Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)	97.7	96.6					91.2	91.7			91.0	89.1	84.8	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	52.4	28.2					21.9	15.9			15.7	11.9	11.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN10: 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)	46.1	43.4					38.5	35.6			23.9	20.3	22.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when 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)												6.8	10.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												46.6	49.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN16: 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)		3.0					3.1	3.9			3.8	4.2	6.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: 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)		5.8					8.8	9.7			6.4	6.4	7.1	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	41.7	34.5					29.6	28.5			26.7	20.1	19.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)	3.7	3.4					2.7	3.3			3.1	2.1	2.8	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)		12.5					10.6	9.3			7.4	5.7	5.5	Decreased, 1993-2014	Decreased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							9.9	9.1			8.1	8.6	8.3	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												7.6	8.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												10.1	8.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)											22.9	20.8	26.3	Increased, 2010-2014	Not available	Increased
QN25: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)											15.8	15.7	18.9	Increased, 2010-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							25.3	25.1			21.0	19.5	24.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	Increased
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	28.3	24.2					17.9	16.5			14.2	12.1	14.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	Increased
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	17.3	20.8					17.2	14.3			10.9	9.8	13.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	Increased
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	7.0	9.1					8.8	9.4			7.7	6.0	8.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide 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)															
2.0	2.8					3.4	3.2			2.6	1.8	3.3	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	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, $p < 0.05$.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)															
72.4	67.1					60.2	53.4			38.7	31.9	31.4	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)															
25.7	25.1					20.7	16.5			8.2	6.5	8.8	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															
29.2	33.7					24.1	21.8			15.0	10.9	13.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)															
15.1	14.9					11.2	9.6			5.8	3.0	3.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)															
11.3	10.7					8.3	7.0			4.1	2.4	2.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN34: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked)	16.6	13.9					9.3	8.9			7.1	4.8	8.0	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN36: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)							59.6	55.5			57.7	47.9	48.7	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							10.1	8.7			6.4	7.7	9.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							18.2	16.8			9.6	8.3	8.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							35.8	30.9			21.4	18.7	20.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							32.6	28.4			18.8	15.0	16.6	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							69.2	72.0			81.1	83.8	82.2	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							71.9	74.2			82.9	86.9	85.2	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN41: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)	82.9	78.8					78.4	73.2			60.6	52.1	51.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	34.2	32.1					26.6	23.9			16.5	12.9	13.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN43: 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)	53.4	51.9					46.5	42.9			26.6	22.1	22.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	36.9	35.7					32.2	29.8			16.4	13.6	14.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey)												3.8	3.3	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN46: Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)											35.2	37.5	39.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	22.3	19.3					34.6	32.3			25.0	23.6	26.6	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	4.9	4.2					7.7	7.0			4.9	5.5	6.3	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	10.3	9.4					18.3	17.5			12.7	11.7	13.7	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	4.6	3.5					6.9	7.5			4.2	3.2	5.3	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)															
						11.7	11.3			9.7	7.0	8.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)															
						2.7	2.7			1.9	1.2	2.5	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)															
						6.3	5.8			2.7	2.0	4.2	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	Increased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)															
						5.0	4.9			4.5	3.2	5.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)															
2.4	3.0					3.6	4.0			2.8	2.3	3.5	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN57: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)											12.4	10.4	13.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)							2.0	3.1			1.9	1.9	4.0	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)		11.0					23.3	22.0			20.3	19.2	19.9	Increased, 1993-2014	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	52.5	47.0					42.8	40.8			37.1	35.2	32.5	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	6.8	5.9					5.1	4.4			3.8	4.1	3.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)	18.3	15.1					12.0	11.9			10.6	9.4	8.0	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)	37.2	31.9					31.5	29.9			27.0	25.7	24.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	26.1	27.4					30.5	24.0			19.8	19.7	17.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN65: Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	53.3	59.6					60.2	61.6			62.0	62.5	57.0	Increased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN66: Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	22.6	17.6					21.9	21.6			21.9	16.4	20.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											4.5	1.8	3.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)												6.5	3.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											26.5	24.8	27.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											13.7	9.4	8.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	14.6	13.4					11.8	12.8			14.0	12.2	17.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							14.5	13.7			13.6	13.8	16.9	No linear change	Not available¶	Increased
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							10.4	10.9			11.6	12.7	13.0	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	35.2	36.4					32.7	32.5			28.5	27.0	30.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	45.5	43.7					45.2	46.3			43.0	42.2	43.2	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							18.9	19.2			21.8	25.7	29.9	Increased, 2003-2014	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.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							12.9	12.4			12.1	8.1	10.3	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)							5.4	6.2			4.7	4.1	5.6	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 (during the 7 days before the survey)							57.8	56.4			59.0	62.2	58.7	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							25.5	23.6			26.9	26.4	26.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							14.0	12.4			15.6	14.1	15.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat salad (during the 7 days before the survey)							31.3	34.9			39.8	38.6	39.4	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (during the 7 days before the survey)							22.6	26.5			27.0	29.3	30.6	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (during the 7 days before the survey)							45.3	47.9			52.8	51.4	50.0	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (during the 7 days before the survey)							13.3	16.6			16.8	17.2	19.1	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)							3.2	4.7			4.5	5.4	6.4	Increased, 2003-2014	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)							65.8	61.9			62.0	61.4	63.8	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)							27.7	24.2			26.5	25.8	27.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)							12.2	9.6			12.2	11.7	13.2	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											18.7	22.6	24.3	Increased, 2010-2014	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											26.2	22.3	20.4	Decreased, 2010-2014	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											17.0	13.8	11.9	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											8.9	7.2	5.1	Decreased, 2010-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN78: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							14.7	12.5			14.7	13.3	17.3	No linear change	Not available§	Increased
