

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Injury and Violence																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
						25.0	28.9	26.7	25.9	20.7	18.2	14.2		Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
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)																
										8.8	7.1	5.9		Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
										33.1	26.1	28.1		Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
							6.9	5.9	4.6	5.3	4.8	4.3	7.4	Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2013 Increased, 2013-2016	Increased
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
							11.7	9.6	9.1	8.4	9.4	7.2	7.8	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
							14.9	12.4	11.2	11.0	14.3	12.2	12.2	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
										10.2	8.1	8.8	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †					
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016							
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)													11.7	10.3	6.0	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased		
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)													11.1	10.1	9.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change		
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													20.9	21.2	19.6	17.7	18.2	Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)													14.2	14.0	13.8	14.1	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2014-2016 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016

QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)

29.7 23.2 25.1 25.4 27.0 26.8 29.9

No linear change

Decreased, 2005-2009
Increased, 2009-2016

Increased

QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

17.4 13.2 14.5 16.2 16.0 15.9 17.3

No linear change

No change, 2005-2009
No change, 2009-2016

Increased

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

12.2 10.2 11.6 12.6 12.5 12.7 14.4

Increased, 2005-2016

No quadratic change

Increased

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2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						16.5	16.8	11.9	12.5	11.9	8.7	8.2				
QNFRICIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						7.4	7.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	2.4	1.8				
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						5.4	5.2	3.5	3.2	2.5	1.8	1.3				
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])											37.6	35.3	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased	

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
											20.0	13.3	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased	
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						11.6	11.0	12.7	12.9	12.5	10.3	9.0	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased	
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						20.9	22.0	19.6	19.0	18.2	14.4	12.9	Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased	

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

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2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
							73.1	72.9	67.2	63.5	60.9	52.3	53.5	Decreased, 2005-2016	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)																
							24.8	23.5	24.5	23.2	19.3	17.3	15.7	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	Decreased
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
							39.8	42.9	37.0	34.8	31.2	26.1	25.5	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																
							38.2	36.5	35.9	37.0	35.9	32.5	31.4	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
							8.9	8.6	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.0	7.3	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased

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2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
							18.5	19.4	21.9	23.2	19.8	18.8	18.4	No linear change	No change, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																
							6.9	5.5	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.4	5.4	Decreased, 2005-2016	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)																
							2.6	2.4	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.3	Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)																
							4.0	3.0	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																
							5.0	6.3	6.4	6.9	8.3	6.4	5.5	No linear change	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)																
											9.2	6.9		Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)																
							2.0	2.1	3.0	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.8	Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	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)																
							28.9	27.4	29.3	30.4	29.1	26.2	23.5	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages												Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †		
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013				2014	2016
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse												39.1	32.4	31.8	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years												6.6	5.0	4.3	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life												12.3	8.6	7.7	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)												27.2	22.6	22.1	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change

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2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											24.0	23.7	21.2	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											61.5	61.3	56.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																
											13.6	15.2		Increased, 2014-2016	Not available	Increased
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											18.7	17.7	20.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

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2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †			
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016					
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)													1.5	2.0	3.7	Increased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Increased
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)													4.3	4.0	3.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)													24.5	23.7	27.7	Increased, 2013-2016	Not available	Increased

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2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)													Increased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change	

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2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
							16.0	15.0	15.4	15.4	14.8	14.9	15.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
							12.6	12.9	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.5	12.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
							27.4	27.5	27.5	26.3	26.7	26.2	27.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
							17.2	19.2	17.4	19.0	23.5	27.1	31.2	Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	Increased
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
							15.6	18.5	15.0	14.0	15.7	15.9	16.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							5.3	6.2	5.0	5.4	7.0	8.0	8.6	Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	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)																
							58.7	55.2	64.2	61.3	60.4	56.6	53.9	Decreased, 2005-2016	Increased, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							30.7	29.3	36.0	34.7	31.9	28.8	26.7	No linear change	Increased, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							20.0	19.1	22.7	22.3	20.0	18.1	15.8	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased

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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	2014	2016			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
						36.4	37.7	38.2	37.9	38.1	42.0	44.8		Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2013 Increased, 2013-2016	Increased
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
						34.1	35.4	34.7	36.5	35.9	38.9	38.9		Increased, 2005-2016	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)																
						58.7	56.9	54.3	51.7	52.0	53.5	55.0		Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2011 Increased, 2011-2016	Increased
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
						14.5	16.3	17.6	18.5	17.0	18.4	20.1		Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased

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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	2014	2016			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							5.6	5.8	5.9	7.3	7.1	8.4	9.0	Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							59.1	58.3	60.9	61.1	62.2	59.2	57.4	No linear change	Increased, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							25.6	24.4	26.6	29.4	27.7	25.8	24.0	No linear change	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							12.8	11.3	12.6	15.3	13.8	13.4	12.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased

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Total													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	Increased	
							21.6	22.8	28.4	29.0	31.8					
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, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased	
							21.3	24.9	18.0	16.6	14.0					
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, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased	
							14.0	17.2	12.0	11.0	8.9					
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)													Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased	
							7.1	10.2	7.1	6.5	5.1					

