

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)													7.3	6.8	6.3	6.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													20.0	17.8	15.6	14.2	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)													6.5	7.0	5.6		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017							
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														2.6	3.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased		
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														5.5	5.4	6.1	7.1	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)														7.0	6.1	6.4	6.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)														24.9	23.5	20.6	19.8	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total Injury and Violence														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											7.7	6.5	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)																	
											10.9	10.9	10.6	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)																	
										20.3	21.9	19.5	15.7	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased	
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											14.8	14.5	13.8	12.6	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.

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**Total
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)													25.5	25.7	26.9	29.5	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	Increased
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													16.9	14.7	14.0	15.7	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)													13.2	15.2	11.7	12.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													10.5	9.8	6.7	7.2	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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

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2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

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

QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)

3.4 3.8 1.9 2.0 Decreased, 2011-2017 Not available[§] No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change	
											15.0	11.1	8.2	6.5			
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
											5.4	3.5	2.2	1.7			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
											3.6	2.6	1.6	1.2			
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
											10.7	12.0	5.5	7.0			

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Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)																
												16.8	11.8	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
										12.0	11.3	7.4	6.4	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
										19.6	16.9	11.7	9.5	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased

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†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
										18.1	18.2	14.6	14.7	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
										30.5	27.3	23.4	24.5	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
										8.1	7.5	6.1	5.5	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
										18.0	17.9	16.2	16.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																
										5.6	5.7	3.9	3.7	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
										3.4	3.9	1.8	1.8	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
												15.6	15.5	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]													No linear change	Not available [‡]	No change	
										17.2	14.7	15.1	15.5			
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]													No linear change	Not available	No change	
										11.1	12.0	13.0	12.7			
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													No linear change	Not available	No change	
										28.1	28.8	30.0	28.8			
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight													No linear change	Not available	No change	
										43.8	43.0	44.1	41.6			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	Increased	
										21.6	25.6	28.6	32.9			

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

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

‡Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Total														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
										14.6	14.4	13.1	13.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
										6.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
										60.2	61.3	58.8	57.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
										30.2	31.4	29.8	29.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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Total													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †						
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																					
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																					
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017								
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)													18.2	19.1	17.0	16.6	No linear change			Not available [§]	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													40.6	42.9	40.7	40.9	No linear change			Not available	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													34.1	34.0	37.6	36.8	No linear change			Not available	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													57.7	52.2	54.0	53.7	No linear change			Not available	No change

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Total														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
										17.1	17.9	17.7	17.2	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)																
										6.4	6.7	6.7	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)																
										58.3	61.3	60.1	61.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																
										24.8	26.9	26.4	28.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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Total													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	

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Total																			
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																			
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													9.7	8.4	5.7	5.6	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN78: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)													13.1	14.1	13.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)													38.3	37.7	37.4	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Physical Activity	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											45.6	44.3	45.2	42.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											15.6	15.2	16.9	17.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											24.1	23.8	25.1	22.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
											31.1	28.2	23.9	18.9	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased

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2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total Physical Activity													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change	
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)													No linear change	Not available	No change	

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2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													75.6	76.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																	
													1.7	1.8	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																	
										22.0	24.8	22.4	20.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																	
													27.6	27.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																
													78.9	81.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017
	QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												66.4	70.5	75.8	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	Increased
	QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												57.5	60.7	66.5	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	Increased
	QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																
												43.4	44.8	50.3	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	Increased
	QN95: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
													7.2	4.1	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