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							50.3	52.6			47.4	44.0	41.7	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							35.0	36.5			31.9	28.1	27.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							18.4	18.6			15.6	13.0	13.2	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												11.5	13.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)															
											37.8	36.2	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing 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)								36.5			53.7	57.6	52.8	Increased, 2005-2014	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 (doing 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)								22.5			10.4	10.7	14.1	Decreased, 2005-2014	Not available	Increased
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing 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)								16.6			28.0	32.3	29.7	Increased, 2005-2014	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							28.0	26.5			25.2	22.8	20.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)											21.1	28.1	31.5	Increased, 2010-2014	Not available§	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)	46.6	48.6					49.1	48.9			48.1	49.6	49.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)	34.4	32.1					36.4	34.3			33.5	34.9	32.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							62.0	63.3			62.9	65.2	64.3	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)											75.1	74.8	75.2	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							19.4	19.2			19.2	16.9	20.0	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNSPDRK1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											17.1	15.9	15.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSPDRK2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											10.2	8.3	8.1	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QNSPDRK3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink three or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											5.2	4.6	3.3	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QN90: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)												54.4	53.8	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN91: Percentage of students who reported liquor as the type of alcohol they usually drank (such as vodka, rum, scotch, bourbon, or whiskey, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drank alcohol and who have a usual type of alcohol that they drink)											43.7	47.0	39.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who reported their home or another person's home as the place they usually drank alcohol (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drank alcohol)											81.6	82.0	84.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							13.0	12.2			11.2	10.7	12.6	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							9.1	6.8			4.7	4.5	6.7	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	Increased

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN97: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							7.2	6.5			3.9	3.6	6.3	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	Increased
QN98: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not including low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											31.2	31.9	34.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, Sunny Delight, or energy drinks such as Red Bull, not including soda or pop, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)											13.0	12.4	13.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey)											57.7	58.8	54.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN102: Percentage of students who spend more than 20 minutes actually exercising or playing sports (during an average physical education (PE) class)	35.7	42.0					43.0	43.1			46.8	47.1	46.5	Increased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not including getting a spray-on tan] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)											18.5	16.3	14.2	Decreased, 2010-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)	97.3	95.2					91.2	92.5			91.0	90.1	85.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	60.5	36.7					28.1	21.7			18.8	16.4	13.8	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN10: 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)	45.4	43.5					37.0	36.6			21.7	19.3	21.4	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												7.3	11.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN12: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												46.4	49.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN16: 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)		4.1					3.1	4.4			4.5	3.4	5.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: 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)		8.8					12.0	12.7			8.3	7.7	8.3	Decreased, 1993-2014	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	50.5	45.3					37.8	36.6			32.1	25.6	22.8	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2010 Decreased, 2010-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN19: Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)	4.7	5.2					3.7	4.6			3.7	2.7	2.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)		18.8					14.9	12.6			9.7	7.5	7.3	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							8.3	5.9			5.3	5.9	5.4	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												5.3	3.7	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN23: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												4.7	3.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)											22.6	17.0	24.4	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN25: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)											11.8	9.7	13.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							19.2	19.0			14.5	11.5	17.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	20.6	18.2					12.2	11.8			10.8	7.8	11.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	Increased
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	13.0	16.5					14.5	11.1			8.6	6.5	9.8	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	Increased
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	4.5	6.4					6.4	7.7			6.8	4.4	7.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide 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)	1.5	2.5					3.2	3.2			2.6	1.7	3.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**			
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)															
74.9	70.9					60.9	56.1			38.5	32.8	30.1	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)															
29.7	30.3					23.7	18.5			9.1	7.9	8.5	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															
29.8	35.2					22.5	21.6			14.4	10.9	14.2	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)															
15.0	16.8					11.1	10.1			6.2	3.3	3.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)															