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Physical Activity	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †					
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014				2016				
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)																					
											41.2	40.1	36.9	35.2	Decreased, 2011-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased				
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																					
											15.6	18.0	19.8	21.6	Increased, 2011-2016	Not available	Increased				
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																					
											21.4	21.6	19.5	17.9	Decreased, 2011-2016	Not available	Decreased				
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																					
												40.7	41.9	39.1	34.2	31.4	26.7	22.1	Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total Physical Activity														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016				
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)																	
								28.9	34.5	36.3	38.3	38.0		Increased, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	No change	
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
								37.6	37.0	39.3	37.8	39.1	37.6	36.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
								19.1	15.6	20.0	19.3	18.2	15.6	15.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014			
	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)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
	QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma													Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 No change, 2009-2016	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014				2016
QN90: Percentage of students who report that their parents or guardians own the home or place where they live													66.4	65.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)							13.7	13.4	10.8	10.9	8.0	7.1	7.1	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
QN96: Percentage of students who were asked to show proof of age (among students who bought or tried to buy cigarettes at a store during the 30 days before the survey)												47.7	41.0	45.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN97: Percentage of students who had someone refuse to sell them cigarettes because of their age (among students who tried to buy cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey)												29.6	33.3	31.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014				2016
QN99: Percentage of students who usually use a kind of flavoring other than tobacco flavor with an electronic vapor product (among students who have ever used an electronic vapor product)																	
												93.3	95.2	Increased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Increased	
QN102: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, excluding menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												13.3	11.6	7.4	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												11.0	7.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
QN104: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												41.3	40.2	41.6	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014				2016
QN105: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars																	
												36.9	35.8	30.4	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN111: Percentage of students who participate in any extracurricular activities at school (such as sports, band, drama, clubs, or student government)																	
						61.1	61.6	64.7	61.5	67.4	67.2	66.8			Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who were taught in any of their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)																	
												69.4	61.7	60.3	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN113: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends																	
												39.8	37.6	38.1	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages												Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †		
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN114: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in												24.4	21.2	22.1	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who somewhat or strongly disapprove of someone their age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day												62.2	61.8		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (such as beer, wine, or liquor)												73.7	76.9	75.3	Increased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN117: Percentage of students who have an adult outside of school they can talk to about things that are important to them								87.3	85.9	86.0	84.6	84.0	84.4	83.7	Decreased, 2005-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2014-2016 †

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016

QN118: Percentage of students who would feel comfortable seeking help from one or more adults besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their life

84.7 84.9 83.1 79.7 77.3 78.2 77.0 Decreased, 2005-2016 No quadratic change Decreased

QN120: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement

49.4 49.7 54.1 54.6 55.0 52.8 55.1 Increased, 2005-2016 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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Injury and Violence																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
						25.3	26.7	27.1	25.2	21.0	17.6	13.9	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased	
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	8.6	6.7	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased	
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
										35.2	28.6	28.3	Decreased, 2013-2016	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)																
						9.5	7.3	6.3	7.2	6.4	5.4	9.3	Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2013 Increased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
							13.5	10.3	10.0	10.6	11.3	8.7	9.7	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
							19.4	14.5	14.3	13.0	17.6	15.1	14.7	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
											8.6	6.2	6.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Increased
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																
											9.0	6.9	3.8	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016											
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)														9.7	8.5	8.8	Decreased, 2013-2016		Not available [§]	No change				
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)														19.5	21.2	18.1	15.5	16.1	Decreased, 2009-2016		Not available	No change		
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)														10.4	10.7	10.2	11.1	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)														21.5	15.5	20.2	19.2	19.7	18.7	21.0	No linear change		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.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
						12.9	10.3	11.3	12.9	11.6	10.9	12.4		No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
						9.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.4	11.0		No linear change	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Tobacco Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016				
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						17.2	17.4	12.0	12.2	13.2	9.3	9.3					
QNFRICIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						7.4	8.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	2.8	2.0					
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						4.9	5.7	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.1	1.5					
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])														Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased	
											38.0	35.5					

*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.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													20.8	14.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased					
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													16.5	13.8	16.4	16.1	15.5	12.3	10.9	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													23.6	24.6	21.7	21.0	21.0	16.0	14.9	Decreased, 2005-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
						71.5	70.7	65.0	59.8	57.7	47.8	49.1	Decreased, 2005-2016	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)																
						25.4	26.3	26.9	24.1	21.1	18.3	16.5	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	Decreased	
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)																
						37.6	40.3	34.4	32.3	29.3	23.0	22.2	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	No change	
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																
						41.7	38.2	39.8	36.9	37.6	32.6	29.7	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
						11.4	11.6	10.8	11.1	11.3	9.8	9.0	Decreased, 2005-2016	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, $p < 0.05$.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Increased, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased	
						18.5	23.0	24.6	25.9	21.6	19.4	17.6				
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						8.5	7.0	7.7	6.8	8.1	6.7	6.8				
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)													Increased, 2005-2016	Increased, 2005-2011 No change, 2011-2016	No change	
						2.8	3.7	5.8	5.7	6.3	5.5	5.3				
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						5.8	3.9	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.4	5.6				

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																
						4.8	7.1	7.7	7.5	10.3	7.9	6.7		No linear change	Increased, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)																
											10.5	7.6		Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)																
						2.2	2.9	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.8		Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	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)																
						31.2	31.0	33.7	33.1	33.0	28.1	24.6		Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †			
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016					
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse													41.9	35.0	33.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years													10.2	7.8	6.5	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life													15.4	11.4	9.8	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)													27.5	23.0	21.8	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											27.9	26.1	22.6	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											67.2	67.3	64.2	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																
											14.2	16.1		Increased, 2014-2016	Not available	Increased
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											15.5	13.3	17.2	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)													Increased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Increased	
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)													Increased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											7.4	5.8	7.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											13.3	13.8	13.9	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
							16.2	15.0	15.8	15.5	14.8	14.5	14.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
							15.5	16.6	15.4	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
							21.8	22.6	22.5	21.8	21.7	21.6	22.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
							15.8	17.9	17.0	19.1	22.5	25.9	29.5	Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Increased, 2011-2016	Increased
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
							16.4	21.2	18.4	14.7	18.5	17.3	18.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