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

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Total Site-Added														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN97: Percentage of students who currently used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												1.7	1.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN105: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												17.5	16.8	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN106: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												7.2	4.9	4.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure in their neighborhood																	
												83.4	86.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017
QN111: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											3.7	3.8	4.3	4.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that they feel good about themselves																	
													69.9	69.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN114: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)																	
													25.4	26.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN121: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school																	
											78.5	73.8	78.2	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
	QN122: Percentage of students who are most likely to attend a 4 year college or a community college after high school																
													77.2	78.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)													8.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													19.6	17.4	14.3	13.8	Decreased, 2011-2017	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)													7.2	8.2	6.0		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)													4.0	5.3			No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †					
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017								
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														4.7	5.2	5.6	7.0	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)														8.0	7.7	8.0	8.0	No linear change		Not available	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)														29.4	30.2	27.3	24.8	Decreased, 2011-2017		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)														10.4	8.5			No linear change		Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017							
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)														8.1	9.5	9.2	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)														18.4	19.0	15.9	13.5	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)														8.8	9.3	9.0	8.9	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)														17.3	17.6	17.3	20.6	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
								12.0	10.4	9.6	10.2					
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								10.6	11.7	8.1	9.4					
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								8.4	9.3	4.6	5.4					
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								3.1	4.3	1.3	1.4					

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
								14.4	11.6	8.6	7.3			Decreased, 2011-2017	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)																
								6.4	4.2	2.8	2.2			Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
								4.0	3.4	1.8	1.6			Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)																
								14.3	14.9	4.9	8.0			Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)																
												17.8	12.6	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
										14.6	13.8	9.2	8.8	Decreased, 2011-2017	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)																
										20.5	18.4	12.9	11.6	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																				
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																				
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †					
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017							
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													16.9	20.4	16.4	15.8	No linear change		Not available [§]	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													28.0	25.6	23.0	23.0	Decreased, 2011-2017		Not available	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													10.2	9.6	7.7	7.7	No linear change		Not available	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													18.9	19.2	17.5	16.6	No linear change		Not available	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)													6.6	6.6	5.1	4.9	No linear change		Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
								4.2	4.8	2.4	2.7			Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
											16.7	16.5		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
										18.0	14.6	14.6	14.3	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																
										11.4	14.5	14.5	14.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
										21.4	23.2	25.1	24.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																
										30.8	30.2	32.7	31.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
										19.1	23.1	25.2	30.6	Increased, 2011-2017	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																			
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																			
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													15.7	15.6	14.3	15.7	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)													6.6	7.8	7.5	9.2	Increased, 2011-2017	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)													62.7	63.9	61.5	58.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)													32.5	33.2	32.6	30.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																
										19.2	21.3	19.0	19.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
										47.2	47.9	45.4	44.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
										32.3	32.9	35.7	35.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
										57.2	50.4	52.5	54.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
										18.3	19.5	19.4	20.2			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
										8.0	8.0	7.8	8.8			
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
										57.5	61.1	60.7	59.5			
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
										24.8	28.2	27.7	28.1			

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
										12.5	14.1	15.8	16.3			
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
										18.6	23.7	27.0	28.2			
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
										25.8	23.7	19.5	19.1			
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
										17.5	16.9	12.8	11.8			

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)																
								9.3	9.0	7.6	6.5			No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN78: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																
										13.3	13.3	13.2		No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																
										41.3	42.5	42.5		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male																			
Physical Activity																			
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)													30.2	37.8	41.4	41.8	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)													55.8	57.3	55.3	52.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)													21.3	14.8	14.7	16.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017		
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													74.2	73.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change		
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
													2.0	2.5	No linear change	Not available	No change		
	QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																		
													19.9	26.4	22.4	20.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
													30.0	30.7	No linear change	Not available	No change		

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																
													74.5	77.1	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Site-Added													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											65.1	71.5	73.5	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											56.2	61.5	66.1	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	Increased
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											42.8	45.6	51.0	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	Increased
QN95: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
												6.9	4.0	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN97: Percentage of students who currently used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)														2.3	2.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN105: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)														19.0	17.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN106: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														8.4	4.9	5.5	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure in their neighborhood														83.7	86.8	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	No change	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Male
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
								3.7		3.9		4.2	4.6			
QN113: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that they feel good about themselves													No linear change	Not available	No change	
											78.4	77.8				
QN114: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
											25.6	27.7				
QN121: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								79.1		73.2	78.9	79.0				

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

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

QN122: Percentage of students who are most likely to attend a 4 year college or a community college after high school

70.3 70.9

No linear change

Not available[§]