11.6	12.8					9.6	7.6			4.9	2.5	2.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							17.0	14.5			10.2	12.9	14.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							24.2	21.7			12.5	10.9	11.0	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							39.7	35.3			23.4	23.2	24.2	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							34.2	31.0			19.4	16.9	18.6	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							66.5	68.5			79.5	80.1	78.9	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							71.2	72.4			82.8	85.6	83.8	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN41: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)															
83.6	80.8					77.6	73.1			59.1	50.0	46.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)															
40.3	38.1					31.3	27.8			18.8	14.8	14.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN43: 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)															
55.4	53.8					43.8	44.4			25.7	20.8	20.5	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															
39.8	39.8					32.6	32.2			15.6	13.7	14.4	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey)															
											5.4	4.1	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN46: Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)											32.3	29.3	30.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	24.8	23.3					36.2	35.0			26.3	24.6	25.2	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	6.1	6.0					10.0	8.9			6.8	7.3	7.0	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	12.0	12.1					20.5	19.3			13.5	13.4	12.7	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	5.7	4.6					6.7	8.6			5.0	4.4	5.2	Decreased, 1991-2014	Increased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)															
						11.5	11.2			8.8	7.4	6.8	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)															
						3.6	3.8			2.6	1.6	2.8	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)															
						5.8	6.4			3.5	2.6	4.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)															
						5.6	6.3			5.6	4.1	5.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)															
3.6	4.8					4.3	5.1			3.5	3.3	3.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN57: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)											13.4	11.1	11.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)							2.7	3.8			2.3	2.9	4.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)		13.5					27.6	23.9			20.7	21.9	19.1	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	55.9	51.8					43.7	40.6			37.2	35.2	32.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	11.0	8.7					7.9	5.5			4.8	6.3	4.5	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)	20.7	17.8					13.9	11.7			11.3	10.8	9.0	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)	37.5	32.7					30.1	30.2			25.7	26.0	23.4	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	26.0	32.3					35.2	25.5			21.3	22.9	17.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN65: Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	59.8	66.7					65.2	66.9			68.6	67.7	58.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN66: Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	19.0	16.4					13.8	18.8			17.0	12.7	16.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											2.8	0.7	0.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)												6.9	2.9	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											19.8	20.3	20.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											10.4	5.9	5.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	14.0	12.8					12.2	10.7		9.7		8.8	16.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							15.9	14.6			13.5	15.7	17.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							14.7	14.0			15.0	17.2	16.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	23.7	22.0					25.2	25.8			24.2	21.5	25.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	24.4	22.8					26.1	28.7			31.2	29.7	32.1	Increased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							17.7	19.5			19.8	23.7	29.6	Increased, 2003-2014	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.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							14.5	14.4			12.9	9.4	13.6	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	Increased
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)							5.8	7.4			5.3	4.6	7.4	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							60.0	55.6			60.8	61.5	58.6	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 (during the 7 days before the survey)							28.3	24.2			28.2	27.6	26.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							16.6	13.7			17.1	15.9	14.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat salad (during the 7 days before the survey)							34.4	38.9			44.2	45.2	46.3	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (during the 7 days before the survey)							22.3	24.0			25.7	28.6	27.3	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (during the 7 days before the survey)							46.3	46.6			52.5	52.1	49.6	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (during the 7 days before the survey)							14.8	18.8			18.5	18.6	22.4	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
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)							4.5	5.4			5.5	6.9	8.4	Increased, 2003-2014	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)							65.7	62.7			62.2	60.1	64.1	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)							28.8	25.6			27.5	23.7	26.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)							13.1	10.1			12.4	11.1	13.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											16.1	18.8	21.8	Increased, 2010-2014	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											29.7	27.0	24.4	Decreased, 2010-2014	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											20.1	17.8	15.6	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											10.4	10.3	6.5	Decreased, 2010-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN78: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							10.6	9.4			10.7	9.7	12.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							57.6	59.8			53.3	48.3	49.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							42.2	44.6			38.4	32.5	35.2	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							24.0	23.9			19.7	15.6	17.6	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												10.7	13.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)												40.6	38.8	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing 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)								42.8			61.3	65.2	59.0	Increased, 2005-2014	Not available§	Decreased
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing 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)								18.6			8.5	7.2	12.7	Decreased, 2005-2014	Not available	Increased
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing 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)								22.0			35.8	40.4	35.6	Increased, 2005-2014	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							30.3	27.5			26.8	23.9	21.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)											25.3	29.0	31.1	Increased, 2010-2014	Not available§	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)	55.2	52.1					55.9	56.1			55.3	57.7	56.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)	40.7	35.9					42.1	40.2			38.7	39.3	38.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							66.8	67.4			66.1	69.2	66.7	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)											73.3	73.3	73.6	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							20.5	18.1			19.2	16.7	20.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNSPDRK1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											24.4	22.7	21.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSPDRK2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											15.6	12.5	11.8	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QNSPDRK3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink three or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											7.9	7.2	5.2	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QN90: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)												53.8	53.8	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN91: Percentage of students who reported liquor as the type of alcohol they usually drank (such as vodka, rum, scotch, bourbon, or whiskey, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drank alcohol and who have a usual type of alcohol that they drink)											42.3	45.5	39.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who reported their home or another person's home as the place they usually drank alcohol (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drank alcohol)											81.3	78.9	80.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							7.3	9.0			7.7	6.5	8.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							6.7	5.3			4.8	4.0	5.5	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN97: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							4.7	3.8			3.2	2.3	5.9	No linear change	Not available§	Increased