§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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							5.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	8.5	9.1	9.9	Increased, 2005-2016	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)																
							60.2	55.3	62.9	62.3	60.7	58.7	55.2	No linear change	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							33.8	30.1	36.3	36.5	32.7	30.3	27.8	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
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)																
							23.5	19.2	23.9	24.6	21.1	19.9	17.4	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
						40.5	41.5	43.6	39.1	42.3	45.5	48.5	Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Increased, 2011-2016	Increased	
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
						31.4	34.8	32.3	33.9	34.5	37.6	37.8	Increased, 2005-2016	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)																
						58.6	53.0	54.4	49.2	50.6	51.5	53.6	Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2011 Increased, 2011-2016	Increased	
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
						16.6	18.2	20.2	21.2	19.3	20.1	22.4	Increased, 2005-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							6.2	6.0	7.7	9.0	8.7	9.8	10.6	Increased, 2005-2016	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)																
							57.8	59.2	59.5	62.4	62.2	59.9	58.0	No linear change	Increased, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased
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)																
							23.5	25.3	26.5	31.6	28.2	27.3	25.1	No linear change	Increased, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							12.9	12.4	13.3	16.6	14.4	14.8	12.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
									19.9	22.4	25.5	27.0	29.8	Increased, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	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)																
									23.8	27.1	20.8	19.1	15.7	Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
									15.7	18.9	13.7	12.5	9.9	Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased
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)																
									7.3	11.7	8.1	7.5	5.8	Decreased, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)													Decreased, 2011-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased	
										50.1	46.8	44.0	42.2			
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)													Increased, 2011-2016	Not available	Increased	
										13.4	14.9	16.6	17.8			
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)													Decreased, 2011-2016	Not available	Decreased	
										28.0	27.5	25.0	23.4			
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased	
										41.2	41.5	41.2	35.0	30.8	26.4	21.2

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Physical Activity																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																
							32.0	35.7	37.8	38.9	39.8		Increased, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	No change	
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																
						44.9	44.4	48.1	44.4	46.7	44.3	43.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																
						21.6	18.2	24.2	24.2	22.7	18.7	18.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014				2016
	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)																
													75.2	75.6	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)																
													2.5	2.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																
							23.2	25.4	28.0	29.7	27.2	27.4	27.7		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
QN90: Percentage of students who report that their parents or guardians own the home or place where they live													68.1	67.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change					
QN94: Percentage of students who who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)													14.7	14.4	12.5	12.2	9.8	8.5	8.6	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who were asked to show proof of age (among students who bought or tried to buy cigarettes at a store during the 30 days before the survey)													50.0	42.8	45.0				Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change	
QN97: Percentage of students who had someone refuse to sell them cigarettes because of their age (among students who tried to buy cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey)													33.4	36.4	34.0				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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN99: Percentage of students who usually use a kind of flavoring other than tobacco flavor with an electronic vapor product (among students who have ever used an electronic vapor product)																
											91.9	94.1		Increased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Increased
QN102: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, excluding menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)																
											15.8	13.3	9.1	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)																
											10.8	7.6		Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN104: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																
											40.4	39.5	41.6	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
QN105: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars													36.5	34.9	29.5	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased				
QN111: Percentage of students who participate in any extracurricular activities at school (such as sports, band, drama, clubs, or student government)													60.9	60.7	65.9	63.7	68.0	66.7	65.3	Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who were taught in any of their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)													70.2	62.5	61.7	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change				
QN113: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends													41.3	39.3	39.5	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN114: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in																
											28.2	23.9	24.6	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who somewhat or strongly disapprove of someone their age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day																
											57.7	58.2		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (such as beer, wine, or liquor)																
											69.6	72.8	70.8	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN117: Percentage of students who have an adult outside of school they can talk to about things that are important to them																
							86.7	85.9	83.6	83.3	84.2	84.9	84.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN118: Percentage of students who would feel comfortable seeking help from one or more adults besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their life																
						82.0	83.5	79.7	80.4	76.0	77.4	75.6		Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN120: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement																
						48.3	48.9	51.8	56.2	57.5	55.8	58.2		Increased, 2005-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
						24.7	31.0	26.2	26.0	19.7	18.6	14.0		Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
										6.4	5.0	4.4		Decreased, 2013-2016	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)																
										30.4	22.6	26.7		Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Increased
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						4.3	4.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	4.5		No linear change	Decreased, 2005-2013 Increased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						9.8	8.6	7.8	5.3	6.8	5.3	5.2				
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						10.4	10.0	7.8	8.5	10.2	8.5	8.7				
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)													Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	No change	
										11.5	9.9	10.5				
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)													Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased	
										13.8	13.1	7.7				

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																
											12.0	11.2	10.1	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
							22.2	20.8	20.9	19.8	19.9			No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
										17.4	17.2	17.2	17.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
							38.1	30.7	30.1	31.4	34.2	35.0	38.7	No linear change	Decreased, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
							22.0	15.8	17.4	19.3	20.0	20.7	21.8	No linear change	No change, 2005-2009 No change, 2009-2016	Increased
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
							15.6	10.8	13.0	14.5	15.0	15.9	17.7	Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						16.0	15.8	11.6	12.3	10.0	7.7	6.3	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
QNFRICIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
						7.4	6.6	4.3	4.1	2.7	1.9	1.4	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
						5.8	4.5	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																
											37.0	34.9	Decreased, 2014-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
											18.7	12.1	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased	
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						6.7	7.9	8.8	8.9	8.7	7.8	6.3	No linear change	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased	
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						18.1	19.1	17.3	16.2	14.5	12.1	9.9	Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						74.7	75.3	69.3	66.8	63.9	56.6	57.7				
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased	
						24.1	20.3	21.8	22.2	17.1	15.9	14.4				
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, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						41.9	45.3	39.4	36.8	33.0	29.1	28.6				
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						34.4	34.5	32.1	36.9	34.0	32.1	32.9				
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						6.5	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.1				

