Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
20.6	23.3	15.3	15.7	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
10.8	9.8	6.1	7.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2016-2018** [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											35.3	30.5	29.1	35.5	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											4.5	5.5	5.9	4.2	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
													4.6	4.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 10.6 | 10.4 | 8.4 | 9.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 11.0 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

												2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
												23.6	24.7	21.9	20.6	Decreased, 2013-2018	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)

												2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
												16.0	17.6	15.0	16.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

												2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
												27.5	29.4	29.7	34.4	Increased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
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Total
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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

											15.5	18.5	16.9	18.0	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)

											12.6	15.7	13.5	15.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 17.7 | 16.7 | 10.1 | 6.6 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | Decreased |

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 7.5 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 1.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Decreased |

QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 5.7 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 1.4 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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])

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 46.6 | 43.4 | 54.0 | Increased, 2014-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 30.1 | 19.3 | 39.5 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available[§] | Increased |

QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.5 | 3.3 | 10.4 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available | Increased |

QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.2 | 2.4 | 6.8 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available | Increased |

QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 35.3 | 23.5 | 41.0 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available | Increased |

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Tobacco Use**

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.4 | 5.7 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.0 | 6.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 14.8 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 8.2 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											23.3	22.2	15.0	11.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
20.5	20.8	16.6	17.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
37.5	35.3	31.1	33.1	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
17.9	19.1	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 41.9 | 38.0 | 34.8 | 35.4 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | No change |

QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years

| | | | | | | | | | | | 11.0 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 8.1 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 23.9 | 23.8 | 20.9 | 23.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 13.6 | 6.6 | 7.0 | Decreased, 2014-2018 | Not available | No change |

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

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)

													13.3	13.4	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.5 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.5 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 2.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											7.4	6.7	5.1	4.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN56: 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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											3.6	3.4	3.5	2.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											25.6	25.7	16.1	19.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
48.3	43.2	39.2	38.7	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
6.0	4.9	4.0	3.6	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
14.1	11.5	8.0	7.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
36.0	31.8	27.5	28.8	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											24.6	23.8	19.6	23.0	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											58.5	54.9	52.4	54.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											24.1	23.8	27.6	28.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											0.9	1.3	1.1	6.3	Increased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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))

	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear	Quadratic	Change
	6.2	5.8	7.8	3.8	No linear change	Not available[§]	Decreased

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)

	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear	Quadratic	Change
	31.2	30.9	36.5	38.2	Increased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear	Quadratic	Change
	11.0	8.7	11.4	11.1	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.

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Sexual Behaviors**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2016-2018** [†]
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2014**	**2016**	**2018**			

QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 12.3 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 13.2 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 13.1 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											15.2	16.0	16.6	15.4	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

| | | | | | | | | | | | 13.2 | 14.1 | 16.6 | 12.8 | No linear change | Not available | Decreased |

QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight

| | | | | | | | | | | | 30.2 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 28.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 25.5 | 29.6 | 33.2 | 36.8 | Increased, 2013-2018 | 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.
[§]Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

| | Linear Change* | Quadratic Change* | Change from 2016-2018 † |

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
14.6	15.4	14.9	16.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change

QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)

| 6.9 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.8 | Increased, 2013-2018 | 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)

| 54.5 | 52.1 | 50.5 | 48.1 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 25.7 | 23.4 | 22.2 | 21.8 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | No change |

QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 40.3 | 45.3 | 44.2 | 46.0 | Increased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 35.3 | 34.1 | 29.4 | 37.2 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 53.2 | 53.8 | 50.1 | 55.0 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											17.7	18.7	18.5	17.9	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											6.6	8.2	6.7	8.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											58.0	57.6	59.1	58.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 22.6 | 22.3 | 22.6 | 22.1 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 25.3 | 24.0 | 25.7 | 29.3 | Increased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
21.1	22.1	18.1	15.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
14.5	15.2	11.7	9.8	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											42.5	38.4	35.1	44.9	No linear change	Not available[§]	Increased

QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											16.2	19.7	17.6	15.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											23.7	20.3	17.3	25.5	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2016-2018** [†]
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016 2018							

QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
29.2	26.9	23.5	18.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	Decreased

QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
37.7	41.0	41.0	43.9	Increased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
35.2	32.5	44.8	44.7	Increased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Physical Activity**

															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)

															Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											27.6	26.1	4.6	4.8	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

															Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
													16.0	15.6	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 76.8 | 78.4 | 79.2 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 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 | 28.6 | 27.6 | 24.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN90: Percentage of students who are transgender

													3.1	1.5		Decreased, 2016-2018	Not available[§]	Decreased

QN93: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)

													30.0	34.1		No linear change	Not available	No change

QN94: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)

											12.2	10.9	8.3	4.0		Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	Decreased

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)

											30.2	24.5	26.9	34.1		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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN98: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

													2016	2018			
													4.6	4.5	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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)

												2014	2016	2018			
												93.5	97.8	97.2	Increased, 2014-2018	Not available	No change

QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used an electronic vapor product to smoke marijuana, THC or hash oil, or THC wax

													2016	2018			
													10.2	20.4	Increased, 2016-2018	Not available	Increased

QN102: Percentage of students who think they definitely or probably will smoke a cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar in the next year

													2016	2018			
													18.2	17.3	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN103: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, not counting menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 17.1 | 18.5 | 9.5 | 8.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | No change |

QN104: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 16.1 | 8.6 | 11.3 | Decreased, 2014-2018 | Not available | Increased |

QN105: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 34.2 | 29.7 | 34.1 | 7.1 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Decreased |

QN106: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 52.1 | 49.8 | 40.2 | 40.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

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

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN107: Percentage of students who report the rule about smoking inside their home is that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their home (not counting decks, garages, or porches)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 80.1 | 79.2 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN108: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35.7 | 35.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN110: Percentage of students who were taught in their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 72.5 | 69.3 | 66.2 | 66.9 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN117: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends

| | | | | | | | | | | | 31.0 | 31.9 | 26.9 | 32.2 | 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.

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN118: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in

| | | | | | | | | | | | 18.6 | 19.3 | 16.0 | 20.8 | No linear change | Not available[§] | Increased |

QN119: 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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 81.8 | 81.2 | 81.4 | 80.2 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

											21.7	23.5	15.0	14.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)

											13.0	13.1	6.3	7.9	Decreased, 2013-2018	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)

											37.0	33.6	29.4	34.2	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 5.8 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.5 | 7.2 | | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 8.9 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
13.1	13.5	9.8	13.1	No linear change	Not available[§]	Increased

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
7.3	8.8	9.0	6.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
19.7	22.4	19.0	17.1	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

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

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 11.2 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 12.4 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 19.0 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 25.9 | Increased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Increased |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 10.6 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 14.4 | Increased, 2013-2018 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 9.7 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 12.7 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
18.7	18.4	10.1	6.7	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	Decreased

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| 8.0 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

| 6.3 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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])

| | 47.3 | 45.2 | 52.4 | Increased, 2014-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

| | | | 32.2 | 21.6 | 37.6 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available[§] | Increased |

QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | 6.5 | 4.6 | 11.7 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available | Increased |

QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | 4.9 | 3.2 | 8.1 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available | Increased |

QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | 37.0 | 25.5 | 39.3 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.6 | 8.2 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.9 | 9.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 18.2 | | 19.3 | 13.3 | 9.0 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											26.3	25.4	16.9	12.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											23.2	22.8	18.2	17.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											36.6	32.8	25.6	30.9	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	Increased

QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
													14.8	18.3	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 45.4 | 37.4 | 32.8 | 33.4 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | No change |

QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years

| | | | | | | | | | | | 13.8 | 13.1 | 9.3 | 8.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 27.3 | 24.3 | 19.4 | 21.1 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.5 | 7.1 | 6.5 | Decreased, 2014-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13.0 | 11.7 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 8.0 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 5.9 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 3.3 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 5.1 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)

											8.5	8.8	5.9	5.6	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN56: 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)

											4.4	4.7	4.5	3.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)

											29.3	29.8	16.3	18.8	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

| | | | | | | | | | | | 49.8 | 45.3 | 41.0 | 40.0 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | No change |

QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

| | | | | | | | | | | | 9.6 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 4.6 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

| | | | | | | | | | | | 17.3 | 14.0 | 10.2 | 8.4 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 34.6 | 33.1 | 26.0 | 28.1 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 †

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

											31.1	25.4	20.3	24.1

No linear change | Not available§ | No change

QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

57.3 57.4 56.2 58.5 — No linear change — Not available — No change

QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

19.7 18.7 25.2 27.4 — Increased, 2013-2018 — Not available — No change

QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

0.4 0.5 0.6 3.6 — Increased, 2013-2018 — 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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))