No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)													5.8	5.4	4.8	4.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													20.2	18.1	17.0	14.4	Decreased, 2011-2017	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)													5.4	5.6	4.8		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)													1.0	2.1			Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
										6.2	5.2	6.6	7.1			
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)														No linear change	Not available	No change
										5.5	4.1	4.6	4.7			
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
										20.2	16.1	13.5	14.3			
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)														No linear change	Not available	No change
												4.6	4.3			

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)														No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
						13.5	12.3	11.7									
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased	
						22.3	24.8	23.3	17.9								
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
						21.0	19.5	18.8	16.3								
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)														Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
						33.9	33.8	37.1	38.9								

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Injury and Violence**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													21.9	19.2	18.6	21.1	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)													16.0	18.6	15.4	15.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													12.4	10.2	8.7	9.0	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)													3.7	3.2	2.4	2.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased	
							15.5	10.4	7.9	5.5							
QNFRICIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
							4.4	2.7	1.7	1.1							
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)														Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
							3.1	1.7	1.4	0.8							
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)														Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased	
										15.5	10.8						

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)																
								9.0	8.2	5.5	3.8			Decreased, 2011-2017	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)																
								18.3	14.8	10.2	7.2			Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change		
						19.0	15.4	12.4	13.4								
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change		
						33.0	28.9	23.8	26.0								
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change		
						6.0	5.0	4.4	2.9								
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change		
						16.9	16.4	14.9	16.2								
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change		
						4.3	4.2	2.4	2.2								

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
								2.1	2.5	1.2	0.8			Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
											14.4	14.3		No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]													No linear change	Not available [‡]	No change	
								16.5		14.8		15.7	16.6			
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								10.7		9.4		11.4	11.1			
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								35.0		34.9		35.1	33.4			
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								57.4		56.5		56.2	52.6			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								24.2		28.2		32.3	35.2			

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

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

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

‡Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)											13.2	12.9	11.9	10.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)											5.9	6.3	6.4	5.4	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)											57.5	58.8	55.7	56.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)											27.5	29.7	26.5	27.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017								
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)													16.7	17.0	14.7	14.2	No linear change			Not available [§]	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													33.7	37.7	35.5	36.9	No linear change			Not available	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													36.0	35.1	39.5	38.5	No linear change			Not available	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													58.5	54.2	55.6	52.7	Decreased, 2011-2017			Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													15.9	16.2	15.9	14.0	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)													4.8	5.3	5.6	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)													58.9	61.3	59.7	62.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													24.9	25.6	24.9	28.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from 2015-2017 †

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

QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

10.2 7.7 3.7 4.5 Decreased, 2011-2017 Not available[§] No change

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

12.9 14.9 14.0 No linear change Not available No change

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

35.4 32.7 32.1 No linear change Not available No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change	
										28.6	38.5	42.3	44.1			
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
										44.4	47.1	44.3	41.9			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
										14.0	11.9	11.8	9.4			

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017		
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													77.1	78.7	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)																		
													1.5	1.0	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																		
													24.1	23.1	22.3	19.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
													25.1	23.2	No linear change	Not available	No change		

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
	QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																
													83.6	86.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													68.2	69.4	78.3	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	Increased
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													59.1	59.6	67.1	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	Increased
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													44.3	43.8	49.6	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	Increased
QN95: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													7.4	4.0		Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN97: Percentage of students who currently used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)														0.9	0.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN105: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)														16.1	15.7	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN106: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														5.6	4.8	3.5	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure in their neighborhood														83.1	85.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Female
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
								3.6		3.5		4.3	3.7			
QN113: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that they feel good about themselves													No linear change	Not available	No change	
											61.1	59.6				
QN114: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
											25.3	25.1				
QN121: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								78.2	74.7	77.5	78.2					

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

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

QN122: Percentage of students who are most likely to attend a 4 year college or a community college after high school

84.4

86.7

No linear change

Not available[§]