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

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

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
							18.4	15.9	19.2	20.4	17.8	18.2	19.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																
							5.3	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.4	Decreased, 2005-2016	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)																
							2.3	0.8	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)																
							2.2	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																
							5.1	5.2	4.7	5.5	5.7	4.3	3.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)																
											7.5	5.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased	
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)																
							1.7	0.7	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	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)																
							26.6	23.4	24.8	27.4	25.0	24.1	22.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
											36.4	29.8	29.7	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
											3.2	2.4	2.0	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																
											9.3	5.9	5.6	Decreased, 2013-2016	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)																
											26.7	22.1	22.2	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											20.1	21.2	19.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											56.4	55.6	50.7	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																
												12.9	14.0	Increased, 2014-2016	Not available	Increased
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											21.9	21.8	23.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											1.8	2.6	5.1	Increased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Increased
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											5.7	6.0	4.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											29.4	30.4	33.0	Increased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											10.8	11.6	10.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											15.2	15.3	17.2	Increased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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) [§]													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						15.7	15.1	14.9	15.3	14.8	15.4	16.0				
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) [§]													No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased	
						9.6	9.1	8.5	10.5	8.2	8.8	10.4				
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						32.9	32.3	32.5	30.8	31.9	30.8	31.4				
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, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	Increased	
						18.6	20.3	17.2	18.6	24.4	28.3	32.7				
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Decreased, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	No change	
						15.0	15.5	11.2	13.2	12.7	14.5	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, $p < 0.05$.

§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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							5.2	4.5	3.4	4.9	5.3	6.7	7.3	Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	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)																
							57.2	55.3	65.8	60.4	60.2	54.5	52.5	No linear change	Increased, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							27.6	28.4	35.9	32.8	31.2	27.3	25.6	No linear change	Increased, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	Decreased
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)																
							16.5	19.1	21.7	19.9	19.0	16.2	14.2	No linear change	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased	
						32.3	33.7	32.8	36.6	34.0	38.8	41.3				
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						37.1	36.0	37.1	39.0	37.4	40.1	39.9				
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						58.7	61.0	54.3	54.5	53.7	55.7	56.7				
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						12.3	14.1	14.6	16.0	14.5	16.6	17.6				

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

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

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							5.1	5.2	4.2	5.6	5.6	6.9	7.4	Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							60.3	57.6	62.1	59.9	62.1	58.3	56.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							27.6	23.4	26.6	26.9	26.8	24.1	22.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							12.6	9.9	11.7	13.8	13.0	11.8	11.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
									23.5	23.3	31.3	30.9	33.8	Increased, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	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)																
									18.8	22.5	15.0	14.2	12.1	Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
									12.3	15.2	10.3	9.5	7.7	Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased
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)																
									6.8	8.6	6.0	5.6	4.2	Decreased, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
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)													32.3	33.8	30.1	28.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased			
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													17.9	21.0	22.8	25.4	Increased, 2011-2016	Not available	Increased			
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													14.7	16.0	14.1	12.6	No linear change	Not available	Decreased			
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													40.3	42.1	37.3	33.8	32.2	27.1	23.0	Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)													Increased, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased	
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014				2016
	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)																
													77.5	78.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																
													1.5	1.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																
							21.6	22.1	24.3	27.3	25.2	25.2	25.1	Increased, 2005-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
QN90: Percentage of students who report that their parents or guardians own the home or place where they live													65.0	64.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change					
QN94: Percentage of students who who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)													12.8	11.8	9.0	9.4	5.7	5.2	5.1	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who were asked to show proof of age (among students who bought or tried to buy cigarettes at a store during the 30 days before the survey)													43.3	37.8	45.0				No linear change	Not available	Increased	
QN97: Percentage of students who had someone refuse to sell them cigarettes because of their age (among students who tried to buy cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey)													22.2	27.5	25.3				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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016				
QN99: Percentage of students who usually use a kind of flavoring other than tobacco flavor with an electronic vapor product (among students who have ever used an electronic vapor product)																	
												95.2	97.0	Increased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Increased	
QN102: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, excluding menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												10.5	9.7	5.1	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												11.1	7.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
QN104: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												42.4	40.7	41.2	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
QN105: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars													37.2	36.8	31.1	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased				
QN111: Percentage of students who participate in any extracurricular activities at school (such as sports, band, drama, clubs, or student government)													61.2	62.7	63.6	59.5	66.8	67.7	68.4	Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who were taught in any of their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)													68.8	61.2	59.0				Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased	
QN113: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends													38.0	35.7	36.4				Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change	

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN114: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
						20.2	18.2	19.3								
QN115: Percentage of students who somewhat or strongly disapprove of someone their age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day													No linear change	Not available	No change	
							67.1	65.9								
QN116: Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (such as beer, wine, or liquor)													Increased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change	
						78.1	81.3	80.1								
QN117: Percentage of students who have an adult outside of school they can talk to about things that are important to them													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
							87.9	85.9	88.9	86.0	84.0	84.1	83.6			