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
4.1	4.1	4.6	2.9	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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
24.3	23.3	30.4	33.9	Increased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
5.8	5.9	10.2	11.1	Increased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.8 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 13.3 | 11.5 | 11.5 | | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

| | | | | | | | | | | | 15.6 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 14.5 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

| | | | | | | | | | | | 17.1 | 18.1 | 21.1 | 15.6 | No linear change | Not available | Decreased |

QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight

| | | | | | | | | | | | 27.6 | 27.0 | 26.6 | 23.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 25.3 | 28.5 | 32.6 | 34.6 | Increased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

[*]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
[§]Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 17.7 | 17.1 | 16.3 | 18.3 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 9.3 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 12.1 | Increased, 2013-2018 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 56.0 | 52.9 | 52.0 | 48.5 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 27.1 | 23.8 | 24.5 | 22.3 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | No change |

QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 47.0 | 50.9 | 48.6 | 52.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 34.2 | 33.6 | 30.9 | 39.1 | Increased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Increased |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 53.6 | 52.7 | 47.3 | 55.6 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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

											21.6	21.3	21.9	22.0	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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

											9.3	10.2	8.4	10.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

											57.1	56.5	57.6	55.6	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 23.0 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 22.0 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 11.0 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 8.4 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Decreased |

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 24.6 | 20.3 | 22.6 | 25.6 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages		Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											23.4	25.8	21.0	19.0	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

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

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											16.7	18.6	13.7	12.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
52.0	44.8	42.5	52.7	No linear change	Not available[§]	Increased

QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
13.8	17.6	15.8	12.3	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
31.6	26.1	23.2	32.5	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

															Linear Change[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2016-2018** [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											29.0	26.8	25.4	17.0	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	Decreased

QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											38.7	40.9	44.4	48.7	Increased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											40.7	35.1	50.7	49.7	Increased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)

											32.0	27.3	6.6	6.1	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

												17.1	15.9		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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 75.7 | 78.1 | 78.0 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 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

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 26.8 | 30.1 | 26.5 | 26.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN90: Percentage of students who are transgender

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.8 | 1.8 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN93: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31.4 | 34.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN94: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 14.4 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 4.6 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Decreased |

QN98: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.6 | 3.6 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016 2018					

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)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
90.9	97.9	96.1	Increased, 2014-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used an electronic vapor product to smoke marijuana, THC or hash oil, or THC wax

	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
	10.7	19.2	Increased, 2016-2018	Not available	Increased

QN102: Percentage of students who think they definitely or probably will smoke a cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar in the next year

	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
	20.4	20.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN103: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, not counting menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
21.3	22.6	12.0	10.0	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN104: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
												15.5	9.6	9.9	Decreased, 2014-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN105: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											32.5	27.3	33.6	8.7	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	Decreased

QN106: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											51.3	49.1	38.9	40.8	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN107: Percentage of students who report the rule about smoking inside their home is that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their home (not counting decks, garages, or porches)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
													81.6	80.3	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN108: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)

												32.3	33.9	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN110: Percentage of students who were taught in their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)

											72.5	67.3	66.7	68.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN117: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends

											33.4	35.6	30.0	33.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN118: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in

											23.0	22.8	17.6	23.9	No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

															Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN119: 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

											2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											79.9	78.8	80.1	79.4	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

			Health Risk Behavior and Percentages												Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 19.1 | 23.1 | 15.4 | 16.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available§ | No change |

QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 7.3 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.9 | No linear change | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 32.6 | 26.8 | 27.9 | 36.1 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	**Linear Change** [*]	**Quadratic Change** [*]	**Change from 2016-2018** [†]
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016 2018				

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
1.7	2.9	3.9	1.9	No linear change	Not available[§]	Decreased

QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)

2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
2.2	1.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
7.5	5.9	5.4	7.2	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											7.7	6.9	6.3	5.9	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											14.1	12.6	9.0	14.3	No linear change	Not available	Increased

QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											27.6	27.0	24.3	24.1	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
21.1	23.1	19.0	21.1	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
36.2	39.1	39.6	43.2	Increased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
20.4	24.9	21.9	21.5	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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
15.4	20.2	17.4	17.3	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 16.3 | 14.6 | 9.9 | 6.2 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | Decreased |

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 6.9 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 1.8 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 5.0 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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])

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 45.9 | 41.5 | 55.7 | Increased, 2014-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 27.9 | 16.8 | 41.2 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available[§] | Increased |

QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.5 | 1.6 | 9.0 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available | Increased |

QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.5 | 1.1 | 5.4 | Increased, 2014-2018 | Not available | Increased |

QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 33.4 | 21.2 | 42.5 | Increased, 2014-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.6 | 2.6 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.6 | 2.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 10.8 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2014**	**2016**	**2018**			

QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											19.8	18.6	12.7	10.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											17.5	18.7	14.9	16.6	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											38.3	37.8	36.9	35.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
													21.2	19.9	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)

											38.2	38.5	36.7	37.3	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years

											7.8	7.4	6.5	7.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

											20.2	23.3	22.3	25.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)

												11.3	5.7	6.9	Decreased, 2014-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)

													13.5	14.9	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)

											4.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)

											2.6	2.0	0.9	1.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)

											2.9	2.0	1.6	1.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)

											5.9	4.2	3.7	2.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN56: 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)

											2.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)

											21.4	21.4	15.5	19.9	No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

| | | | | | | | | | | | 46.9 | 41.2 | 37.2 | 37.3 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | No change |

QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

| | | | | | | | | | | | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

| | | | | | | | | | | | 10.7 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 6.1 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 37.3 | 30.4 | 28.8 | 29.5 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

				Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
18.2	21.7	19.0	21.8	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

59.9	52.4	49.6	50.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

28.2	29.3	29.2	29.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

1.4	2.0	1.2	8.9	Increased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))

											7.8	7.7	10.8	4.7	No linear change	Not available[§]	Decreased

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)

											37.4	39.0	41.2	42.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

											15.5	11.6	12.3	11.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2016-2018** [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

												11.4	8.8	11.7	12.4	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)

													12.8	12.3	13.0	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

| | | | | | | | | | | | 14.7 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 16.4 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

| | | | | | | | | | | | 9.2 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 9.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight

| | | | | | | | | | | | 32.7 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 32.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 25.6 | 30.6 | 33.8 | 38.8 | Increased, 2013-2018 | 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.
[§]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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

			11.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)

			4.3	7.5	7.9	7.2	Increased, 2013-2018	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)

			52.7	51.2	49.3	47.9	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											24.0	23.0	19.9	21.0	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 33.3 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.1 | Increased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 36.2 | 34.5 | 28.0 | 35.4 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 53.0 | 55.0 | 53.1 | 54.6 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
13.7	16.2	14.7	13.1	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
3.9	6.1	4.9	5.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
58.9	58.7	60.4	62.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2016-2018** [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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

											22.1	21.1	21.6	21.9	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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

											8.4	8.8	8.6	10.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

											26.2	27.7	29.3	33.2	Increased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
18.3	18.2	14.8	11.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
12.1	11.7	9.6	7.0	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

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

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
32.9	31.9	27.5	37.0	No linear change	Not available[§]	Increased

QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
18.6	22.0	19.4	18.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
15.6	14.5	10.8	18.4	No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

															Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2016-2018**[†]
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2014**	**2016**	**2018**				

QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 29.4 | 26.9 | 21.6 | 19.6 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | No change |

QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 36.6 | 41.0 | 37.5 | 38.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 29.3 | 29.9 | 38.6 | 39.4 | Increased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											23.0	25.1	2.4	3.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
													13.9	15.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

																Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018					

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)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
78.1	79.6	80.7	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)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
1.3	1.3	1.3	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

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
26.0	27.2	28.3	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN90: Percentage of students who are transgender

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.8 | 1.1 | Decreased, 2016-2018 | Not available[§] | Decreased |

QN93: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27.4 | 33.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN94: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 9.8 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 3.0 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Decreased |

QN98: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.2 | 5.0 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

												96.3	97.9	98.5	Increased, 2014-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used an electronic vapor product to smoke marijuana, THC or hash oil, or THC wax

													9.6	21.6	Increased, 2016-2018	Not available	Increased

QN102: Percentage of students who think they definitely or probably will smoke a cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar in the next year

													15.6	13.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN103: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, not counting menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)

											12.6	14.3	6.6	7.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN104: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)

												16.8	7.5	12.9	Decreased, 2014-2018	Not available[§]	Increased

QN105: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)

											37.0	32.8	33.1	5.0	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	Decreased

QN106: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars

											52.8	50.2	41.3	40.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN107: Percentage of students who report the rule about smoking inside their home is that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their home (not counting decks, garages, or porches)