No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)													5.7	5.4	4.6	4.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													20.3	15.5	14.3	13.0	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)													6.0	7.3	5.1		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)													2.5	3.9			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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													4.3	4.3	4.8	7.3	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	Increased
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													5.2	4.7	5.2	5.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													22.9	19.7	18.1	15.7	Decreased, 2011-2017	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)													5.6	4.5			No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)													9.4	9.3	9.2	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)													21.2	23.7	22.9	18.7	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
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)													16.3	15.8	16.5	14.9	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)													24.2	25.2	25.3	30.6	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													16.5	14.8	14.1	15.9	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)													12.2	14.5	11.8	12.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													8.4	8.2	5.1	6.4	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)													2.1	3.2	1.2	1.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	No change	
								16.7	11.5	9.5	8.2					
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								5.9	3.8	2.7	2.2					
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								3.4	3.1	1.8	1.7					
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								8.5	13.7	5.6	5.3					

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
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)													17.0	14.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change		
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													12.6	9.5	6.5	6.6	Decreased, 2011-2017	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)													21.2	16.0	11.5	11.1	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	No change	
								18.7	16.7	13.1	15.1					
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								35.0	30.6	26.5	29.3					
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								6.8	5.3	4.7	4.0					
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								18.3	15.9	13.7	15.8					
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								3.9	4.9	3.2	3.2					

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

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

QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)

2.3 3.4 1.0 1.4 Decreased, 2011-2017 Not available[¶] No change

QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)

15.7 16.6 No linear change Not available No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]													No linear change	Not available**	No change	
								13.9		13.5		12.3	13.6			
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								8.7		10.5		12.0	11.5			
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								26.6		30.3		30.0	28.0			
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								41.7		42.8		41.7	40.1			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								21.8		27.7		33.2	36.0			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

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

**Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	No change	
								17.3	16.2	13.6	13.0					
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								33.9	38.5	36.3	37.0					
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								26.3	30.4	34.0	33.2					
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								51.5	49.2	47.2	49.7					

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017									
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													11.5	12.2	13.0	12.7	No linear change		Not available [¶]		No change	
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													21.9	27.8	31.2	31.4	Increased, 2011-2017		Not available		No change	
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													24.4	23.1	17.9	17.7	Decreased, 2011-2017		Not available		No change	
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													17.0	15.3	10.5	9.8	Decreased, 2011-2017		Not available		No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

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

QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

										9.9	7.8	5.6	5.5
										Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]		No change

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

										11.1	11.3	12.0	
										No linear change	Not available		No change

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

										43.0	42.7	42.2	
										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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													48.6	48.4	51.5	47.3	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													13.7	12.6	13.1	13.8	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)													26.2	26.5	29.4	24.9	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													22.7	22.4	17.9	16.1	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

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

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

25.8 35.4 38.9 39.0 Increased, 2011-2017 Not available[¶] No change

QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)

49.1 50.9 48.1 43.3 No linear change Not available No change

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

18.4 14.0 13.0 13.6 No linear change Not available No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages												Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013				2015	2017		
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													81.7	83.1	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change		
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
													1.1	1.2	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																		
													20.6	22.7	20.5	17.1	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
													30.1	28.1	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													83.7	85.3	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**White*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													70.5	75.4	77.7	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [¶]	No change
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													60.1	65.6	67.3	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													43.5	48.1	50.1	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													4.8	3.0		Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**White*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QN97: Percentage of students who currently used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													0.7	0.9	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN105: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)													18.9	16.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN106: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													5.5	3.3	3.7	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure in their neighborhood													89.0	89.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
								2.5	2.7	3.1	3.1					
QN113: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that they feel good about themselves													No linear change	Not available	No change	
											68.6	66.8				
QN114: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
											28.4	27.0				
QN121: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								86.3	78.6	82.8	82.9					

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

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

QN122: Percentage of students who are most likely to attend a 4 year college or a community college after high school

77.6 79.9

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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)													8.8	7.4	8.9	9.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													15.8	20.5	16.1	15.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)													6.0	4.7	6.0	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)													2.4	3.6	No linear change	Not available	No change		