QN98: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not including low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											23.6	24.2	26.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, Sunny Delight, or energy drinks such as Red Bull, not including soda or pop, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)											15.8	14.7	13.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey)											67.3	68.5	62.5	Decreased, 2010-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN102: Percentage of students who spend more than 20 minutes actually exercising or playing sports (during an average physical education (PE) class)	44.8	46.1					49.0	49.7			53.6	55.3	52.2	Increased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not including getting a spray-on tan] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)											7.5	7.2	9.5	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)	98.2	97.9					91.1	90.9			91.1	87.8	83.5	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	44.2	19.3					15.3	9.8			12.3	6.9	8.5	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN10: 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)	46.7	43.3					39.9	34.6			26.1	21.3	23.2	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when 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)												6.3	9.1	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN12: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												47.0	49.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN16: 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)		1.9					3.2	3.4			2.8	5.2	6.8	Increased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: 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)		2.8					5.5	6.5			4.2	5.0	5.1	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	32.8	23.6					21.0	19.9			20.6	14.4	16.1	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN19: Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)	2.5	1.6					1.6	1.9			2.4	1.5	2.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)		6.0					6.1	5.8			5.0	3.8	3.1	Decreased, 1993-2014	No change, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							11.7	12.4			11.1	11.4	11.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												10.0	11.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN23: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												15.6	13.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)											23.2	24.9	28.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)											20.1	22.2	25.1	Increased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							31.6	31.5			27.7	27.9	31.4	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	35.7	30.5					24.0	21.5			18.0	16.8	18.0	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	21.4	25.2					20.1	17.7			13.4	13.3	17.0	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	9.3	11.8					11.3	11.1			8.5	7.6	9.4	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide 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)	2.4	3.2					3.7	3.1			2.5	2.0	3.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)															
69.9	63.2					59.5	50.7			38.8	31.1	32.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)															
21.7	19.8					17.5	14.4			7.3	5.0	8.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	Increased
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															
28.5	32.1					25.8	21.8			15.5	10.8	12.2	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)															
15.1	12.9					11.3	9.1			5.3	2.7	3.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)															
11.0	8.5					7.1	6.4			3.3	2.3	2.1	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							2.8	2.4			2.2	2.3	3.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							11.7	11.5			6.5	5.5	4.9	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							31.7	26.1			19.1	14.1	15.7	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							30.8	25.6			18.2	13.1	14.2	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							72.0	75.6			82.8	87.6	85.8	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							72.7	76.0			83.1	88.1	86.7	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN41: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)															
82.3	76.8					79.3	73.3			62.0	54.2	56.5	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)															
28.1	25.9					21.8	19.8			14.0	10.9	11.8	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN43: 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)															
51.4	49.9					49.3	41.2			27.5	23.5	24.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															
33.9	31.5					31.6	27.3			17.3	13.5	14.4	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey)															
											2.0	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN46: Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)											37.7	45.4	47.6	Increased, 2010-2014	Not available§	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	19.7	15.2					32.9	29.6			23.6	22.7	27.6	Increased, 1991-2014	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	3.7	2.3					5.2	4.9			2.7	3.7	5.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	8.6	6.6					16.0	15.7			12.0	9.9	14.4	Increased, 1991-2014	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	3.4	2.3					7.0	6.2			3.1	2.0	5.2	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)															
						11.9	11.3			10.6	6.6	9.3	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)															
						1.7	1.5			1.1	0.9	1.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)															
						6.9	5.2			1.8	1.4	3.8	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	Increased
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)															
						4.3	3.4			3.3	2.4	5.0	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)															
1.0	1.0					2.9	2.6			2.0	1.2	3.4	Increased, 1991-2014	Increased, 1991-2003 No change, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN57: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)											11.4	9.7	14.9	No linear change	Not available§	Increased
QN58: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)							1.2	2.3			1.4	0.8	3.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)		8.4					18.6	20.0			19.8	16.4	20.8	Increased, 1993-2014	Increased, 1993-2005 No change, 2005-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	49.1	41.9					42.0	40.9			37.2	35.4	31.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2010 Decreased, 2010-2014	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	2.6	3.1					2.3	3.3			2.7	1.8	2.1	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)	16.0	12.3					10.2	12.2			9.9	7.9	7.1	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)	37.0	31.1					32.9	29.6			28.5	25.4	26.2	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	26.1	22.0					26.1	22.5			18.3	16.3	17.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN65: Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	46.7	52.1					55.8	56.2			56.0	56.9	56.3	Increased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN66: Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	26.2	18.8					29.3	24.5			26.4	20.4	24.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											6.1	3.1	5.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)												6.1	4.3	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											32.4	29.5	33.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											16.6	13.2	11.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	15.0	14.0					11.5	14.9			17.7	15.9	19.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							12.9	12.7			13.6	11.8	16.4	No linear change	Not available¶	Increased
