10.6	10.1	7.9	9.9	11.5	9.9	10.3		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							19.8	17.5	21.2	26.2	26.9	29.4		Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							27.5	25.3	26.3	22.9	17.0	15.7		Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							15.5	15.3	16.5	13.8	10.1	9.3		Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]													
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017															
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													8.6	6.6	7.9	5.8	4.7	3.9	Decreased, 2007-2017		No quadratic change		No change					
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)													7.3	9.3	10.4	8.7	7.2	6.4	8.9	10.5	12.7	14.0	Increased, 1999-2017		No change, 1999-2009 Increased, 2009-2017		No change	
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)													68.1	61.5	59.8	63.4	63.6	61.1	62.0	59.0	54.3	51.1	Decreased, 1999-2017		Decreased, 1999-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017		No change	
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two 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)													56.0	49.0	48.5	49.1	48.7	45.0	46.5	45.1	38.6	36.2	Decreased, 1999-2017		No quadratic change		No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

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)

35.0 29.7 26.9 29.1 27.5 23.9 24.4 23.6 17.6 16.7 Decreased, 1999-2017 No quadratic change No change

QN78: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)

9.4 9.7 11.7 12.8 Increased, 2011-2017 Not available[¶] No change

QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)

40.0 39.1 38.3 37.0 No linear change Not available No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	No change	
								47.2	51.5	52.2	52.8					
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								11.4	10.2	11.0	12.1					
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)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								22.0	25.0	24.4	26.1					
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													Decreased, 1999-2017	No quadratic change	No change	
				27.4	25.7	20.2	22.9	24.0	25.6	23.9	19.2	17.7	17.0			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

18.0 18.1 24.0 33.4 37.8 43.5 Increased, 2007-2017 No quadratic change Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)													80.7	81.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change		
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)													0.9	0.8	No linear change	Not available	No change		
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)													31.4	29.1	32.4	No linear change	Not available	No change	
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)													75.4	77.3	78.7	78.9	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)													Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	Decreased	
						14.1	15.9	12.8	11.5	9.0	6.4					
QN91: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)													Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available [¶]	No change	
								70.4	64.0	59.2						
QN92: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who rode a motorcycle)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								26.5	24.3	18.9						
QN95: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								9.4	8.6	10.3						

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN97: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)																
					58.0	56.4	60.4	58.1	55.0	52.1	53.4	50.8	50.0	Decreased, 2001-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend																
												32.7	30.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)																
		56.1		57.6	60.5	56.6	60.3	61.9	60.5	61.4	62.1	59.8	59.4	Increased, 1995-2017	Increased, 1995-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who ate at least one meal or snack from a convenience store or a fast food restaurant on three or more days (such as McDonald's, Taco Bell, or KFC, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											22.9	23.1	21.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN103: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)													2.6	1.5	2.3	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN107: Percentage of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the 7 days before the survey)													74.1	72.1	71.7	70.0	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN108: Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day)													11.5	13.9	14.2	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change	
QN109: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													19.7	12.3	8.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**White*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]					
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017							
QN110: Percentage of students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													72.2	77.4	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available [¶]	Increased			
QN112: Percentage of students who gambled on a sports team, gambled when playing cards or a dice game, played one of their state's lottery games, gambled on the Internet, or bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													28.9	26.3	No linear change	Not available	No change			
QN113: Percentage of students who ate a meal with their family on three or more days (during the 7 days before the survey)													72.2	73.4	70.5	70.9	73.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who would most likely talk with their parent or other adult family member about their feelings (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)													20.5	25.4	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN117: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
											73.4	72.3				
QN121: Percentage of students who had oral sex													Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change	
											41.1	37.2	36.6			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																
											17.0	11.4	10.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	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)																
											37.7	23.1	25.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
											15.9	5.4	6.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
											22.4	13.2	12.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased	
						31.9	34.3	21.0								
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)													Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change	
						28.6	24.2	16.7								
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)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						31.6	39.8	33.0								
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						20.8	26.3	18.1								

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)

19.6 24.6 16.8 No linear change Not available[§] No change

QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

17.7 17.6 17.9 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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
											50.0	44.9	42.6			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
												16.9	16.5			
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
												5.6	8.1			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
												3.6	6.9			

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])														49.6	56.5	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)														26.9	28.8	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														16.5	11.7	14.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														19.8	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)														57.4	60.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)														25.4	19.0	16.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														34.8	34.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years														13.9	12.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)														23.6	25.0	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
												6.6	2.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												27.5	27.3	20.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse														No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years														No linear change	Not available	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)														No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]													22.7	18.0	No linear change	Not available [¶]	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) [§]													16.2	14.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													34.9	38.3	28.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight													49.7	49.4	40.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													25.9	20.6	22.1	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, $p < 0.05$.

§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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
								8.7	15.6	6.9				No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
								4.8	3.8	5.8				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)																
								65.0	58.3	69.1				No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
								29.7	28.6	29.4				No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)

19.5 17.8 16.2 No linear change Not available[§] No change

QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

34.3 39.6 44.8 No linear change Not available No change

QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

33.0 31.5 28.1 No linear change Not available No change

QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

53.0 49.5 45.3 No linear change Not available No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
								27.5	21.0	19.7						
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)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								9.6	5.7	4.2						
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)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								61.3	62.3	59.3						
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								30.4	25.6	26.9						

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
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)													19.8	14.2	15.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													18.8	22.7	23.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													25.0	20.2	14.7	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													17.5	12.0	7.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													10.8	6.9	4.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)													18.4	17.2	19.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
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)													51.8	39.0	32.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two 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)													33.6	26.8	20.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

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)

18.9 15.4 7.9 Decreased, 2013-2017 Not available[§] No change

QN78: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)

13.3 16.4 15.2 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)

31.4 34.2 31.5 No linear change Not available No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													39.0	49.6	49.4	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													18.4	13.1	17.9	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)													17.1	30.5	25.9	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													27.4	21.2	22.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

40.1 34.0 41.0

No linear change

Not available[§]

No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																
							65.5	69.9						No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																
							2.7	2.7						No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																
							27.5	30.3	28.6					No linear change	Not available	No change
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																
							56.1	58.5	67.6					No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QN95: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)													18.4	17.6	12.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend													25.3	30.3		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)													63.2	59.9	69.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who ate at least one meal or snack from a convenience store or a fast food restaurant on three or more days (such as McDonald's, Taco Bell, or KFC, during the 7 days before the survey)													24.4	29.0	26.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN103: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)														No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
						13.0	5.6	7.9									
QN107: Percentage of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the 7 days before the survey)														No linear change	Not available	No change	
						60.2	72.2	68.0									
QN108: Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day)														No linear change	Not available	No change	
						13.1	5.2	4.6									
QN109: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)														No linear change	Not available	No change	
						17.2	12.7	9.4									

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN110: Percentage of students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												34.7	43.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN112: Percentage of students who gambled on a sports team, gambled when playing cards or a dice game, played one of their state's lottery games, gambled on the Internet, or bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												32.0	25.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN113: Percentage of students who ate a meal with their family on three or more days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												50.5	67.5	61.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who would most likely talk with their parent or other adult family member about their feelings (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)																	
												18.6	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

North Dakota High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN117: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)																
												54.5	56.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who had oral sex																
												43.3	37.2	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.