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													7.4	4.9	7.7	6.8	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)													8.0	6.1	7.0	7.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													26.6	30.4	24.3	27.4	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)													11.4	9.9	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change		
								11.1			11.8		11.3				
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change		
								16.1			16.3		12.7	10.9			
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change		
								11.2			9.0		7.7	8.5			
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change		
								24.4			21.7		23.6	24.7			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
						14.2	12.7	11.6	12.5							
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						11.6	14.2	9.4	10.5							
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						10.7	10.6	8.4	7.7							
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						4.7	4.0	3.1	2.6							

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Tobacco Use**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													8.9	9.7	3.7	3.6	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	No change
QNFRICIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)													3.3	3.1	1.1	0.7	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)													2.7	2.2	0.7	0.2	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													16.3	6.6	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased		

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
								9.1	15.0	6.9	6.8					
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								13.6	18.5	8.8	8.0					

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

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

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]													No linear change	Not available**	No change	
								23.9		16.4		18.8	19.5			
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								16.8		17.6		15.1	16.9			
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								29.6		25.2		27.9	26.9			
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								48.8		40.3		44.1	39.2			
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								19.4		20.7		20.8	25.4			

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

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

**Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

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

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

										20.6	18.1	16.9	18.7
										No linear change	Not available [¶]		No change

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

										7.5	8.0	6.5	9.6
										No linear change	Not available		No change

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

										61.8	59.4	58.7	58.4
										No linear change	Not available		No change

QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)

										30.8	32.8	33.3	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
								20.0	23.1	22.1	23.6					
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								54.8	53.6	50.0	50.4					
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								49.2	42.7	44.6	43.2					
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
								76.2	67.0	71.9	68.7					

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017									
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													9.2	10.9	13.4	13.9	Increased, 2011-2017		Not available [¶]		No change	
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													17.7	21.9	25.0	33.9	Increased, 2011-2017		Not available		Increased	
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													24.1	24.2	18.3	15.9	Decreased, 2011-2017		Not available		No change	
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													15.7	17.9	12.3	11.9	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

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

QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)

7.8 11.6 6.6 7.0 No linear change Not available[¶] No change

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

13.8 16.8 16.4 No linear change Not available No change

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

29.8 27.7 27.5 No linear change Not available No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													45.3	41.5	39.6	40.2	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)													19.3	18.5	24.2	20.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													24.3	22.9	21.0	22.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													49.3	45.4	38.3	27.0	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]				
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017			
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)													65.2	66.6	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change		
	QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)													2.5	2.7	No linear change	Not available	No change		
	QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma													28.8	28.1	25.7	27.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)													23.5	24.6	No linear change	Not available	No change		

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													73.8	75.1	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													57.5	61.7	69.0	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [¶]	Increased
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													49.7	51.8	60.9	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	Increased
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													40.3	35.9	47.3	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	Increased
QN95: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													9.2	3.9		Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QN97: Percentage of students who currently used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													2.5	1.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN105: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)													18.7	19.7	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN106: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													9.1	7.0	7.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure in their neighborhood													77.9	81.5	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Black*
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2015-2017 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)													Increased, 2011-2017	Not available [¶]	No change	
QN113: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that they feel good about themselves													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN114: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN121: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school													No linear change	Not available	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2015-2017[§]

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

QN122: Percentage of students who are most likely to attend a 4 year college or a community college after high school

79.6 79.4

No linear change

Not available[¶]

No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	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)													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)													No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													8.5	8.3	7.0	7.1	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)													13.2	9.5	8.6	6.3	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													30.2	26.2	21.2	22.3	Decreased, 2011-2017	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)													8.4	8.8	No linear change	Not available	No change		

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											12.9	13.5	14.3	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)																	
											20.9	20.3	16.6	12.0	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											14.3	17.2	10.8	9.6	Decreased, 2011-2017	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)																	
											32.2	32.8	32.1	32.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)													22.3	16.5	14.6	17.5	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)													18.4	16.9	12.1	14.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)													20.2	17.5	8.0	9.4	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)													7.6	7.5	2.3	2.7	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased	
								22.2	17.1	11.0	6.4					
QNFRICIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								7.1	4.6	1.4	1.8					
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
								6.4	2.6	1.4	1.8					
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)													Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased	
												18.4	10.7			