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							5.9	7.7			8.0	7.9	9.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	46.7	51.3					40.5	39.6			33.1	32.9	35.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	66.6	65.4					65.4	64.8			55.5	55.4	55.2	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							20.1	19.0			23.9	28.0	30.5	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							11.1	10.3			11.1	6.7	6.9	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)							4.9	4.9			4.0	3.5	3.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							55.4	57.2			57.1	62.9	58.7	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							22.6	23.0			25.8	25.2	27.4	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							11.2	11.0			14.2	12.2	15.8	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat salad (during the 7 days before the survey)							28.0	30.7			35.2	31.6	32.7	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (during the 7 days before the survey)							23.0	29.1			28.2	30.3	34.2	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (during the 7 days before the survey)							44.3	49.2			53.1	50.7	50.9	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (during the 7 days before the survey)							11.7	14.4			15.0	15.8	15.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
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)							1.8	3.8			3.6	3.9	4.3	Increased, 2003-2014	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)							65.9	61.0			61.9	62.8	63.2	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)							26.6	22.7			25.3	28.0	27.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)							11.2	9.1			11.7	12.2	13.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											21.4	26.5	26.9	Increased, 2010-2014	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											22.5	17.2	15.8	Decreased, 2010-2014	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											13.6	9.4	7.8	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											7.2	3.5	3.3	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN78: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							18.9	15.6			18.7	17.3	22.7	No linear change	Not available§	Increased
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							42.8	45.0			41.5	39.3	33.9	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							27.6	28.1			25.1	23.5	18.6	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	Decreased
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							12.6	13.1			11.3	10.1	8.4	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												12.5	13.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)												34.8	33.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								29.9			45.9	49.5	46.3	Increased, 2005-2014	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 (doing 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)								26.7			12.5	14.5	15.7	Decreased, 2005-2014	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing 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)								11.0			19.8	23.9	23.6	Increased, 2005-2014	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							25.6	25.5			23.6	21.6	19.1	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)											16.7	27.1	31.9	Increased, 2010-2014	Not available§	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)	38.5	45.0					42.1	41.6			40.4	41.0	41.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)	28.2	28.2					30.5	28.1			27.9	30.0	26.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							57.0	59.0			59.5	61.0	61.5	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)											77.3	76.5	77.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma							18.3	20.5			19.1	17.2	19.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNSPDRK1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											9.6	8.8	9.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSPDRK2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											4.6	3.8	4.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNSPDRK3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink three or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											2.3	1.8	1.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN90: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)												54.9	53.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN91: Percentage of students who reported liquor as the type of alcohol they usually drank (such as vodka, rum, scotch, bourbon, or whiskey, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drank alcohol and who have a usual type of alcohol that they drink)											45.4	48.3	40.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who reported their home or another person's home as the place they usually drank alcohol (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drank alcohol)											82.0	85.0	88.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							19.0	15.6			14.8	15.1	16.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							11.7	8.3			4.5	5.1	7.9	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	Increased

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN97: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							9.8	9.4			4.7	5.0	6.4	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not including low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											39.0	40.1	42.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, Sunny Delight, or energy drinks such as Red Bull, not including soda or pop, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)											10.1	10.0	12.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey)											47.8	48.5	45.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN102: Percentage of students who spend more than 20 minutes actually exercising or playing sports (during an average physical education (PE) class)	26.9	37.8					37.0	36.1			39.4	38.3	40.6	Increased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not including getting a spray-on tan] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)											30.0	25.9	18.9	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available§	Decreased

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)	97.8	96.9					91.7	91.2			90.5	89.0	83.4	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	51.9	27.7					20.4	15.2			13.0	9.6	9.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN10: 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)	46.7	43.5					38.4	34.5			23.6	19.2	20.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when 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)												6.9	8.2	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN12: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												49.2	49.9	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN16: 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)		2.3					2.7	3.0			2.8	2.7	4.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: 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)		4.7					8.3	8.5			4.8	5.2	5.1	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	41.0	33.7					27.9	25.3			23.3	16.7	15.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN19: Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)	3.3	2.9					2.1	2.6			2.5	1.4	1.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)		11.6					9.0	8.1			6.1	4.4	3.9	Decreased, 1993-2014	Decreased, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							8.6	8.2			7.9	8.0	7.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												6.5	7.3	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN23: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												9.4	7.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)											23.8	21.3	26.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN25: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)											16.4	16.8	18.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							24.1	24.1			19.8	17.9	20.9	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	28.0	23.3					17.0	16.1			13.6	11.6	12.4	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	16.5	19.6					17.2	13.7			10.2	8.8	11.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	Increased