													79.2	78.5	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN108: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38.9 | 37.3 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN110: Percentage of students who were taught in their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 72.7 | 71.3 | 66.1 | 65.8 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN117: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends

| | | | | | | | | | | | 28.4 | 28.0 | 23.6 | 30.3 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |

QN118: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in

| | | | | | | | | | | | 13.8 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 17.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN119: 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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
83.7	83.9	82.9	81.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

											19.1	22.5	14.8	15.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)

											9.1	9.0	4.8	6.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	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)

											35.0	31.6	29.5	36.4	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.6 | 4.0 | | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 7.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
	8.6	8.1	6.1	7.7	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
	10.3	9.4	8.0	9.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
	24.0	24.8	22.7	20.1	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change**[†]	**Quadratic Change**[†]	**Change from 2016-2018** [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
16.4	17.6	14.7	15.5	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
26.7	28.8	29.6	34.6	Increased, 2013-2018	Not available	Increased

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
14.7	17.7	16.2	17.2	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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
11.8	14.9	12.7	13.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

											1991	1993	1995	1997	Linear	Quadratic	Change
											18.1	16.5	9.4	6.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	Decreased

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

											7.4	5.6	2.7	1.7	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

											5.5	4.4	2.2	1.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	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])

												45.9	42.3	54.8	Increased, 2014-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

												30.3	19.4	40.8	Increased, 2014-2018	Not available[¶]	Increased

QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

												4.3	3.0	11.3	Increased, 2014-2018	Not available	Increased

QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

												3.0	1.8	7.3	Increased, 2014-2018	Not available	Increased

QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

												34.9	23.0	41.9	Increased, 2014-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.3 | 4.8 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.7 | 5.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | 14.0 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 7.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				**Linear Change[†]**	**Quadratic Change[†]**	**Change from 2016-2018 [§]**

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
23.3	21.3	14.4	11.1	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

															Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2014**	**2016**	**2018**			

QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)

											2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											19.6	20.2	15.3	16.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

											2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											38.2	36.1	31.8	34.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

											2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
													18.4	19.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
41.5	37.0	32.3	34.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years

10.0	9.8	6.7	7.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

23.5	23.6	20.1	22.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)

12.9	6.0	5.9	Decreased, 2014-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.9 | 12.7 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 5.4 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	**Linear Change**[†]	**Quadratic Change**[†]	**Change from 2016-2018** [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)

											6.2	5.6	4.1	3.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

QN56: 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)

											2.6	2.7	2.5	2.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)

											24.1	25.1	14.9	19.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

											47.1	42.0	37.3	37.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

											4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

											12.6	10.3	6.3	6.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)

											35.2	31.0	26.2	28.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

											23.5	23.1	18.5	23.0	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

											58.3	55.1	50.7	55.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

											25.9	25.7	28.4	29.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

											0.9	1.4	1.1	6.6	Increased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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))

											6.8	6.3	8.5	4.1	No linear change	Not available[¶]	Decreased

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)

											33.7	33.4	38.0	40.6	Increased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)

											12.6	9.1	11.6	12.2	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

															Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
11.8	9.4	11.6	11.3	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
11.7	11.0	11.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[¶]

											15.2	15.3	16.6	14.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[¶]

											12.1	13.3	15.5	12.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight

											30.7	31.1	31.6	27.8	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

											26.0	30.6	34.4	38.9	Increased, 2013-2018	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, $p < 0.05$.
[¶]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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
13.4	14.2	13.3	14.8	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
6.9	8.6	8.6	9.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
54.6	52.1	50.5	47.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											24.7	23.0	21.9	19.8	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 38.7 | 43.7 | 42.9 | 44.9 | Increased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 33.4 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 36.3 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 52.1 | 52.9 | 48.2 | 53.7 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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

											16.6	17.2	17.2	15.8	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

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

											5.6	7.2	5.7	7.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

											58.9	59.5	59.8	60.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 22.2 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 21.6 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 9.1 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 8.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 24.6 | 23.8 | 24.7 | 28.8 | Increased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day
(such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

											20.4	22.4	18.2	15.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

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

											13.9	15.0	11.1	9.6	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
42.7	39.7	35.7	46.7	No linear change	Not available[¶]	Increased

QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
15.5	18.0	16.7	13.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
23.9	20.5	16.2	26.6	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											27.5	24.7	23.0	16.8	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	Decreased

QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											37.2	40.5	40.7	43.8	Increased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											34.2		30.1	43.6	44.7	Increased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)

											2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											27.7	25.1	4.8	4.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

											2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
												14.8		14.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 79.2 | 81.8 | 81.7 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.3 | 1.1 | 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

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 24.6 | 27.8 | 25.8 | 23.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN90: Percentage of students who are transgender

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.2 | 1.1 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | Decreased |

QN93: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.6 | 34.7 | Increased, 2016-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN94: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 10.9 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 3.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Decreased |

QN98: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.7 | 3.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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*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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

												93.9	98.2	98.0

Linear Change: Increased, 2014-2018   Quadratic Change: Not available[¶]   Change from 2016-2018: No change

QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used an electronic vapor product to smoke marijuana, THC or hash oil, or THC wax

													10.2	20.6

Linear Change: Increased, 2016-2018   Quadratic Change: Not available   Change from 2016-2018: Increased

QN102: Percentage of students who think they definitely or probably will smoke a cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar in the next year

													17.3	17.0

Linear Change: No linear change   Quadratic Change: Not available   Change from 2016-2018: No change

QN103: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, not counting menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)

											16.4	18.5	9.5	8.6

Linear Change: Decreased, 2013-2018   Quadratic Change: Not available   Change from 2016-2018: 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018[§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN104: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 16.1 | 8.9 | 11.7 | Decreased, 2014-2018 | Not available[¶] | Increased |

QN105: Percentage of students who completely quit using all tobacco products (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 34.0 | 28.8 | 33.4 | 6.2 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Decreased |

QN106: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars

| | | | | | | | | | | | 53.5 | 50.4 | 41.2 | 40.6 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN107: Percentage of students who report the rule about smoking inside their home is that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their home (not counting decks, garages, or porches)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 80.9 | 81.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN108: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)

2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
36.8	35.9	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN110: Percentage of students who were taught in their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
73.0	70.0	66.5	67.8	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN117: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
27.4	28.3	23.6	28.9	No linear change	Not available	Increased

QN118: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
16.1	16.8	14.2	19.0	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

															Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN119: 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

											83.0	83.2	82.5	81.9	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

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*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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											21.7	24.0	14.8	12.7	Decreased, 2013-2018	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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											4.1	6.4	10.8	2.4	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
													7.3	5.2	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 10.5 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 19.3 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 18.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 20.5 | 17.6 | 12.6 | 18.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 11.2 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 17.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

											28.8	22.9	23.1	27.7	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

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

											15.8	15.3	13.6	16.9	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)

											13.4	10.9	14.4	16.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											8.3	10.7	9.4	2.8	No linear change	Not available[¶]	Decreased

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											2.4	5.5	1.4	0.6	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											1.8	4.5	1.4	0.6	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])

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
												41.8	40.2	45.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
21.0	16.0	29.2	No linear change	Not available[¶]	Increased

QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
3.2	2.4	4.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
2.2	2.4	3.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
26.3	19.8	30.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	**Linear Change†**	**Quadratic Change†**	**Change from 2016-2018 §**

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.3 | 3.1 | No linear change | Not available¶ | No change |

QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 13.7 | 14.5 | 10.2 | 6.2 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 16.7 | 20.0 | 14.5 | 7.1 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

																Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018[§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)

2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
20.7	21.9	19.4	13.5		No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | 33.2 | 27.7 | 24.1 | 25.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | 11.8 | 13.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018					

QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)

											46.2	42.1	43.2	37.9	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years

											11.9	11.5	11.2	7.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

											27.0	22.9	23.7	28.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)

												10.5	6.2	7.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018[§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)

													12.0	10.9	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)

											5.2	3.8	8.0	4.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)

											3.7	6.2	4.9	2.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)

											3.3	4.2	7.3	1.7	No linear change	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

																Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
5.1	5.8	8.4	2.6	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN56: 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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
4.4	3.8	7.5	2.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
30.7	23.1	16.0	13.7	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

															Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
				Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

											2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											55.8	52.4	48.4	49.4	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

											12.1	12.7	12.3	7.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

											20.1	15.4	19.5	9.9	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	Decreased

QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)

											38.0	35.6	32.4	29.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018[§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
20.4	17.0	18.5	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[¶]

											16.4	18.5	14.5	20.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[¶]

											23.6	18.2	19.0	12.9	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight

											29.8	32.6	23.5	24.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

											21.7	26.5	20.6	32.9	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.
[¶]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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											21.8	26.9	26.7	27.6	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											5.6	11.1	12.8	15.8	Increased, 2013-2018	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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											49.3	46.5	51.5	44.7	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
26.6	21.9	24.5	26.4	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
52.7	60.7	54.6	58.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
50.0	53.3	37.6	43.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
67.0	70.8	67.9	68.6	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
23.8	28.0	24.6	25.7	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
13.2	14.7	11.0	14.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
49.8	42.9	49.6	43.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages		Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 21.0 | 12.9 | 22.4 | 20.5 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 9.8 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 11.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 27.1 | 26.4 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 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.