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN118: Percentage of students who would feel comfortable seeking help from one or more adults besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their life																
						87.5	86.4	86.8	79.5	78.8	79.0	78.6		Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN120: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement																
						50.4	50.5	56.5	53.0	52.4	49.8	52.1		No linear change	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
						26.9	28.9	28.3	22.6	19.1	18.7	13.5		Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	Decreased
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)																
										8.8	7.2	5.4		Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	Decreased
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
										38.1	30.6	31.9		Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						6.3	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.2	4.7		Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
						11.6	8.7	6.4	5.4	7.1	5.5	5.5		Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	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)																
						14.1	10.0	7.4	6.9	8.3	7.0	6.9		Decreased, 2005-2016	Decreased, 2005-2009 No change, 2009-2016	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
										7.6	6.6	6.9		No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																
										10.5	10.1	6.1		Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)													9.3	8.7	7.6	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	Decreased				
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													23.7	26.3	22.3	20.6	21.3	Decreased, 2009-2016	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	16.6	16.0	17.0	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)													28.4	21.5	21.5	24.6	25.2	25.9	28.7	No linear change	Decreased, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Decreased, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	No change	
							19.1	14.6	12.1	16.3	14.9	15.8	16.6			
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased	
							12.1	12.5	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.9	12.9			

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						21.4	18.5	15.7	16.5	13.8	10.8	8.6				
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						10.9	8.7	6.9	6.6	5.0	3.4	2.2				
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						7.8	6.0	5.6	4.7	3.5	2.4	1.6				
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])											38.9	36.1	Decreased, 2014-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
												22.7	16.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [¶]	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						15.0	11.0	12.4	12.4	11.5	9.9	8.3		Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						25.2	23.5	21.8	21.3	18.5	15.3	12.6		Decreased, 2005-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased	
						77.1	77.3	67.5	67.4	65.8	58.1	60.0				
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						23.5	23.6	19.3	20.1	16.5	15.7	14.2				
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, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						46.2	49.0	40.9	41.4	37.4	33.3	33.2				
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						39.9	32.4	32.6	36.6	34.4	30.6	30.5				
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						7.9	7.3	4.8	5.7	6.1	6.0	4.9				

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						20.8	16.8	21.2	23.4	19.7	18.8	18.6				
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						9.5	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.1	4.3	3.6				
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)													No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						2.7	2.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.0				
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						5.2	3.1	4.4	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.3				

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

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)													No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						6.5	6.7	7.1	6.2	7.1	5.3	3.7				
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)													Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [¶]	Decreased	
											9.0	5.5				
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						2.0	1.5	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.1				
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
						33.6	30.4	26.7	28.2	26.4	24.1	22.0				

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016					
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse													36.8	30.3	30.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years													3.3	2.7	2.2	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life													9.2	6.7	6.3	Decreased, 2013-2016	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)													27.2	22.5	22.6	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											25.4	25.7	22.2	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	Decreased
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											60.4	59.3	55.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																
												9.7	10.9	Increased, 2014-2016	Not available	Increased
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											27.6	25.7	29.3	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											1.4	2.0	4.3	Increased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	Increased
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											4.1	3.9	3.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											33.0	31.6	36.9	Increased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											11.8	11.0	12.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											9.3	10.6	10.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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) [¶]													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						14.0	12.4	14.4	12.5	12.3	12.8	12.9				
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) [¶]													No linear change	Decreased, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	No change	
						11.3	9.8	7.6	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.9				
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						29.2	29.0	28.4	26.7	27.0	26.1	26.7				
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, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Increased, 2011-2016	Increased	
						18.4	20.5	19.0	19.0	25.2	29.3	33.9				
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						11.2	13.9	11.4	8.8	11.2	12.0	12.3				

*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, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
							4.6	5.7	4.3	3.9	5.7	6.8	7.2	Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Increased, 2011-2016	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							60.2	57.6	67.7	65.0	62.5	58.7	56.4	No linear change	Increased, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							30.3	28.7	36.0	35.8	31.6	28.1	26.8	No linear change	No change, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	Decreased
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)																
							18.4	16.8	20.4	20.7	17.4	15.5	14.0	No linear change	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased	
						30.3	30.8	30.2	30.5	32.4	35.9	37.6				
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						26.6	29.3	25.3	29.0	30.0	32.2	31.6				
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	No change, 2005-2011 No change, 2011-2016	Increased	
						50.2	45.5	44.4	43.8	44.6	46.1	47.7				
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						9.6	13.5	12.9	11.6	12.8	14.1	14.8				

*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, $p < 0.05$.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
						3.6	3.2	2.6	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.9		Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
						65.3	65.3	68.4	68.7	68.3	65.5	64.1		No linear change	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	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)																
						29.1	26.6	30.0	32.1	29.4	27.5	26.1		No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
						13.5	11.1	13.5	14.3	13.1	12.9	11.7		No linear change	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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, 2009-2016	Not available [¶]	Increased	
								21.2	23.7	29.0	28.9	31.4				
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, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased	
								22.4	25.9	18.0	16.8	14.2				
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, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased	
								13.7	17.5	11.4	10.3	8.6				
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)													Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased	
								6.4	9.7	6.2	5.5	4.3				

*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, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)													Decreased, 2011-2016	Not available [¶]	No change	
								47.6	47.4	43.3	42.1					
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)													Increased, 2011-2016	Not available	Increased	
								10.2	13.2	14.7	15.7					
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)													Decreased, 2011-2016	Not available	Decreased	
								25.1	25.3	22.7	21.5					
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased	
								27.1	30.1	26.6	24.1	24.3	20.9	18.2		