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	6.2	8.2					7.7	8.3			6.0	4.0	7.4	No linear change	No change, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	Increased
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide 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)	1.5	2.6					2.8	2.7			2.1	1.0	2.6	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	72.0	66.1					58.8	50.3			36.8	28.7	27.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)	25.6	24.6					19.2	14.0			6.7	5.5	6.6	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	30.1	33.3					24.2	20.9			15.5	11.0	12.0	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	15.3	14.5					10.8	9.6			6.1	3.1	3.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	11.6	10.6					8.0	7.1			4.2	2.3	2.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN34: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked)	16.0	12.7					6.9	9.2			6.5	4.6	8.1	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN36: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)							59.9	54.9			59.7	41.9	52.4	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available¶	No change
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							10.2	8.7			6.7	8.1	8.8	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)							18.1	16.1			8.6	7.7	7.0	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							36.4	29.7			21.6	18.4	18.4	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							32.8	27.0			18.8	14.8	15.0	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available¶	No change
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							68.6	72.7			80.3	83.3	83.1	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							71.7	75.1			82.4	86.6	86.2	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN41: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)	83.7	78.9					78.4	72.1			59.8	51.5	50.5	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	34.3	31.8					24.8	21.4			14.8	10.0	11.3	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN43: 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)	54.8	52.1					47.3	42.1			25.7	22.4	21.2	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	38.2	35.4					32.8	29.1			15.6	13.6	12.1	Decreased, 1991-2014	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey)												3.8	3.1	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN46: Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)											37.3	41.0	43.2	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	20.2	18.1					31.9	29.1			21.2	19.3	20.8	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	3.7	3.4					5.7	5.2			2.8	3.5	4.4	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	8.9	8.6					16.0	15.0			10.3	9.0	10.4	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	4.3	2.7					5.8	5.9			2.7	2.3	3.5	No linear change	Increased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)							11.1	10.9			7.7	6.2	6.3	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available¶	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)							2.0	1.8			1.1	0.9	1.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)							5.4	4.7			1.6	1.5	2.9	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)							3.8	3.6			3.3	2.2	4.4	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)	2.3	2.5					2.8	3.1			2.0	2.0	1.9	No linear change	No change, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN57: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)											11.3	9.6	11.2	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)							1.5	2.6			1.2	1.4	3.0	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)		10.2					21.4	20.0			19.6	16.6	17.8	Increased, 1993-2014	Increased, 1993-2005 No change, 2005-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse															
50.8	45.8					41.0	37.7			34.7	32.6	28.0	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)															
5.5	5.0					3.6	3.4			3.0	2.4	1.9	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)															
16.8	13.8					10.1	10.1			9.4	7.4	6.8	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)															
36.1	31.3					30.0	27.7			25.5	24.4	21.8	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															
26.0	26.5					29.1	23.1			18.1	17.7	15.4	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2003 Decreased, 2003-2014	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, $p < 0.05$.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN65: Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	54.6	60.4					61.4	63.6			63.3	61.6	57.7	Increased, 1991-2014	Increased, 1991-2010 No change, 2010-2014	No change
QN66: Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	24.1	18.2					22.7	21.8			25.3	19.0	24.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											5.2	2.2	3.2	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)												5.6	5.1	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											30.4	26.8	32.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)											15.4	10.4	11.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	13.0	11.9					9.4	11.4			12.4	13.0	14.1	No linear change	Decreased, 1991-2003 Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart¶							13.7	12.4			12.4	12.7	15.6	No linear change	Not available**	Increased
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart¶							9.4	10.0			10.4	11.9	12.7	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	35.4	36.2					32.8	31.9			27.7	27.0	29.7	Decreased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	45.8	43.6					45.9	45.7			41.0	39.4	40.1	Decreased, 1991-2014	No change, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							18.6	18.9			22.7	27.1	30.4	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							12.2	11.4			11.1	7.2	9.8	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available¶	Increased
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)							5.1	5.1			4.3	3.3	5.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							57.5	56.8			58.4	62.9	59.8	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							24.7	23.2			25.9	26.9	26.5	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							13.3	11.8			14.3	13.8	13.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat salad (during the 7 days before the survey)							28.3	34.0			39.4	37.0	40.0	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available¶	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (during the 7 days before the survey)							20.7	25.0			24.0	28.4	29.1	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (during the 7 days before the survey)							43.9	46.9			51.2	49.4	49.4	Increased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (during the 7 days before the survey)							12.1	14.7			14.4	15.2	16.8	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)							2.2	4.0			3.9	4.7	5.1	Increased, 2003-2014	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)							67.4	63.6			63.6	62.9	65.2	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)							28.4	24.8			26.5	26.6	27.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)							12.7	9.6			11.5	11.2	12.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											18.7	23.5	23.7	Increased, 2010-2014	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											26.1	22.8	19.5	Decreased, 2010-2014	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											16.5	13.6	11.7	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											8.4	6.1	4.9	Decreased, 2010-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN78: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							13.8	11.9			13.8	11.8	14.8	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							52.4	55.6			49.9	48.1	46.0	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							37.0	39.1			33.7	32.7	30.8	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							19.5	20.4			16.7	15.1	14.7	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												9.8	10.3	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)												41.6	39.6	No linear change	Not available¶	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