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											18.6	15.4	20.5	14.3	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

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

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											14.5	9.9	17.6	12.2	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											43.2	32.5	34.0	35.0	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											19.4	34.1	22.0	26.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											21.2	19.5	22.8	18.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

															Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	**Linear Change[†]**	**Quadratic Change[†]**	**Change from 2016-2018 [§]**
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)

											2013	2014	2016	2018		Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change
											41.9	38.8	25.6	24.6		Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

											2013	2014	2016	2018		Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change
											41.9	43.0	40.4	45.3		No linear change	Not available	No change

QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)

											2013	2014	2016	2018		Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change
											39.7	45.2	54.3	42.8		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear	Quadratic	Change
27.8	34.7	4.5	10.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[¶]	No change

QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

2016	2018	Linear	Quadratic	Change
18.5	15.7	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Other

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
67.7	58.0	64.0	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
3.1	6.4	2.8	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

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
37.3	31.3	37.0	32.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

																Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2014**	**2016**	**2018**			

QN90: Percentage of students who are transgender

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.5 | 0.6 | Decreased, 2016-2018 | Not available[¶] | Decreased |

QN94: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 14.2 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 2.9 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | Decreased |

QN98: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.2 | 6.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used an electronic vapor product to smoke marijuana, THC or hash oil, or THC wax

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.4 | 19.1 | Increased, 2016-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018[§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN102: Percentage of students who think they definitely or probably will smoke a cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar in the next year

2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
17.2	16.0	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN103: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, not counting menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
19.8	14.1	6.8	6.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN104: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
11.2	3.3	6.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN106: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
40.9	43.9	34.1	39.7	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN107: Percentage of students who report the rule about smoking inside their home is that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their home (not counting decks, garages, or porches)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 78.4 | 72.9 | No linear change | Not available[¶] | No change |

QN108: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25.6 | 28.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN110: Percentage of students who were taught in their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 70.4 | 63.8 | 61.2 | 64.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN117: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends

| | | | | | | | | | | | 51.3 | 54.1 | 50.5 | 46.7 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[†]	Quadratic Change[†]	Change from 2016-2018 [§]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN118: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
30.5	33.6	24.5	23.7	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QN119: 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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
82.2	72.8	75.4	71.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 32.9 | 34.3 | 24.4 | 18.6 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 13.1 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 6.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.4 | 5.9 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
19.9	20.2	14.6	13.2	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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
22.5	28.2	23.3	13.6	No linear change	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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
19.2	23.3	17.1	17.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2016-2018 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 24.4 | 29.9 | 23.9 | 22.1 | 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 19.1 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 22.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | 33.7 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															**Linear Change**[*]	**Quadratic Change**[*]	**Change from 2016-2018** [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											27.0	26.4	26.2	21.3	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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											17.2	23.3	22.6	20.5	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											26.4	26.4	11.8	8.1	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											13.1	12.6	5.6	2.6	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											13.1	12.0	4.7	2.6	Decreased, 2013-2018	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])

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
												59.2	58.9	59.1	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages			Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
38.0	29.5	40.0	No linear change	Not available[§]	Increased

QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
9.8	7.3	11.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
8.8	7.3	8.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
47.7	33.7	42.6	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

													12.2	9.4	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

											19.5	25.3	10.0	12.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

											30.0	34.4	15.5	14.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 27.8 | 26.4 | 29.4 | 25.5 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 37.8 | 39.8 | 33.9 | 29.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 20.4 | 18.3 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)

											44.4	46.2	43.2	38.2	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years

											16.4	18.3	17.8	12.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)

											28.4	33.7	24.0	24.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)

												26.8	11.7	10.5	Decreased, 2014-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016 2018							

QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)