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
								23.1	30.1	33.8	36.2	36.8		Increased, 2009-2016	Not available [¶]	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																
						38.4	39.9	39.8	32.5	36.1	36.3	34.9		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																
						20.9	16.3	25.3	23.1	20.1	17.7	16.4		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014				2016
	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)																
								83.2	84.2						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)																
								1.0	0.9						No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																
							18.2	21.5	23.7	25.3	22.9	23.1	23.0		Increased, 2005-2016	Increased, 2005-2009 No change, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**White*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
QN90: Percentage of students who report that their parents or guardians own the home or place where they live													82.3	81.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change					
QN94: Percentage of students who who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)													15.2	13.9	8.7	8.9	6.9	6.3	5.5	Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN96: Percentage of students who were asked to show proof of age (among students who bought or tried to buy cigarettes at a store during the 30 days before the survey)													49.9	37.1	45.8				Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Increased	
QN97: Percentage of students who had someone refuse to sell them cigarettes because of their age (among students who tried to buy cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey)													25.3	30.1	26.7				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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**White*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016					
QN99: Percentage of students who usually use a kind of flavoring other than tobacco flavor with an electronic vapor product (among students who have ever used an electronic vapor product)													95.2	97.4	Increased, 2014-2016	Not available [¶]	Increased	
QN102: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, excluding menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)													13.6	13.0	7.7	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)													12.8	8.8	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
QN104: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)													35.3	34.5	34.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN105: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars																
											37.5	36.0	31.2	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [‡]	Decreased
QN111: Percentage of students who participate in any extracurricular activities at school (such as sports, band, drama, clubs, or student government)																
						63.2	65.5	70.3	67.3	71.6	72.0	72.4		Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who were taught in any of their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)																
											69.7	64.1	62.5	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN113: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends																
											26.9	24.5	25.6	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN114: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in													No linear change	Not available [¶]	Increased	
								16.7	15.1	16.8						
QN115: Percentage of students who somewhat or strongly disapprove of someone their age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								65.4	65.4							
QN116: Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (such as beer, wine, or liquor)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								76.9	77.8	78.1						
QN117: Percentage of students who have an adult outside of school they can talk to about things that are important to them													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
							88.0	87.0	88.4	87.8	87.8	88.3	87.8			

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN118: Percentage of students who would feel comfortable seeking help from one or more adults besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their life																
						84.7	84.8	86.4	83.4	81.5	82.2	81.9		Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change
QN120: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement																
						47.5	48.0	56.9	58.3	57.1	53.9	57.7		Increased, 2005-2016	Increased, 2005-2009 No change, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
						24.4	26.0	23.9	28.7	20.3	16.4	13.5		Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	Decreased
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
										6.2	4.2	4.2		Decreased, 2013-2016	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)																
										24.6	16.9	20.3		Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Increased
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)																
						8.6	6.7	4.1	5.7	5.1	4.5	8.5		No linear change	Decreased, 2005-2013 Increased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased	
						12.2	10.0	10.8	9.5	9.6	6.9	8.5				
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						16.7	14.1	14.7	13.6	20.0	16.4	16.2				
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)													Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	No change	
										11.5	8.0	9.0				
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)													Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased	
										10.3	7.8	4.2				

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
								11.0	9.2	10.1						
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						15.2	14.4	15.3	13.1	14.2						
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)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								10.7	10.1	9.7	10.4					
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	Decreased, 2005-2011 Increased, 2011-2016	Increased	
						30.1	23.0	26.7	23.8	27.4	24.7	28.3				

*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.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased	
						13.8	10.3	15.5	15.3	15.6	13.7	16.1				
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)													Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased	
						11.1	6.5	11.4	12.7	11.8	11.3	14.5				

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						9.0	12.9	6.2	6.9	8.1	5.1	5.7				
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						3.2	5.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.8				
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						2.9	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5				
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])											35.1	33.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
												15.7	9.1	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [¶]	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						7.3	8.7	12.6	11.9	12.5	10.0	8.6		No linear change	Increased, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
						14.1	17.4	16.0	14.7	16.5	12.4	11.3		No linear change	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
						68.5	65.5	66.2	59.0	57.1	46.1	47.3				
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	No change	
						26.2	21.4	30.0	25.2	20.9	17.3	15.9				
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, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	No change	
						31.1	31.8	31.2	28.5	25.2	18.1	17.8				
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						36.4	40.8	40.7	39.2	39.2	35.0	34.3				
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
						9.7	10.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	9.4	9.0				

*Non-Hispanic.

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

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	No change, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	No change	
							15.7	22.1	23.0	23.7	21.0	19.2	18.9			
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)													Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased	
							2.9	2.7	4.4	3.6	5.6	4.4	5.4			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)													Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased	
							2.0	1.6	4.0	4.1	5.1	4.1	5.0			
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)													Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Increased	
							2.0	1.9	2.7	4.2	4.9	4.0	5.0			

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																
						3.7	5.3	5.5	6.0	7.6	5.6	5.6		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)																
											7.8	7.0		No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)																
						1.3	1.7	2.5	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.5		Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	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)																
						22.2	22.8	29.3	31.4	29.9	26.4	23.3		No linear change	Increased, 2005-2011 Decreased, 2011-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016					
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse													46.0	37.4	35.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years													10.6	7.9	6.5	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life													17.0	11.3	9.8	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
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	24.8	23.6	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)													Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased	
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)													Increased, 2014-2016	Not available	Increased	
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)													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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											1.3	1.9	2.6	Increased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											5.2	4.7	4.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											16.1	16.8	18.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											6.8	6.9	6.6	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
											17.9	17.5	20.7	Increased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]																
						19.7	19.5	16.5	19.7	17.7	16.7	17.5		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]																
						15.4	17.4	15.1	15.6	13.5	14.4	16.3		No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
						24.2	24.6	25.5	25.5	25.4	23.8	25.8		No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
						16.9	16.1	15.0	18.8	21.6	24.1	27.1		Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	Increased
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
						23.7	25.1	19.0	21.3	21.8	22.1	22.7		No linear change	Decreased, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							7.6	6.6	5.6	7.1	8.6	9.4	10.6	Increased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Increased, 2009-2016	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)																
							55.5	53.9	59.1	54.6	55.7	52.4	49.2	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	Decreased
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							30.6	30.3	35.7	31.5	30.9	28.8	26.0	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2009 Decreased, 2009-2016	Decreased
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
							22.1	22.6	25.4	23.3	22.3	20.6	17.5	No linear change	No change, 2005-2013 Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