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§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								38.1			57.6	62.3	57.8	Increased, 2005-2014	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 (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								21.7			8.5	8.9	11.5	Decreased, 2005-2014	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time (during the 7 days before the survey)								17.5			29.2	34.8	32.1	Increased, 2005-2014	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							25.5	24.4			23.1	19.8	17.9	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)											20.7	25.5	29.8	Increased, 2010-2014	Not available¶	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)	45.2	49.1					49.0	47.3			46.8	48.6	48.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)	34.4	32.3					36.5	33.6			33.6	35.7	34.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							63.5	65.2			66.1	67.9	67.7	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)											78.5	79.6	78.8	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							18.6	18.6			18.9	15.9	19.1	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QNSPDRK1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											16.2	16.1	15.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNSPDRK2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											9.3	7.6	7.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNSPDRK3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink three or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											4.4	4.0	3.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN90: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)												57.7	54.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN91: Percentage of students who reported liquor as the type of alcohol they usually drank (such as vodka, rum, scotch, bourbon, or whiskey, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drank alcohol and who have a usual type of alcohol that they drink)											44.2	41.8	37.8	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who reported their home or another person's home as the place they usually drank alcohol (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drank alcohol)											82.7	83.1	86.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							13.4	11.9			10.3	9.6	10.0	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							9.4	6.2			4.1	4.3	5.3	Decreased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
QN97: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							6.1	6.0			3.3	3.5	5.2	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available¶	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not including low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											31.7	32.4	34.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, Sunny Delight, or energy drinks such as Red Bull, not including soda or pop, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)											11.6	10.9	12.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey)											58.9	60.4	56.6	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2012-2014 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN102: Percentage of students who spend more than 20 minutes actually exercising or playing sports (during an average physical education (PE) class)															
35.2	42.8					42.7	42.3			47.0	48.2	48.1	Increased, 1991-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not including getting a spray-on tan] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															
										19.8	17.3	14.1	Decreased, 2010-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)								93.9			97.2	89.8	90.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)		38.9					31.7	21.5			24.9	17.6	14.7	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN10: 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)		54.2					37.6	37.6			23.9	26.9	27.2	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												6.2	13.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN12: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)												39.9	50.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN16: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)		6.0					8.9	7.8			5.3	11.3	9.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)		13.5					13.9	12.6			10.7	8.7	12.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)		44.2					32.5	38.9			37.2	27.4	30.1	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN19: Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)		10.3					2.7	3.7			6.7	3.9	4.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)		23.3					18.5	16.4			11.6	6.8	6.7	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)							20.2	7.6			10.1	11.8	11.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												7.9	10.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN23: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												13.2	10.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)											20.1	21.4	21.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)											12.3	13.8	17.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)							35.9	31.5			24.5	26.9	32.7	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages													Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014			
QN27: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)															
	32.0					19.9	16.6			16.7	15.5	20.4	Decreased, 1993-2014	Decreased, 1993-2005 No change, 2005-2014	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)															
	23.4					16.9	16.1			12.9	12.9	19.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															
	16.5					13.8	13.3			13.9	13.3	15.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN30: Percentage of students who attempted suicide 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)															
	4.2					4.9	3.1			4.6	3.5	5.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN31: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)		80.9					68.2	67.1			46.0	40.5	46.5	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)		31.0					30.1	25.6			13.8	9.0	11.8	Decreased, 1993-2014	No change, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN33: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)		36.2					25.1	25.0			14.6	9.6	16.7	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	Increased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)		14.5					13.4	9.5			5.7	2.7	3.3	Decreased, 1993-2014	No change, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)		10.1					9.0	5.8			4.7	2.7	1.6	Decreased, 1993-2014	No change, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							6.3	4.1			5.9	6.5	7.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							18.9	11.1			13.9	10.7	9.4	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNTOB3: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							30.9	27.2			21.6	19.1	21.7	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNTOB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							30.9	26.4			19.9	14.8	19.3	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QNNOTOB3: Percentage of students who did not currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							73.3	74.7			83.0	85.9	81.3	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNNOTOB2: Percentage of students who did not currently smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)							73.3	74.9			83.6	89.4	82.9	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN41: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)							79.2	76.9			65.2	54.9	60.0	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)							37.9	32.4			23.9	22.4	18.9	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)		59.6					40.5	43.4			32.8	22.1	30.3	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN44: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)		46.9					26.1	30.7			21.5	14.3	22.0	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey)												4.2	4.5	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN47: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)		35.3					47.8	39.5			38.2	32.6	47.