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)																
										12.7	12.2	10.0	6.6	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	Decreased
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
										26.2	20.9	14.6	8.9	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change	
						30.4	23.8	17.4	16.5							
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						27.0	24.9	24.0	23.2							
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
						12.9	10.5	6.8	7.5							
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
						23.4	22.0	19.1	18.7							
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change	
						13.7	9.8	8.0	6.3							

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)													No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
								6.4	5.5	4.0	2.9			No linear change	Not available	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
											19.2	15.1		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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017				
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]													No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change		
						21.8	20.7	21.0	16.7								
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]													No linear change	Not available	No change		
						13.0	10.8	14.9	14.5								
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight													No linear change	Not available	No change		
						32.3	32.0	35.9	33.2								
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight													No linear change	Not available	No change		
						51.2	51.7	53.6	50.9								
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													No linear change	Not available	Increased		
						22.4	23.3	22.4	28.6								

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

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

§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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Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													15.3	13.9	13.0	12.3	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)													7.2	7.2	6.9	7.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)													60.0	64.8	59.5	59.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)													35.0	32.9	30.0	31.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

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

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

25.3 21.0 18.4 19.0 No linear change Not available[§] No change

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

44.1 44.2 39.9 39.5 No linear change Not available No change

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

39.5 37.2 39.0 40.1 No linear change Not available No change

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

54.9 50.0 51.3 51.8 No linear change Not available No change

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

†Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)													26.3	22.9	23.9	21.5	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)													13.5	8.2	9.5	8.8	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)													53.0	57.9	53.2	60.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													27.8	27.9	26.0	32.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017								
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)													16.5	14.1	15.8	19.2	No linear change			Not available [§]	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													19.2	27.2	28.0	27.4	No linear change			Not available	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													24.5	18.0	14.1	18.8	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)													16.0	12.7	8.5	11.0	Decreased, 2011-2017			Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)													9.7	8.3	5.3	5.1	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change
QN78: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)													19.9	18.6	15.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change	
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)													30.0	33.3	35.1	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.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													36.7	33.8	33.8	30.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													18.7	19.2	18.9	21.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)													18.5	15.8	17.3	13.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)													38.4	28.6	25.8	20.1	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Physical Activity**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)													39.0	34.7	43.6	44.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)													55.2	57.3	53.3	49.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)													11.0	11.3	15.9	12.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015				2017
	QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																
								70.2	68.0						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)																
								2.4	3.1						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																
								19.8	27.9	22.3	21.0				No linear change	Not available	No change
	QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																
								26.4	29.6						No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey
Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

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

QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)

67.5

72.4

No linear change

Not available[§]

No change

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017					
QNWATER1: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													60.7	62.6	72.3	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available [§]	Increased
QNWATER2: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water two or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													55.4	53.1	62.9	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available	Increased
QNWATER3: Percentage of students who drank a bottle or glass of plain water three or more times per day (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)													41.3	41.1	47.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who currently used a waterpipe to smoke tobacco (also called a hookah, shisha, or narghile, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)													12.3	7.8		Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017						
QN97: Percentage of students who currently used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White,” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)														4.3	2.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN105: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as sports drinks (for example, Gatorade or PowerAde), energy drinks (for example, Red Bull or Jolt), lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight, not counting soda or pop or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)														12.5	16.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN106: Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)														10.6	5.3	6.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN109: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure in their neighborhood														74.7	80.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased	

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Virginia High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

**Hispanic
Site-Added**

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN111: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)													Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available [§]	No change	
										11.1	6.5	5.4	5.3			
QN113: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that they feel good about themselves													No linear change	Not available	No change	
											68.7	65.1				
QN114: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)													No linear change	Not available	No change	
											21.6	25.5				
QN121: Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel safe and secure at school													No linear change	Not available	No change	
										70.4	65.7	77.6	71.4			

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

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

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2015-2017 †

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

QN122: Percentage of students who are most likely to attend a 4 year college or a community college after high school

72.7 68.4

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.