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Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2014-2016[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016

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

47.6 46.9 48.0 47.5 47.5 51.1 55.2 Increased, 2005-2016 No change, 2005-2013
Increased, 2013-2016 Increased

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

45.0 42.5 48.2 46.0 44.0 47.4 48.1 No linear change 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)

73.7 72.3 68.0 65.1 65.6 66.2 68.2 Decreased, 2005-2016 Decreased, 2005-2011
No change, 2011-2016 Increased

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

22.6 18.5 21.3 26.9 22.6 23.7 27.0 Increased, 2005-2016 No quadratic change 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, $p < 0.05$.

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Maryland High School Survey
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Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2014-2016[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016

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)

9.0 8.3 10.0 10.6 10.4 11.9 12.9 Increased, 2005-2016 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)

47.7 48.6 51.6 50.4 51.4 49.1 46.3 No linear change Increased, 2005-2013
Decreased, 2013-2016 Decreased

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)

18.7 20.7 21.1 23.8 22.1 20.5 17.9 No linear change No change, 2005-2011
Decreased, 2011-2016 Decreased

QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)

11.7 10.9 10.8 13.2 12.4 11.6 9.7 No linear change 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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2014-2016[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016

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)

23.0 21.5 26.6 28.1 30.4 Increased, 2009-2016 Not available[¶] 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)

20.5 25.4 18.9 17.9 15.0 Decreased, 2009-2016 Not available Decreased

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

14.8 17.7 13.6 13.0 10.3 Decreased, 2009-2016 Not available Decreased

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)

7.9 11.6 8.6 8.3 6.6 Decreased, 2009-2016 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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)													Decreased, 2011-2016	Not available [¶]	Decreased	
								35.0	33.3	32.9	30.5					
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)													Increased, 2011-2016	Not available	Increased	
								20.1	23.5	24.7	27.4					
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	Decreased	
								17.3	18.2	18.1	16.1					
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased	
								65.2	58.9	54.7	47.9	43.6	37.1	29.9		

*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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)														No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
						38.3	34.1	38.6	43.3	41.5	37.5	36.7		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)														No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
						18.1	13.8	15.0	13.9	15.4	12.2	12.0		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014				2016
	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)																
													69.7	69.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																
													2.5	2.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																
							26.4	26.2	28.8	33.8	30.5	30.6	30.9	Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
QN90: Percentage of students who report that their parents or guardians own the home or place where they live													51.8	50.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change					
QN94: Percentage of students who who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)													10.9	11.1	12.0	13.2	7.3	6.0	7.1	Decreased, 2005-2016	No change, 2005-2013 No change, 2013-2016	Increased
QN96: Percentage of students who were asked to show proof of age (among students who bought or tried to buy cigarettes at a store during the 30 days before the survey)													46.3	45.3	46.9				No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN97: Percentage of students who had someone refuse to sell them cigarettes because of their age (among students who tried to buy cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey)													33.3	36.4	35.7				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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016					
QN99: Percentage of students who usually use a kind of flavoring other than tobacco flavor with an electronic vapor product (among students who have ever used an electronic vapor product)													91.9	94.0	Increased, 2014-2016	Not available [¶]	Increased	
QN102: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, excluding menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)													12.9	9.4	6.2	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)													8.8	6.3	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
QN104: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)													46.3	45.3	49.6	No linear change	Not available	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016				
QN105: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars														Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	Decreased	
						37.5	36.4	31.2									
QN111: Percentage of students who participate in any extracurricular activities at school (such as sports, band, drama, clubs, or student government)														Increased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
					53.7	57.3	59.3	54.0	63.5	63.7	62.7						
QN112: Percentage of students who were taught in any of their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)														Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change	
									68.8	58.3	57.6						
QN113: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends														Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change	
									55.8	52.8	51.9						

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN114: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in																
											33.4	27.9	28.2	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [¶]	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who somewhat or strongly disapprove of someone their age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day																
											58.7	58.3		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (such as beer, wine, or liquor)																
											70.4	76.4	72.4	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN117: Percentage of students who have an adult outside of school they can talk to about things that are important to them																
							84.7	86.1	84.7	84.5	82.5	82.9	82.0	Decreased, 2005-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2014-2016 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN118: Percentage of students who would feel comfortable seeking help from one or more adults besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their life																
						86.8	88.4	81.6	77.5	75.3	76.6	74.7		Decreased, 2005-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN120: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement																
						51.2	53.0	53.8	49.8	52.6	52.0	52.4		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
									30.6	26.8	27.2	21.2	16.2	Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
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)																
											14.2	11.4	8.4	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											35.7	29.6	28.6	Decreased, 2013-2016	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)																
									8.7	5.1	7.5	5.4	9.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
								13.0	12.3	13.1	10.3	9.5		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)																
								17.1	15.9	18.0	15.2	14.4		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
										14.3	12.3	12.2		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																
											15.8	14.3	7.5	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016					
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																		
											14.9	13.8	11.3	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased		
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
											24.4	19.7	20.5	19.1	18.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
											10.8	14.5	16.2	14.1	No linear change	Not available	Decreased	
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)																		
											33.5	29.9	32.3	34.6	37.2	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
								20.7	14.4	18.9	20.0	19.6		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
								15.1	14.8	15.7	16.8	16.4		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016									
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														13.8	12.2	15.4	10.2	10.2	Decreased, 2009-2016		Not available [§]	No change
QNFRICIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)														2.5	3.5	4.3	2.6	2.7	No linear change		Not available	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)														2.5	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.1	No linear change		Not available	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])														43.9	40.3			Decreased, 2014-2016		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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)																
												22.7	14.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
								16.0	14.4	15.5	11.8	9.9	Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased	
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
								23.6	20.9	21.8	15.8	14.8	Decreased, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016				
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)													Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	No change		
							71.8	63.9	61.6	54.4	53.0						
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													Decreased, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased		
							26.3	29.4	24.3	22.2	19.3						
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, 2009-2016	Not available	Decreased		
							38.0	30.4	30.4	26.0	23.5						
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)													No linear change	Not available	Decreased		
							34.7	37.1	39.1	36.9	31.4						
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													No linear change	Not available	Decreased		
							10.7	10.2	11.4	10.9	8.9						