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN48: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)		13.9					18.8	12.1			13.0	7.8	11.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)		15.3					27.3	19.2			21.0	15.8	25.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)		11.3					17.4	16.0			10.6	7.0	9.0	Decreased, 1993-2014	No change, 1993-2005 Decreased, 2005-2014	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)							15.6	11.8			16.6	8.7	10.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)							7.8	5.2			4.5	2.8	1.5	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available§	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)							15.4	11.4			8.6	4.3	4.4	Decreased, 2003-2014	Not available	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)							10.1	8.1			7.6	5.3	6.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN56: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)	8.0						7.9	8.2			5.3	3.9	7.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN57: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)											16.4	11.4	18.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)							6.2	2.4			4.0	2.7	6.5	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN59: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)		21.6					30.1	27.4			20.4	27.3	24.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN60: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse		68.6					47.0	51.2			48.8	42.7	38.3	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)		11.9					9.4	9.1			8.7	6.5	5.5	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)		31.2					16.9	16.7			18.2	13.3	11.8	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)		42.5					34.3	36.5			34.3	25.7	32.2	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							16.6	19.7			17.6	16.5	21.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart§							15.1	16.2			15.9	21.2	14.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight		49.6					36.0	35.9			32.9	32.4	31.4	Decreased, 1993-2014	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight		52.2					50.8	55.8			55.5	53.9	53.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							20.1	20.0			20.6	21.7	26.4	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, $p < 0.05$.
§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.
¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)							13.7	15.5			12.6	10.0	11.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)							5.6	7.4			6.3	5.6	6.7	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 (during the 7 days before the survey)							56.9	52.6			59.1	57.3	59.7	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 (during the 7 days before the survey)							27.2	21.8			26.8	23.7	25.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)							13.7	13.8			20.2	14.9	18.5	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat salad (during the 7 days before the survey)							50.2	39.0			39.6	41.4	40.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (during the 7 days before the survey)							28.5	32.6			39.9	36.3	37.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (during the 7 days before the survey)							52.1	49.1			57.9	52.1	51.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (during the 7 days before the survey)							18.3	21.3			23.9	23.2	25.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)							5.2	6.0			6.7	7.8	9.4	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)							54.8	52.6			56.3	56.4	58.0	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)							22.0	17.7			26.8	24.3	25.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)							9.1	7.2			14.1	13.2	14.2	Increased, 2003-2014	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											18.4	20.0	22.6	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											26.4	19.0	20.0	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 (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											17.0	12.5	11.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)											9.2	7.0	4.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN78: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							17.8	12.5			17.1	17.5	22.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							37.6	39.4			36.8	33.3	32.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							19.5	21.6			25.2	16.9	17.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)							8.5	9.1			10.5	6.1	8.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN79: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)												19.2	24.2	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)												26.4	28.9	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN80: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								25.7			43.5	42.3	39.6	Increased, 2005-2014	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 (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)								29.6			15.2	16.7	22.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing 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)								13.9			23.3	21.7	20.7	Increased, 2005-2014	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)							38.5	35.8			31.0	30.9	30.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN82: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)											21.7	32.3	36.6	Increased, 2010-2014	Not available§	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)		36.3					51.0	54.4			52.3	49.5	50.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)		26.6					37.9	39.5			34.7	31.2	26.5	No linear change	No change, 1993-2005 No change, 2005-2014	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)							44.6	51.8			52.8	55.6	52.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)											62.9	59.4	66.0	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							20.5	10.7			19.9	17.2	18.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QNSPDRK1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											20.4	14.8	14.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNSPDRK2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											12.8	7.9	7.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNSPDRK3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink three or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											8.5	4.1	2.0	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not available	No change
QN90: Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)												46.7	50.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN95: Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (also called fasting, during the 30 days before the survey)							10.4	12.8			13.8	16.3	18.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN96: Percentage of students who took some diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							7.2	9.1			7.7	6.8	9.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)							11.0	6.1			6.9	4.5	10.5	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN98: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not including low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)											27.2	27.2	31.9	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.

Nebraska High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic/Latino
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2012-2014 †
QN99: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, Sunny Delight, or energy drinks such as Red Bull, not including soda or pop, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey)											18.3	10.3	16.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey)											55.6	51.5	47.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN102: Percentage of students who spend more than 20 minutes actually exercising or playing sports (during an average physical education (PE) class)		24.9					48.5	45.8			48.9	42.7	43.8	Increased, 1993-2014	Increased, 1993-2005 No change, 2005-2014	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not including getting a spray-on tan] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)											16.1	15.7	10.6	Decreased, 2010-2014	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.