2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
18.3	20.0	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
17.5	17.5	12.7	8.9	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
16.2	16.4	9.4	5.9	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
15.9	13.8	10.2	6.6	Decreased, 2013-2018	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2014**	**2016**	**2018**			

QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 21.8 | 21.0 | 12.3 | 9.5 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available[§] | No change |

QN56: 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 12.2 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 8.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 37.3 | 37.6 | 21.7 | 25.9 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

	57.7	49.6	46.0	46.5	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

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QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

	15.9	10.6	7.3	11.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

	25.4	21.2	16.3	12.4	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

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QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)

	43.9	37.1	34.7	38.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 22.4 | 19.2 | 12.9 | Decreased, 2014-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
18.7	22.4	22.1	20.5	No linear change	Not available[¶]	No change

QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)[§]

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
14.0	16.2	19.2	18.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
27.2	36.4	33.4	34.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
27.0	23.5	32.4	26.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

			Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 15.6 | 13.7 | 22.0 | 16.0 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 9.2 | 10.6 | 15.6 | 8.5 | No linear change | Not available | Decreased |

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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 56.3 | 60.0 | 49.3 | 56.5 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
31.9	30.5	23.9	28.8	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
39.1	45.3	49.7	45.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
35.3	39.1	38.8	38.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
49.5	49.1	51.3	49.1	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014 2016 2018						

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
19.6	27.4	29.8	27.7	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
9.9	12.7	15.0	10.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
60.1	52.8	50.4	58.2	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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

											26.5	25.3	21.0	24.7	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)

											16.9	15.4	13.2	10.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN75: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

											33.0	20.1	21.9	25.2	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

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)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											26.0	22.9	20.6	20.3	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

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

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											18.7	17.5	16.0	11.5	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

											37.0	31.9	33.4	37.7	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

											18.4	23.2	23.7	19.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)

											18.9	20.1	21.9	22.6	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.

Maryland High School Survey
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Hispanic
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages				Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 34.7 | 31.4 | 27.5 | 24.6 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 44.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 41.3 | 36.8 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
											27.3	24.1	2.3	6.3	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available[§]	No change

QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
													24.7	19.0	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
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Hispanic
Other

	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

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)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
61.3	67.5	74.2	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)

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
4.7	5.1	3.5	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

2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
30.1	34.9	31.6	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN90: Percentage of students who are transgender

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.7 | 5.3 | No linear change | Not available[§] | No change |

QN94: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)

| | | | | | | | | | | | 21.4 | 20.9 | 14.6 | 7.7 | Decreased, 2013-2018 | Not available | No change |

QN98: Percentage of students who smoked tobacco in a hookah, narghile, or other type of waterpipe (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.3 | 11.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

QN101: Percentage of students who have ever used an electronic vapor product to smoke marijuana, THC or hash oil, or THC wax

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13.4 | 22.5 | Increased, 2016-2018 | 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.

Maryland High School Survey
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Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018			

QN102: Percentage of students who think they definitely or probably will smoke a cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar in the next year

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
													27.4	20.1	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN103: Percentage of students who used flavored tobacco products (flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco products, or both, not counting menthol cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											23.6	29.2	10.7	9.2	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

QN104: Percentage of students who tried or used tobacco products for the first time (during the 12 months before the survey)

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
												24.5	9.8	11.3	Decreased, 2014-2018	Not available	No change

QN106: Percentage of students who live with someone who now smokes cigarettes or cigars

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change 2016-2018
											50.6	53.1	34.7	37.1	Decreased, 2013-2018	Not available	No change

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

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Hispanic
Site-Added

																Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018				

QN107: Percentage of students who report the rule about smoking inside their home is that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their home (not counting decks, garages, or porches)

													2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
													76.6	76.6	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN108: Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)

													2016	2018			
													31.9	38.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN110: Percentage of students who were taught in their classes about the dangers of tobacco use (during the last school year)

										2013	2014	2016	2018			
										70.7	66.2	63.7	64.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

QN117: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that young people who smoke have more friends

										2013	2014	2016	2018			
										45.3	46.0	39.9	46.3	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.

Maryland High School Survey
Cecil County
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages					Linear Change[*]	Quadratic Change[*]	Change from 2016-2018 [†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2016	2018

QN118: Percentage of students who say definitely yes or probably yes that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
30.5	32.1	25.0	27.4	No linear change	Not available[§]	No change

QN119: 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

2013	2014	2016	2018	Linear Change	Quadratic Change	Change from 2016-2018
72.8	71.5	78.6	73.0	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.