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
								21.4	21.1	20.7	20.7	18.4		No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																
								7.3	6.4	11.2	9.1	8.2		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
								4.3	5.9	8.3	6.7	6.1		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)																
								6.6	5.5	8.6	6.6	6.7		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)													No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased	
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)													Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)													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)													Decreased, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
											41.6	37.3	34.1	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
											9.8	6.8	5.7	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																
											15.5	10.7	8.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
											28.7	24.4	22.7	Decreased, 2013-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
								28.6	28.1	24.5				No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
								59.0	57.6	58.4				No linear change	Not available	No change
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																
											16.0	17.3		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN65: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
								12.1	9.9	12.5				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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											2.5	1.6	3.9	Increased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Increased
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											2.4	3.8	2.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																
											17.0	15.3	19.0	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016					
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)													6.5	6.5	6.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)													22.8	21.0	21.5	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016				
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) [§]													No linear change	Not available [‡]	No change		
								16.7		15.3		18.7		19.5		18.1	
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) [§]													No linear change	Not available	No change		
								23.9		13.2		12.7		13.9		14.7	
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													No linear change	Not available	No change		
								32.8		26.8		31.0		33.4		32.8	
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, 2009-2016	Not available	Increased		
								15.9		18.9		21.4		24.7		29.5	
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change		
								15.3		12.3		15.8		15.9		16.0	

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

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

§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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016								
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)													7.0	6.4	6.9	9.1	9.2	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)													66.7	61.4	62.5	57.7	53.5	Decreased, 2009-2016		Not available	Decreased
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)													35.3	36.6	34.1	29.7	26.1	Decreased, 2009-2016		Not available	Decreased
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)													21.6	26.2	23.2	20.1	17.3	Decreased, 2009-2016		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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased	
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2009-2016	Not available	No change	
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
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	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †								
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016										
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													7.8	8.0	9.5	10.8	11.5				Increased, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													51.8	53.0	60.5	55.6	52.7				No linear change	Not available	Decreased
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)													24.9	27.0	28.2	25.6	23.4				No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													10.1	17.2	15.2	13.9	13.3				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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016								
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	19.6	26.2	26.5	29.5	Increased, 2009-2016		Not available [§]	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)													17.7	20.9	17.7	16.3	13.3	Decreased, 2009-2016		Not available	Decreased
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													11.4	14.3	12.0	10.8	8.2	No linear change		Not available	Decreased
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)													6.1	8.8	7.3	7.0	4.3	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
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)													Increased, 2011-2016	Not available	Increased	
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													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, 2009-2016	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)													Increased, 2009-2016	Not available [§]	No change	
						22.7	38.2	36.8	40.1	38.5						
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						44.1	42.4	44.4	41.2	38.6						
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						16.0	18.9	17.4	16.4	17.3						

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †			
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014				2016		
	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			
														72.0	72.4				
	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			
														2.9	3.4				
	QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma													No linear change	Not available	No change			
														27.1	25.1	27.6	27.2	26.7	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN90: Percentage of students who report that their parents or guardians own the home or place where they live																
												53.4	51.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)																
								12.1	11.8	13.0	10.1	9.7		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who were asked to show proof of age (among students who bought or tried to buy cigarettes at a store during the 30 days before the survey)																
											45.8	43.4	40.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who had someone refuse to sell them cigarettes because of their age (among students who tried to buy cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey)																
											29.9	32.0	27.0	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN99: Percentage of students who usually use a kind of flavoring other than tobacco flavor with an electronic vapor product (among students who have ever used an electronic vapor product)																
											92.8	93.5		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, excluding menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)																
											14.5	12.8	7.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN103: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)																
											12.0	8.2		Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
QN104: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																
											47.7	45.6	45.9	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †					
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016							
QN105: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars													33.8	35.4	26.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	Decreased		
QN111: Percentage of students who participate in any extracurricular activities at school (such as sports, band, drama, clubs, or student government)													53.4	44.1	57.5	55.4	53.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who were taught in any of their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)													70.5	61.5	58.7	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available	No change		
QN113: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends													48.3	46.2	46.5	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN114: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in																
											29.3	25.3	24.9	Decreased, 2013-2016	Not available [§]	No change
QN115: Percentage of students who somewhat or strongly disapprove of someone their age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day																
												58.4	56.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week (such as beer, wine, or liquor)																
											69.1	74.5	71.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN117: Percentage of students who have an adult outside of school they can talk to about things that are important to them																
								81.4	74.0	76.6	78.6	77.9	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.

2016 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Maryland High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2014-2016 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016			
QN118: Percentage of students who would feel comfortable seeking help from one or more adults besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their life													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN120: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement													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.